Economic & Industry Snapshot

Santa Fe MSA/County

New Mexico

May 2012

This snapshot provides a summary of industry employment in the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe County), including historical and projected growth and other economic indicators. Information is provided for the purposes of evaluating strength in industries and potential for future growth and investment.

Industry Highlights

- **Public Administration** (local, state, and federal government) is the largest employing industry in Santa Fe, as is to be expected in the state' capital.
    - Local and state government experienced overall employment growth between 2001 and 2010, while federal government experienced sharp employment declines driven by recessionary job losses. Local government grew fairly significantly prior to 2007. This category includes tribally owned facilities.
- The **Health Care** industry is the second largest employing industry in Santa Fe and one of the largest employing industries in most counties. Since 2001, Health Care's share of total employment grew from 9 to 14 percent. Some of this increase in share could be related to decreasing shares in industries with significant job losses, but some is likely due to continued employment growth.
    - Over two-thirds of employment growth between 2001 and 2010 occurred in Ambulatory Health Care and Social Assistance sub-industries. These two sub-industries also comprised about two-thirds of total Health Care employment in 2010, with the majority in privately owned ambulatory facilities.
    - The Health Care industry, of all industries, was impacted the least by the recession. While employment growth slowed during the recession, it was still positive. In Santa Fe, Health Care was one of only three industries to experience positive growth through the recessionary years (2007–2009).
    - Health Care employment is projected to grow quickly and in large numbers. By 2019, it is projected that the Health Care industry will have grown by approximately 1,280 jobs since 2009.
    - Beyond employment, the Health Care industry has experienced an increased share in both taxable gross receipts and real GDP. Health Care posted one of the largest percentage point increases in share for both indicators (with taxable gross receipts measured since 2005 and real GDP since 2001).
- The **Education** industry was the fifth largest employing industry in Santa Fe as of the third quarter of 2011. While Education did not experience significantly large or fast growth in employment between 2001 and 2010, its employment is projected to grow more quickly (41 percent) and in larger numbers (1,890 jobs) than that of all other industries by 2019.
- The **Information** industry is a relatively small employing industry in Santa Fe (comprising 1.7 percent of total employment in the third quarter of 2011), but did see significant growth between 2001 and 2010. Information, along with Administrative & Waste Services, experienced the fastest employment growth prior to the recession. Recessionary impacts were large, with employment declining sharply.
    - Between the fourth quarters of 2005 and 2011, Information saw an increase in share of total taxable gross receipts of 3.8 percentage points—more than any other industry. Between 2001 and 2010, Information's share of real GDP grew by 2.1 percentage points, following only Health Care and Finance & Insurance.

- Sub-industries of the Information industry include publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, and data processing. It is likely that the increase in employment from film and media production in and around Santa Fe contributed, at least to some degree, to the increasing employment in this industry.

- Employment growth in Information is projected to grow at a slower rate than that seen in the last decade (2001 to 2010).

- **Tourism-related** industries include Arts/Entertainment/Recreation and Accommodation.

  - The Arts/Entertainment/Recreation industry experienced overall job losses between 2001 and 2010, but saw job growth during the recession and early recovery. Growth in the latter part of the decade was primarily driven by local government-run amusement, gambling, and recreation establishments. This includes tribally owned casinos. This sub-industry was the largest employing sub-industry of Arts/Entertainment/Recreation and was the only sub-industry (of those for which data is not suppressed) that did not experience overall employment losses between 2001 and 2010, including prior to the recession.

  - The Accommodation sub-industry, including hotels, motels, casinos, and other establishments, saw job growth both prior to and during the recession. Growth in the private sector outweighed losses in the public sector. Overall growth, combined with small percentage decreases in taxable gross receipts, increases in real GDP, and increasing trends in lodgers tax receipts, are positive indicators for the Accommodation sub-industry.

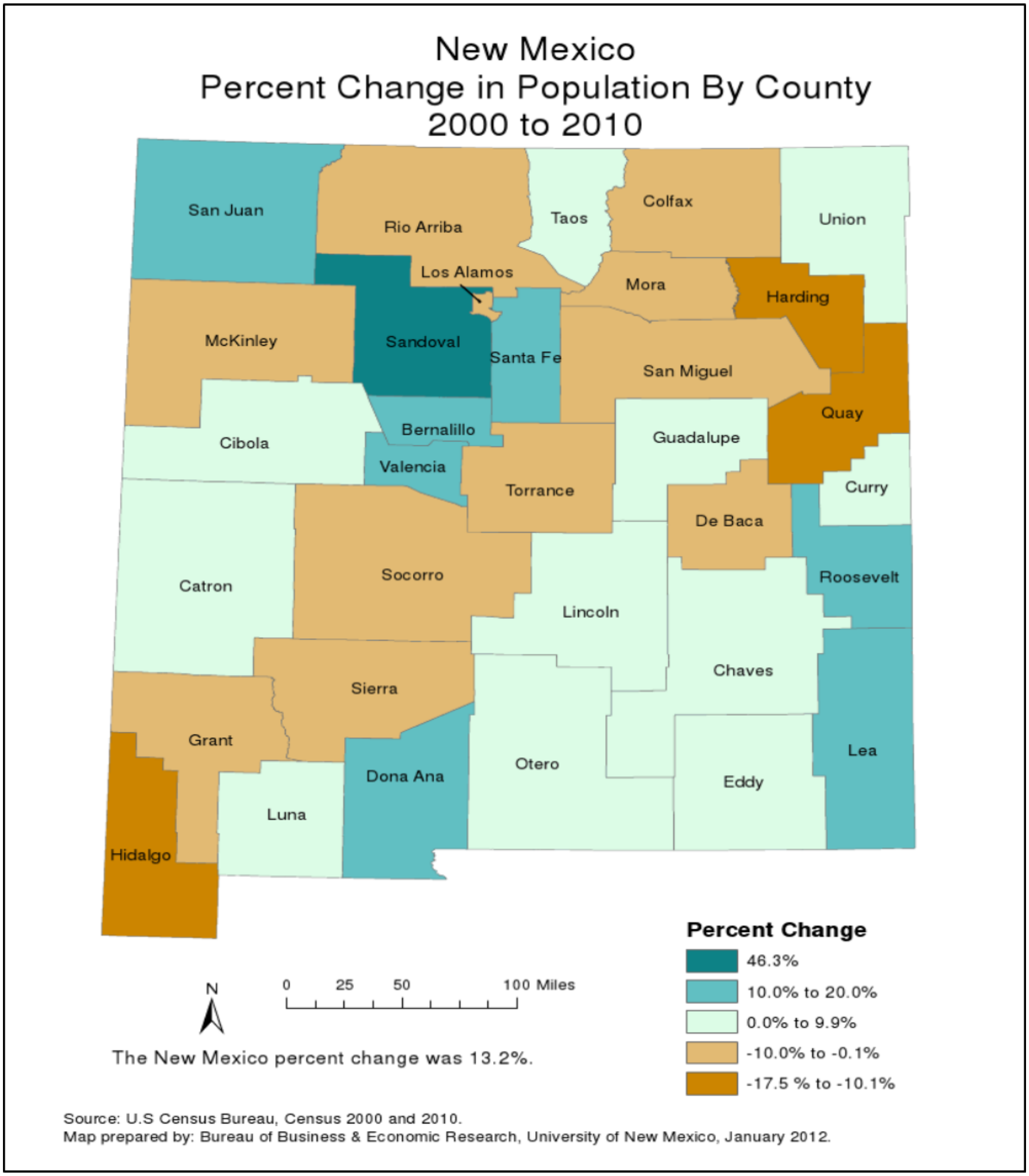
- There are many sub-industries that could comprise **Knowledge-Based & Technology** industries. This report focuses on the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services industry and sub-industries.

  - The Professional, Scientific & Technical Services industry is the ninth largest employing industry in Santa Fe. The industry experienced overall job losses over the decade, driven by significant losses during the recession and early recovery. The greatest job losses occurred in Architecture & Engineering and Management & Consulting.

  - Computer Systems Design, Scientific Research & Development, and Specialized Design Services are three of the sub-industries under which more advanced technical operations often fall. These three sub-industries are not large employing industries, but were the only three sub-industries to experience job growth during the recession and early recovery, particularly in Computer Systems Design.

- Santa Fe has a larger percentage of **self-employed workers** (as a percentage of total employment) than any other MSA in the state, and this category is projected to experience some of the largest growth. Ninety-eight percent of self-employed workers fall within 10 occupations.

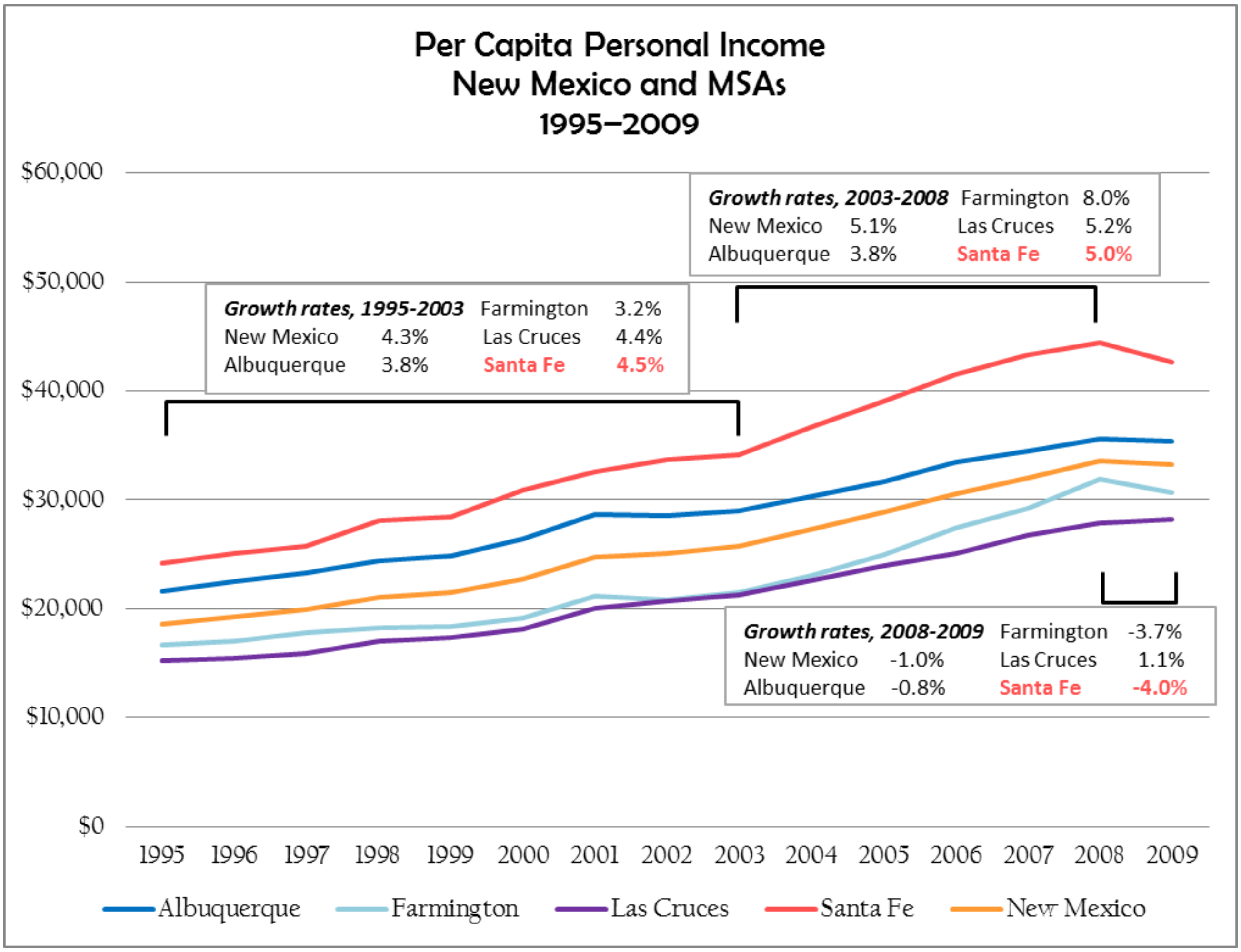
  - The Santa Fe and Albuquerque MSAs are unique in that they have a large number of self-employed workers in the arts, design, entertainment, media, and sports occupations.



- Santa Fe County had the third largest population of all counties in 2010. The population grew by 11 percent between 2000 and 2010, ranking the county's population growth seventh in the state for the period.

- Santa Fe's population is projected to grow more slowly than that of other counties, with population growth ranked seventeenth in the state for the 2010 to 2035 period.

- Compared to the other metropolitan areas of the state, Santa Fe and San Juan are projected to experience significantly slower population growth. The largest hubs for projected population growth are the central counties of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia and Doña Ana in southern New Mexico.



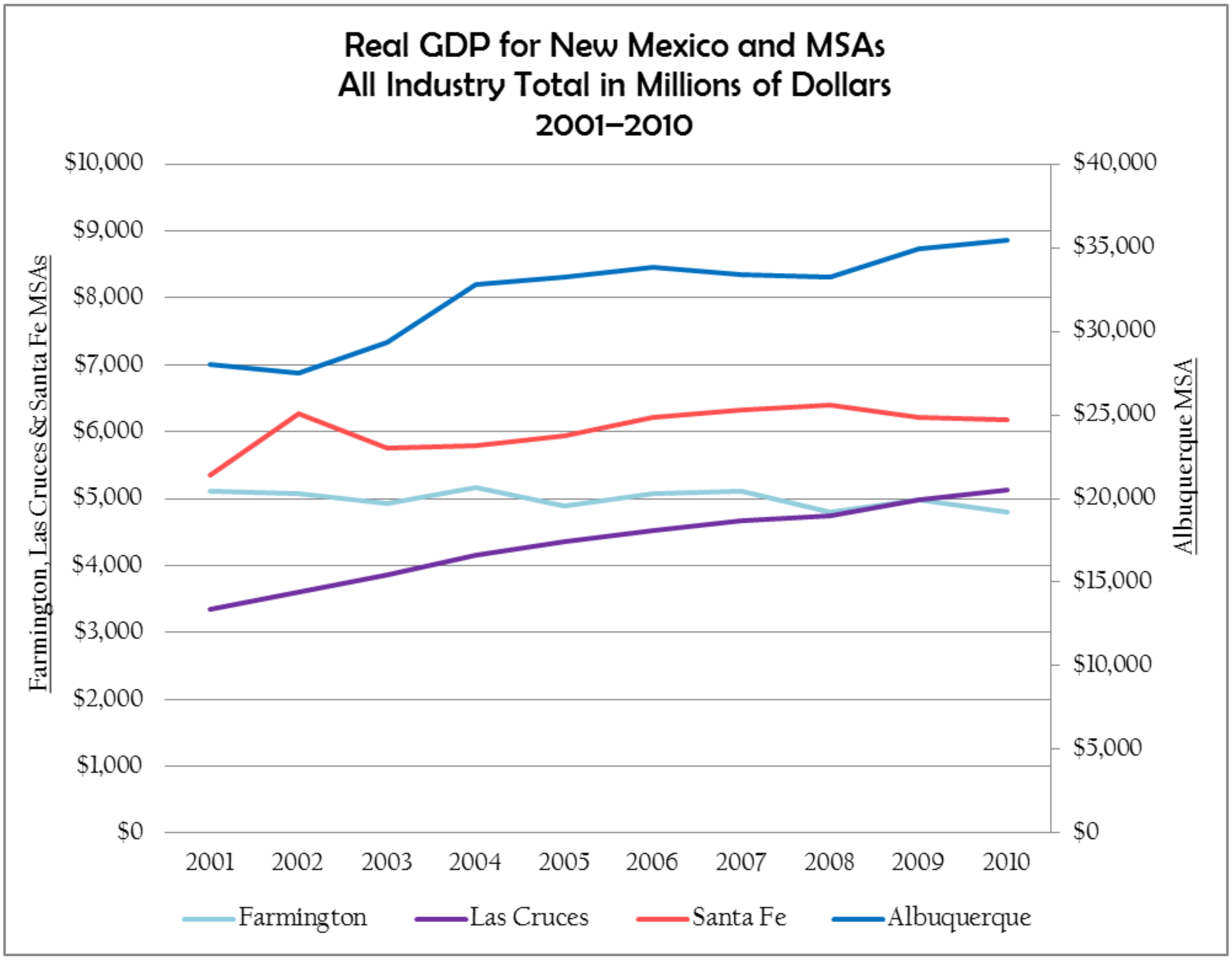
- Per capita personal income (PCPI) grew steadily between 1995 and 2008, both statewide and in the individual MSAs, with growth quickening beginning in 2003.

