



Bureau of Business & Economic Research

Employment Forecast for Santa Fe County and Santa Fe County Service Areas: 2015 to 2030

Part 1: Historical Santa Fe County Employment

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Table of Acronyms

Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER)

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)

Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS)

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Local Area Personal Income (LAPI)

Location Quotient (LQ)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

National Association of Realtors (NAR)

National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ)

National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS)

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE)

University of New Mexico (UNM)

Introduction

In order to forecast public facility demand and costs to use in the Santa Fe County's anticipated impact fee ordinance, the Santa Fe County Growth Management Department approached UNM's Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS) and Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) to forecast Santa Fe County population and employment respectively. GPS and BBER will forecast population and employment for 2015 through 2030 for Santa Fe County and the following Santa Fe County service areas:

- Santa Fe County Growth Management Areas
- Santa Fe County Land Use Regulatory Jurisdiction Areas
- Santa Fe County Utility/Water Service Areas
- Santa Fe County Sustainable Development Areas

GPS will forecast population and BBER will forecast employment.

This report examines historical employment trends in the United States, New Mexico, and Santa Fe County and will set the context for our subsequent employment forecasts. The next report will forecast Santa Fe County employment by 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors for 2015 through 2030. The forthcoming reports will forecast total employment for:

- Santa Fe County Growth Management Areas
- Santa Fe County Land Use Regulatory Jurisdiction Areas
- Santa Fe County Utility/Water Service Areas
- Santa Fe County Sustainable Development Areas

In order to forecast employment, we first need to understand recent employment trends in the United States, New Mexico, and Santa Fe County and the mechanisms underlying those trends. The first section of this report compares the employment trend of the U.S. to those of New Mexico and Santa Fe County and identifies national recessions. The second section compares the industrial composition of employment of Santa Fe County to the U.S. and identifies -county sector strengths, weaknesses, and large changes from 1990 to 2012.

Data Sources

Three main employment data sources are used in this report: the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Full and Part-Time Proprietor Employment, and Nonemployer Statistics.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces the QCEW in cooperation with State Employment Security Agencies and includes tabulation of employment covered by state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, which together covers about 98 percent of U.S. jobs. The QCEW includes partial information on agricultural industries and employees in private households. However, QCEW does not include non-profits or religious organizations, members of the armed forces, self-

employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, railroad workers covered by the railroad UI system, work study employees, or hospital interns.¹

The vast majority of employment is included in the QCEW, but not all. To estimate the remaining employment not covered under UI laws or UCFE programs, we use Full- and Part-Time Proprietor Employment data and Nonemployer Statistics.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) tabulated Full- and Part-Time Employment data under the Local Area Personal Income (LAPI) program.² Included in this employment data, is Full- and Part-Time Proprietor Employment, which is composed of sole proprietors and partnerships. The BEA tabulated proprietor information provided on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1040 Schedule C (Profit or Loss from Business), IRS Form 1040 Schedule F (Profit or Loss from Farming), and IRS Form 1065 (U.S. Return of Partnership Income). Sole proprietorships, which are unincorporated businesses, are required to file Schedule C or Schedule F and partnerships, which are unincorporated businesses, are required to file Form 1065.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau collects and publishes the Nonemployer Statistics on businesses that do not have paid employees. The Census Bureau also tabulates information provided on IRS forms, specifically annual or quarterly business income tax returns. Tax-exempt businesses, and the NAICS sectors: Crop and Animal Production (NAICS 111, 112), National Postal Service (NAICS 491), Investments, Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles (NAICS 525), Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55), Private Households (NAICS 814), and Public Administration (NAICS 92) are excluded from Nonemployer Statistics.³

Historical Employment Trends

Total employment, as measured by QCEW, increased from 1990 through 2012. Over the period, U.S. employment increased by 21 percent from 108.5 million to 131.7 million; New Mexico employment increased by 40 percent from 506,600 to 785,400; and Santa Fe County employment increased by 42 percent from 42,300 to 60,300.

The Healthcare & Social Assistance sector led these increases for the U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County. U.S. employment in this sector increased 80 percent from 9.3 million to 16.8 million; New Mexico employment in this sector increased 150 percent from 42,200 to 105,400; and Santa Fe County employment in this sector increased 144 percent from 3,500 to 8,400. Figure 1 displays the change in U.S. employment from 1990 through 2012 by 2-digit NAICS sector.

¹ QCEW employment count includes full and part-time, temporary and permanent and is by place of work. Employment is counted on the twelfth of each month. The BLS releases the QCEW between six and seven months after the end of the quarter for which it has tabulated the employment counts.

² The Local Area Personal Income program suffered from the sequestration and Table CA25N, which tabulates Full- and Part-Time Employment, has been cut. (http://www.bea.gov/_pdf/sequestration_fact_sheet_with_appendix.pdf). However, archived data is available from 1990 to 2012.

³ <https://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/methodology.htm>

Conversely, the manufacturing sector lost the largest number of jobs for the U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County. U.S. employment in this sector declined 5.9 million employees from 17.8 million to 11.9 million; New Mexico employment in this sector declined 5,300 employees from 41,700 to 36,500; and Santa Fe County employment in this sector declined 800 employees from 1,600 to 800. Although manufacturing employment declined during this period in the U.S. and worldwide, overall manufacturing productivity increased.

Figure 1: Change in U.S. employment from 1990 through 2012 by 2-digit NAICS sector



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), www.bls.gov.

Most of the employment increases occurred from 1990 through 2000. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the U.S. economy experienced three recessions from 1990 through 2012:⁴

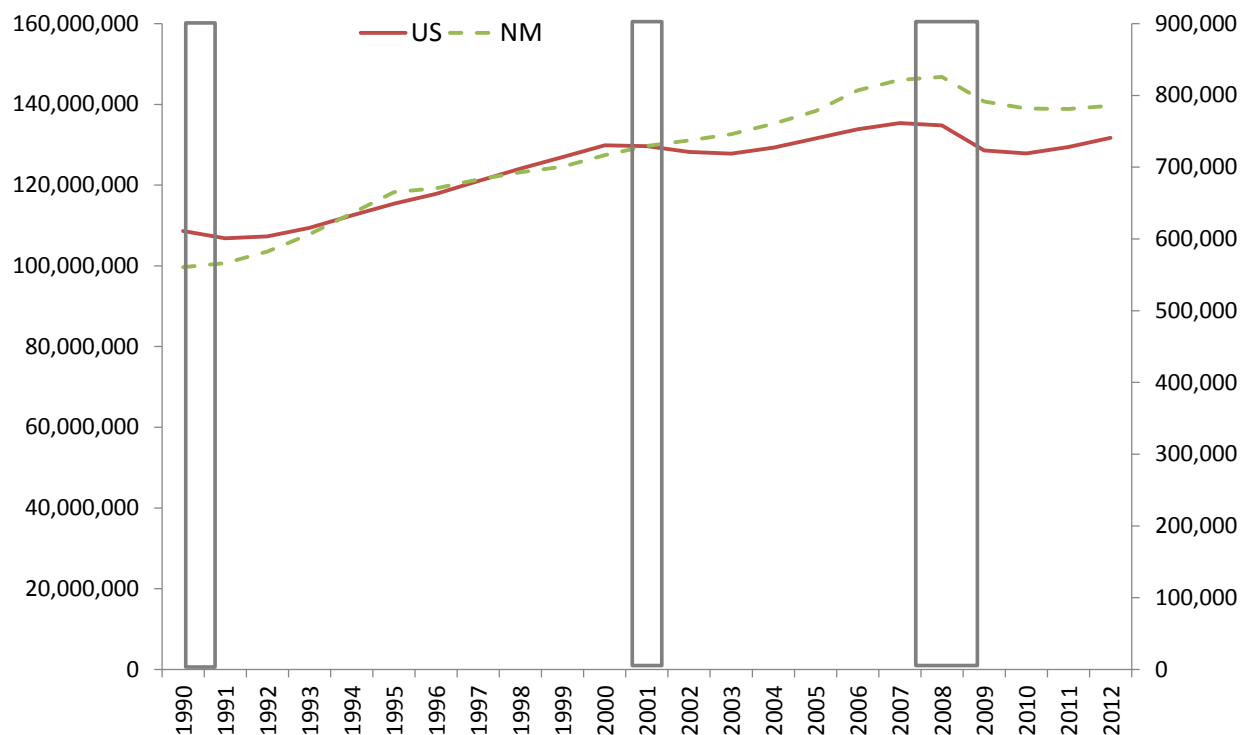
- July 1990 through March 1991
- March 2001 through November 2001

⁴ The National Bureau of Economic Research is the arbiter of U.S. business cycles and defines national recessions as “a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales”. However, they do not define regional recessions. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. 1030 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge MA 02138, USA. www.nber.org/cycles, accessed March 3, 2014.

