HEADWATERS
ECONOMICS

A SocioEconomic Profile

San Miguel County, New Mexico

About The Economic Profile System (EPS)

This profile was produced using the 2004 version of the Economic Profile System (EPS), last updated in September 2006. EPS is designed to allow users to automatically and efficiently produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPS profiles are from: Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude when they were employees of the Sonoran Institute, and continues to be refined and improved by these authors under the auspices of their new organization, Headwaters Economics.

EPS is available for free download from Headwaters Economics (www.headwaterseconomics.org).

For technical questions about EPS, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.

www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics conducts social science research to understand demographic and socioeconomic trends and their impacts on changing land use patterns. We use this knowledge to assist individuals, organizations and communities to benefit from their competitive advantages.

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

www.sonoran.org

The Sonoran Institute promotes community decisions that respect the land and people of the West. Working with communities since 1990, we believe people make the best decisions about their future when they look at the big picture, work collaboratively and create practical, local solutions. The Institute encourages public participation, civil dialogue and practical solutions that benefit each community as a whole. We believe informed and engaged citizens boost the resilience of a community's economic and natural systems.

There are two related systems for producing socioeconomic profiles: this one, the Economic Profile System (EPS) and the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). For best results, use both profile systems. Below is a table highlighting how the two systems complement each other.

	EPS	EPSC
Geographic level of detail	Nation Region (metro, non-metro, total) State (metro, non-metro, total) County	Nation, Region, Division, States, Counties, County Subdivisions, Places (Towns), Indian Reservations, Congressional Districts
Databases used	Bureau of the Census (Census) County Business Patterns (CBP) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Information System (REIS)	Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1990, 2000. (1990 to 2000 comparisons at the county level only)
Time series used	Continuous data from 1970 to as close to the present as possible.	2000. At the county level only 1990 to 2000 comparisons can be made to show changes in age and household income distribution.
Advantages	Long-term trend analysis; changes in employment and personal income by sector, change of businesses establishments by type and size, and non-labor sources of income, like retirement and age-related income. Counties are compared to states and nation.	Age distribution, race, housing costs, housing affordability, education rates, poverty. Finer geographic detail. Allows comparisons to user-selected 'benchmark' areas.
Disadvantages	For some counties employment and personal income data may be suppressed for some industries and for some years. EPS includes a system for estimating these data gaps, and a chapter in the EPS User's Manual profiles step-by-step instructions.	Census data is not suppressed, but it is less useful than REIS data used in EPS for long-term trends by industry; it is only available only for 2000.

Important notes:

1) Total employment figures from the Bureau of the Census (used in EPSC) and the Regional Economic Information System (used in EPS) can differ for the following reasons:

     - Census employment figures are reported by place of residence, while BEA REIS figures are by place of work.

     - BEA REIS counts all jobs, regardless of whether part-time or whether a person has several jobs. For example, if a person has three part-time jobs, they count it as three jobs.

     - In some areas seasonality may play a role: the census is taken in the spring, a shoulder season for many "resort" areas, while BEA REIS data is an annual average.

2) Tables and charts may be copied from Excel into any other program, like Word or PowerPoint: highlight the selection, choose copy from the edit menu, then open Word or PowerPoint and insert by choosing "Paste Special" in the Edit Menu. We recommend that you paste charts as a picture.

3) EPS is updated every year with the latest figures.

4) This profile also shows business cycles, represented as vertical bars on selected charts.

The following pages (2-25) contain long-term trends in demographics, employment and income, for types of information **where no disclosure restrictions occur.**

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction means a gap exists in the data. Information has been suppressed by the U.S. Department of Commerce to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

The last section of this profile contains long-term trends on employment and personal income by industry sector (services, retail trade, manufacturing, etc.). This type of data often has data gaps, or disclosure restrictions. EPS has a built-in system for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY).

In this section you will learn about:

1. Changes in population, age distribution, household income distribution and housing affordability.
2. Comparisons of the county to the state and the nation.
3. Employment and income by type: proprietors versus wage and salary.
4. Personal income by type: labor versus non-labor income.
5. The role of transfer payments.
6. How well do we recover from recessions?
7. Trends in government employment.
8. Earnings per job versus per capita income.
9. Growth in firms by size and industry type.
10. Unemployment rates.
11. Cross-county flow of dollars via commuting.
12. Trends in agricultural businesses.

Highlights** - In San Miguel County, New Mexico:

- Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004) was roughly average.
- Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004) was somewhat fast.
- Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2004) was somewhat fast.
- Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2004 was somewhat high.
- Median Age* was somewhat young.
- Per Capita Income (2004) was somewhat low.
- Average Earnings Per Job (2004) was somewhat low.
- Education Rate (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)* was somewhat high.
- Employment Specialization* was roughly average.

- Ratio Rich/Poor (Number of households that made under $30K for every household that made over $100K)* was somewhat high.

- Housing Affordability (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)* was somewhat less affordable.

- Government share of Total employment was very high.
- Unemployment Rate in 2005** was somewhat high.

**These highlights are based on how this area compares to the distribution of all of the counties in the United States. See the methodology section at the end for more information.
* from 2000 US Census ** from Bureau of Labor Statistics

Population

- From 1970 to 2004 population grew by 7,356 people, a 33% increase in population.

- At an annual rate, this represents an increase of 0.8%.

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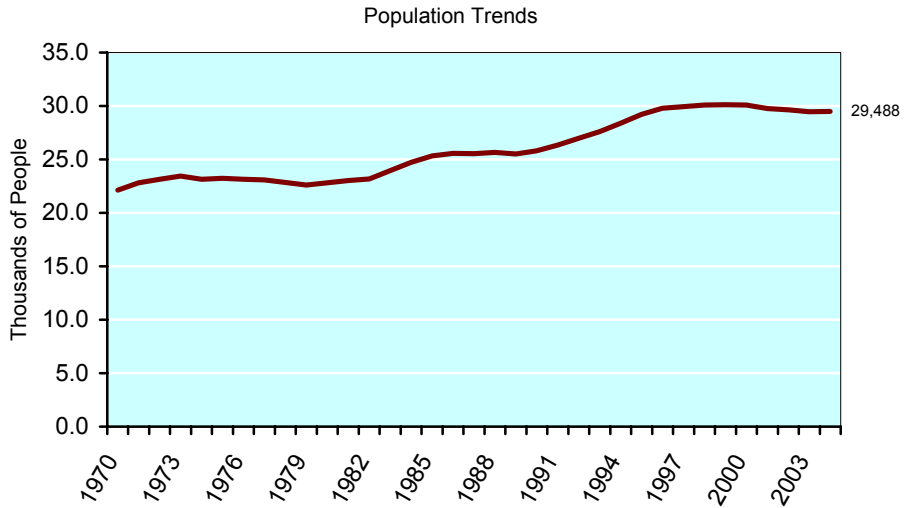
The vertical shaded bars on the figure below represent the last five recession periods: November 1973 to March 1975; January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001. More information about recessions is available on the next page.

Population Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 34 years population growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico has been slower than the state and slower than the nation.

- Population growth is not generally impacted by national recessions.

Population Comparison

Legend:
- Recession Bars
- San Miguel County, New Mexico
- New Mexico
- United States
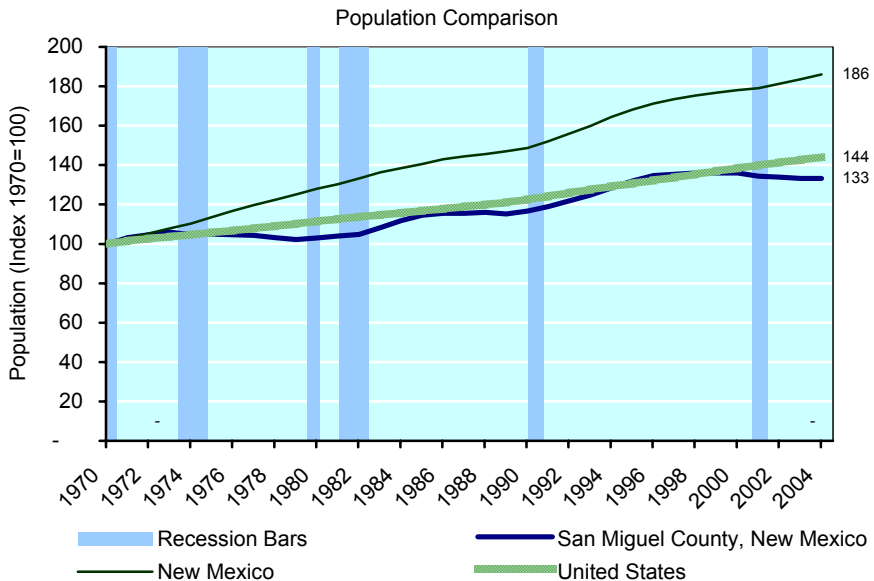
Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

An important indicator of economic performance is the ability to recover quickly from recessions.

A recession is defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research as "a significant decline in activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, visible in industrial production, employment, real income, and wholesale-retail sales."

The graph below shows how well we have recovered from the last five recessions. The recovery period used is from the end of one recession (the trough) to the beginning of the next recession (the peak).
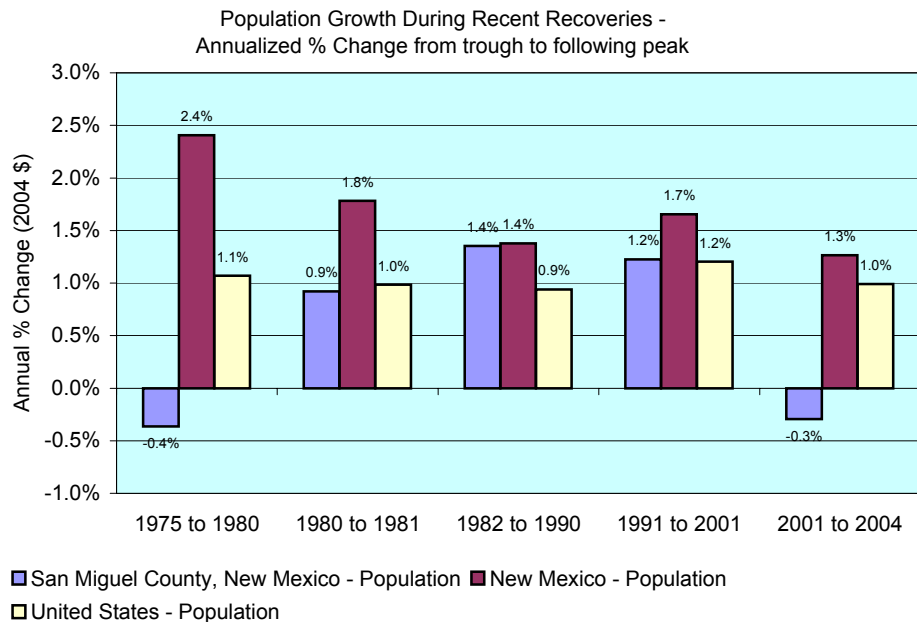
This type of graph is repeated throughout the profile to show how the region recovers from recessions compared to the state and the nation.

See http://www.nber.org/cycles.html for more information about business cycles.

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2004), population growth in New Mexico (up 1.3%) outpaced the United States and San Miguel County, New Mexico.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), New Mexico (up 1.7%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, New Mexico (up 1.4%) grew the fastest.

Population Growth During Recent Recoveries - Annualized % Change from trough to following peak

Period	San Miguel County, NM	New Mexico	United States
1975 to 1980	-0.4%	2.4%	1.1%
1980 to 1981	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%
1982 to 1990	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%
1991 to 2001	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%
2001 to 2004	-0.3%	1.3%	1.0%

Y-axis: Annual % Change (2004 $)

□ San Miguel County, New Mexico - Population ■ New Mexico - Population
□ United States - Population

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 35.1 years, up from 30.4 years in 1990.

- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (2,785 people or 9.2% of the total).

- Total Population in 2000 was 30,126 people, up 17% from 25,743 in 1990.

- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years , up 814 people. Their share of total rose by 2.0%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total Number	Under 20 years Number	Under 20 years Share	40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000) Number	40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000) Share	65 years and over Number	65 years and over Share	Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
Total Population									
2000	30,126	9,461	31%	6,448	21%	3,530	12%	35.1	6
1990	25,743	8,795	34%	4,238	16%	2,993	12%	30.4	5
10 Yr. Change	4,383	666	-3%	2,210	5%	537	0%	4.7	1
10 Yr. % Change	17%	8%		52%		18%		15%	17%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	14,809	4,774	32%	3,247	22%	1,588	11%	34.7	
Female	15,317	4,687	31%	3,201	21%	1,942	13%	35.3	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	50% / 50%		50% / 50%		45% / 55%			