- PCPI grew fastest in the Santa Fe MSA between 1995 and 2003, followed closely by growth in Las Cruces. Santa Fe PCPI growth accelerated in the years prior to the recession, but growth in both Farmington and Las Cruces exceeded that of Santa Fe.

- In 2009, when PCPI was impacted by the recession, every MSA experienced a decline. PCPI in the Santa Fe MSA declined by 4.0 percent from 2008 levels. Santa Fe experienced the greatest decline of all four MSAs.

- PCPI in the Santa Fe MSA was higher than that of the state and other MSAs for the entire observed period. While the Santa Fe MSA did experience the greatest declines during the recession, large growth since 1995 and in the years prior to the recession assisted in softening the blow. Additionally, even with large declines, the gap between Santa Fe PCPI and Albuquerque and Las Cruces PCPI increased over the period.

Source: US Census Bureau.
Notes: Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 2000-2009 reflect county population estimates available as of April 2010.
All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). Last updated: April 21, 2011 - new estimates for 2009; revised estimates for 2001-2008.

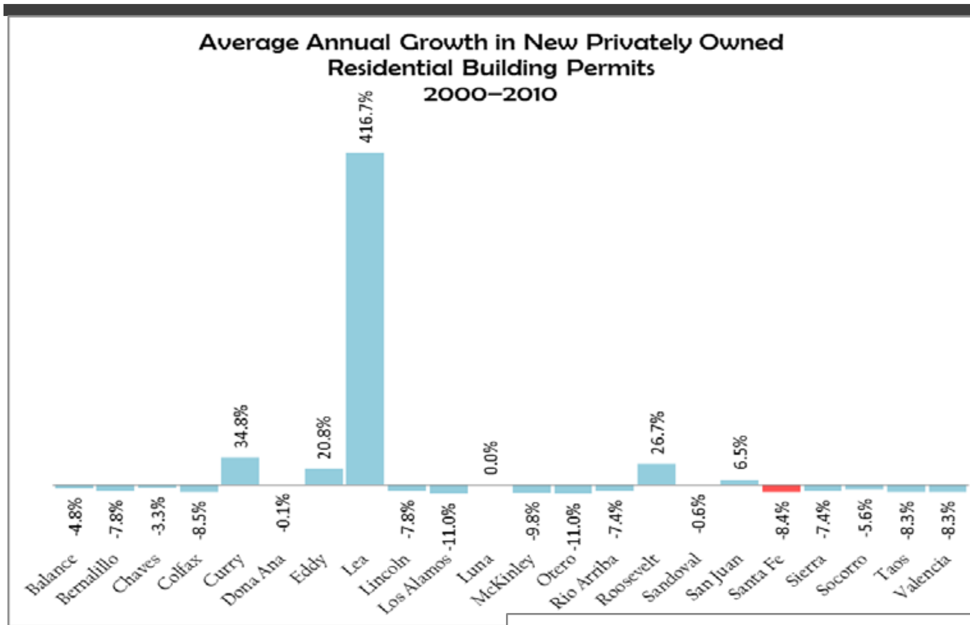


***Real Gross Domestic Product is a measurement of the market value of goods and services produced in an area, adjusted for price changes.*

- The Santa Fe MSA experienced an increase in all-industry GDP between 2001 and 2010 (about 16 percent, the third highest in the state). The Santa Fe MSA did experience declines in real GDP during the recession and early recovery of about 3.5 percent (between 2008 and 2010). Farmington was the only other MSA to experience real GDP declines.

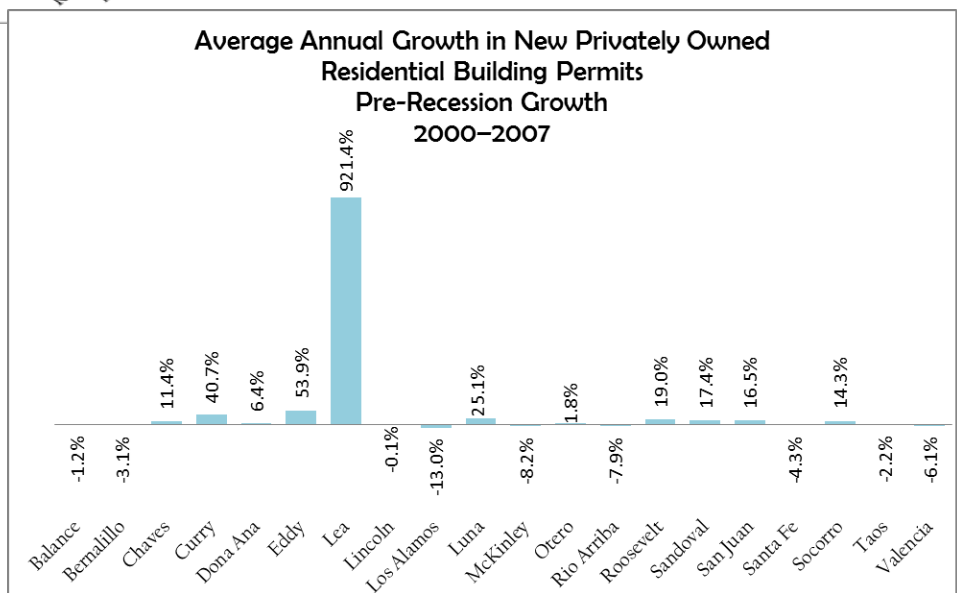
- GDP growth was greatest and steadiest in the Las Cruces MSA (5.9 percent annually).

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Last updated: September 29, 2011.
Notes: NAICS Industry detail is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). On September 29, 2011, statistics of per capita real GDP were updated to incorporate Census Bureau midyear population estimates released on September 28, 2011. Estimates have been chained to 2005 dollars.

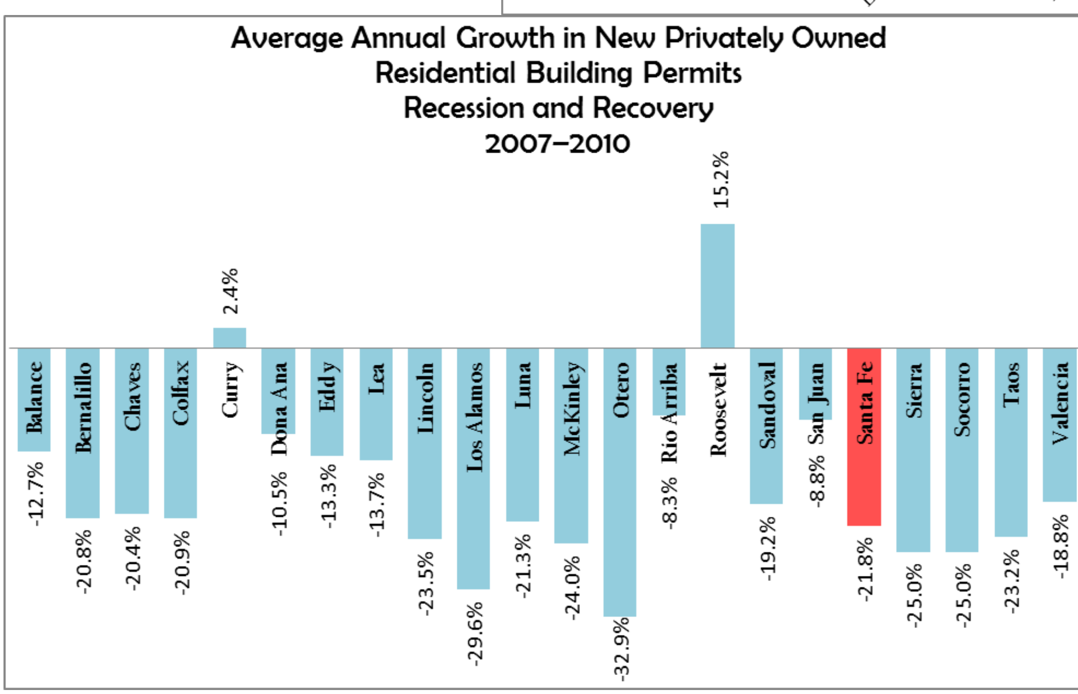


- Between 2000 and 2010, most counties in New Mexico experienced a decline in the number of privately owned residential building permits. These declines were driven by significant drops in residential building during the recession.

- Santa Fe County, like most other counties, experienced an overall decrease in permits over the decade (8.4 percent).

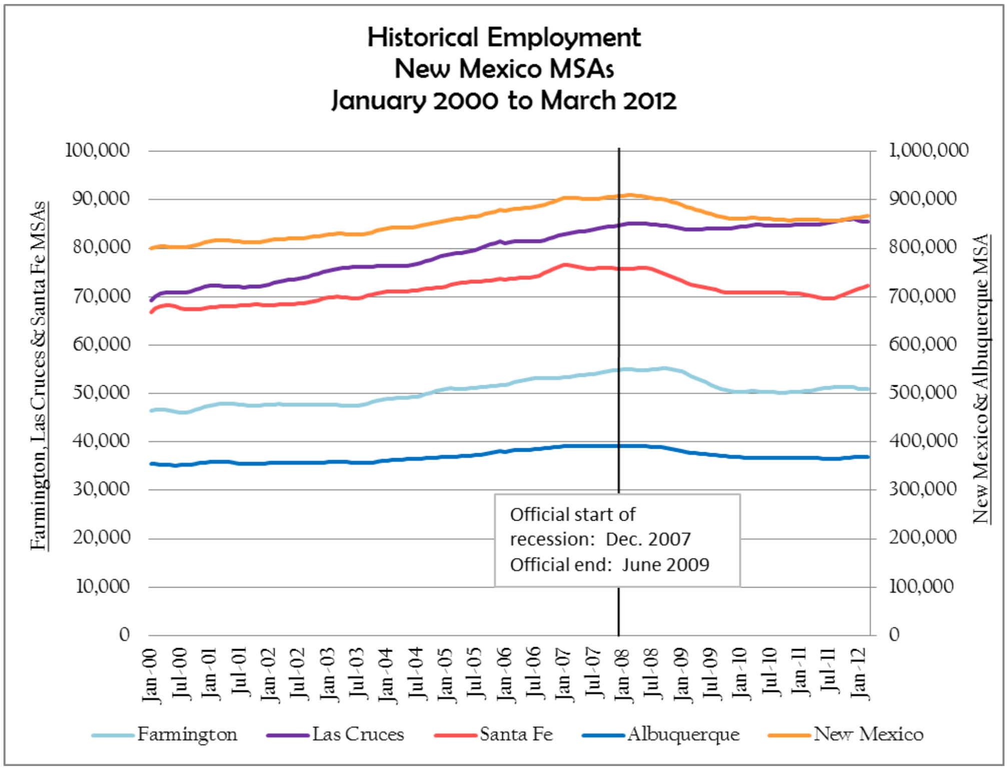


- Residential building permits dropped by 4.3 percent annually (on average) between 2000 and 2007, the fifth greatest loss rate in NM.



- Permits declined by approximately 21.8 percent annually during the recession and early recovery. This rate is slightly higher than the statewide average for the period.

Source: US Census Bureau
Note: Counties with less data are grouped in the Balance of State category.



■ The Las Cruces and Farmington MSAs experienced the largest percentage growth in employment in the years leading up to the recession (2000 to Dec. 2007)–22 and 18 percent, respectively, over the eight-year period.

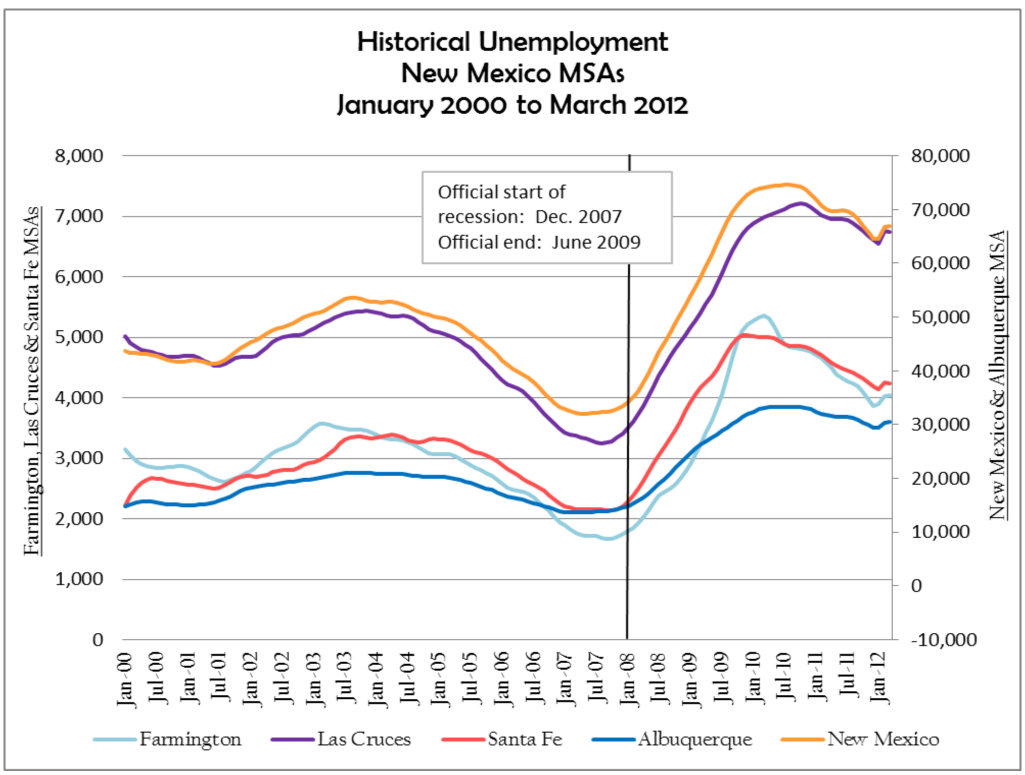
■ During the recession and early recovery (January 2008 to December 2010), the Santa Fe and Albuquerque MSAs experienced similar percentage losses in employment (around 6.5 percent). Farmington experienced the largest losses while Las Cruces saw negligible change in employment.

