

SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT SUPPLEMENT FOR CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

January 2013



Bureau of Business &
Economic Research

Acknowledgements

The University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research would like to thank the Region 3 Office of the USDA Forest Service for the opportunity to work on this important project. We are grateful to Dr. Richard Periman for his patience and support in working with our staff to refine and clarify the scope of this project. Richard Periman and Yolynda Begay both provided invaluable feedback on earlier drafts. We sincerely hope that the information provided herein proves useful for the development of a Cibola National Forest management plan.

This project could not have been completed without the help of numerous BBER employees. As with most BBER projects, this project has data at its core. Many thanks to Kevin Kargacin and Karma Shore of the BBER Data Bank, who provided crucial knowledge, experience, and expertise in identifying and downloading the vast array of data required for this project. My sincerest gratitude to Daren Ruiz who played numerous critical roles, including map development, assisting with data management and the narrative, compilation of the appendices, and acting as a much-needed sounding board on numerous occasions. BBER student employees Amy Miller and Skyler Atterbom were instrumental in compiling the numerous data tables and charts included in this report.

Gwendolyn A. Aldrich

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
Table of Figures.....	v
Table of Tables.....	viii
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Statement of Purpose.....	1
1.2. Assessment Area and Information Sources.....	1
1.3. Report Organization.....	3
2. New Mexico.....	3
2.1. New Mexico Demographics.....	3
2.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration.....	3
2.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition.....	6
2.1.3. Age Structure.....	6
2.1.4. Education.....	7
2.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes.....	7
2.2. New Mexico Economy.....	8
2.2.1. Employment.....	8
2.2.2. Unemployment.....	11
2.2.3. Income and Poverty.....	12
3. Magdalena Ranger District.....	15
3.1. Magdalena Ranger District Demographics.....	15
3.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration.....	15
3.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition.....	17
3.1.3. Age Structure.....	18
3.1.4. Education Levels.....	19
3.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes.....	20
3.2. Magdalena Ranger District Economy.....	21
3.2.1. Employment.....	21
3.2.2. Unemployment.....	26

3.2.3. Income and Poverty 27

4. Mountainair Ranger District..... 35

4.1. Mountainair Ranger District Demographics 35

4.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration..... 35

4.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition..... 38

4.1.3. Age Structure 39

4.1.4. Education Levels..... 40

4.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes..... 41

4.2. Mountainair Ranger District Economy..... 43

4.2.1. Employment..... 43

4.2.2. Unemployment 46

4.2.3. Income and Poverty 47

5. Mt. Taylor Ranger District 53

5.1. Mt. Taylor Ranger District Demographics..... 53

5.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration..... 53

5.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition..... 56

5.1.3. Age Structure 57

5.1.4. Education Levels..... 58

5.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes..... 59

5.2. Mt. Taylor Ranger District Economy 60

5.2.1. Employment..... 60

5.2.2. Unemployment 65

5.2.3. Income and Poverty 66

6. Sandia Ranger District 74

6.1. Sandia Ranger District Demographics..... 74

6.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration..... 74

6.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition..... 77

6.1.3. Age Structure 77

6.1.4. Education Levels..... 78

6.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes..... 79

6.2. Sandia Ranger District Economy 80

6.2.1. Employment..... 80

6.2.2. Unemployment	84
6.2.3. Income and Poverty	85
7. Conclusions	89
Bibliography	91
Appendix A. Communities near the Cibola National Forest	92
Appendix B. Data Tables	141

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Cibola National Forest assessment area	2
Figure 2. Historical and projected population of New Mexico	4
Figure 3. New Mexico Counties' percent change in population, 2000-2010.....	5
Figure 4. Age distribution in New Mexico.....	7
Figure 5. NM and US seasonally adjusted monthly non-farm employment.....	8
Figure 6. Change in New Mexico covered wage and salary employment by sector (2000-2008).....	9
Figure 7. Change in NM employment, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010	10
Figure 8. Change in NM employment, 2010 to 2011.....	10
Figure 9. NM and US unemployment rates	12
Figure 10. New Mexico aggregate household income.....	13
Figure 11. New Mexico per capita income and poverty rate	14
Figure 12. New Mexico household income distribution.....	15
Figure 13. Historical and projected population of Magdalena RD counties.....	16
Figure 14. Net migration to/from Magdalena RD counties	17
Figure 15. 2010 Racial composition of Cibola NF ranger districts	18
Figure 16. Historical and projected age distribution in Magdalena RD counties	19
Figure 17. Educational attainment in Magdalena RD counties	20
Figure 18. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Magdalena RD counties	21
Figure 19. Total employment in Magdalena RD counties.....	22
Figure 20. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts in Magdalena RD counties.....	24
Figure 21. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Magdalena RD counties.....	25
Figure 22. Unemployment rate in Magdalena RD counties.....	27
Figure 23. Percent change in aggregate household income in Cibola NF ranger districts	28
Figure 24. Household income distribution in Magdalena RD counties	29
Figure 25. 2010 Household income distribution in Cibola NF ranger districts	30
Figure 26. Per capita income in Cibola NF ranger districts	31
Figure 27. Poverty rate in Magdalena RD counties	32
Figure 28. Poverty rate in Magdalena RD counties, assessment area, and NM.....	33
Figure 29. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Magdalena RD counties	34
Figure 30. Poverty rate and race in Magdalena RD counties.....	35
Figure 31. Historical and projected population of Mountainair RD counties.....	36
Figure 32. Population densities in Mountainair RD counties	37
Figure 33. Net migration to/from Mountainair RD counties	38
Figure 34. Historical and projected age distribution in Mountainair RD counties	39
Figure 35. Educational attainment in Mountainair RD counties	40
Figure 36. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Cibola NF ranger districts.....	42
Figure 37. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Mountainair RD counties	43
Figure 38. Total employment in Mountainair RD counties.....	44
Figure 39. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts in Mountainair RD counties.....	45

Figure 40. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Mountainair RD counties.....	46
Figure 41. Unemployment rate in Mountainair RD counties	47
Figure 42. Household income distribution in Mountainair RD counties	49
Figure 43. 2006-2010 household income distribution in Mountainair RD counties	50
Figure 44. Poverty rate in Mountainair RD counties	51
Figure 45. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Mountainair RD counties	52
Figure 46. Poverty rate and race in Mountainair RD counties	53
Figure 47. Historical and projected population of Mt. Taylor RD counties	54
Figure 48. Population densities in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	55
Figure 49. Net migration to/from Mt. Taylor RD counties	56
Figure 50. Hispanic population of Cibola NF ranger districts.....	57
Figure 51. Historical and projected age distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	58
Figure 52. Educational attainment in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	59
Figure 53. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	60
Figure 54. Total employment in Mt. Taylor RD counties	61
Figure 55. Total employment change (3-year average) for Mt. Taylor RD Counties and NM	62
Figure 56. Change in farm sector employment levels within Cibola NF ranger districts.....	63
Figure 57. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	64
Figure 58. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Mt. Taylor RD counties	65
Figure 59. Unemployment rate in Mt. Taylor RD counties	66
Figure 60. Household income distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	68
Figure 61. 2006-2010 Household income distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties	69
Figure 62. Poverty rate in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	70
Figure 63. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Mt. Taylor RD counties.....	71
Figure 64. 2006-2010 poverty rate and ethnicity in Cibola NF ranger districts.....	72
Figure 65. 2006-2010 Poverty rate and race in Cibola NF ranger districts	73
Figure 66. Poverty rate and race in Mt. Taylor RD counties	74
Figure 67. Historical and projected population of Sandia RD counties	75
Figure 68. Net migration to/from Cibola NF ranger districts.....	76
Figure 69. Population densities in Sandia RD counties.....	77
Figure 70. Historical and projected age distribution in Sandia RD counties.....	78
Figure 71. Educational attainment in Sandia RD counties.....	79
Figure 72. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Sandia RD counties.....	80
Figure 73. Total employment in Sandia RD counties	81
Figure 74. Total employment change (3-year average) for Sandia RD Counties and NM	82
Figure 75. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Sandia RD counties.....	83
Figure 76. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Sandia RD counties	84
Figure 77. Unemployment rate in Sandia RD counties	85
Figure 78. Household income distribution in Sandia RD counties.....	86
Figure 79. Poverty rate in Sandia RD counties.....	87
Figure 80. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Sandia RD counties.....	88
Figure 81. Poverty rate and race in Sandia RD counties.....	89

Figure A-1. Land grants near Magdalena Ranger District	93
Figure A-2. Places on land grants near Magdalena Ranger District.....	94
Figure A-3. Land grants near Mountainair Ranger District	95
Figure A-4. Places on land grants near Mountainair Ranger District.....	96
Figure A-5. Land grants near Mt. Taylor Ranger District	97
Figure A-6. Places on land grants near Mt. Taylor Ranger District	98
Figure A-7. Land grants near Sandia Ranger District	99
Figure A-8. Places on land grants near Sandia Ranger District	100
Figure A-9. Native American land near Magdalena Ranger District	126
Figure A-10. Places on Native American land near Magdalena Ranger District	127
Figure A-11. Native American land near Mountainair Ranger District	128
Figure A-12. Places on Native American land near Mountainair Ranger District.....	129
Figure A-13. Native American land near Mt. Taylor Ranger District	130
Figure A-14. Places on Native American land near Mt. Taylor Ranger District	131
Figure A-15. Native American land near Sandia Ranger District	132
Figure A-16. Places on Native American land near Sandia Ranger District	133

Table of Tables

Table 1. Cibola NF Ranger Districts and Associated Counties.....	1
Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts	101
Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants	108
Table A-3. Distance from Native American land to Cibola National Forest Ranger District	134
Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest	135
Table B-1. Historical and projected population	141
Table B-2. Population density	142
Table B-3. Net migration	143
Table B-4. Ethnicity and race, 1990	144
Table B-5. Ethnicity and race, 2000	145
Table B-6. Ethnicity and race, 2010	146
Table B-7. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 1990.....	147
Table B-8. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 2000.....	148
Table B-9. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 2010.....	149
Table B-10. Historical and projected age distribution	150
Table B-11. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 1990	152
Table B-12. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 2000	153
Table B-13. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 2006-2010	154
Table B-14. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 1990.....	155
Table B-15. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 2000.....	156
Table B-16. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 2006-2010 ...	157
Table B-17. Vacant housing for seasonal/recreational use	158
Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers.....	159
Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry	169
Table B-20. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts (1,000 Dollars)	187
Table B-21. Average annual civilian unemployment rate	188
Table B-22. Aggregate household income	189
Table B-23. Household income distribution, 1989	190
Table B-24. Household income distribution, 1999	191
Table B-25. Household income distribution, 2006-2010	192
Table B-26. Household income percent distribution, 1989.....	193
Table B-27. Household income percent distribution, 1999.....	194
Table B-28. Household income percent distribution, 2006-2010.....	195
Table B-29. Per capita income (2010 \$) and persons below poverty	196
Table B-30. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 1989	197
Table B-31. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 1999	198
Table B-32. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 2006-2010.....	199
Table B-33. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 1989	200
Table B-34. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 1999	201

Table B-35. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 2006-2010 202

1. Introduction

1.1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This report provides a supplement to portions of the socioeconomic assessment presented in UNM BBER's June 2007 report titled "Socioeconomic Assessment of the Cibola National Forest." The 2007 report assessed demographic and economic trends, access and travel patterns, land cover and ownership, and forest uses and users. The 2007 report also estimated the economic impact of the NF on counties associated with Cibola NF, and identified opportunities and strategies for forest management and planning. This supplement to the 2007 report provides updated information and analyses pertaining to historical demographic and economic trends, and discusses expected future trends.

1.2. ASSESSMENT AREA AND INFORMATION SOURCES

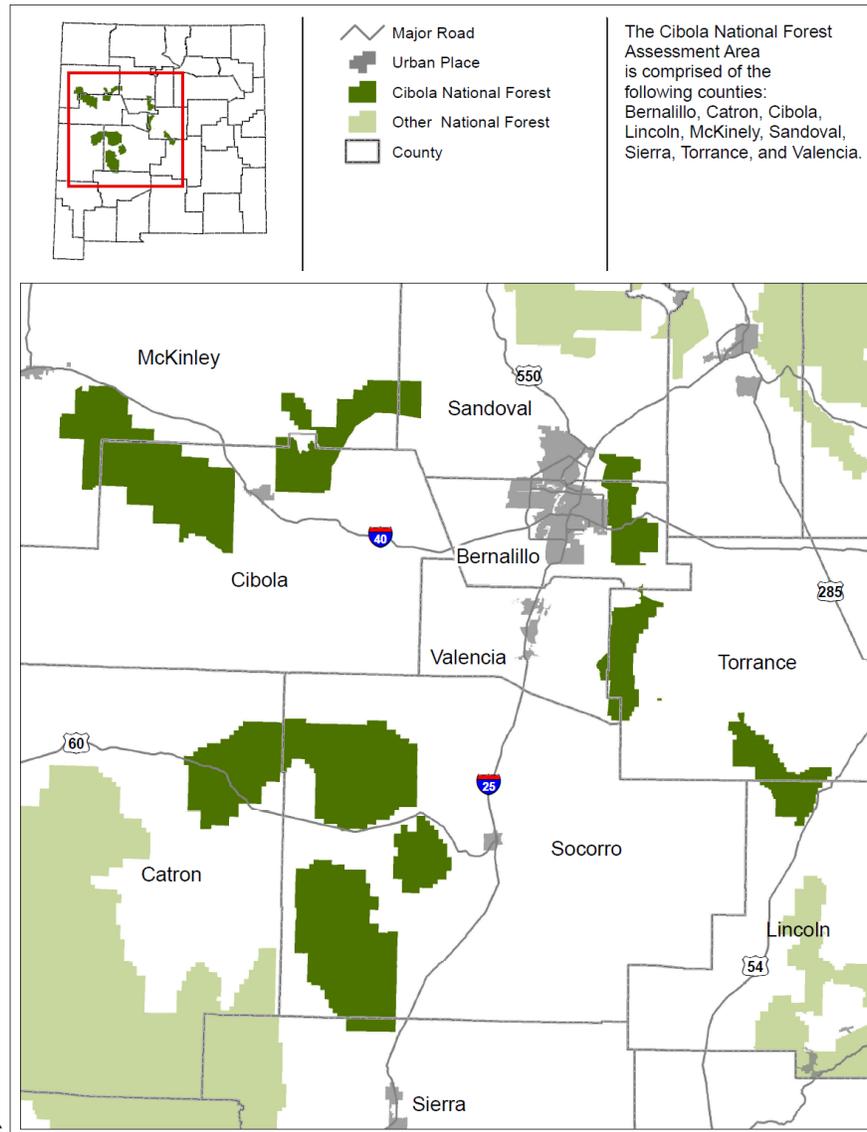
Cibola NF consists of six ranger districts, four of which are referred to as the "Mountain Districts" (Sandia, Mountainair, Magdalena, and Mt. Taylor) and comprise Cibola National Forest (Figure 1). The remaining two ranger districts administer the Cibola NF National Grasslands and are not included in this supplement. The four Mountain Districts span ten New Mexico counties – McKinley, Cibola, Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance, Lincoln, Socorro, Sierra, and Catron Counties. These ten counties comprise the Cibola NF assessment area discussed in this report. Table 1 lists the four ranger districts and the counties associated with each district (i.e., counties that contain or touch the districts). Figure 1 provides a map of Cibola NF and the surrounding area, including other NF lands, urban areas (defined as incorporated or unincorporated areas with populations of 5,000 or more), and county boundaries.

Sandoval and Bernalillo Counties are the most populous counties, have the largest economies in the assessment area, and are located in more than one ranger district. Thus Sandia, Mountainair, and Mt. Taylor RDs are dominated by the demographic and economic trends of Sandoval and Bernalillo Counties.

Table 1. Cibola NF Ranger Districts and Associated Counties

Magdalena RD	Mountainair RD	Mt. Taylor RD	Sandia RD
Catron	Bernalillo	Cibola	Bernalillo
Sierra	Lincoln	McKinley	Sandoval
Socorro	Torrance	Sandoval	
	Valencia		

Figure 1. Cibola National Forest assessment area



Sources: US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, US Department of Commerce Census Bureau, and US Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Map prepared by UNM BBER.

Cibola NF Mountain Districts are unique in several ways:

1. The Districts are not contiguous; rather, the Districts are associated with mountain ranges. The Cibola NF thus consists of scattered “islands” of mountainous terrain.
2. The ten counties that comprise the assessment area have diverse social and economic characteristics.
3. Each of the four Mountain Districts shares borders with land grant communities and Native American pueblos and reservations.

Information used in this assessment is largely drawn from secondary data sources, such as the United States Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Much of the data used in the analysis are available at the county level only. Due to the uniqueness of the Districts and the characteristics of the data, we conduct our analysis at the ranger district and county levels. Occasionally the text and graphics refer to the “assessment area”, which for purposes of this report signifies all counties that contain or are adjacent to some portion of the Cibola National Forest.

1.3. REPORT ORGANIZATION

The report is organized as follows. Trends regarding New Mexico’s demographics (population size, racial/ethnic composition, age, education, and housing) and economics (employment, unemployment, income, and poverty) are discussed in the section immediately following. The subsequent four sections provide analogous discussions of demographic and economic trends within the counties associated with the Magdalena, Mountainair, Mt. Taylor, and Sandia Ranger Districts. Discussions are provided at the national, state, assessment area, ranger district, and county level, as appropriate and relevant. Conclusions follow the ranger district discussions, and are in turn followed by two appendices – Appendix A provides land grant and community information and Appendix B provides detailed data tables.

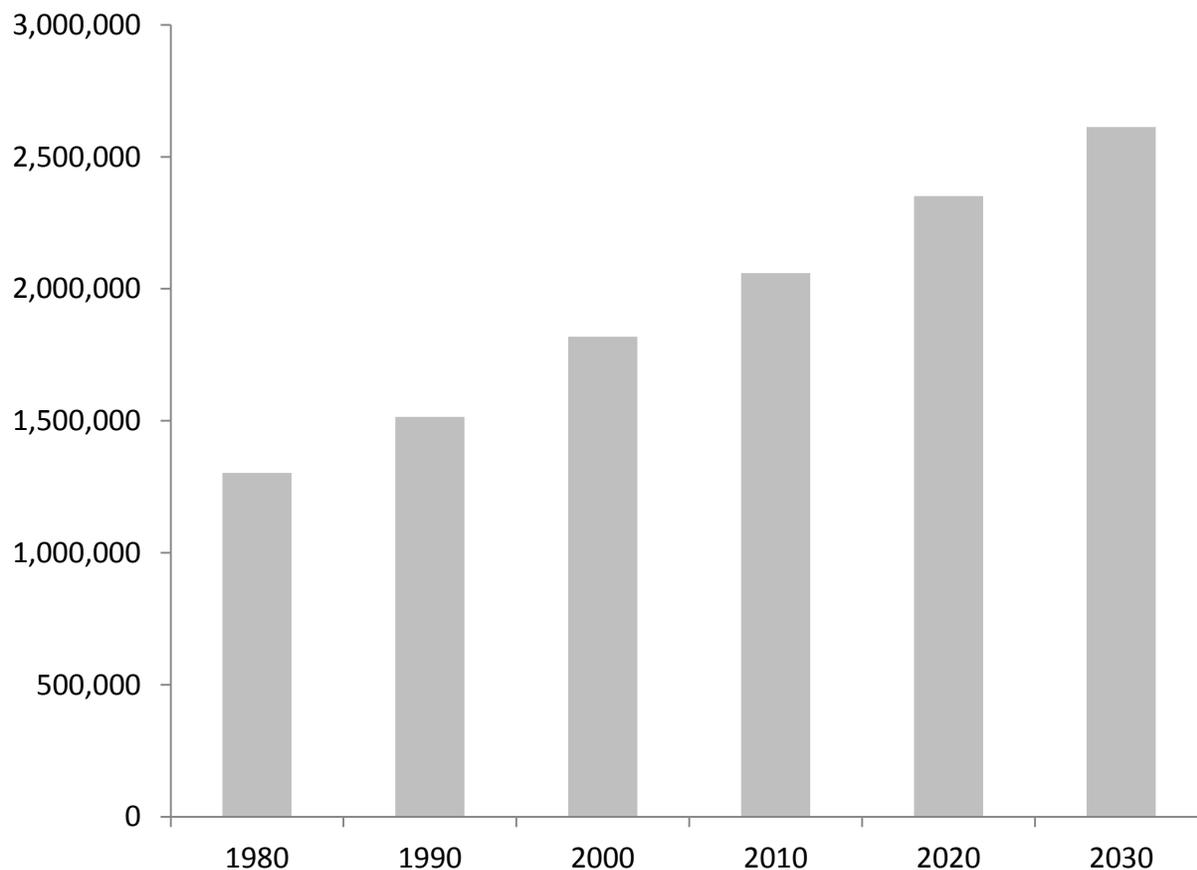
2. New Mexico

New Mexico is an exceptionally diverse state, with communities that are ethnically and racially diverse that range from rural to urban, highly to poorly educated, poor to well-to-do, etcetera. Prior to discussing demographic and economic characteristics of the four Cibola NF ranger districts, for comparative and contextual purposes we first provide discuss demographic and economic characteristics of New Mexico as a whole.

2.1. NEW MEXICO DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration

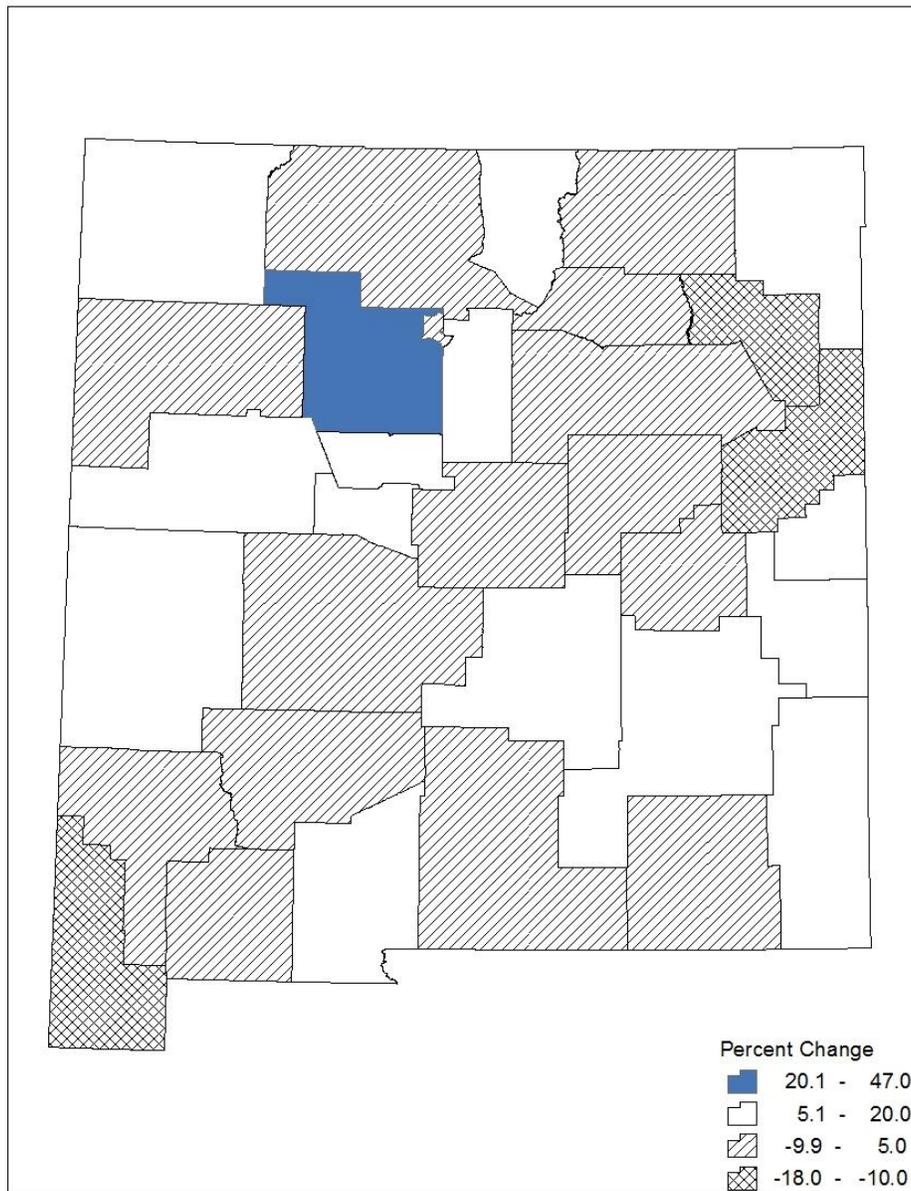
In the year 2010 New Mexico was home to more than 2 million people (less than 1 percent of the US population). The state’s population has grown more rapidly than that of the US since at least 1980. The New Mexico population grew by 16, 20, and 13 percent between 1980 & 1990, 1990 & 2000, and 2000 & 2010, respectively. In comparison, the US population grew at 10, 13, and 10 percent during these same time periods. Migration played a relatively minor role in New Mexico’s population growth. Net in-migration to New Mexico was approximately 150,000 people between 1990 and 2000, and approximately 100,000 people between 2000 and 2010 (a reduction of roughly one-third). UNM Geospatial and Population Studies has projected state population growth rates for the next two decades of 14 and 11 percent, which will result in a 2030 population of more than 2.6 million people.

Figure 2. Historical and projected population of New Mexico

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

The map in Figure 3 depicts the percentage change in each New Mexico County's population between 2000 and 2010. All but eight New Mexico counties experienced population declines. The most notable exceptions occurred in the Albuquerque MSA (Sandoval and Bernalillo Counties) and the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County). Population declines that occurred across New Mexico during these years are in part a result of the Great Recession and the fact that New Mexico is largely a rural state without much to offer in the way of economic activity. The Great Recession has required many people to move in order to find work.

Figure 3. New Mexico Counties' percent change in population, 2000-2010



Source: US Department of Commerce Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses.
Map created by UNM BBER.

Compared with other states New Mexico has a relatively small population; in 2010 New Mexico's population rank was 36 and thus only 14 states had smaller populations. In addition to having a relatively small population, New Mexico's land area is relatively large. As a result New Mexico has a low average population density; in 2010 New Mexico had a population density of only 17 people per square mile. Only four states have a lower population density – Alaska, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

2.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition

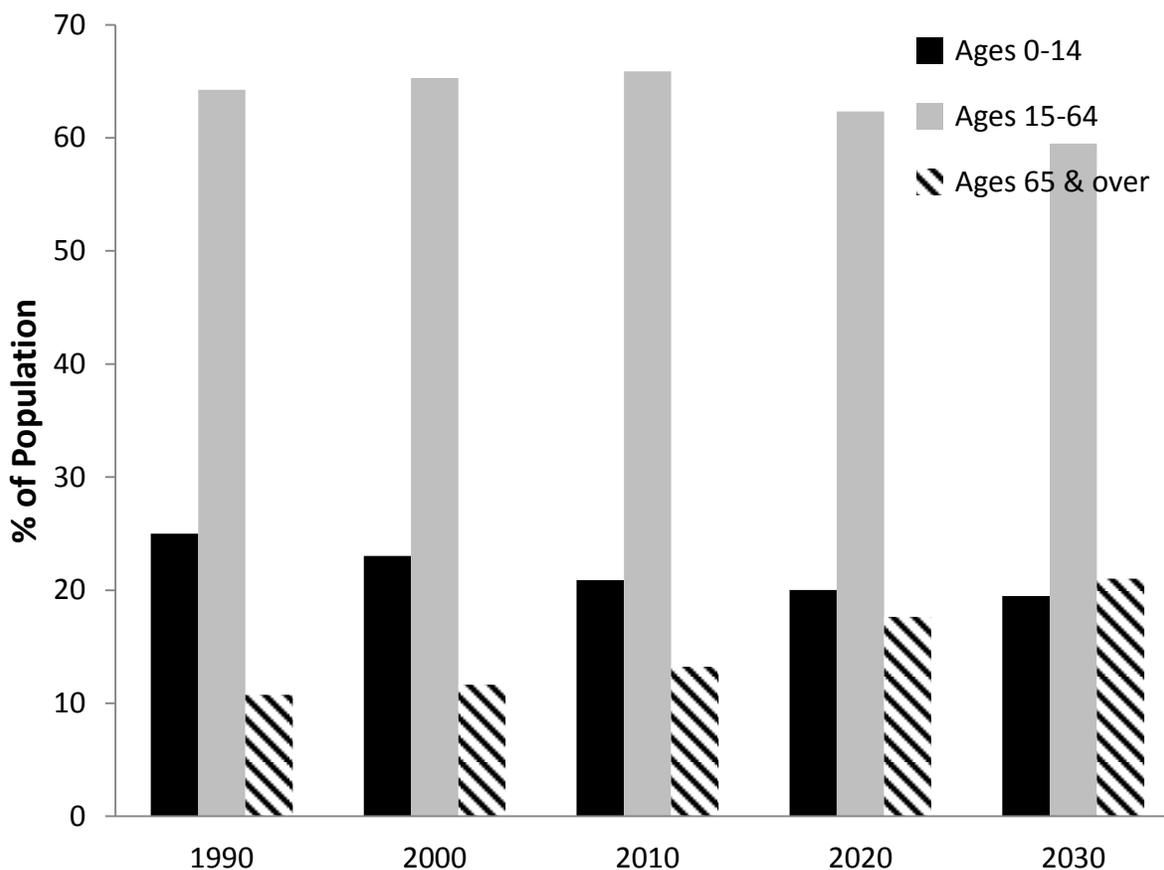
The portion of the New Mexico population that is of Hispanic descent is increasing; in 1990 thirty-eight percent of the state's population was Hispanic, and by 2010 forty-six percent was Hispanic.¹ The racial composition of the state has also experienced change. The portion of the population that self-identified as "White" fell from 76 to 68 percent between 1990 and 2010. This decline has been offset by minimal increases among other racial groups, most notable those who self-identified as "Other".

2.1.3. Age Structure

Changes in the age structure of New Mexico's population are similar to that for other areas. The portion of the population that is between the ages of 0 and 14 steadily declined between 1990 and 2010 (from 25 to 21 percent) while the portion that is age 65 or older steadily increased from 11 to 13 percent. These trends are expected to continue; BBER projects that by 2030 those of ages 0 through 14 will comprise 20 percent of the population, and individuals age 65 and older will comprise 21 percent of New Mexico's population (Figure 4). Between 1990 and 2010 the portion of New Mexico's population that was of working age (ages 15 through 64) grew from 64 to 66 percent of the population, but is expected to decline to 60 percent of the population by 2030.

¹ Hispanics represent a larger portion of the population in New Mexico than in any other state. (Census Brief, May 2011)

Figure 4. Age distribution in New Mexico



Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2040; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

2.1.4. Education

New Mexico's population has become more educated during the last two decades. The portion of individuals age 25 or older with less than a 9th grade education decreased from 11 to 8 percent, the portion with some high school education but no diploma or GED decreased from 14 to 10 percent, and the portion with an associates or other advanced degree increased from 26 to 33 percent.² The portions of those aged 25 or older with other education levels have remained relatively constant during the last two decades.

2.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes

The number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes in New Mexico steadily increased between 1990 and 2010, although growth between 1990 and 2000 was much more pronounced than that between

² These values come from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 census, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

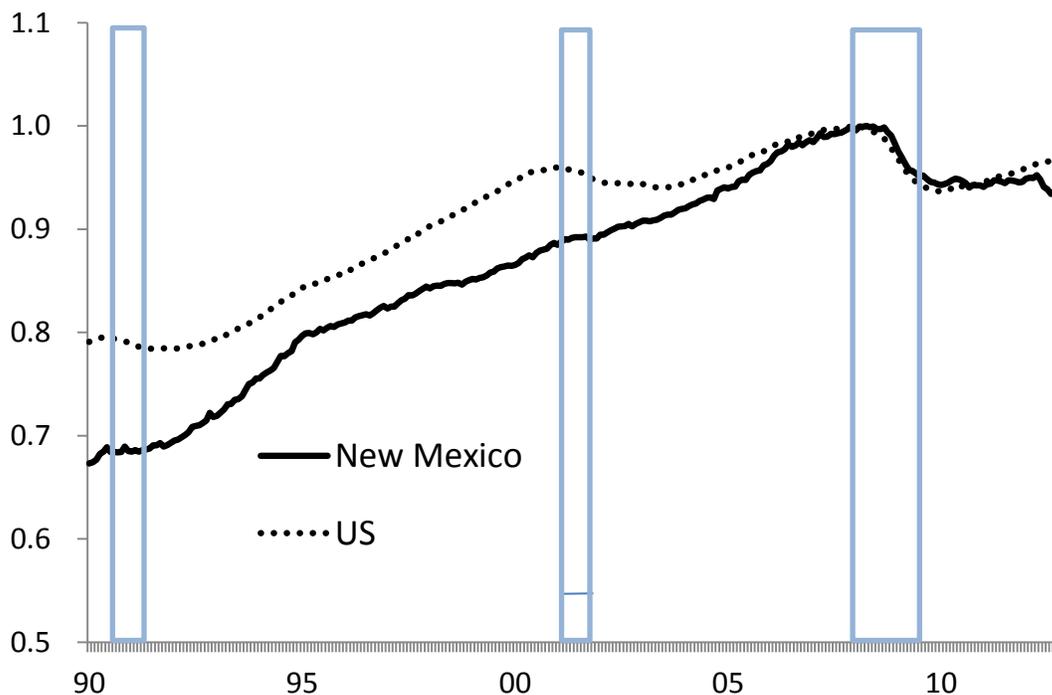
2000 and 2010.³ Ultimately the number of such homes increased by 68 percent during the last two decades – from fewer than 22,000 homes in 1990 to more than 36,000 homes in 2010.

2.2. NEW MEXICO ECONOMY

2.2.1. Employment

Figure 5 illustrates monthly NM and US non-farm employment levels indexed to peak employment levels prior to the 2008 recession. Blue lines in Figure 5 denote national recessions. Historically New Mexico job growth has generally been faster than that of the US. During the 2001 recession NM job growth remained strong, and as a consequence NM did not experience a decline in employment. In the US economy, however, job growth did slow during the 2001 recession, but picked up again in 2003. Between 2000 and 2008 much of the growth in NM nonfarm employment occurred in health & social assistance, local government, professional & business services, and construction. In 2008/2009 the economy crashed, resulting in what is now referred to as the Great Recession.

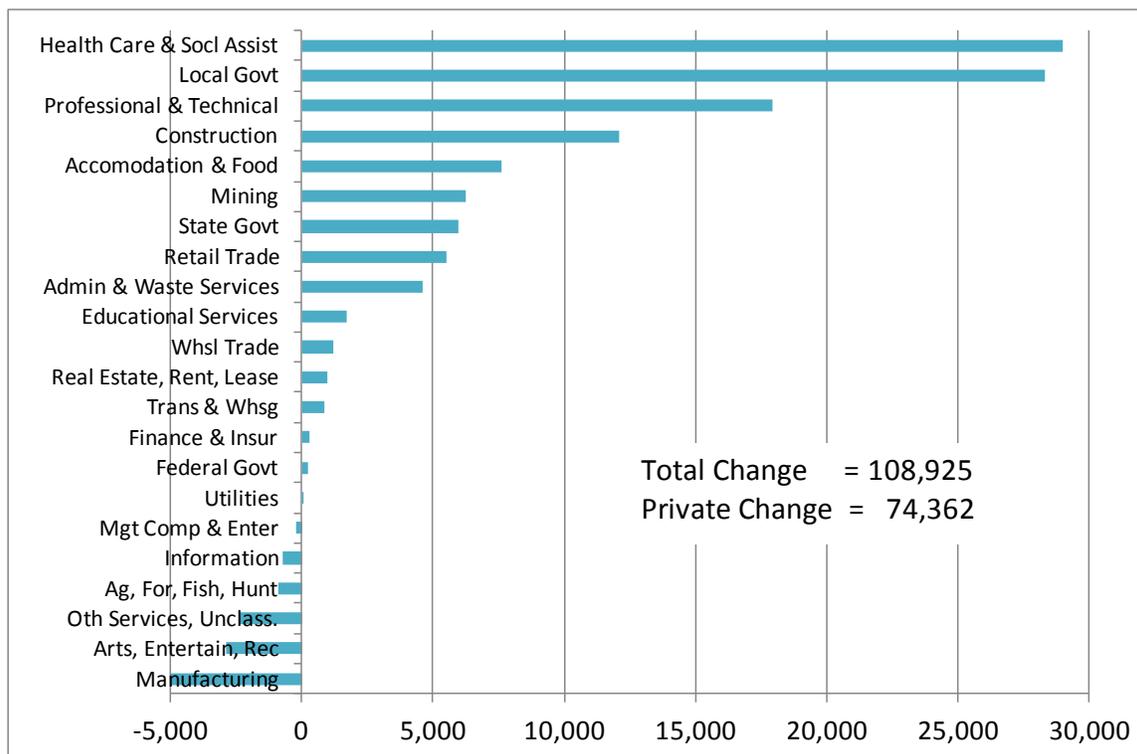
Figure 5. NM and US seasonally adjusted monthly non-farm employment



Note: Values are indexed to the respective peak employment level that occurred prior to the 2008 recession.
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, Monthly, Jan.1990- Sept. 2012.

³ Housing units classified on the US Census as vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use are commonly referred to as “vacation” homes and are often used to estimate the number of second homes in an area.

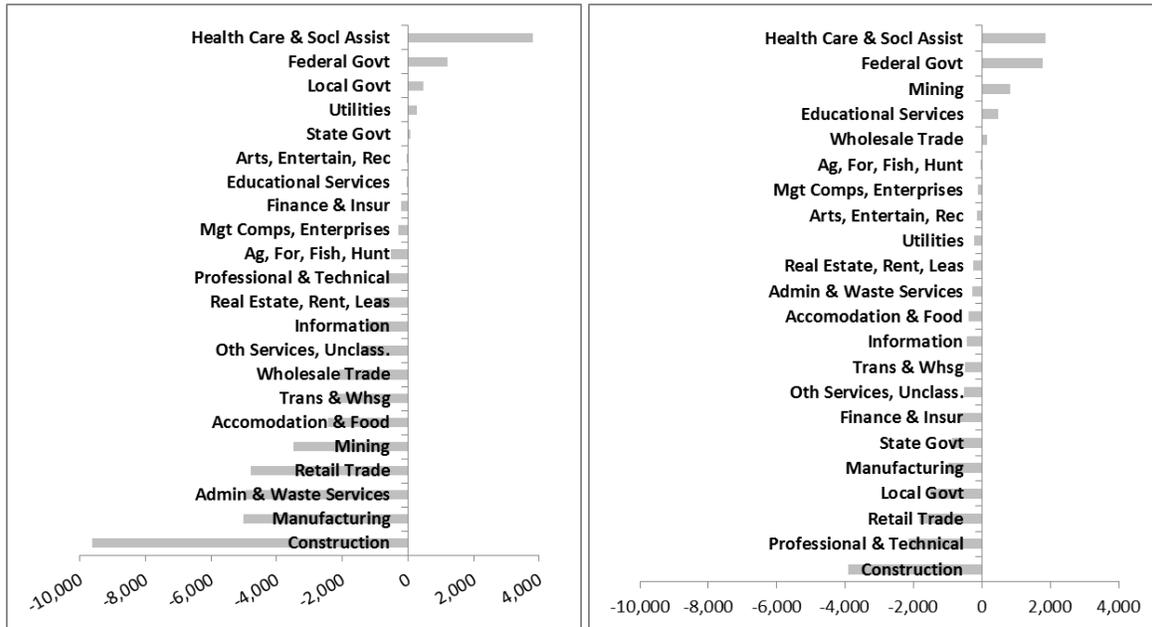
Figure 6. Change in New Mexico covered wage and salary employment by sector (2000-2008)



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

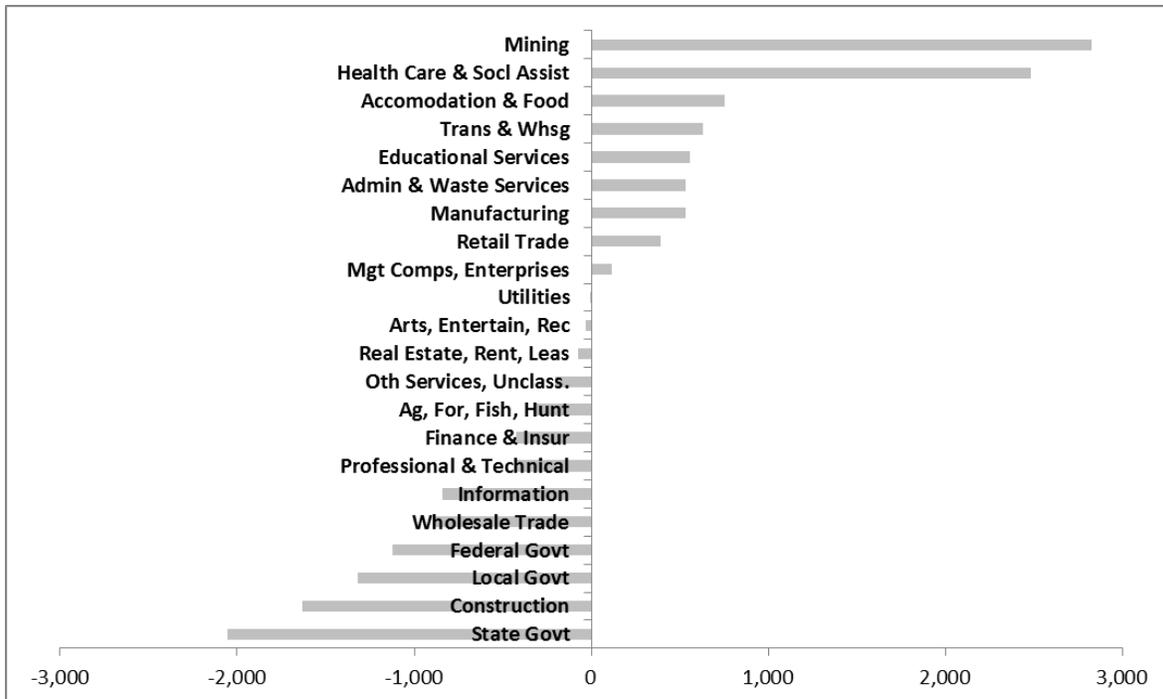
On a seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico lost more than 57,000 jobs from peak to trough of the Great Recession. Figure 7 depicts the sector-level changes in employment between 2008 and 2009 and between 2009 and 2010. More than 34,000 NM jobs were lost between 2008 and 2009. A large portion of these losses (nearly 10,000 jobs) occurred in the construction industry. Other areas of significant job loss during this time were manufacturing, administrative & waste services, retail trade, and mining. However, strength remained in the health care & social assistance industry, as well as federal and local governments, which together added nearly 5,500 jobs to the NM economy. Between 2009 and 2010, additional job losses of nearly 10,000 occurred in New Mexico, with the largest losses again occurring in the construction industry. As a result of the declining economy, revenues were declining at all levels of government and the strength previously seen in local governments disappeared. Strength in federal government jobs remained in 2009-2010, as the federal government prepared to conduct the 2010 Census. By 2011, and therefore subsequent to completion of the 2010 Census, significant job losses were occurring at all levels of government – federal, state, and local (see Figure 8).

Figure 7. Change in NM employment, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Figure 8. Change in NM employment, 2010 to 2011



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Although New Mexico was slower to enter into recession, it has also been slower to recover. For example, whereas the US employment level reached its trough in February 2010, the New Mexico employment level reached its trough nearly a year later (in January 2011). Sectors that continue to struggle to recover in New Mexico include construction, manufacturing, professional & technical services, and government. On the other hand, the mining industry has been growing (in part due to high oil and other commodity prices), as have the health care & social assistance and accommodation & food industries (Figure 8).

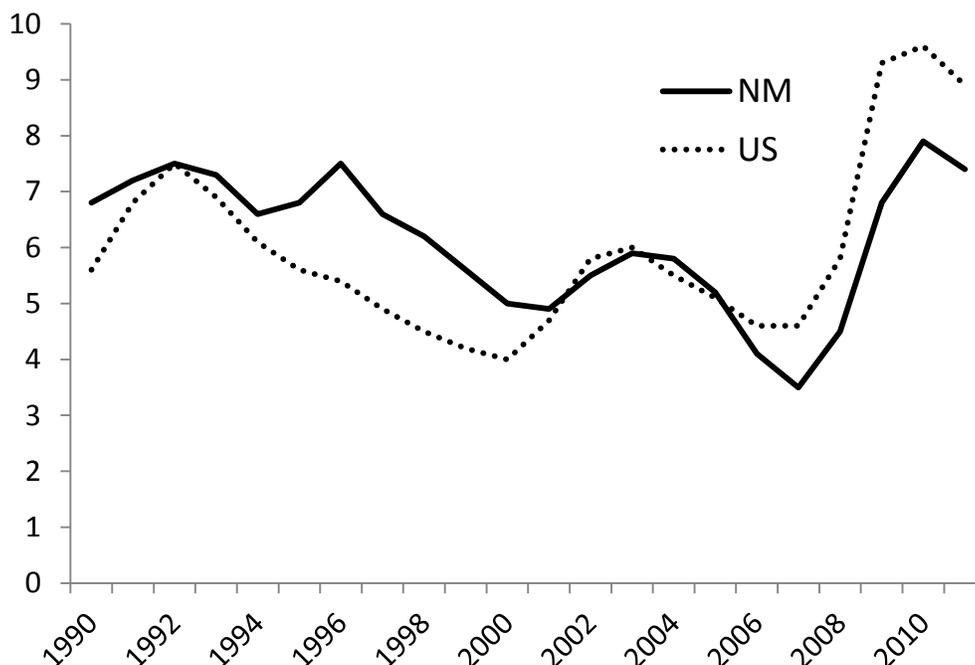
2.2.2. Unemployment

Prior to this century New Mexico's unemployment rate typically exceeded that for the US as a whole. This changed after 2002, and since 2006 the NM unemployment rate has been considerably below that of the US.⁴ The gap between the NM and US unemployment rates was greatest in 2009, when NM had an unemployment rate of 6.8 while the US unemployment rate was 9.3. As can be seen in Figure 9, the Great Recession resulted in rising unemployment rates in both NM and the US in 2008, 2009 and 2010. The gap between the two narrowed from 2.5 percent to 1.7 percent. In 2001 the NM and US unemployment rates both fell from their 2010 peaks. However, the US rate fell more rapidly than did the NM rate, thereby narrowing the gap between the two even further. As of 2011 the US had an unemployment rate of 8.9 while NM had a rate of 7.4. As the economy continues to recover from the Great Recession unemployment rates are expected to continue to decline.⁵

⁴ It should be noted that somewhere around 2005 the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed its methodology for calculating unemployment rates.