- December 2007 through June 2009

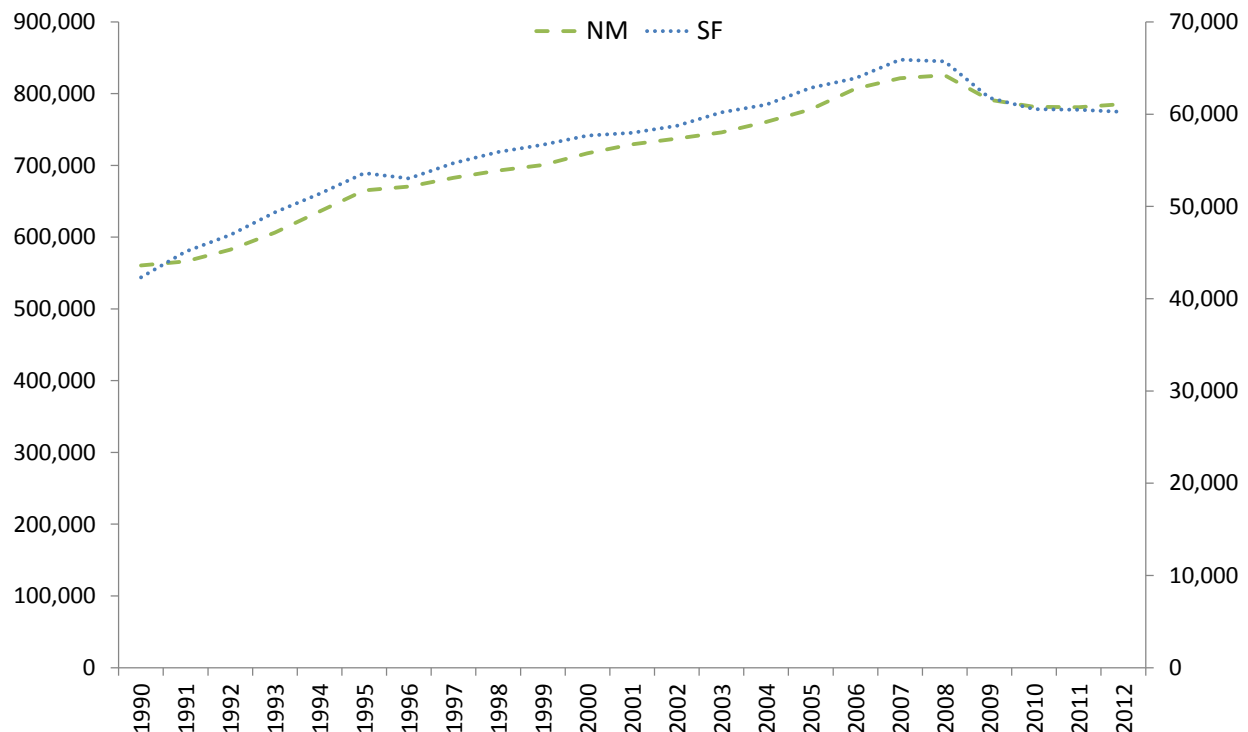
Figure 2 displays the total employment for the U.S. and New Mexico from 1990 through 2012 with the U.S. recessions indicated by the vertical bars. Figure 3 displays the total employment for New Mexico and Santa Fe County from 1990 through 2012.

Figure 2: Total employment for the U.S. (measured on the left axis) and New Mexico (measured on the right axis) from 1990 through 2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), www.bls.gov.

Figure 3: Total employment for New Mexico (measured on the left axis) and Santa Fe County (measured on the right axis) from 1990 through 2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), www.bls.gov.

1990-1991 Recession

The U.S economy had expanded during the 1980s and inflation followed in the late 1980s. In response to rising prices, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates several times from 1986 to 1989 and slowed economic growth. The first recession of the period was the result of tight monetary policy, an oil price shock, and increasing consumer pessimism.

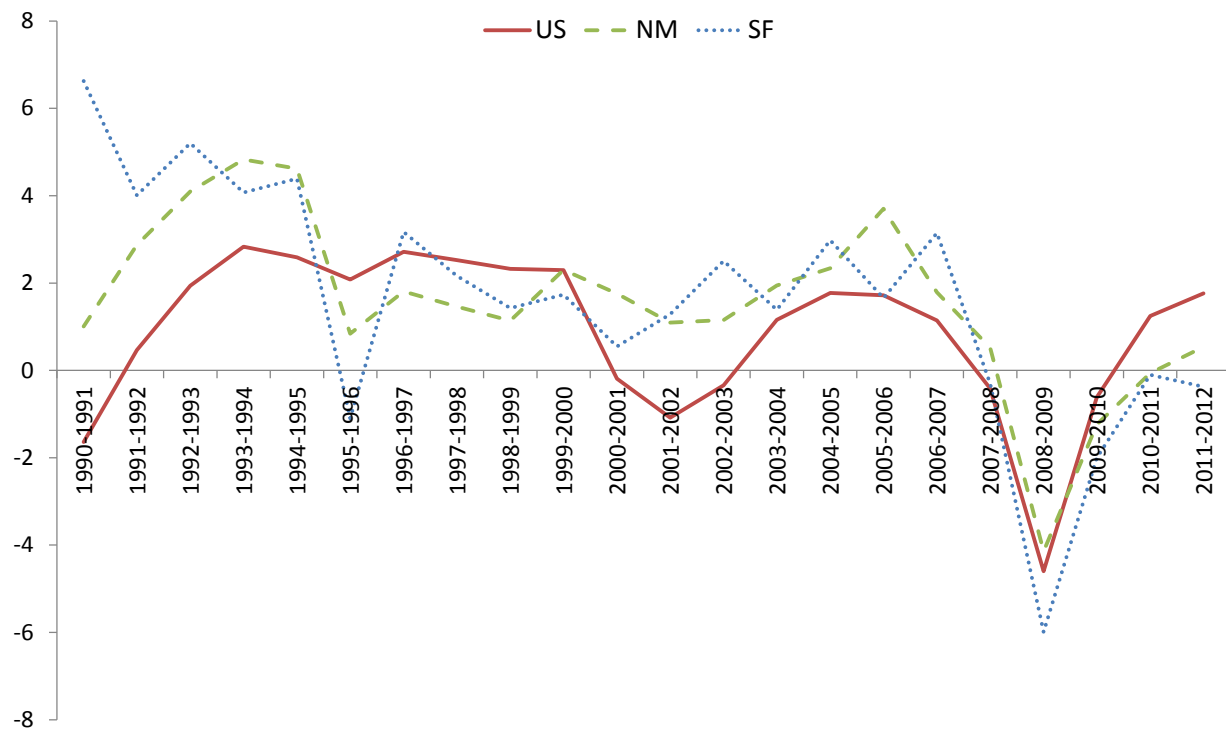
In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and annexed the country for seven months before U.S.-led forces began “Operation Desert Storm.” Although oil production in both countries nearly ceased and world oil production declined 2.9 percent, the uncertainty in the future supply of oil caused oil prices to increase 71.6 percent.

While oil prices were increasing, consumer confidence was decreasing. Consumer confidence as measured by the University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index fell from an index level of 93.9 in November 1989 to a nearly decade low of 63.9 in November 1990.⁵

⁵ Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Consumer Sentiment, accessed March 11, 2014.

The 1990 recession impacted employment in the regions differently. From 1990 to 1991, the U.S. lost 1.8 million employees. However, New Mexico employment increased 1 percent and Santa Fe County employment increased 7 percent. Moreover, New Mexico and Santa Fe County had a stronger employment recovery from the recession than the U.S. had. Figure 4 compares the employment percent change for the U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County from 1990 through 2012. Note that both New Mexico and Santa Fe county employment grew faster than U.S. employment immediately following the 1990 recession, until the 1996. This figure also displays the dips caused by the three recessions during the period, 1990-1991, 2001, and 2007-2009.