■ In 2011 and early 2012, all four MSAs saw marginal job growth. Growth was greatest in Santa Fe (2.3 percent).

■ Between 2000 and 2007, all four MSAs saw declines in unemployment. Unemployment declined significantly in Farmington and Las Cruces (45 and 32 percent), and less so in Albuquerque and Santa Fe (2 and 1 percent).

■ Once the state began to feel the impact of the recession, unemployment grew significantly in all four MSAs. The Santa Fe MSA experienced an increase in unemployment of 110 percent (a change less than Farmington and Albuquerque and slightly greater than Las Cruces).

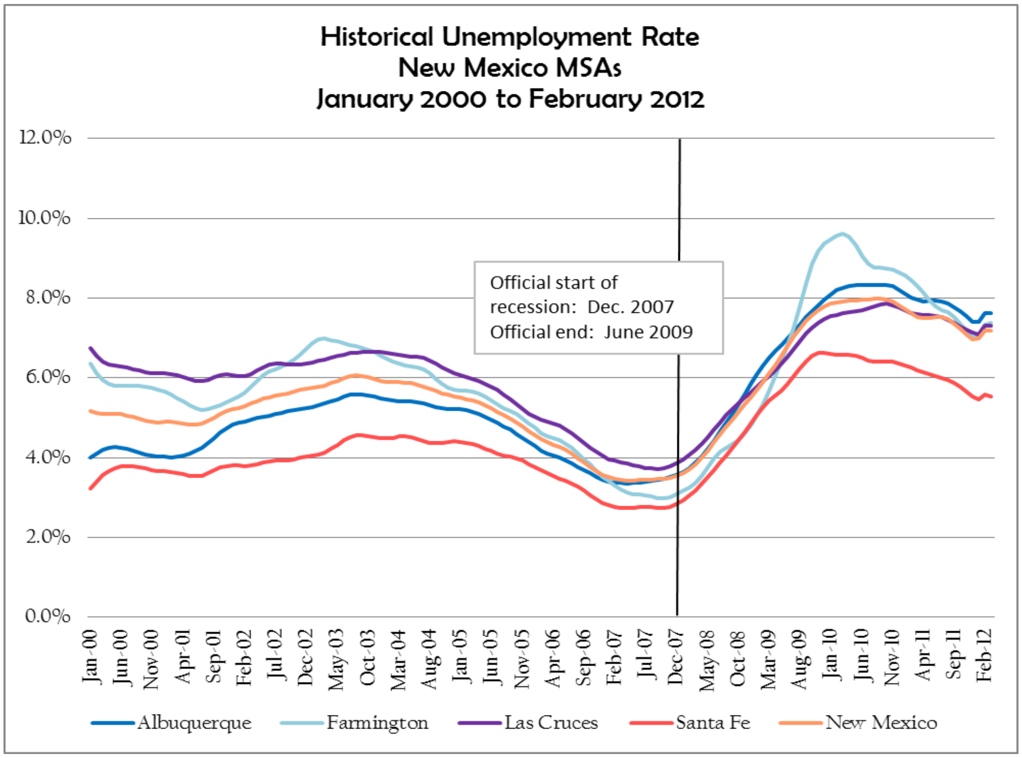
■ Unemployment in the Santa Fe MSA began to decline generally in January 2010, and along with Farmington, declined the greatest of all four MSAs between 2011 and 2012.



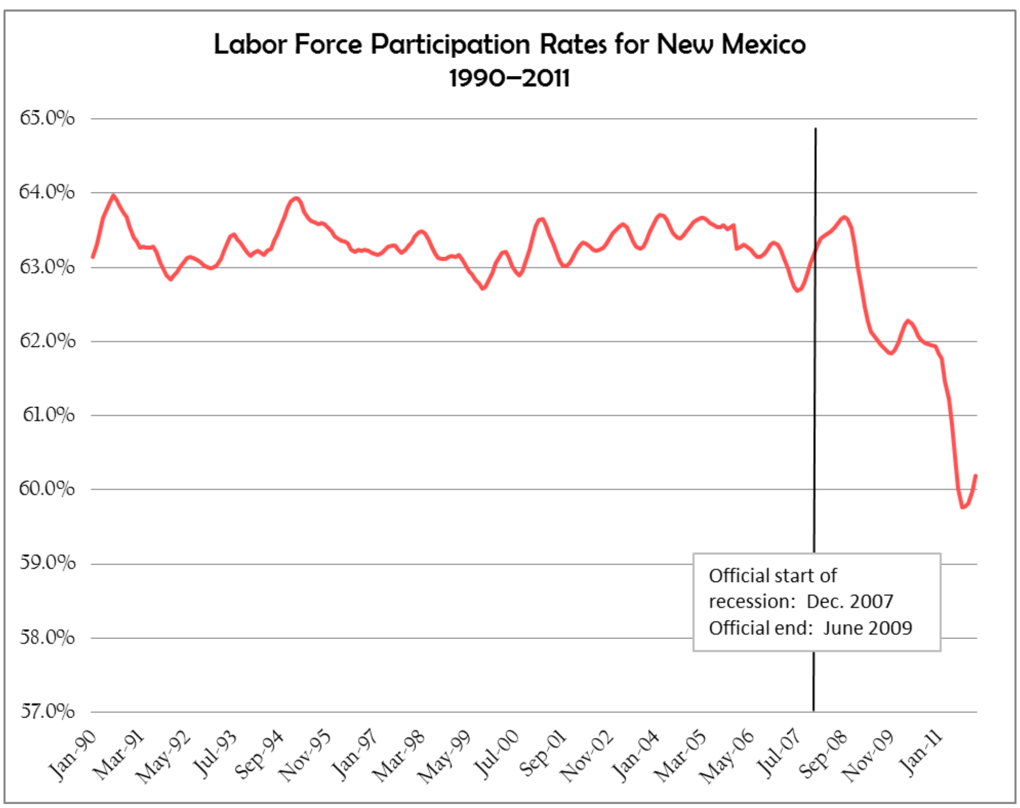
Source: Local Area Employment Statistics (ER&A and US Department of Labor).
Note: Estimates are smoothed seasonally adjusted. Note the differing chart scales for New Mexico & the Albuquerque MSA.

- Prior to the recession, the unemployment rate for the Santa Fe MSA was the lowest of all four MSAs, and had been the lowest since before 2000.

- During the recession and recovery, Santa Fe's unemployment rate continued to be the lowest, although the rate did increase by 117 percent to a high of 6.6 percent between October 2009 and May 2010. This percentage increase was similar to the state as a whole and lower than Albuquerque and Farmington.



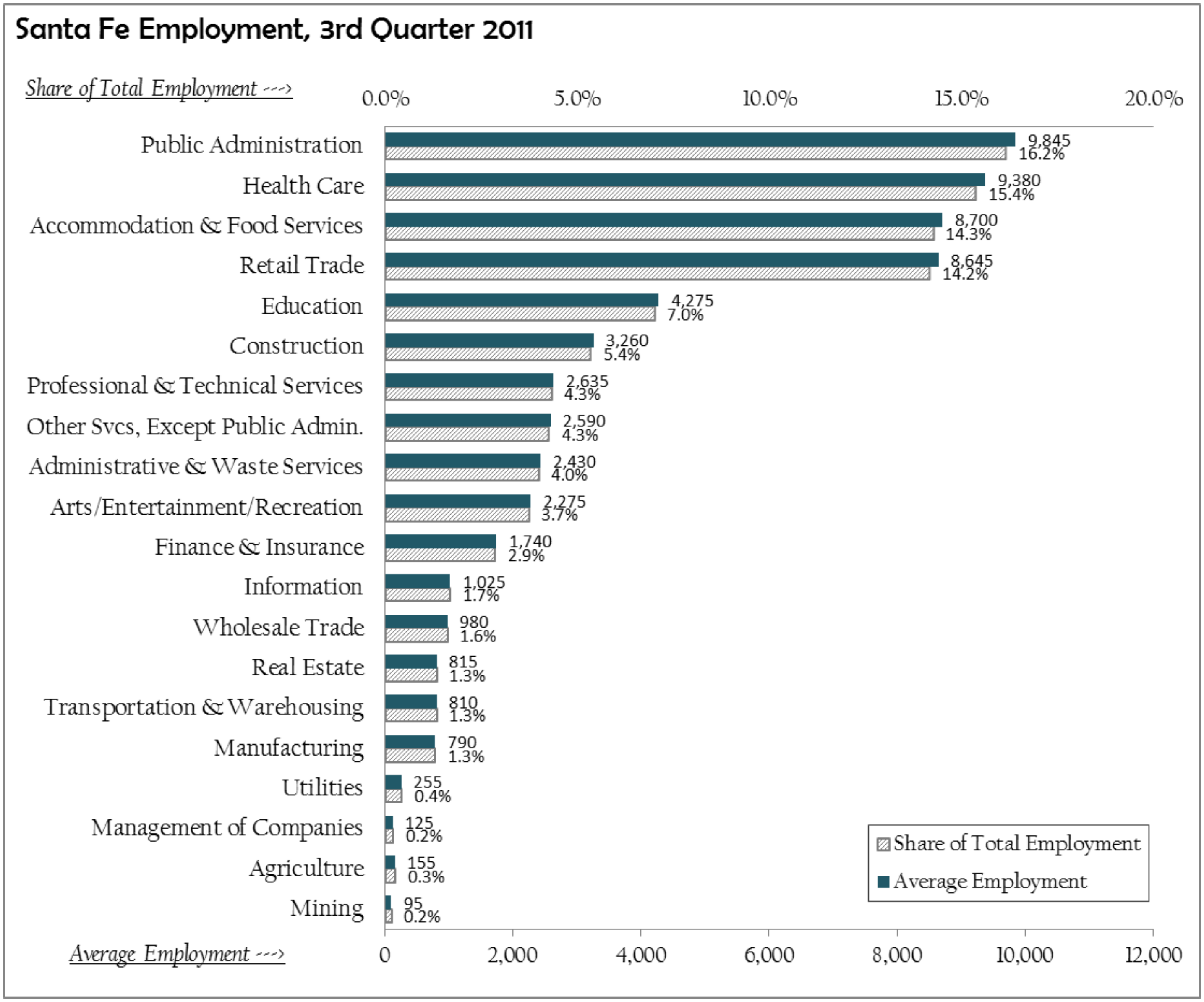
- Some of the largest declines in the unemployment rate in 2011 and early 2012 occurred in Santa Fe (as well as Farmington), with the rate hitting a low of 5.5 in late 2011—the lowest since March 2009.



- Unemployment and the unemployment rate do not always tell the whole story. Labor force participation has also declined throughout the recession and recovery. While data is available for statewide only, it shows that labor force participation has declined. How the decline has impacted measurement of the unemployed is difficult to determine.

- Positively, labor force participation increased in the last half of 2011.

Source: Local Area Employment Statistics (ER&A and US Department of Labor).
Note: Unemployment rate estimates are smoothed seasonally adjusted.



- Employment is largest in Public Administration (local, state, and federal government), which is to be expected in New Mexico's capital.

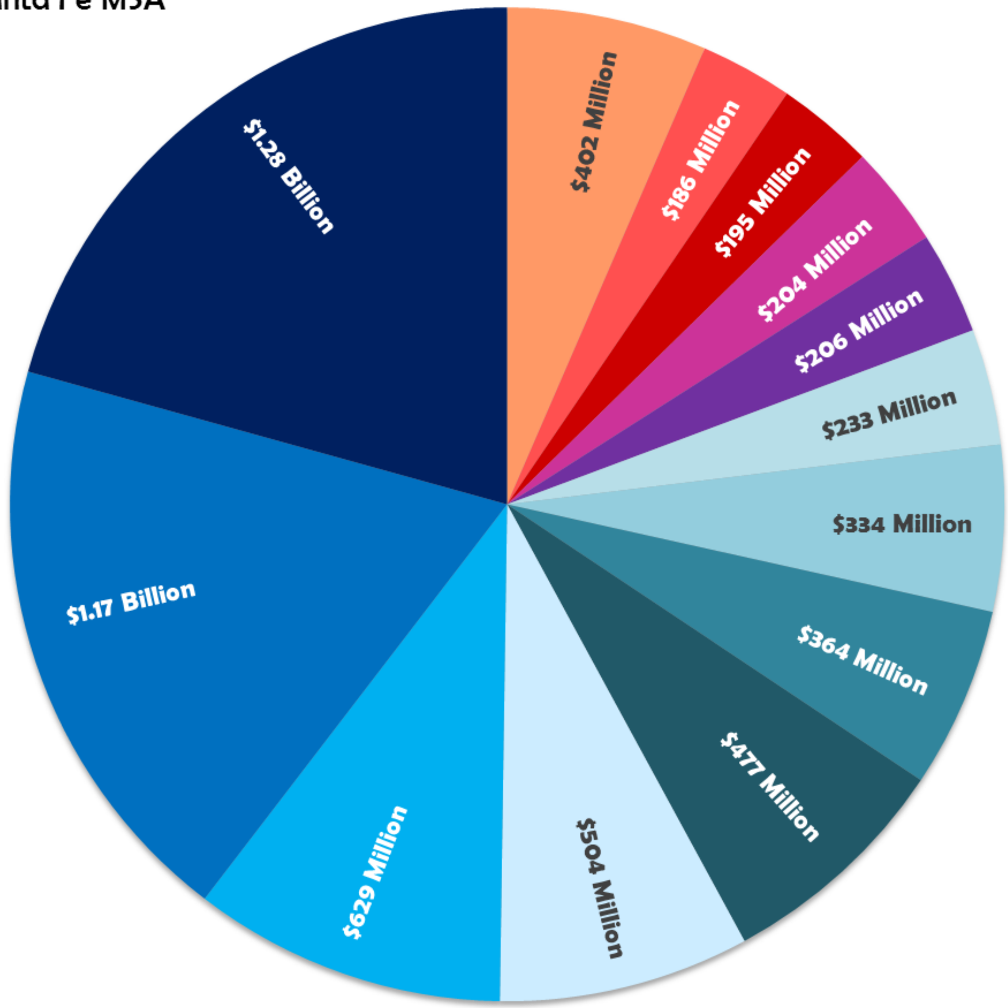
- Employment in Health Care closely follows that of Public Administration. Health Care is one of the largest employing industries for most counties in the state.

- Retail Trade and Accommodation & Food Services also tend to be higher employing industries. Employment in these industries likely reflects the strong tourism industry in Santa Fe. The employment in the Arts/Entertainment/Recreation industry is also unique, as the industry typically does not employ many people in most New Mexico counties.