⁵ During the currently difficult economic times it is difficult to determine precisely who is captured by the unemployment rate. As people who are without work become discouraged and discontinue their job search they are no longer considered to be unemployed, thereby reducing the unemployment rate. As New Mexico's unemployment rate falls below critical levels necessary for unemployed persons to receive unemployment benefits (for example, tier 3 emergency unemployment compensation benefits are only available to unemployed persons in states with a three-month seasonally adjusted total unemployment rate of at least 7.0 percent), people who previously would have been eligible for unemployment benefits will no longer be eligible. To the extent that such people were only looking for employment opportunities so that they could continue receiving unemployment benefits, they may too stop seeking employment and thereby cause the unemployment rate to fall further.

Figure 9. NM and US unemployment rates



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

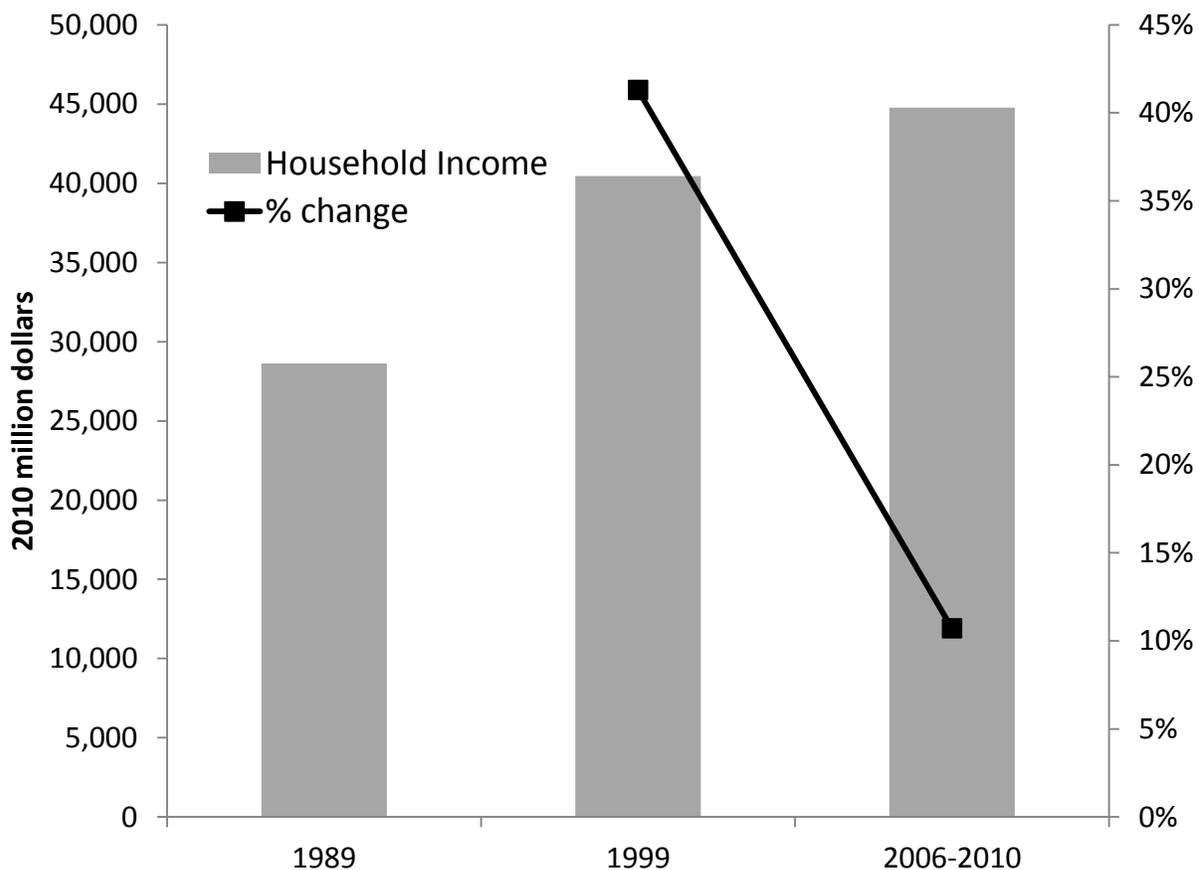
2.2.3. Income and Poverty

As depicted in Figure 10, New Mexico's aggregate household income has consistently increased during the last two decades. However, effects of the Great Recession are evident in Figure 10, as aggregate household income grew substantially more rapidly between 1989 and 1999 than between 1999 and 2006-2010.⁶

⁶ It should be noted that the ACS (used to derive 2006-2010 household income numbers) has been shown to yield under-reported income. Whereas the Census (used to derive 1989 and 1999 household income numbers) inquired about income in such a manner as to tie income to the previous year's tax return, the ACS does not do so, thereby yielding under-reported household income. The difference in aggregate household income between 1999 and 2006-2010 may therefore be more pronounced than indicated in Figure 10. This difference should be considered when assessing changes in income. (Census and ACS comparison issues are summarized in a document published by the New York State Data Center:

http://esd.ny.gov/NYSDataCenter/Data/AmericanCommunitySurvey/Census_ACS2005_Comparison.pdf)

Figure 10. New Mexico aggregate household income

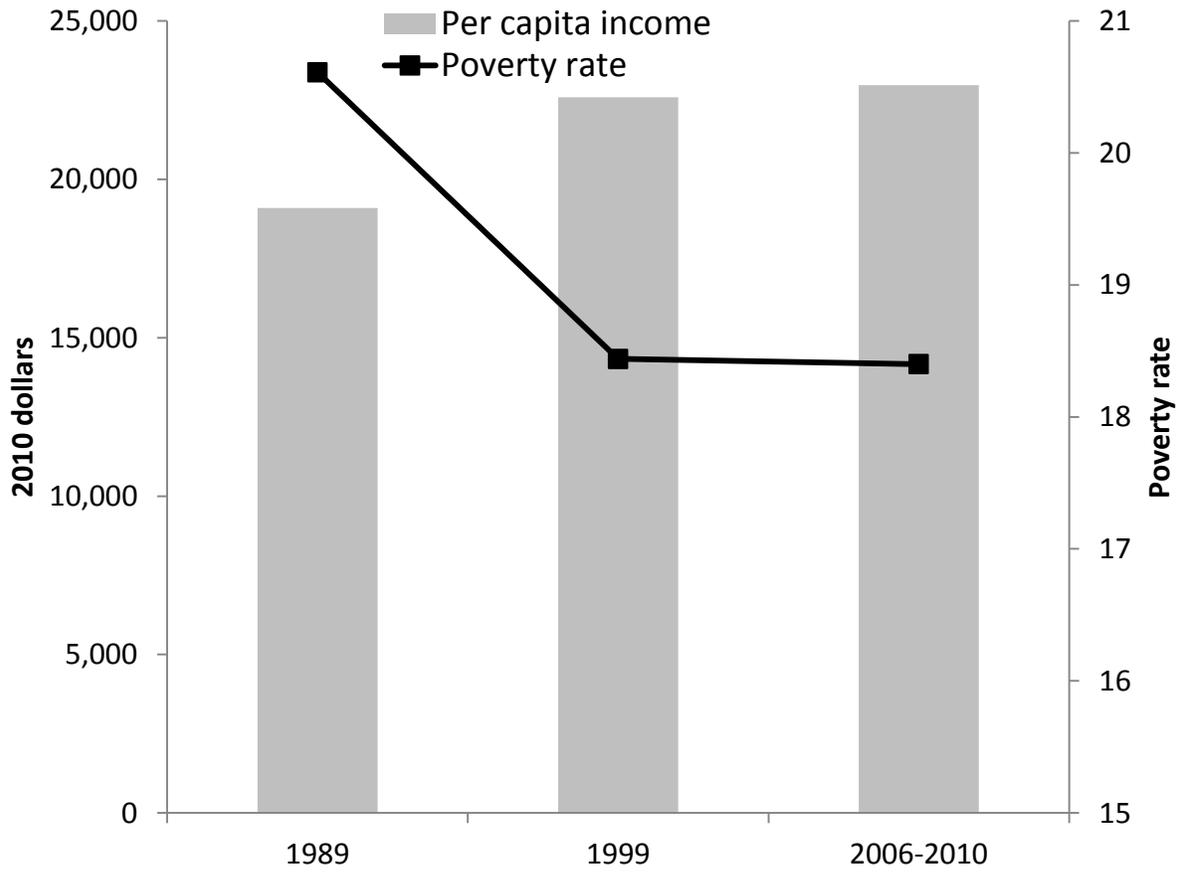


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Changes in per capita income tell a similar story – between 1989 and 1999 New Mexico’s per capita income rose by 18 percent, from \$19,093 to \$22,587, but between 1999 and 2006-2010 New Mexico’s per capita income increased by less than 2 percent, from \$22,587 to \$22,966 (Figure 11). Not surprisingly the rise in per capita income that occurred between 1989 and 1999 was accompanied by a decline in the poverty rate, but the poverty rate held constant thereafter (Figure 11). Despite the small changes in aggregate household income and per capita income that occurred between 1999 and 2006-2010, improvements continued to occur in the distribution of households across income brackets. As illustrated in Figure 12 the portion of New Mexico households with more than \$50,000 of household income has consistently grown over time, while the portion of households with incomes of less than \$50,000 has declined.⁷

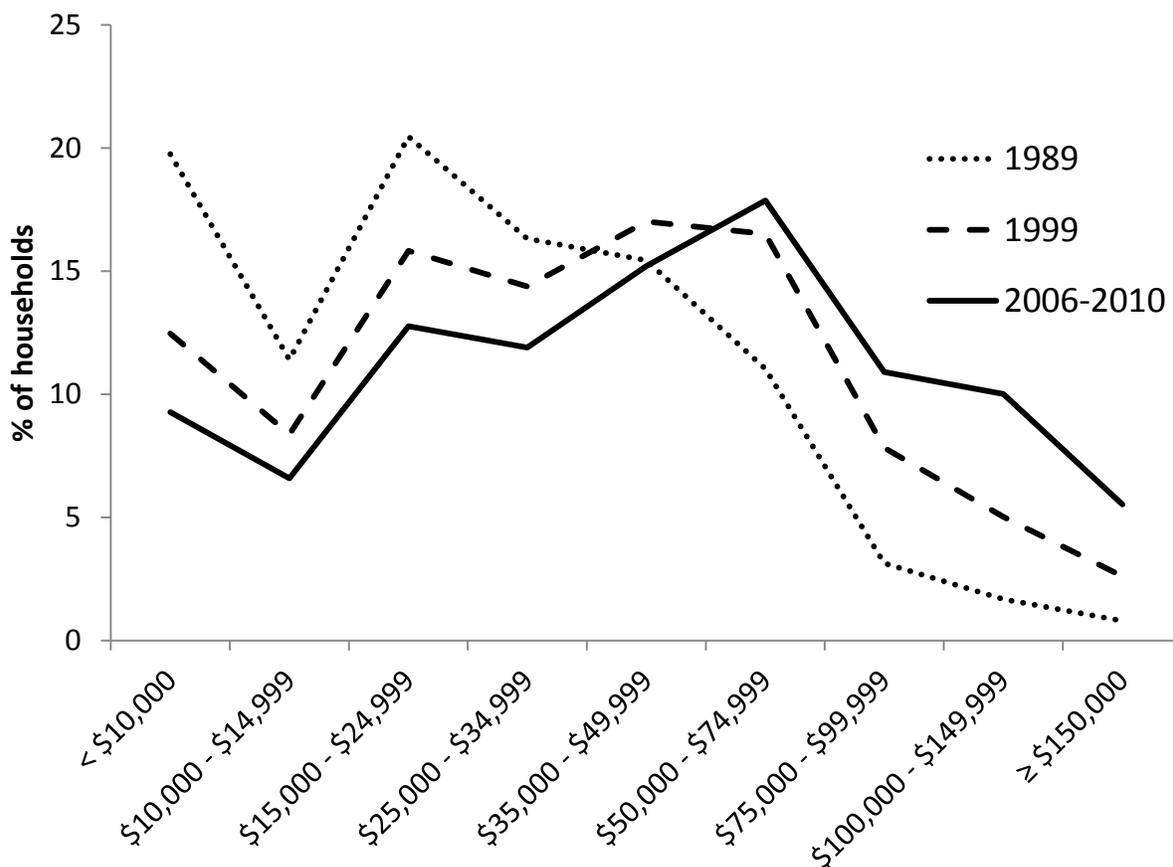
⁷ Data presented in Figure 12 have not been adjusted for inflation, as doing so would require adjusting for inflation the income levels of all 1990 and 2000 Census respondents (data to which BBER does not have access). This is true for data used for all household income distribution discussions in this report.

Figure 11. New Mexico per capita income and poverty rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 12. New Mexico household income distribution



Note: Income values have not been adjusted for inflation.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

3. Magdalena Ranger District

The Magdalena Ranger District is the largest district in Cibola NF, and is composed of four separate and mountain ranges in southwest New Mexico – the Datils, Bears, San Mateos, and Magdalena Mountains. The RD covers approximately 900,000 acres in three New Mexico counties – Socorro, Catron, and Sierra.

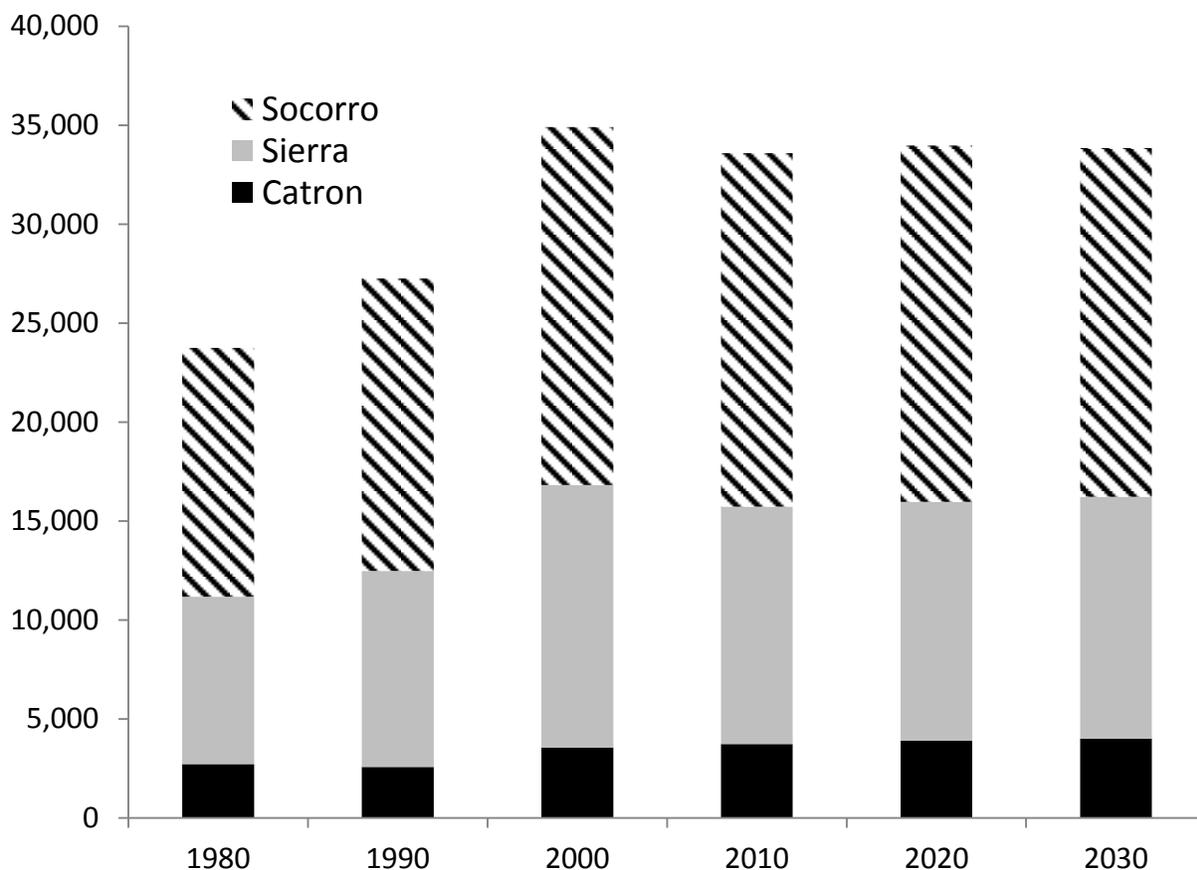
3.1. MAGDALENA RANGER DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration

The counties associated with Magdalena RD are home to fewer than 40,000 people. With fewer than 2 people per square mile, the ranger district counties are the least densely populated area within the Cibola NF. Between 1980 and 2000 the area’s population increased on average 20 percent per decade, a rate of population growth similar to that experienced by the Cibola NF assessment area and NM. However, whereas the assessment area and NM both experienced additional population growth

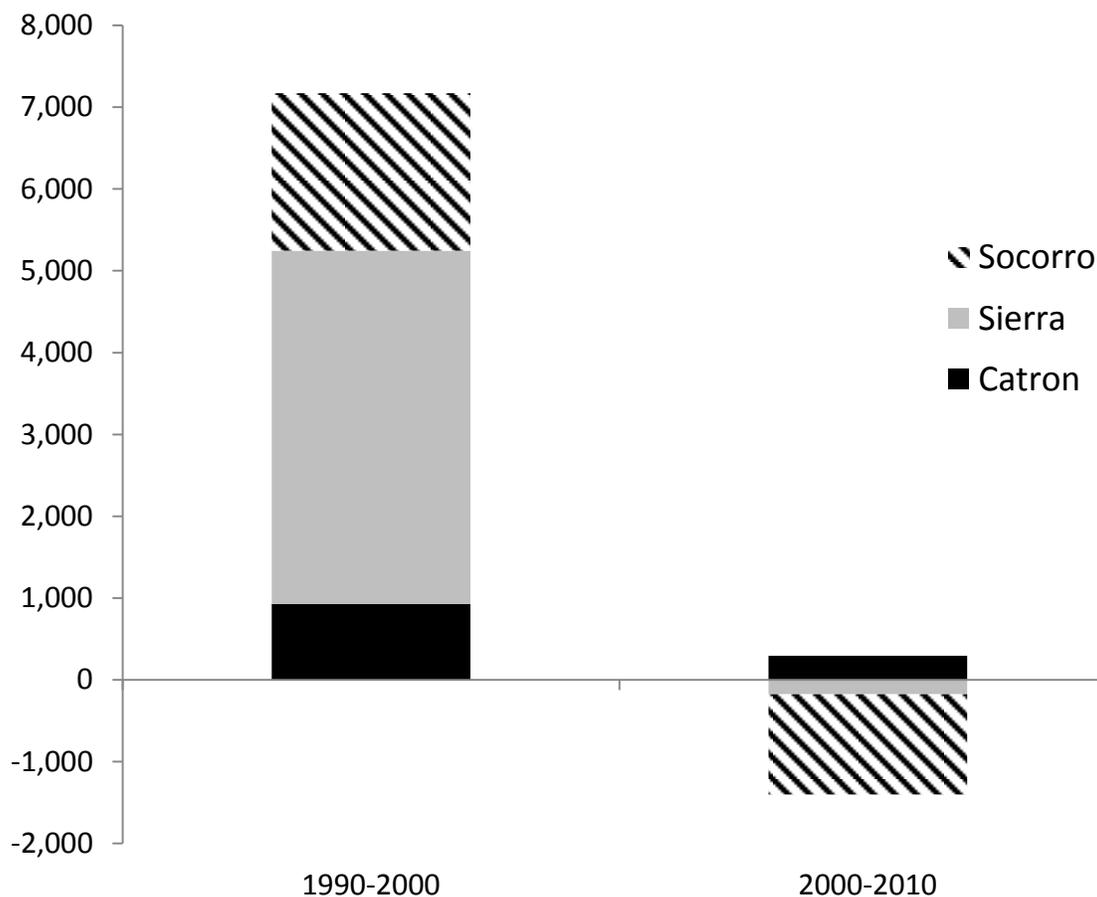
between 2000 and 2010 (17.6 and 13.2 percent growth, respectively), the population of Magdalena RD associated counties shrank by 4 percent. This change is likely a result of the Great Recession (December 2007 – June 2009), which caused those living in rural areas (such as Magdalena RD associated counties) to relocate to urban areas offering more abundant economic opportunities. The effects of the Great Recession are also reflected in the net migration data presented in Figure 14; the Magdalena RD area experienced net in-migration of 7,172 persons between 1990 and 2000, but net out-migration of 1,106 persons between 2000 and 2010. In contrast, net in-migration to the assessment area between 2000 & 2010 was essentially the same as that which occurred between 1990 & 2000, while net in-migration to NM as a whole fell by approximately 30 percent. The slow economic recovery suggests that rural areas are unlikely to experience significant population growth for at least the next decade. Thus for the foreseeable future Magdalena RD associated counties are likely to experience minimal population growth and minimal net migration. What net migration that does occur is likely to be net out-migration to more urban areas. Thus in part as a consequence of the Great Recession, the population of the Magdalena RD area is expected to remain a fairly stable size through at least 2030.

Figure 13. Historical and projected population of Magdalena RD counties



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

Figure 14. Net migration to/from Magdalena RD counties



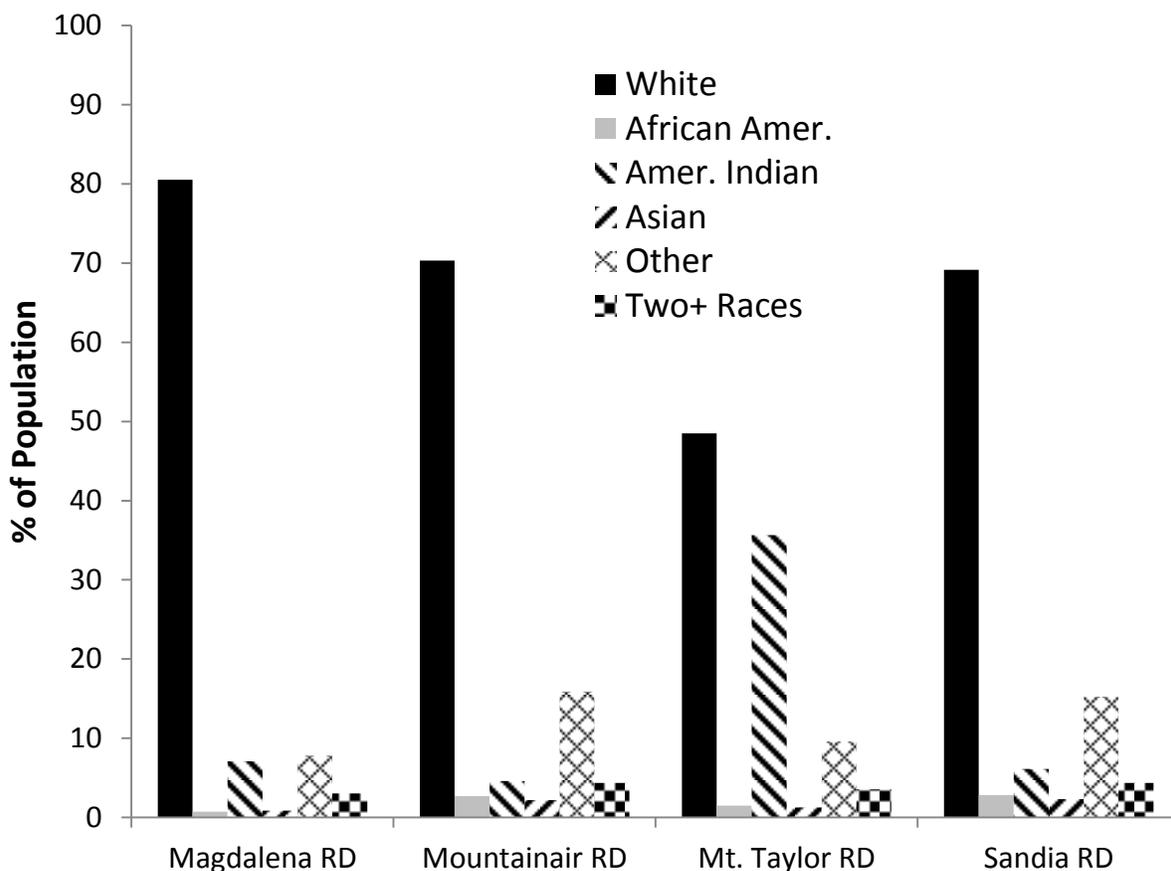
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1; births and deaths, 2007-2010, New Mexico Dept. of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health, 1990-2006, New Mexico Dept. of Health, New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report (selected issues) and unpublished data.

3.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition

Since 1990 the ethnic composition of the counties associated with the Magdalena RD is similar to that of the Cibola NF assessment area and has consistently been approximately 40 percent Hispanic or Latino and 60 percent non-Hispanic. However, significant differences exist across the three Magdalena RD counties – Catron County is predominantly non-Hispanic (81 percent in 2010, while Socorro County is almost evenly split between non-Hispanic and Hispanic or Latino, and Sierra County falls somewhere in between. The area is more predominantly white than other Cibola NF ranger districts (see Figure 15, which depicts the 2010 racial composition of the four Cibola NF ranger districts). The racial composition of the area has also been fairly consistent, although some fluctuations have occurred. For example, whereas in 1990 eighty-five percent of the population self-identified as White, by 2000 Whites represented 75 percent of the area's population. During the same time period the percent that self-

identified as “Other” increased from 8 to 14 percent.⁸ Subsequently between 2000 and 2010 the percent of the population that self-identified as “White” increased to 81 percent, while the percent that identified as “Other” decreased to 8 percent. These changes in the area’s racial composition resulted in part from the racial composition of net migration, as well as in part from changes in the manner in which people responded to the Census question regarding race, and birth and death rates. Because net migration is expected to be minimal in the upcoming decade(s), the racial structure of the Magdalena RD area is expected to be more stable.

Figure 15. 2010 Racial composition of Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

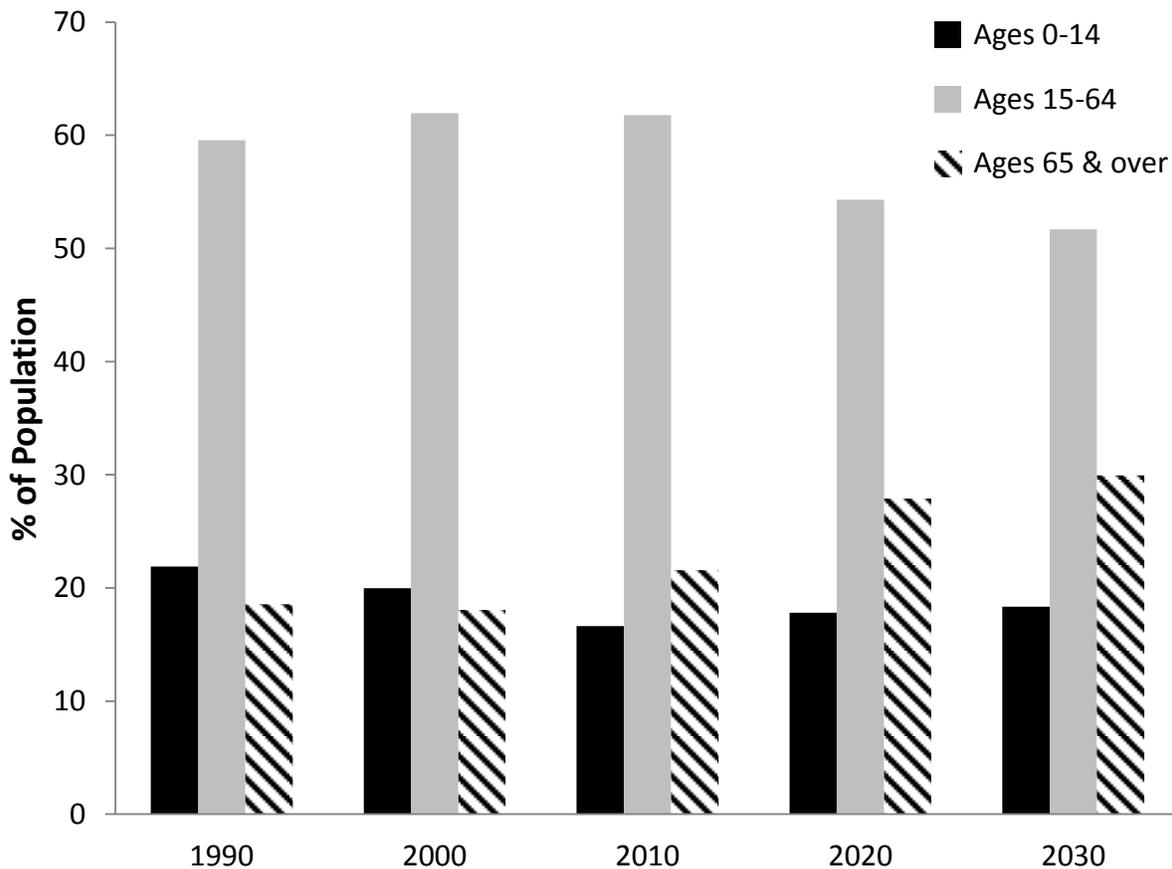
3.1.3. Age Structure

Since 1990 relatively minor changes have occurred in the population’s age structure – the portion of the population between ages 0 and 14 has declined from 22 to 17 percent, the portion of working age (between ages 15 and 64) has increased from 60 to 62 percent, and the portion of retirement age (ages 65 and over) has increased from 19 to 22 percent. Although the population living in counties associated

⁸ The racial and ethnic designations referenced in this report are those used by the US Census. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents were given the option of selecting more than one race category. As a result, data from the 2000 Census are not comparable with data from the 1990 Census or earlier censuses.

with the Magdalena RD area is older than that of New Mexico, recent changes to the age structure of the Magdalena area’s population are similar to changes seen in both New Mexico and the US. For all areas the trends result from declining fertility rates and longer life expectancies. For the Magdalena RD area (and perhaps to some extent for New Mexico as well) the trends may also in part result from young people leaving to seek out areas of greater economic opportunities. More dramatic age structure changes are expected between 2010 and 2030, when the portion of the population that is of retirement age is expected to increase from 22 percent to nearly one third, and the portion of the population that is of working age is expected to decline from over 60 percent to approximately 50 percent.

Figure 16. Historical and projected age distribution in Magdalena RD counties



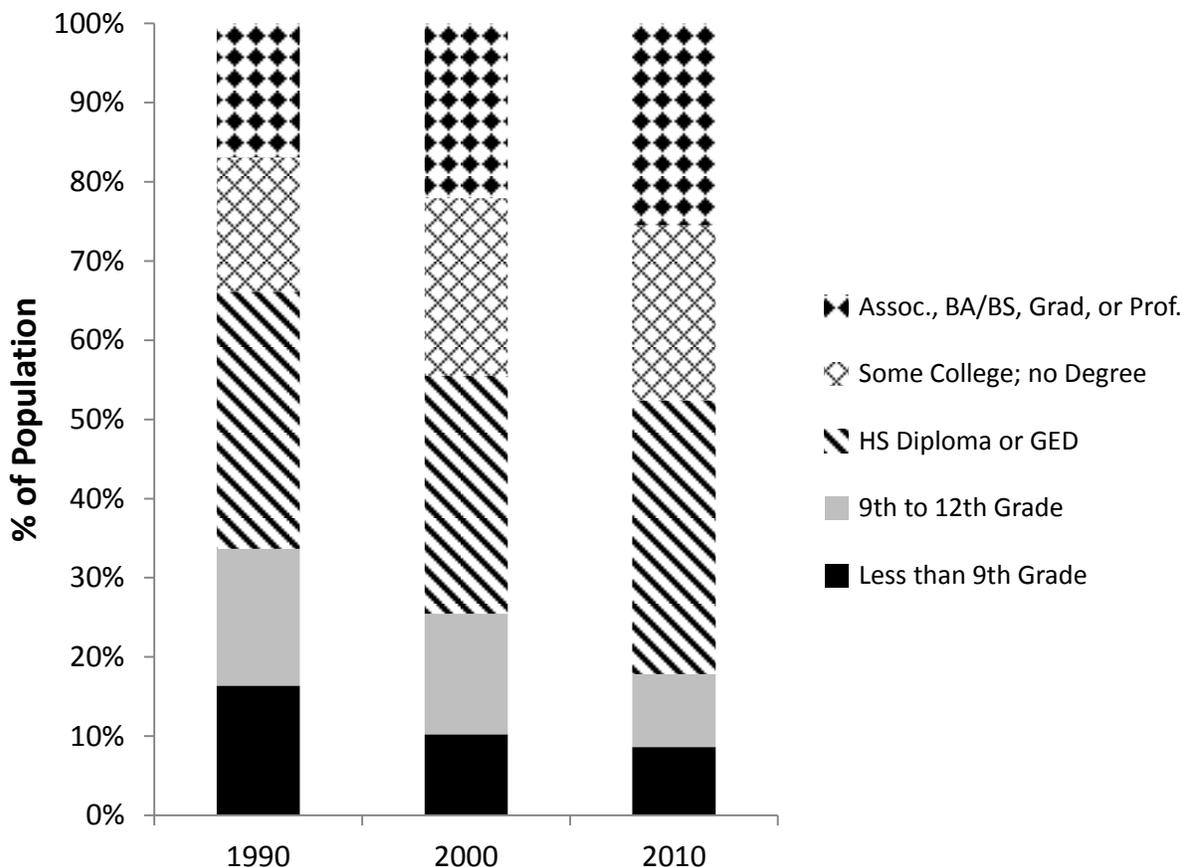
Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2040; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

3.1.4. Education Levels

Education levels have increased in all Cibola NF ranger district areas, including the counties associated with Magdalena RD. This trend is consistent with the increase in educational attainment levels that has occurred across the US since at least 1940 (Snyder, 1993). Although Magdalena RD associated counties have consistently had lower educational attainment levels than other Cibola NF ranger districts, the Magdalena RD area has also experienced some of the most dramatic improvements. Whereas in 1990

thirty-four percent of individuals age 25 or older had at least some college education, this increased to 48 percent by 2006-2010. As detailed in Charnevale, et al. (2012), lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely continue to create an incentive for individuals to obtain higher education. Thus it is expected that educational improvements will continue in counties associated with Magdalena RD and elsewhere.

Figure 17. Educational attainment in Magdalena RD counties



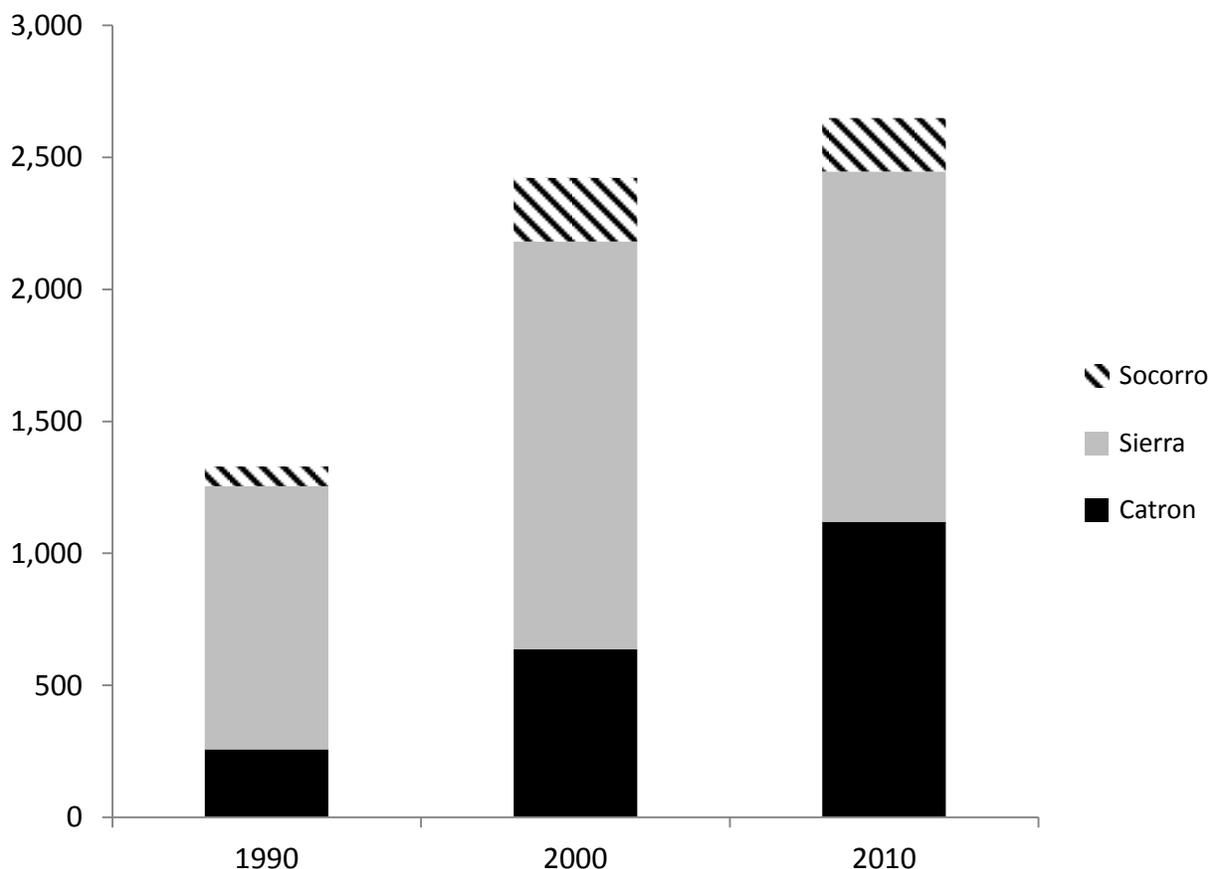
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

3.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes

Vacant seasonal and recreational homes comprise approximately 13 percent of all homes within the Magdalena RD. Such homes are especially prevalent in Catron County (where they comprise one-third of all homes). In contrast, vacant seasonal and recreational home comprise approximately 4 percent of houses in the Cibola NF assessment area and NM. The number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes increased by more than 80 percent in the Magdalena RD area between 1990 and 2000, but by less than 10 percent between 2000 and 2010. The slower increase in such homes between 2000 and 2010 is consistent with trends in most other Cibola NF ranger district areas, the Cibola NF assessment area, and New Mexico, and is likely a result of the Great Recession. In 1980 Sierra County contained the

majority (75 percent) of the Magdalena area’s vacant seasonal and recreational homes. However, since 1990 the number of such homes located in Catron County has increased dramatically (by 334 percent), such that in 2010 the number of such homes in Catron and Sierra Counties was comparable (Figure 18). As economic constraints imparted by the Great Recession ease, the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes may increase more rapidly.

Figure 18. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

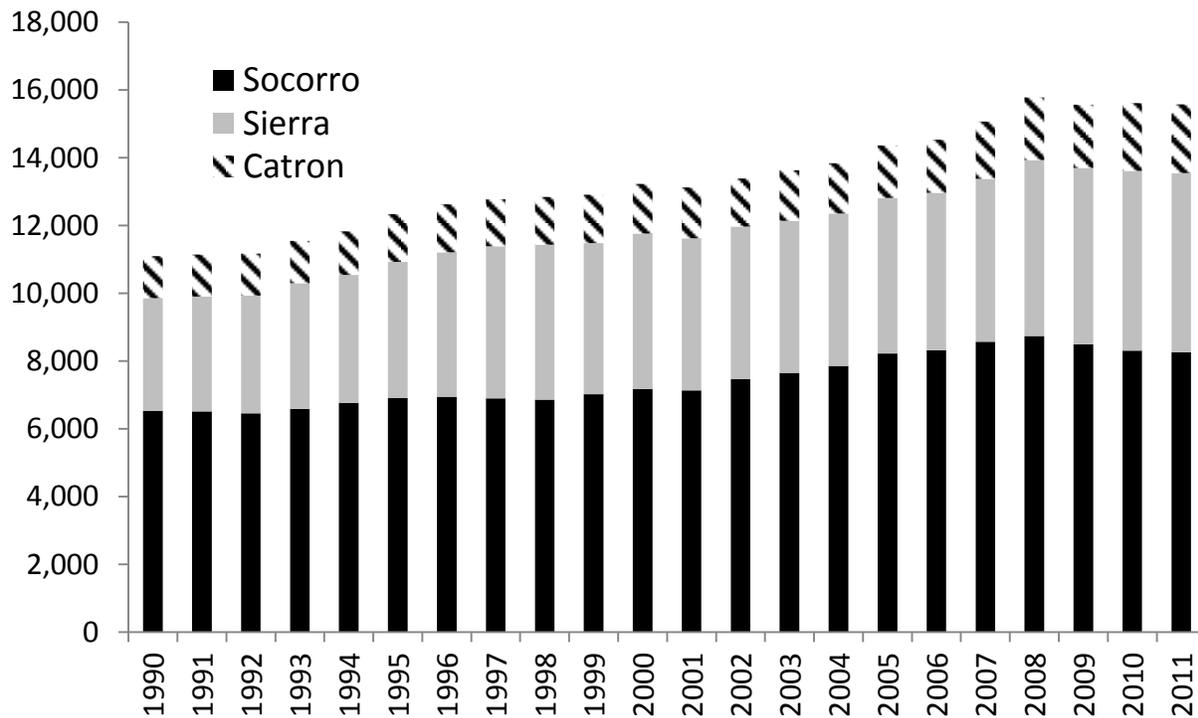
3.2. MAGDALENA RANGER DISTRICT ECONOMY

3.2.1. Employment

As depicted in Figure 19, the majority of the area’s employment (53 percent in 2011) occurs within Socorro County. However, employment growth between 1990 and 2011 has been slower in Socorro than in other Magdalena RD counties; between 1990 and 2011 employment levels in Socorro County grew by 1,729 jobs (26 percent), while those in Sierra and Catron Counties grew by 1,964 and 782 jobs

(59 and 63 percent), respectively. Both farm and non-farm proprietary employment⁹ play larger roles in the Magdalena RD area than in other Cibola NF ranger districts; in 1990, 2000, and 2010 between 25 and 33 percent of employment in the Magdalena RD area was proprietary. In contrast, proprietary employment on average accounted for 18 percent of employment in counties associated with other Cibola NF ranger districts. The relatively high level of proprietary employment in the Magdalena RD area makes sense for such a highly rural area, where employment opportunities are limited. Proprietary employment is expected to continue to play an important role in Magdalena RD associated counties, with a growing portion of persons employed in this manner.

Figure 19. Total employment in Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

Between 1990 and 2011 private nonfarm employment consistently accounted for approximately 75 percent of New Mexico’s total employment. However, during the same time period such employment played a notably smaller role in counties associated with the Magdalena RD. Between 1990 and 2011 private nonfarm employment on average accounted for 56, 73, and 63 percent of employment in Socorro, Sierra, and Catron Counties, respectively. Although still less important to the employment picture in the Magdalena RD area than in other parts of the state, the importance of private nonfarm

⁹ Proprietary employment consists of sole proprietorships (unincorporated businesses required to file Schedule C of IRS Form 1040 or Schedule F) and general partners. Proprietary employment is in contrast to wage and salary employment, and captures those who are self-employed.

employment is growing – between 2001 through 2011 private nonfarm employment grew from 54 to 56 percent in Socorro County, 70 to 75 percent in Sierra County, and 56 to 70 percent in Catron County.

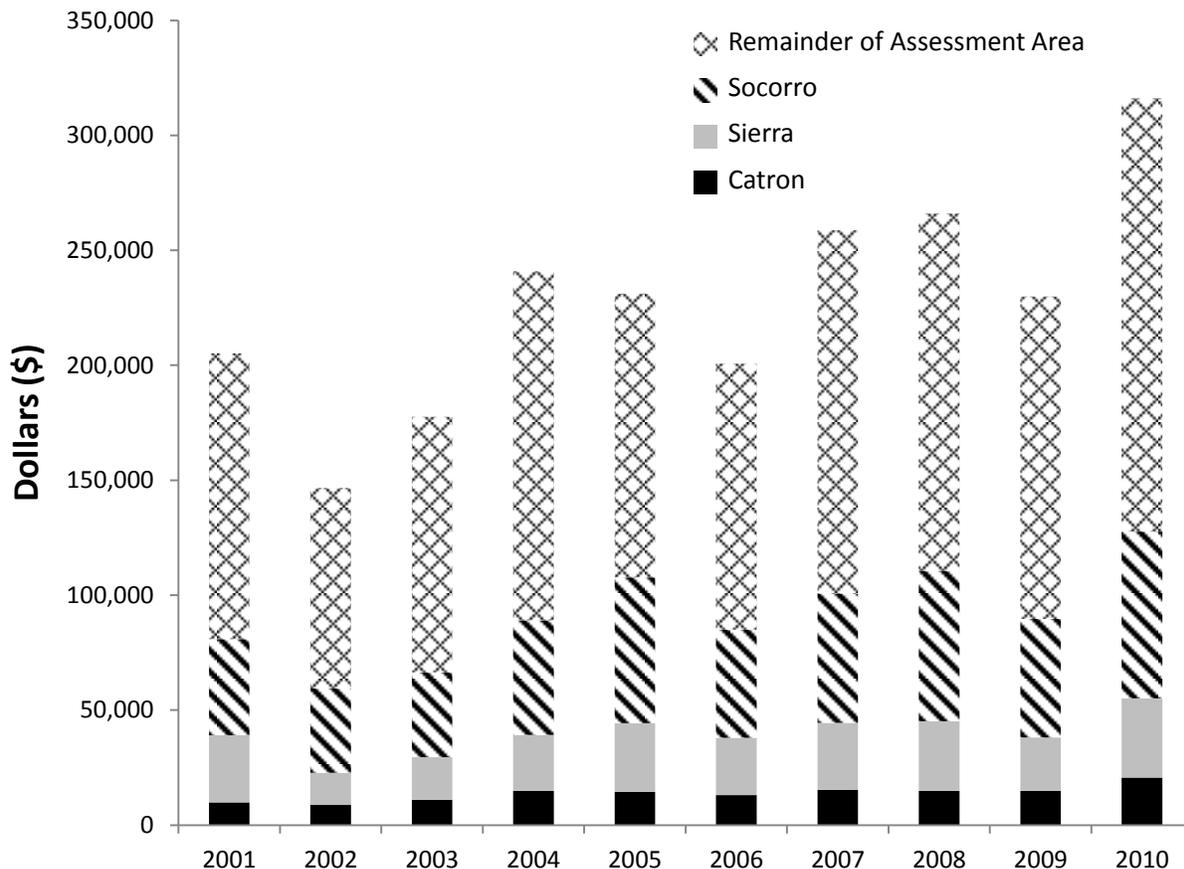
The farming sector (in particular livestock production) is larger in Magdalena RD associated counties than in other Cibola NF ranger district areas; in 2010 farming accounted for 8 percent of all jobs in the Magdalena RD area, but only 2 percent of jobs in other Cibola NF ranger district areas. Between 2001 and 2010 cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products in the Magdalena RD area averaged nearly \$92,000 annually and represented approximately 40 percent of all such receipts in the Cibola NF assessment area (Figure 20).¹⁰ This relatively high level of livestock-associated cash receipts may in part be due to the fact that Magdalena RD associated counties contain approximately one-quarter of all irrigated acres in the Cibola NF assessment area.¹¹ Although farming sector employment is growing in counties associated with Magdalena RD, its importance relative to the rest of the Magdalena RD area economy is diminishing and is expected to continue to do so due to numerous constraints and sources of uncertainty.¹²

¹⁰ Note that the values presented in Figure 39 have not been adjusted for inflation. This is true for livestock and livestock product cash receipts values throughout this report.