Figure 4: Year-over-year employment percent change for the U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County from 1990-1991 through 2011-2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), www.bls.gov

The oil price shock led to an increase in the cost of production of manufactured goods, which led to a decrease in manufacturing. Of the 1.8 million U.S. employees who lost their job, about half of them (790,300) worked in the manufacturing industry. Compared to the U.S., New Mexico's and Santa Fe County's manufacturing composition of the economy was much smaller. So, the increase in oil prices didn't affect the New Mexico and Santa Fe economies as much as it did the U.S. economy.

2001 Recession

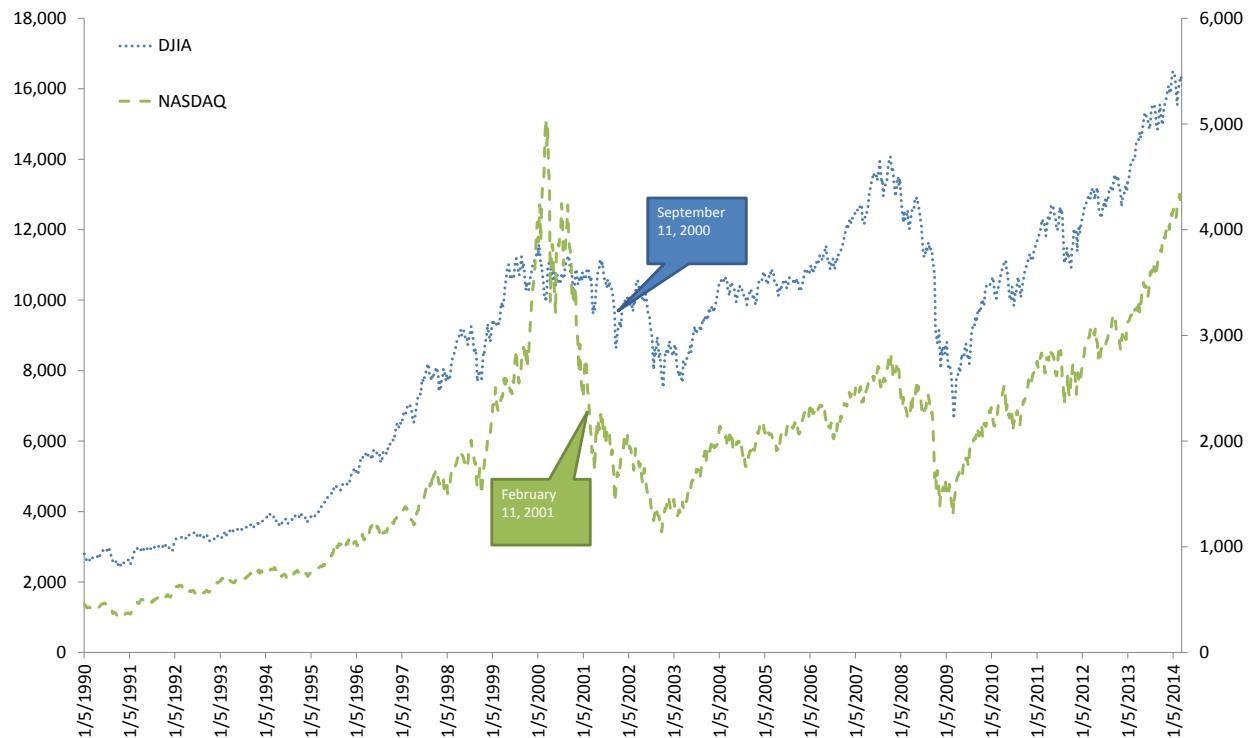
As gross domestic product increased, the 'New Economy' ushered in the second half of the 1990s. New technology efficiency and new technology investment made by businesses and households spurred the economy. Investment in technology increased as the Internet gained popularity and businesses prepared for the expected software bug known as Y2K, which combined with investor optimism, inflated the stock prices of technology stocks above their fundamental value. Technology companies enjoyed investor euphoria.

The second recession of the period was the result of the dot-com bubble burst, reduced investments by business and households, and the September 11 terrorist attacks.

The NASDAQ Composite Index, which is an indicator of technology company stock value, doubled in value from 2,300 in March 1999 to 4,780 in March 2000, only a year later. The increase in stock prices allowed companies to raise capital to fund capital expenditures. However, as Y2K passed, and businesses reduced investment in technology, technology company stock prices began to drop. The NASDAQ lost about 45 percent of its value from its peak in March 2000 to finish the year at about 2,650. Technology companies suffered investor scrutiny and were unable to raise capital, which further reduced productivity. Figure 5 displays the DJIA on the left axis and the NASDAQ composite on the right axis from 1990 through 2014.

NBER notes that the economy probably would not have declined into a recession if the September 11 terrorist attacks would not have occurred. However, on September 11, 2001 terrorists hijacked four commercial airplanes and flew two into the World Trade Center in New York, one into the Pentagon in Washington D.C., and another was downed in an open field in Pennsylvania. As a result of the attack, and the resultant political and economic uncertainty, the economy halted momentarily, with longer economic impacts felt in the tourism and airline industries.

Figure 5: DJIA (measured on left axis) and NASDAQ Composite (measured on right axis) 1990 through 2014



Sources: Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) Composite, YAHOO! Finance, Historical Prices, accessed March 18, 2014.

The 2001 recession affected employment in the U.S differently than it did in New Mexico and Santa Fe County. From 2000 through 2003, U.S. employment decreased 2 percent (2.1 million employees). Of the net 2.1 million employees that the U.S. lost, 2.9 million of them were employed in the manufacturing sector. However, this loss is more reflective of a long term trend than of the 2001 recession.

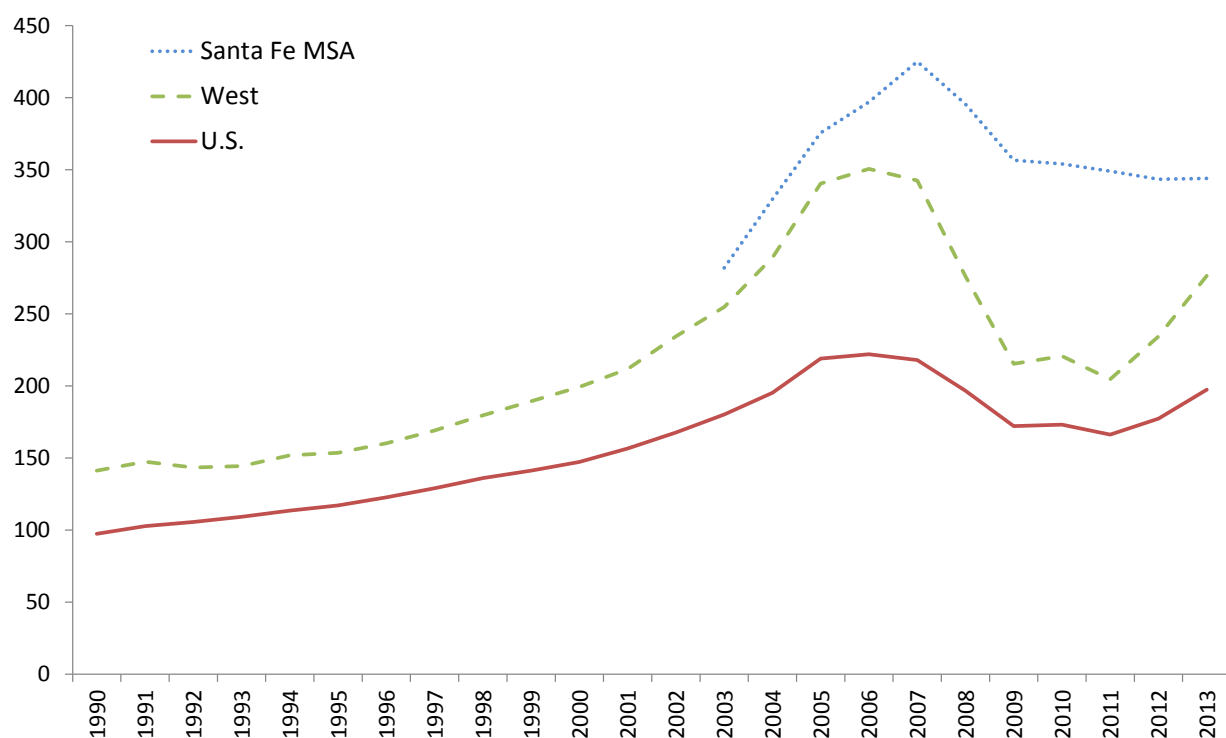
New Mexico employment increased 4 percent (29,100 employees) and Santa Fe County increased 4 percent (2,500 employees). Moreover, New Mexico and Santa Fe County had a stronger employment recovery from the recession than the U.S. had. Both New Mexico and Santa Fe County employment grew faster than U.S. employment immediately following the 2001 recession, until 2008.