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).
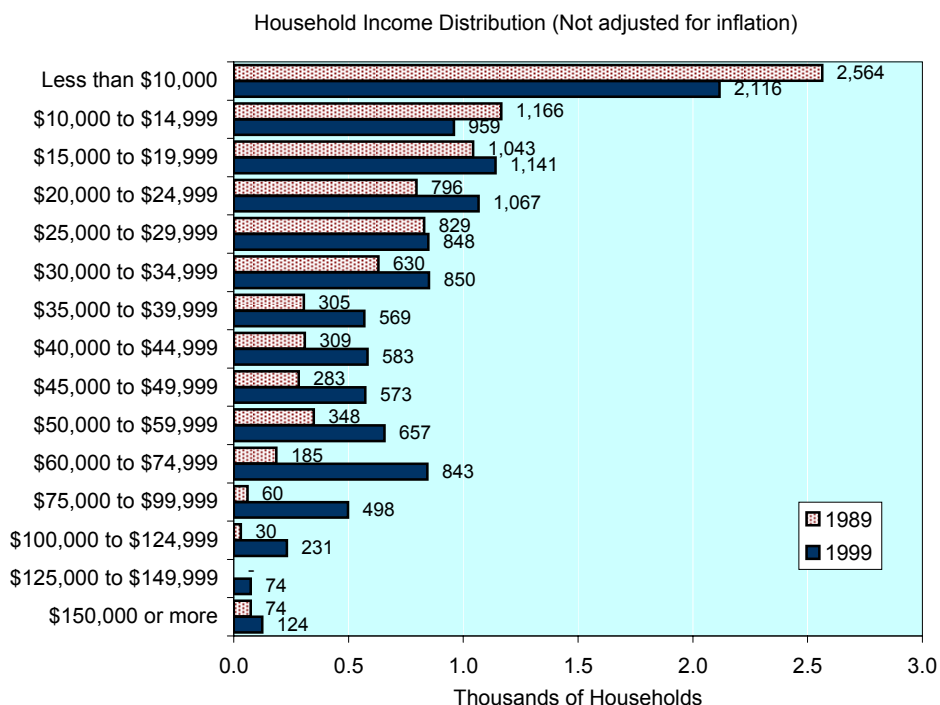
Note: In aggregated profiles, medians are interpolated.
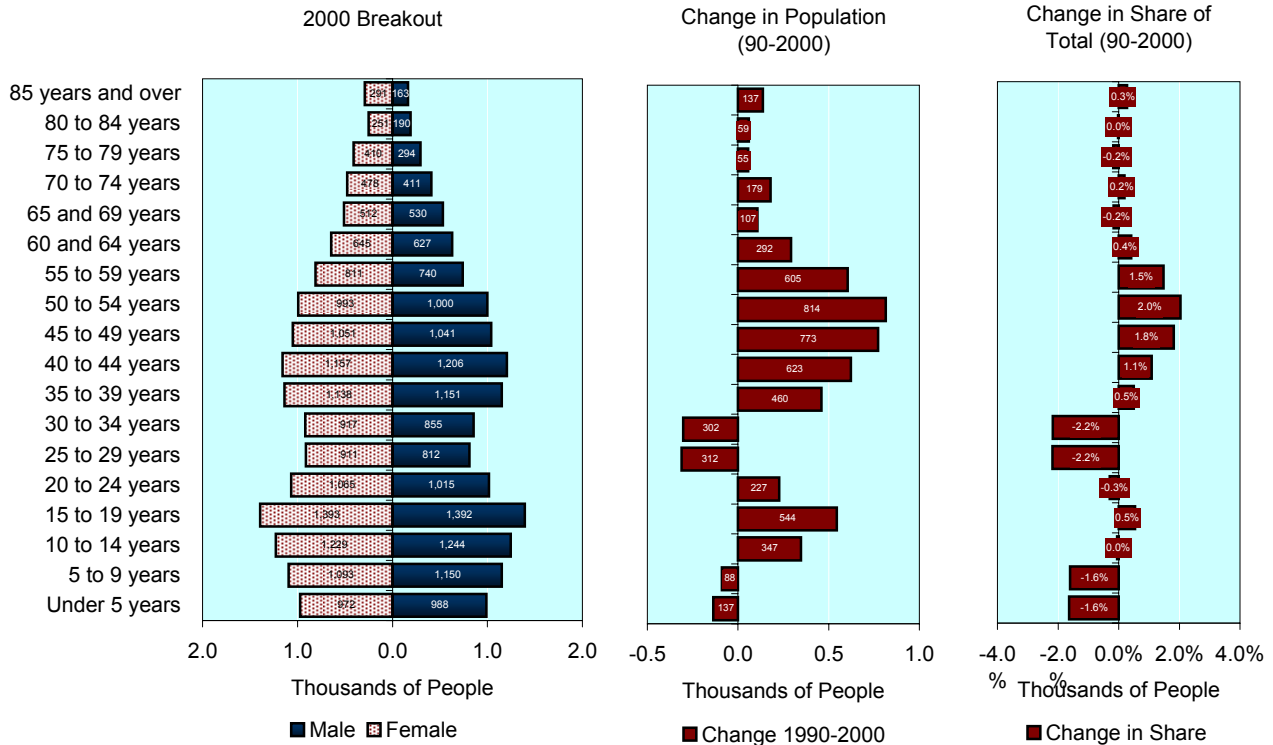
Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Income Distribution & Housing

Income Distribution

- In 1999, for every household that made over $100K, there were 14.3 households that made under $30K. 10 years earlier, for every household that made over $100K, there were 61.5 households that made under $30K.

- Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes are due to inflation.

Household Income Distribution (Not adjusted for inflation)

Income	1989	1999
Less than $10,000	2,564	2,116
$10,000 to $14,999	1,166	959
$15,000 to $19,999	1,043	1,141
$20,000 to $24,999	796	1,067
$25,000 to $29,999	829	848
$30,000 to $34,999	630	850
$35,000 to $39,999	305	569
$40,000 to $44,999	309	583
$45,000 to $49,999	283	573
$50,000 to $59,999	348	657
$60,000 to $74,999	185	843
$75,000 to $99,999	60	498
$100,000 to $124,999	30	231
$125,000 to $149,999		74
$150,000 or more	74	124

Thousands of Households

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 123, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

- Housing affordability has not changed in the last decade.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for	$ 64,163	$ 90,100
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	21%	20%
Income required to qualify for the median house	$ 21,640	$ 25,459
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	120	123

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units   SF3 - H76

Income in:	1989	1999
Per capita income		$ 13,268
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 $)	$ 23,564	$ 26,524
Median family income (Adj.for Inflation in 2000 $)	$ 26,065	$ 31,250

Universe: Total population, Households, Families   SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2004, 7,576 new jobs were created.

- From 1970 to 2004, the majority of job growth, 66% of new jobs, has been in wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else).

13,561
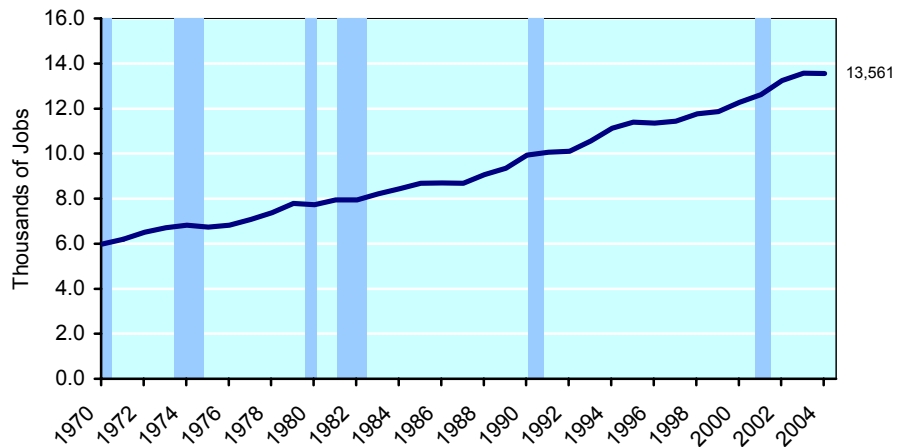
- Employment of proprietors contributed to 34% of new employment from 1970 to 2004, and 48% of new employment since 1994.

- In 1970, proprietors represented 17.1% of total employment; by 2004, they represented 26.6%.

9,953

3,608

Wage and salary jobs ——— Number of proprietors ▪ ▪ ▪
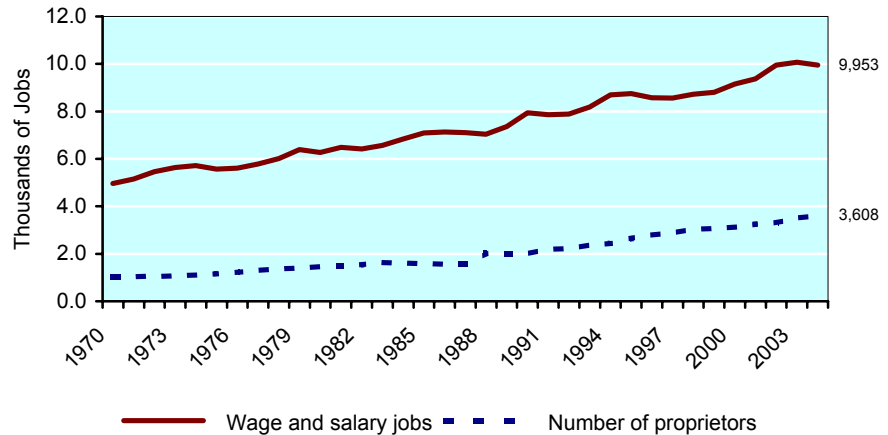
Employment by Industry
Changes from 1970 to 2004

	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	5,985		11,130	13,561		7,576		2,431	100.0%
Wage and salary jobs	4,960	82.9%	8,693	9,953	73.4%	4,993	65.9%	1,260	51.8%
Number of proprietors	1,025	17.1%	2,437	3,608	26.6%	2,583	34.1%	1,171	48.2%
Number of nonfarm proprietors 5/	753	12.6%	1,736	2,813	20.7%	2,060	27.2%	1,077	44.3%
Number of farm proprietors	272	4.5%	701	795	5.9%	523	6.9%	94	3.9%

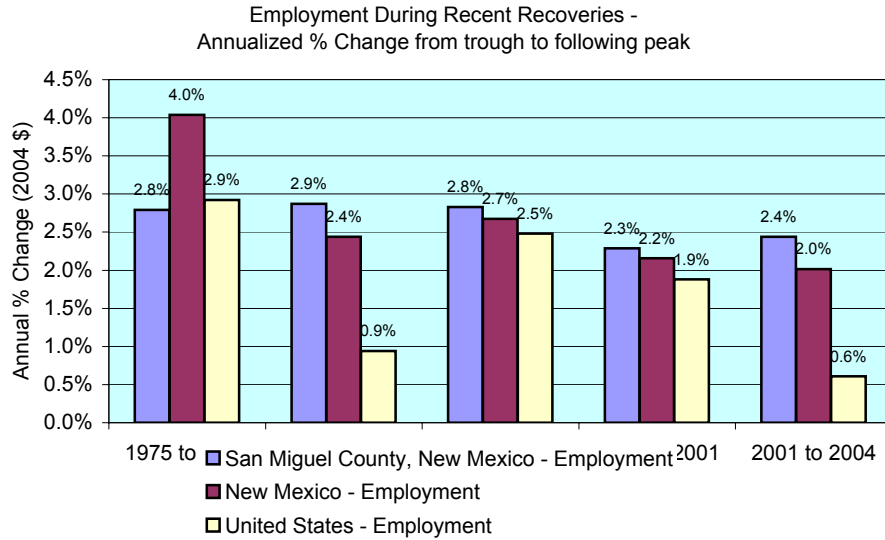**Proprietors** include sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.
Wage and salary employment refers to employees.
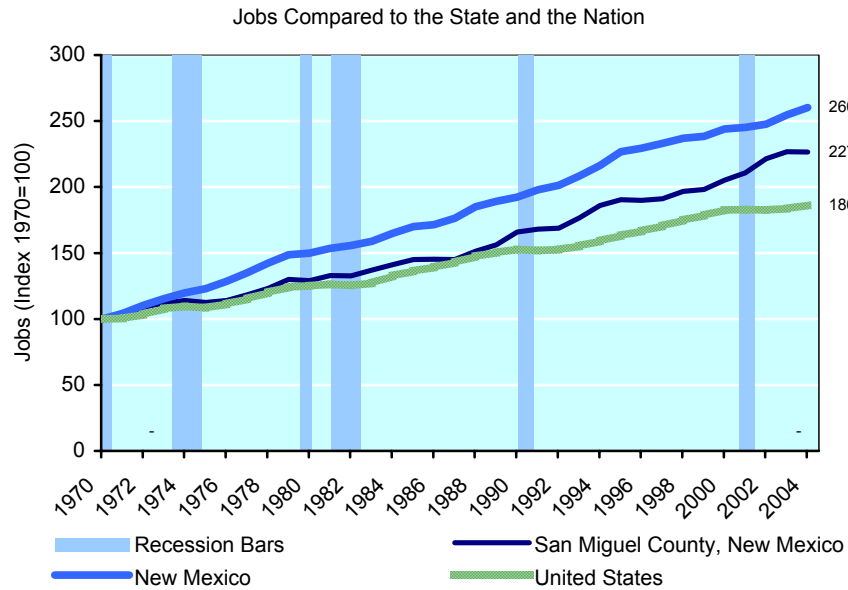
Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2004), employment growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 2.4%) has outpaced New Mexico and the United States.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 2.3%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 2.8%) grew the fastest.

Employment During Recent Recoveries -
Annualized % Change from trough to following peak

Legend:
- San Miguel County, New Mexico - Employment
- New Mexico - Employment
- United States - Employment

Job Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 34 years job growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico has been slower than the state and faster than the nation.

- Some areas can experience employment gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much is due to migration and population changes.

Jobs Compared to the State and the Nation

Legend:
- Recession Bars
- New Mexico
- San Miguel County, New Mexico
- United States

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2004, personal income added $403 million in real terms.

- The annualized growth rate was 3.1%.

Total Personal Income
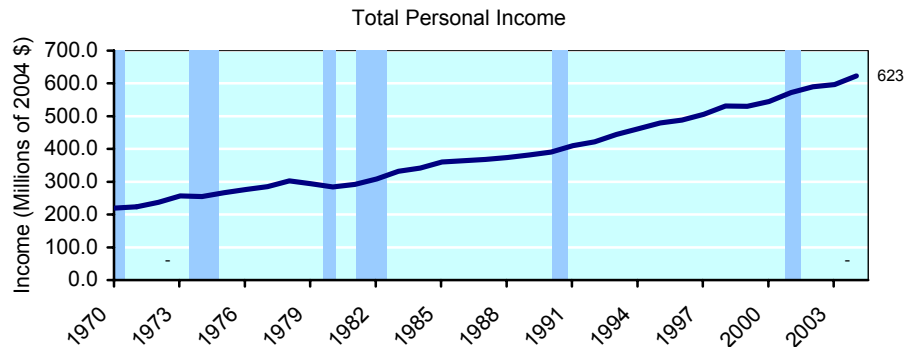
Importance of Proprietors

- In the last 34 years, wage and salary disbursements grew at an annual rate of 2.1%, outpacing proprietors' income which was roughly unchanged.