¹¹ In 1999 the Magdalena RD associated counties contained 26 percent of the Cibola NF assessment area's irrigated acres (Wilson, et al., 2003).

¹² Difficulties that face Magdalena RD ranchers include (but certainly are not limited to) low cattle prices, high feed costs, decreased carrying capacities, and decreased seasons of use on federal lands grazing permits.

Figure 20. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts in Magdalena RD counties



Note: Values are not adjusted for inflation.

Source: New Mexico Annual Statistical bulletin, Cash Receipts All Livestock, All Crops,

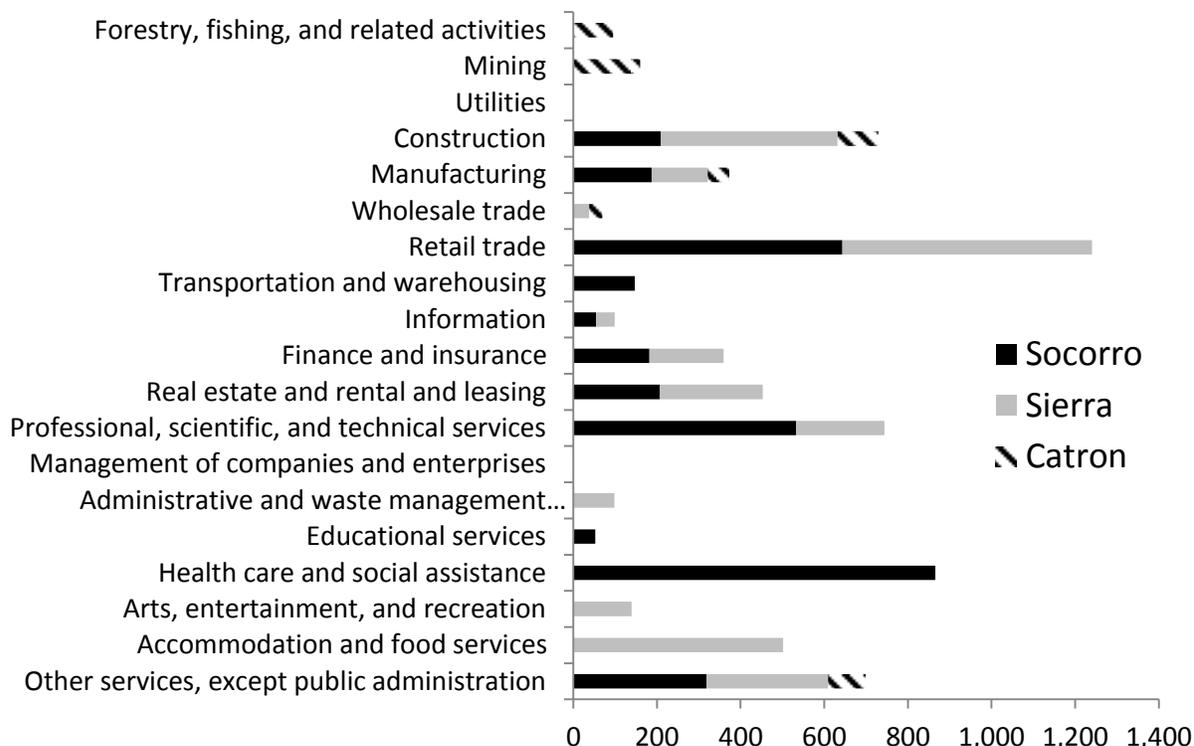
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Mexico/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.asp.

The government sector is the largest employer in Magdalena RD associated counties, where local, state, and federal governments accounted for nearly 30 percent of all employment in 2010 (more than in other parts of the Cibola NF assessment area, which on average had less than 20 percent of its work force employed by the government). The number of government employees in Magdalena RD associated counties is growing, but more slowly than the number of employees in other industries. As a result the relative importance of the government sector is shrinking. The government sector is particularly important in Socorro County, where 36 percent of jobs are associated with various government agencies.

Composition of the private sector in Magdalena RD associated counties is difficult to ascertain due to Magdalena RD's small economic base and the fact that the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis does not disclose data that could result in identification of an individual employer. As a consequence, the retail trade industry is the only industry in the Magdalena RD area for which complete employment information is available for 1990, 2000, and 2010. Although data for numerous industries is unavailable for Magdalena RD counties (particularly for Catron and Sierra Counties), Figure

21 depicts 2011 employment levels by county and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.¹³

Figure 21. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

The three largest private industries in Socorro County are health care & social assistance, retail trade, and professional, scientific, & technical services, which together account for 2,042 (60 percent) of Socorro County’s jobs for which 2011 data is available (3,399 jobs). Non-disclosures in earlier years make it difficult to assess whether Socorro County’s health care & social assistance industry has consistently been amongst the County’s largest employers (see Table B-19 in 7.Appendix B). Available data suggests that the professional & technical services industry has consistently been one of Socorro’s largest employers, as has the retail trade industry, although the relative importance of the retail trade industry appears to be slowly diminishing.

Construction, retail trade, and accommodation & food services account for 53 percent of Sierra County’s private employment. The construction and retail trade industries have consistently been important to Sierra County’s economy. In fact, whereas between 2000 and 2010 most assessment area counties experienced a decline in employment within the construction industry, the Sierra County construction industry employment grew by 41 percent (75 jobs) during this time (Table B-19 in 7.Appendix B). This increase may in part be a result of construction of Spaceport America, which began in 2006. Non-

¹³ When assessing the relative importance of various industries within a given county, we must bear in mind the fact that employment data for an industry is only disclosed if at least three companies are associated with the industry in the county of interest.

disclosure issues make it difficult to assess the historical importance of the accommodation & food services industry within Sierra County. The three most important private industries within Catron County are the mining, construction, and forestry, fishing, & related activities industries, which accounted for 67 percent of private employment in 2011. The small number of Catron County employers makes it difficult to assess the consistency of the importance of these industries.

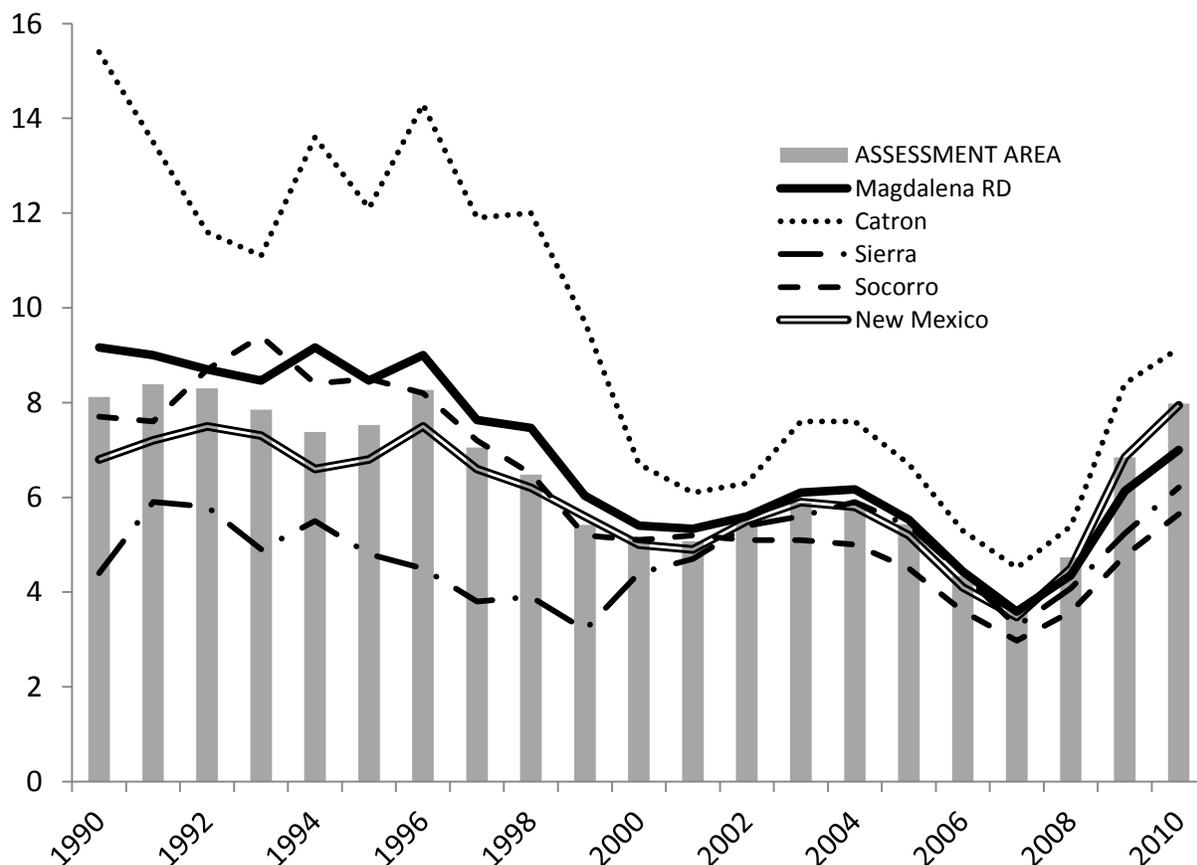
3.2.2. Unemployment

Although the area's unemployment rate has historically been higher than that of New Mexico, the gap has narrowed over time (Figure 22).¹⁴ In addition, trends in the two rates have generally been similar. The Great Recession caused unemployment rates to rise in both rural and urban areas, but the increase was greater in urban areas (Mattingly, et al., 2011). As a result, beginning in 2008 the unemployment rate within the Magdalena RD area has been lower than the unemployment rates of both the Cibola NF assessment area and NM. The smaller rise in Magdalena RD's unemployment rate likely results in part from (a) the area's high level of proprietary employment, (b) the fact that the size of the area's population held relatively constant between 2000 and 2006-2010, and (c) those who were unemployed may have migrated to more urban areas to seek work.¹⁵ As the nation's economy continues to slowly recover, unemployment rates should gradually decline.

¹⁴ Disparity in unemployment rates that existed across Magdalena RD counties in the early 1990s also narrowed significantly by 2000.

¹⁵ The idea that the unemployed may have migrated to other areas seeking work is supported by information depicted in Figure 14 on page 16.

Figure 22. Unemployment rate in Magdalena RD counties

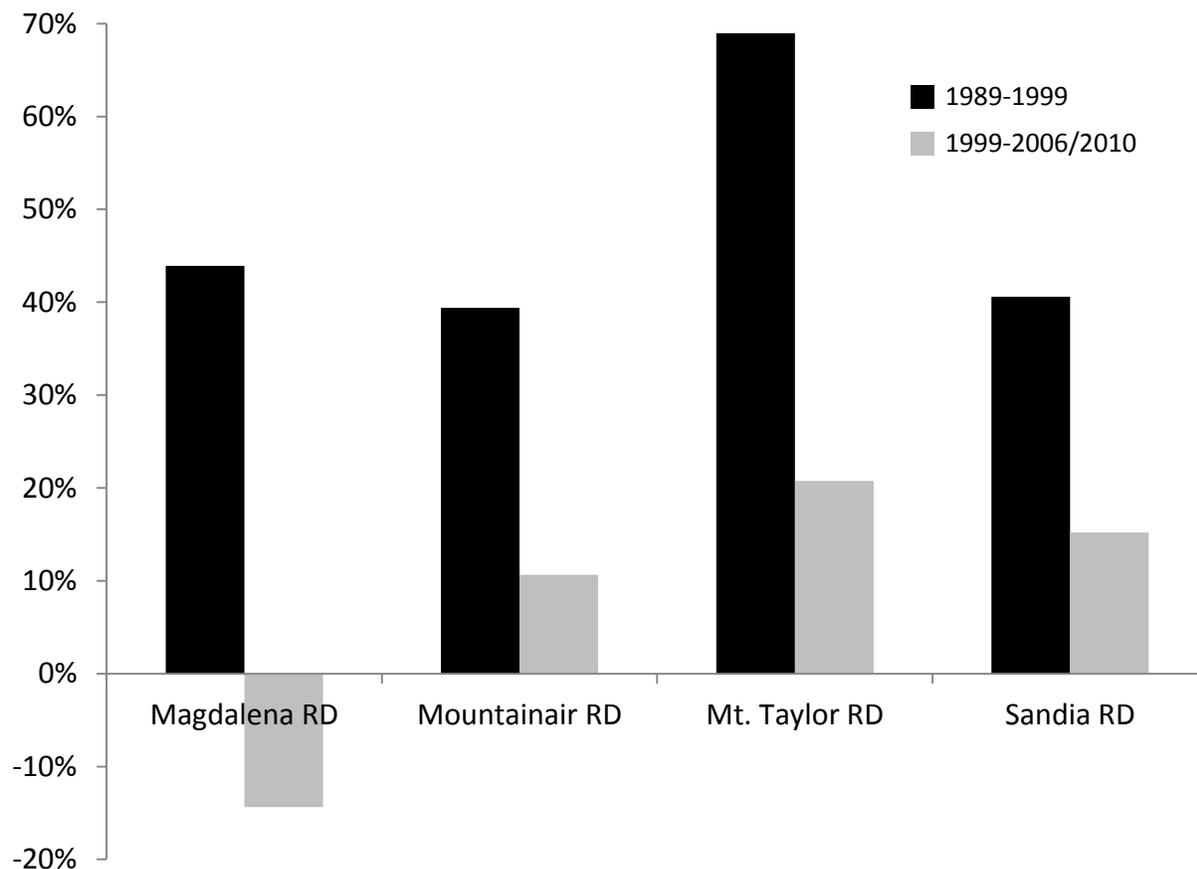


Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table A.

3.2.3. Income and Poverty

Between 1989 and 1999 aggregate household income grew in all Cibola NF ranger districts, and continued to grow between 1999 and 2006-2010 (albeit more slowly) in all ranger district areas save one – Magdalena RD, where aggregate household income actually fell by 14 percent. This may in part be a function of the fact that populations grew in all RD areas except Magdalena, where the population actually shrank by approximately 4 percent between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, the Magdalena RD area is the only Cibola NF area to have a working age population that was proportionately smaller in 2010 than in 2000. Subsequent to 2010 similar age structure changes are projected to occur in all Cibola NF ranger district areas, although the change is expected to be most pronounced in Magdalena RD associated counties. By 2030 Magdalena RD associated counties are expected to have a working age population that constitutes roughly 50 percent of their population. If the population’s size does indeed hold relatively constant and if the portion that is of working age continues to shrink (as forecast by BBER), aggregate household income can be expected to continue to decline.

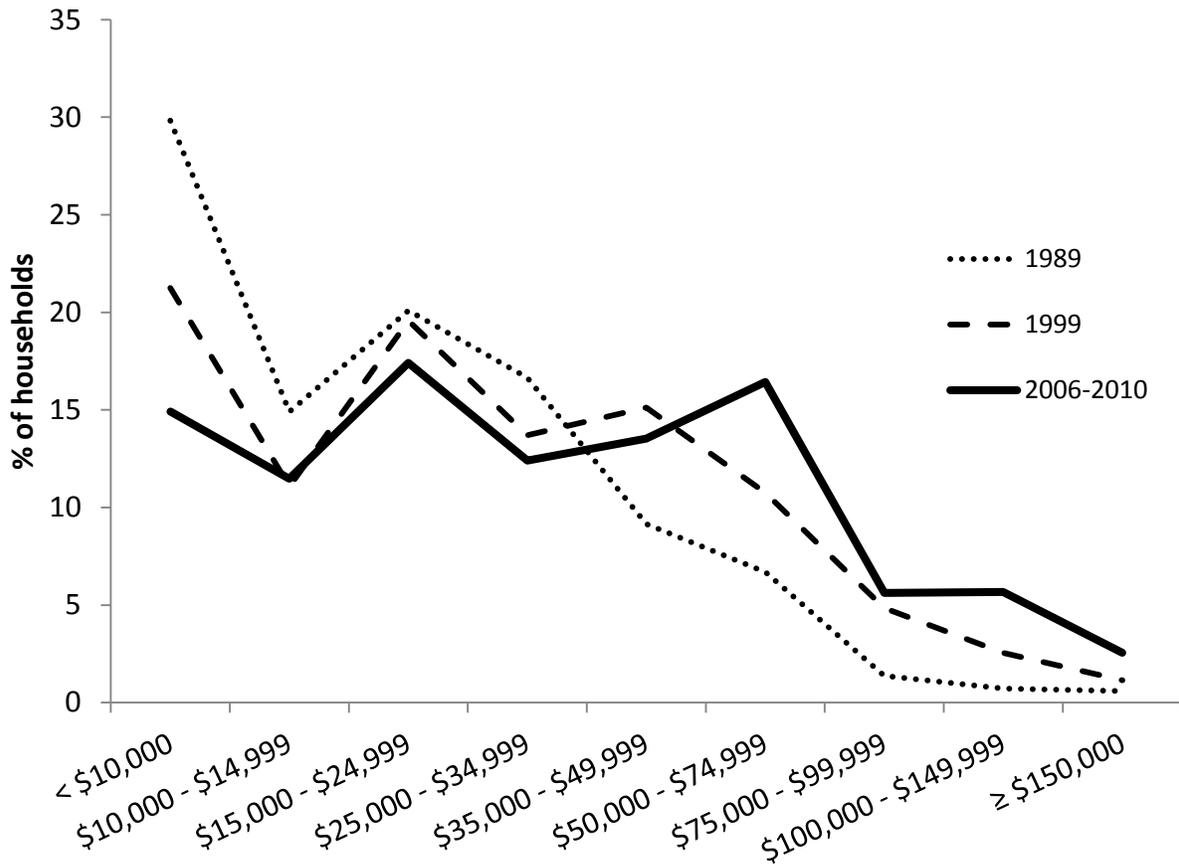
Figure 23. Percent change in aggregate household income in Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

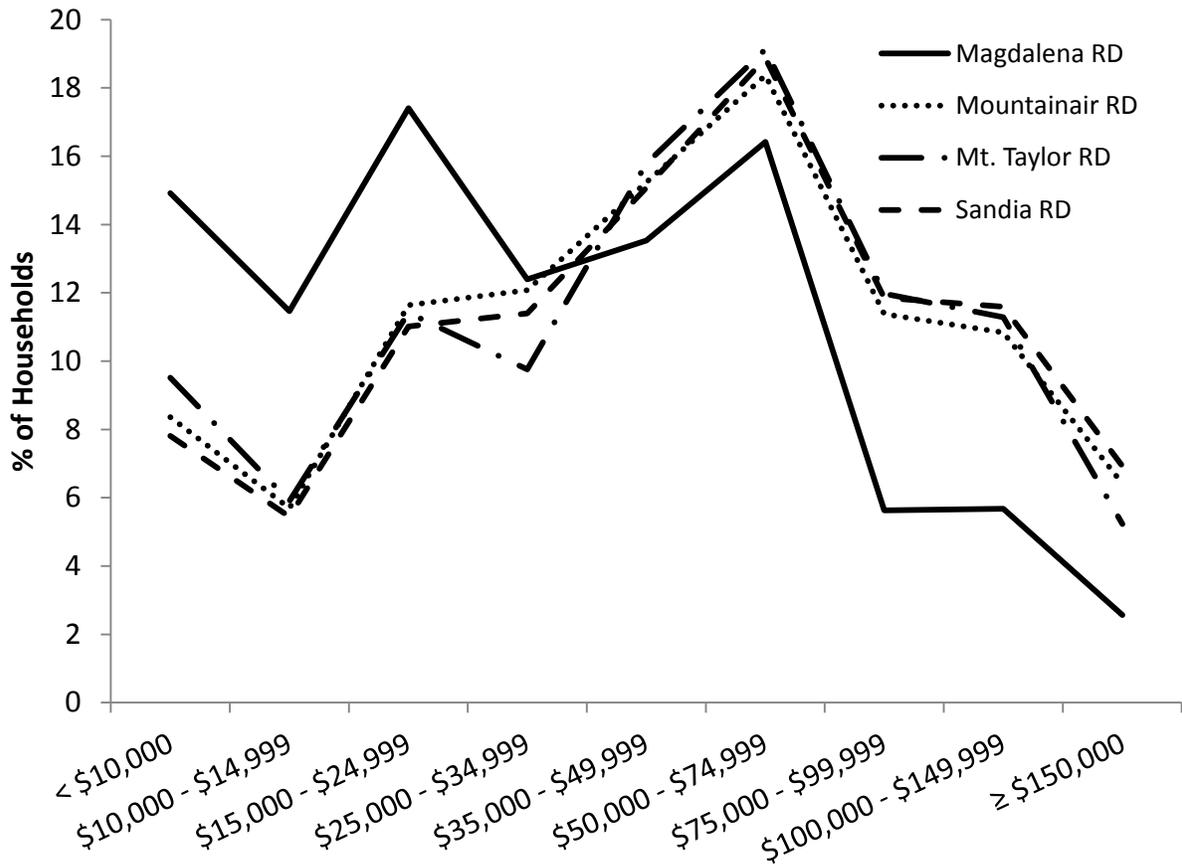
As depicted in Figure 24, over time the area's household income distribution has improved – in general the portion of households with incomes of \$50,000 or more has increased while the portion of households with incomes of less than \$50,000 has decreased. Despite these improvements, in 2010 the portion of Magdalena RD households in low (high) income brackets remained higher (lower) than that of other Cibola NF ranger districts (see Figure 25). A comparison of per capita incomes across Cibola NF ranger districts is provided in Figure 26, which shows that the more rural Magdalena and Mt. Taylor Ranger Districts have lower per capita incomes than the more urban ranger districts. Thus it is not surprising that the Magdalena RD has a lower per capita than NM – in 2006-2010 the per capita income of Magdalena RD associated counties was nearly 20 percent lower than that of NM. It is also not surprising to see that per capita incomes grew in all districts between 1989 and 1999, but held fairly constant between 1999 and 2006-2010. In the Magdalena RD per capita incomes grew by 17 percent between 1989 and 2006-2010 (from less than \$16,000 to nearly \$18,500).

Figure 24. Household income distribution in Magdalena RD counties



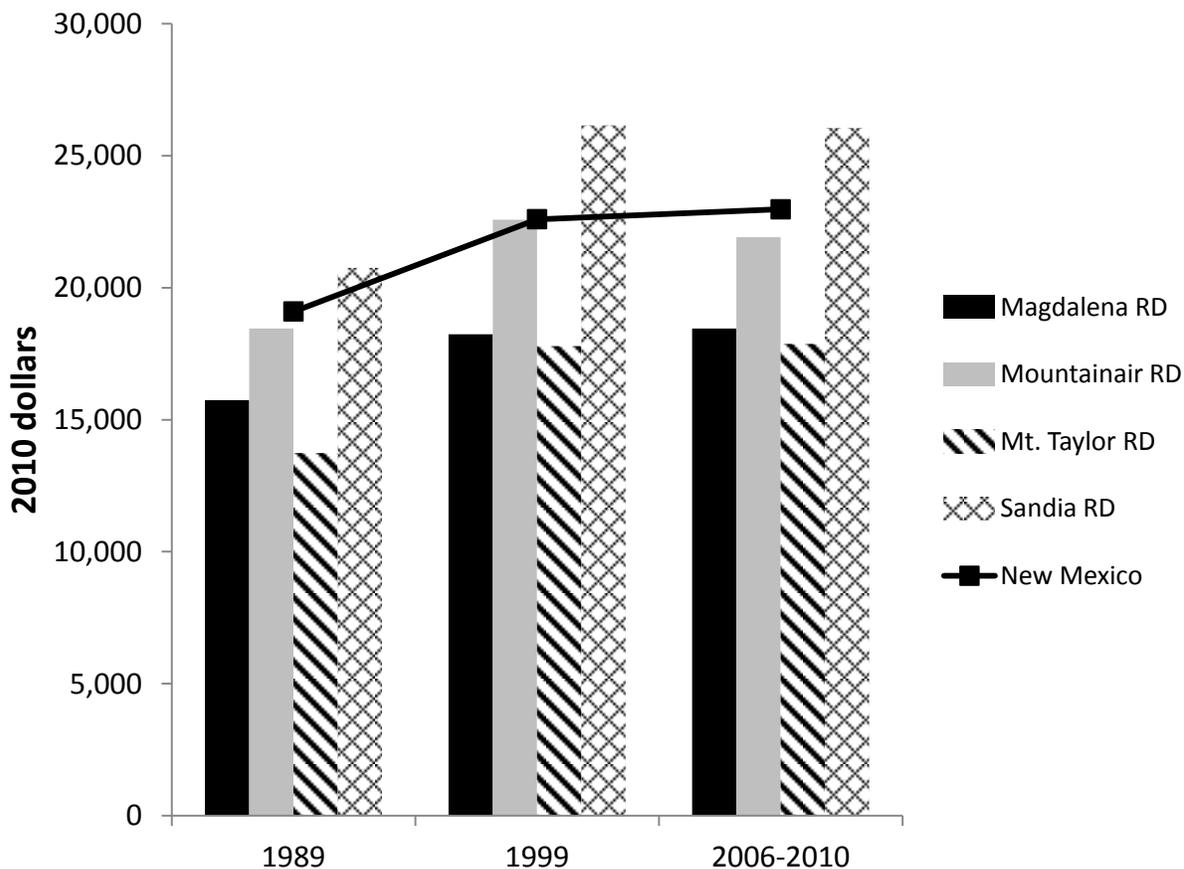
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 25. 2010 Household income distribution in Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

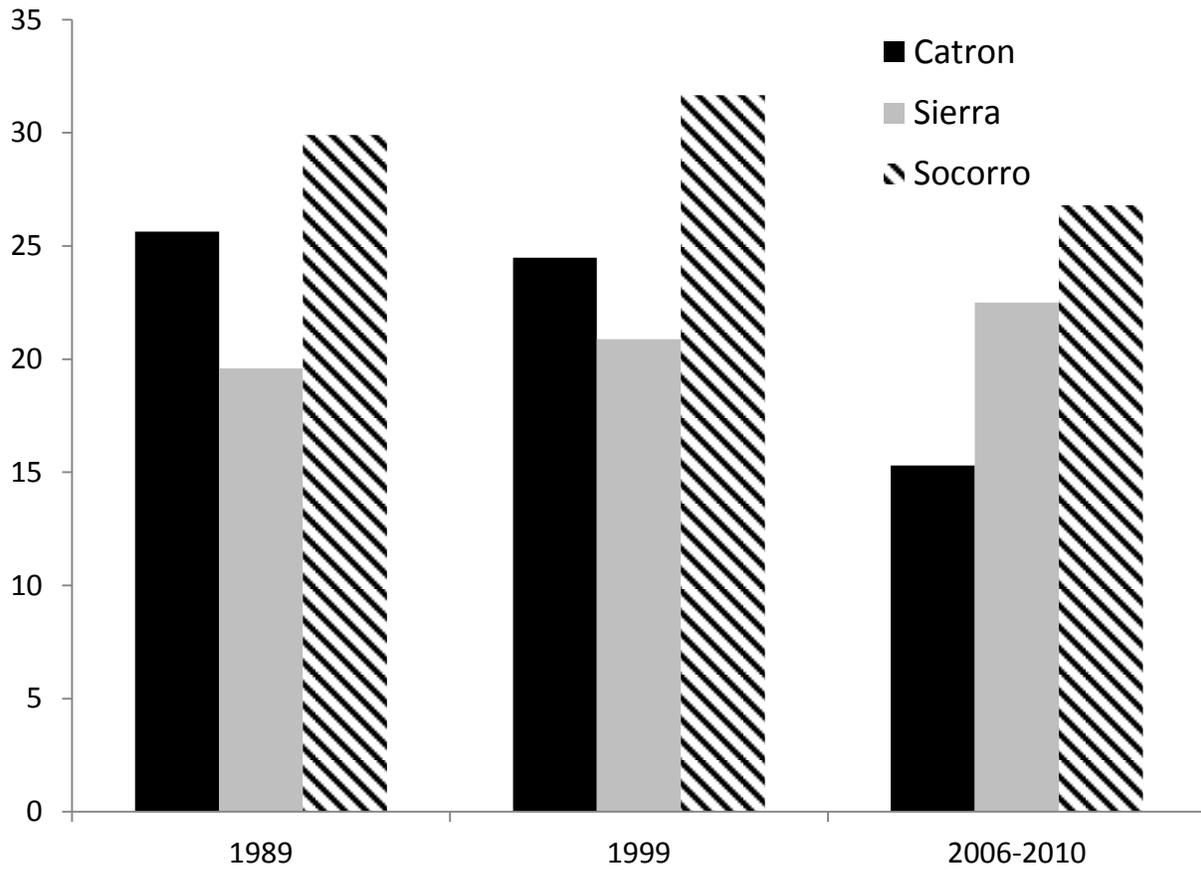
Figure 26. Per capita income in Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

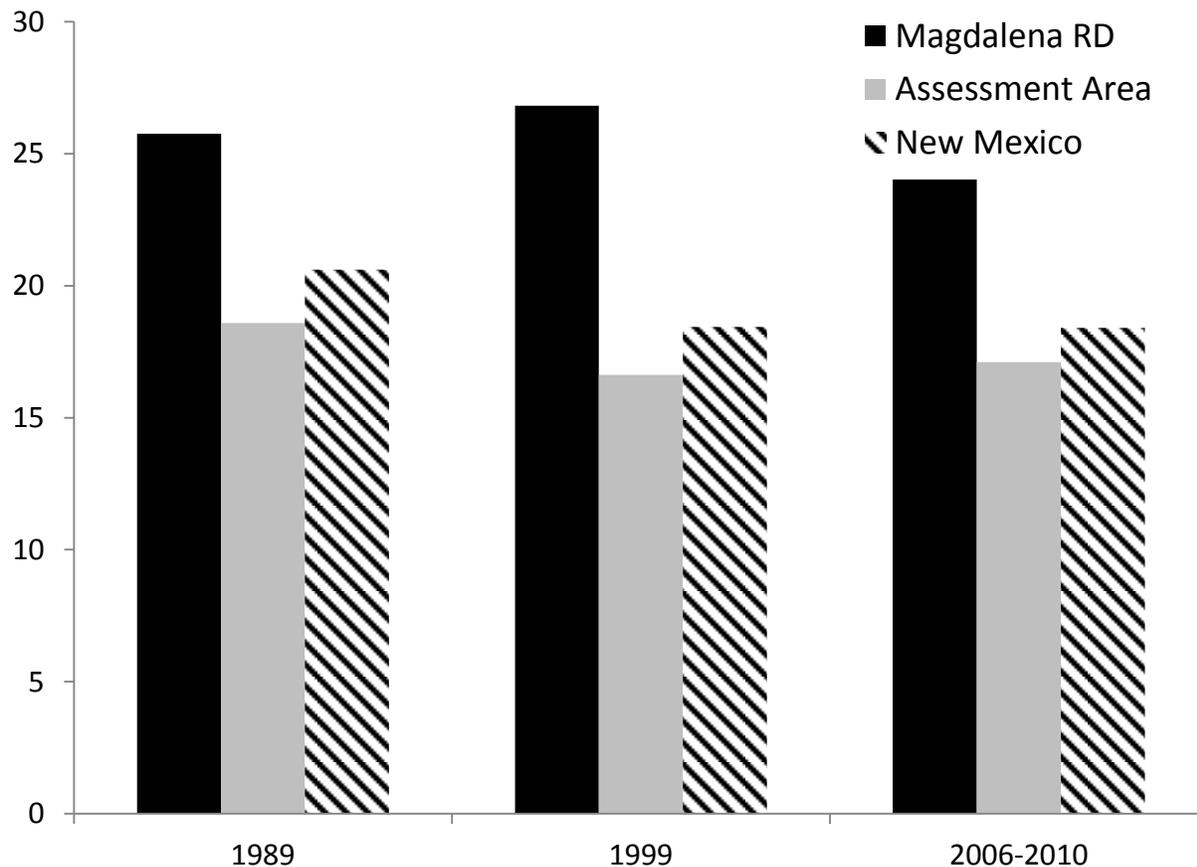
The percent of residents living in poverty has remained fairly constant (on average 26 percent since 1989). There are significant differences in poverty rates across Magdalena RD counties (Figure 27) – rates are consistently highest in Socorro County, while rates in Catron County have consistently declined such that in 2006-2010 Catron had a poverty rate that was much lower than that of other Magdalena RD counties (15 percent in Catron County, compared with 23 and 27 percent in Sierra and Socorro Counties, respectively). Magdalena RD’s poverty rates are notably higher than those of both the assessment area and New Mexico (Figure 28).

Figure 27. Poverty rate in Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 28. Poverty rate in Magdalena RD counties, assessment area, and NM



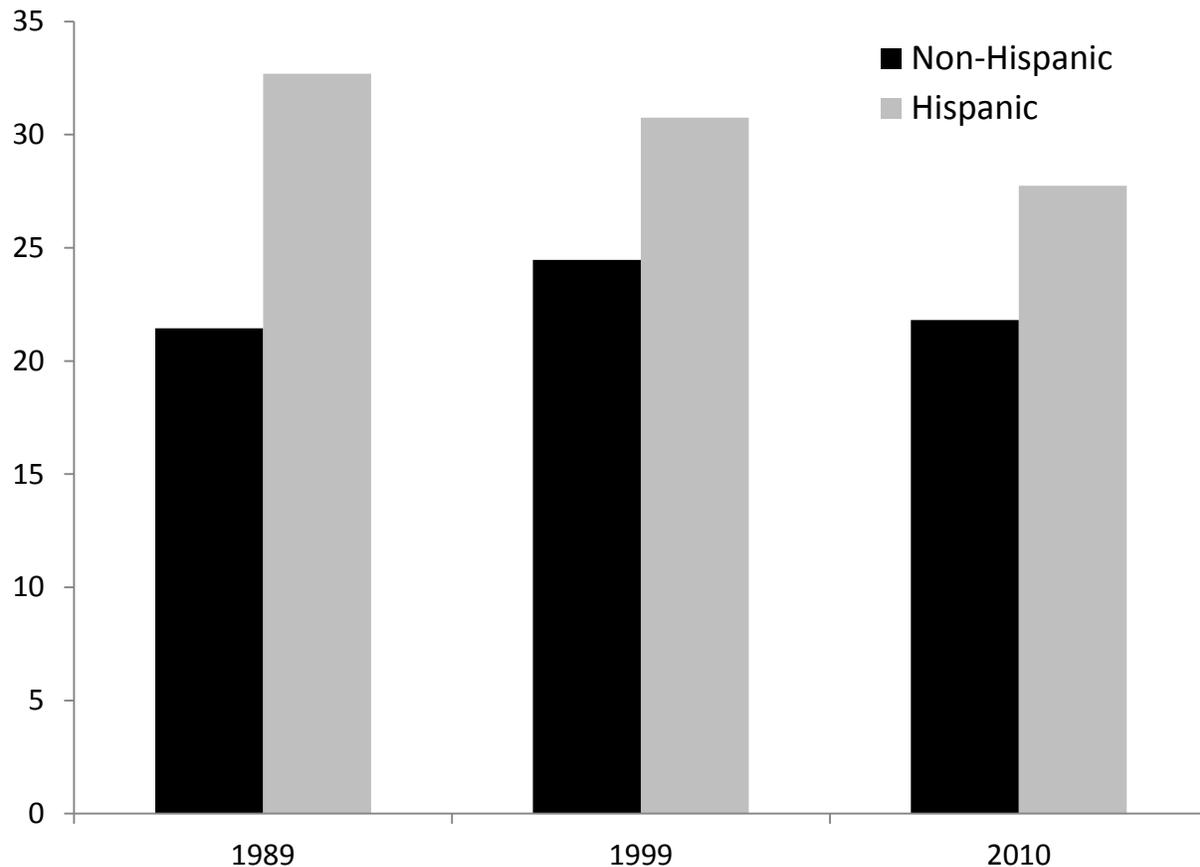
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

The ethnic and racial components of poverty have changed in recent years. While the portion of non-Hispanics living in poverty was basically the same in 2006-2010 as in 1989 (between 21 and 22 percent), the portion of Hispanics living in poverty has slowly declined from 33 percent in 1989 to 28 percent in 2006-2010. Whereas the portion of Whites living in poverty has stayed relatively constant at approximately 22 percent, other races have experienced substantial poverty rate changes in the last twenty years. The portion of American Indians, African Americans, and “Others” living in poverty increased between 1989 and 1999, but decreased between 1999 and 2006-2010. The decrease was most dramatic among African Americans, for whom the percent living in poverty decreased from over 50 percent (57 people) in 1999 to less than 10 percent (14 people) in 2006-2010. Since 1989 Asians and Pacific Islanders have also experienced a dramatic decline in poverty rates – from nearly 50 percent (95 people) to complete elimination by 2006-2010. The reductions in poverty rates that occurred between 1999 and 2006-2010 are somewhat surprising given the Great Recession, but may in part be explained by people moving out of the area. With a poverty rate still close to 50 percent, American Indians are now the only racial group for whom the poverty rate exceeds 25 percent.¹⁶ As the recovery from the

¹⁶ For comparative purposes, American Indians in NM as a whole have a poverty rate of just over 30 percent.

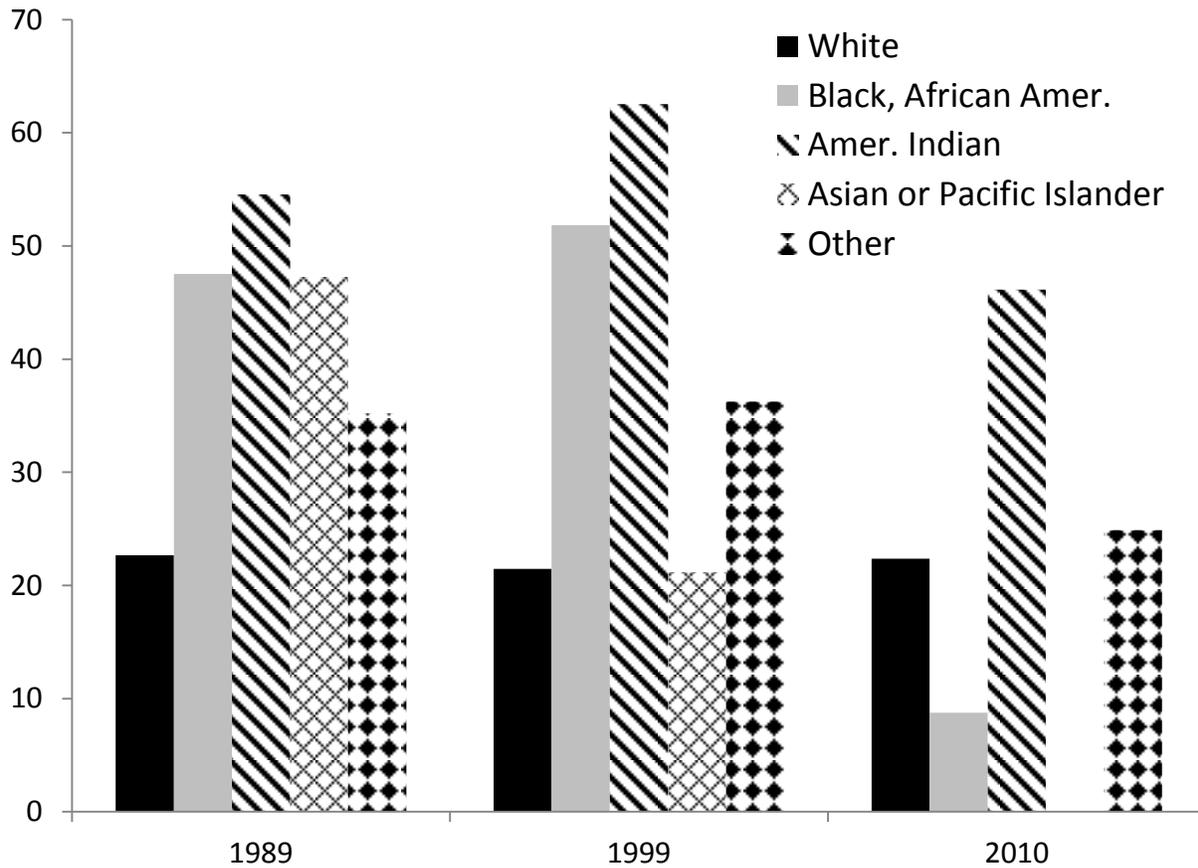
Great Recession continues, poverty rates are expected to continue to decline. However, poverty appears to be pervasive among American Indian populations living within Magdalena RD associated counties and will likely remain high for the foreseeable future.

Figure 29. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 30. Poverty rate and race in Magdalena RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

4. Mountainair Ranger District

The Mountainair RD is located in central New Mexico and is comprised of the Gallinas Mountains (located in Torrance and Lincoln Counties) and Manzano Mountains (located primarily in Torrance County). The ranger district is associated with four New Mexico counties – Valencia, Torrance, Lincoln, and Bernalillo Counties.

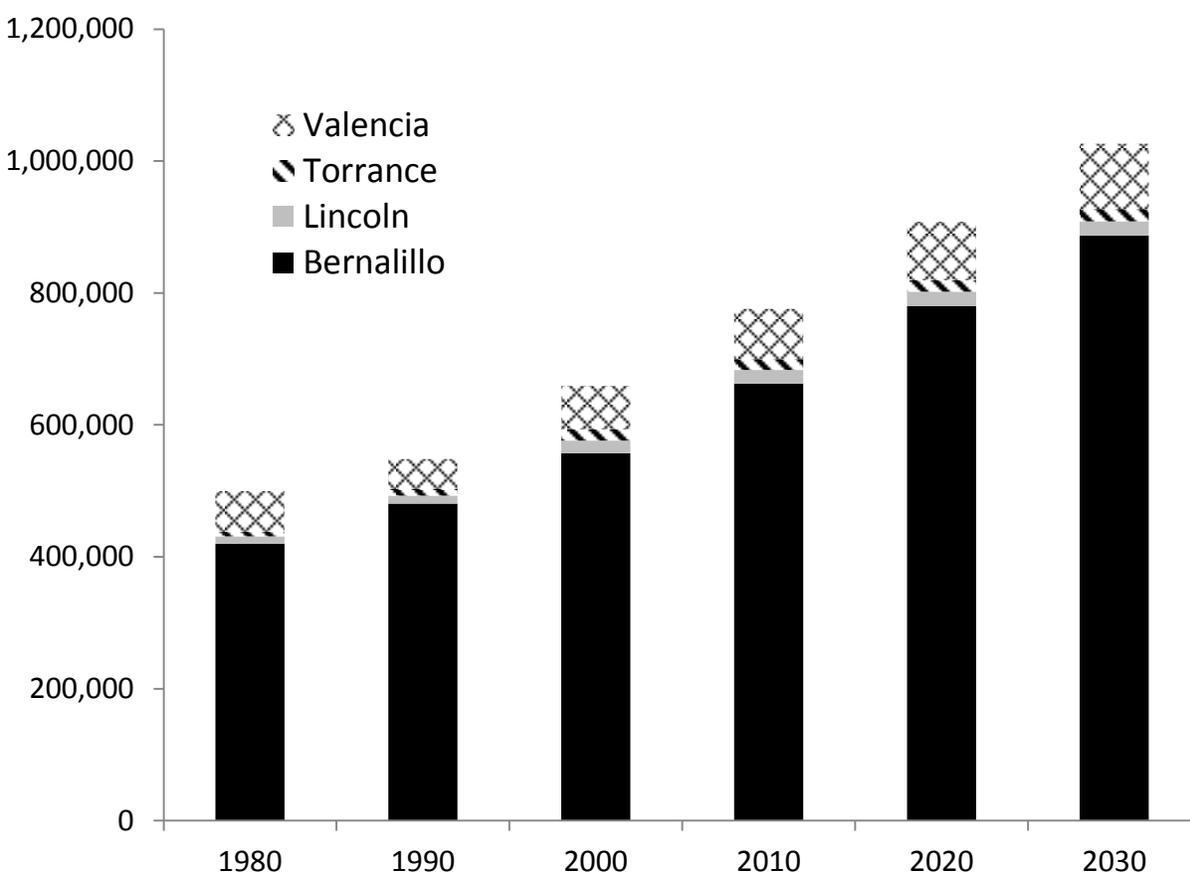
4.1. MOUNTAINAIR RANGER DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS

4.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration

In 2010 the Mountainair RD was home to 75 percent of New Mexico’s population. From 1980 through 2000 more people resided in Mountainair RD associated counties than in any other Cibola NF ranger

district area.¹⁷ However, by 2010 the Sandia RD area had become the most populous area within Cibola NF. The Sandia RD area is expected to continue to be more populous than the Mountainair RD area through at least 2030, when more than 1 million people are expected to reside in both areas. Between 1990 and 2000 the more rural Mountainair RD counties (those with smaller and lower density populations, i.e. Lincoln and Torraine Counties) experienced more rapid growth than the comparatively urban counties of Bernalillo and Valencia. However, between 2000 and 2010 the rural counties had slower population growth (and in the case of Torraine *negative* growth) than Mountainair RD's urban counties. This pattern of population growth is likely reflective of the Great Recession, which apparently caused many of those living in rural areas to relocate to urban areas offering more abundant economic opportunities. The slow economic recovery suggests that this trend may not be reversed for some time.