The Great Recession (2007-2009)

Prior to 2007, ambitious subprime mortgage lending and inflated housing prices fed back into each other and caused a housing bubble. The third recession of the period, beginning in 2007, was the result of this bubble bursting.

According to data from the National Association of Realtors (NAR), housing prices grew steadily from 1990 to 1996. Over the period, the U.S. median sales price of existing single-family homes increased at an average annual rate of 4 percent from \$97,300 to \$122,600 and the West median sales price of existing single-family homes increased at an average annual rate of 2 percent from \$141,200 to \$160,200.⁶ Housing prices started to grow at a faster pace from 1996 to 2000. Over the period, the U.S. median sales price of existing single-family homes increased at an average annual rate of 5 percent from \$122,600 to \$147,300 and the West median sales price of existing single-family homes increased at an average annual rate of 6 percent from \$160,200 to \$199,200. After 2000, housing prices grew at an increasing year-over-year rate for the U.S. (6%, 7%, 8%, 8%, and 12%) and the West (6%, 11, 9%, 14% and 18%) for the respective years from 2001 to 2005. Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) housing prices also grew at a high rate and had an additional year of growth.⁷ The year-over-year growth rate for Santa Fe MSA was 17%, 14%, 6%, and 7% for the respective years from 2003-2006. Figure 6 displays the growth in median sales price of existing single-family homes (measured in \$1000s) for the U.S., the West, and Santa Fe MSA from 1990 through 2012 and Santa Fe MSA from 1990 through 2013.

Figure 6: Median sales price of existing single-family homes for the U.S, the West, and Santa Fe MSA from 1990 through 2013 and Santa Fe MSA from 2003 through 2012



Source: National Association of Realtors and Santa Fe Association of Realtors, Median Sales Price of Existing Single-Family Homes for Metropolitan Areas.

⁶ The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, <http://www.realtor.org/research-and-statistics/housing-statistics/map-of-existing-home-sales-regions>.

⁷ Santa Fe MSA is defined as Santa Fe County.

Mortgage lending during the period became increasingly ambitious and sometimes illegal. Mortgage brokers did not always scrutinized mortgage loan applications, sometimes falsified applications, and even sometimes lied. They also pushed complicated adjustable rate mortgages that were affordable in the near term, but as mortgage rates adjusted (increased) in the long term, were not always affordable.

The financial risk of default of these dubious mortgage loans were not borne by the institutions that underwrote them, but by investors who bought these loans, which were bundled with other loans in complicated financial instruments called asset backed derivatives. Oftentimes, the company selling these asset backed derivatives would also bet that the value would decrease due to expected default rates on the underlying loans. Without mortgage companies facing the risk of default, mortgage loan companies became even more unscrupulous.

Interest rates increased in 2006 and so did adjustable rate mortgages, and foreclosures soon followed. The increased amount of foreclosures, in combination with the new housing build up that was induced by increasing housing sales prices, led to an over-supply of housing. In combination to this over-supply, higher interest rates reduced housing demand. As a result of the increase in supply of housing and decrease in demand for housing, housing prices fell in 2007 and then dropped in 2008 for the U.S. and the West, 10 percent and 19 percent respectively. Housing sales prices in Santa Fe County followed the trend a year later; falling 7 percent in 2008 and 10 percent in 2009. Asset backed securities lost value as income from mortgages slowed and future income from mortgages became suspect.

In 2008 Lehman Brothers entered bankruptcy, Bear Sterns and Merrill Lynch were sold at fire sale prices, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley were reorganized, and American International Group (which insured mortgage backed securities) was bailed out by the U.S. government. The world financial system was crippled with uncertainty and credit was severely limited. The DJIA dropped in 2008. Figure 5 displays the DJIA from 1990 through 2014 and displays the financial crisis caused drop in 2008.

In Santa Fe County, the credit crunch hit close to home. Thornburg Mortgage Inc., a real estate investment trust located in the City of Santa Fe, focused on originating, acquiring, and investing in adjustable rate jumbo mortgages. Although they focused on borrowers with excellent credit ratings, they also were a victim of the asset backed security scrutiny. In August 2007, Deutsche Bank downgraded Thornburg Mortgage Inc., stock to “Sell” based on the possibility that Thornburg “... could face margin calls even though its mortgage backed securities are AAA-rated.”⁸ Thornburg Mortgage lenders followed the downgrade recommendation with margin calls, to which Thornburg Mortgage sold mortgage assets at distressed prices, which only depressed their stock price more, which led to more margin calls, and eventually bankruptcy. Thornburg Mortgage, Inc. filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in May 2009.

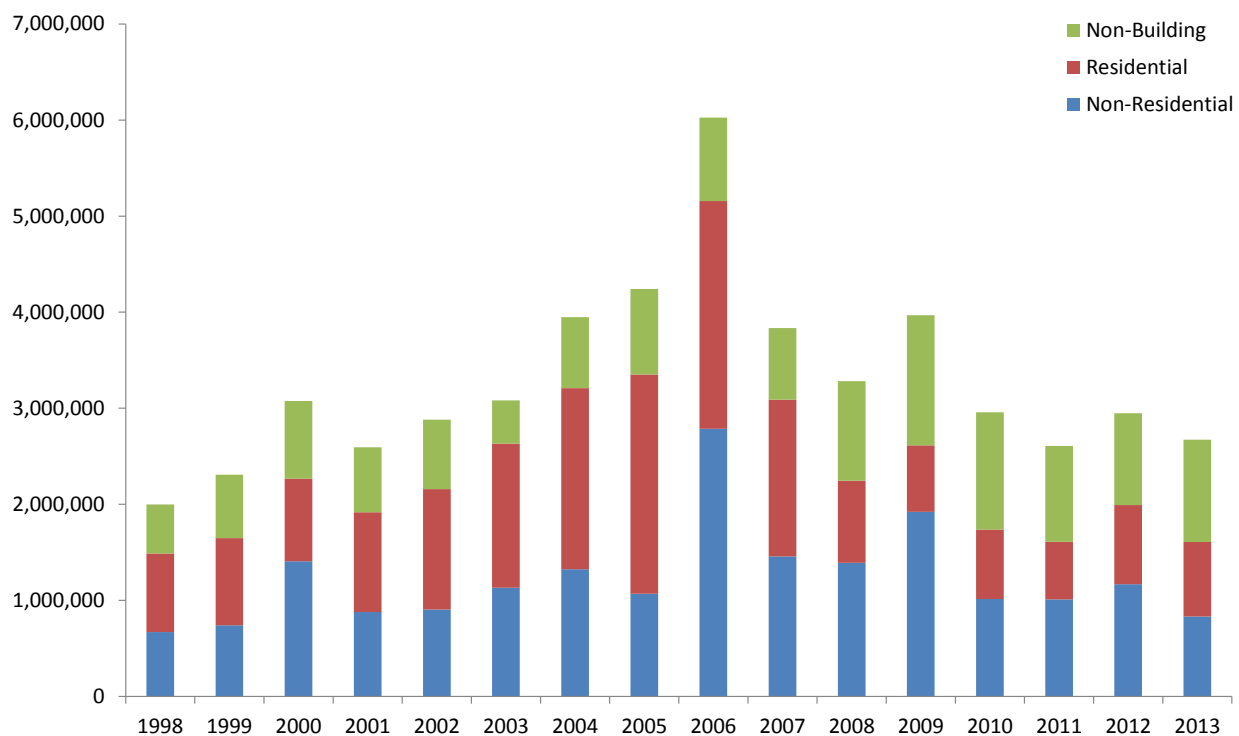
The Great Recession had a severe and prolonged impact on employment. From 2007 through 2010, U.S. employment decreased 6 percent from 135.4 million to 127.8 million; New Mexico employment decreased 5 percent from 821,500 to 781,700; and Santa Fe County employment decreased 8 percent from 65,900 to 60,500.

⁸ Forbes, Mortgage Fallout Spreads to Thornburg, August 2007.