Wage and salary disbursements ■ ■ ■ Proprietors' income
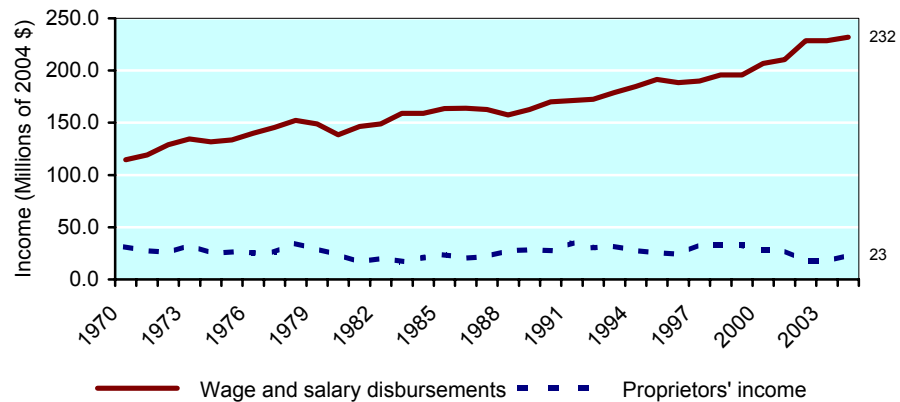
Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors

All income in millions of 2004 dollars	1970	1970 % of Labor	1994	1994 % of Labor	2004	2004 % of Labor	New Income 70-04	% of New Income
Labor Sources	149	100%	268	100%	356	100%	207	100.0%
Wage and salary disbursements	115	77%	185	69%	232	65%	117	56.7%
Proprietors' income	31	21%	28	10%	23	6%	(8)	NA
Nonfarm proprietors' income	22	15%	31	12%	30	9%	8	4.0%
Farm proprietors' income	9	6%	(4)	-1%	(8)	-2%	(16)	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

Definitions:

"Proprietors" refers to employment and income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-except cooperatives.
"Wage and salary" refers to employees; people who work for someone else.

Are proprietors an important indicator of economic health?

Growth of proprietor employment and income can be a healthy sign that opportunities for entrepreneurship exist. Another way to gauge the health of small business growth is to look at changes in businesses by type and size of establishment (later in this profile).

Growth of proprietors can also mean that a rising number of people in the community want to (or need to) have side jobs in addition to their wage and salary jobs. When this is the case, earnings from second jobs can pull down average wages. To see if this is a sign of stress, look for other potential stress indictors in this profile: unemployment rates over time and changes in earnings per job.

Proprietors' Share of Total (Income vs. Employment)

- In 2004, proprietors' share of total employment (27%) was higher than proprietors' income share of total (4%) .

- From 1970 to 2004, proprietors' income share of total fell by 74.0%, while proprietors' employment share of total grew by 55.4%.
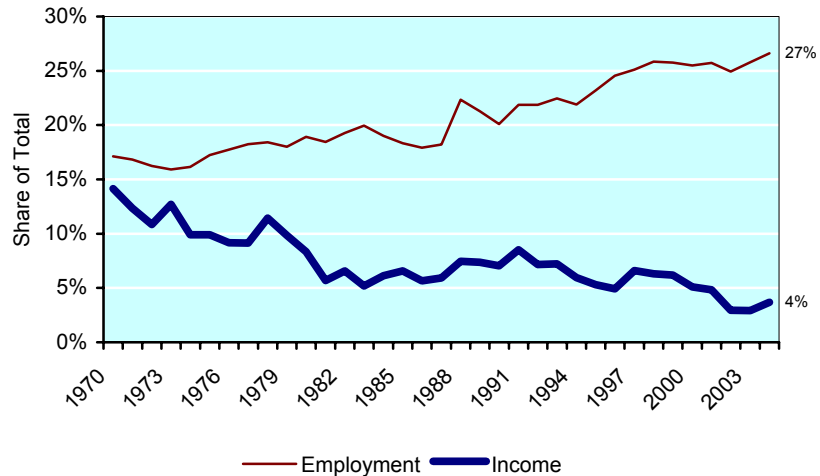
How are Proprietors Doing?

- From 1970 to 2004, average wage and salary disbursements grew at an annualized rate of 0.0% (adjusted for inflation), faster than from average nonfarm proprietors' income, which fell by 2.9%.

- In 2004, average wage and salary disbursements were $23,299 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income ($10,817).

- In 1970, it was the other way around. Average nonfarm proprietors' income was $29,494 (adjusted for inflation), more than average wage and salary disbursements ($23,116).

- If these shares vary widely, it suggests that proprietors and wage earners have different earnings.
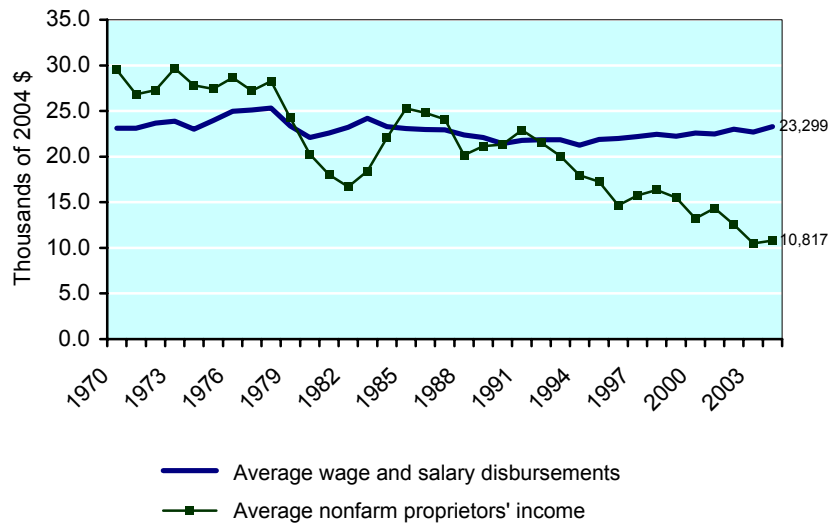
Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

The term "Non-Labor Income" is also referred by some economists as "Non-Earnings Income". It consists of Dividends, Interest and Rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments) and Transfer Payments (payments from governments to individuals, age-related, including Medicare, disability insurance payments, and retirements).

(See methods section for definitions and further explanations.)

- In the last 34 years, non-labor sources grew at an annual rate of 4.0%, outpacing labor sources which grew at a 2.6% rate.

- 42.9% of total personal income in 2004 was from non-labor sources.

- 48.7% of new income from 1970 to 2004 was from non-labor sources.

Non-labor Income Share of Total Income
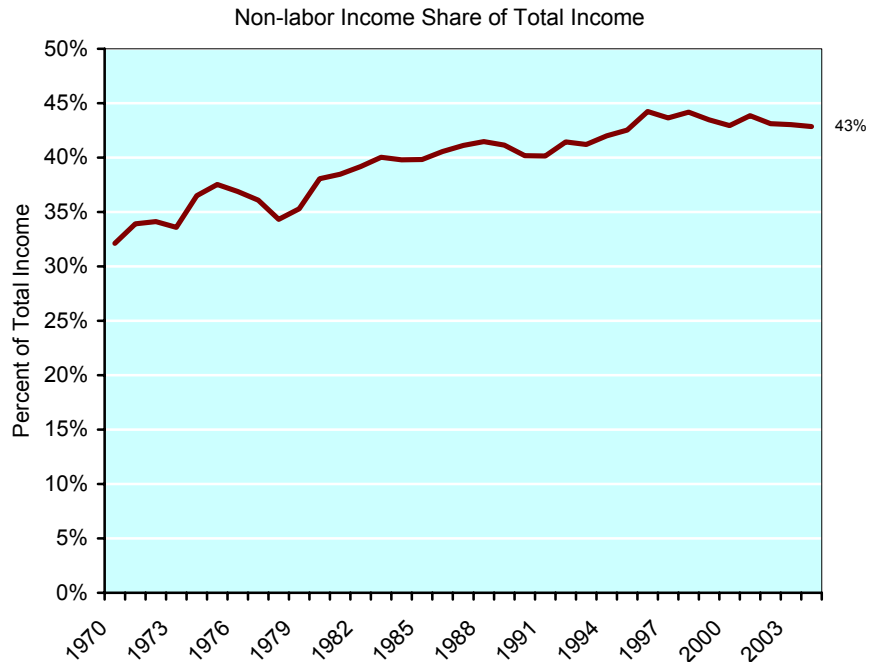
Non-labor income under estimates retirement income because it does not include pensions (401Ks).

Labor vs. Non-Labor

| All income in millions of 2004 dollars	1970	1970 % of Total	1994	1994 % of Total	2004	2004 % of Total	New Income 70-04	% of New Income	% Chg Ann. Rate 70-04	% Chg Ann. Rate 94-04
Total Personal Income	220	100%	462	100%	623	100%	403	100.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Labor Sources	149	68%	268	58%	356	57%	207	51.3%	2.6%	2.9%
Non-Labor Sources	71	32%	194	42%	267	43%	196	48.7%	4.0%	3.3%
Dividends, interest, and rent	24	11%	69	15%	69	11%	46	11.3%	3.2%	0.0%
Personal current transfer receipts	47	21%	125	27%	198	32%	151	37.4%	4.3%	4.7%

Percentages do not add to 100 because of adjustments made by BEA, such as residence, social security, and others.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

Components of Transfer Payments

All figures in millions of 2004 dollars	1970	% of Total TP	2004	% of Total TP	New Payments 1970 to 2004	% of New Payments	Change in Share of Total (1970 - 2004)
Total transfer payments	47.1		198.0		150.9		
Government payments to individuals	44.2	94%	190.9	96%	146.8	97.3%	
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments	13.1	28%	46.7	24%	33.6	22.3%	
Medical payments	6.5	14%	100.0	51%	93.6	62.0%	
Income maintenance benefit payments ("welfare")	16.2	34%	27.9	14%	11.7	7.7%	
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	2.7	6%	2.2	1%	(0.5)	NA	
Veterans benefit payments	5.5	12%	8.7	4%	3.2	2.1%	
Federal educ. & trng. asst. pay. (excl. vets)	0.1	0.3%	4.8	2.4%	4.7	3.1%	
Other payments to individuals	-	0.0%	0.6	0.3%	0.6	0.4%	
Payments to nonprofit institutions *	1.8	4%	5.3	3%	3.5	2.3%	
Business payments to individuals	1.1	2%	1.8	1%	0.6	0.4%	
Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)	14.8	31%	71.5	36%	56.7	37.6%	

-50%　0%　50%

Trends in Non-Labor Income by Type

- The largest components of Non-Labor Income are from Dividends, Interest & Rent (i.e. money earned from past investments).

- In 2004 welfare represented 14.1% of transfer payments, and 4.5% of total personal income. This is down from 1970 and down from 1980.

Trends in Non Labor Income

Millions of 2004 $

— Dividends, Interest & Rent
- - - Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)
▨ Income Maintenance (Welfare)
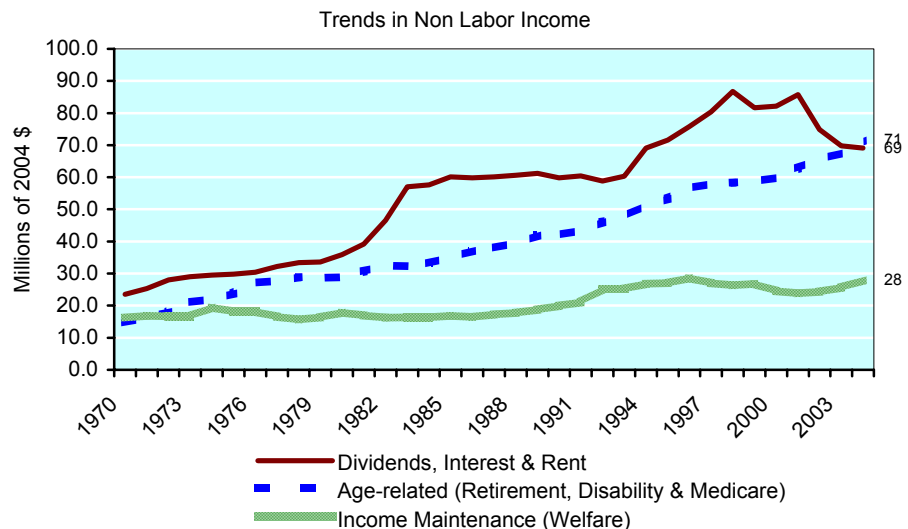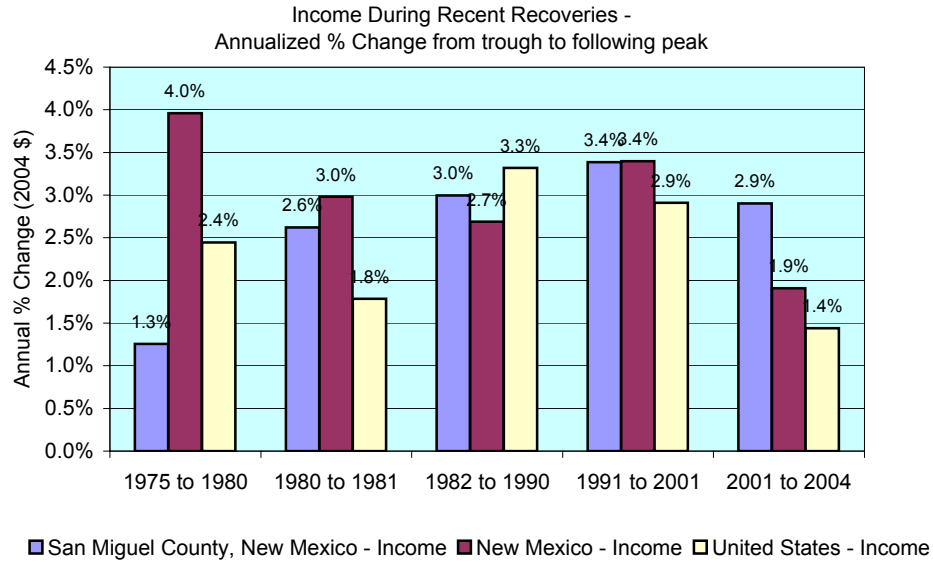
Components of Transfer Payments

- In 2004, 36% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare), while 14% was from welfare.

*　See glossary for definitions.
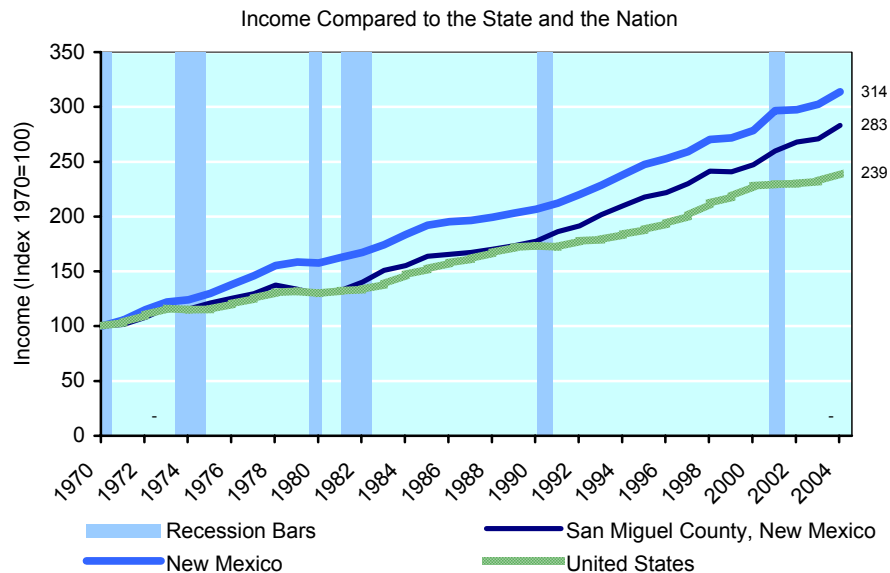
Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA35

How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2004), income growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 2.9%) outpaced New Mexico and the United States.

- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), New Mexico (up 3.4%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 3.3%) grew the fastest.

**Income During Recent Recoveries -
Annualized % Change from trough to following peak**

Annual % Change (2004 $)

	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1982 to 1990	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2004
San Miguel County	1.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%
New Mexico	4.0%	3.0%	2.7%	3.4%	1.9%
United States	2.4%	1.8%	3.3%	2.9%	1.4%

■ San Miguel County, New Mexico - Income ■ New Mexico - Income □ United States - Income

Income Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 34 years income growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico has been slower than the state and faster than the nation.
- Some areas can experience income gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much of the change is due to changes in earnings per job, employment, migration and population changes.

Income Compared to the State and the Nation

Income (Index 1970=100)

- 314
- 283
- 239

Recession Bars — San Miguel County, New Mexico
— New Mexico — United States

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

- The majority of the growth in government employment has been in state and local government (103%).

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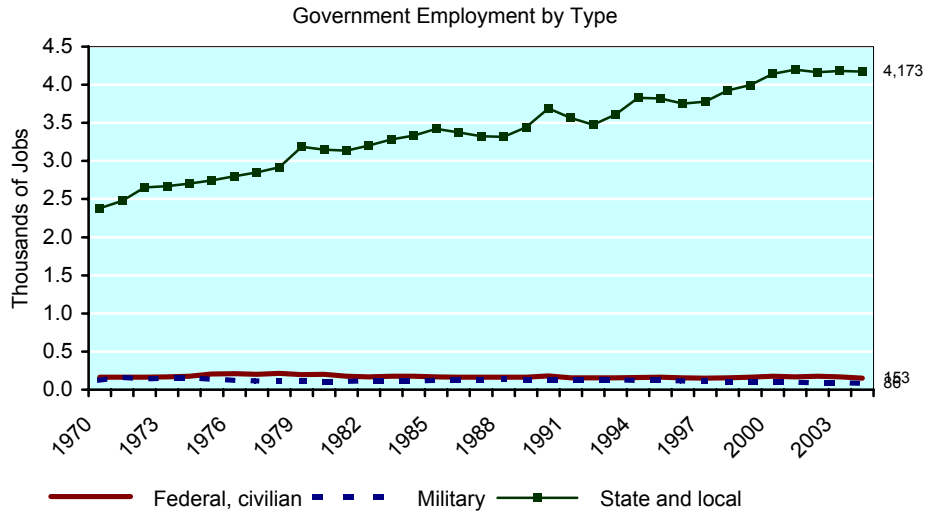
- Is the size of government getting bigger? One way to answer this is to look at whether government employment has grown. If so, what type of government employment, and how does it compare to population growth? The figures on this page show government employment by type.

Government Employment as a Share of Total

Government Employment per 100 People
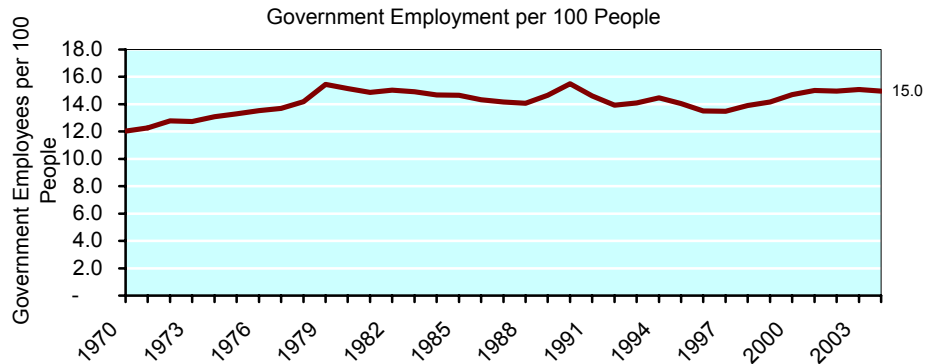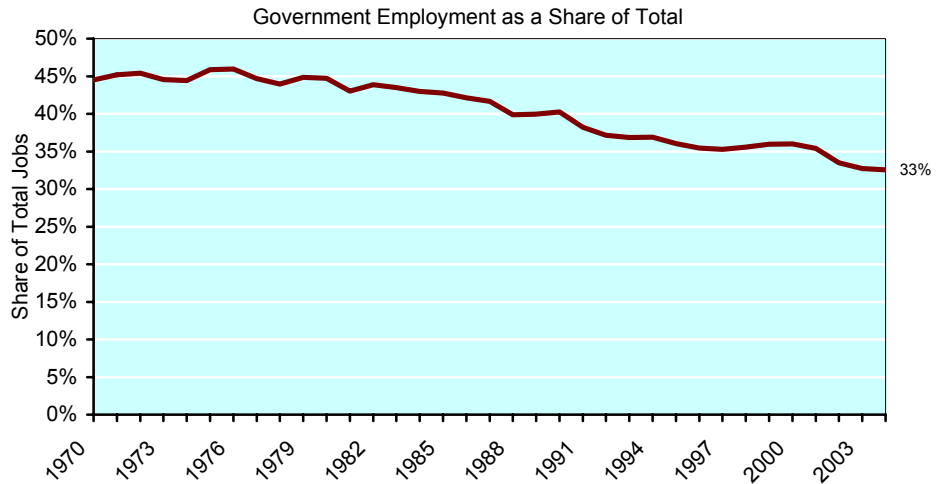
Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA25 and CA25N

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

- Average earnings per job, adjusted for inflation, have fallen from $26,168 in 1970 to $23,436 in 2004.

- In 2004, Average earnings per job in San Miguel County, New Mexico ($23,436) were lower than the state ($35,843) and the nation ($44,503).

Earnings Per Job & Per Capita Income

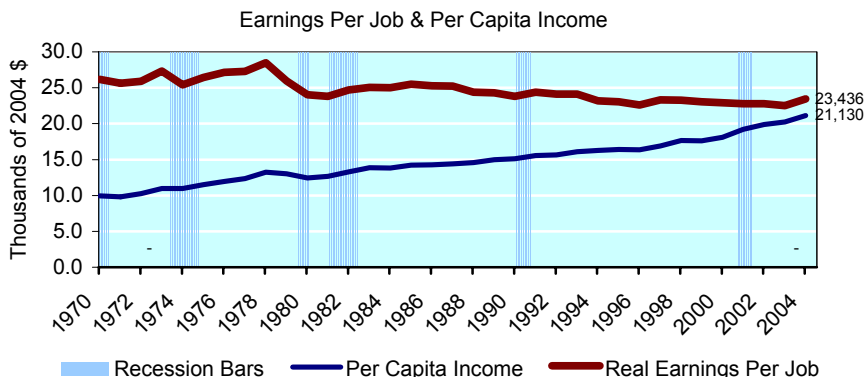| Recession Bars | Per Capita Income | Real Earnings Per Job |

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 San Miguel County, New Mexico and New Mexico.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.2%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.

Earnings Per Job

- San Miguel County, New Mexico - Earnings Per Job
- New Mexico - Earnings Per Job
- United States - Earnings Per Job
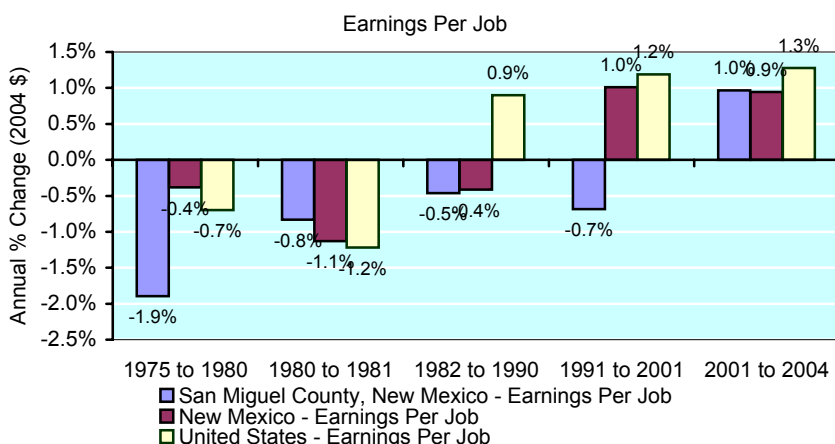
Reasons why earnings per job may change over time:

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

Per Capita Income

$$PCI = \frac{\text{Total Personal Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

Per capita income is often used as a measure of economic performance, but it should be combined with changes in earnings for a realistic picture of economic health:

Since total personal income includes income from 401(k) plans as well as other non-labor income sources like transfer payment, dividends, and rent, it is possible for per capita income to rise, even if the average wage per job declines over time. In other words, the non-labor sources of income can cause per capita income to rise, even if people are earning less per job.

- Per capita income, adjusted for inflation, has risen from $9,946 in 1970 to $21,130 in 2004.

- In 2004, per capita income in San Miguel County, New Mexico ($21,130) was lower than the state ($26,184) and the nation ($33,050).

Per Capita Income

Legend: Recession Bars — San Miguel County, New Mexico
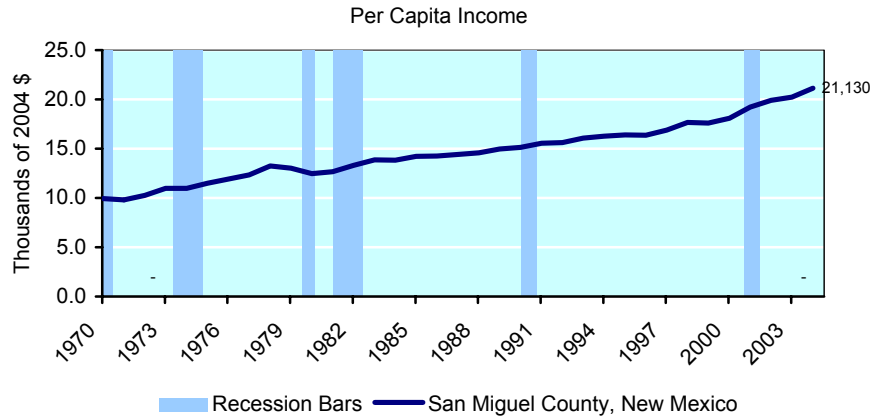
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the current recovery (2001 to 2004), per capita income growth in San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 3.2%) has outpaced New Mexico and the United States.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), San Miguel County, New Mexico (up 2.1%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.

Per Capita Income

Legend:
■ San Miguel County, New Mexico - Per Capita Income
■ New Mexico - Per Capita Income
□ United States - Per Capita Income

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

Firms by Industry (SIC)
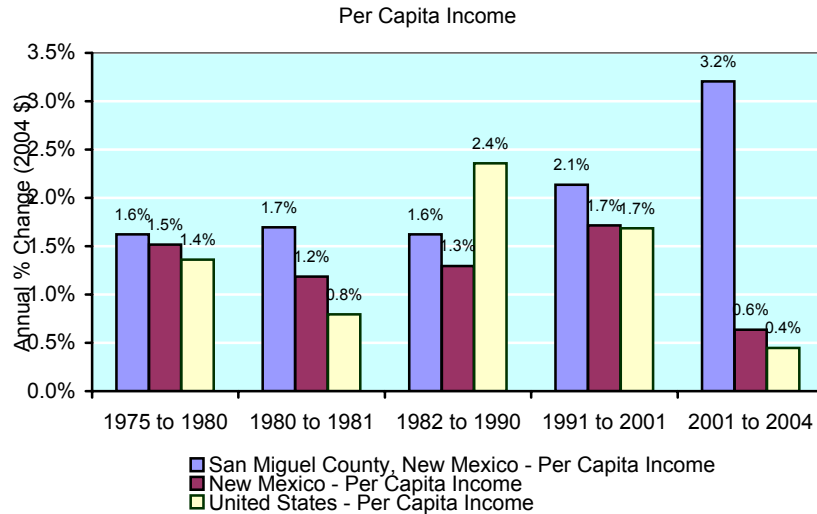
The advantage of this data source is that it never has disclosure restrictions. This source also releases data for hundreds of sectors (available on demand). The data on this page are from the US Census County Business Patterns, which unlike the REIS data, does NOT include proprietors, government, household services or railroad workers. If available, we encourage you to look at employment and income data from BEA REIS starting on page 26 as well.
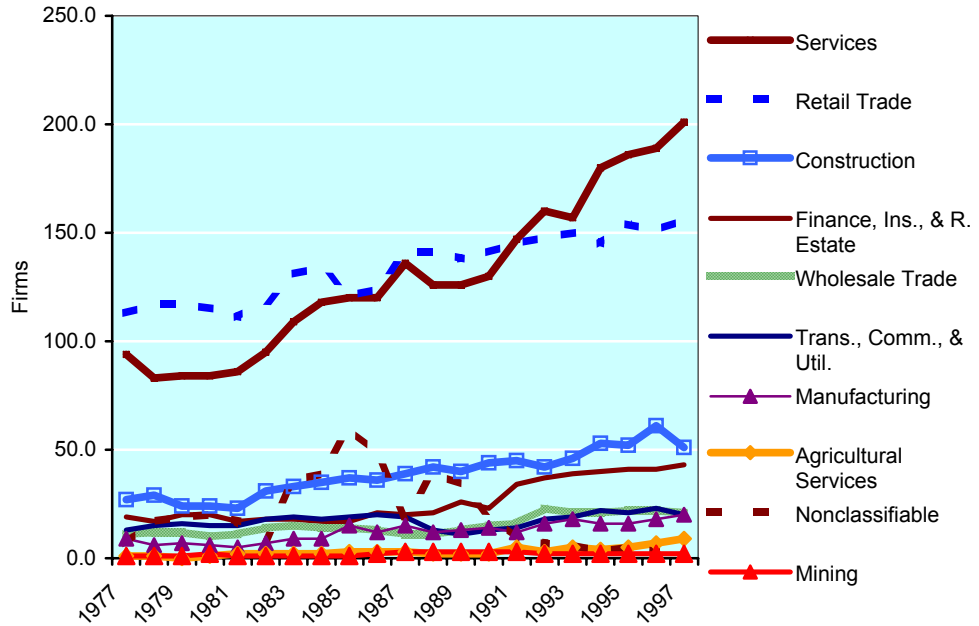
Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services, which went from 31.9% in 1977 to 38.2% in 1997.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was retail trade, which went from 38.3% in 1977 to 29.7% in 1997.