- Beyond Government, Tourism-related, and Health Care industries, Education and Construction also employ a larger number of people.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW), Santa Fe MSA data, NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry
Santa Fe MSA



Millions $	Industry
$1,280	Real Estate
$1,170	Government
$629	Retail Trade
$504	Health Care & Social Assistance
$477	Professional & Technical Services
$364	Accommodation & Food Services
$334	Finance & Insurance
$233	Information
$206	Other Svcs, Except Public Admin.
$204	Mining
$195	Construction
$186	Wholesale Trade
$402	**Other, Less Than 2%**
$91	*Manufacturing*
$89	*Administrative & Waste Mgmt*
$63	*Education*
$59	*Arts/Entertainment/Recreation*
$41	*Transportation & Warehousing*
$30	*Utilities*
$16	*Management of Companies*
$13	*Agriculture*

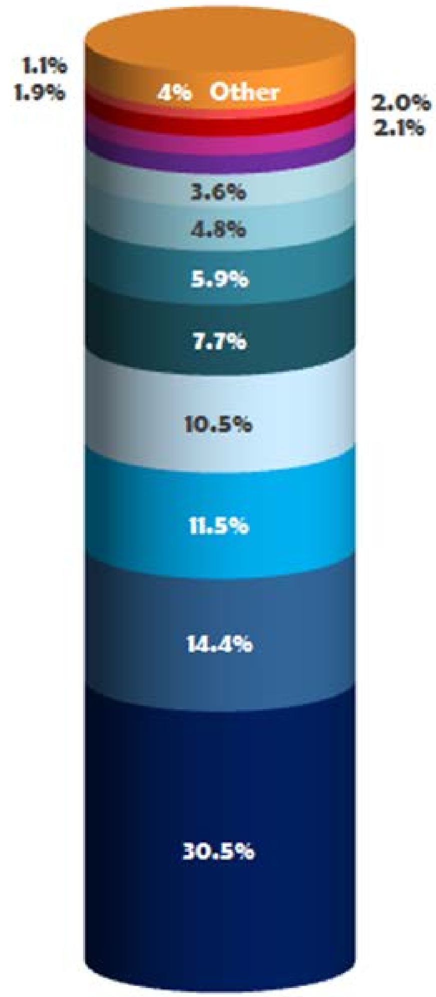
Real Gross Domestic Product is a measurement of the market value of goods and services produced in an area, adjusted for price changes.

- The Real Estate industry, which only employs approximately 1.3 percent of the Santa Fe workforce, generated the largest amount of real GDP in 2010. Government followed Real Estate, generating $1.17 billion in real GDP. Other major employing industries, such as Health Care and tourism-related industries, also generated a significant percentage of Santa Fe's total real GDP in 2010.

Source: US Dept. of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis, Santa Fe MSA data.

Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry, 4th Quarter 2011

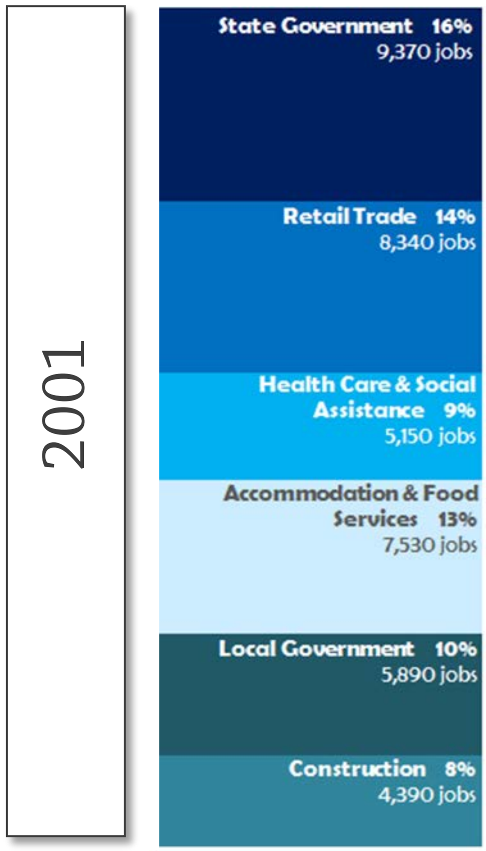
Industry	Taxable Gross Receipts (Q42011)
	(Millions)
Retail Trade	$248.6
Construction	$117.3
Other Svcs, Except Public Admin.	$93.7
Accommodation & Food Services	$85.7
Professional & Technical Services	$62.7
Information	$47.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	$38.7
Utilities	$29.0
Real Estate	$17.0
Manufacturing	$16.3
Wholesale Trade	$15.7
Administrative & Waste Services	$8.8
Other, Less Than 1%	
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	$8.1
Finance & Insurance	$7.8
Education	$6.5
Transportation & Warehousing	$5.1
Agriculture	$1.6
Unclassified	$1.1
Totals	**$814.0**

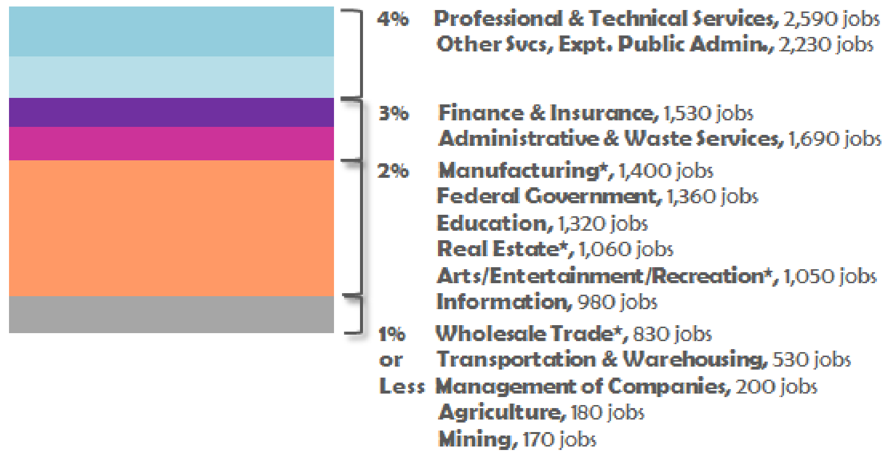


- Taxable gross receipts on goods and services in the fourth quarter of 2011 were greatest in the Retail Trade and Construction industries. Taxable gross receipts in Retail Trade far exceeded those of other industries.
- Interestingly, Other Services, along with Professional & Technical Service and Information, generated significant taxable gross receipts (with the three industries combing for nearly 50 percent of the total).

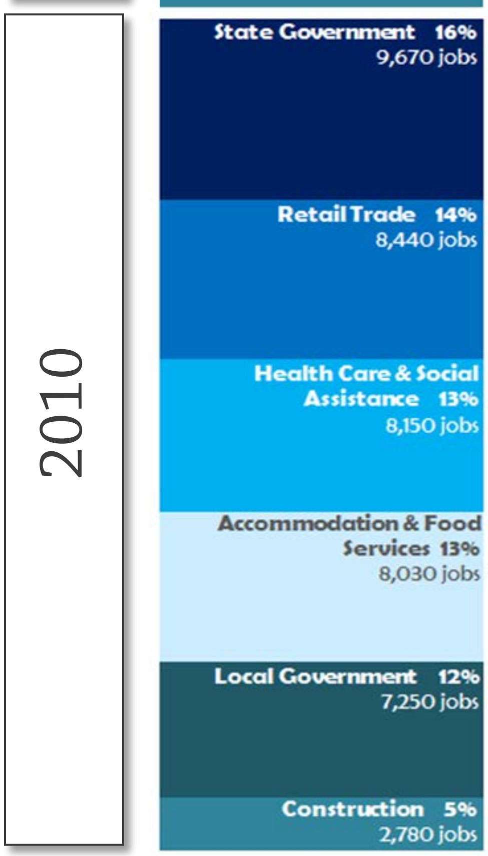
Source: NM Dept. of Taxation and Revenue, Quarterly RP-80 reports, city and remainder of county data.
Note: Taxable gross receipts were not included for Mining, Management of Companies, and Public Administration because some data was suppressed and did not allow for the calculation of revenue totals. Totals, therefore, do not equal the sum of shown industries. Data is for the City of Santa Fe and remaining county.

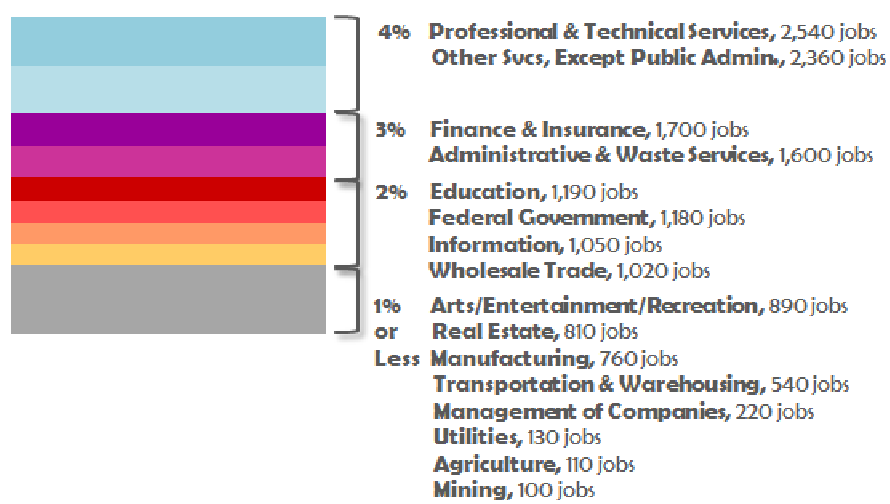
Industry Composition by Employment, 2001 Versus 2010





- Employment distribution among industries has not changed much in Santa Fe since 2001. Employment in Government and tourism-related industries continued to hold the same share of total employment between 2001 and 2010.
- The most notable change in employment share occurred in the Health Care & Social Assistance industry. Employment in Health Care comprised 13 percent of total employment in 2010, compared to only 9 percent in 2001. The increase in employment share could reflect job growth in general, but could also illustrate a decrease in employment in other industries, such as Construction, during the recession. Health Care employment continued to grow throughout the recession in Santa Fe.
- Local Government experienced an increase in employment share over the period, from 8 to 12 percent. This includes employment at tribally owned facilities.



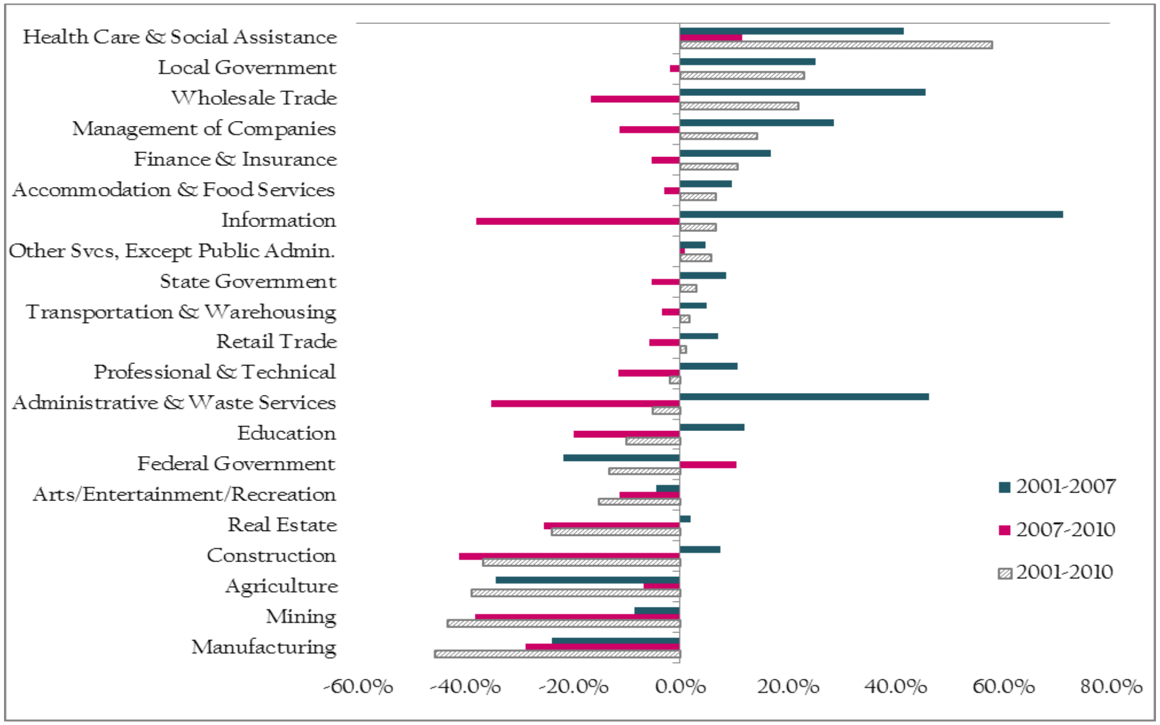


Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Santa Fe County data, NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

Notes: *For 2001, employment in Utilities is suppressed. Manufacturing, Real Estate, and Arts had a larger percentage of total employment in 2001, while Wholesale Trade had greater employment in 2010.

County-level data was used in order to capture federal, state, and local government totals, which are not published for the MSA.

Job Growth by Industry, 2001 to 2010



Industry	% Change in Employment 2001-2007	2007-2010	2001-2010
Health Care & Social Assistance	41.6%	11.7%	58.1%
Local Government	25.2%	-1.7%	23.0%
Wholesale Trade	45.8%	-16.4%	21.9%
Management of Companies	28.7%	-11.2%	14.4%
Finance & Insurance	16.9%	-5.3%	10.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	9.8%	-2.8%	6.7%
Information	71.3%	-37.7%	6.7%
Other Svcs, Except Public Admin.	4.8%	1.1%	5.9%
State Government	8.7%	-5.1%	3.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	5.1%	-3.3%	1.7%
Retail Trade	7.1%	-5.6%	1.1%
Professional & Technical	10.7%	-11.3%	-1.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	46.4%	-35.1%	-5.0%
Education	12.1%	-19.7%	-10.0%
Federal Government	-21.6%	10.7%	-13.2%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	-4.3%	-11.1%	-15.0%
Real Estate	2.1%	-25.3%	-23.7%
Construction	7.5%	-41.0%	-36.6%
Agriculture	-34.2%	-6.6%	-38.6%
Mining	-8.3%	-38.1%	-43.2%
Manufacturing	-23.7%	-28.6%	-45.5%

- The greatest overall growth between 2001 and 2010 occurred in Health Care & Social Assistance, followed by Local Government and Wholesale Trade. Health Care was one of only three industries to experience positive growth during the recession and early recovery (Other Services and the Federal Government also saw growth). Wholesale Trade saw strong growth while employing less than 2 percent of the workforce.
- Mining and Manufacturing saw the largest decline in jobs over the 9-year period, mostly due to large losses during the recession. Agriculture and Construction also experienced major declines. Agriculture losses occurred mostly during the first half of the decade while Construction experienced the largest job losses of any industry during the recession/early recovery.
- Information and Administrative & Waste Services experienced the fastest growth prior to the recession in late 2007. A portion of this could be attributed to the increase in media production in and around Santa Fe.