Many industries suffered from the housing bubble burst, but the construction industry suffered the most for the U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County. From 2007 through 2012, U.S. employment in this sector declined from 7.5 million to 5.5 million; New Mexico employment in this sector declined from 59,100 to 43,800; and Santa Fe County employment in this sector declined from 4,700 to 2,800.

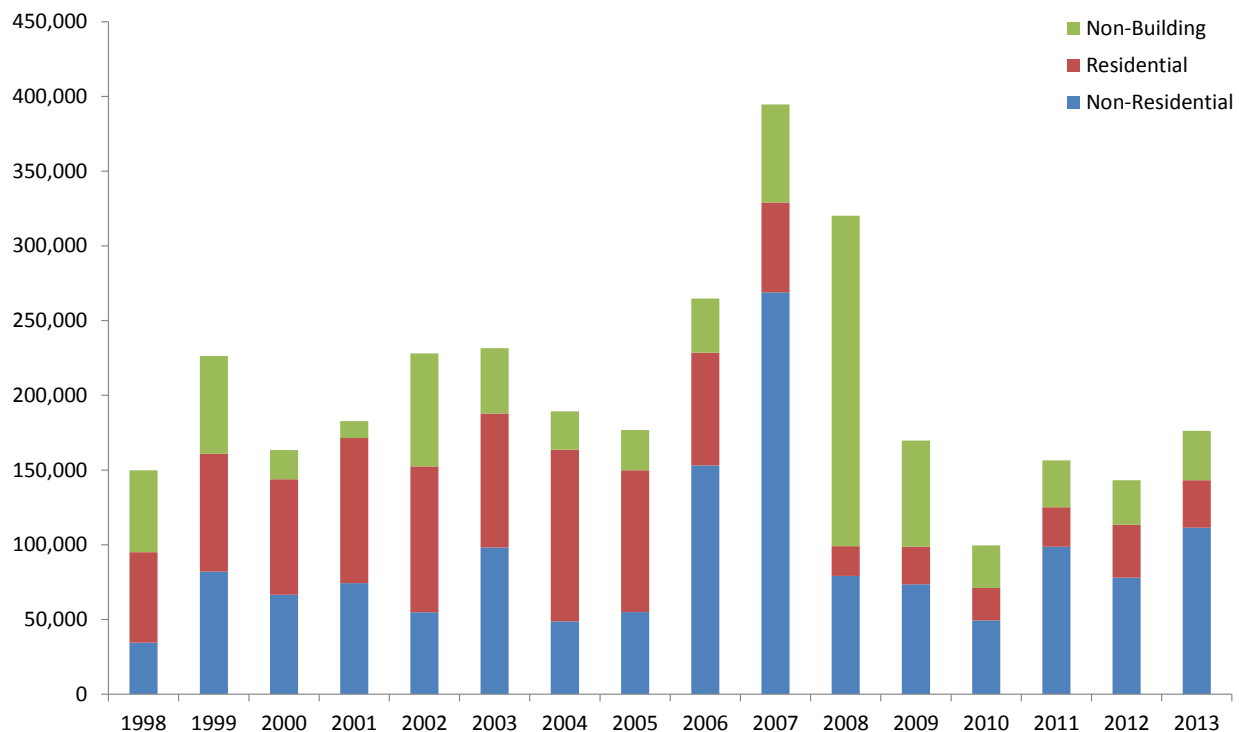
Housing construction in particular was hit hard. The run up in housing prices induced housing construction. Once housing prices started to plummet, there was already an oversupply of new housing and new housing construction halted and employment dropped. Figure 7 and Figure 8 display construction potentials for New Mexico and Santa Fe County from 1998 through 2013 respectively (measured in \$1,000s). Construction potentials dropped for New Mexico in 2007 and for Santa Fe MSA in 2009, a couple of years later. In February 2007, there was high Non-Residential construction activity in Santa Fe County driven by the construction of Buffalo Thunder Hotel & Resort Casino in Pojoaque. In 2008, there was high construction activity in Non-Building in the county.

Figure 7: Construction potentials (measured in \$1,000s) for New Mexico from 1998 through 2013 by type



Source: McGraw Hill Construction, Research and Analytics, Local Construction Potentials Bulletin.

Figure 8: Construction potentials (measured in \$1,000s) for Santa Fe County from 1998 through 2013 by type



Source: McGraw Hill Construction, Research and Analytics, Local Construction Potentials Bulletin.

Santa Fe County Industrial Composition

This section compares the employment composition of Santa Fe County to the U.S. and details those sectors and/or industries that are important to the county. For each sector, a location quotient is the ratio of the employment percentage of a local area compared to the employment percentage of a large area. For example:

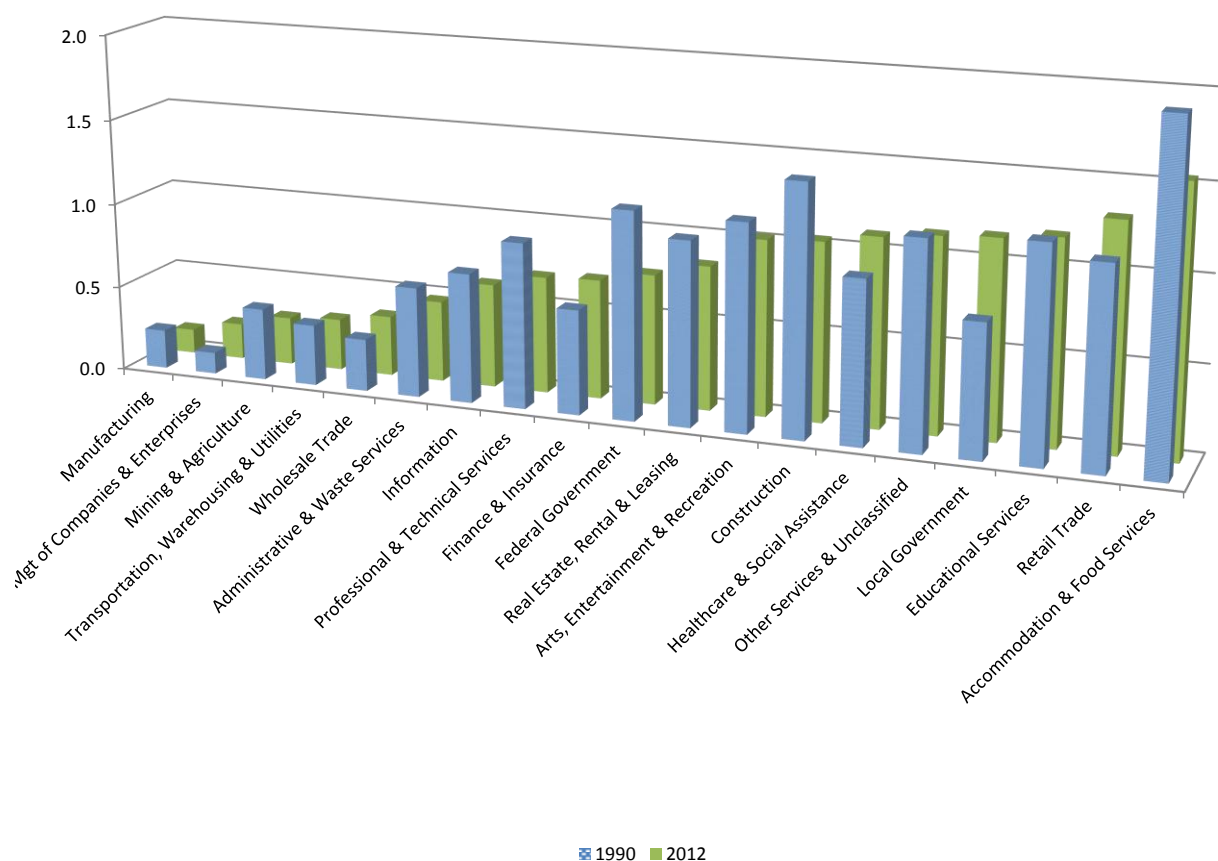
$$\text{Location Quotient}_i = (\text{sector } i \text{ employment in the local area} / \text{total employment in the local area}) / (\text{sector } i \text{ employment in the large area} / \text{total employment in the large area})$$

A location quotient larger than one indicates that the local area has a relatively larger share of employment for that sector than the large area.