County Business Patterns Number of Establishments

Firms by Industry

	1977	Shr of Tot	1987	Shr of Tot	1997	Shr of Tot	New Firms 77-97	Shr of Tot	Change in Share of Total
Total	295		406		526		231		
Agricultural Services	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	9	1.7%	8	3.5%	
Mining	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.4%	
Construction	27	9.2%	39	9.6%	51	9.7%	24	10.4%	
Manufacturing	9	3.1%	15	3.7%	20	3.8%	11	4.8%	
Trans., Comm., & Util.	13	3.7%	19	2.7%	20	4.0%	10	4.3%	
Wholesale Trade	11	3.7%	11	2.7%	21	4.0%	10	4.3%	
Retail Trade	113	38.3%	141	34.7%	156	29.7%	43	18.6%	
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	19	6.4%	20	4.9%	43	8.2%	24	10.4%	
Services	94	31.9%	136	33.5%	201	38.2%	107	46.3%	
Nonclassifiable	7	2.4%	19	4.7%	3	0.6%	-4	NA	

-10%   0%   10%

Data ends in 1997 because the CBP switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 1997.

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Demographic, Employment and Income Trends

Firms by Industry in 2004 (NAICS)

Firms by Industry in 2004

Firms by size and industry in 2004

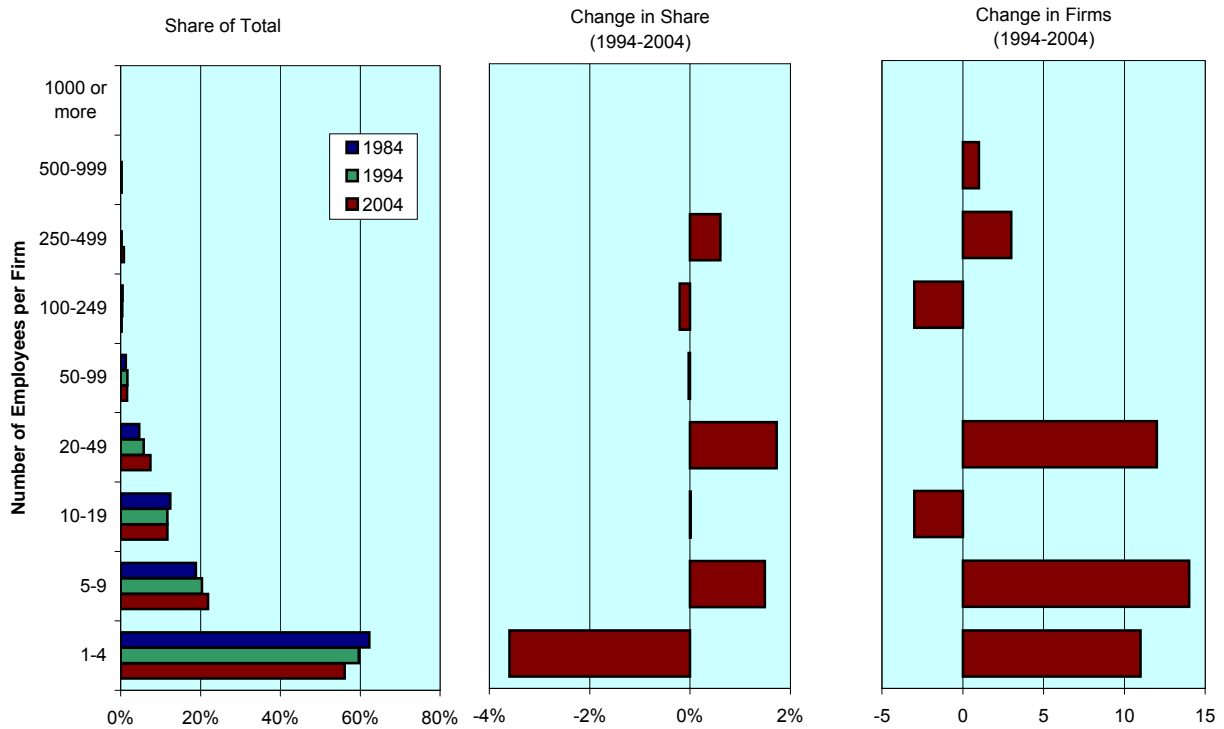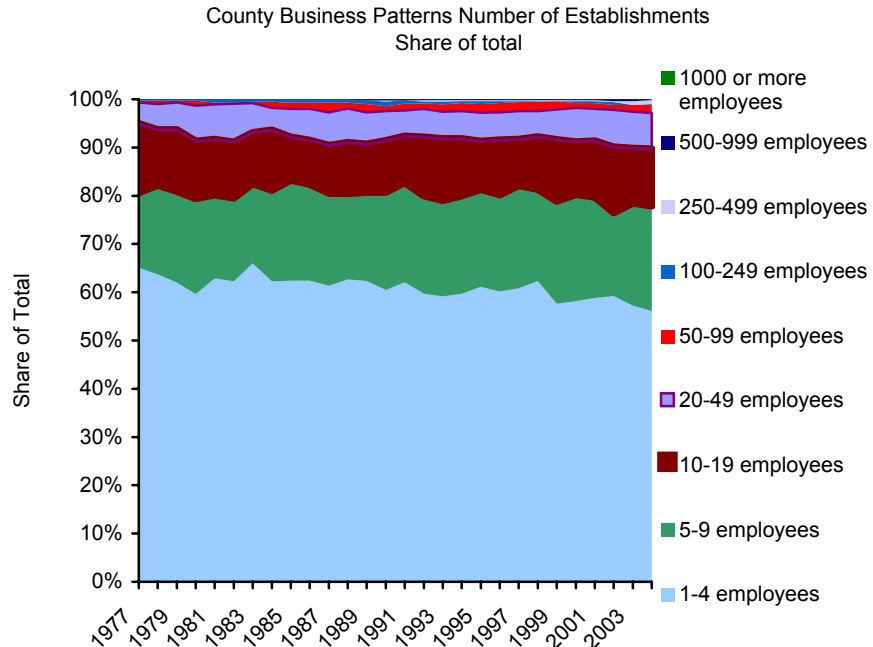|	Total	Number of Employees per Firm								
		1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture s										
Mining	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Construction	46	33	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	12	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale trade	13	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	92	39	27	14	11	0	0	1	0	0
Transportation & warehousing	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	10	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	31	21	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental & leasing	15	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific & technical services	33	25	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of companies & enterprises	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin, support, waste mgt, remed. Serv.	18	13	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Educational services	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	74	32	19	12	4	4	0	2	1	0
Arts, entertainment & recreation	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation & food services	73	31	13	12	14	3	0	0	0	0
Other services (except public administratio	44	32	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auxiliaries (exc corp., subsid. & reg. mgt)										
Unclassified establishments	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	494	277	108	58	37	8	1	4	1	0

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Size

Firms by Size

- The size category that grew the most was 5-9 employees.

- As a share of total, the size category that gained the most was 20-49 employees.

- In 2004, 90% of firms had fewer than 20 employees.

County Business Patterns Number of Establishments
Share of total

Legend:
- 1000 or more employees
- 500-999 employees
- 250-499 employees
- 100-249 employees
- 50-99 employees
- 20-49 employees
- 10-19 employees
- 5-9 employees
- 1-4 employees

Share of Total

Change in Share (1994-2004)

Change in Firms (1994-2004)

1984 / 1994 / 2004

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Annual Average Unemployment Rate Compared to the State and the Nation

- In 2005, the unemployment rate was 6.5%, compared to 5.3% in the state and 5.1% in the nation.

Unemployment Rate

Legend: San Miguel County, NM — New Mexico — United States
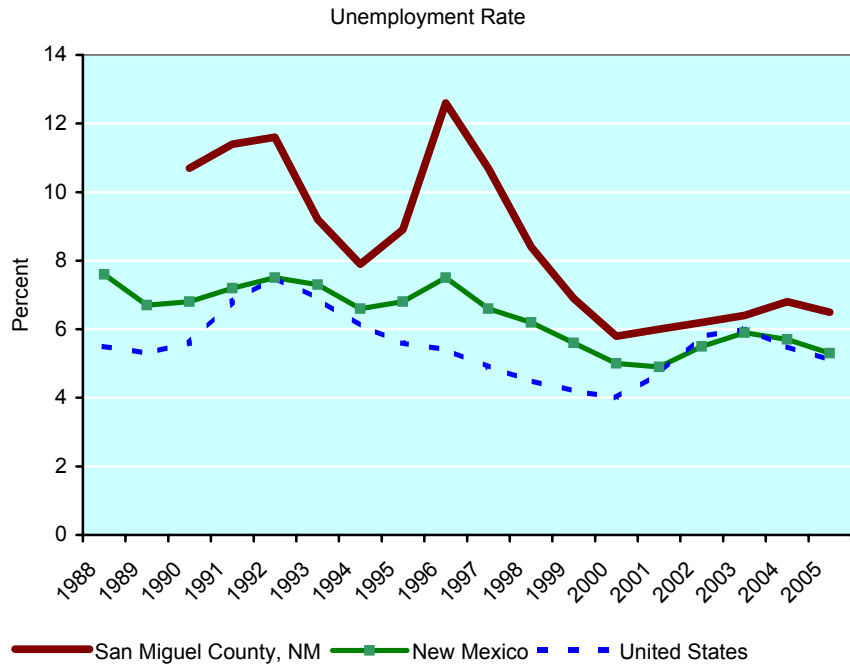
Unemployment Rate Seasonality

- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last three years. In 2005, the unemployment rate varied from from a low of 5.4% in December 2005 to a high of 7.2% in July 2005

Unemployment Rate Seasonality

Legend: 2003 — 2004 — 2005 — 2006
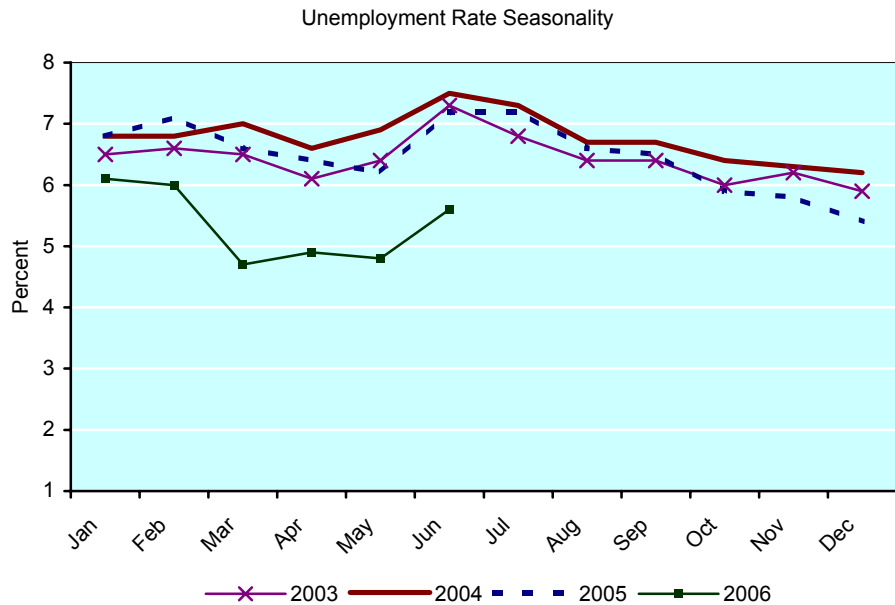
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inflow & Outflows

- Commuting data suggests that San Miguel County, New Mexico is a bedroom community. (Income derived from people commuting out of the county to work exceeds the income from people commuting into the county.) The net difference represents 11.5% of total income in the county.

Commuting Flows

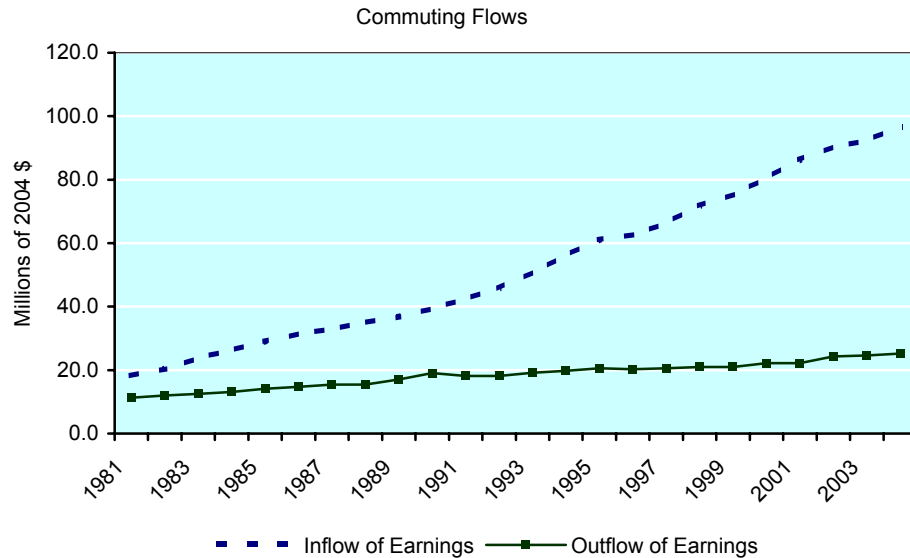- - - Inflow of Earnings   Outflow of Earnings

- A positive Net Residential Adjustment indicates out-commuting for work to adjacent counties.