Figure 31. Historical and projected population of Mountainair RD counties



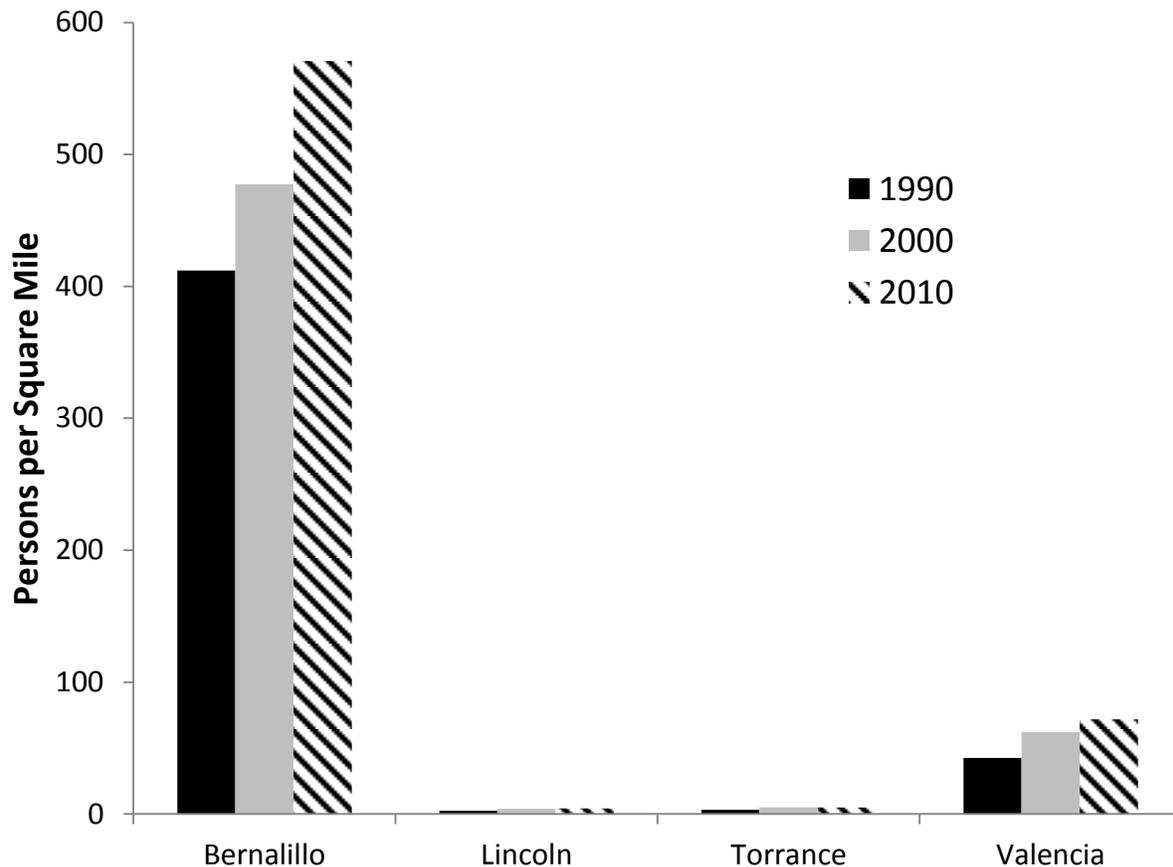
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

Population growth has caused the population density of Mountainair RD associated counties to increase by approximately 20 percent during each of the last two decades. However, there are vast differences in

¹⁷ Note there are artificial decreases in the Valencia County and Mountainair RD population numbers between 1980 and 1990. The decreases result from the 1981 formation of Cibola County from a portion of Valencia County.

population density across Mountainair RD counties. The two most extreme cases are Lincoln and Bernalillo Counties, which in 2010 had population densities of 4.2 and 570.8 people per square mile, respectively (see Figure 32). The densely populated Bernalillo County is something of an anomaly in NM, which as a whole had a population density of only 17 people per square mile in 2010.

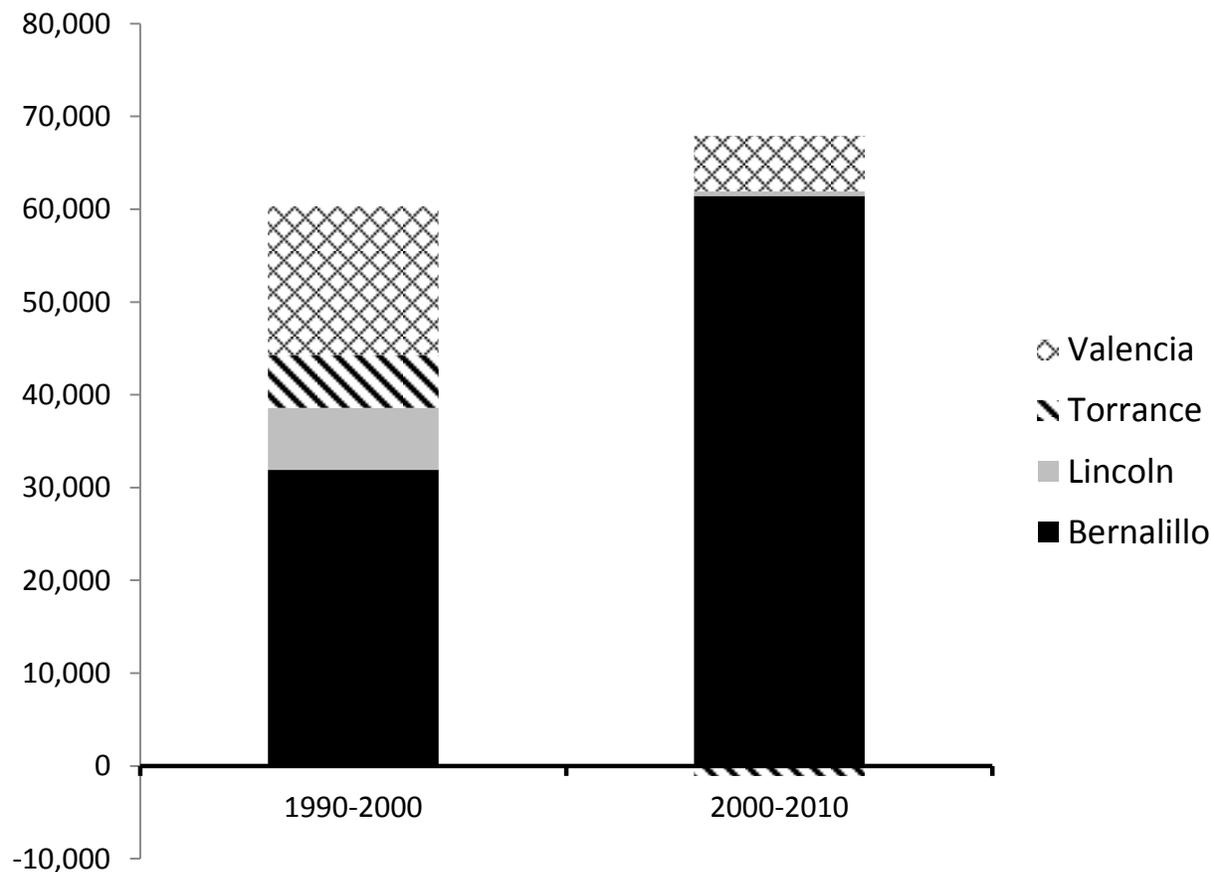
Figure 32. Population densities in Mountainair RD counties



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

Net in-migration occurred between both 1990 & 2000 and 2000 & 2010, with net in-migration of 2000-2010 (66,845) exceeding that of 1990-2000 (60,299). The increase in net in-migration results entirely from an increase in migration to Bernalillo County (from 31,903 to 61,447); between 2000 and 2010 all other Mountainair RD counties experienced either out-migration or in-migration that was significantly lower than that which occurred between 1990 and 2000. This suggests that net migration patterns were caused at least in part by the Great Recession, which created an incentive for people to move to Bernalillo County, an area of significant economic opportunity in comparison to the rest of New Mexico. For the foreseeable future net migration patterns are likely to be similar to those of 2000-2010 rather than those of 1990-2000.

Figure 33. Net migration to/from Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1; births and deaths, 2007-2010, New Mexico Dept. of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health, 1990-2006, New Mexico Dept. of Health, New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report (selected issues) and unpublished data.

4.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition

The ethnic composition of the population of Mountainair RD associated counties changed during the last two decades; whereas Hispanics constituted 38 percent of the population in 1990, by 2010 they constituted nearly 50 percent of the population. This change is primarily attributable to Bernalillo and Valencia Counties, where the prevalence of Hispanics increased from 37 to 50 percent and 50 to nearly 60 percent, respectively. The increased prevalence of Hispanics likely results from the in-migration of relatively more Hispanics and the tendency of Hispanics to have larger families.¹⁸ As these trends in migration and family size are unlikely to change in the near future, the growing importance of the Hispanic community will also likely continue. The racial composition of the area's population has been more stable than its ethnic composition. In 1990 the population was 77 percent White, and although the prevalence of Whites has declined somewhat over time, in 2010 Whites still constituted 70 percent of the population. Much of the decline resulted from a change in the 2000 Census questionnaire that allowed respondents to select more than one race. Even though the area is likely to continue to

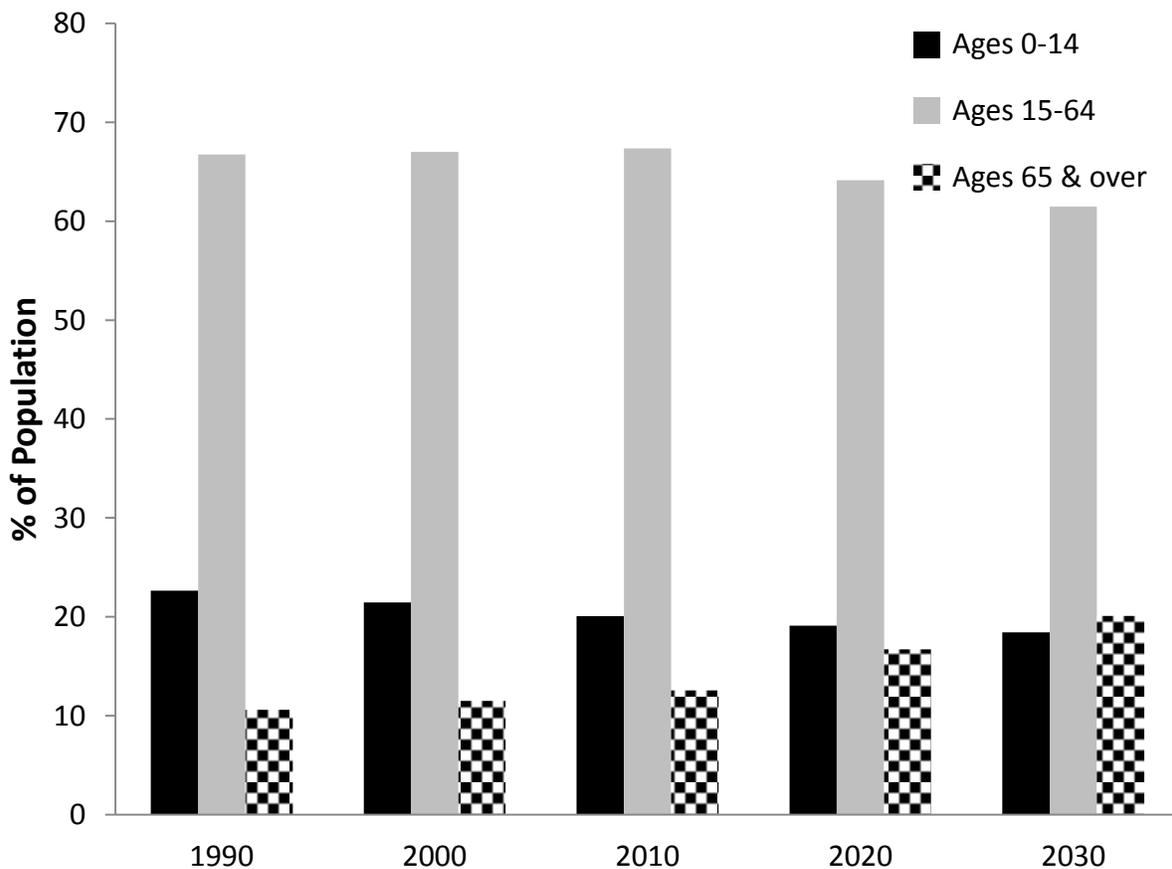
¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

experience an influx of people (either as a result of lingering effects of the Great Recession and/or due to the area’s many amenities), the influx of people that occurred between 2000 and 2010 had little effect on the area’s racial composition, and thus there is no reason to expect future migration patterns to have a notable effect. Because the RD is home to 75 percent of New Mexico’s population, the ethnic and racial composition of NM in general reflects that of the Mountainair RD. The primary exception is the American Indian population, which is larger in Nm as a whole than in the Mountainair RD.

4.1.3. Age Structure

Relatively minor changes have occurred in the age structure of the area’s population since 1990 – the portion of the population that is of working age (between ages 15 and 64) has stayed nearly constant at approximately 67 percent, while the portion of the population between ages 0 and 14 has declined from 23 to 20 percent and the portion of retirement age (ages 65 and over) has increased slightly from 11 to 13 percent. By 2030 the portion of the population that is of retirement age is expected to increase to 20 percent, the portion that is of working age is expected to decline to 62 percent, and minimal change in ages 0 to 14 is expected to occur.

Figure 34. Historical and projected age distribution in Mountainair RD counties

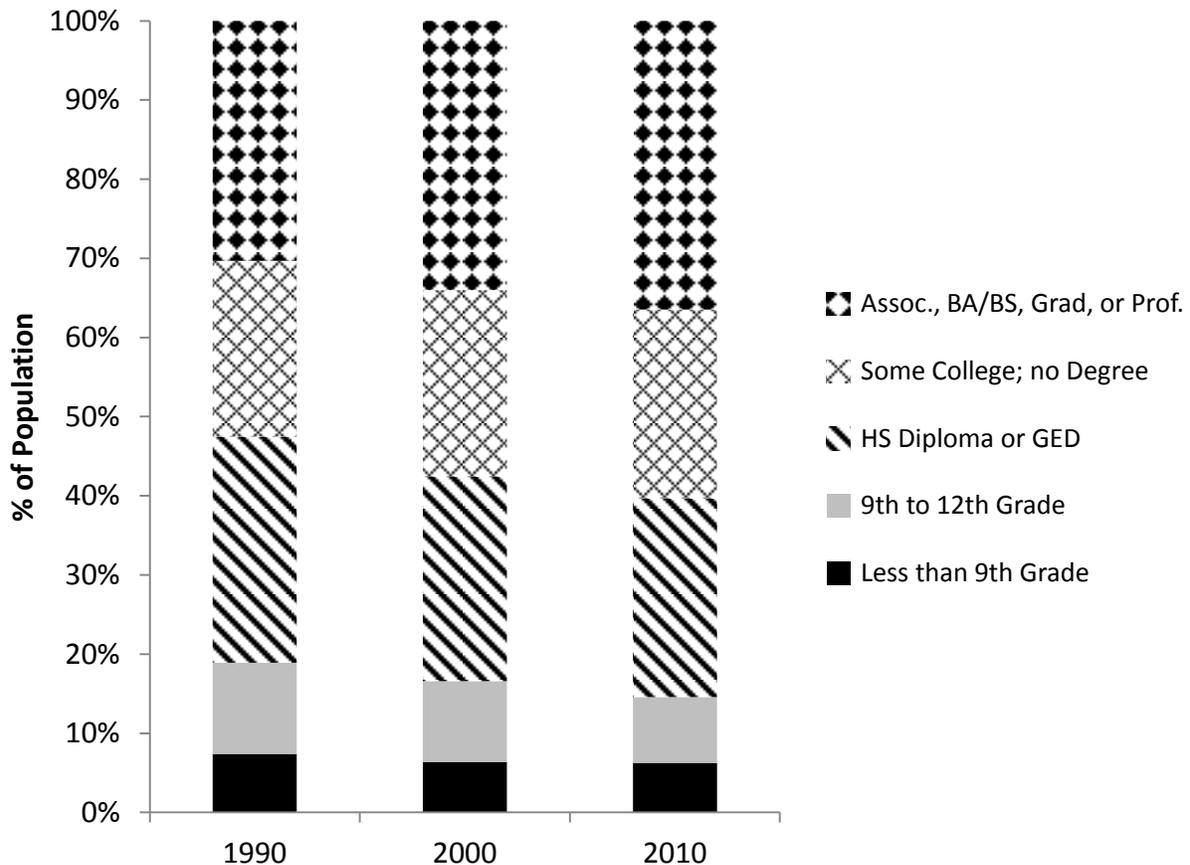


Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2040; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

4.1.4. Education Levels

Education levels have increased in all Cibola NF ranger district areas, including the counties associated with Mountainair RD. This trend is consistent with the increase in educational attainment levels that has occurred across the US since at least 1940 (Snyder, 1993). Counties associated with the Mountainair RD have consistently had relatively high education levels than both other Cibola NF ranger districts and NM; the only Cibola NF area with higher education levels is the Sandia RD area. The portion of the Mountainair RD area’s relevant population (i.e., those age 25 or older) with at most a high school degree (40 percent) is thus lower than that of all other Cibola NF areas except the Sandia RD area (in which 38 percent of the relevant population have at most a high school degree). The portion with at least some college or an advanced degree is correspondingly higher in the Mountainair and Sandia RD areas, both of which are areas that offer economic opportunities that are more likely to require higher education levels than the economic opportunities offered in more rural areas. As detailed in Carnevale, et al. (2012), lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely continue to create an incentive for individuals to obtain higher education. Thus it is expected that educational improvements will continue in Mountainair RD associated counties and elsewhere.

Figure 35. Educational attainment in Mountainair RD counties



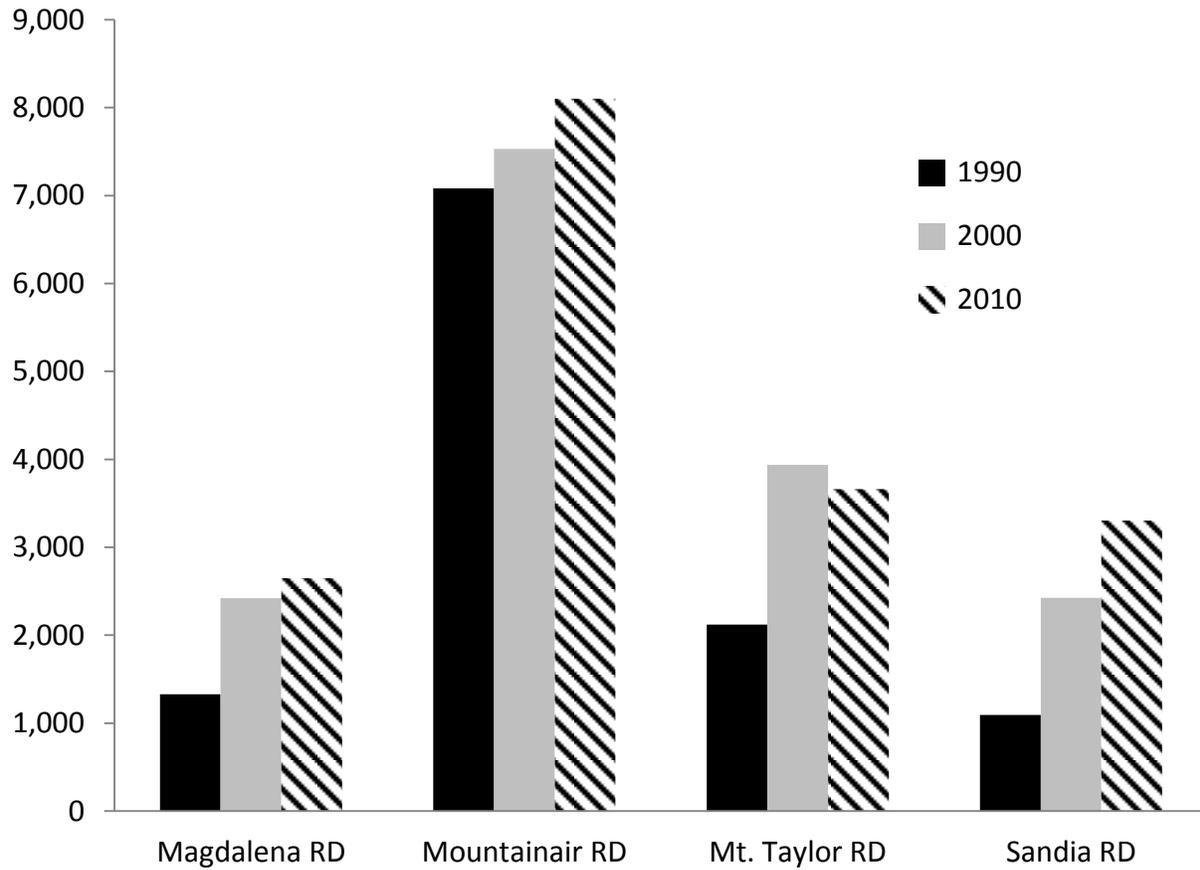
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

4.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes

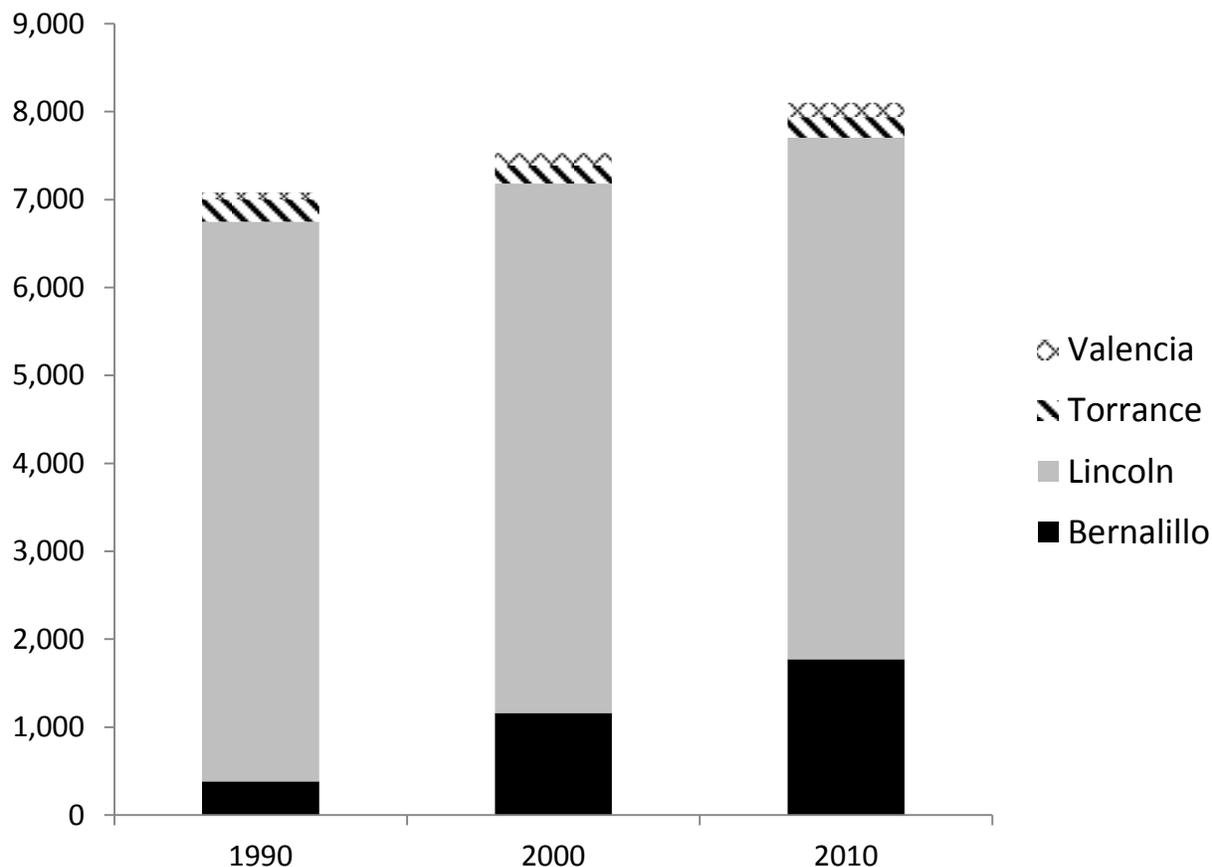
In counties associated with the Mountainair RD vacant seasonal and recreational homes constitute less than 3 percent of the total housing stock – significantly less than in the Magdalena RD (13.4 percent) and more consistent with the Cibola NF assessment area (3.7 percent) and the state as a whole (4.1 percent). The number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes grew at essentially the same slow rate (approximately 7 percent) between both 1990 & 2000 and 2000 & 2010. As depicted in Figure 36, this pattern differs from that of other Cibola NF ranger district areas in two ways. First, the rate of growth between 1990 & 2000 was much lower in the Mountainair RD than in other ranger districts; between 1990 & 2000 other Cibola NF ranger districts experienced growth rates ranging from 82 to 122 percent. The primary cause for weakness in the growth of vacant seasonal and recreational homes in the Mountainair RD is a gradual decline (of 7 percent between 1990 and 2010) in the amount of such housing in Lincoln County. The share of the Cibola NF assessment area's vacant seasonal and recreational homes located in Mountainair RD associated counties thus declined from 67 percent in 1990 to 54 percent in 2000. Second, whereas Mountainair RD growth rates were essentially the same during the two decades in question, growth rates in other Cibola NF ranger districts were notably lower between 2000 & 2010 (by a minimum of 73 percentage points).

As the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes in Lincoln County declines, the County's relative importance in this area is diminishing; in 1990 Lincoln County contained 90 percent of such homes, but by 2010 contained less than 75 percent. In contrast, Bernalillo County has experienced relatively rapid growth in this area – the quantity of such housing increased by 202 and 53 percent between 1990 & 2000 and between 2000 & 2010, respectively (Figure 37). As a result the portion of the Mountainair RD associated counties' vacant seasonal and recreational homes located within Bernalillo County increased from 5 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2010.

Figure 36. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

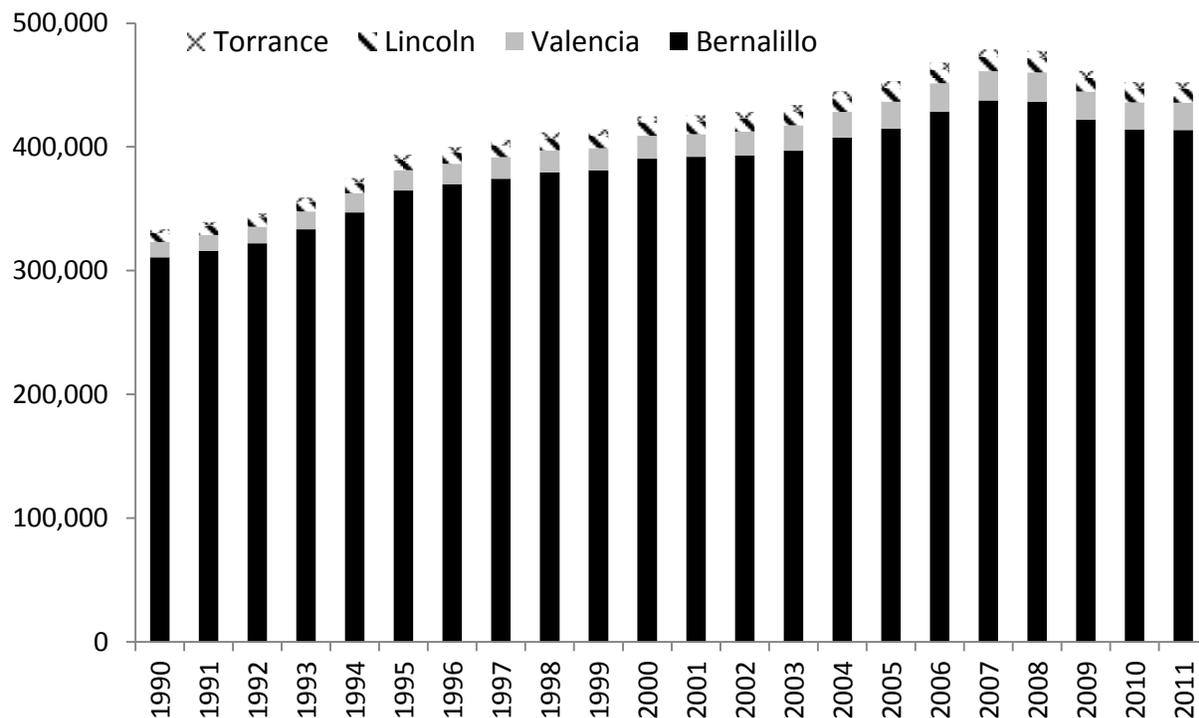
Figure 37. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Mountainair RD counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

4.2. MOUNTAINAIR RANGER DISTRICT ECONOMY

4.2.1. Employment

As depicted in Figure 38, the vast majority of the area's employment occurs within Bernalillo County – between 1990 and 2011, 92 percent of all Mountainair RD counties' jobs have been located within Bernalillo County. In fact more jobs are located within Bernalillo County than within any other NM county; during 2011 more than 400,000 jobs (34 percent of all New Mexico jobs) were located in Bernalillo County. However, employment growth between 1990 and 2011 has been slower in Bernalillo County than in other Mountainair RD counties; during this time period employment levels in Bernalillo County grew by 103,001 jobs (33 percent), while those in Lincoln, Torrance, and Valencia Counties grew by 4,089, 2,038, and 9,572 jobs (57, 63, and 77 percent), respectively. The effects of the Great Recession can be clearly seen in Figure 38 – employment levels clearly start to fall after 2008.

Figure 38. Total employment in Mountainair RD counties

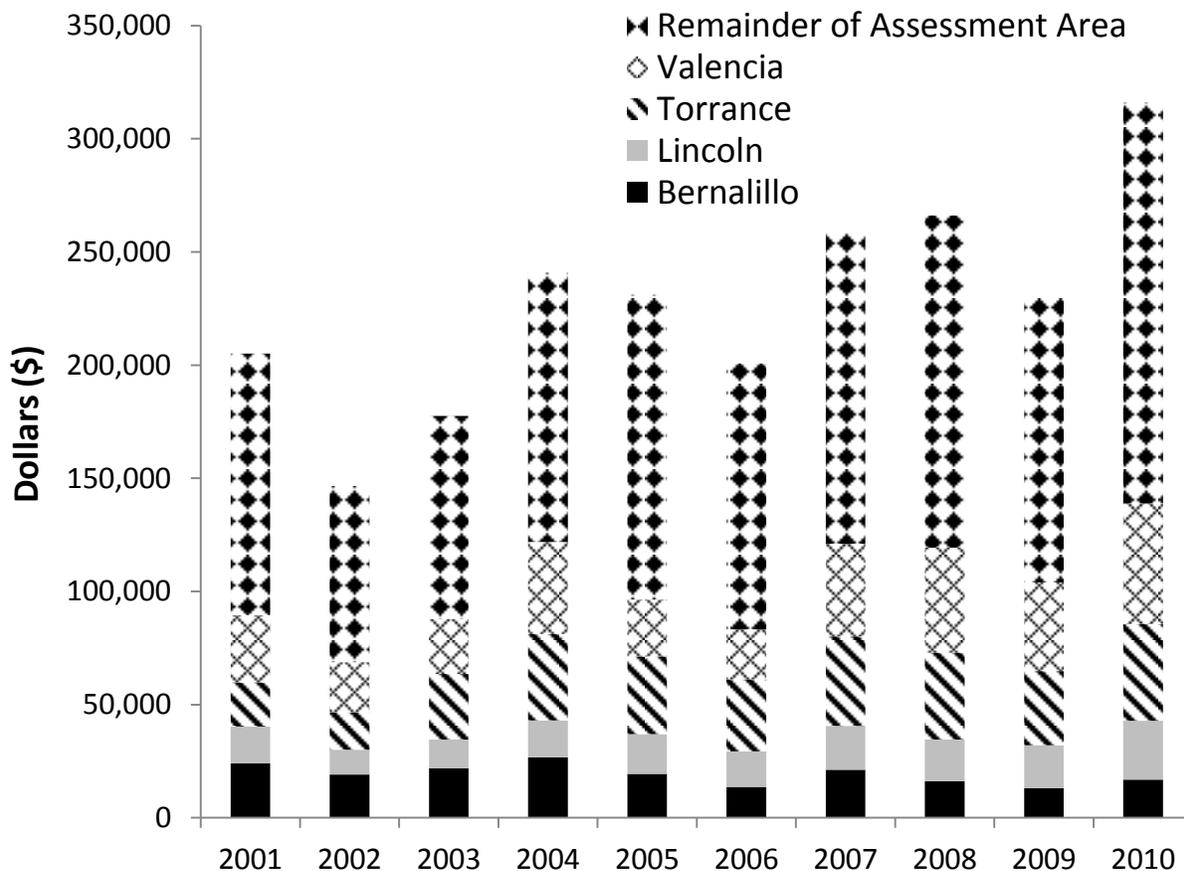
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

Not surprisingly, proprietary employment is of lesser importance in the economies of Bernalillo and Valencia Counties (representing on average 22 percent of total employment since 1990) than in the more rural economies of Lincoln and Torrance Counties, where proprietary employment (and in particular nonfarm proprietary employment) has on average accounted for 36 percent of total employment. Although proprietary employment still accounts for a relatively small portion of employment within Bernalillo County (less than 20 percent), such employment grew more rapidly between 1990 and 2010 than did total employment; whereas proprietary employment grew by more than 30 percent during each of the last two decades, total employment grew by 26 percent between 1990 and 2000, but by only 7 percent between 2000 and 2010. Because Bernalillo County dominates the economy of the Mountainair RD area, this increased the relative importance of proprietary employment within the Magdalena RD area and decreased the relative importance of wage and salary employment. This trend may continue as lingering effects of the Great Recession continue to constrain wage and salary job growth and more people opt for proprietary employment.

Although the Mountainair RD area's farming sector employs few people and accounts for a smaller percentage of employment than the farming sectors of most other Cibola NF areas and NM, the area accounts for nearly half of all Cibola NF assessment area (and 5 percent of NM) livestock and livestock products cash receipts (Figure 39). This may in part result from the fact that the Mountainair RD

associated counties contain more irrigated acres than other RD areas within the Cibola NF assessment area.¹⁹

Figure 39. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts in Mountainair RD counties



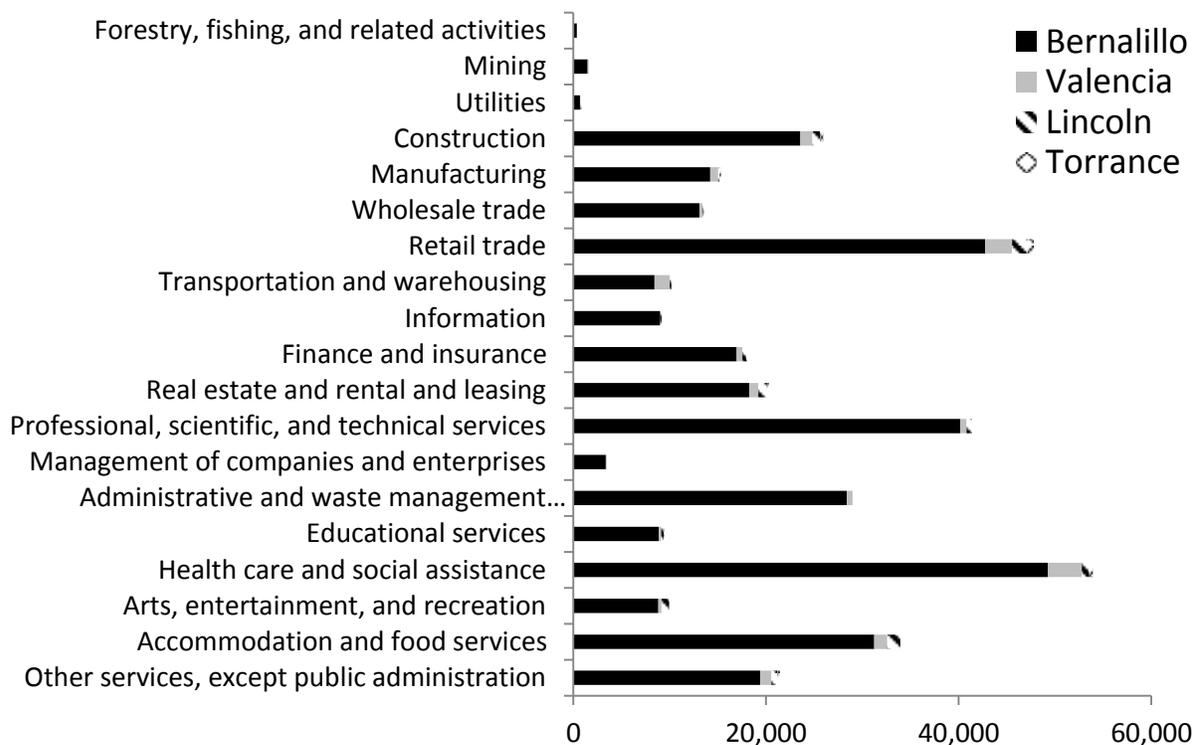
Source: New Mexico Annual Statistical bulletin, Cash Receipts All Livestock, All Crops, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Mexico/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.asp.

Not surprisingly, the government sector tends smaller in the more urban Mountainair and Sandia RDs (where government provided 18 percent of all jobs in 2010) than in the more rural Magdalena and Mt. Taylor RDs (where government provided 28 and 24 percent of all jobs in 2010). The mix of government employment also differs, with state and local governments playing a larger role in rural areas than in urban areas, and the military playing a larger role in the more urban RDs than in the rural RDs. The private sector therefore accounts for more than 80 percent of employment within Mountainair RD associated counties. The percent distribution of employment across the private and public sectors has held fairly constant since at least 1990 and will likely to continue to do so.

¹⁹ In 1999 the Mountainair RD associated counties contained 44 percent of the assessment area’s irrigated acres (Wilson, et al., 2003).

Although composition of the Mountainair RD associated counties’ private sector is easier to discern than that of more rural areas, there are still sectors with few employers for which data is therefore not available.²⁰ The sectors that were primary employers in Bernalillo County during 2011 were retail trade, health care & social assistance, and professional, scientific, & technical services – these three sectors accounted for nearly 40 percent of total Bernalillo County employment (Figure 40). Of those sectors for which 2011 employment data is disclosed, the health care and social assistance sector was the largest employer in Valencia County, while retail trade was the largest sector in both Lincoln and Torrance Counties. In general these sectors have been prominent employers in the noted counties since at least 1990, and will probably remain so. The health care & social assistance sector in particular has grown notably in Bernalillo and Valencia Counties, and will likely remain an important source of employment.

Figure 40. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

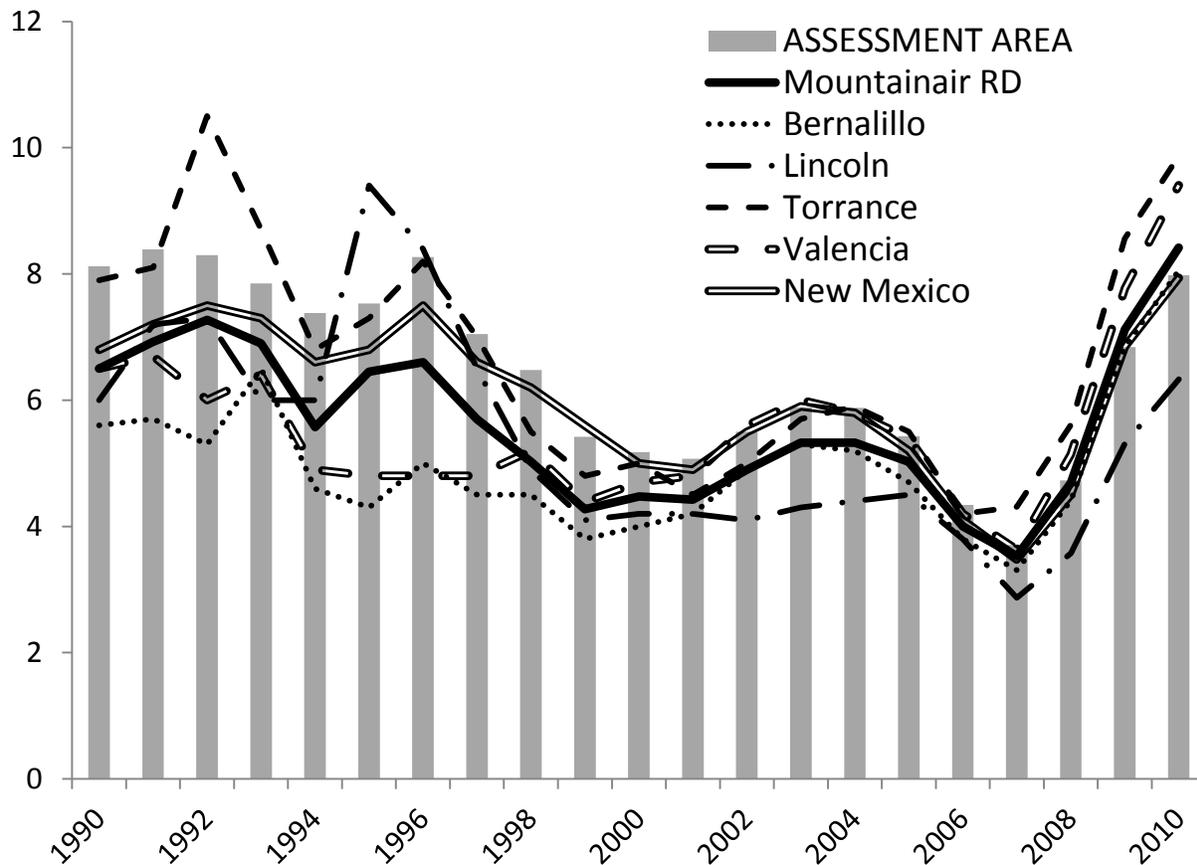
4.2.2. Unemployment

The area’s unemployment rate was equivalent to or lower than that of New Mexico from 1990 through 2007 (Figure 41). However, during the Great Recession unemployment rates rose more in urban than in rural areas (Mattingly, et al., 2011), and thus beginning in 2008 the Mountainair RD unemployment rate became higher than New Mexico’s. Since mid-2010 unemployment rates have fallen across New Mexico,

²⁰ Although the majority of data availability issues stem from Lincoln and Torrance Counties, some stem from Valencia and Bernalillo Counties.

although this has resulted more from a decrease in the size of the labor force than from job creation. For reasons discussed in the footnote on page 11, it is difficult to assess the meaning of recent changes in unemployment rates. For the foreseeable future New Mexico and the Albuquerque MSA (which includes Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance, and Sandoval Counties, and therefore has significant overlap with Mountainair RD associated counties) unemployment rates are expected to remain high (above 6 percent) but decrease somewhat as a result of gradual employment growth (Reynis, et al., 2012).

Figure 41. Unemployment rate in Mountainair RD counties



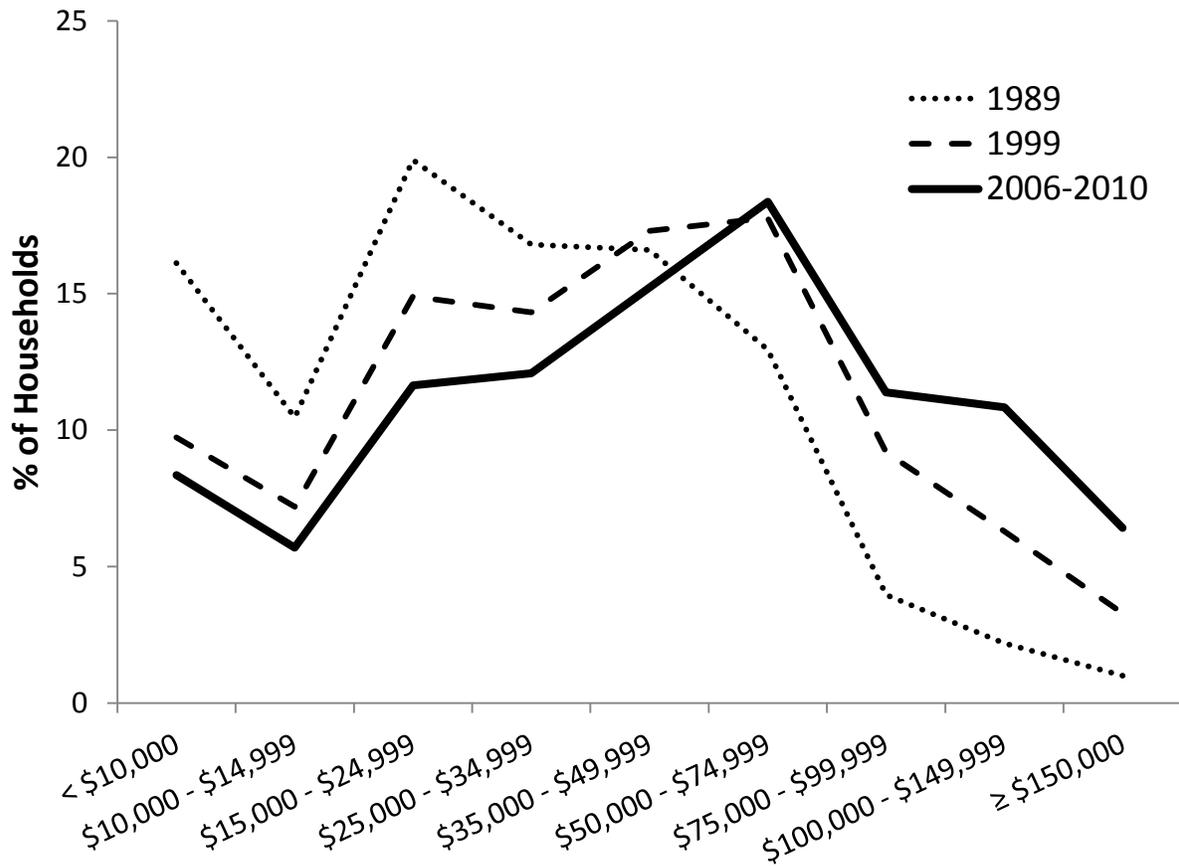
Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table A.

4.2.3. Income and Poverty

Between 1989 and 1999 aggregate household income grew in all Cibola NF ranger district areas, and continued to grow between 1999 and 2006-2010 (albeit more slowly) in all areas save the Magdalena RD area (see Figure 23 on page 28). Slower aggregate household income growth in the Mountainair RD area between 1999 and 2006-2010 is attributable to both slower population growth and to higher rates of unemployment. The area should continue to experience a rise in aggregate household income as its population grows and the economic recovery slowly continues, although a shrinking working-age population and lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely dampen growth for some time.