Since the City of Santa Fe is the state's capital, state government employment is very important to Santa Fe County. Moreover, the state government location quotient for the county is 4.23, which means that state government employment in the county compared to total employment in the county is 4.23 times larger than state government employment in the U.S. compared to total employment in the U.S. As high as this quotient is (based on 2012 employment), it was even higher in 1990 at 4.73. Figure 9 displays the Santa Fe County location quotients for 2-digit NAICS sectors for 1990 and 2012 without the State

Government sector since it will distort the figure. The data used to create this figure is in the appendix listed as Table A4.

Figure 9: Santa Fe County location quotients for 1990 and 2012 by 2-digit NAICS sectors for 1990 and 2012



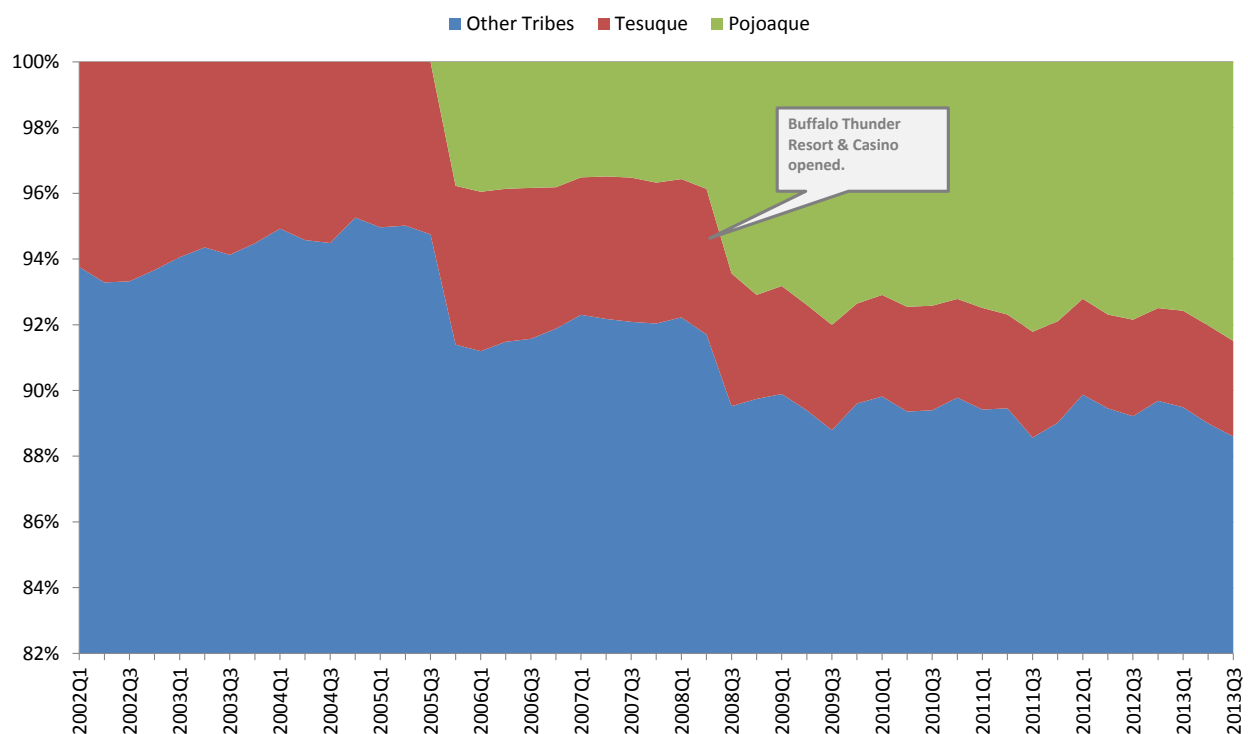
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment, 1990 and 2012.

The City of Santa Fe consistently ranks near the top, if not the top, on lists of worldwide tourist destinations. Loosely, the tourism industry is comprised of Accommodation & Food Services, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation, which all have high location quotients for Santa Fe County. Accommodation & Food Service, which is typified by hotels and restaurants, had a 1.54 location quotient; Retail Trade had a 1.31 location quotient; and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation had a 1.02 location quotient. Although the Accommodation & Food Services location quotient is high, it is not as high as it was in 1990, when it had a location quotient of 1.96.

Local Government had the largest location quotient increase from 1990 (with a location quotient of .77) to 2012 (with a location quotient of 1.31). Local Government includes tribal government, which includes tribal gaming, which began in the late 1980s in the U.S. and in late 1990s in New Mexico. In 1988, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. In 1995, Governor Gary Johnson signed gaming compacts, which subsequently, the New Mexico Supreme Court ruled that Governor Johnson lacked authority to sign. The 1997 New Mexico State Legislative Session introduced and approved the same gaming compacts and those compacts were subsequently signed into law by Governor Johnson.

Santa Fe County is home to several pueblos; of which Pojoaque Pueblo and Tesuque Pueblo own casinos. Pojoaque Pueblos owns Buffalo Thunder Resort & Casino, Cities of Gold Casino, Cities of Gold Sports Bar, and Pojoaque Travel Center-Kicks 66. Tesuque Pueblo owns Camel Rock Casino. Figure 10 displays the composition of Total Net Win for Pojoaque Pueblo, Tesuque Pueblo, and the rest of the revenue sharing New Mexico pueblos/tribes from 2002 through 2013Q3. Buffalo Thunder Resort & Casino opened in August 2008 and increased Pojoaque's share of Total Net Win.

Figure 10: Composition of Total Net Win for the Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblos of Pojoaque, and the rest of the revenue sharing pueblos and/or tribes



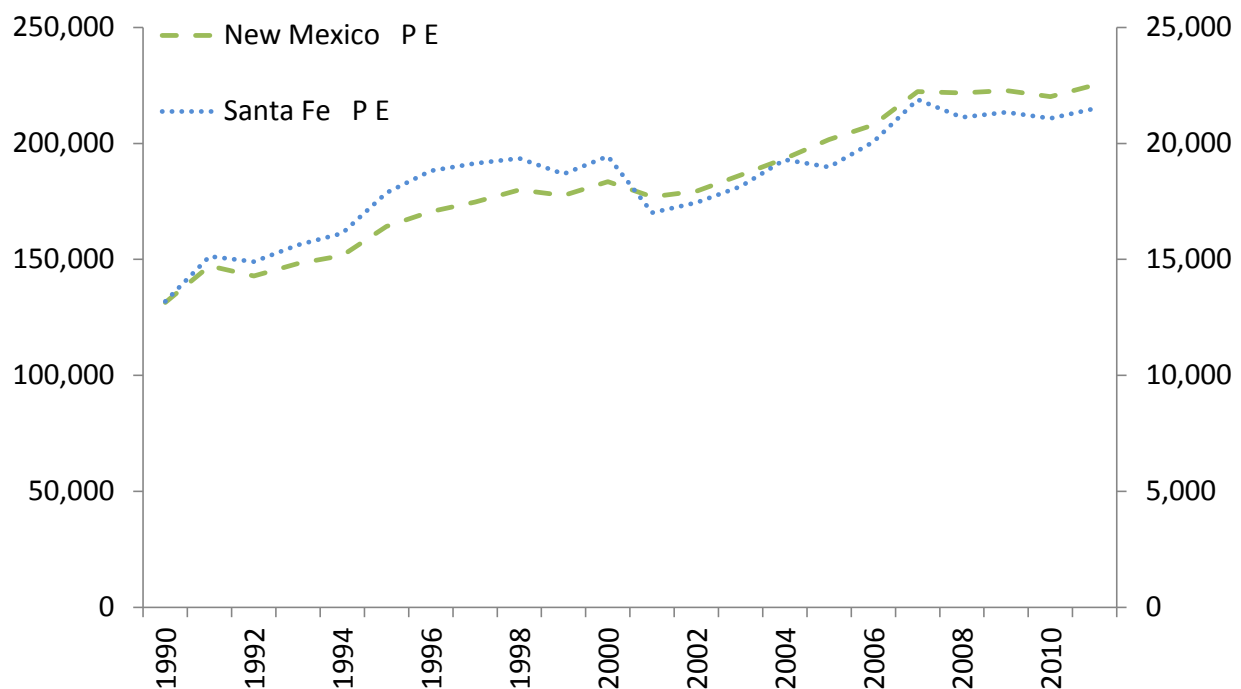
Source: State of New Mexico, Gaming Control Board, various News Releases.

Non-covered Employment

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW is a census of workers covered by state UI laws and federal workers covered by the UCFE program, which covers about 98 percent of workers. However, to estimate those workers not covered by unemployment programs, we used two sources. The first source is the BEA total Full- and Part-Time proprietor employment Table CA25N.