Net Residential Adjustment
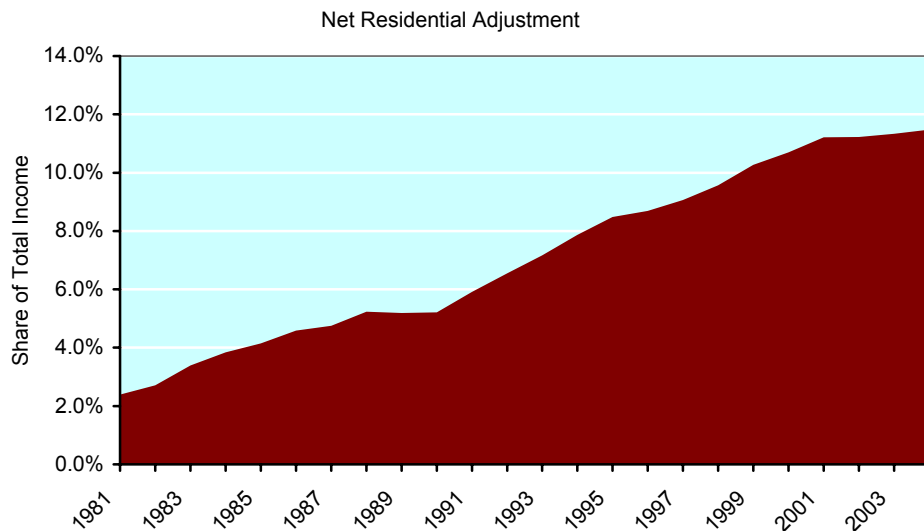
The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reports personal income in terms of location of residence. BEA calculates how much money is earned in the county by people living outside the county (Total Gross Earnings Outflow) and it calculates how much money is brought into the county by residents who work outside of the county (Total Gross Earnings Inflow). Subtracting one from the other gives the Net Residence Adjustment. The Inflow and Outflow trends indicate whether the county is closely tied to others in terms of commuting.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA91

Agriculture (Business Income)

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)	47,269		27,399		20,958		
Cash Receipts from Marketings	45,813	97%	26,196	96%	19,294	92.1%	-5%
Livestock & Products	44,737	95%	24,698	90%	18,797	89.7%	-5%
Crops	1,076	2%	1,498	5%	497	2.4%	0%
Other Income	1,456	3%	1,203	4%	1,664	7.9%	5%
Government Payments	302	1%	376	1%	825	3.9%	3%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	1,154	2%	827	3%	839	4.0%	2%
Production Expenses	37,225		35,052		28,918		
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	10,044		(7,653)		(7,960)		
Value of Inventory Change	122	0%	3,012	11%	(184)	NA	NA
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	9,976		(4,641)		(8,144)		

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses
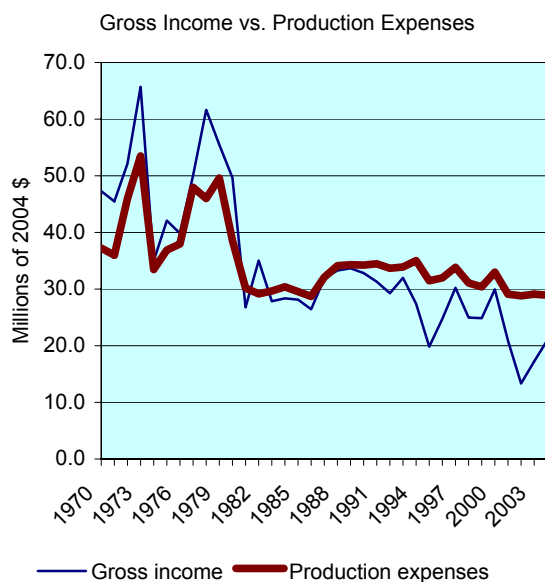
Net Farm Income
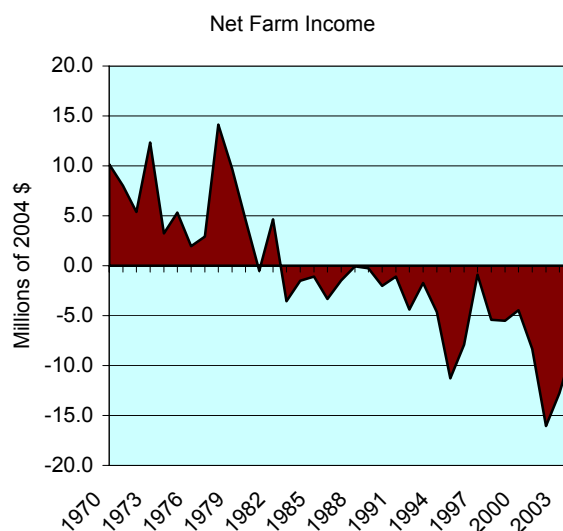
Net Farm Income

Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA45

In the following pages (23-25) you will learn about:

1. The economic diversity of the county, compared to the state and the nation.

2. The year to year stability of personal income growth, comparing the county to the state and the nation.

3. The stability of personal income over time, comparing labor versus non-labor income.

4. If this is a county profile, numerous performance characteristics of the county (population growth, employment growth, employment stability, etc.), are used to compare the county to the median county in the country (a "benchmark").

Employment Diversity Index

One measure of economic success is economic diversity, or the lack of specialization. Communities that are heavily reliant on only a few industries are economically vulnerable to disruptions. This page documents one measure of specialization based on employment data from the 2000 Census.

Diverse ← → Specialized

Distribution of 3219 Counties in US
by degree of Employment Specialization

■ County Distribution □ San Miguel County, New Mexico = 1,025 ■ Median = 961
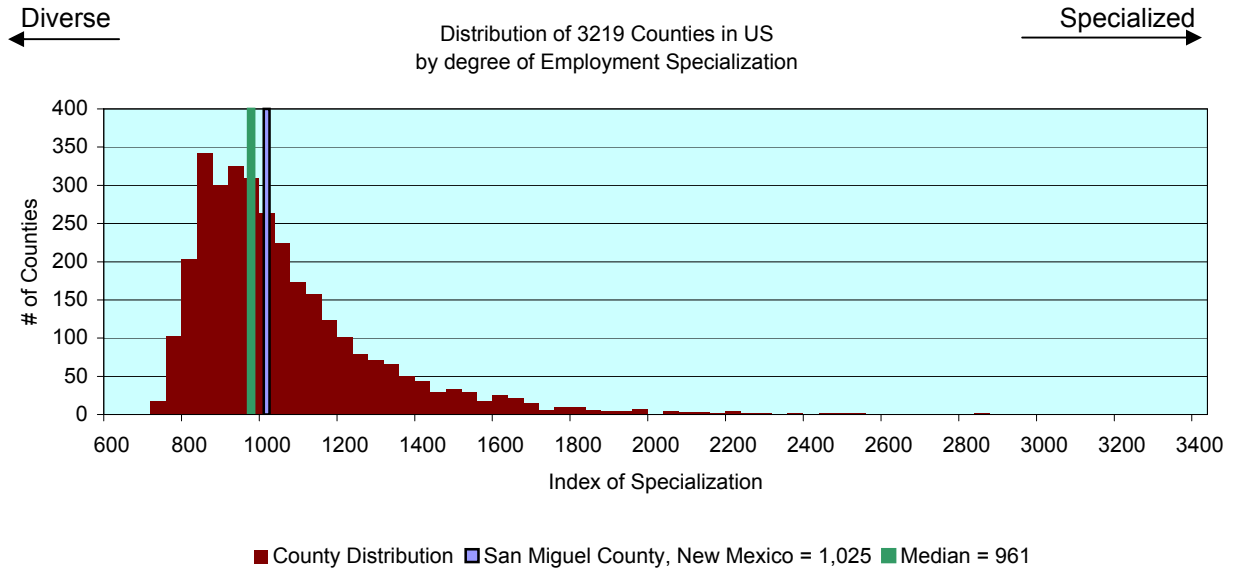
- The above chart illustrates how this county compares to all of the other counties in the nation. Each bar represents the number of counties that have a index of specialization in that range. The green vertical line illu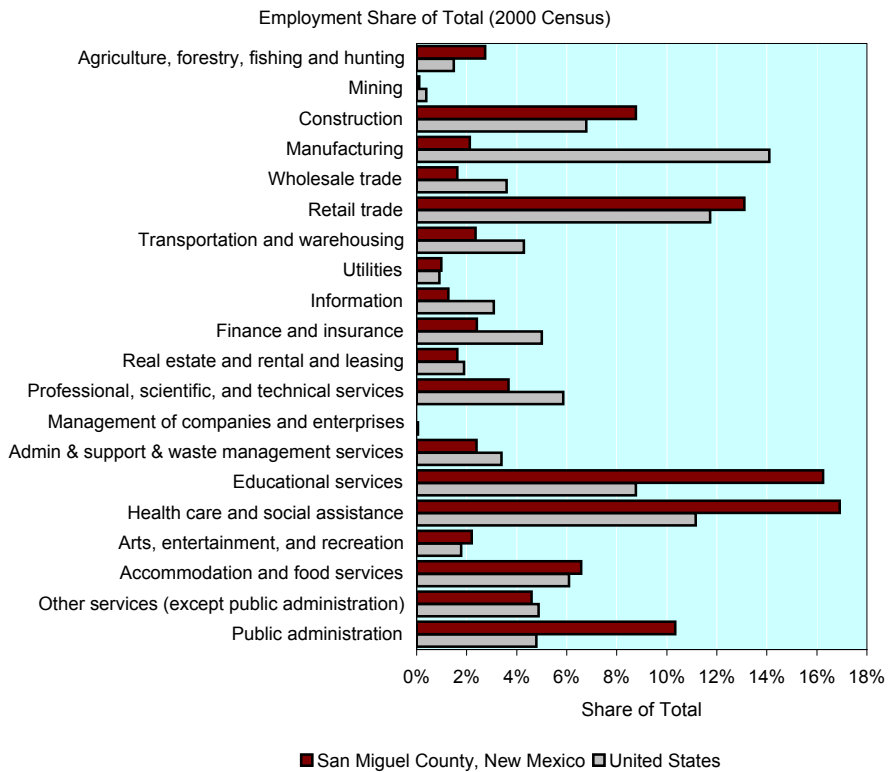strates the value for the mean. As you can see, most counties are similar, but there are a few counties that are wildly specialized (the long tail on the right).

- San Miguel County, New Mexico is roughly average (1,025 versus a median of 961 for the US counties.)

- The chart to the right illustrates the data on which the index is based - employment share of total from the 2000 Census. There are more timely breakouts by industry from a different data source on pages 28-31.

Employment Share of Total (2000 Census)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Transportation and warehousing
Utilities
Information
Finance and insurance
Real estate and rental and leasing
Professional, scientific, and technical services
Management of companies and enterprises
Admin & support & waste management services
Educational services
Health care and social assistance
Arts, entertainment, and recreation
Accommodation and food services
Other services (except public administration)
Public administration

Share of Total

■ San Miguel County, New Mexico □ United States

Source: Census 2000 SF3 Table P49.

Stability vs. State and Nation

- Different regions can behave very differently during recessions and recoveries.

- Note: Below 0% means absolute decline. Above 0% means absolute growth, but at different rates.

Personal Income

Legend:
- Recession Bars
- San Miguel County, New Mexico
- New Mexico
- United States
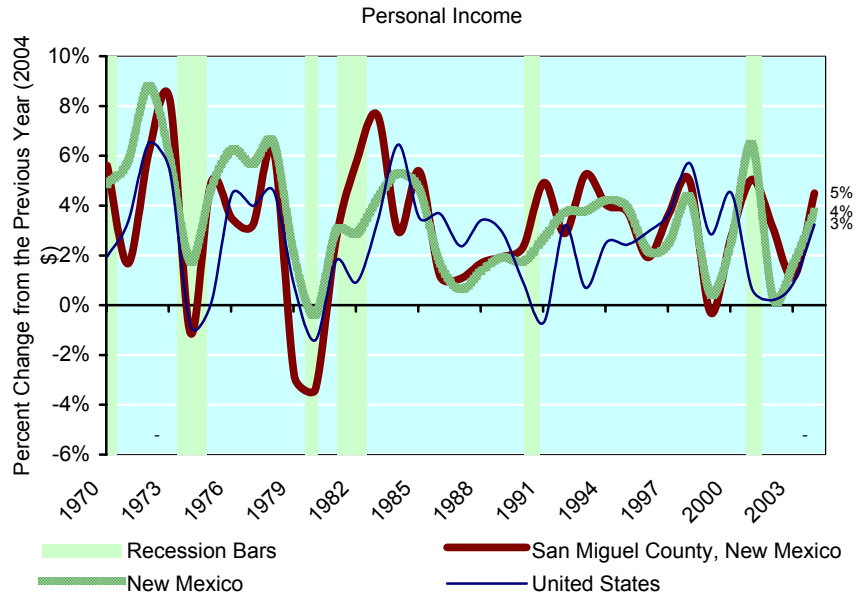
Labor vs. Non-Labor Income Stability

- Non-labor income sources can have a stabilizing effect on the economy and are sometimes, but not always, counter-cyclical to labor income.