Declining Throughout the Decade	Avg. Annual Decline
Manufacturing	-7.6%
Mining	-7.2%
Agriculture	-6.4%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	-2.5%

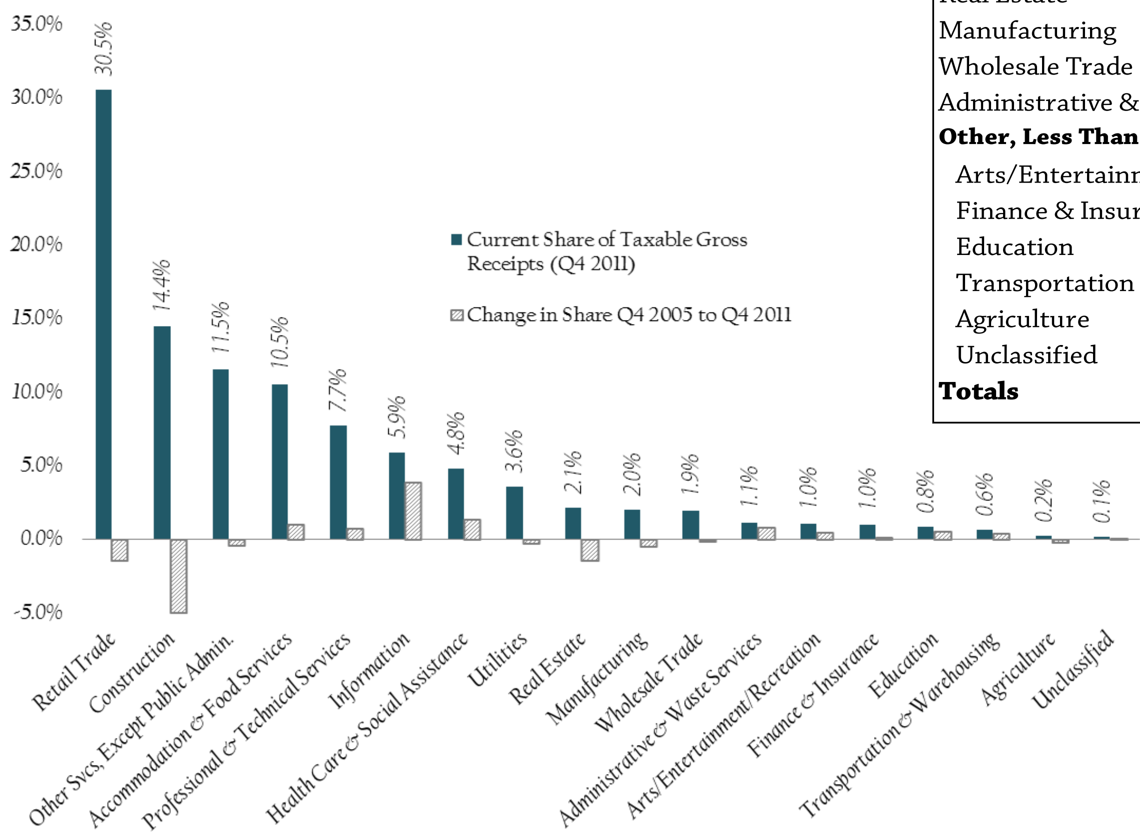
Fastest Growing Before the Recession	Avg. Annual Growth (2001-2007)
Information	11.9%
Administrative & Waste Services	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	1.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.9%

Hardest Hit by the Recession	2010 Employment as % of 2007
Construction	59.0%
Mining	61.9%
Information	62.3%
Administrative & Waste Services	64.9%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Santa Fe County data, NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.
Note: Employment for the Utilities industry is suppressed. County-level data was used in order to capture federal, state, and local government totals, which are not published for the MSA.

Industry Changes Over Time – Taxable Gross Receipts

- The largest change in taxable gross receipts over the 6-year period (2005-2011) occurred in the Construction and Information industries. Taxable gross receipts from Construction dropped by nearly 5 percentage points, reflecting the recessionary impacts on this industry. Taxable gross receipts in the Information industry grew by nearly 4 percentage points, most likely prior to the recession when the industry experienced strong growth. A portion of this could be attributed to the increase in media production in and around Santa Fe.



Taxable Gross Receipts, 4th Quarters, 2005 and 2011

Industry	Taxable Gross Receipts Q42005	Taxable Gross Receipts Q42011	2011 Share	% Pt. Change
	(Millions)			(Q4, 05-11)
Retail Trade	$291.9	$248.6	30.5%	-1.4%
Construction	$175.7	$117.3	14.4%	-4.8%
Other Svcs, Except Public Admin.	$108.8	$93.7	11.5%	-0.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	$86.9	$85.7	10.5%	1.0%
Professional & Technical Services	$63.8	$62.7	7.7%	0.7%
Information	$18.5	$47.6	5.9%	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	$31.1	$38.7	4.8%	1.3%
Utilities	$35.0	$29.0	3.6%	-0.3%
Real Estate	$32.2	$17.0	2.1%	-1.4%
Manufacturing	$22.6	$16.3	2.0%	-0.5%
Wholesale Trade	$19.0	$15.7	1.9%	-0.2%
Administrative & Waste Services	$2.8	$8.8	1.1%	0.8%
Other, Less Than 1%				
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	$4.8	$8.1	1.0%	0.5%
Finance & Insurance	$7.8	$7.8	1.0%	0.1%
Education	$2.5	$6.5	0.8%	0.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	$2.5	$5.1	0.6%	0.4%
Agriculture	$4.0	$1.6	0.2%	-0.2%
Unclassified	$0.8	$1.1	0.1%	0.0%
Totals	**$912.6**	**$814.0**	**100.0%**	**0.0%**

- Other changes in taxable gross receipts were not as significant, ranging from declines of 1.4 percentage points to gains of 1.3 percentage points.

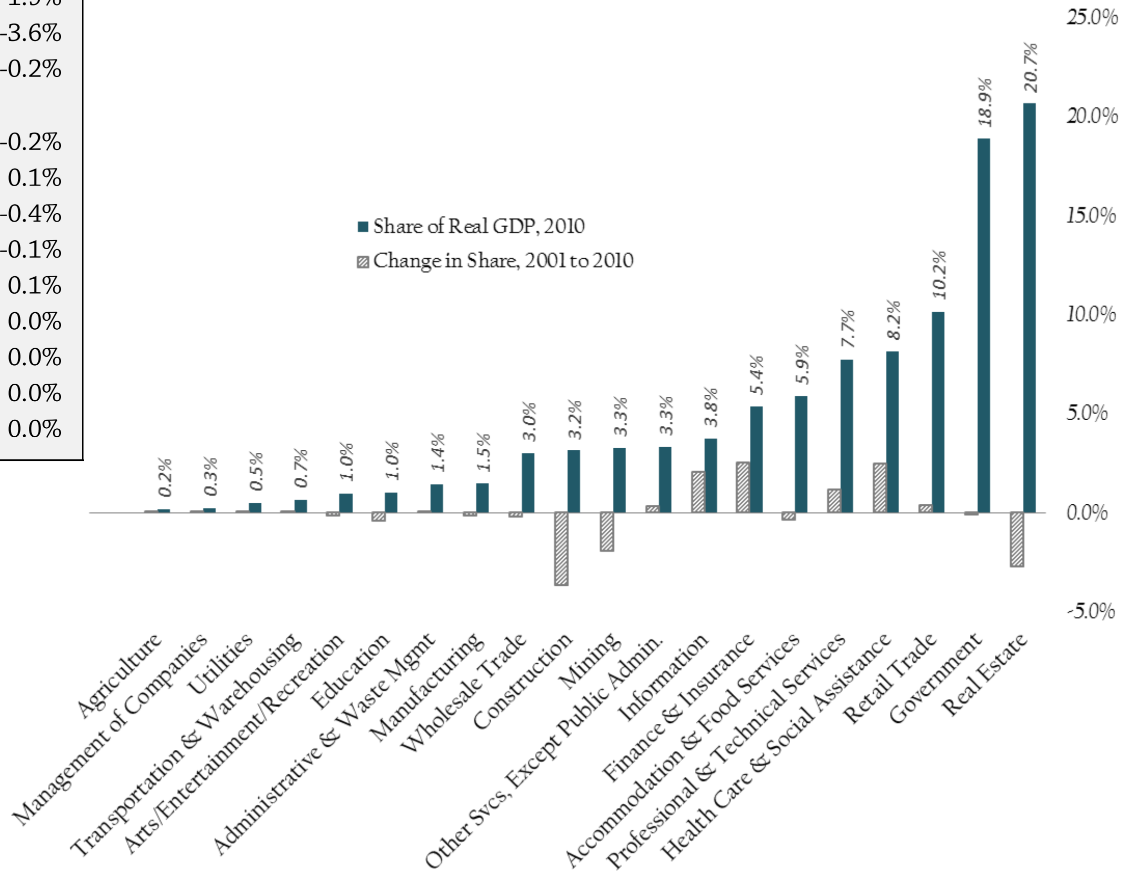
Source: NM Dept. of Taxation and Revenue, Quarterly RP-80 reports, city and remainder of county data.
Note: Taxable gross receipts were not included for Mining, Management of Companies, and Public Administration because some data was suppressed and did not allow for the calculation of revenue totals. Totals, therefore, do not equal the sum of shown industries. Data is for the City of Santa Fe and remaining county.

Real Gross Domestic Product, 2001 to 2010

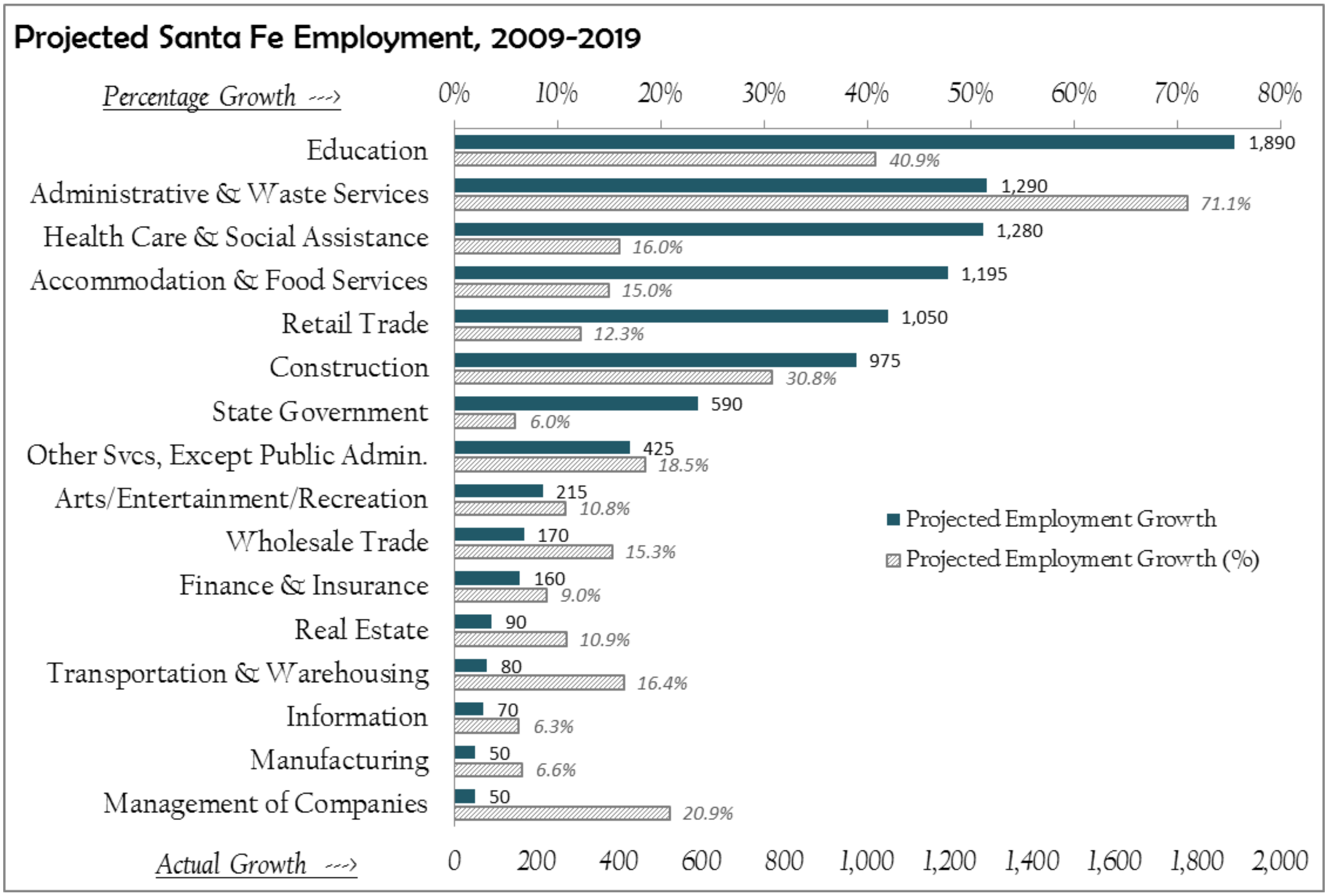
Industry	Real GDP 2001	Real GDP 2010	2010 Share	% Point Change
	(Millions)			*(2001-2010)*
Real Estate	$1,250	$1,279	20.7%	-2.7%
Government	$1,014	$1,168	18.9%	-0.1%
Retail Trade	$523	$629	10.2%	0.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	$303	$504	8.2%	2.5%
Professional & Technical Services	$351	$477	7.7%	1.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	$333	$364	5.9%	-0.3%
Finance & Insurance	$153	$334	5.4%	2.5%
Information	$90	$233	3.8%	2.1%
Other Svcs, Except Public Admin.	$160	$206	3.3%	0.3%
Mining	$279	$204	3.3%	-1.9%
Construction	$363	$195	3.2%	-3.6%
Wholesale Trade	$170	$186	3.0%	-0.2%
Other, Less Than 2%				
Manufacturing	$87	$91	1.5%	-0.2%
Administrative & Waste Mgmt	$74	$89	1.4%	0.1%
Education	$77	$63	1.0%	-0.4%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	$59	$59	1.0%	-0.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	$32	$41	0.7%	0.1%
Utilities	$25	$30	0.5%	0.0%
Management of Companies	$12	$16	0.3%	0.0%
Agriculture	$9	$13	0.2%	0.0%
Totals	**$5,343**	**$6,181**	100.0%	0.0%

- While real GDP declined in some industries, growth occurred in Finance & Insurance, Health Care, and Information. Health Care weathered the recession fairly well, and job losses in Finance were less than some. This may explain the larger share of real GDP in these industries. Information experienced large job losses during the recession, but its share of real GDP still grew over the 9-year period in general, likely due to strong growth in this industry prior to the recession.

- There have been some notable changes in industry share of real GDP since 2001. Construction, Real Estate, and Mining all experienced decreases in their share of real GDP, with GDP declining by 1.9 to 3.6 percentage points. Declines in Construction and Real Estate reflect recessionary impacts experienced by those industries.



Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Santa Fe MSA data.



- Projected employment data shows that Education, which is not currently the largest employing industry in Santa Fe, is projected to grow significantly by 2019.

- Administrative & Waste Services and Health Care follow Education in employment growth. Administrative & Waste Services is projected to grow faster than any other industry. Health Care is projected to grow more slowly but add over 1,200 jobs by 2019.

- None of the industries for which data is available are projected to experience employment declines by 2019.

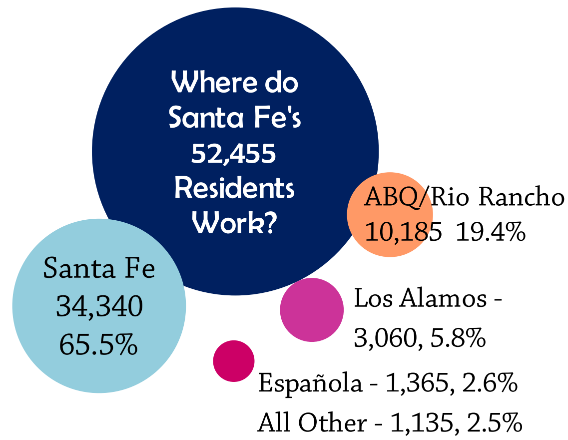
- While data related to federal and local government projected employment is suppressed, growth in these sectors is not projected to be extremely significant, particularly considering each sector's large employment.