The BEA estimated the number of Full- and Part-Time sole proprietor employment with Table CA25N (which it recently discontinued). Proprietor employment for New Mexico and Santa Fe County followed similar paths from 1990 through 2011. New Mexico proprietor employment increased 71 percent from 131,400 to 225,200 and Santa Fe County proprietor employment increased 63 percent from 13,200 to 21,500. Figure 11 displays New Mexico (measured on the left axis) and Santa Fe County (measured on the right axis) proprietor employment from 1990 through 2011. Note the dips that occurred during the 2001 and 2007-2009 recessions.

Figure 11: Proprietor employment for New Mexico (measured on the left axis) and Santa Fe County (measured on the right axis) from 1990 through 2011



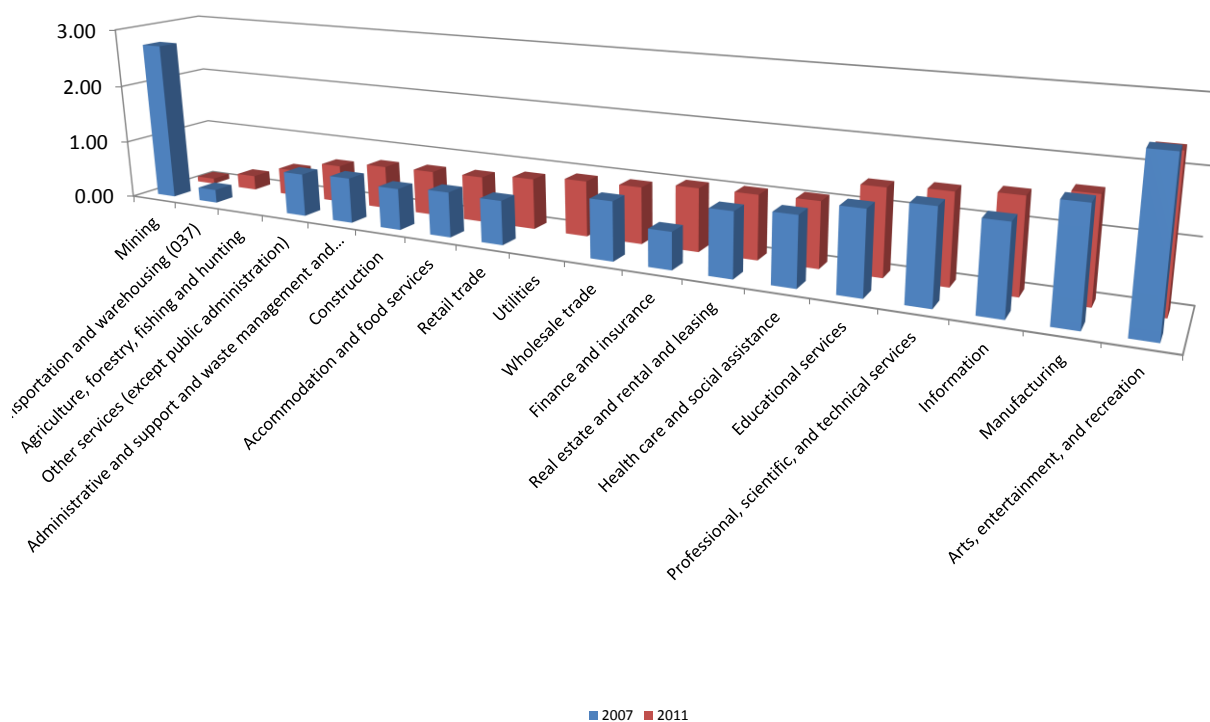
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25N.

The second source that estimates non-covered workers is the Census Bureau, which annually estimates the number and receipts of business that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax with Nonemployer Statistics. The Census Bureau estimates that New Mexico proprietor employment

was 112,200 in 2004 and was 121,000 in 2011 and that Santa Fe County proprietor employment was 14,200 in 2004 and was 15,400 in 2011.

In addition to proprietor employment count, the Census Bureau breaks down proprietor employment by sector. Location quotients calculated with Nonemployer Statistics are revealing because some sectors do not lend themselves to be counted under UI programs. For example, the location quotient for the Santa Fe County Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector is 2.33. This high location quotient is the product of the prominence of arts and culture in Santa Fe County and the City of Santa Fe, and of the nature of employees in that industry, where artists tend to work independently.

Figure 12: Santa Fe County location quotients for non-covered employees for 2007 and 2011



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics, 2007 and 2011.

Appendix

Table A1: Total U.S., New Mexico, and Santa Fe County employment from 1990 through 2012

Year	US	NM	SF
1990	108,603,565	560,652	42,298
1991	106,823,195	566,295	45,102
1992	107,321,596	582,550	46,910
1993	109,402,016	606,432	49,351
1994	112,502,187	635,730	51,360
1995	115,414,328	665,105	53,615
1996	117,818,714	670,693	53,026
1997	121,021,214	682,820	54,708
1998	124,077,507	692,810	55,891
1999	126,962,861	700,688	56,687
2000	129,879,584	716,810	57,671
2001	129,635,800	729,422	57,987
2002	128,233,919	737,418	58,731
2003	127,795,827	745,935	60,201
2004	129,278,176	760,449	61,038
2005	131,571,623	778,233	62,857
2006	133,833,834	807,063	63,898
2007	135,366,106	821,484	65,908
2008	134,805,659	825,736	65,710
2009	128,607,842	791,509	61,775
2010	127,820,442	781,694	60,538
2011	129,411,095	781,226	60,477
2012	131,696,378	785,440	60,250

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1990-2012.

Table A2: Location quotients for New Mexico and Santa Fe County

Industry	1990		2000		2010		2012	
	SF	NM	SF	NM	SF	NM	SF	NM
Manufacturing	0.23	0.41	0.19	0.44	0.14	0.41	0.14	0.42
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.57	0.25	0.44	0.21	0.42
Mining & Agriculture	0.42	2.72	0.45	2.85	0.25	2.65	0.28	2.94
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	0.36	1.01	0.30	0.83	0.31	0.73	0.30	0.77
Wholesale Trade	0.31	0.82	0.32	0.71	0.39	0.65	0.35	0.63
Administrative & Waste Services	0.64	0.90	0.43	0.94	0.46	0.91	0.47	0.85
Information	0.76	0.74	0.66	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.61	0.85
Professional & Technical Services	0.97	1.40	0.85	1.03	0.73	1.18	0.68	1.11
Finance & Insurance	0.61	0.72	0.62	0.72	0.65	0.64	0.70	0.63
Federal Government	1.21	1.91	1.12	1.92	0.84	1.85	0.76	1.88
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1.07	0.90	1.13	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.84	0.83
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.20	0.78	2.31	1.13	0.99	0.73	1.02	0.75
Construction	1.45	1.19	1.45	1.23	1.07	1.31	1.04	1.23
Healthcare & Social Assistance	0.95	0.87	0.87	0.96	1.06	1.02	1.10	1.05
Other Services & Unclassified	1.20	1.04	1.38	1.10	1.10	0.76	1.13	0.75
Local Government	0.77	1.19	0.83	1.11	1.09	1.22	1.15	1.26
Educational Services	1.24	0.55	1.48	0.57	1.03	0.52	1.18	0.57
Retail Trade	1.16	1.06	1.27	1.08	1.23	1.01	1.31	1.03
Accommodation & Food Services	1.96	1.34	1.70	1.27	1.53	1.11	1.54	1.10
State Government	4.73	1.67	4.80	1.87	4.44	1.79	4.23	1.76

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1990-2012.

Table A3: Total non-covered employment for New Mexico and Santa Fe County, 1990-2012

Year	Proprietor Employment	
	New Mexico	Santa Fe
1990	131,414	13,182
1991	147,200	15,126
1992	142,811	14,899
1993	148,176	15,616
1994	151,661	16,127
1995	164,146	17,875
1996	170,653	18,815
1997	174,678	19,135
1998	180,021	19,361
1999	177,528	18,683
2000	183,506	19,451
2001	177,002	17,010
2002	179,358	17,451
2003	186,372	18,146
2004	193,442	19,295
2005	201,619	18,977
2006	207,979	20,061
2007	222,384	21,894
2008	221,775	21,131
2009	222,762	21,339
2010	220,227	21,076
2011	225,196	21,498

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25N, 1990-2011.