Non-labor vs. Labor Income

Legend:
- Recession Bars
- Non-labor Income
- Labor Income

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

Performance Comparisons
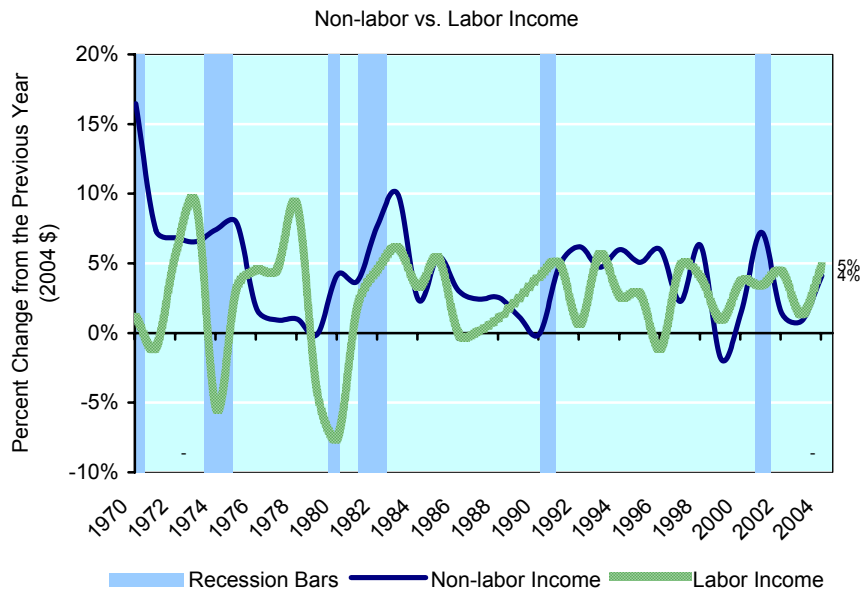
Benchmark = Median of all Counties in U.S.***

Compared to benchmark area, the county has:

◄——— Less Than | More Than ———►

|		San Miguel County, New Mexico	US Median
Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004)		0.8%	0.7%
Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004)		2.4%	1.4%
Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2004)		3.1%	2.2%
Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2004		42.9%	36.7%
Median Age*		35.1	37.3
Per Capita Income (2004)	$	21,130 $	25,335
Average Earnings Per Job (2004)	$	23,436 $	29,750
Education Rate (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)*		21.2%	14.5%
Employment Specialization*		1,024.7	961.0
Ratio Rich/Poor (Number of households that made under $30K for every household that made over $100K)*		14.3	8.7
Housing Affordability (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)*		123	186
Change in Housing Affordability (1990-2000)*		1.9%	10.3%
Government share of Total employment		33%	15%
Unemployment Rate in 2005*		6.5%	5.2%

(3.00)　　(1.00)　　1.00　　3.00
# of Standard Deviations from the Median
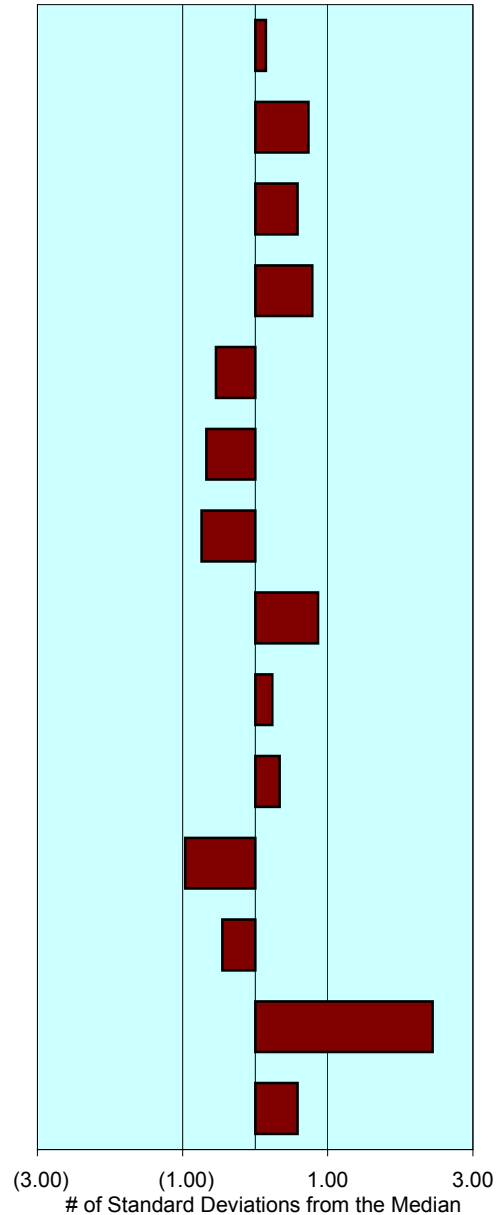
All data are from REIS except * are from 2000 US Census and ** is from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***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.

In the following pages (28-31) you will learn about:

1. Long-term employment and personal income trends, from 1970 to 2004

2. How the structure of the economy has changed during the last three decades

Information for some industries and for some years may not be available from the U.S. Department of Commerce because of disclosure restrictions.

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction means a gap exists in the data. Information has been suppressed by the U.S. Department of Commerce to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

Our model to estimate the disclosure restrictions currently provides estimates for employment and income using the SIC classification method through 2000 for the western states only.

Important Notes on the Industrial Classification Systems used by EPS

The U.S. Department of Commerce made a transition in how economic information is gathered and organized in 2001. The Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) was used from 1970 to 2000; the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes") is used currently, for data from 2001 and beyond.

Unfortunately the two systems are not backward comparable, so they are presented separately in EPS: 1970 to 2000 data are organized by SIC, and data beyond those years are organized by NAICS.

The most important change resulting from the shift to NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in today's economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions. This is especially helpful in giving a more detailed breakdown of the fastest growth area in the country's economy – "services." For example, advanced technology related "service" industries (e.g., professional, scientific and technical services) are clearly differentiated from "in-person" services (e.g., health care) and low-wage services (e.g., accommodation and food services).

For historical data (1970-2000, organized by SIC) EPS was designed to illustrate the complexity of the service economy in a couple of ways:

1) We use the term "Services and Professional" to underscore an important point: service occupations are not just "hamburger flippers and maids," but rather consist of a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions, mixing physicians with barbers, and chambermaids with architects and financial consultants.

2) We reorganized the SIC categories into different types of services, such as Consumer Services, Producer Services, Social Services, and Government Services.

The transition to NAICS has alleviated the need to explain that "services" are actually a wide mix of low, medium, and high-wage industries.

About Missing Data

This profile is organized so that all non-disclosed information is presented first. Employment and personal income by industry is presented last. For some rural counties, and for some industries, data gaps may occur. EPS has a built-in system for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). When estimates are used in the tables on pages 28 and 30, they are highlighted in bold red text.
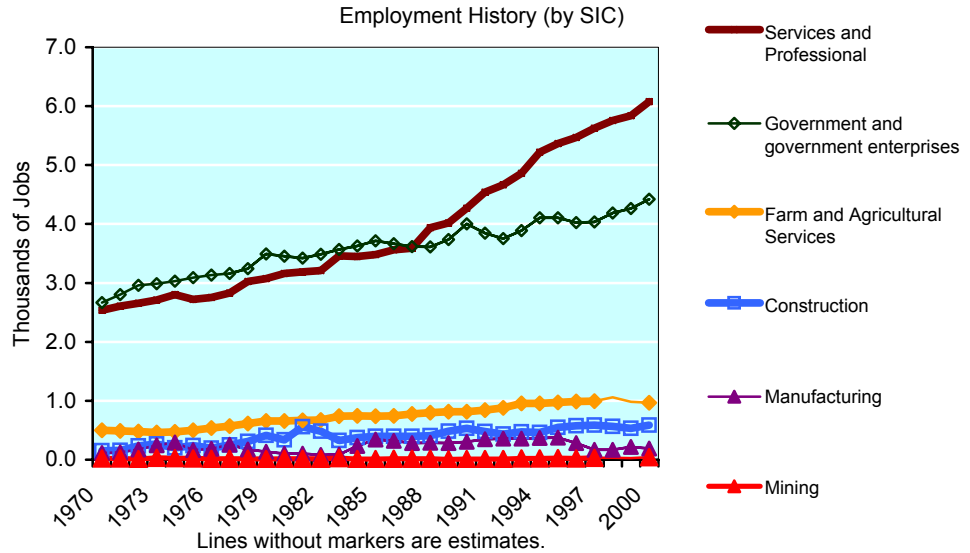
Employment (SIC)

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 (health, legal, business, others), which went from 15.9% in 1970 to 25.8% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was government, which went from 44.5% in 1970 to 36.0% in 2000.

Employment History (by SIC)

Lines without markers are estimates.

Legend:
- Services and Professional
- Government and government enterprises
- Farm and Agricultural Services
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Mining

Employment by Industry
Changes from 1970 to 2000

	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment	Change in Share
Total Employment	5,985.0		12,281.0		6,296.0		
Wage and Salary Employment	4,960.0	82.9%	9,150.0	74.5%	4,190.0	66.6%	
Proprietors' Employment	1,025.0	17.1%	3,131.0	25.5%	2,106.0	33.4%	
Farm and Agricultural Services	501.0	8.4%	969.0	7.9%	468.0	7.4%	
Farm	446.0	7.5%	849.0	6.9%	403.0	6.4%	
Ag. Services	55.0	0.9%	120.0	1.0%	65.0	1.0%	
Mining	24.0	0.4%	41.0	0.3%	17.0	0.3%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	112.0	1.9%	188.0	1.5%	76.0	1.2%	
Services and Professional	2,534.0	42.3%	6,077.0	49.5%	3,543.0	56.3%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	199.0	3.3%	287.0	2.3%	88.0	1.4%	
Wholesale Trade	101.0	1.7%	117.0	1.0%	16.0	0.3%	
Retail Trade	1,113.0	18.6%	1,968.0	16.0%	855.0	13.6%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	171.0	2.9%	534.0	4.3%	363.0	5.8%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	950.0	15.9%	3,171.0	25.8%	2,221.0	35.3%	
Construction	150.0	2.5%	585.0	4.8%	435.0	6.9%	
Government	2,664.0	44.5%	4,421.0	36.0%	1,757.0	27.9%	

0.0K — 5.0K   -9% — 10%

* 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

San Miguel County, New Mexico

Growth
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline
- Missing data prevent this ranking.

Employment by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2004 Share of Total

Category	2001	2004	2004 Share of Total	New Jobs	Change in Share of Total (2004 - 2001)
Total employment	12,616.0	13,561.0	100%	945.0	
Wage and salary employment	9,369.0	9,953.0	73%	584.0	
Proprietors employment	3,247.0	3,608.0	27%	361.0	
Farm proprietors employment	816.0	795.0	6%	(21.0)	
Nonfarm proprietors employment	2,431.0	2,813.0	21%	382.0	
Farm employment	962.0	953.0	7%	(9.0)	
Nonfarm employment	11,654.0	12,608.0	93%	954.0	
Private employment	7,190.0	8,196.0	60%	1,006.0	
			6% 100%	-30.0 2,000.0	-0.9% 4.0%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and oth.	#N/A	91.0	1%	#N/A	
Mining	#N/A	25.0	0%	#N/A	
Utilities	21.0	16.0	0%	(5.0)	
Construction	599.0	665.0	5%	66.0	
Manufacturing	147.0	181.0	1%	34.0	
Wholesale trade	122.0	134.0	1%	12.0	
Retail Trade	1,310.0	1,229.0	9%	(81.0)	
Transportation and warehousing	171.0	176.0	1%	5.0	
Information	108.0	101.0	1%	(7.0)	
Finance and insurance	283.0	309.0	2%	26.0	
Real estate and rental and leasing	207.0	281.0	2%	74.0	
Professional and technical services	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Management of companies and enterprises	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	456.0	443.0	3%	(13.0)	
Educational services	401.0	392.0	3%	(9.0)	
Health care and social assistance	1,228.0	2,003.0	15%	775.0	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	230.0	235.0	2%	5.0	
Accommodation and food services	963.0	997.0	7%	34.0	
Other services, except public administration	495.0	554.0	4%	59.0	
Government and government enterprises	4,464.0	4,412.0	33%	(52.0)	
Federal, civilian	170.0	153.0	1%	(17.0)	
Military	97.0	86.0	1%	(11.0)	
State and local	4,197.0	4,173.0	31%	(24.0)	
State government	2,556.0	2,451.0	18%	(105.0)	
Local government	1,641.0	1,722.0	13%	81.0	
			0% 40%	-200.0 800.0	-3% 6%

Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA25N
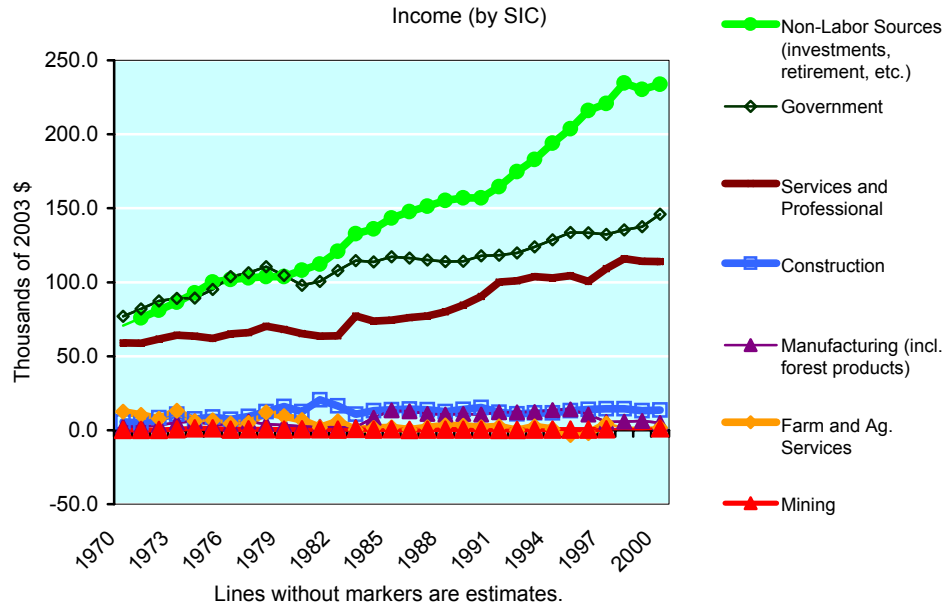
Personal Income (SIC)

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 32.1% in 1970 to 43.0% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was government, which went from 35.0% in 1970 to 26.8% in 2000.

Income (by SIC)

Lines without markers are estimates.

Legend:
- Non-Labor Sources (investments, retirement, etc.)
- Government
- Services and Professional
- Construction
- Manufacturing (incl. forest products)
- Farm and Ag. Services
- Mining

New Income by Type

All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Income 1970 to 2000	% of New Income	Change in Share
Total Personal Income*	220.1		544.4		324.3		
Farm and Agricultural Services	12.6	5.7%	1.6	0.3%	(11.0)	NA	
Farm	12.0	5.5%	(0.2)	0.0%	(12.3)	NA	
Ag. Services	0.6	0.3%	1.8	0.3%	1.3	0%	
Mining	0.1	0.1%	1.2	0.2%	1.1	0%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	2.4	1.1%	5.0	0.9%	2.6	1%	
Services and Professional	58.9	26.8%	113.9	20.9%	55.0	17%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.3	3.3%	9.3	1.7%	2.0	1%	
Wholesale Trade	2.3	1.1%	2.7	0.5%	0.3	0%	
Retail Trade	23.0	10.5%	33.6	6.2%	10.6	3%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4.5	2.0%	9.4	1.7%	4.9	2%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Oth.	21.8	9.9%	59.0	10.8%	37.2	11%	
Construction	5.6	2.6%	13.5	2.5%	7.9	2%	
Government	77.0	35.0%	146.1	26.8%	69.1	21%	
Non-Labor Income	70.7	32.1%	233.8	43.0%	163.1	50%	
Dividends, Interest & Rent	23.6	10.7%	82.2	15.1%	58.6	18%	
Transfer Payments	47.1	21.4%	151.7	27.9%	104.5	32%	

(New Income chart axis: -20.0 to 200.0; Change in Share chart axis: -9% to 20%)

* 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

Personal Income (NAICS)

Growth
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline
- Missing data prevent this ranking.