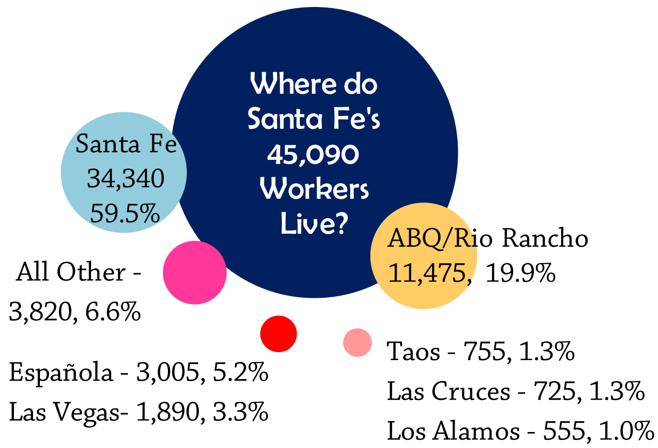
Source: NMDWS, Santa Fe MSA data, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.
Notes: Employment growth in Professional & Technical Services and Utilities is negligible if not zero. Data for Agriculture, Mining, and Federal and Local Government is suppressed. Data is rounded.
Employment and projected employment differ in some industries based on public and private ownership of establishments and what data is used to project employment. This is particularly evident in Education, Health Care, and Utilities.

Commuting Patterns and Inflows/Outflows of Santa Fe Residents & Workers

	2002	2010	Change
Living in Santa Fe County	55,169	52,454	-2,715
Working in Santa Fe County	53,906	57,739	3,833
Net Job Inflow/Outflow (-)	-1,263	5,285	6,548
Living & Working in Santa Fe	41,173	34,340	-6,833
% of Total Santa Fe Residents	*74.6%*	*65.5%*	
Living in Santa Fe - Working Elsewhere	13,996	18,114	4,118
% of Total Santa Fe Residents	*25.4%*	*34.5%*	
Working in Santa Fe - Living Elsewhere	12,733	23,399	10,666
% of Total Santa Fe Workers	*23.6%*	*40.5%*	

■ In 2010, there were more people working in Santa Fe County than living in it. Santa Fe has net job inflows and the number of inflow jobs has increased since outflows in 2002.





■ Many Santa Fe County residents leave the county for work, and those leaving increased between 2002 and 2010. In 2010, about 66 percent of the resident population worked and lived in the city, compared to 75 percent in 2002. Residents most often work in Albuquerque/Rio Rancho, Los Alamos, and Española.

■ Approximately 41 percent of people working in Santa Fe County in 2010 commuted from another location outside of the county. This is an increase from 24 percent in 2002. Workers were most often coming from Albuquerque/Rio Rancho, Española, and Las Vegas, although many are travelling from a wider variety of locations (6.6 percent).

(Note: Based on additional analysis, around 4 percent of Santa Fe County workers live in Rio Rancho.)

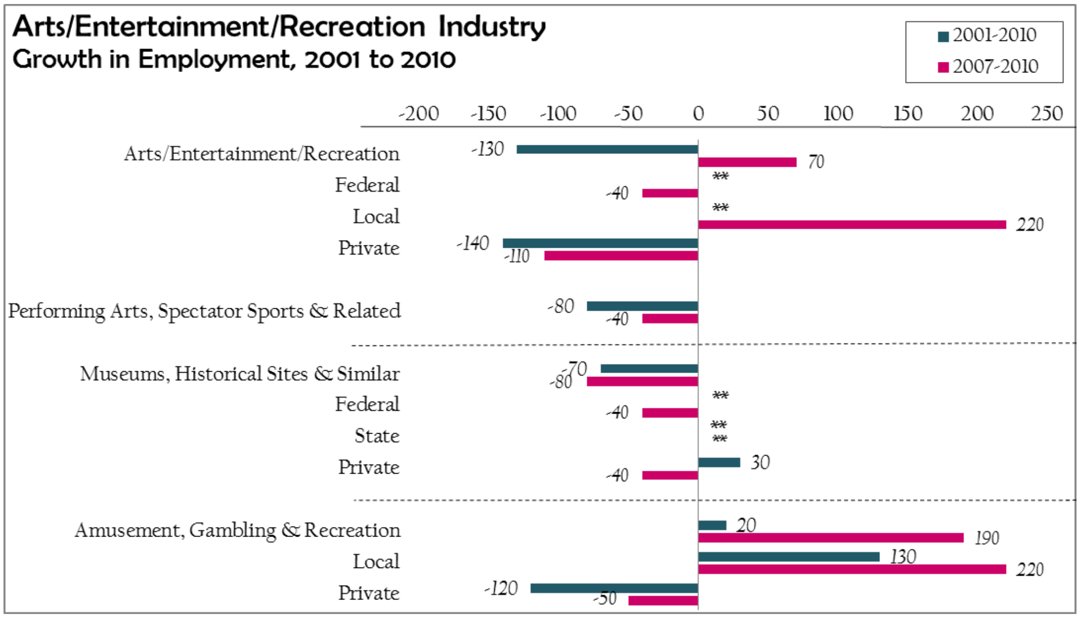
Home Location for Santa Fe Workers, 2002 to 2010

Where Are Workers Coming From?

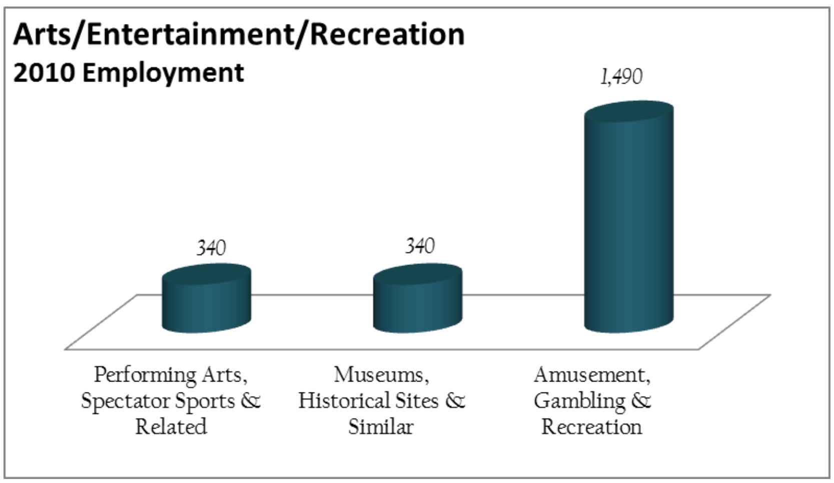
Where Santa Fe Workers Live	2002	2010	Change	2010 % of Total
Total	53,906	57,739	3,833	100.0%
Santa Fe	41,173	34,340	-6,833	59.5%
Albuquerque *(incl. Rio Rancho)*	8,003	11,474	3,471	19.9%
Española	826	3,005	2,179	5.2%
Las Vegas	1,177	1,892	715	3.3%
Taos	148	756	608	1.3%
Las Cruces	296	724	428	1.3%
Los Alamos	444	554	110	1.0%
Farmington	276	508	232	0.9%
Clovis	163	393	230	0.7%
Gallup	--	272	--	0.5%
Alamagordo	112	--	--	--
All Other Locations	1,288	3,821	3,228	6.6%

Note: Gallup is not in the top 10 in 2002, but is listed in 2010, replacing Alamagordo.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey and Local Area Employment Dynamics, OntheMap.
Note: Data is for primary jobs and evaluates commuting location for metropolitan and micropolitan areas.



Note: For the purposes of this analysis, tourism-related industries are identified as Arts/Entertainment/Recreation and Accommodation, a sub-industry of the Accommodation and Food Services industry.



- The largest employment in the Arts/Entertainment/Recreation industry is in local government-run establishments, driven by growth in the Amusement, Gambling & Recreation sub-industry. Tribally owned establishments fall within this sector, including casinos.

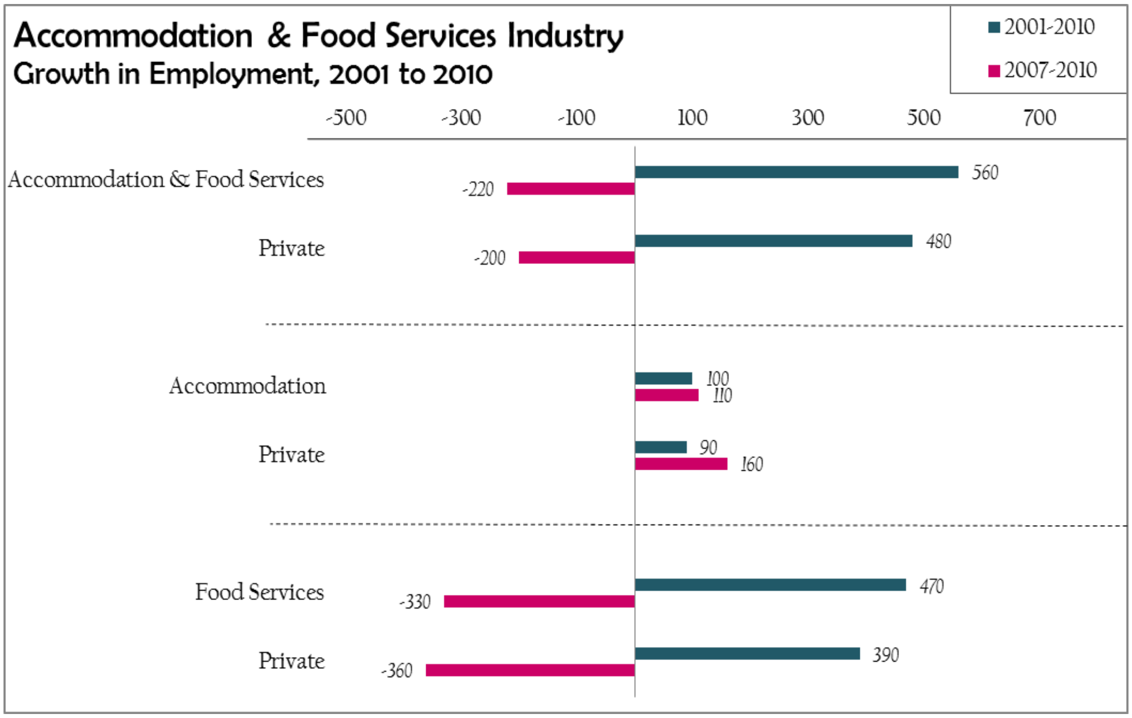
- Overall, the Arts/Entertainment/Recreation industry experienced growth between 2001 and 2010, including growth during the recession/early recovery.

- The largest growth occurred in Amusement, Gambling & Recreation.

- Interestingly, growth over the period occurred mostly in local government-run establishments. The private sector actually experienced job losses before, during, and after the recession.

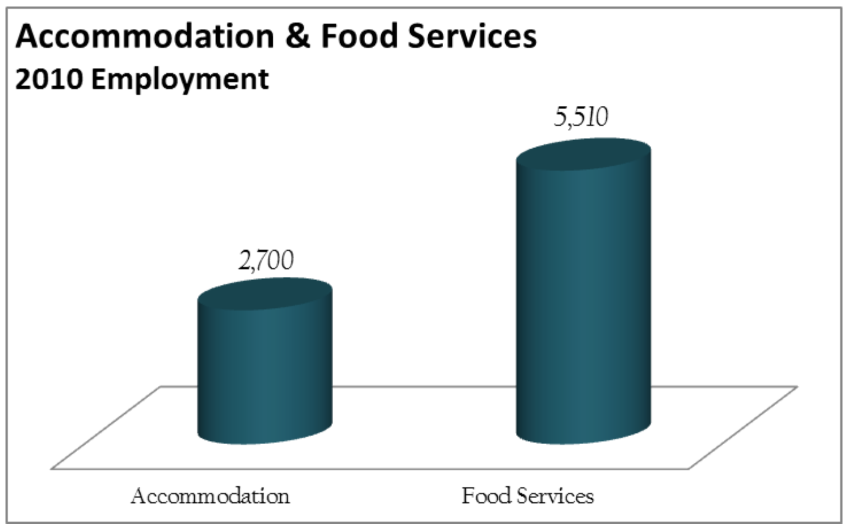
	Employment			2001-2010		2007-2010		Avg. Wkly
Industry	2001	2007	2010	Change	% Ch	Change	% Ch	Wage
								(2010)
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	2,300	2,100	2,170	-130	-5.7%	70	3.3%	$639
Federal	**	110	70	**	na	-40	-36.4%	$1,429
Local	**	940	1,160	**	na	220	23.4%	$578
Private	1,030	1,000	890	-140	-13.6%	-110	-11.0%	$639
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related	420	380	340	-80	-19.0%	-40	-10.5%	$876
Museums, Historical Sites & Similar	410	420	340	-70	-17.1%	-80	-19.0%	$866
Federal	**	110	70	**	na	-40	-36.4%	$1,429
State	**	**	**	**	na	**	na	**
Private	190	260	220	30	15.8%	-40	-15.4%	$666
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	1,470	1,300	1,490	20	1.4%	190	14.6%	$532
Local	1,030	940	1,160	130	12.6%	220	23.4%	$578
Private	440	370	320	-120	-27.3%	-50	-13.5%	$367

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Santa Fe MSA data, NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.
Notes: Aggregate data for 2001 is not available for the industries listed. Therefore, employment changes are not shown in the chart or corresponding graph for the 2001 to 2010 time period.
Performing Arts employment exists only in the private sector, while state employment exists in the Museums sub-industry and is suppressed.
Federal employment is suppressed for the Amusement industry. Totals may not sum due to rounding and suppressed data.



■ Employment in Accommodation & Food Services was impacted by the recession, as the industry lost over 200 jobs. Growth in the private sector prior the recession, however, was very strong, driven by expansion in the Food Services sub-industry.

■ While Food Services saw significant job losses during the recession/early recovery, the Accommodation sub-industry, including hotels, motels, casinos, and other establishments saw job growth both prior to and during the recession. Employment grew by approximately 160 jobs in the private sector (losses occurred in areas of the public sector—data is suppressed).



Industry	Employment 2001	Employment 2007	Employment 2010	2001-2010 Change	2001-2010 % Ch	2007-2010 Change	2007-2010 % Ch	Avg. Wkly Wage (2010)
Accommodation & Food Services	7,650	8,430	8,210	560	7.3%	-220	-2.6%	$400
Private	7,550	8,230	8,030	480	6.4%	-200	-2.4%	$402
Accommodation	2,600	2,590	2,700	100	3.8%	110	4.2%	$477
Private	2,570	2,500	2,660	90	3.5%	160	6.4%	$480
Food Services	5,040	5,840	5,510	470	9.3%	-330	-5.7%	$363
Private	4,980	5,730	5,370	390	7.8%	-360	-6.3%	$364

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Santa Fe MSA data, NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.
Notes: There is no state or federal employment in Accommodation & Food Services.
Local employment is suppressed in the sub-industries. Totals may not sum due to rounding and suppressed data.