Table A4: Santa Fe County location quotients, non-covered employees, 2007 and 2011

Sector	2007	2011
Mining	2.71	0.09
Transportation and warehousing (037)	0.23	0.25
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		0.46
Other services (except public administration)	0.73	0.65
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	0.76	0.74
Construction	0.70	0.75
Accommodation and food services	0.75	0.77
Retail trade	0.73	0.84
Utilities		0.92
Wholesale trade	0.96	0.93
Finance and insurance	0.60	1.03
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.04	1.04
Health care and social assistance	1.11	1.06
Educational services	1.32	1.38
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.47	1.43
Information	1.38	1.49
Manufacturing	1.75	1.62
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.53	2.33

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1990-2012.

Table A5: QCEW employment for Santa Fe MSA by 2 digit NAICS sector from 1990 through 2012

Sector	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mining & Agriculture	287	296	252	247	261	285	270	306	331	324	344	353	290	243	218	219	290	276	299	234	215	234	255
Construction	2,934	2,714	2,741	3,210	3,576	3,674	3,480	3,589	3,620	4,239	4,289	4,389	4,257	4,415	4,412	4,409	4,729	4,710	4,391	3,154	2,792	2,714	2,662
Manufacturing	1,590	1,559	1,669	1,761	1,613	1,653	1,604	1,542	1,526	1,489	1,469	1,399	1,251	1,164	1,207	1,207	1,116	1,068	914	801	770	772	776
Wholesale Trade	618	831	879	794	827	850	826	793	835	850	819	836	986	950	980	1,104	1,148	1,218	1,254	1,114	1,005	972	913
Retail Trade	6,046	6,321	6,796	7,098	7,697	8,074	8,141	8,225	8,161	8,266	8,654	8,343	8,359	8,473	8,493	8,570	8,753	8,932	9,094	8,546	8,416	8,558	8,884
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	545	576	660	685	643	659	689	639	665	657	631	674	694	670	687	639	652	668	690	664	669	640	651
Information	820	931	939	954	1,143	1,029	1,078	1,055	1,109	1,205	1,069	973	887	925	874	1,051	1,197	1,688	1,626	1,103	1,049	850	745
Finance & Insurance	1,205	1,237	1,336	1,370	1,510	1,536	1,611	1,616	1,679	1,533	1,543	1,529	1,711	1,738	1,780	1,803	1,855	1,788	1,809	1,755	1,694	1,735	1,776
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	723	667	669	749	858	977	950	985	1,075	1,021	1,021	1,072	1,004	1,030	1,048	1,001	1,217	1,075	942	847	804	758	747
Professional & Technical Services	1,831	1,935	1,961	2,099	2,085	2,242	2,276	2,288	2,431	2,508	2,568	2,594	2,534	2,595	2,766	2,755	2,773	2,854	2,839	2,625	2,568	2,580	2,468
Management of Companies & Enterprises	50	120	92	96	121	135	139	150	162	179	184	200	205	203	229	360	269	250	225	225	223	238	192
Administrative & Waste Services	1,145	1,026	996	997	1,116	1,053	1,172	1,231	1,503	1,541	1,550	1,679	1,773	1,989	2,117	2,213	2,048	2,470	2,273	1,811	1,615	1,928	1,733
Educational Services	651	666	790	820	920	1,058	1,022	1,025	1,111	1,141	1,193	1,320	1,273	1,389	1,425	1,566	1,550	1,485	1,539	1,237	1,196	1,297	1,411
Healthcare & Social Assistance	3,452	4,177	4,333	4,495	4,602	4,897	4,945	5,033	5,229	4,825	4,864	5,155	5,627	5,944	6,121	6,231	6,142	7,298	7,608	7,799	8,153	8,427	8,434
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	707	761	833	793	833	882	1,005	1,738	1,633	1,556	1,885	1,051	1,072	1,033	973	1,005	949	1,003	993	971	890	890	924
Accommodation & Food Services	6,056	6,482	6,641	7,186	7,304	7,769	7,330	7,509	7,425	7,578	7,602	7,557	7,650	7,786	7,926	8,006	8,177	8,229	8,026	7,991	8,031	8,083	8,296
Other Services & Unclassified	1,620	1,695	1,635	1,761	1,965	2,265	2,387	2,665	2,735	2,851	2,542	2,245	2,313	2,357	2,422	2,368	2,344	2,333	2,431	2,284	2,356	2,396	2,446
Local Government	3,186	3,475	3,528	3,621	3,657	3,904	4,049	4,218	4,413	4,518	4,682	5,884	6,042	6,180	6,378	7,157	7,398	7,352	7,452	7,409	7,248	7,199	7,211
State Government	7,318	8,181	8,657	9,104	9,175	9,271	8,749	8,837	8,999	9,159	9,339	9,378	9,505	9,884	9,770	10,044	10,168	10,143	10,274	10,169	9,667	9,179	8,746
Federal Government	1,516	1,453	1,503	1,511	1,454	1,402	1,305	1,264	1,251	1,247	1,424	1,358	1,300	1,233	1,211	1,148	1,124	1,065	1,031	1,038	1,179	1,027	980
Total Employment	42,298	45,102	46,910	49,351	51,360	53,615	53,026	54,708	55,891	56,687	57,671	57,987	58,731	60,201	61,038	62,857	63,898	65,908	65,710	61,775	60,538	60,477	60,250

Source: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, FORUM

Table A6: QCEW year-over-year percent employment change for Santa Fe MSA by 2 digit NAICS sector from 1990 through 2012

Sector	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12
Mining & Agriculture	3	-15	-2	6	9	-5	13	8	-2	6	3	-18	-16	-10	0	32	-5	8	-22	-8	9	9
Construction	-7	1	17	11	3	-5	3	1	17	1	2	-3	4	0	0	7	0	-7	-28	-11	-3	-2
Manufacturing	-2	7	6	-8	2	-3	-4	-1	-2	-1	-5	-11	-7	4	0	-8	-4	-14	-12	-4	0	1
Wholesale Trade	34	6	-10	4	3	-3	-4	5	2	-4	2	18	-4	3	13	4	6	3	-11	-10	-3	-6
Retail Trade	5	8	4	8	5	1	1	-1	1	5	-4	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	-6	-2	2	4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6	15	4	-6	2	5	-7	4	-1	-4	7	3	-3	3	-7	2	2	3	-4	1	-4	2
Information	14	1	2	20	-10	5	-2	5	9	-11	-9	-9	4	-6	20	14	41	-4	-32	-5	-19	-12
Finance & Insurance	3	8	3	10	2	5	0	4	-9	1	-1	12	2	2	1	3	-4	1	-3	-3	2	2
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	-8	0	12	15	14	-3	4	9	-5	0	5	-6	3	2	-4	22	-12	-12	-10	-5	-6	-1
Professional & Technical Services	6	1	7	-1	8	2	1	6	3	2	1	-2	2	7	0	1	3	-1	-8	-2	0	-4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	140	-23	4	26	12	3	8	8	10	3	9	3	-1	13	57	-25	-7	-10	0	-1	7	-19
Administrative & Waste Services	-10	-3	0	12	-6	11	5	22	3	1	8	6	12	6	5	-7	21	-8	-20	-11	19	-10
Educational Services	2	19	4	12	15	-3	0	8	3	5	11	-4	9	3	10	-1	-4	4	-20	-3	8	9
Healthcare & Social Assistance	21	4	4	2	6	1	2	4	-8	1	6	9	6	3	2	-1	19	4	3	5	3	0
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8	9	-5	5	6	14	73	-6	-5	21	-44	2	-4	-6	3	-6	6	-1	-2	-8	0	4
Accommodation & Food Services	7	2	8	2	6	-6	2	-1	2	0	-1	1	2	2	1	2	1	-2	0	1	1	3
Other Services & Unclassified	5	-4	8	12	15	5	12	3	4	-11	-12	3	2	3	-2	-1	0	4	-6	3	2	2
Local Government	9	2	3	1	7	4	4	5	2	4	26	3	2	3	12	3	-1	1	-1	-2	-1	0
State Government	12	6	5	1	1	-6	1	2	2	2	0	1	4	-1	3	1	0	1	-1	-5	-5	-5
Federal Government	-4	3	1	-4	-4	-7	-3	-1	0	14	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-2	-5	-3	1	14	-13	-5
Total Employment	7	4	5	4	4	-1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	0	-6	-2	0	0

Source: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, FORUNM