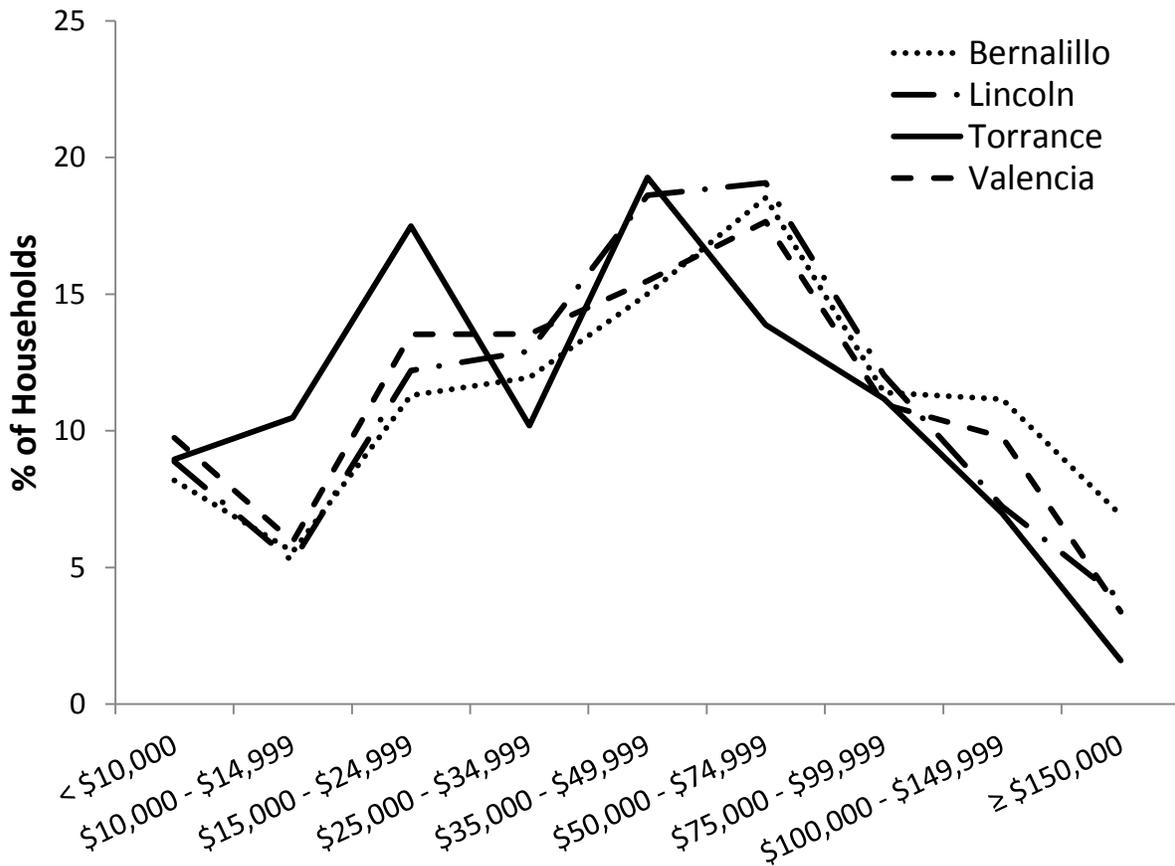
As depicted in Figure 42, household income distribution in Mountainair RD associated counties has improved over time – in general the portion of households with incomes of less than \$50,000 has decreased while the portion of households with incomes of \$50,000 or more has increased. This trend has been seen across the Cibola NF assessment area and New Mexico, and is expected to continue. Figure 43 illustrates that in 2006-2010 the distribution of households across income ranges was fairly consistent across Mountainair RD counties, although Torrance County was a bit of an anomaly with a greater portion of its population at the lower end of the income spectrum than other Mountainair RD counties. Despite the fact that a greater portion of households had higher incomes in 2006-2010 than in 1989, the number and percent of people living in poverty in the Mountainair RD area have both increased – from 81,670 people (15 percent of the population) in 1989 to 119,218 people (16 percent of the population) in 2006-2010. Despite this increase and despite a concurrent decrease in the state-wide poverty rate, the 2006-2010 Mountainair poverty rate (16 percent) remains below that of the state (18.4 percent). Poverty rates vary across Mountainair RD counties (Figure 44) – not surprisingly rates are consistently highest in Torrance County, and while in 1989 Lincoln County had the second highest rate among Mountainair RD counties (20 percent), by 2006-2010 Lincoln County had the lowest poverty rate within the RD (13 percent).

Figure 42. Household income distribution in Mountainair RD counties



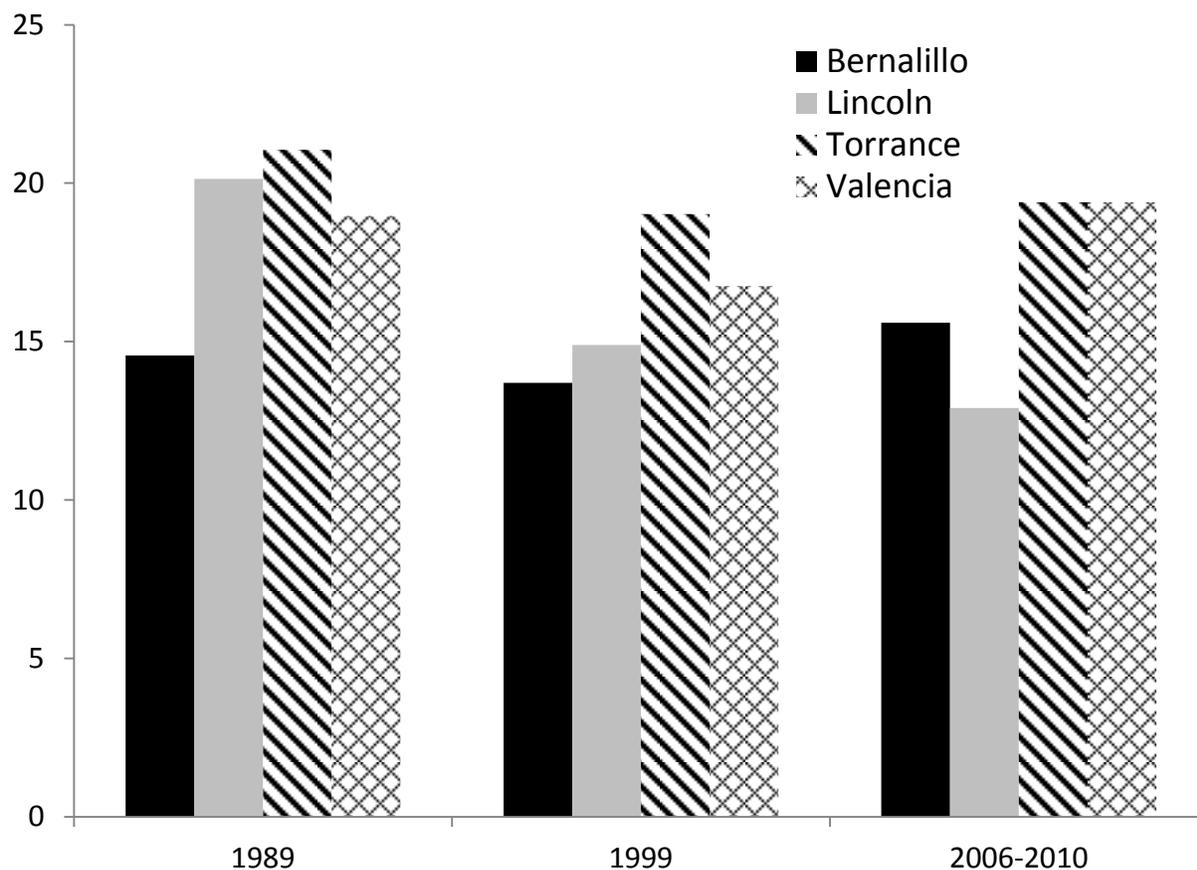
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 43. 2006-2010 household income distribution in Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

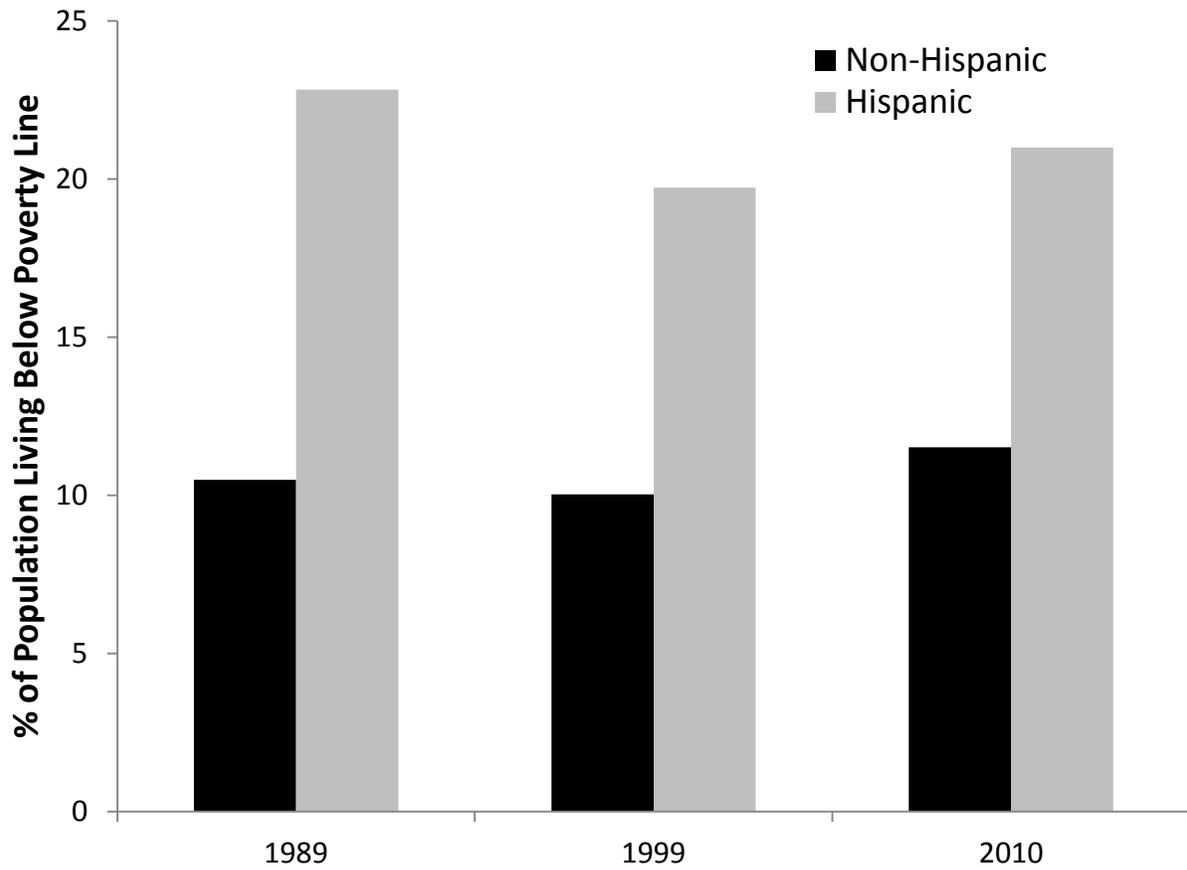
Figure 44. Poverty rate in Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

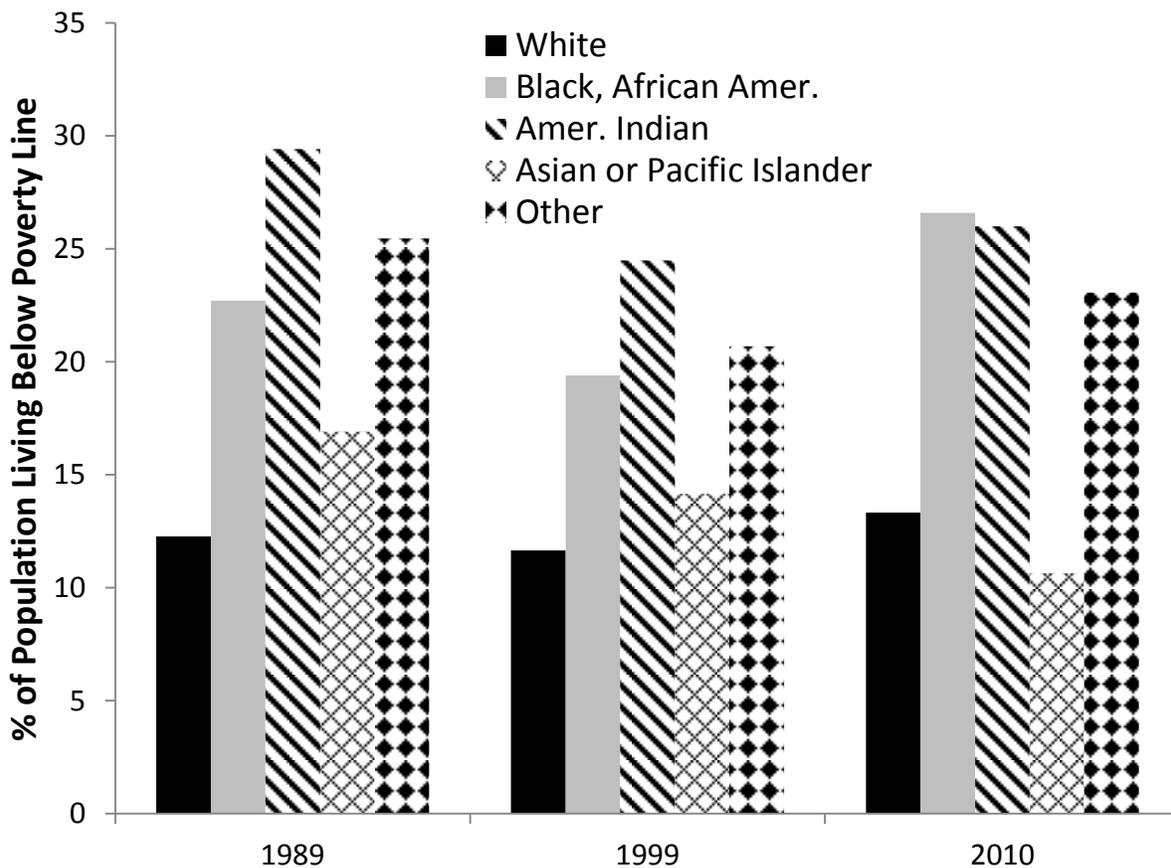
Poverty rates differ vastly for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations, although the gap between the two has narrowed from 12.3 percentage points in 1989 to 9.5 percentage points in 2006-2010 (Figure 45). Hispanic and non-Hispanic poverty rates decreased between 1989 and 1999, but subsequently increased between 1999 and 2006-2010. This same basic pattern also occurred across all racial groups except Asian and Pacific Islanders, who experienced declines in poverty rates during both decades. American Indians had the highest poverty rates in both 1989 and 1999 (29 and 25 percent, respectively). Between 1999 and 2006-2010 the rate of poverty increased more among African Americans than among any other racial group; African Americans experienced an increase in poverty of more than 7 percentage points and subsequently became the racial group with the highest poverty rate (almost 27 percent). This is a unique circumstance – in all other years and areas (RDs, Cibola NF assessment area, NM), poverty rates were consistently highest among American Indians.

Figure 45. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 46. Poverty rate and race in Mountainair RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

5. Mt. Taylor Ranger District

The Mt. Taylor Ranger District is located in the northeastern part of the state and is comprised of two mountain ranges (the San Mateo and Zuni Mountains). The RD contains nearly 520,000 acres of NF land located in three New Mexico counties – McKinley, Sandoval, and Cibola Counties.

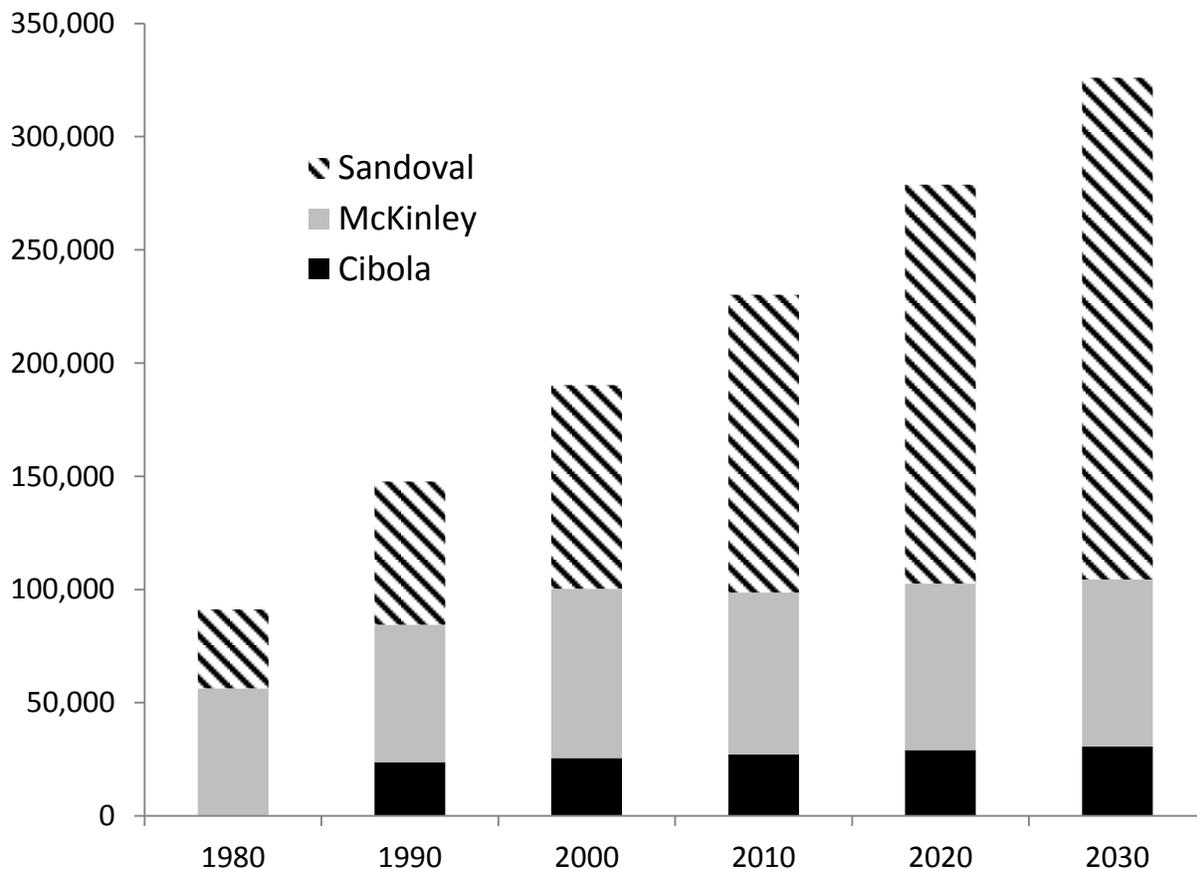
5.1. MT. TAYLOR RANGER DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration

In 1980 fifteen percent of the Cibola NF assessment area population lived in counties associated with the Mt. Taylor RD. By 2010, and largely as a result of population growth in Sandoval County, this had increased to 22 percent. As a result of the presence of Rio Rancho, Sandoval County is the fastest growing county in the State; between 1980 & 1990, 1990 & 2000, and 2000 & 2010 Sandoval County’s population growth rates were 82, 42, and 46 percent, respectively. New Mexico’s population growth

rates were much more moderate (16, 20, and 13 percent), as were those for Cibola and McKinley Counties. In fact between 2000 and 2010 Cibola County’s population grew by only 6 percent, while McKinley County’s population actually shrank (by approximately 4 percent) during this time period. These differences in population trends are consistent with those between other urban and rural counties in the state, and are indicative of the general migration pattern resulting from the Great Recession (i.e., movement from rural to urban areas).

Figure 47. Historical and projected population of Mt. Taylor RD counties



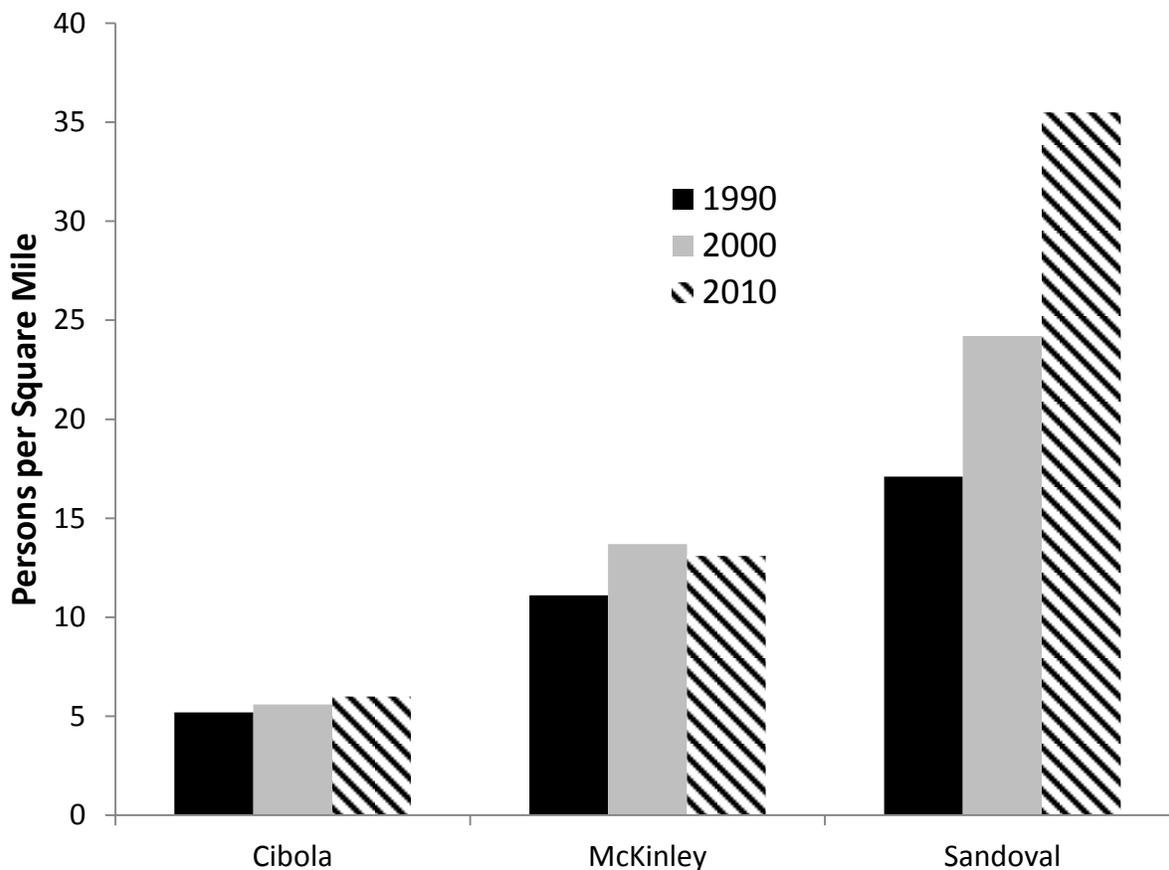
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

Sandoval County population growth is expected to slow through 2030; forecasted growth rates for the next two decades are 34 and 26 percent, respectively. As a result, the RD area’s population growth rate is also expected to continue to slow; whereas during the last three decades the area experienced has growth rates ranging from 21 to 62 percent per decade, by 2030 the area’s population growth rate is expected to be less than approximately 17 percent.

The area’s population density increased between 20 and 30 percent during each of the last two decades, but at 17 people per square mile in 2010 was still relatively low. The RD area’s population density is

similar to that of New Mexico as a whole, significantly lower than that of the Mountainair or Sandia RD areas (which have population densities of 75 and 163 people per square mile, respectively), but higher than that of the Magdalena RD area (which has a population density of 2 people per square mile). Densities differ widely across counties (Figure 48) – Cibola has a density of approximately 5 people per square mile, while the more urban Sandoval County has a population density of 35 people per square mile.

Figure 48. Population densities in Mt. Taylor RD counties

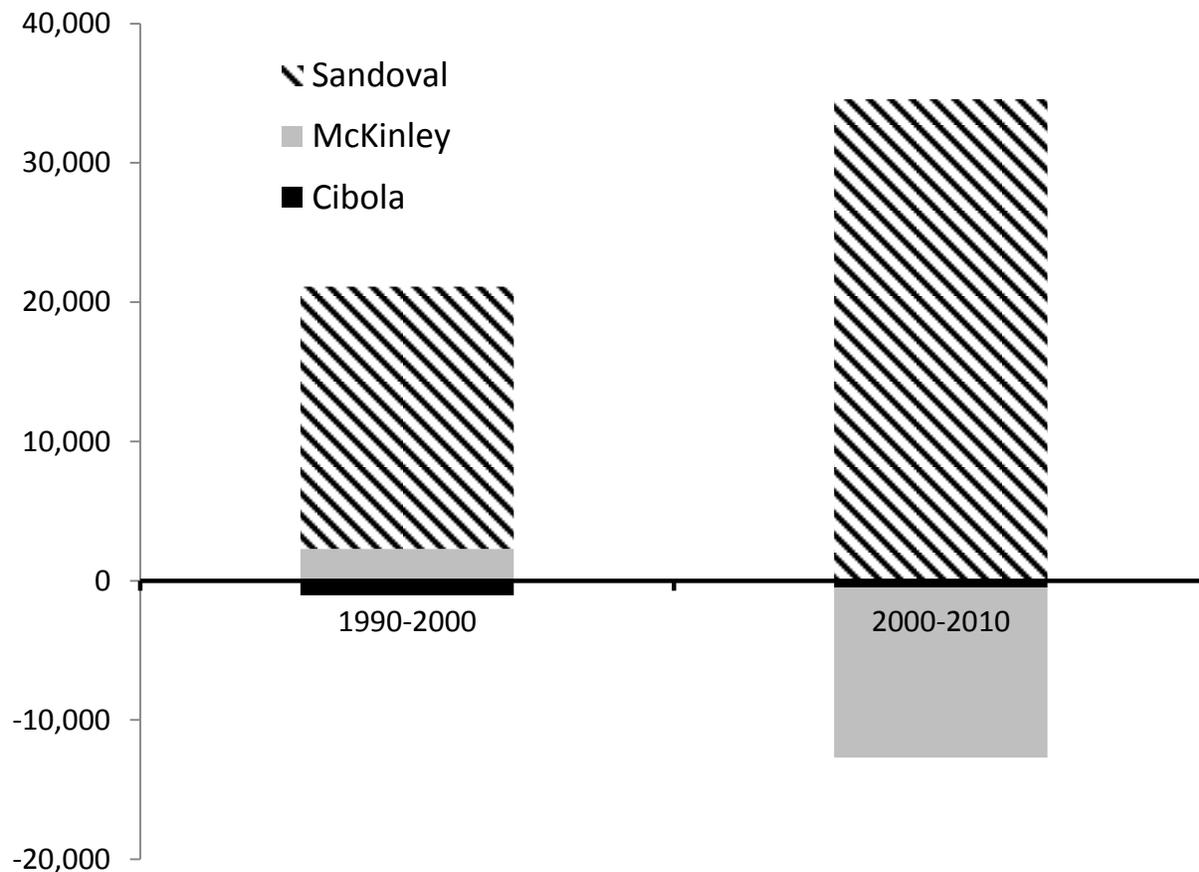


Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

Figure 49 depicts net migration patterns for each of the three counties associated with the Mt. Taylor RD. The area has consistently experienced net in-migration of approximately 20,000 persons during the last two decades. Net in-migration to Sandoval County was 84 percent higher between 2000 and 2010 (34,588 people) than between 1990 and 2000 (18,832 people), but the increase was largely offset by net out-migration of 12,214 people from McKinley County. Movement out of McKinley and Cibola Counties was likely at least in part driven by the Great Recession – individuals likely moved to seek greater economic opportunities in more urban areas. The slow economic recovery suggests the incentive to move to urban areas may continue for some time, as may a disincentive for moving to rural areas. Thus

net migration patterns are likely to continue to look more like those that occurred between 2000 and 2010 than between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 49. Net migration to/from Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1; births and deaths, 2007-2010, New Mexico Dept. of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health, 1990-2006, New Mexico Dept. of Health, New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report (selected issues) and unpublished data.

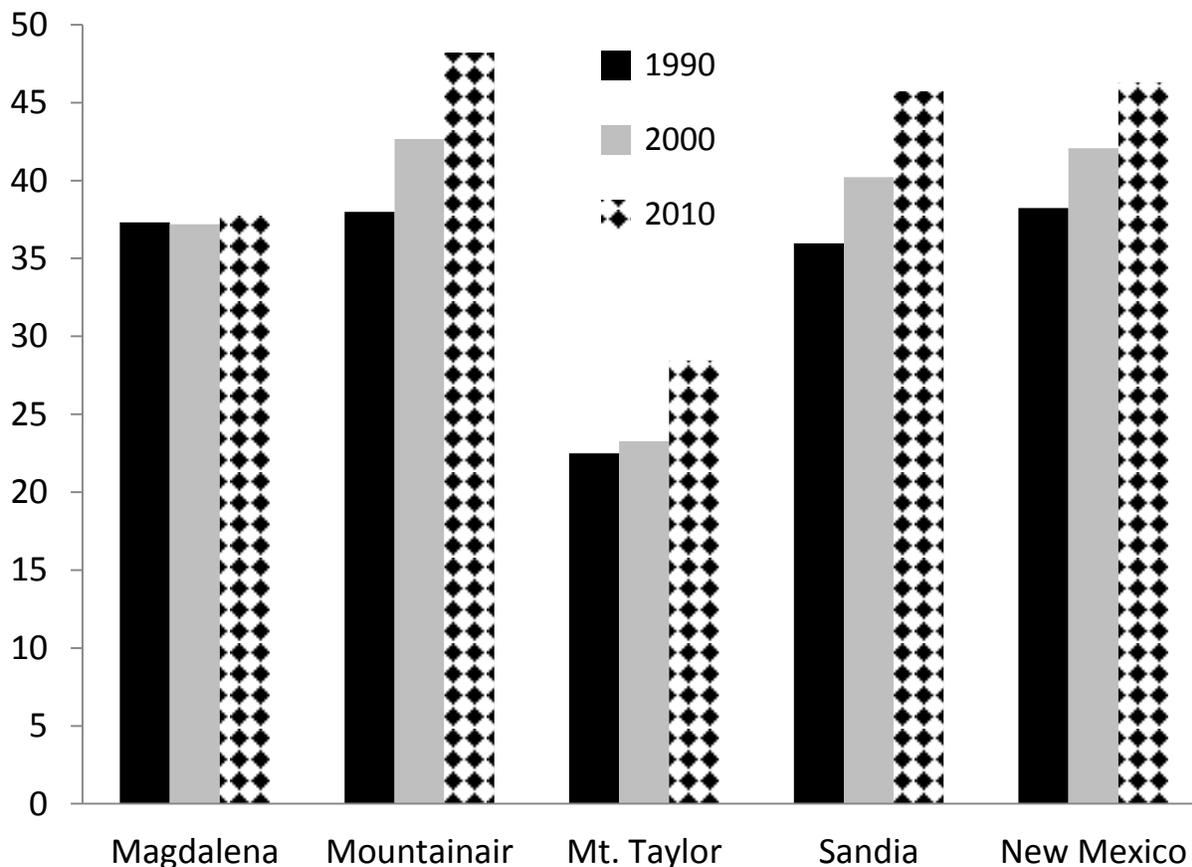
5.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition

The ethnic makeup of the Mt. Taylor RD area differs from that of other Cibola NF ranger districts (Figure 50) – the portion of its population that is Hispanic (29 percent in 2010) is notably lower than that of other Cibola NF ranger districts. Between 1990 and 2000 the portion of the area’s population that was Hispanic held fairly constant, but subsequently increased from 23 to 29 percent between 2000 and 2010. Much of the increase occurred in Sandoval County, and results from the in-migration of relatively more Hispanics and/or from the fact that Hispanics tend to have larger families than non-Hispanics.²¹ Since 1990 the portion of the area’s population that is American Indian has steadily declined from 44 to 36 percent. Despite this decrease, American Indians represent a greater portion of the area’s population than that of other Cibola NF ranger district areas (see Figure 15 on page 18). The decrease has been

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

driven by changes in the racial structure of Sandoval County, where American Indians comprised 20 percent of the 1990 population but by 2010 comprised only 13 percent. In contrast, during 2010 American Indians comprised a larger portion of the Cibola and McKinley County populations than they did in 1990. As Sandoval County continues to grow and dominate the Mt. Taylor RD area, the relative prevalence of Hispanics will likely continue to increase, while that of American Indians will likely continue to decline.

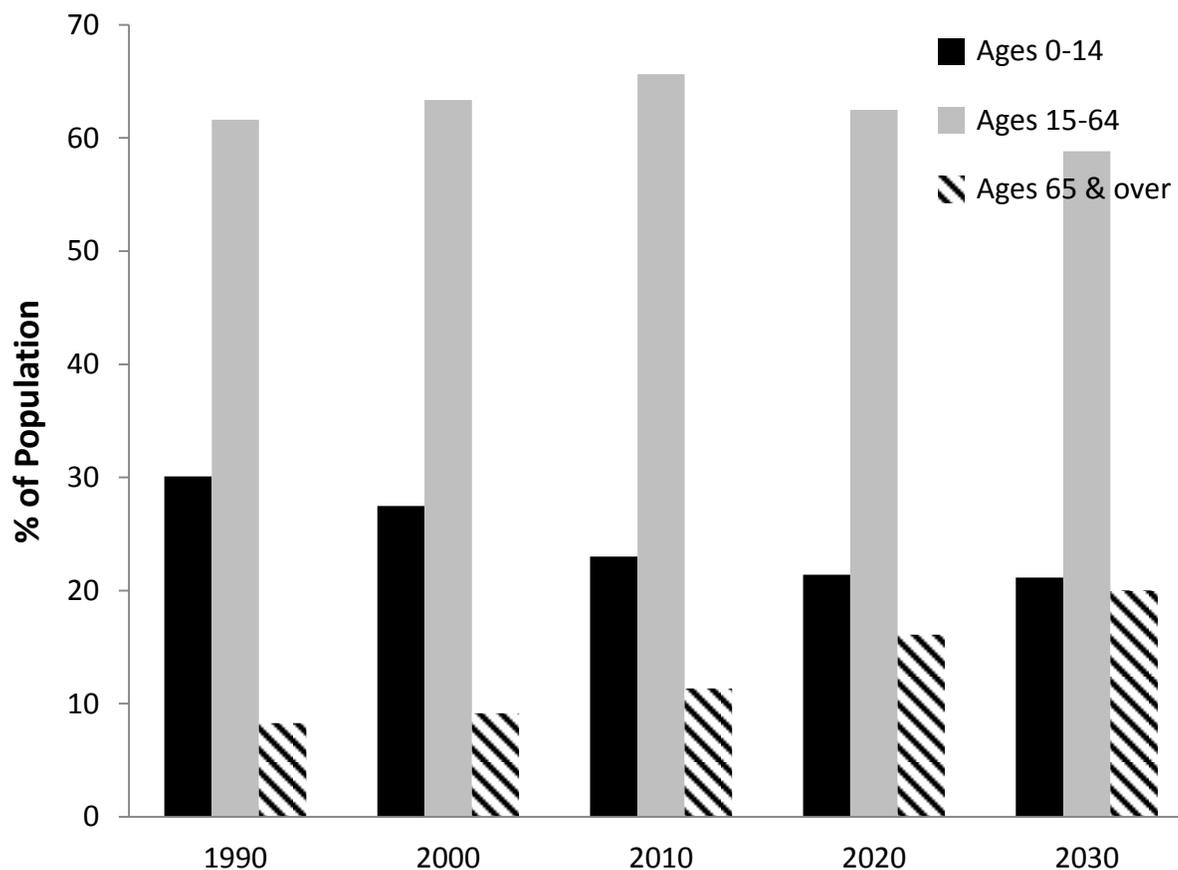
Figure 50. Hispanic population of Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1.

5.1.3. Age Structure

In 1990 there was a sizeable difference in the portion of the population that was between the ages of 0 and 14 (30 percent) and that which was age 65 or over (10 percent). The gap narrowed by 2010, when 23 percent were between the ages of 0 and 14 and 11 percent were age 65 or over. This trend is expected to continue such that by 2030 the two age cohorts will be of approximately the same size, and each will represent roughly 20 percent of the population. The working age population (ages 15 through 64) has slowly increased in relative size (from 62 percent in 1990 to 66 percent in 2010), but is expected to decline to 59 percent by 2030.

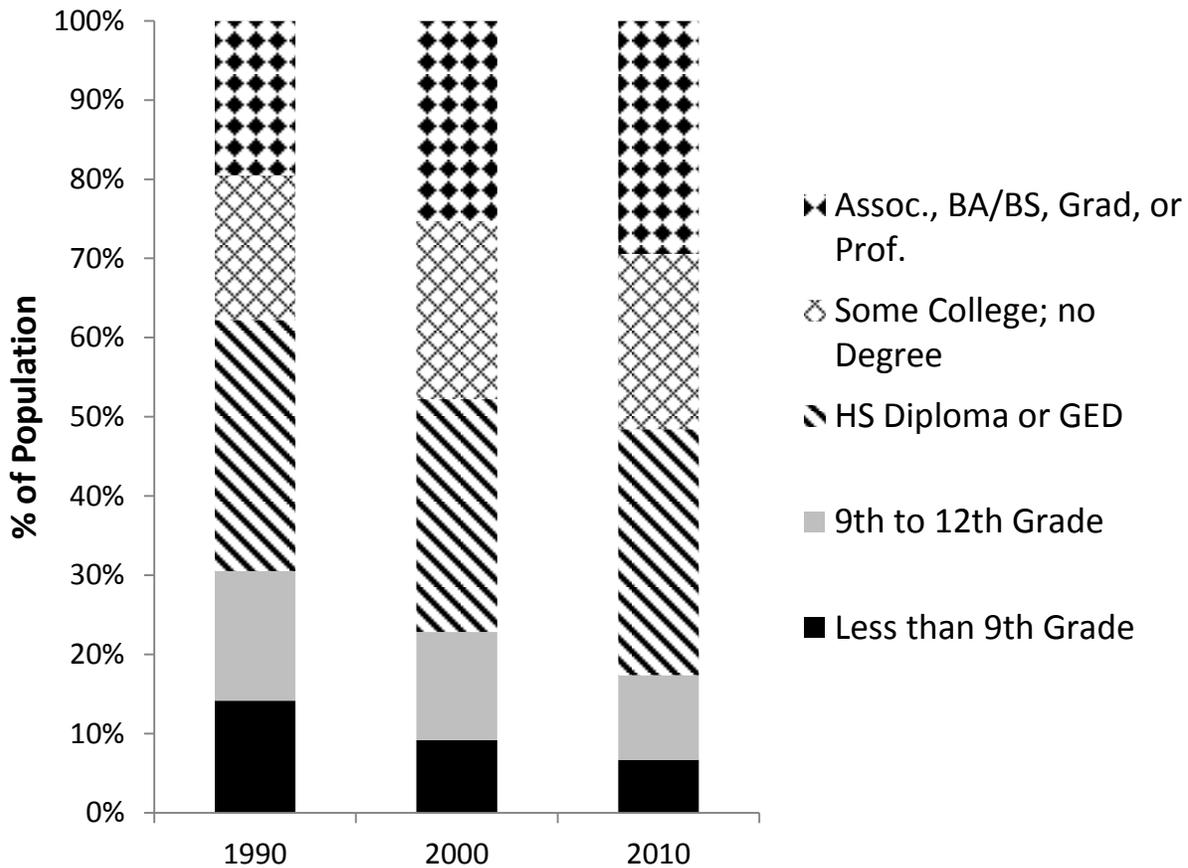
Figure 51. Historical and projected age distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties

Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2040; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

5.1.4. Education Levels

Individuals residing within counties associated with the Mt. Taylor RD have consistently been more poorly educated than the population of the Cibola NF assessment area and that of NM. The area's education characterization is more similar to that of the Magdalena RD area than that of either the Mountainair or Sandia RD area. However, education levels have increased in all Cibola NF ranger districts, including Mt. Taylor RD – a trend that is consistent with the increase in educational attainment levels that has occurred across the US since at least 1940 (Snyder, 1993). Decreases in the portion of the population with less than a high school diploma occurred between 1990 & 2000 and again between 2000 & 2010. As a result, in 2010 seventeen percent of the population had less than a high school diploma, down from 31 percent in 1990. Similarly, increases in the portion of the population with an advanced degree have consistently occurred during each of the last two decades such that 30 percent of the area's population now has an advanced degree, compared to 20 percent in 1990. As detailed in Carnevale et al. (2012), lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely continue to create an incentive for individuals to obtain additional education. It is therefore expected that educational improvements will continue in the Mt. Taylor RD area and elsewhere.

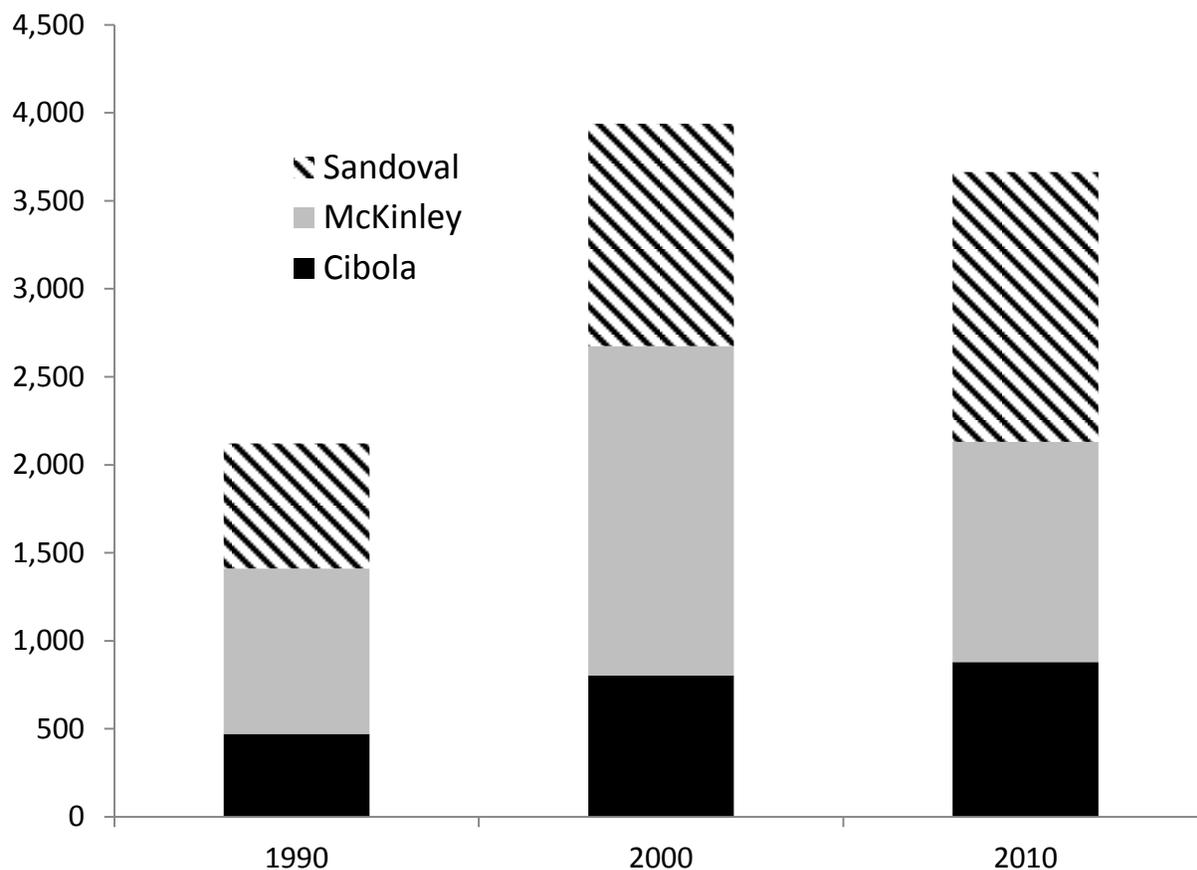
Figure 52. Educational attainment in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

5.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes

As in the Cibola NF assessment area and NM as a whole, vacant seasonal and recreational homes comprise approximately 4 percent of the Mt. Taylor housing stock. In contrast to other Cibola NF ranger districts where the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes grew during each of the last two decades, in the Mt. Taylor RD area the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes grew substantially between 1990 and 2000 (by 1,817 homes, or 86 percent) but fell by 275 homes (7 percent) between 2000 and 2010 (see Figure 36 on page 42). The decline in housing occurred entirely within McKinley County, which experienced a 33 percent decrease; in contrast, Cibola and Sandoval Counties respectively experienced 9 and 12 percent growth rates (Figure 53). As the economy recovers from the Great Recession the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes within the Mt. Taylor RD area will likely again begin to increase.