Projected Employment, 2009 to 2019

Industry	Employment 2009	Employment 2019	Annual Change	Annual % Change
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	1,990	2,210	20	1.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related	380	370	-1	-0.2%
Museums, Historical Sites & Similar	240	370	12	4.9%
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	1,380	1,470	8	0.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	7,970	9,170	109	1.4%
Accommodation	2,650	2,780	12	0.4%
Food Services	5,330	6,380	95	1.8%

- Accommodation & Food Services is projected to grow slightly more quickly and by greater job numbers than Arts/Entertainment/Recreation.
- Employment at Museums, Historical Sites & Similar industries is projected to grow the fastest of all sub-industries, although actual annual job growth is small.

Top Employing Occupations

Arts/Entertainment/Recreation

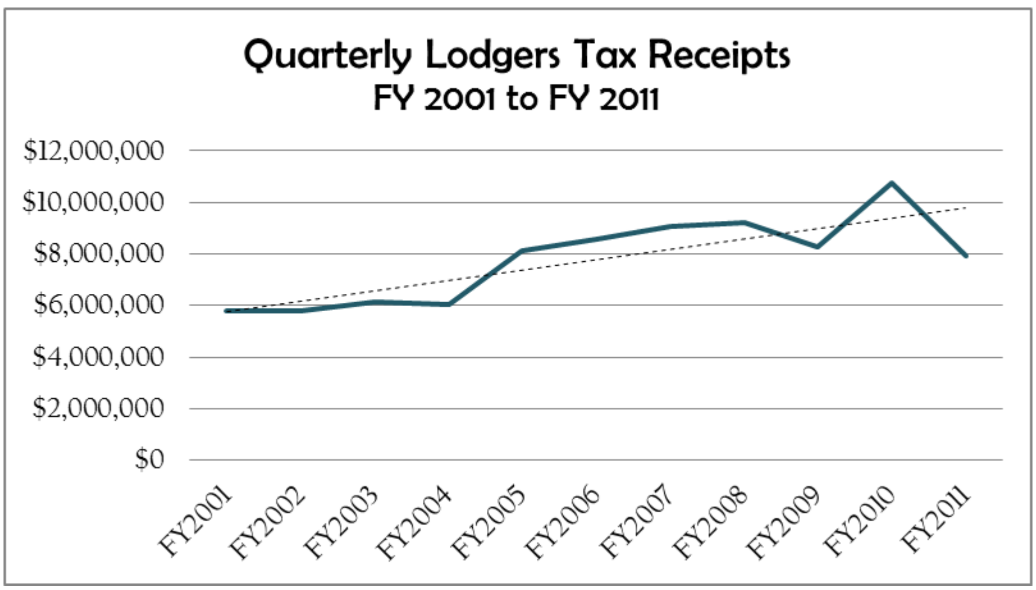
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	Art & Design
	Office & Administrative Support	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive
	Entertainers & Performers, Sports & Related	Advertising/Marketing/Promotions/PR/Sales Mgrs
	Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	Media & Communication
	Management	Information & Record Clerks
Museums, Historical Sites	Sales & Related Occupations	Retail Salespersons
	Education, Training, & Library	Supervisors, Sales
	Librarians, Curators, & Archivists	First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs of Retail Sales
	Museum Technicians & Conservators	Building/Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
	Retail Sales Workers	Grounds Maintenance
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	Personal Care & Service	Receptionists & Information Clerks
	Office & Administrative Support	Transportation, Tourism, & Lodging Attendants
	Building/Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Tour Guides & Escorts
	Sales & Related	Grounds Maintenance
	Information & Record Clerks	Landscaping & Groundskeeping

Source: NMDWS, Santa Fe MSA data, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.
Notes: Occupational data is derived using BLS methodology and assumptions on staffing patterns at the industry level. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Accommodation & Food Services

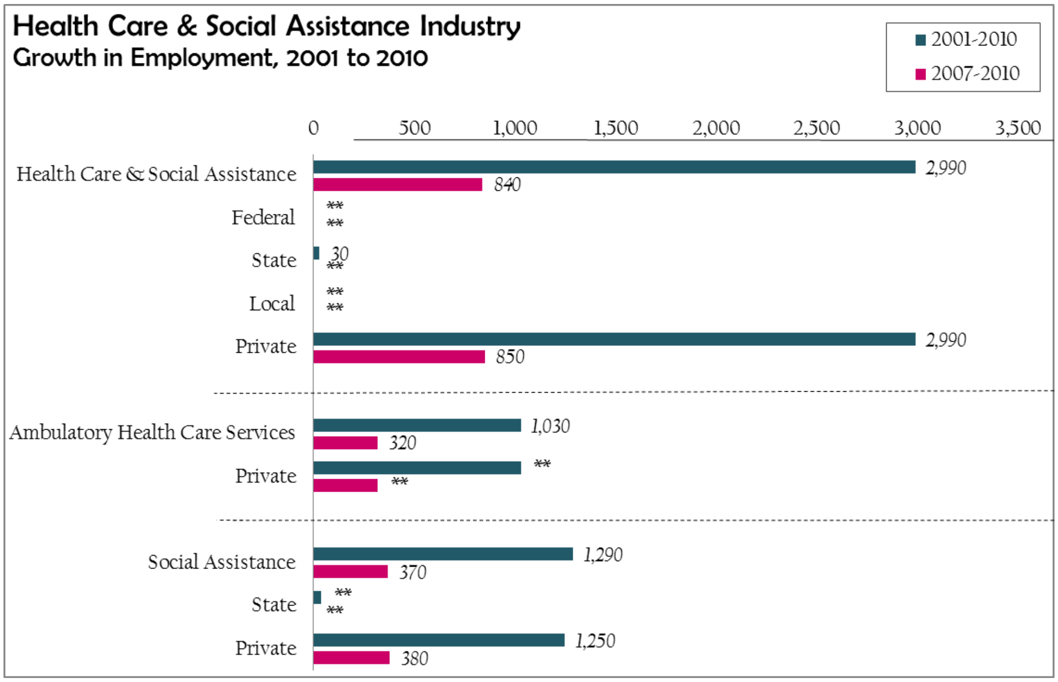
Accomm-odation	Food Preparation & Serving Related	Information & Record Clerks
	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Food & Beverage Serving
	Building Cleaning & Pest Control	Hotel, Motel & Resort Desk Clerks
	Office & Administrative Support	Waiters & Waitresses
	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Cooks & Food Preparation
Food Services	Food Preparation & Serving Related	Cooks, Restaurant
	Food & Beverage Serving	Combined Food Preparation & Serving , Including Fast Food
	Cooks & Food Preparation	Supervisors, Food Preparation & Serving
	Waiters & Waitresses	Dishwashers
	Other Food Preparation & Serving Related	First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs-Food Preparation & Serving

Lodgers Tax Receipts



- Lodger's tax receipts have been trending upwards over the last 10 years. Receipts have experienced some volatility since the beginning of the recession in late 2007. The trend of increasing receipts, however, is a positive sign. Accommodation & Food Services experienced fewer job losses between 2007 and 2010, small percentage decreases in taxable gross receipts, and an increase in real GDP. These indicators are particularly positive when combined with trending growth in lodger's tax receipts, especially with the recession and recovery.

Source: Lodgers Tax Receipts—UNM Bureau of Business & Economic Research (BBER).
Notes: Lodgers Tax Receipts include receipts collected for the City of Santa Fe, the remaining county, and the Santa Fe Convention Center. Current rates, in effect since FY 2003, are 5.0% for the city, 2.0% for the Convention Center, and 4.0% for the remaining county.

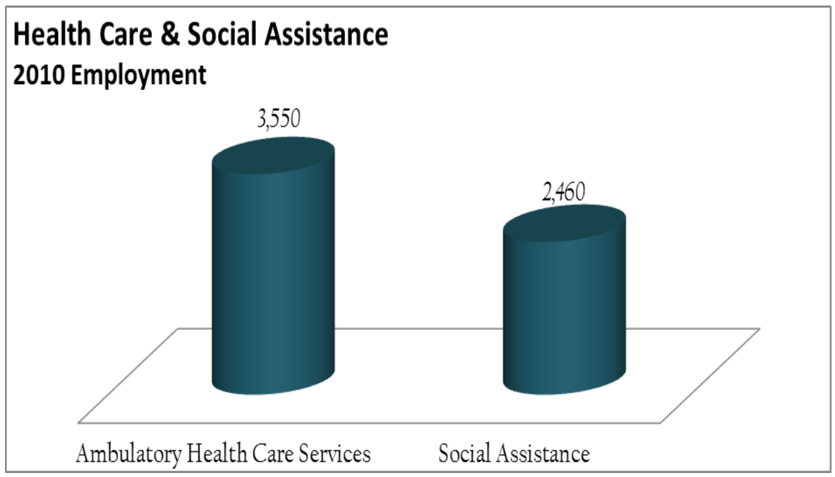


■ The Health Care industry is the second largest employing industry in Santa Fe and has had consistently strong employment, even with weakened growth during the recession. The only employment losses occurred in federal hospital facilities.

■ Employment grew by about 3,800 between 2001 and 2010 (74 percent) and by about 840 (10 percent) after 2007.

■ Data on employment at Hospitals and Residential Nursing & Care facilities is suppressed, but employment at these facilities comprised approximately one-third of all employment in the Health Care industry in 2010 and about 23 percent of growth in employment between 2001 and 2010.

■ Employment in Ambulatory Health Care and Social Assistance comprised about two-thirds of total Health Care industry employment in 2010. The majority of employment was in privately owned Ambulatory Health Care facilities. Growth in these sub-industries comprised about 77 percent of total employment growth in Health Care between 2001 and 2010.



Industry	Employment 2001	Employment 2007	Employment 2010	2001-2010 Change	2001-2010 % Ch	2007-2010 Change	2007-2010 % Ch	Avg. Wkly Wage
								(2010)
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,970	8,120	8,960	2,990	50.1%	840	10.3%	$880
Federal	**	**	160	na	na	na	na	$1,171
State	510	540	540	30	5.9%	0	0.0%	$897
Local	**	**	**	na	na	na	na	**
Private	5,160	7,300	8,150	2,990	57.9%	850	11.6%	$859
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,520	3,230	3,550	1,030	40.9%	320	9.9%	$1,069
Private	2,380	3,090	3,410	1,030	43.3%	320	10.4%	$1,075
Social Assistance	1,170	2,090	2,460	1,290	110.3%	370	17.7%	$539
State	360	400	400	40	11.1%	0	0.0%	$892
Private	700	1,570	1,950	1,250	178.6%	380	24.2%	$385

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding and suppressed data. See following chart for information on public sector data and suppression issues.

Wages

- Wages in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry tend to be higher than the all-industry average. Higher wages are driven by wages earned at hospitals (see federal average weekly wage, $1,171) and facilities providing ambulatory health care services ($1,069).

- Average weekly wages in every sub-industry are higher in Santa Fe than the state as a whole.

- Interestingly, wages in Social Assistance are greater in public versus private facilities.

Projected Employment

Projected Employment, 2009 to 2019

Industry	Employment 2009	Employment 2019	Annual Change	Annual % Change
Health Care & Social Assistance	7,960	9,240	116	1.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	3,310	4,160	77	2.3%
Social Assistance	1,840	2,020	16	0.9%

- Employment is projected to grow by 1.5 percent (116 jobs) annually for the overall Health Care & Social Assistance industry.

- While data is suppressed for the Hospitals and Nursing and Residential Care facilities, employment in those sub-industries is projected to grow at a slightly slower rate (around 0.8 to 1.1 percent).

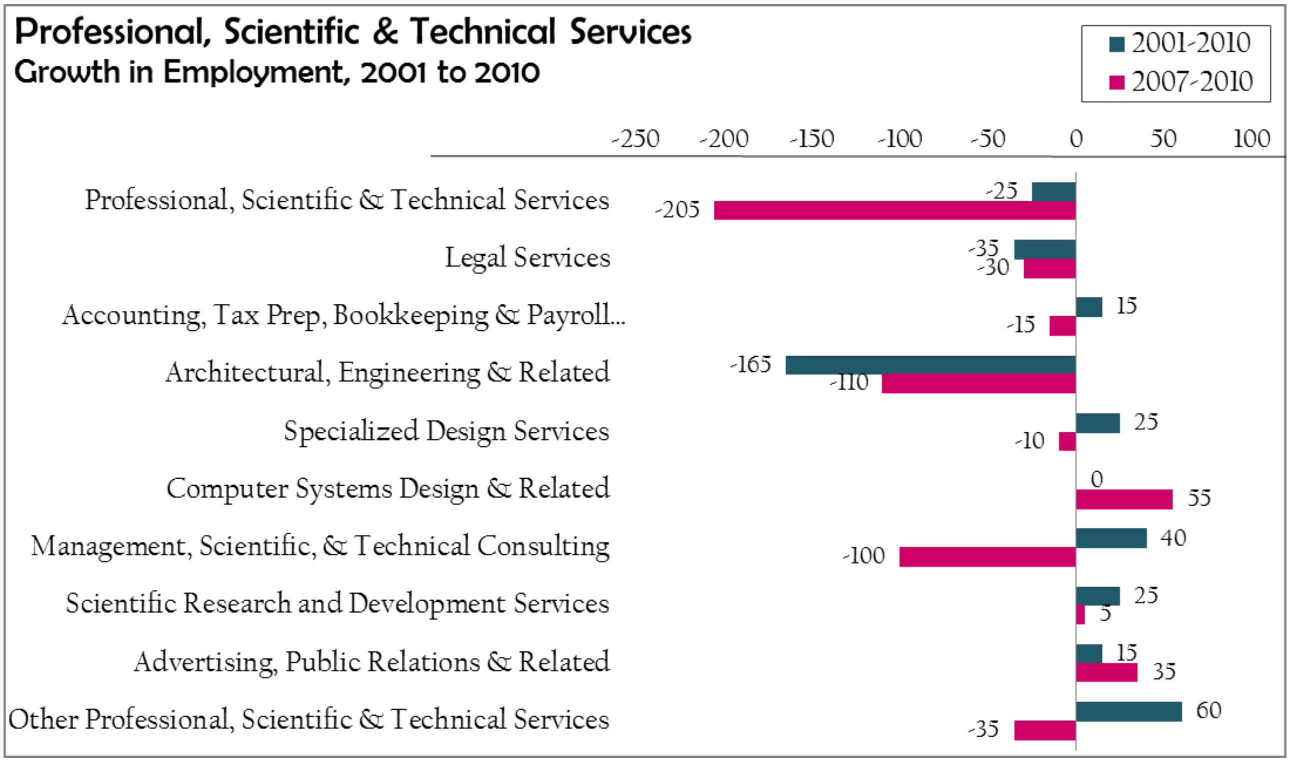
- Growth in employment is projected to grow the fastest in Ambulatory Health Care Services.