Income by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2004 Share of Total

Category	2,001.0	2004	2004 Share of Total	New Income	Change in Share of Total (2004 - 2001)
Personal income	571.8	623.1	100%	51.3	
Wage and salary disbursements	210.6	231.9	37%	21.3	
Proprietors' income	27.6	22.9	4%	(4.6)	
Farm proprietors'	(7.3)	(7.5)	-1%	(0.2)	
Nonfarm proprietor	34.9	30.4	5%	(4.4)	
Farm earnings	(3.4)	(3.9)	-1%	(0.5)	
Nonfarm earnings	290.6	321.7	52%	31.1	
Private earnings	140.1	156.7	25%	16.6	
			-2% 100%	-5.0 60.0	-2.0% 0.9%
Forestry, fishing, related act., and oth	#N/A	0.9	0%	#N/A	
Mining	#N/A	0.5	0%	#N/A	
Utilities	1.8	1.9	0%	0.1	
Construction	17.7	15.6	3%	(2.1)	
Manufacturing	2.8	3.2	1%	0.4	
Wholesale trade	2.7	3.9	1%	1.2	
Retail Trade	23.3	22.7	4%	(0.6)	
Transportation and warehousing	3.3	3.1	1%	(0.2)	
Information	2.7	3.2	1%	0.5	
Finance and insurance	7.8	10.1	2%	2.2	
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	2.0	0%	0.6	
Professional and technical services	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Management of companies & enterp	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	5.9	5.5	1%	(0.4)	
Educational services	9.8	9.0	1%	(0.8)	
Health care and social assistance	30.5	48.2	8%	17.8	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.6	1.0	0%	(0.6)	
Accommodation and food services	10.8	11.2	2%	0.5	
Other services, except public admin.	7.1	8.5	1%	1.4	
Government and government enterp.	150.5	165.0	26%	14.5	
Federal, civilian	10.2	10.0	2%	(0.2)	
Military	1.7	2.8	0%	1.1	
State and local	138.6	152.1	24%	13.6	
State government	84.2	92.9	15%	8.7	
Local government	54.3	59.2	10%	4.9	
			0% 30%	-3.0 20.0	-0.6% 3.0%

Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA05N

2005 Wages and Employment
(Private Sector Employment Only)
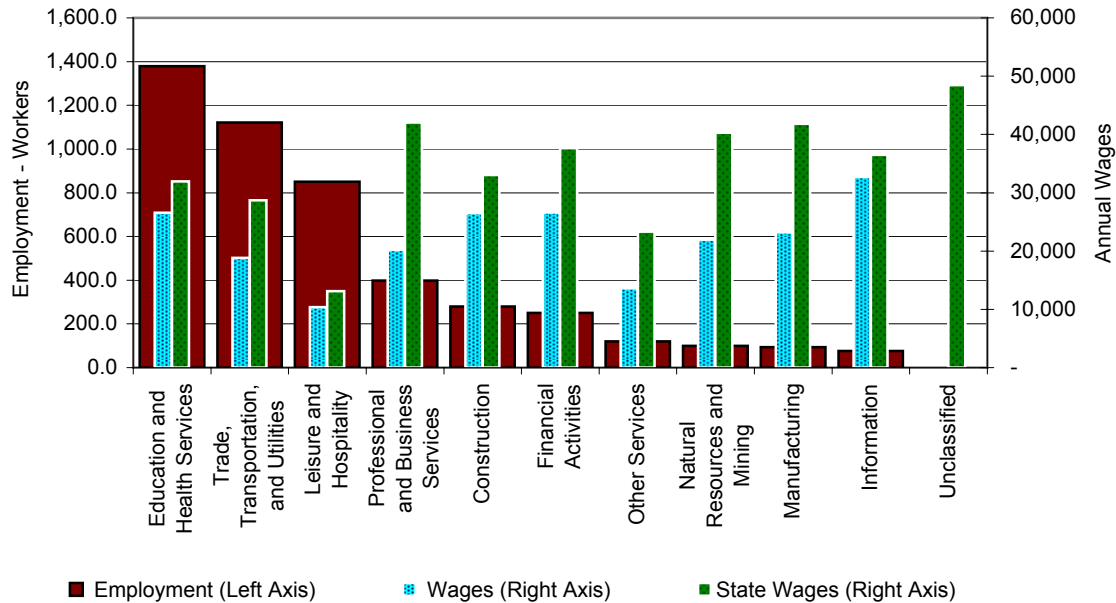
- Of the categories that have data, the highest paying sector is Information. It accounts for 1.6% of total employment and pays $32,699 per year.

- Of the categories that have data, the largest employment sector is Education And Health Services. It accounts for 29.5% of total employment and pays $26,549 per year.

- Goods-producing employees (472 workers) were paid an average of $24,906.

- Service-providing employees (4,197 workers) were paid an average of $20,358.

County Wages and Employment in 2005
(Private Sector Only)

	Employment	% of Total	Average Annual Wages
Total, all industries	4,668	100%	20,818
Goods-Producing	472	10%	24,906
Natural Resources and Mining	99	2%	21,966
Construction	280	6%	26,502
Manufacturing	93	2%	23,246
Service-Providing	4,197	90%	20,358
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,122	24%	18,822
Information	76	2%	32,699
Financial Activities	251	5%	26,638
Professional and Business Services	398	9%	20,228
Education and Health Services	1,379	30%	26,549
Leisure and Hospitality	850	18%	10,393
Other Services	120	3%	13,624
Unclassified	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (CEW)

Data Sources

The Economic Profile System was designed to focus on long-term trends at the county level. We used this method and geographic scale for several reasons: (1) trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of change than spot data for select years, (2) the most reliable information on long-term employment and income trends is available at the county level, and (3) communities within counties rarely function as economic units themselves. Finally, even though in many areas the most accurate geographic scale to understand economic changes may be at the multi-county or regional level, county-level data is useful in the context of existing political jurisdictions, such as county commissions and planning departments. The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

- **Regional Economic Information System (REIS)**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel.202-606-9600

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics
  http://www.bls.gov/LAU
  Tel. 202-691-6392

- **1990 and 2000 U.S. Census**
  Bureau of Census
  http://www.census.gov
  Tel. 303-969-7750

- **County Business Patterns (CBP)**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html
  Tel 301-763-2580

- **County Business Patterns (Before 1986)**
  University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:
  http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu
  Tel. 804-982-2630

Use of Federal Rather than State Data Bases

Data from state agencies was not used for this profile. Many of the state and local sources of data do not include information on the self-employed or on the importance of non-labor income, such as retirement income and money earned from past investments.   In many counties this can result in the underestimation of employment and total personal income by at least one third. The REIS disk of the Bureau of Economic Analysis contains the most robust data set and for this reason it was used as the primary source.

The only disadvantage of the REIS dataset is it's not as recent; 2003 is the latest for REIS, while state data sources provide data for as recent as 2003 and in some instances 2004. By providing long-term trends data, from 1970 to 2003, having the most recent data is less important than being able to discern where the county's economy has been, and the direction in which it has been headed in recent years.

Industrial Classification Systems (SIC & NAICS)

The long-term historic industry data used in this profile are based on data that is organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In recent years, the Department of Commerce has reorganized economic data according to a new system, called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes"). County Business Patterns started organizing their data using new NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) in 2001.

The NAICS system is an improvement to the SIC system in several ways: first, businesses that use similar processes to produce goods or services are classified together. Previously, under the SIC system, some businesses were classified on the basis of their production processes while others were classified under different principles, such as class of consumer. Second, NAICS is a flexible system that will be updated every five years in order to keep pace with changes in the economy.   Third, the NAICS system recognizes the uniqueness and rising importance of the "information economy," and provides several new categories, such as cable program distributors and database and directory publishers. Finally, and perhaps the most useful, the NAICS system provides seven sectors to better reflect services-producing businesses that were previously combined into one generic SIC division (the Services division).

This new system allows the data user to differentiate more clearly between what was previously often lumped under the general heading of "services," into categories such as arts and entertainment; education; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance, among others.

Arguably the most important change of NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions as seen in the table on the following page.   Creating these additional sector-level groupings allows NAICS to better reflect key business activities, as well as chronicle their changes.

SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Divisions	NAICS Sectors
• Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	• Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
• Mining	• Mining
• Construction	• Construction
• Manufacturing	• Manufacturing
• Transportation, Communications, and Public	• Utilities
	• Transportation and Warehousing
• Wholesale Trade	• Wholesale Trade
• Retail Trade	• Retail Trade
	Accommodation and Food Services
• Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	• Finance and Insurance
	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
• Services	• Information
	• Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
	• Administrative and Support and Waste
	• Management and Remediation Services
	• Educational Services
	• Health Care and Social Assistance
	• Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
	• Other Services (except Public Administration)
• Public Administration	• Public Administration
• None (previously, categories within each division)	• Management of Companies and Enterprises

Non-Labor Income

Non-labor income is a mix of Dividends, Interest, and Rent (money earned from past investments), and Transfer Payments (government payments to individuals). Private pension funds (e.g. 401(K) plans) are not counted as part of transfer payments.

Some data sources, such as "Section 202" data available from state unemployment insurance records and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not report non-labor income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), on the other hand, tracks non-labor income. In order to understand the actual growth (labor and non-labor) of personal income, the REIS/BEA data set must be used, and this is what was used for this profile. From REIS table CA05, we added together the following two categories to derive non-labor income: "Personal current transfer receipts" and "Dividends, interest, and rent."

Disclosure Gaps

Some data, such as employment and income figures in counties with small economies, are not available because of confidentiality restrictions. In order to protect information about individual businesses, data are sometimes suppressed or, in the case of the publication County Business Patterns, a range of values are given instead of a specific value. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis or the smaller the economy under examination the higher the chances that industry-specific information will be suppressed.

Where disclosure gaps exist, the EPS User's Manual outlines a few ways to handle the gaps. One approach is to use a built-in system within EPS for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). In order to calculate the estimates, we first estimated gaps in the County Business Patterns data by using the firms by size information. Then we used these County Business Patterns data to estimate the gaps in the REIS data. Finally, we scaled the estimates up or down to force known identities. There is an option in EPS to either show these estimates or not. When these estimates are shown, annotations were made in the profile documenting where estimates were used. For a description of the methods used to estimate the data gaps in EPS, see the EPS User's Manual.

Aggregated Profiles

The economic profile system has an option to allow you to aggregate data from multiple counties into one profile. The majority of the data in the profiles are summed in the aggregate profile. For some data points, however, the data are averaged. In order to do this, EPS has to replace some of the data in the raw data tables with formulae. For example, the aggregate unemployment rate for a group of counties is calculated from the sum of the unemployed divided by the sum of the labor force. This results in a proportionally weighted average, where larger counties are given more weight then smaller counties.

The Economic Profile System interpolates the medians from the data that are available. When the Census releases data expressed as a median, they also release the number of observations that fall in the full range of categories, or "brackets". For example, median age is interpolated from the number of people in each age bracket. EPS aggregates the number of people in each bracket, and then interpolates the median from the aggregated data. In some cases, the Census have more detailed brackets than we do in the EPS databases so the interpolations in aggregated EPS profiles are rough estimates.

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in this profile were adjusted to real (or constant) 2004 dollars using the Consumer Price Index, except the Income Distribution information on page 5 of the profile.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is generally available as seasonally unadjusted or adjusted, and there is an advantage to using adjusted data. From the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (http://stats.bls.gov/lauseas.htm), an explanation of why adjusted figures should be used, whenever possible: "Over the year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, long term trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the series."

Unadjusted numbers were used in this profile in order to obtain an annual average and because county-level data are not available in adjusted format from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site. This may introduce some error in counties where the size of the workforce fluctuates seasonally, such as tourist destination areas.

Farm Income

Note that farm income figures on pages 21 are not the same as the figures on pages 30 & 31. The figures on page 21 reflect income from farming *enterprises* (farm proprietors and corporate income), while the farm income on pages 30 & 31 is personal income earned by *individuals* (both proprietors, and wage and salary employees) who work in farming.

Specialization Index

The specialization index was calculated as:

$$SPECIAL_{it} = \sum_{j=1} (EMP_{ijt}/EMP_{it})^2$$

$SPECIAL_{it}$ = specialization of economy in county i in year t

EMP_{ijt} = employment in industry j in county i in year t

EMP_{it} = total employment in county i in year t

n = number of industries

This index is commonly used as a measure of industrial specialization in the economy. Counties with a high specialization index can also be described as not being economically diverse.

Income

- <u>Total Personal Income</u> = private earnings, income from government and government enterprises, dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments plus adjustments for residence minus personal contributions for social insurance.

- <u>Wage and salary</u> = monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.

- <u>Other labor income</u> = payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees.

- <u>Proprietors' income</u> = income from 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.

Transfer Payments

- <u>Transfer payments</u> = payments to persons for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions.

- <u>Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments</u> = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance payments (Social Security), Railroad Retirement and Disability payments, Federal Civilian Employee & Disability Payments, Military Retirement, and State and Local Government Employee retirement payments.

- <u>Medical payments</u> = Medicare, public assistance medical care and CHAMPUS payments.

- <u>Income maintenance</u> (welfare) = Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, and Other Income Maintenance Payments, such as emergency assistance, foster care payments and energy assistance payments.

- <u>Unemployment insurance benefit payments</u> = unemployment compensation for state and federal civilian employees, unemployment compensation for railroad workers, and unemployment compensation for veterans.

- <u>Veterans benefits</u> = primarily compensation to veterans for their disabilities and payments to their survivors.

- <u>Federal education and training assistance</u> = Job Corps payments, interest payments on Guaranteed Student Loans, federal fellowship payments, and student assistance for higher education.

- <u>Other government payments</u> = compensation of survivors of public safety officers and compensation of victims of crime. In Alaska this item includes Alaska Permanent Fund payments.

- <u>Payments to nonprofit institutions</u> = payments for development and research contracts. For example, it includes payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies.

- <u>Business payments to individuals</u> = personal-injury liability payments, cash prizes, and pension benefits financed by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.

Mean, Median and Modes

- <u>Mean</u> = The sum of a list of numbers, divided by the total number of numbers in the list.

- <u>Median</u> = "Middle value" of a list. The smallest number such that at least half the numbers in the list are no greater than it. If the list has an odd number of entries, the median is the middle entry in the list after sorting the list into increasing order. If the list has an even number of entries, the median is equal to the sum of the two middle (after sorting) numbers divided by two. The median can be estimated from a histogram by finding the smallest number such that the area under the histogram to the left of that number is 50%.

- <u>Mode</u> = For lists, the mode is the most common (frequent) value. A list can have more than one mode. For histograms, a mode is a relative maximum ("bump").