Figure 53. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Mt. Taylor RD counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

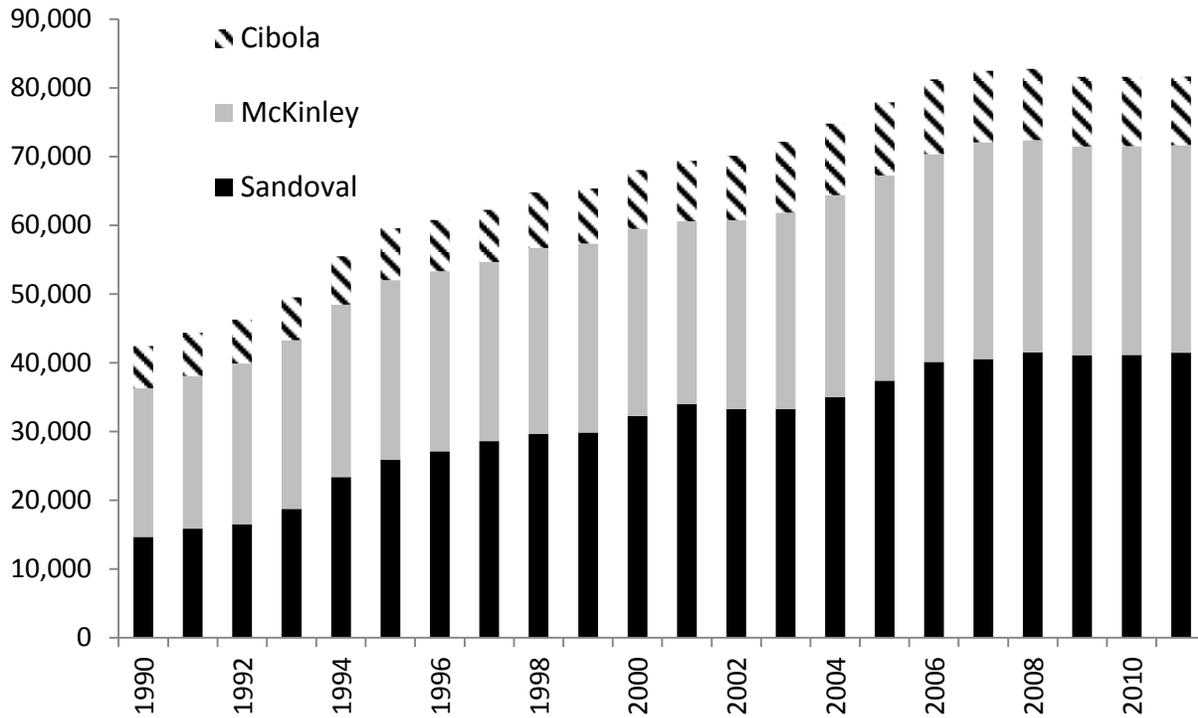
5.2. MT. TAYLOR RANGER DISTRICT ECONOMY

5.2.1. Employment

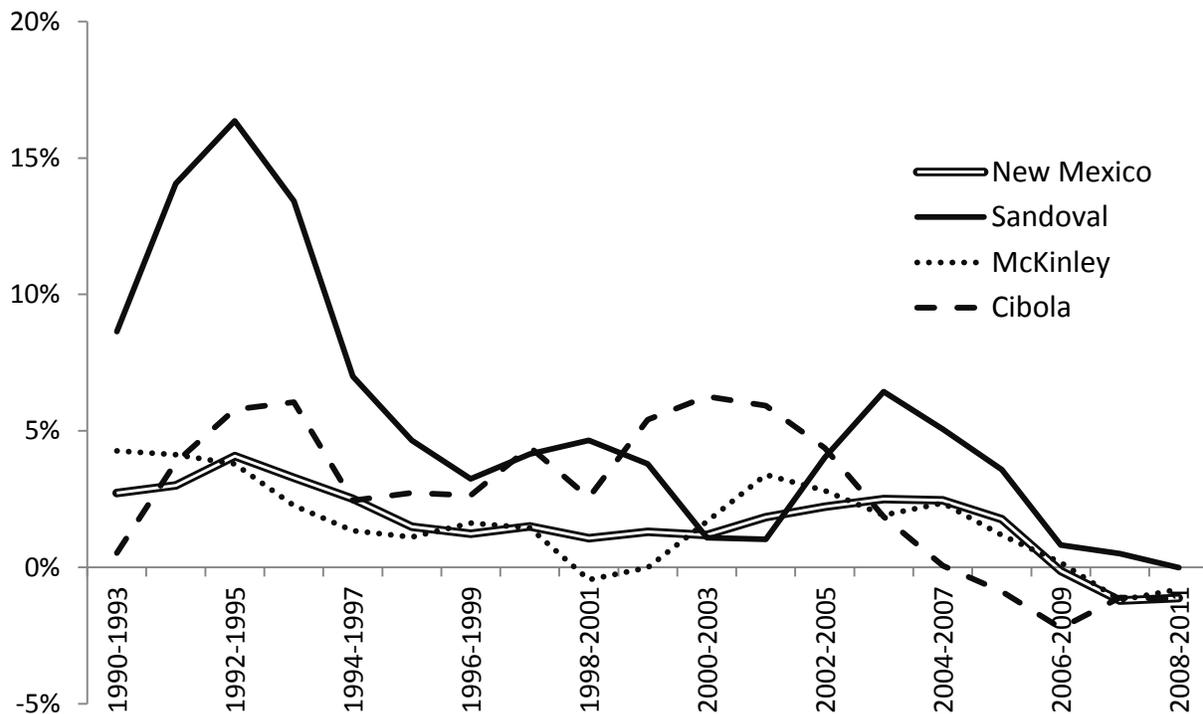
Historically Sandoval County was relatively small and played a minor role in the area's demographic and economic profile, but as Intel Corporation has grown and Rio Rancho and Sandoval County populations have increased the County has come to play a more prominent role. This change is reflected in the area's employment profile. Although in 1990 McKinley County had a larger share of the Mt. Taylor area's jobs than either Cibola or Sandoval County, by the mid-1990s Sandoval County came to have more jobs than other Mt. Taylor counties. This change in the relative importance of the Sandoval County economy resulted from rapid job growth in Sandoval County between 1990 and 2000, when total employment grew by 120 percent. In comparison, during the same period total employment in Cibola and McKinley Counties grew by 39 and 26 percent, respectively. Figure 55 illustrates the rapid growth in Sandoval County employment compared to Cibola and McKinley Counties, as well as New Mexico. Not surprisingly, employment levels grew more between 1990 and 2000 than between 2000 and 2010. Growth during this period was slowest in McKinley County, where employment grew by only 11 percent. In contrast, in Cibola and Sandoval Counties employment grew by 18 and 28 percent, respectively.

These trends clearly reflect effects of the Great Recession and the fact that the Great Recession had a greater impact on urban employment and unemployment levels than rural levels (Mattingly, et al., 2011).

Figure 54. Total employment in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

Figure 55. Total employment change (3-year average) for Mt. Taylor RD Counties and NM

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

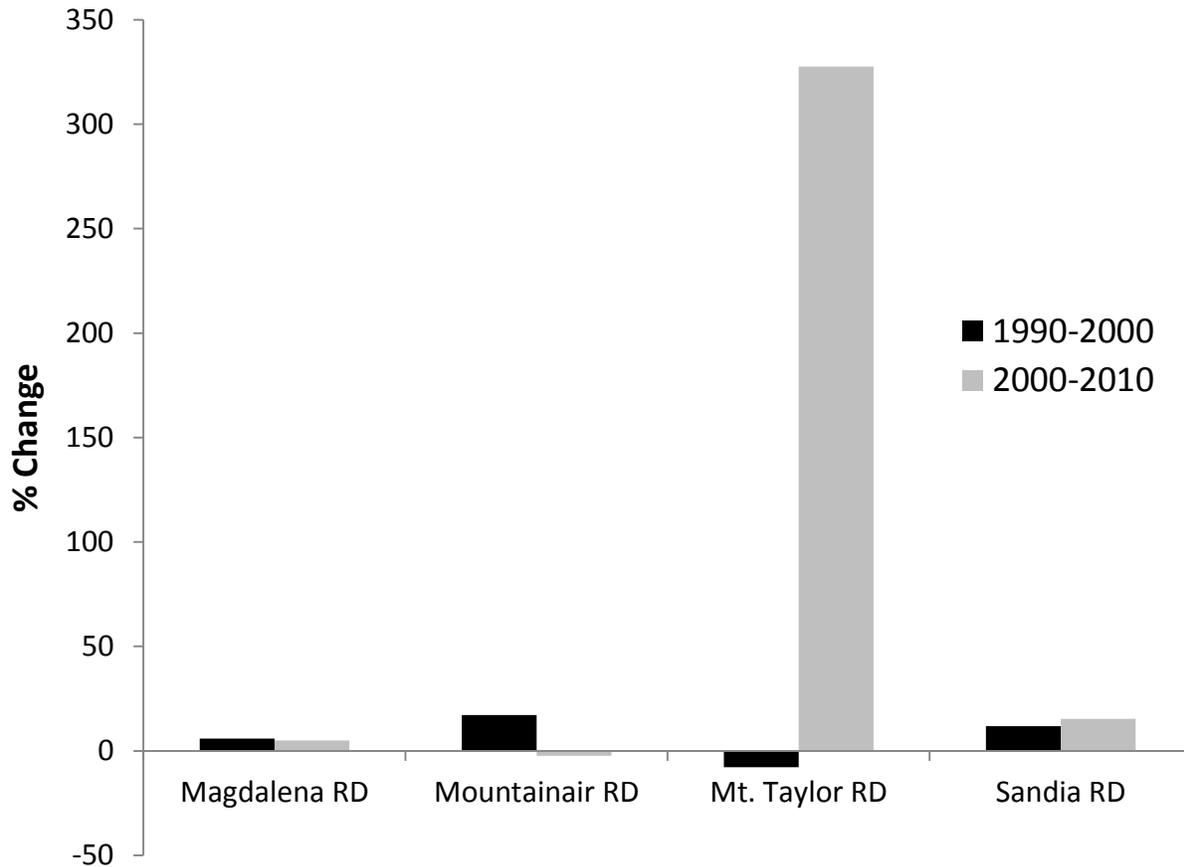
One notable anomaly in the data pertaining to the Mt. Taylor RD associated counties occurs in the farm sector employment data. The farm sector in the Mt. Taylor RD area contracted by 8 percent (from 881 to 812 employees) between 1990 and 2000, but subsequently expanded by 328 percent (from 812 to 3,472 employees) between 2000 and 2010.²² The dramatic increase in the area's farm sector employment numbers stems from (a) a change made in 2007 to the Census of Agriculture and (b) the fact that the Mt. Taylor RD associated counties contain large amounts of Native American lands. Prior to the 2007 Census of Agriculture Native American farmers living on Native American land were tallied as one large tribal farm. However, beginning with the 2007 Census of Agriculture, Native American farmers living on Native American land were tallied as individual proprietors.²³ Because the Census of Agriculture is used as an input by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the resulting increase in the number of farms carries forward into an increase in farm sector employment. This pattern of growth occurred throughout the Mt. Taylor RD associated counties – employment levels in the farm sectors of Sandoval and Cibola Counties both increased between 50 and 100 percent, while that of McKinley County increased by a factor of ten. Among Cibola NF associated counties, the increase in farms and farm employment is

²² Despite this significant growth, the farm sector still accounts for fewer than 4,000 jobs (less than 5 percent of the area's total employment).

²³ According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, the number of farms in Sandoval, Cibola, and McKinley Counties increased by 162, 305, and 2,474 farms (105, 88, and 1,649 percent), respectively.

unique to counties associated with the Mt. Taylor RD.²⁴ Although the 2010 farm sector employment numbers indicate that Cibola, McKinley, and Sandoval Counties have 14 percent of New Mexico’s farm sector employees, these three counties account for only 2 percent of the state’s livestock and livestock products cash receipts (Figure 57).

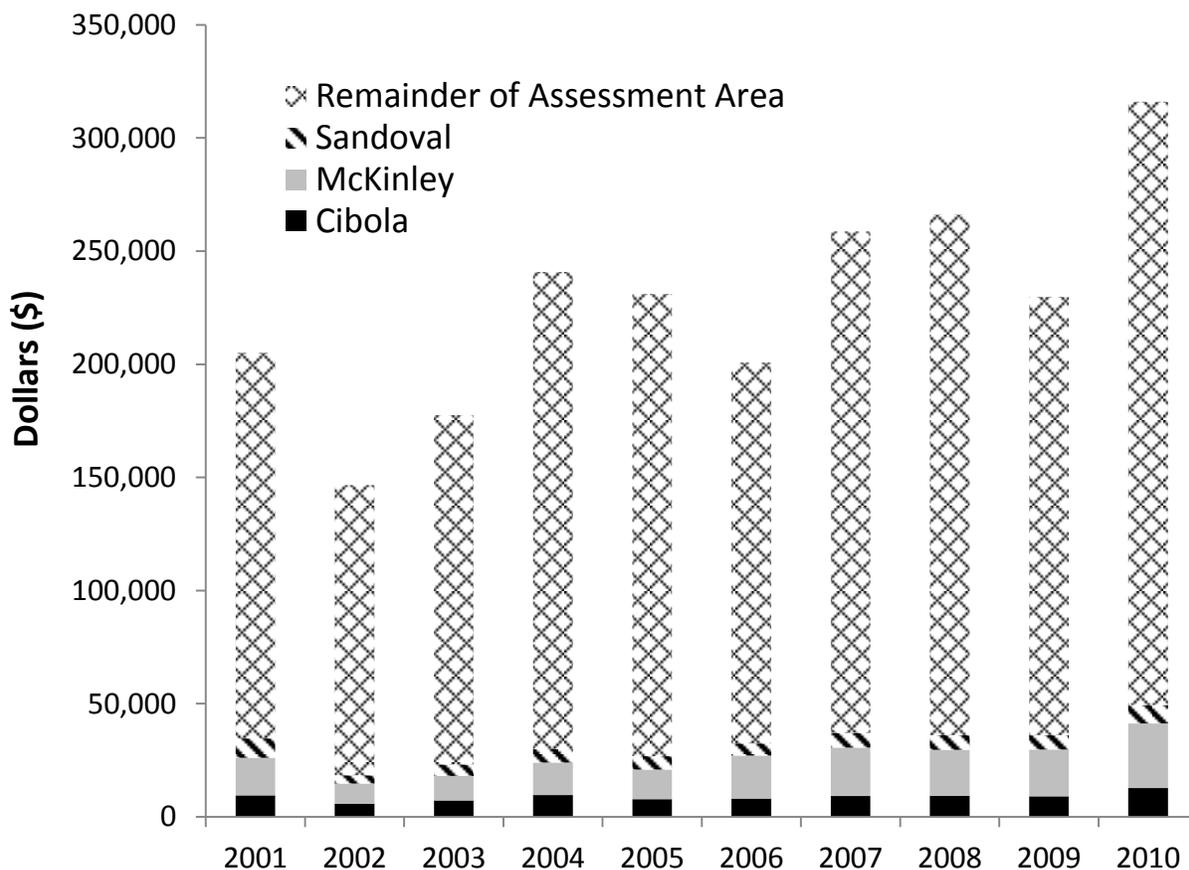
Figure 56. Change in farm sector employment levels within Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis., April 25, 2012.

²⁴ Changes in the number of farms between 2002 and 2007 were generally small in other NM counties. The only additional county that experienced a sizeable change was San Juan, where the number of farms increased from approximately 800 farms to roughly 1,900 farms.

Figure 57. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Mt. Taylor RD counties

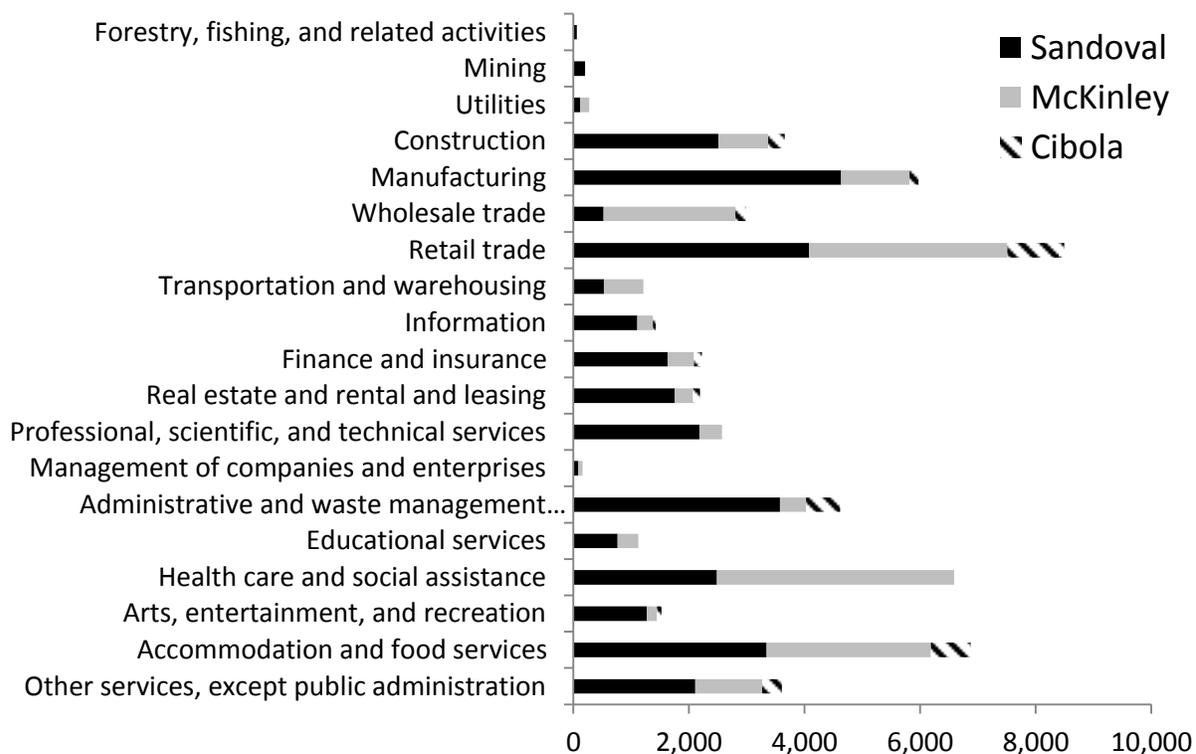


Source: New Mexico Annual Statistical bulletin, Cash Receipts All Livestock, All Crops, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Mexico/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.asp.

The presence of numerous small sectors for which data is unavailable, particularly in Cibola and McKinley Counties, results in the presence of incomplete RD-level employment data and presents difficulties for ascertaining the composition of the area’s private sector. We therefore focus our assessment at the county level. The manufacturing, retail trade, and administrative & waste management services sectors are the primary employers within Sandoval County (Figure 58); in 2011 these three sectors accounted for nearly 40 percent of all Sandoval County employment. Although the manufacturing sector continues to be an important source of employment in Sandoval County, in 2010 it had 36 percent fewer employees than in 2000 and thereby employed 14 percent of the population rather than the 27 percent it employed in 2000. The most important sectors in McKinley County are retail trade, health care & social assistance, and accommodation & food services, which together provided 54 percent of the County’s employment in 2011. Despite its importance, since at least 1990 the retail trade sector has provided a smaller portion of the County’s employment with each passing decade, while the health care & social assistance sector has employed a larger portion with each passing decade. Disclosure issues exist for numerous sectors in Cibola County. Of those sectors for which disclosure problems do not exist in 2011, retail trade is one of County’s most important sectors (the

sector provided 11 percent of all Cibola County jobs in 2010). Manufacturing used to be a significant source of jobs in Cibola County, but contracted by 54 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 82 percent between 2000 and 2010. The sector therefore provided 12 percent of disclosed jobs in 1990, but less than 1 percent by 2010. As in other geographic areas, employment levels should rise as the economic recovery continues.

Figure 58. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Mt. Taylor RD counties



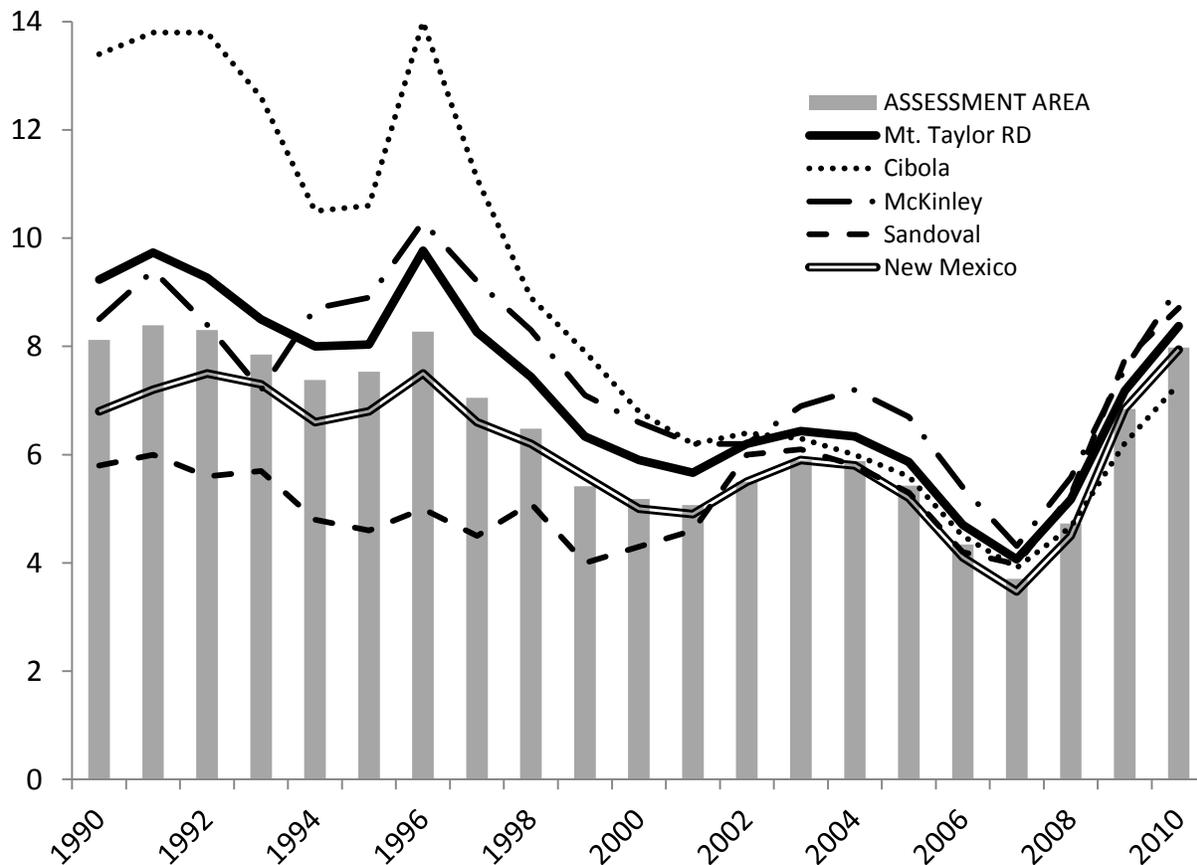
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

5.2.2. Unemployment

The Mt. Taylor RD area’s unemployment rate has been higher than that of New Mexico since at least 1990 (Figure 59). The counties that comprise the Mt. Taylor RD area have vastly different unemployment rates. For example, in 1990 the Cibola County unemployment rate was 13.4 percent, while that of Sandoval County was 5.8 percent. This difference is not surprising, as Cibola County is much more rural than Sandoval County. The disparity between the three counties decreased between 1990 and 2002, and since 2002 has been relatively small. Figure 59 illustrates the more rapid rise in urban-area unemployment rates that was common during the Great Recession – the rise in Cibola County’s unemployment rate was less than that of either McKinley or Sandoval Counties (see Mattingly et al. (2011) for a discussion of changes in unemployment rates during the Great Recession). The greater increase in McKinley and Sandoval Counties unemployment rates may in part result from the higher levels of net migration to these counties. As the economy continues to recover from the Great Recession, unemployment rates should gradually fall. However, as discussed In Reynis et al. (2012),

much of the decrease in NM unemployment rates results from a decrease in the size of the labor force rather than job creation.

Figure 59. Unemployment rate in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table A.

5.2.3. Income and Poverty

Between 1989 and 1999 aggregate household income grew in all Cibola NF ranger districts, and continued to grow between 1999 and 2006-2010 (albeit more slowly in most districts, including the Mt. Taylor RD). The slower growth between 1999 and 2006-2010 is not surprising, as the Great Recession resulted in high unemployment rates. The Mt. Taylor RD area had higher growth rates than any other Cibola National Forest RD. For example, between 1989 & 1999 aggregate household income in the Mt. Taylor RD area grew by nearly 70 percent, while the average growth rate in other Cibola NF RDs was approximately 40 percent. Although the difference was less pronounced between 1999 and 2006-2010, aggregate household income of the Mt. Taylor RD area grew by 21 percent while the average growth rate in other Cibola NF RDs was only 4 percent.²⁵ Aggregate household income should continue to rise,

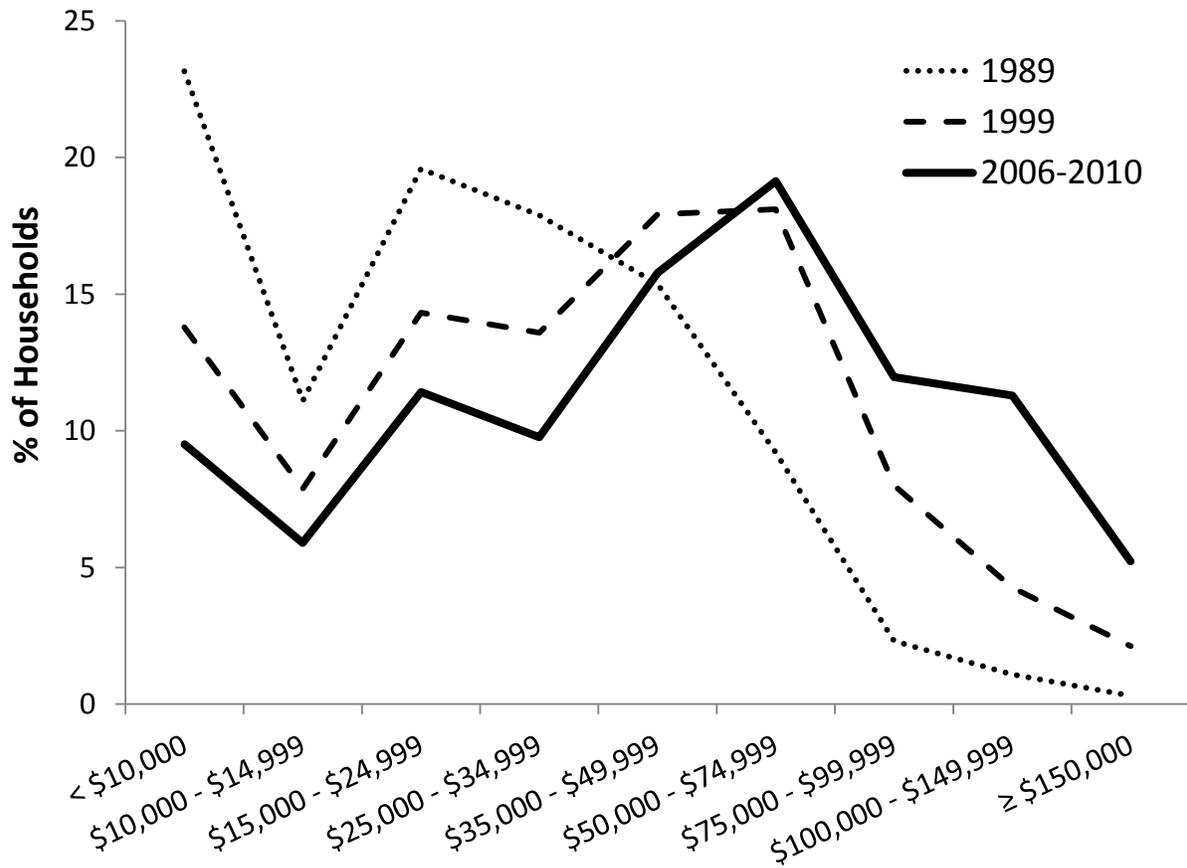
²⁵ Between 1990 and 2006-2010, growth in aggregate household income for the Mt. Taylor RD area was due solely to Sandoval County, as both Cibola and McKinley Counties experienced a contraction in aggregate household

as the Mt. Taylor RD population is projected to continue to grow by nearly 20 percent per decade. However, a shrinking population of those of working age and lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely keep growth dampened for the foreseeable future.

As in other Cibola National Forest RDs, the Mt. Taylor RD area's household income distribution has improved over time – the portion of households with incomes of less than \$50,000 has decreased while the portion of households with incomes of \$50,000 or more has increased (Figure 60). Figure 61 illustrates the fact that in 2006-2010 Sandoval County had a household income distribution that differed from that of McKinley and Cibola Counties – a smaller portion of the Sandoval County population was at the lower end of the household income distribution and a larger portion was at the upper end. In contrast to other RD areas within Cibola NF, the Mt. Taylor RD area (and all of its component counties) experienced a decrease in the portion of the population living below poverty during each of the last two decades (other RD areas experienced an increase in one decade or the other). The poverty rate of McKinley County (which in 2006-2010 was 33 percent) has consistently been higher than that of other Mt. Taylor RD counties (Figure 62), as well as higher than that of counties within other Cibola NF ranger districts. In contrast, Sandoval County has the lowest poverty rate (11 percent) within the Mt. Taylor RD area and within New Mexico.

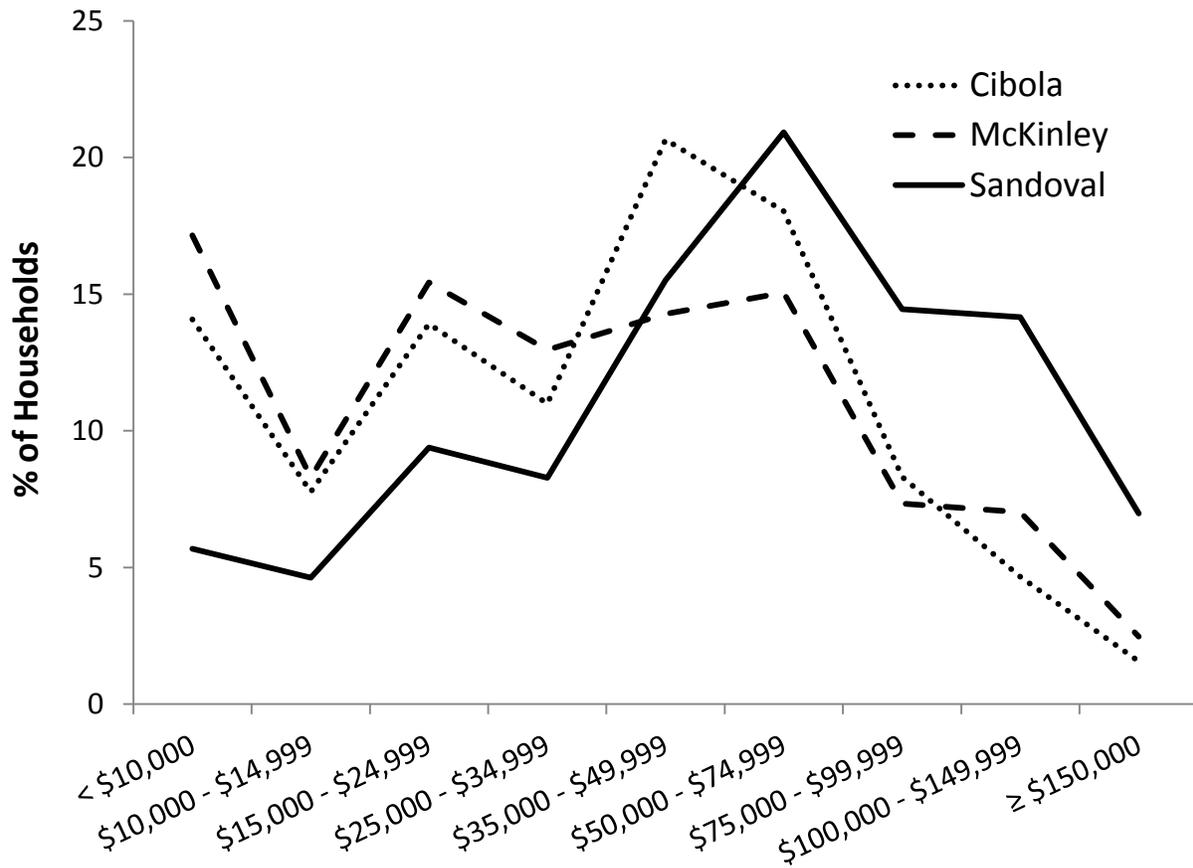
income during this time. The decline within McKinley County may in part be explained by the loss of population that occurred between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 60. Household income distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties



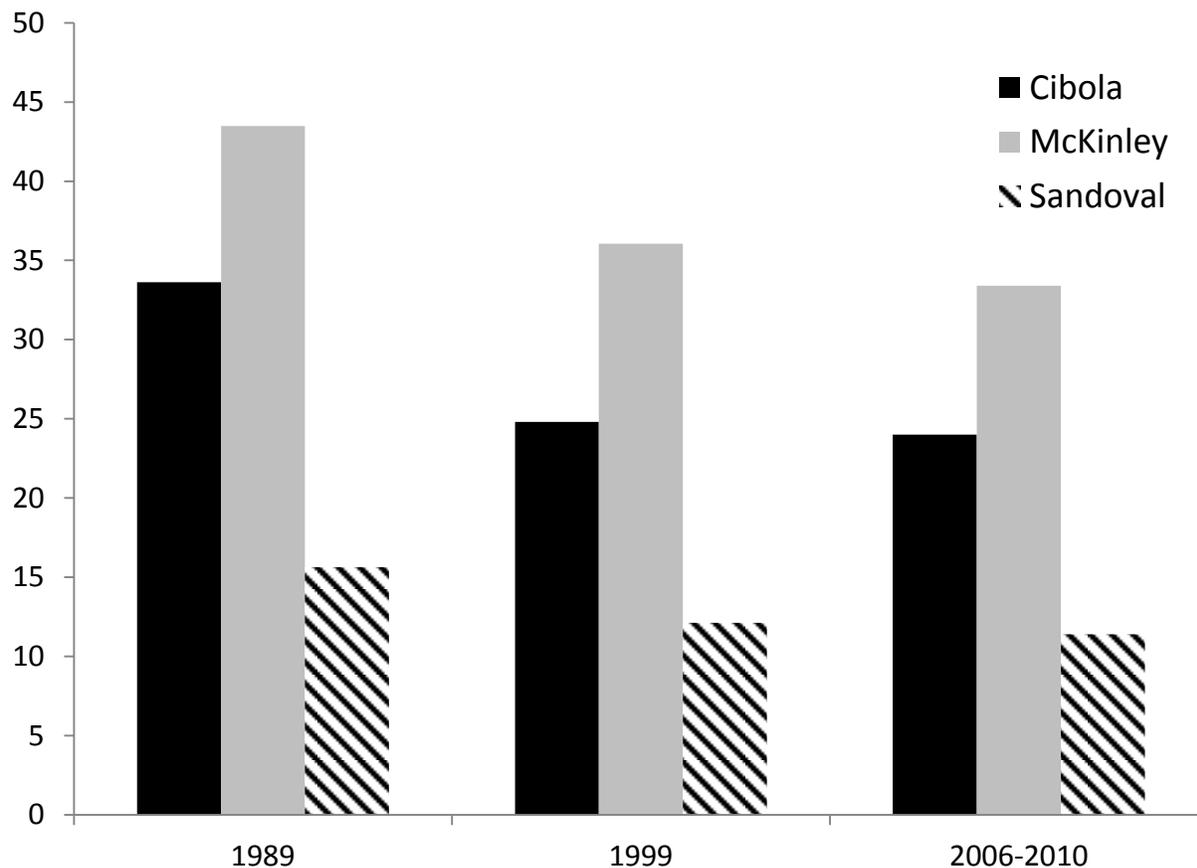
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 61. 2006-2010 Household income distribution in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

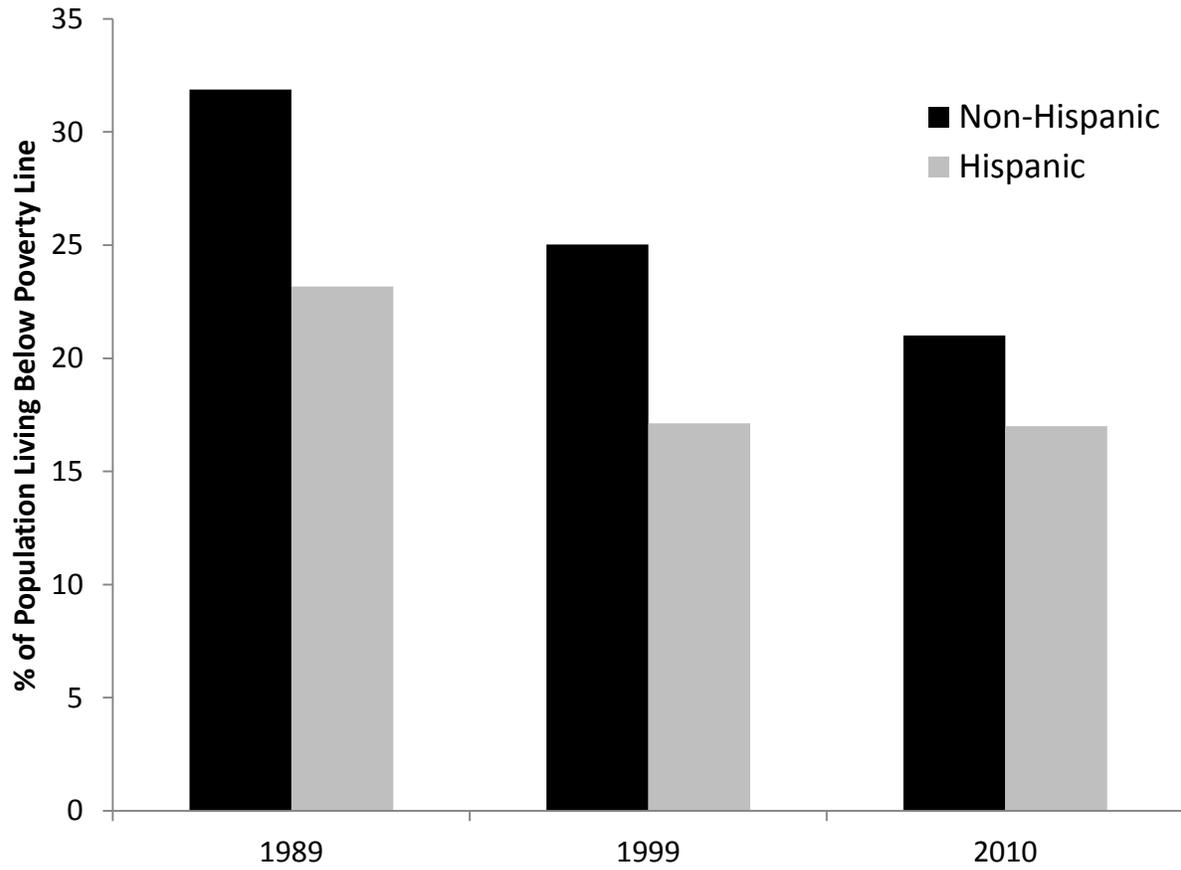
Figure 62. Poverty rate in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

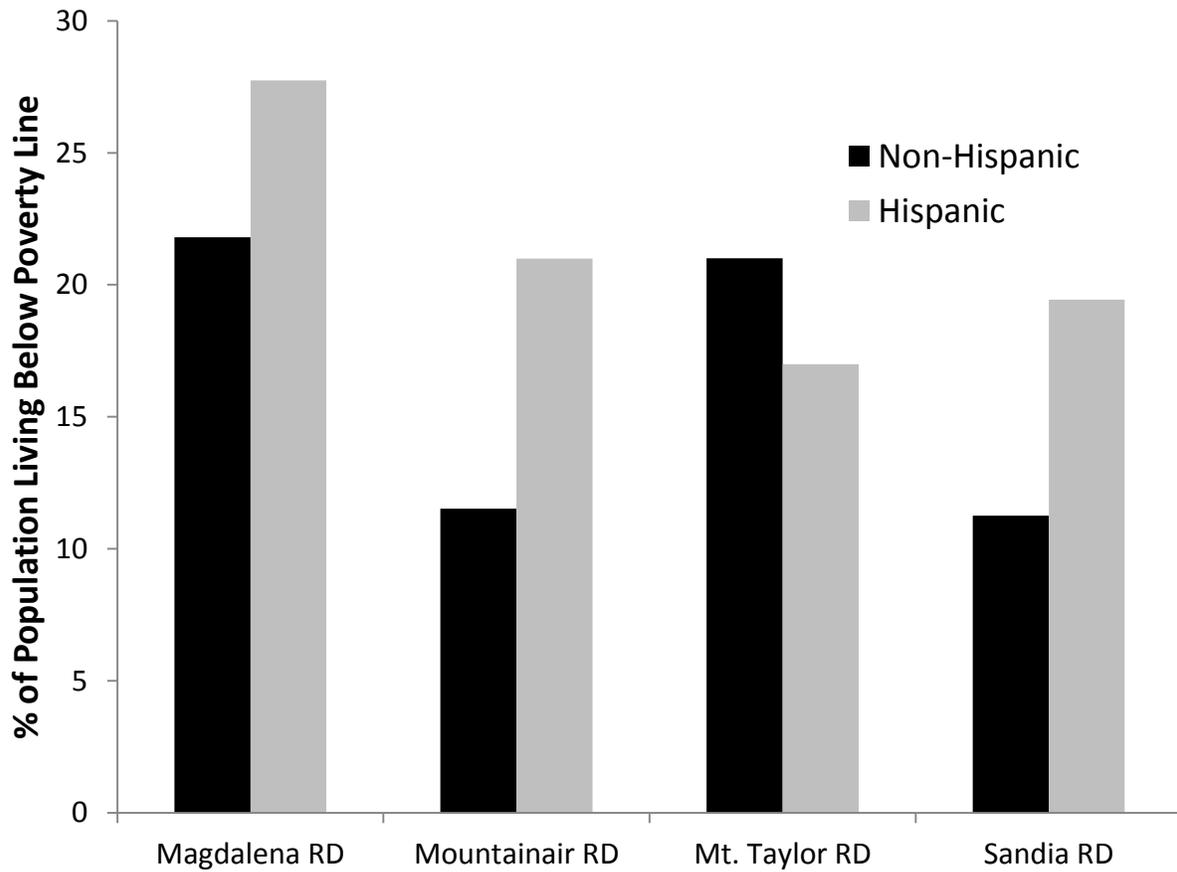
The Mt. Taylor RD area is unusual among Cibola NF ranger districts in that poverty rates are higher among non-Hispanics than among Hispanics (Figure 63 and Figure 64). This relationship is primarily driven by McKinley County, although over the last two decades the portion of non-Hispanics living in poverty in McKinley County has decreased while that for Hispanics has increased. Poverty rates among Hispanics during 2006-2010 were lower in the Mt. Taylor RD area than in any other Cibola NF RD area. Most racial groups' poverty rates for the 2006-2010 period were lower in the Mt. Taylor RD area than in other areas (Figure 65). The American Indian population was an exception – the poverty rate for this population within the Mt. Taylor RD area (35 percent) was second only to that in Magdalena RD associated counties (46 percent). Figure 66 depicts Mt. Taylor RD area poverty rates for various racial groups during the last two decades.