Top Employing Occupations

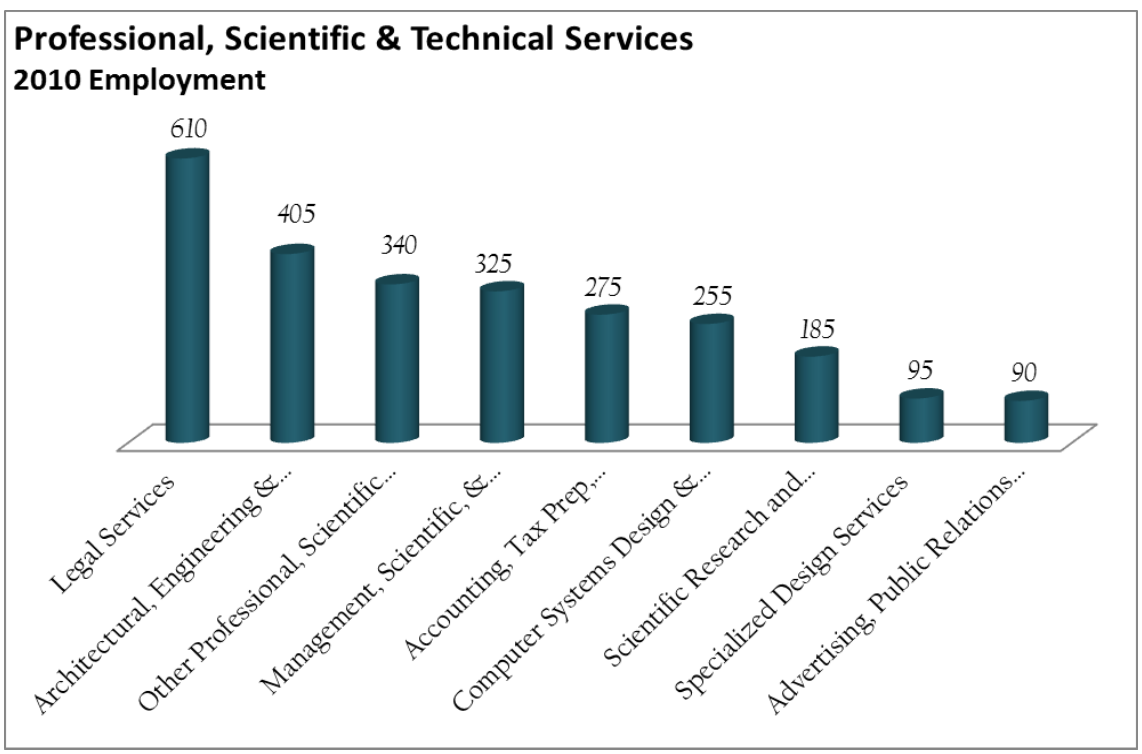
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Office & Administrative Support Health Technologists & Technicians Personal Care & Service Other Personal Care & Service	Personal & Home Care Aides Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners Information & Record Clerks Healthcare Support Other Healthcare Support
Hospitals	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners Registered Nurses Health Technologists & Technicians Office & Administrative Support	Healthcare Support Nursing, Psychiatric, & Home Health Aides Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants Licensed Practical & Vocational Nurses Other Office & Administrative Support
Nursing & Residential Care	Community & Social Services Counselors-Social & Other Specialists Healthcare Support Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Nursing, Psychiatric, & Home Health Aides	Home Health Aides Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners Registered Nurses Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Social Assistance	Community & Social Services Counselors-Social & Other Specialists Personal Care & Service Other Personal Care & Service Personal & Home Care Aides	Office & Administrative Support Management Education, Training, & Library Social & Human Service Assistants Healthcare Support

Sources: For wages—Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW). For projected employment and occupations, NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.
Note: Data for Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities is suppressed. Occupational data is derived using BLS methodology and assumptions on staffing patterns at the industry level.

Note: *For the purposes of this snapshot, knowledge-based and technology industries include the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services industry and all sub-industries. It also includes some Computer & Electronic Product and Electrical Equipment & Component Manufacturing sub-industries, and Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing. Unfortunately, data on these sub-industries is suppressed for the Santa Fe MSA and cannot be presented in this snapshot. Data analysis focuses on the sub-industries of the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services sub-industries.*



- The Professional, Scientific & Technical Services industry is ranked ninth in the Santa Fe MSA for employment (quarter 3 2011).
- The largest employing sub-industry is Legal Services, followed by Architecture and Engineering.



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
Notes: Local government employment exists in Architectural, Engineering & Related but data is suppressed. Estimates are rounded.

Employment *(Continued)*

- The overall industry experienced significant job losses during the recession and early recovery. The greatest job losses occurring in the Architectural and Engineering sub-industry.

- The greatest industry growth over the entire period occurred in the Other Services sub-industry, with employment growth strongest in the early years of the decade.

- Three of the sub-industries under which more advanced technical operations often fall include Computer Systems Design, Scientific Research & Development, and Specialized Design Services.

- <u>The three advanced technical sub-industries were not among the highest employing, but were the only three sub-industries that experienced job growth during the recession and early recovery. Computer Systems Design experienced the greatest job growth after 2007.</u>

Employment, 2001 to 2010

	Employment			2001-2010		2007-2010		Avg. Wkly
Industry	**2001**	**2007**	**2010**	**Change**	**% Ch**	**Change**	**% Ch**	**Wage**
								(2010)
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2,595	2,775	2,570	-25	*-1.0%*	-205	*-7.4%*	$1,249
Legal Services	645	640	610	-35	*-5.4%*	-30	*-4.7%*	$1,532
Accounting, Tax Prep, Bookkeeping & Payroll Services	260	290	275	15	*5.8%*	-15	*-5.2%*	$870
Architectural, Engineering & Related	570	515	405	-165	*-28.9%*	-110	*-21.4%*	$1,045
Specialized Design Services	70	105	95	25	*35.7%*	-10	*-9.5%*	$696
Computer Systems Design & Related	255	200	255	0	*0.0%*	55	*27.5%*	$2,299
Management, Scientific, & Technical Consulting	285	425	325	40	*14.0%*	-100	*-23.5%*	$1,264
Scientific Research and Development Services	160	180	185	25	*15.6%*	5	*2.8%*	$1,494
Advertising, Public Relations & Related	75	55	90	15	*20.0%*	35	*63.6%*	$720
Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	280	375	340	60	*21.4%*	-35	*-9.3%*	$644

Wages & Projected Employment

- Wages in the knowledge-based and technology industries tend to be higher than the all-industry average. Wages were highest Computer Systems Design.

- Employment in the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services industry is not projected to change between 2009 and 2019. Projected employment is based on both job growth and losses, so this indicates that job losses will be met with equal job creation. Jobs lost during the recession and early recovery are projected to be regained over the time period.

Top Employing Occupations

Professional, Scientific & Technical		
	Office & Administrative Support	Lawyers
	Legal	Secretaries & Administrative Assistants
	Architecture & Engineering	Management
	Lawyers, Judges & Related	Drafters, Engineering & Mapping Technicians
	Business & Financial Operations	Computer & Mathematical

Sources: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). For projected employment and occupations, NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.

Notes: Local government employment exists in Architectural, Engineering & Related but data is suppressed. Estimates are rounded. Occupational data is derived using BLS methodology and assumptions on staffing patterns at the industry level.

Sub-Industry Definitions

Legal Services	
Offices of Lawyers	Title Abstract & Settlement Offices
Offices of Notaries	Other Legal Services

Accounting, Tax Pre, Bookkeeping & Payroll Services	
Accounting, Tax Pre, Bookkeeping & Payroll Services	Payroll Services
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	Other Accounting Services
Tax Pre Services	

Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	
Architectural Services	Building Inspection Services
Landscape Architectural Services	Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services
Engineering Services	Surveying & Mapping (except Geophysical) Services
Drafting Services	Testing Laboratories

Specialized Design Services	
Interior Design Services	Graphic Design Services
Industrial Design Services	Other Specialized Design Services

Computer Systems Design & Related Services	
Custom Computer Programming Services	Computer Facilities Mgmt Services
Computer Systems Design Services	Other Computer Related Services

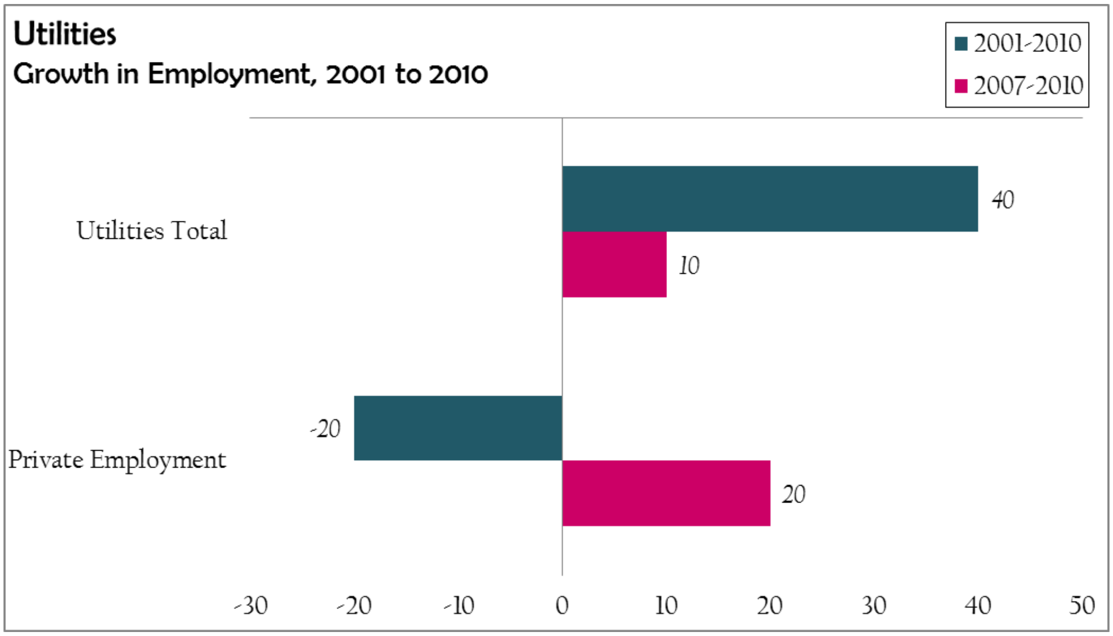
Mgmt, Scientific & Technical Consulting Services	
Mgmt Consulting Services	Process-Physical Distribution & Logistics Consulting
Administrative Mgmt & General Consulting Services	Other Mgmt Consulting Services
Human Resources Consulting Services	Environmental Consulting Services
Marketing Consulting Services	Other Scientific & Technical Consulting Services

Scientific R&D Services	
R&D in the Physical, Engineering & Life Sciences	R&D in the Physical/Engineering/Life Sciences (except Biotech)
R&D in Biotechnology	R&D in the Social Sciences & Humanities

Advertising, Public Relations & Related Services	
Advertising Agencies	Display Advertising
Public Relations Agencies	Direct Mail Advertising
Media Buying Agencies	Advertising Material Distribution Services
Media Representatives	Other Services Related to Advertising

Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	
Marketing Research & Public Opinion Polling	Translation & Interpretation Services
Photographic Services	Veterinary Services
Photography Studios, Portrait	All Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services
Commercial Photography	

Source: United States Census Bureau.
Note: “R&D” stands for Research & Development and “Mgmt” stands for Management.



Industry	Employment 2001	Employment 2007	Employment 2010	2001-2010 Change	2001-2010 % Ch	2007-2010 Change	2007-2010 % Ch	Avg. Wkly Wage (2010)
Utilities	230	260	270	40	*17.4%*	10	*3.8%*	$1,061
Private	150	110	130	-20	*-13.3%*	20	*18.2%*	$1,226

- Employment in utilities is small compared to that in many other industries in Santa Fe. As of the third quarter of 2011, the industry was ranked nineteenth out of 22 in employment in the Santa Fe MSA.

- Between 2011 and 2010, employment in the Utilities industry grew by 40 jobs (approximately 17.4 percent). Employment growth slowed during the recession and early recovery, with growth of about 10 jobs (3.8 percent).

- Employment in Utilities continued to grow through the recession, primarily due to growth in the private sector. Private-sector employment growth was more robust at the end of the decade, following losses prior to the recession.

Wages & Projected Employment

- Wages in the knowledge-based and technology industries are higher than the all-industry average. Private-sector wages were greater than those of the public-sector in 2010.

- Based on employment projections, private-sector employment in the Utilities industry is not projected to change between 2009 and 2019. Projected employment is based on both job growth and losses, so this indicates that job losses will be met with equal job creation. This data, however, represents private sector only. Changes in public-sector employment are not projected.

Top Employing Occupations

Utilities		
	Construction & Extraction	Helpers, Construction Trades
	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other
	Architecture & Engineering	Engineers
	Other Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Electrical Engineers
	Electrical Power-Line Installers & Repairers	Drafters, Engineering & Mapping Technicians

Sources: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). For projected employment and occupations, NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.
Note: Employment in local government facilities is suppressed. Totals are rounded.

Projected Self-Employment by Top 10 Employing Occupations, 2009 to 2019

Industry	Employment 2009	Employment 2019	Change	Pct. Change
Total All Occupations	5,370	5,920	550	10.2%
Top Employing Occupations, 2009				
Sales & Related	840	920	80	9.5%
Construction & Extraction	**	**	**	**
Management	640	720	80	12.5%
Construction Trades Workers	610	720	110	18.0%
Personal Care & Service	600	630	30	5.0%
Other Management	560	640	80	14.3%
Supervisors, Sales Workers	**	**	**	**
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs of Retail Sales Workers	450	490	40	8.9%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	430	520	90	20.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	430	440	10	2.3%
Top Growth Occupations				
Construction & Extraction	**	**	**	**
Construction Trades Workers	700	820	120	17.1%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	610	720	110	18.0%
Sales & Related	430	520	90	20.9%
Management	840	920	80	9.5%
Other Management	640	720	80	12.5%
Grounds Maintenance Workers	560	640	80	14.3%
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	230	300	70	30.4%
Carpenters	220	290	70	31.8%
Supervisors, Sales Workers	**	**	**	**

- Self-employed workers comprised approximately 8 percent of all workers in Santa Fe in 2009.
- Occupations with the largest number of self-employed workers included Sales, Construction, Management, and Personal Care Services.
- Most of the occupations with a large number of self-employed workers are also projected to generate the largest number of self-employed jobs by 2019. Grounds maintenance and landscaping workers and carpenters are two of the top growth occupations that are not also large employing occupations.

Source: NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.
Note: Data represented with "**" is suppressed. Self-employed data is based on BLS methodology, which applies an assumed percentage of all industry employment.

Employment and Self-Employment in the Four MSAs, 2009 to 2019

	2009			2019			2009-2019	
	Employment		Self-Emp.	Employment		Self-Emp.	Self-Emp. Change	
Region	*Total*	*Self-Emp.*	% of Total	*Total*	*Self-Emp.*	% of Total	Total	Pct.
New Mexico	869,800	61,020	7.0%	958,140	62,920	6.6%	1,900	3.1%
Albuquerque MSA	395,810	27,310	6.9%	444,190	29,000	6.5%	1,690	6.2%
Farmington MSA	52,620	3,380	6.4%	58,590	3,540	6.0%	160	4.7%
Las Cruces MSA	73,700	4,940	6.7%	87,710	5,480	6.2%	540	10.9%
Santa Fe MSA	66,990	5,370	8.0%	77,290	5,920	7.7%	550	10.2%

- Self-employed workers comprise a larger percentage of the Santa Fe MSA workforce (8.0 percent) than that of the remaining three MSAs and the state as a whole.

- While the overall share of self-employed workers in the workforce is projected to decline for all areas, self-employment is projected to grow in numbers. The Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs are both projected to experience growth in self-employed workers above 10 percent by 2019.

- Construction-related, sales, and personal care occupations are major self-employing occupations in all four regions. The Santa Fe and Albuquerque MSAs, however, also have a large number of self-employed workers in arts, design, entertainment, and media occupations.

Source: NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, applying standardized BLS programming and methodology.