Figure 63. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 64. 2006-2010 poverty rate and ethnicity in Cibola NF ranger districts



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 65. 2006-2010 Poverty rate and race in Cibola NF ranger districts

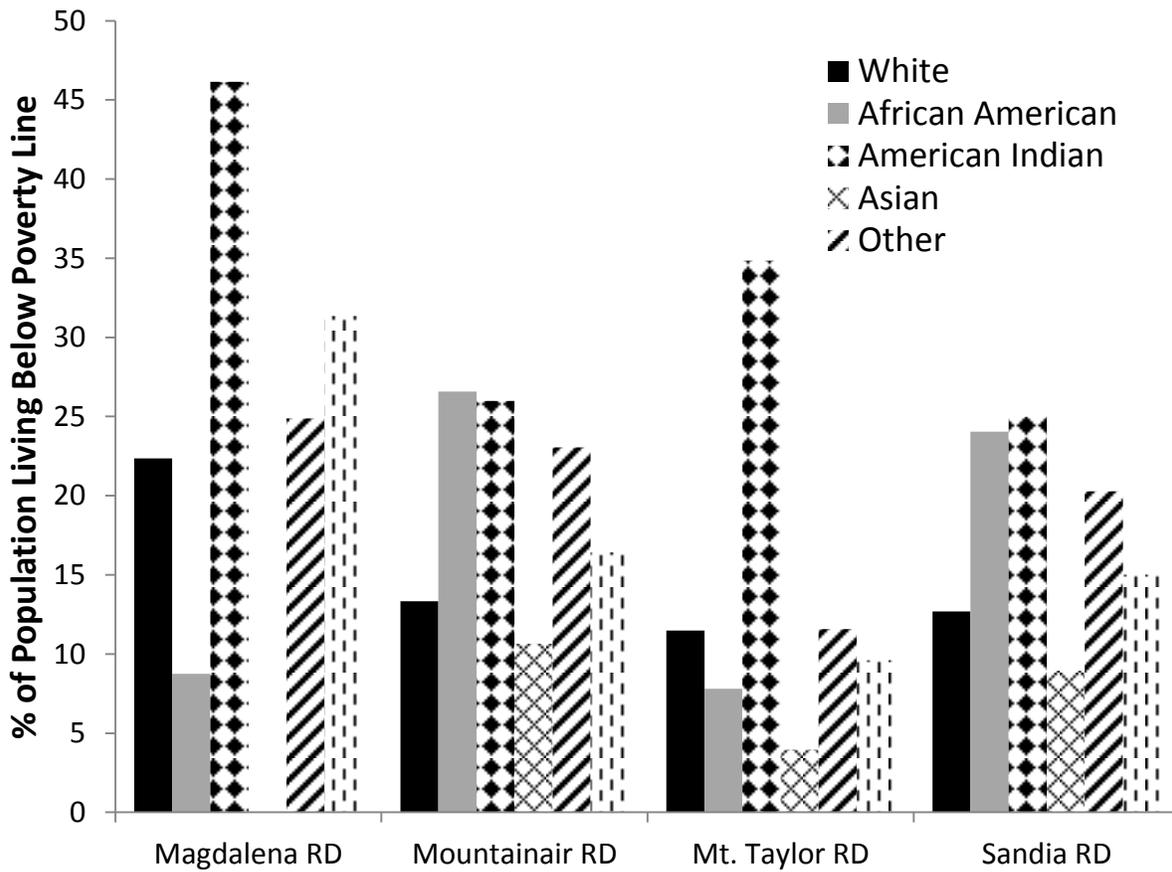
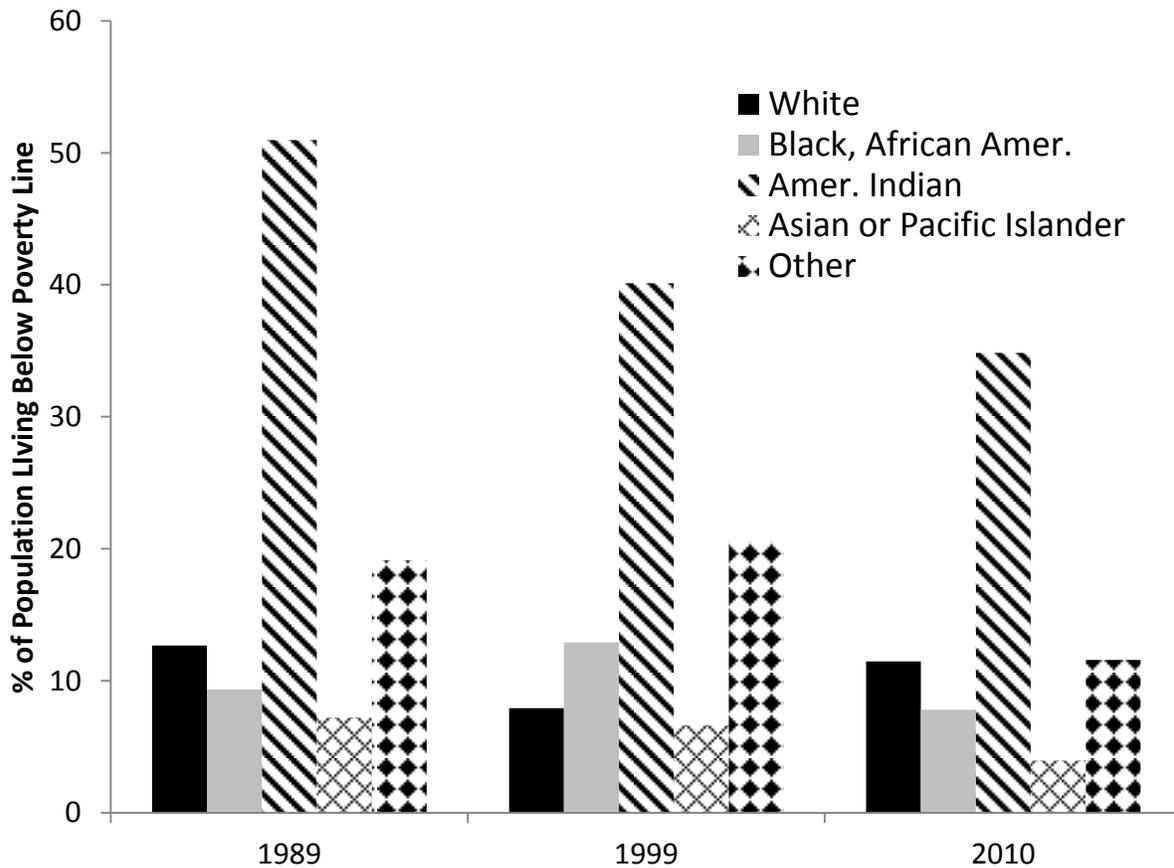


Figure 66. Poverty rate and race in Mt. Taylor RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

6. Sandia Ranger District

Sandia RD contains only 100,555 acres in the north-central part of the state and is the smallest of the Cibola NF ranger districts. The Sandia RD encompasses the Sandia and Manzanita Mountains, and is associated with Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

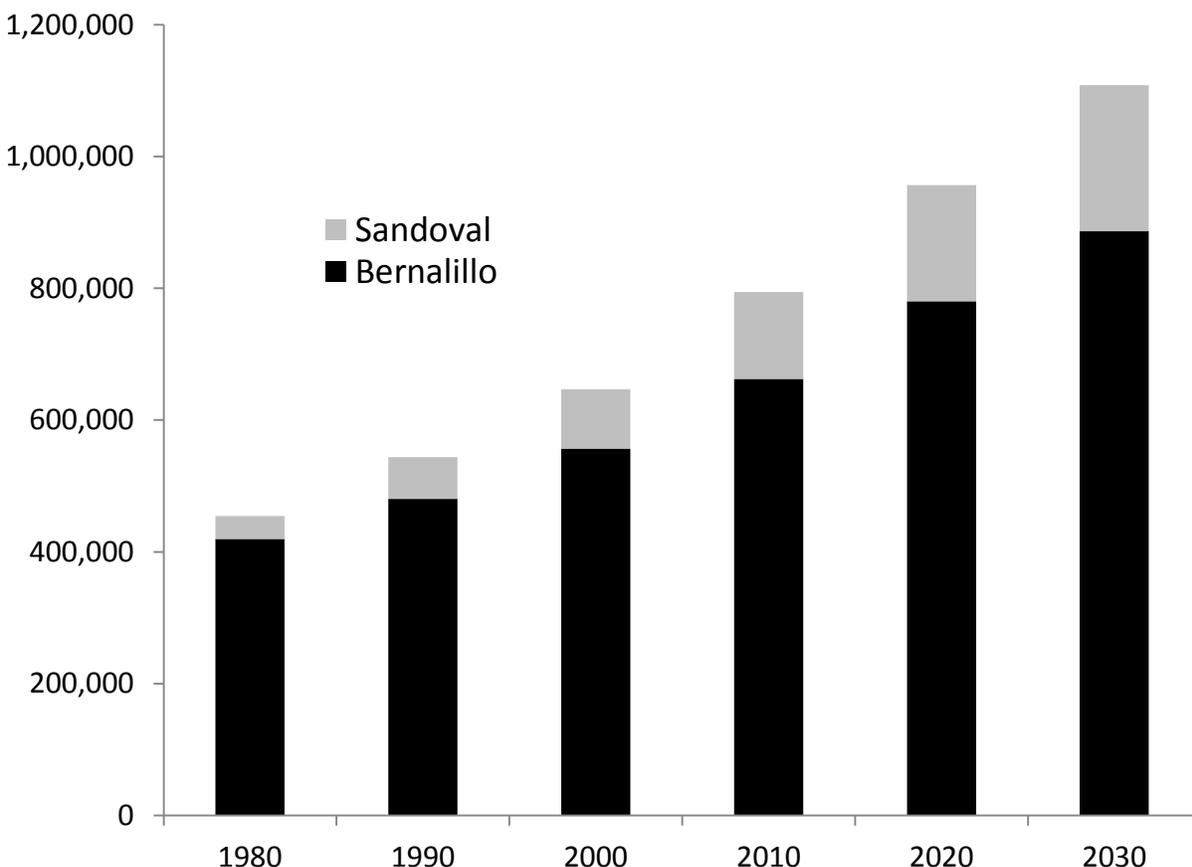
6.1. SANDIA RANGER DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1.1. Population, Population Density, and Net Migration

The Sandia RD area is more populous than any other Cibola NF ranger district area (closely followed by the Mountainair RD area). Most of the Sandia RD area’s nearly 800,000 residents live in Bernalillo County, although Sandoval County’s share increased from 8 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 2010. The population of the Sandia RD area grew more rapidly between 2000 and 2010 (23 percent) than in either of the previous two decades (20 and 19 percent). The more rapid growth was largely a result of net in-

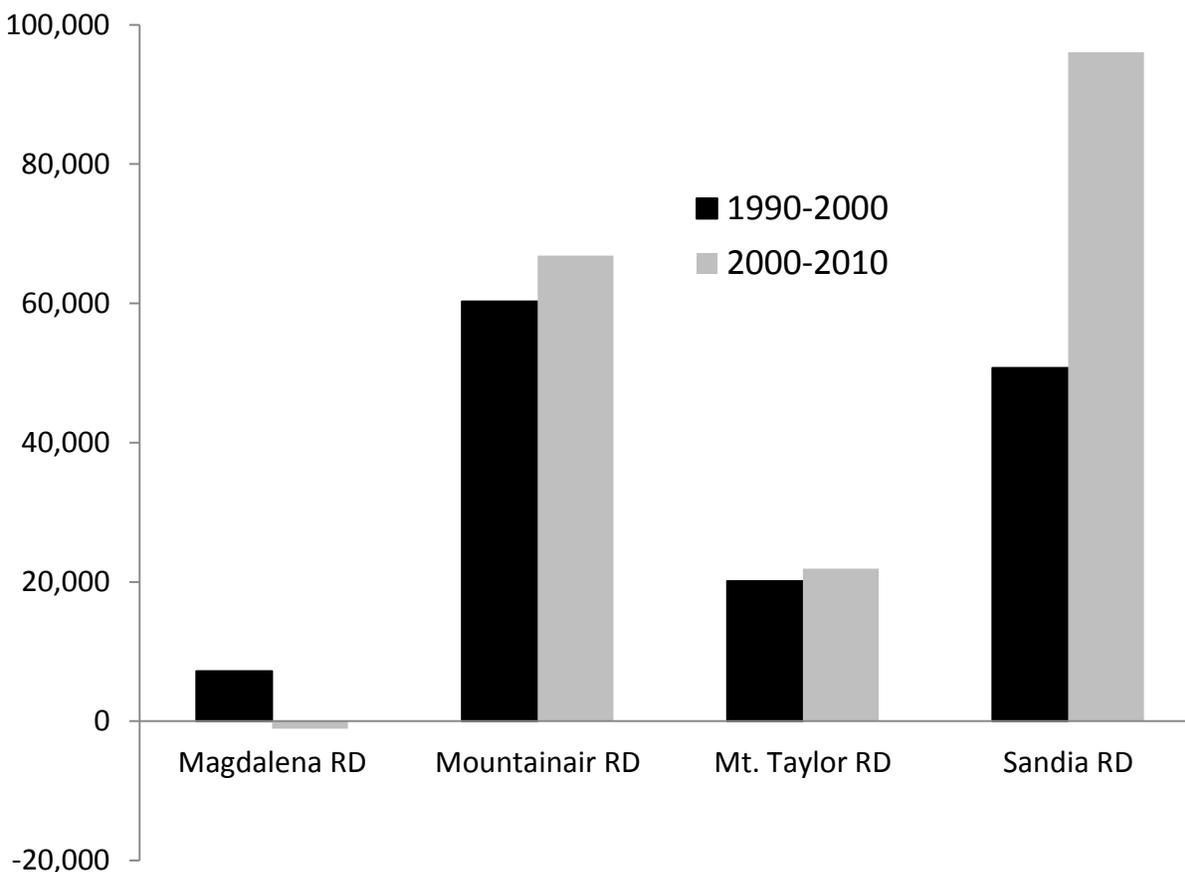
migration, which between 1990 and 2000 was 50,735 people but between 2000 and 2010 had nearly doubled to 96,035 people. Had net in-migration remained constant, the area's population would have grown by only 16 percent between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 67. Historical and projected population of Sandia RD counties



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

Figure 68 compares net migration to the Sandia RD area with that to other Cibola NF ranger districts, and illustrates that the Mountainair and Sandia RD areas (both of which include Bernalillo County) experience the majority of net migration within Cibola NF associated counties. The majority of net in-migration to the Sandia RD area (approximately 65 percent) has been to Bernalillo County rather than Sandoval County. Although it is difficult to ascertain causes of changes in net migration, the marked difference in net migration patterns for the Mountainair and Sandia RD areas may reflect impacts of the Great Recession and the incentive it created for people to relocate from rural to urban areas. If this is indeed the case, as effects of the Great Recession linger net migration patterns may more closely mimic those of 2000-2010 than those of 1990-2000, in which case the Sandia RD area can expect a further influx of people from other areas.

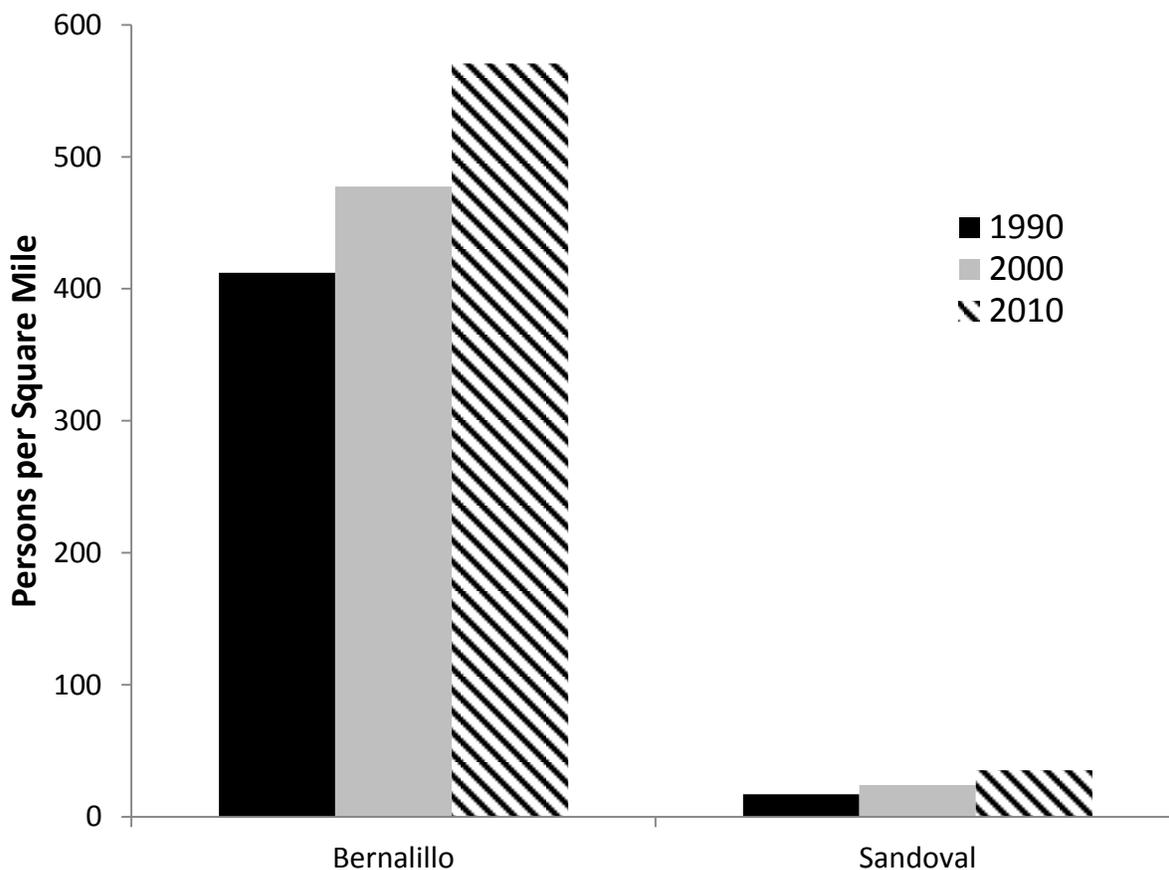
Figure 68. Net migration to/from Cibola NF ranger districts

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1; births and deaths, 2007-2010, New Mexico Dept. of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health, 1990-2006, New Mexico Dept. of Health, New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report (selected issues) and unpublished data.

Population growth rates for Sandoval and Bernalillo Counties (and in particular Sandoval County) are expected to slow through 2030. For example, whereas Sandoval County's population grew by 46 percent between 2000 and 2010, growth rates for the next two decades are projected to be 34 and 26 percent. BBER projects that by 2030 the combined population of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties will surpass one million people.

In addition to being the Cibola NF ranger district with the largest population, Sandia RD is also significantly more densely populated than other Cibola NF ranger districts. The average population density of Sandia RD in 2010 was 163 people per square mile. In contrast, in 2010 the second most densely populated RD (Mountainair RD) had 75 people per square mile. As is clearly depicted in Figure 69, Bernalillo County (which in 2010 had a population density of 571 people per square mile) is responsible for Sandia RD's high population density.

Figure 69. Population densities in Sandia RD counties



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

6.1.2. Ethnic and Racial Composition

Between 1990 and 2010 the portion of the area's population that was Hispanic increased from 36 to 46. Because Hispanics tend to have larger families than non-Hispanics,²⁶ it is likely that the prevalence of Hispanics will continue to increase in the Sandia RD area. Although slowly diminishing, at 69 percent of the population Whites are still the area's dominant racial group. Much of the decrease in the prevalence of Whites appears to result from a change in the 2000 Census questionnaire that allowed respondents to select more than one race. Other racial groups have maintained a relatively constant portion of the area's population since at least 1990. With no evidence to the contrary, we can expect the area's racial composition to remain relatively constant.

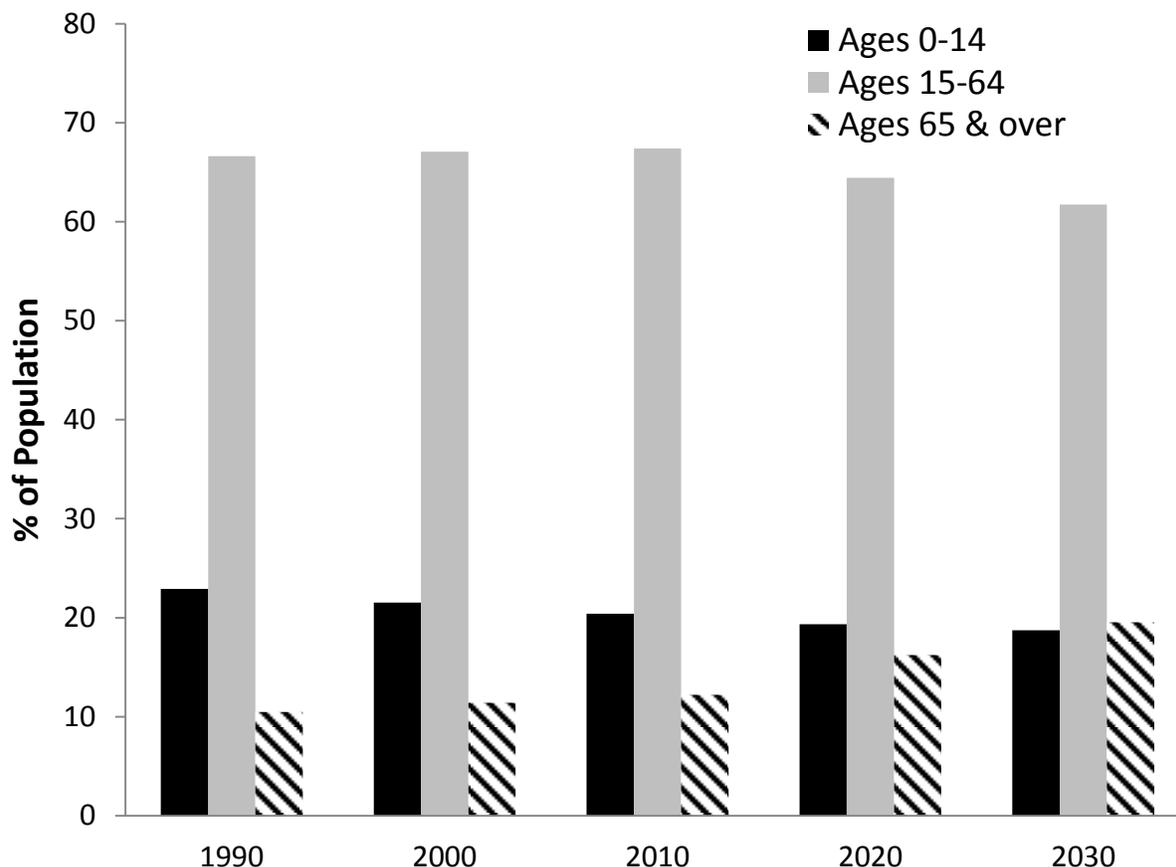
6.1.3. Age Structure

Small changes have occurred in the age structure of the area's population during the last two decades – there has been a small decrease in the portion of individuals between the ages of 0 & 14 and small increases in the portions of working age and elderly persons. More notable changes are expected to

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

occur by 2030, especially with respect to the working age and elderly cohorts. The portion of the population that is of working age is expected to decline from over 67 percent to less than 62 percent, while the portion that is elderly is expected to increase from approximately 12 percent to nearly 20 percent.

Figure 70. Historical and projected age distribution in Sandia RD counties

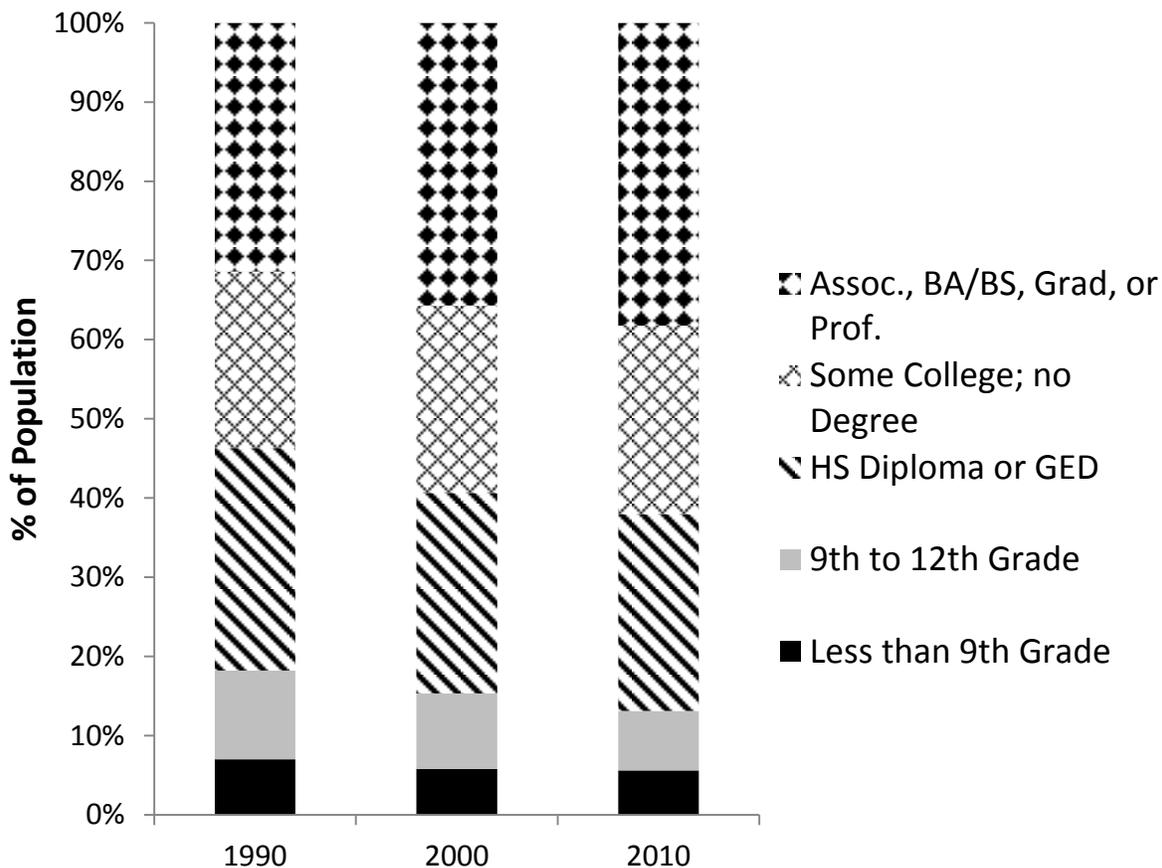


Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2040; UNM-BBER, November 2012 population projections.

6.1.4. Education Levels

Educational attainment levels are higher in the Sandia RD area than those in other Cibola NF ranger district areas and higher than those of the NM population as a whole. Sixty-two percent of the Sandia RD area population age 25 or older had at least some college education in 2006-2010 (up from 54 percent in 1990). The rise in education levels seen in the counties associated with Sandia and other Cibola NF ranger districts is consistent with that which has occurred across the US since at least 1940 (Snyder, 1993). The general trend toward a more educated population and lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely lead to additional future educational improvements in the Sandia RD area and elsewhere.

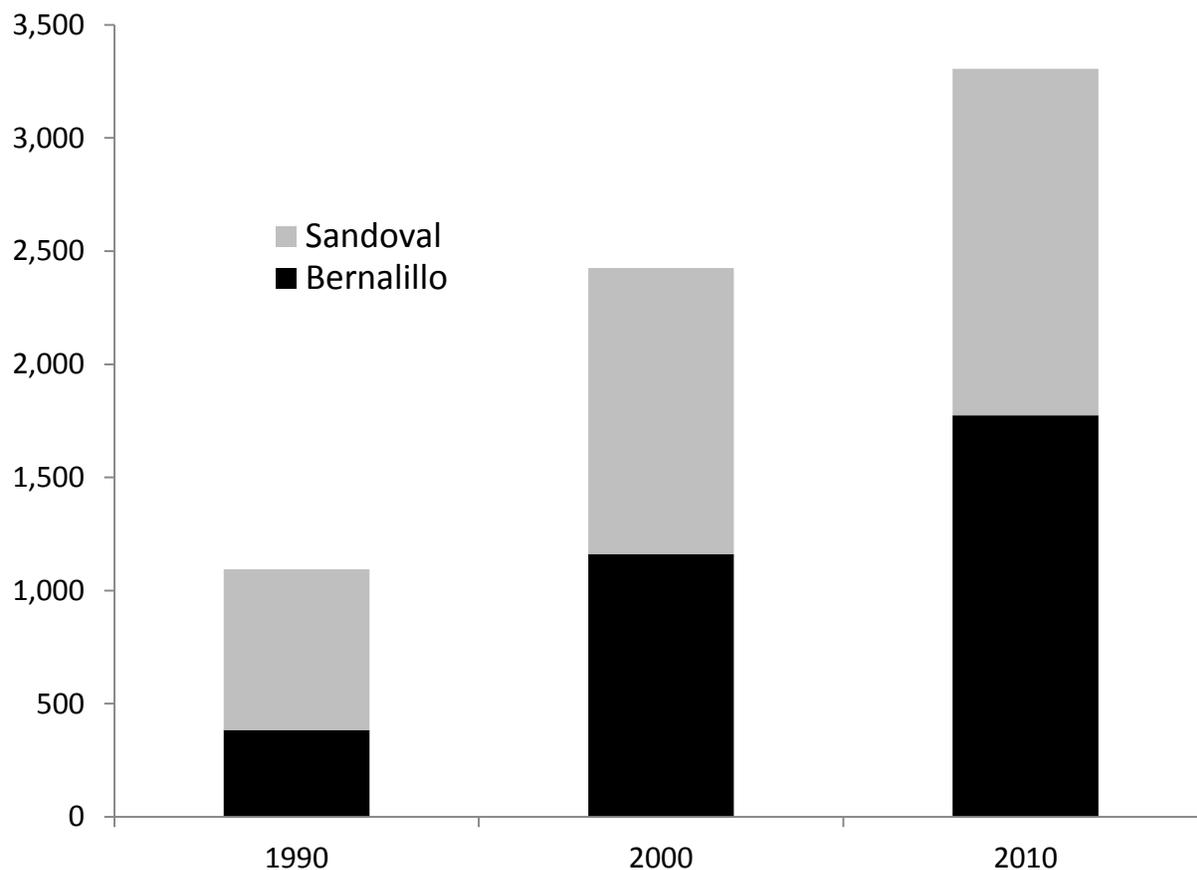
Figure 71. Educational attainment in Sandia RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

6.1.5. Seasonal and Recreational Homes

Between 1990 and 2000 the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes located in Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties increased by more than 120 percent. Compared to Sandoval County (where the growth rate was 78 percent), growth was particularly sizeable (202 percent) in Bernalillo County (Figure 72). Consistent with trends in most other Cibola NF ranger district areas, the growth rate between 2000 and 2010 was substantially slower than that of the previous decade. The slower increase between 2000 and 2010 is likely a consequence of the Great Recession. Because the economy is far from having fully recovered from the Great Recession, the area is unlikely to soon experience such rapid growth as that which occurred between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 72. Vacant seasonal/recreational homes in Sandia RD counties

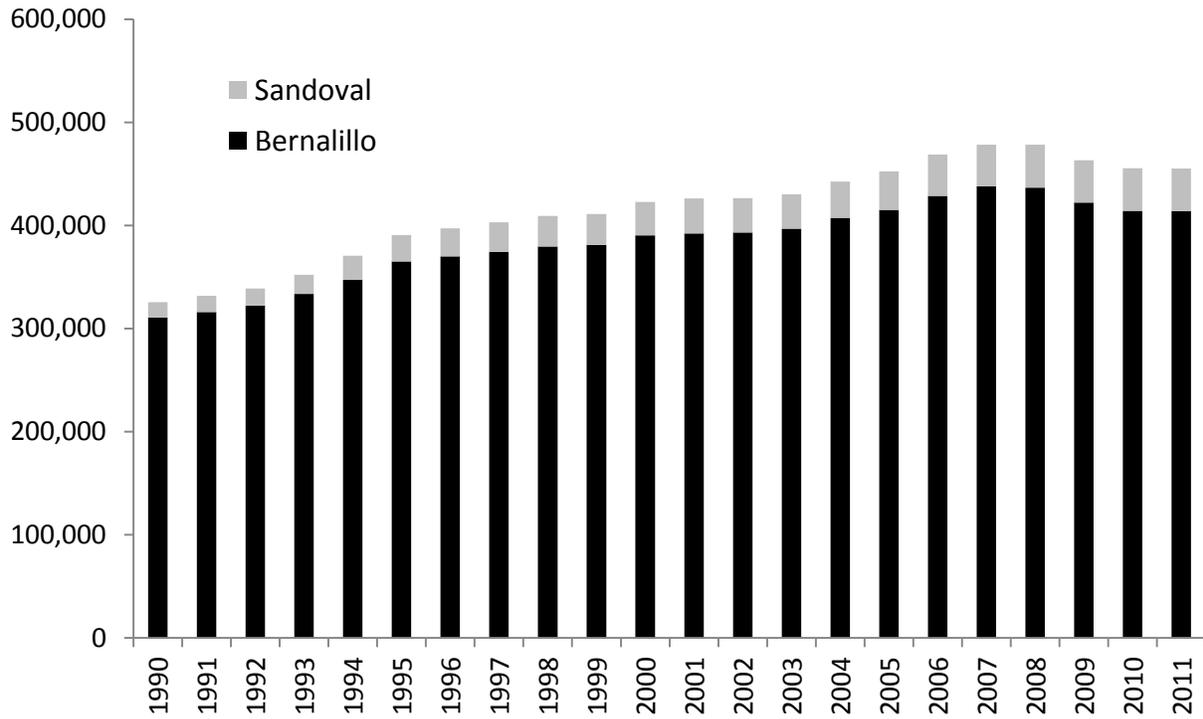
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1.

6.2. SANDIA RANGER DISTRICT ECONOMY

6.2.1. Employment

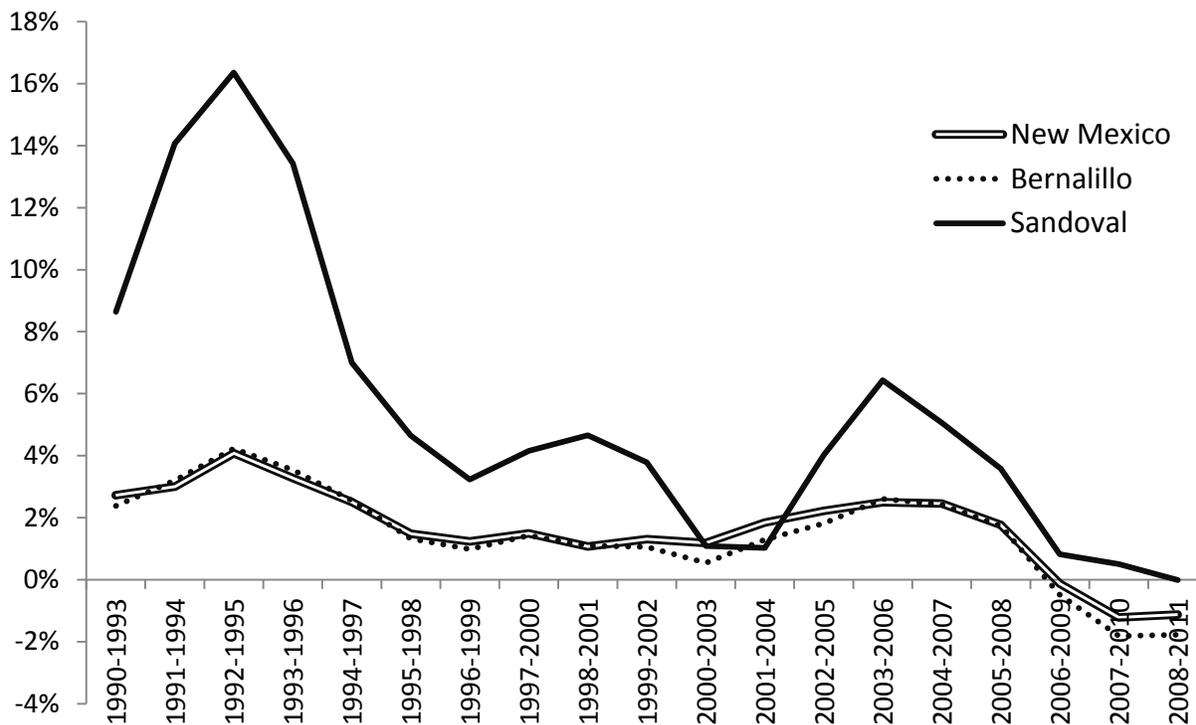
Although Sandoval County plays a dominant role in the Mt. Taylor RD economy, it plays a minor role within the Sandia RD economy, which is dominated by Bernalillo County. As depicted in Figure 73, Bernalillo County accounts for the vast majority of the area's employment. Despite Bernalillo County's dominance, the importance of Sandoval County is growing. This is reflected in the change in total employment in the two Counties between 1990 and 2010 (Figure 74). Total employment in Sandoval County grew by 120 percent between 1990 and 2000, whereas that of Bernalillo County grew only 26 percent. Similarly, Sandoval County's total employment grew by 28 percent between 2000 and 2010, while Bernalillo County's grew only 7 percent.

Figure 73. Total employment in Sandia RD counties



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

Figure 74. Total employment change (3-year average) for Sandia RD Counties and NM

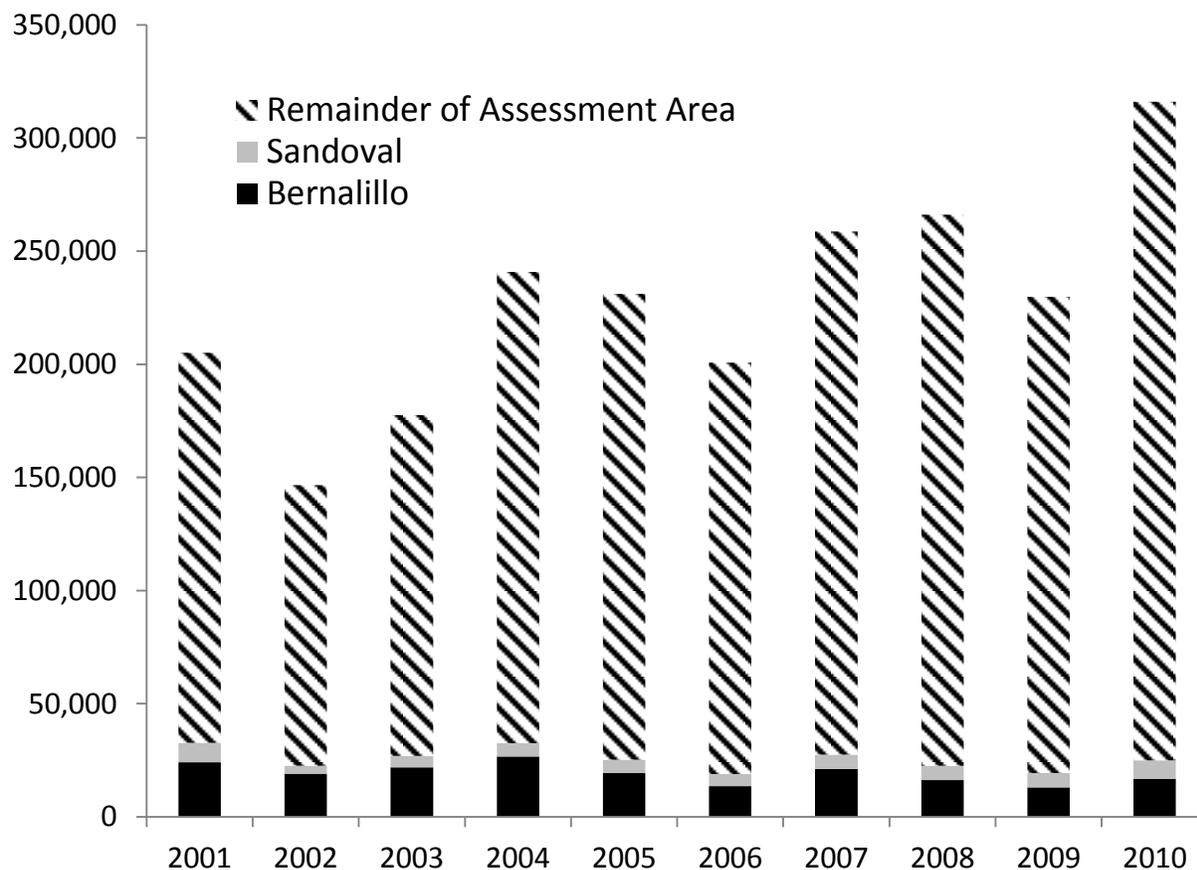


Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

Given the occurrence of the Great Recession, it is not surprising that employment levels grew more notably between 1990 and 2000 than between 2000 and 2010. Exceptions to this general pattern of growth occurred in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting sector, the mining sector, and the government sector, each of which experienced more expansion (or less contraction) between 2000 and 2010 than between 1990 and 2000. Employment growth should continue in the future, although growth will continue to be slower than that which occurred between 1990 and 2000. The importance of proprietorships grew in Bernalillo County between 1990 and 2010 (increasing from 14 to 19 percent of all jobs) but declined in Sandoval County (falling from 31 to 24 percent of all jobs). Government has consistently accounted for approximately 20 percent of all employment, while the private sector has accounted for approximately 80 percent.

The farming industry is a small player in both Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, and accounts for less than half of one percent of all employment. The area’s cash receipts from livestock and livestock products have fluctuated over the years, but as depicted in Figure 75 ultimately have become a smaller portion of such receipts within Cibola NF associated counties (shrinking from 16 to 8 percent between 2001 and 2010).

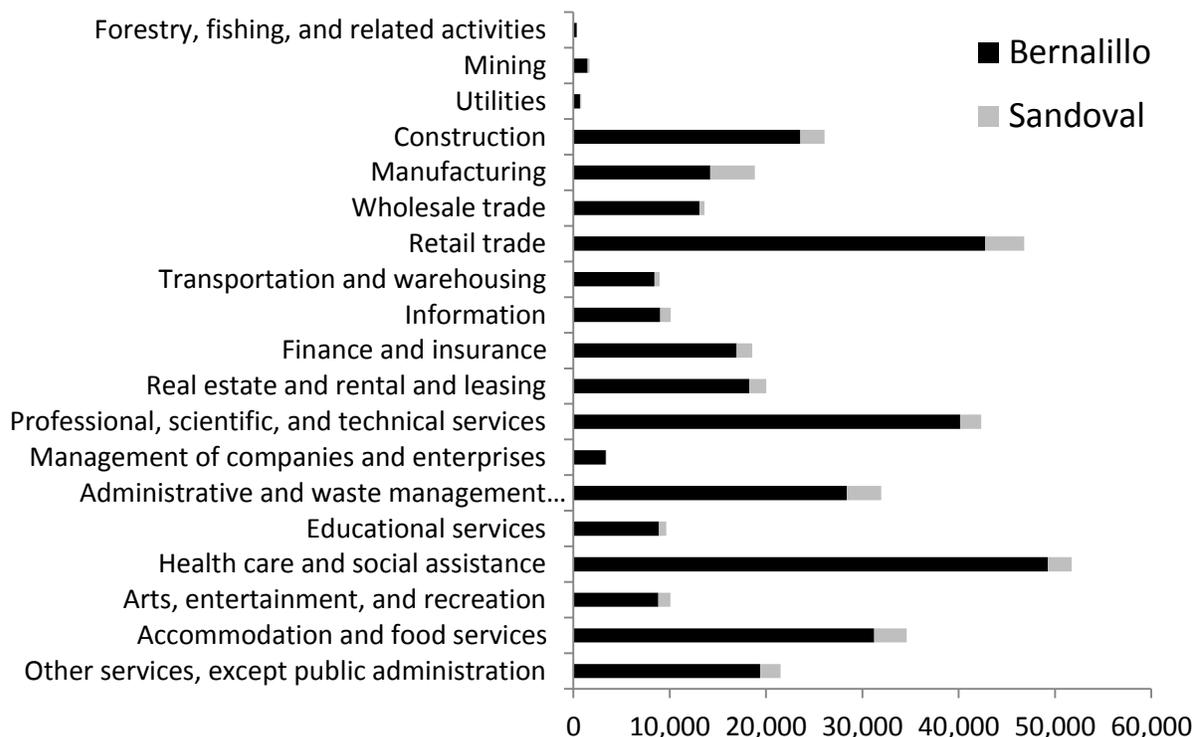
Figure 75. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Sandia RD counties



Source: New Mexico Annual Statistical bulletin, Cash Receipts All Livestock, All Crops,
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Mexico/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.asp.

Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties have sufficiently large economies that all NAICS sector employment data is disclosed. In 2011 Bernalillo County's health care and social assistance sector employed nearly 50,000 people, making it the County's largest employment sector. Since at least 1990 employment growth within this sector has consistently been between 40 and 45 percent per decade. UNM Hospital is the region's only Level 1 Trauma Center, and employs a large part of the sector's employees. Other noteworthy sectors in Bernalillo County include the retail trade and professional, scientific, & technical services sectors, which respectively employ approximately 43,000 and 40,000 people. As noted previously, the manufacturing, retail trade, and administrative & waste management services sectors are the primary employers within Sandoval County. In 2011 these sectors accounted for nearly 40 percent of all Sandoval County employment. Although the manufacturing sector continues to be an important source of employment in Sandoval County, in 2010 it had 36 percent fewer employees than in 2000 and thereby employed 14 percent of the population rather than the 27 percent it employed in 2000.

Figure 76. 2011 employment levels by NAICS code for Sandia RD counties

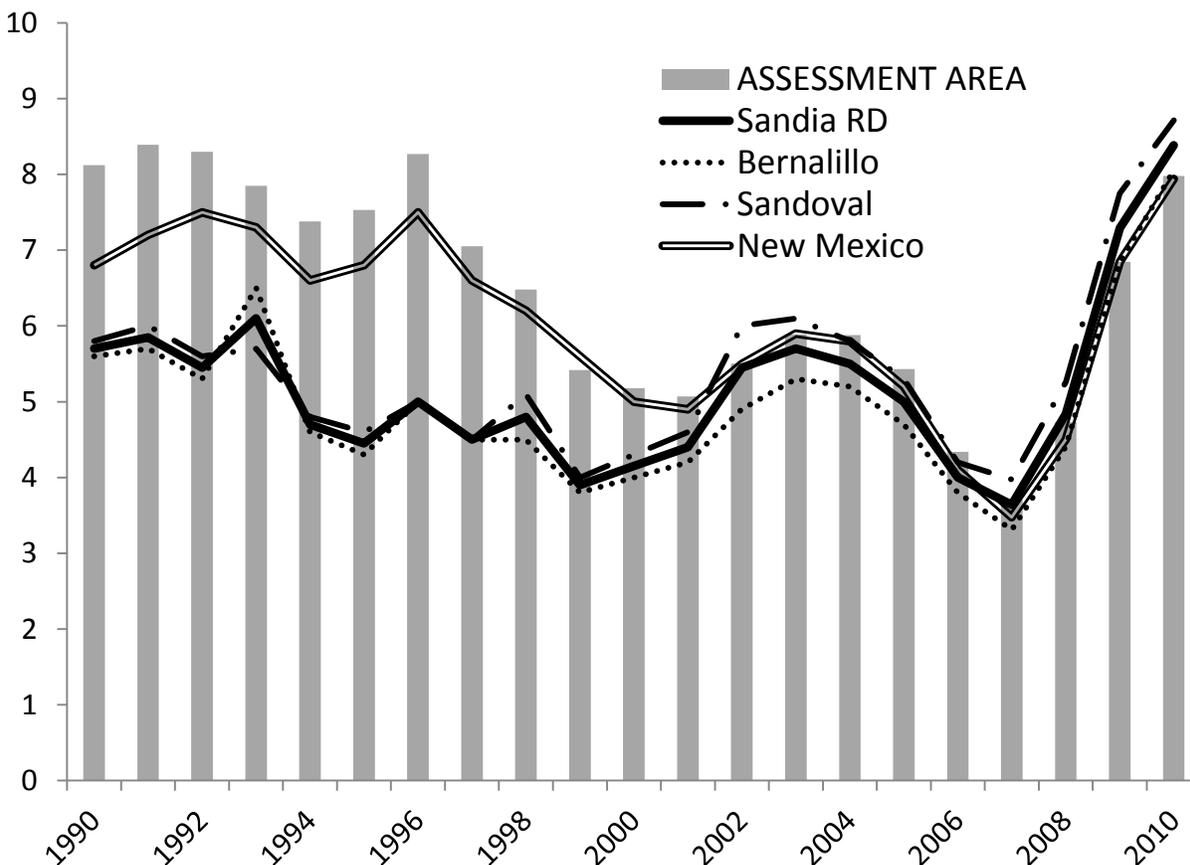


Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA Total full-time and part-time employment. November 26, 2012.

6.2.2. Unemployment

Counties associated with the Sandia RD have unemployment rates that have been quite similar since at least 1990, making Sandia RD an anomaly among Cibola NF ranger districts; other Cibola NF ranger districts' unemployment rates exhibit wide variation across counties. In general the more rural counties associated with Cibola NF have higher and more variable unemployment rates while more urban counties have lower and less stable unemployment rates. The Sandia RD unemployment rate has historically been lower than that of both the Cibola NF assessment area and New Mexico. However, the Great Recession caused unemployment rates to generally rise more in urban areas than in rural areas, and as a consequence the Sandia RD unemployment rate has actually been higher than that of New Mexico since 2007 and higher than that of the assessment area since 2008 (Figure 77). In the absence of further economic downturns, the unemployment rates should slowly fall from the high rates experienced during the Great Recession. However, as discussed in Reynis et al. (2012), much of the recent decrease in unemployment rates has resulted from a decrease in the size of the labor force rather than job creation.

Figure 77. Unemployment rate in Sandia RD counties



Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table A.

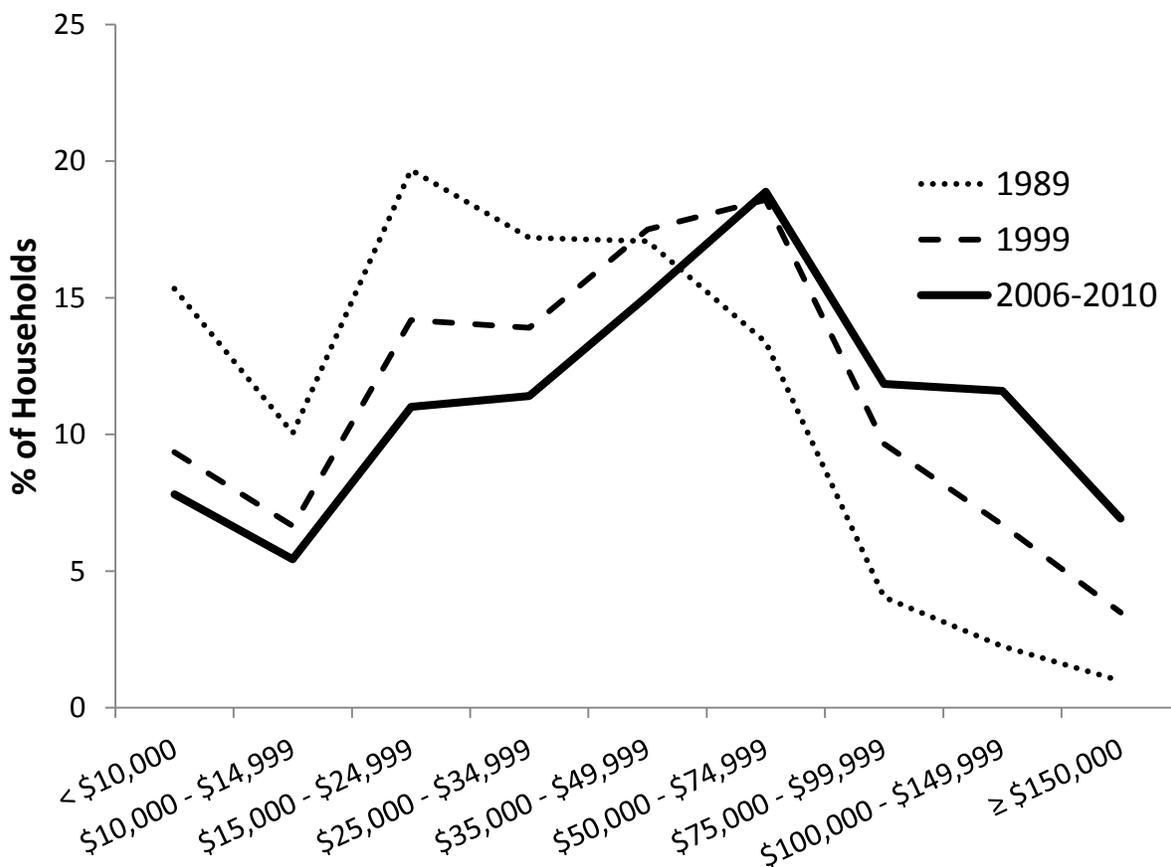
6.2.3. Income and Poverty

While aggregate household income grew by 41 percent between 1989 and 1999, the area's population grew by a much smaller amount during this same time period (19 percent). These trends are consistent with the area's rising per capita income, which increased from \$20,749 in 1989 to \$26,147 in 1999. Despite the Great Recession aggregate household income continued to grow between 1999 and 2006-2010 (albeit more slowly – by 15 percent). During this same time period the area's population grew by 23 percent. Thus the trend of aggregate household income growth exceeding population growth was reversed, resulting in a small decline in per capita income (from \$26,147 to \$26,061). Aggregate household income should grow as the area's population grows, although a shrinking population of working age individuals and lingering effects of the Great Recession will likely dampen future growth.

As in other Cibola National Forest RDs, the Sandia RD area's household income distribution has improved over time. In general the portion of households with incomes of less than \$50,000 has decreased while the portion of households with incomes of \$50,000 or more has increased (Figure 78). Given that improvements in household income distribution occurred even during the decade that contained the Great Recession, it is reasonable to expect improvements will continue to occur. The

portion of the area’s population living in poverty decreased from 14.7 to 13.5 percent between 1989 and 1999. Despite continued improvements in the household income distribution, the portion of the population living in poverty subsequently increased to 14.9 percent between 1999 and 2006-2010. This pattern is consistent with trends seen in aggregate household income, per capita income, and unemployment rates.

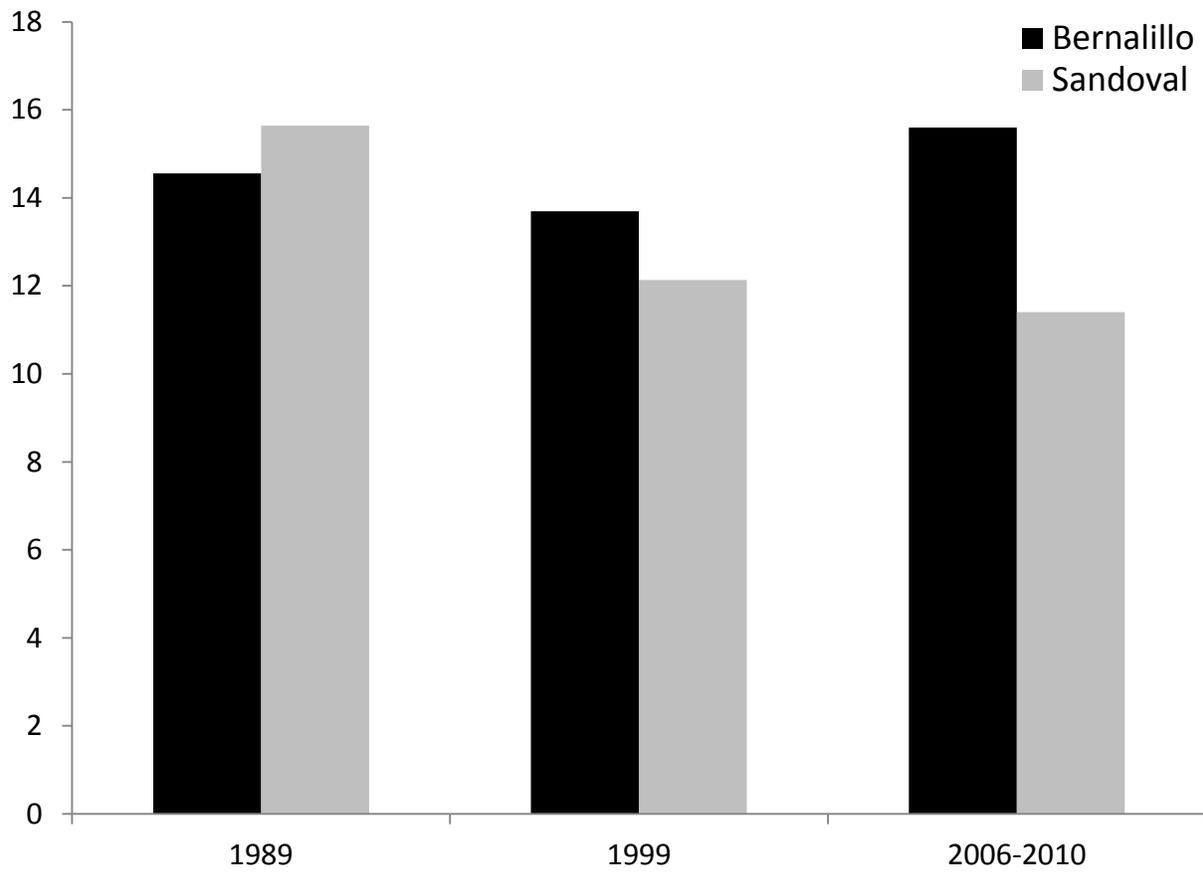
Figure 78. Household income distribution in Sandia RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

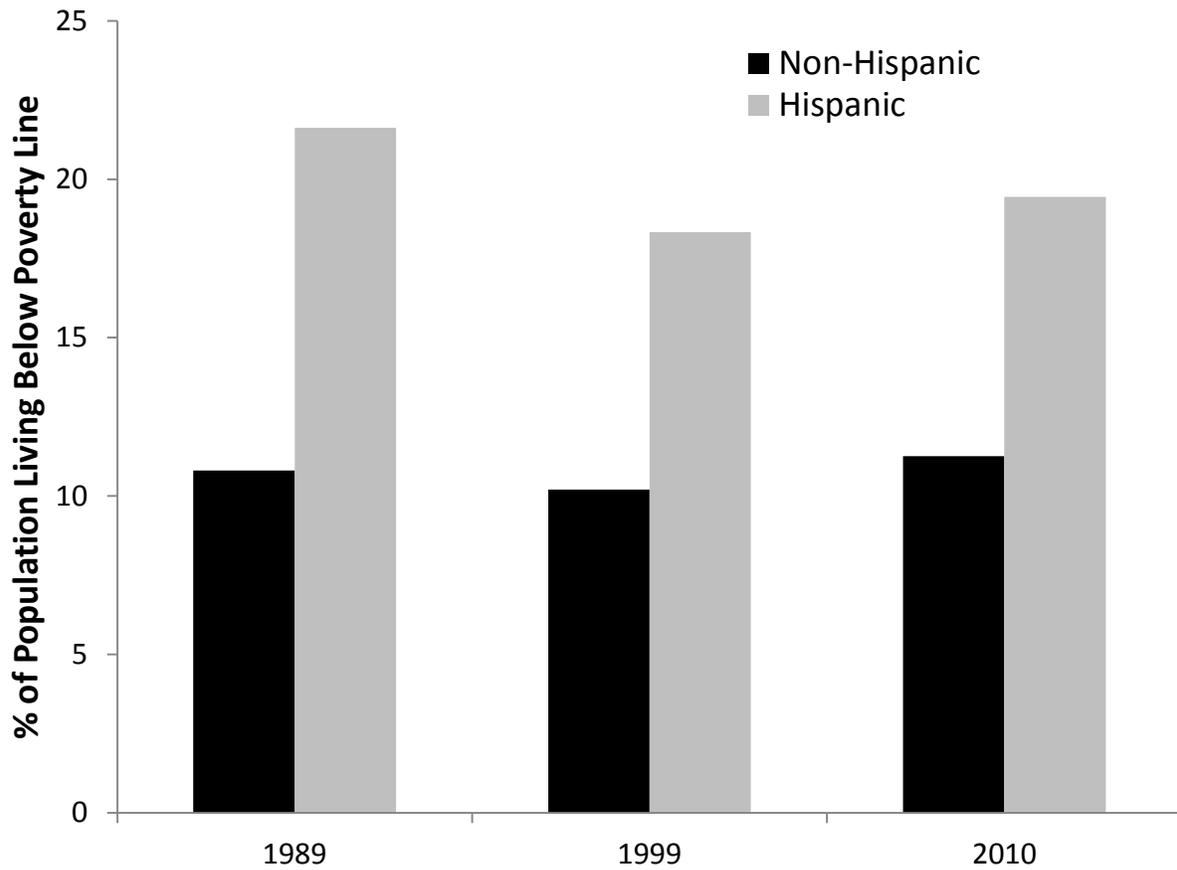
In counties associated with Sandia RD the portion of Hispanics living in poverty is nearly twice as large as that of non-Hispanics, although the gap is narrowing (Figure 80). In 2006-2010 nineteen percent of area Hispanics lived in poverty while 11 percent of area non-Hispanics lived in poverty. American Indians have consistently been the racial group with the highest poverty rate, although their poverty rate has consistently declined since at least 1989, when more than 35 percent of the area’s American Indians lived in poverty. In 1999 less than 30 percent lived in poverty, and by 2006-2010 twenty-five percent of American Indians lived in poverty (Figure 81). Asians are another racial group that has experienced consistent declines in poverty rates. Other racial groups (whites, blacks, and “other”) experienced lower poverty rates in 1999 than in 1989, but higher poverty rates in 2006-2010 than in 1999.

Figure 79. Poverty rate in Sandia RD counties



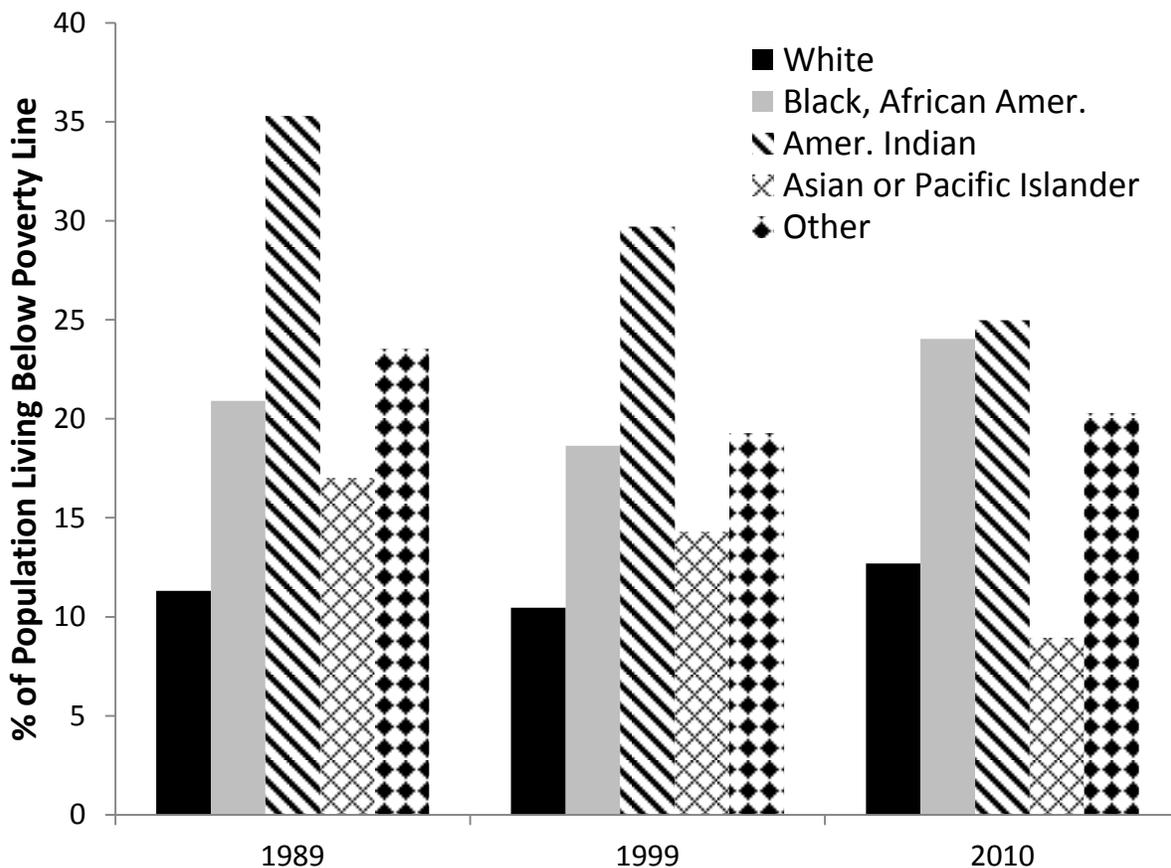
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 80. Poverty rate and ethnicity in Sandia RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 81. Poverty rate and race in Sandia RD counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates.

7. Conclusions

Cibola NF spans a large geographic area that is exceptionally diverse. The assessment area contains both rural and urban areas (i.e., Magdalena RD and Sandia RD), areas that are sparsely populated (e.g. Catron County, which has less than 1 person per square mile), and areas that are densely populated (e.g. Bernalillo County, with 570 people per square mile). Migration patterns have differed as well, although in general the Great Recession has caused people to leave more rural areas and move to urban areas that offer greater economic opportunities. Racial and ethnic composition varies as well. For example, American Indians comprise 36 percent of the Mt. Taylor RD population, but less than 5 percent of the Mountainair RD population. Although age structures and education attainment differ across the assessment area, in general average age and education levels are rising. The prevalence of vacant seasonal and recreational homes varies vastly across RDs (Mountainair RD has far more such homes than other Cibola NF ranger districts). With the exception of Mt. Taylor RD, the number of vacant seasonal and recreational homes is on the rise in Cibola NF ranger districts.

The economies of Cibola NF ranger districts also differ greatly. Unemployment levels have increased in all areas in recent years, and household and per capita incomes have stagnated (and in some cases declined). The number of persons living in poverty decreased in most areas between 1990 and 2000, but between 2000 and 2010 either decreased more slowly or in fact increased. Poverty levels are generally highest among Hispanic and American Indian populations. During 2006-2010, poverty rates among Hispanics ranged from 17 percent in Mt. Taylor RD to nearly 30 percent in Magdalena RD. During this same time period one out of every four American Indians lived in poverty in Sandia RD, while almost one of every two American Indians lived in poverty in Magdalena RD.

The demographic and economic characteristics discussed in this report have been shown to affect forest use, volunteerism, and/or environmental attitudes. Some characteristics also affect preferences for site development and opinions regarding forest management. Each Cibola National Forest RD not only has a unique set of demographic and economic characteristics, but trends associated with the demographic and economic characteristics also differ across RDs. Effective use of the information presented herein will therefore require that the FS carefully assess each RD and its unique characteristics, trends, history, and challenges.

Bibliography

Carnevale, Anthony P, Jayasundera, Tamara and Cheah, Ban. 2012. *The College Advantage: Weathering the Economic Storm*. Washington, D.C. : Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 2012.

Mattingly, Marybeth J., Smith, Kristin E. and Bean, Jessica A. 2011. Unemployment in the Great Recession: Single Parents and Men Hit Hard. Durham, NH : The Carey Institute, University of New Hampshire, August 31, 2011.

Reynis, Lee, Mitchell, Jeff and O'Donnell, Michael. 2012. FOR-UNM: A Quarterly Economic Forecast of the New Mexico Economy. Albuquerque, NM : Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico, 2012.

Snyder, Thomas. 1993. *120 Years of American Education: A Statistical Portrait*. Washington, D.C. : National Center for Education Statistics, 1993.

Wilson, Brian C., et al. 2003. *Water Use by Categories in New Mexico Counties and River Basins, and Irrigated Acreage in 2000*. Santa Fe, NM : Water Use and Conservatio Bureau, New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, 2003.

Appendix A. Communities near the Cibola National Forest

Figure A-1. Land grants near Magdalena Ranger District

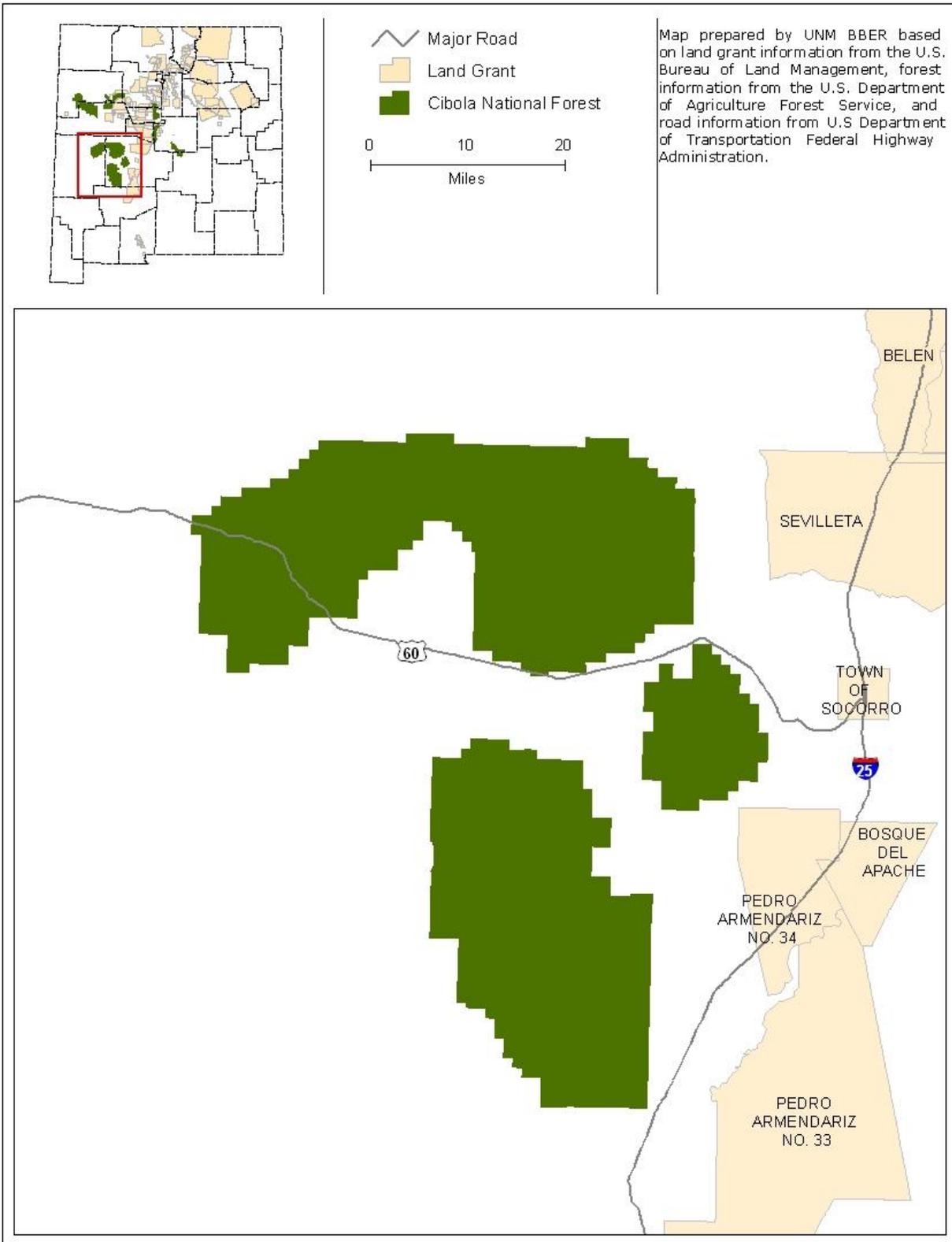


Figure A-2. Places on land grants near Magdalena Ranger District

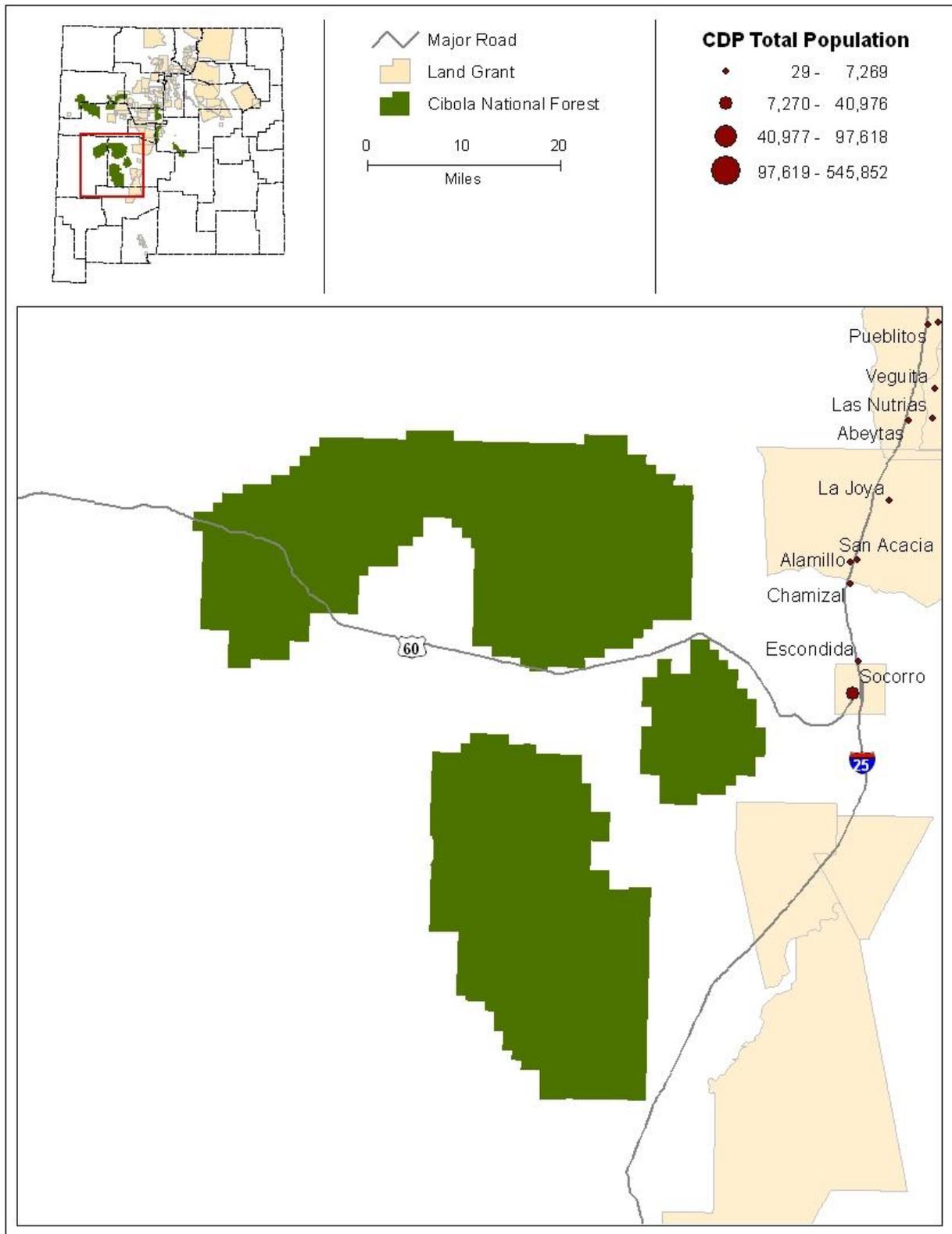


Figure A-3. Land grants near Mountainair Ranger District

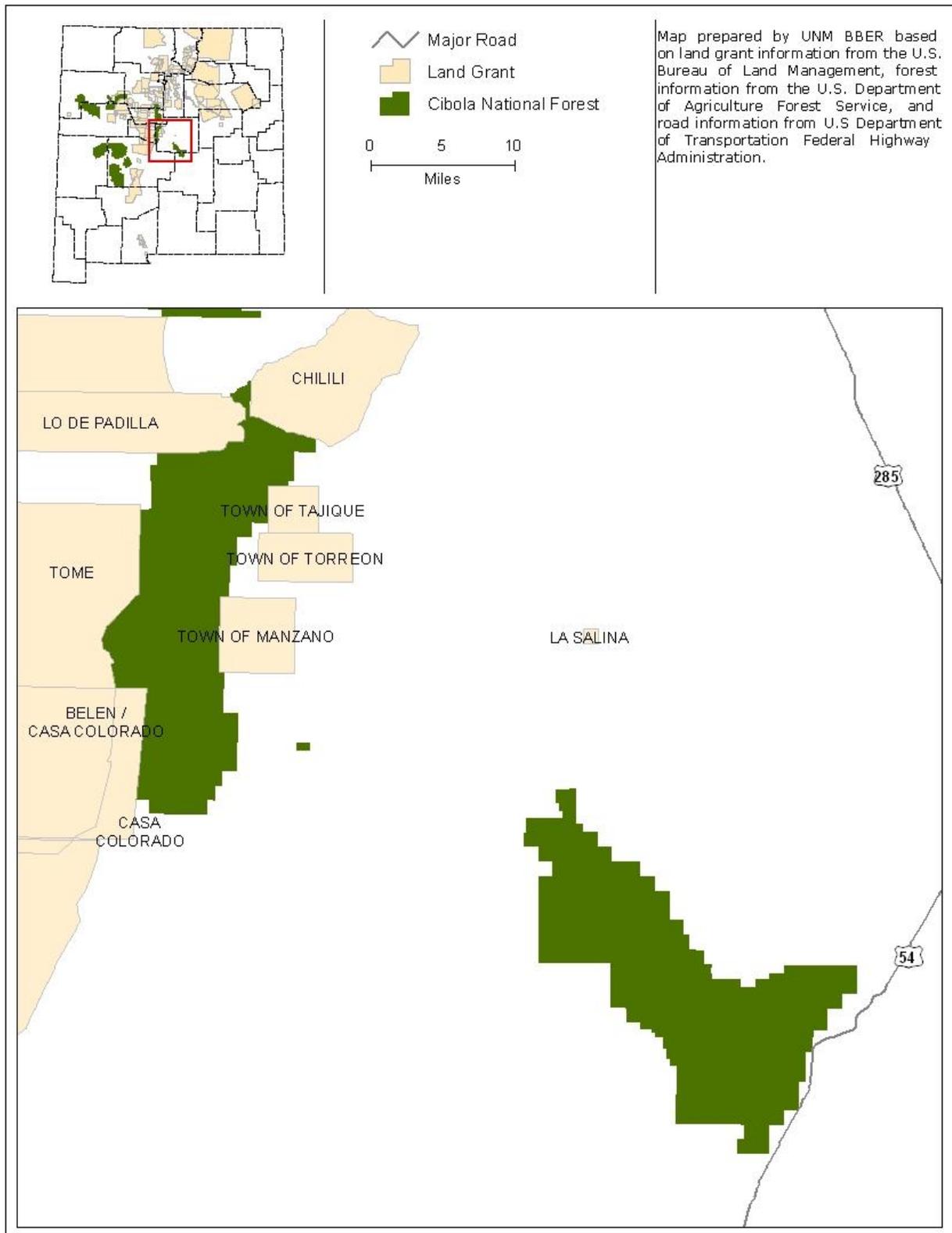


Figure A-4. Places on land grants near Mountainair Ranger District

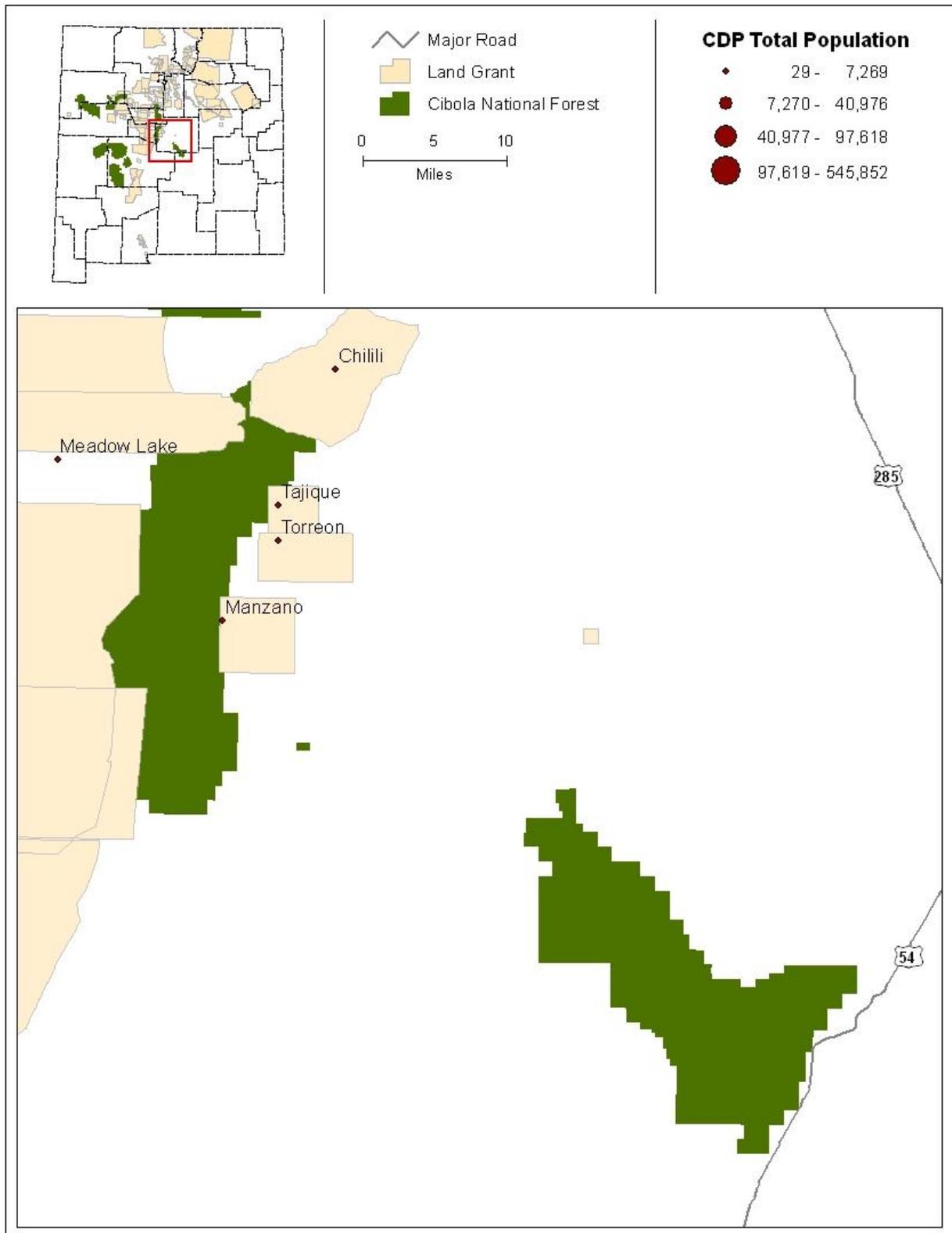


Figure A-5. Land grants near Mt. Taylor Ranger District

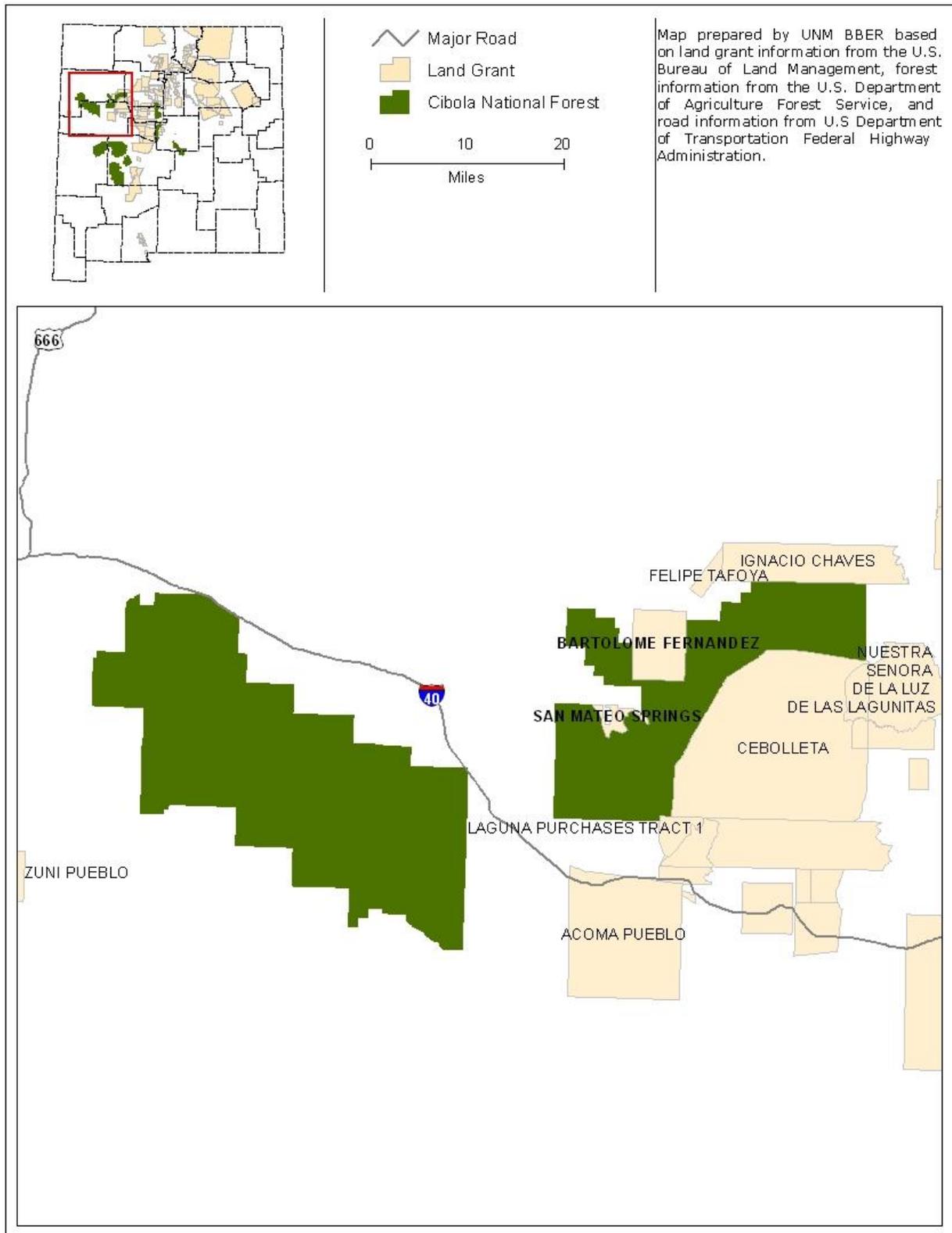


Figure A-6. Places on land grants near Mt. Taylor Ranger District

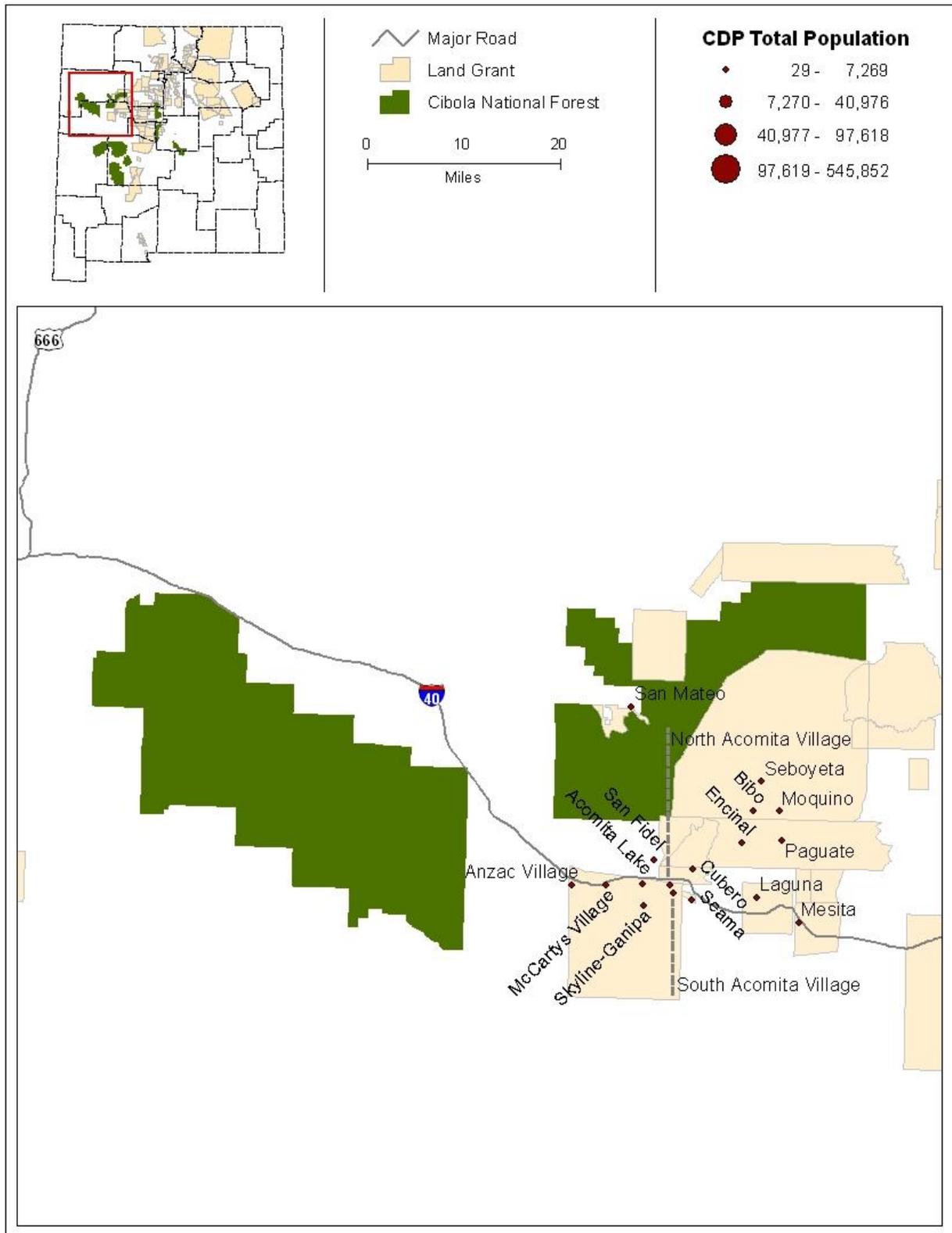


Figure A-7. Land grants near Sandia Ranger District

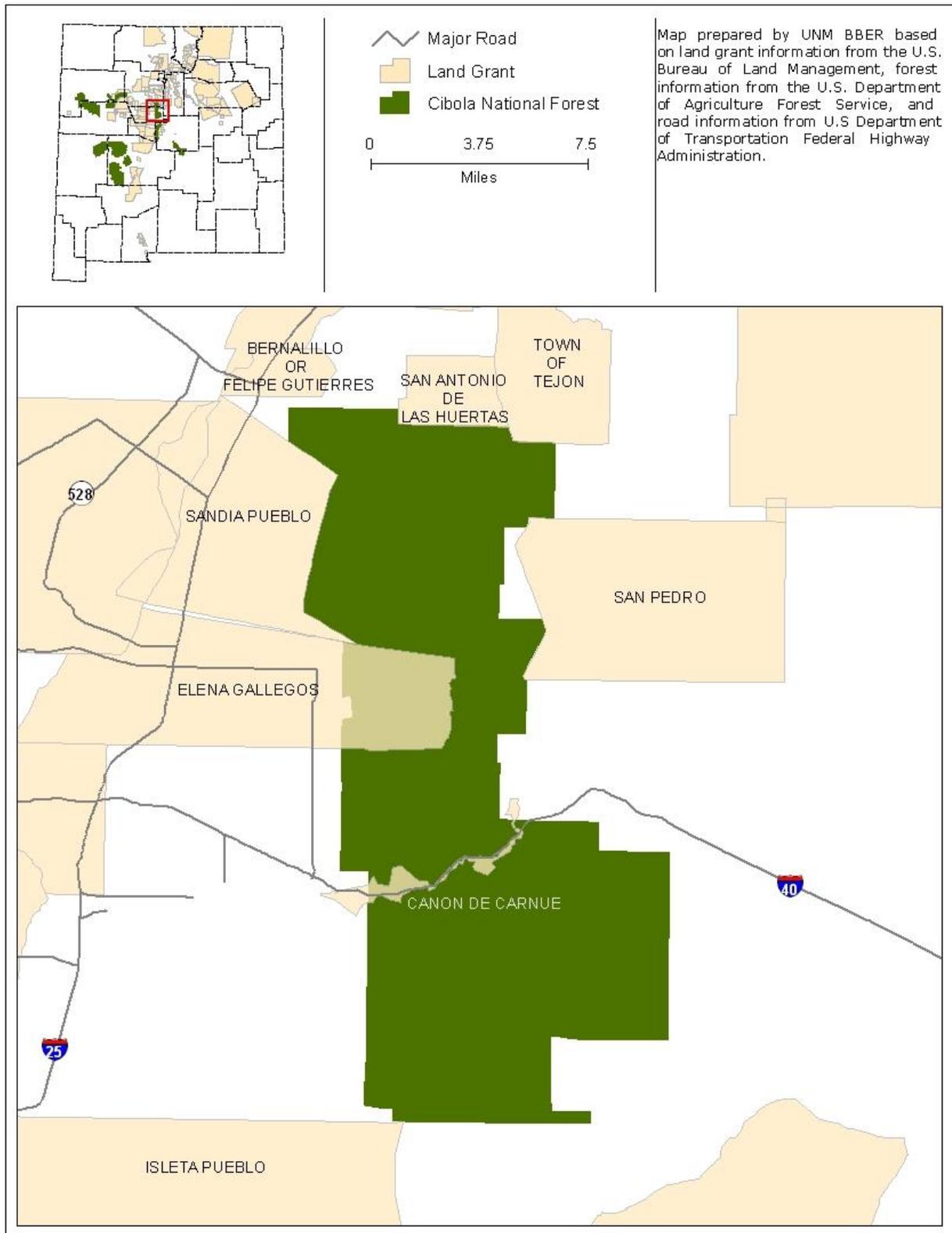


Figure A-8. Places on land grants near Sandia Ranger District

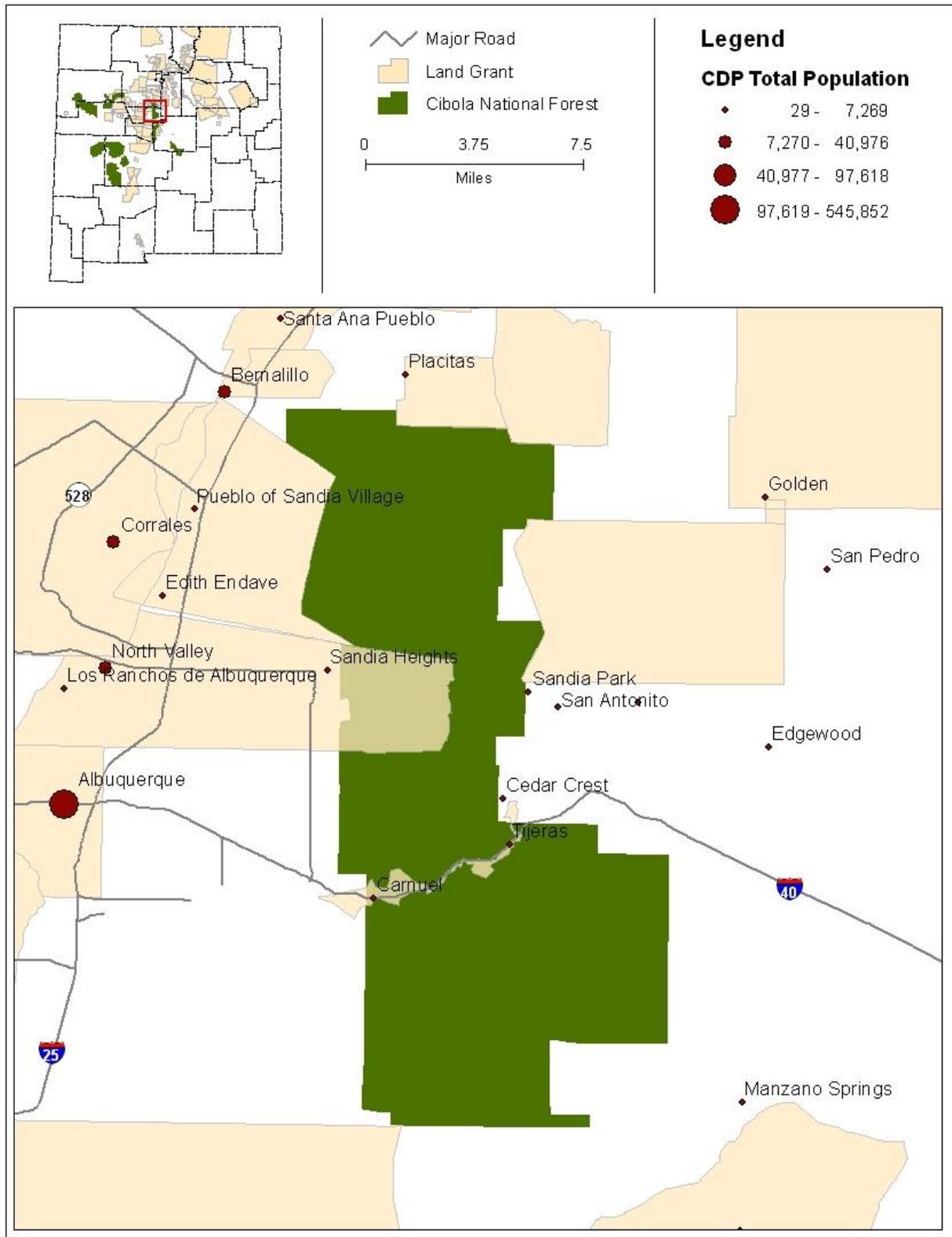


Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ACOMA PUEBLO	6/5/1877	12/22/1858	94,289	32	62	5	60
AGUA NEGRA	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	17,399	144	61	144	87
AGUA SALADA	1/15/1900	11/27/1899	10,680	59	49	6	32
AGUA SALADA/NUUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ DE LAS LAGUNITA			32	62	51	9	33
ALAMITOS	8/17/1901	12/17/1901	340	96	40	61	16
ALBUQUERQUE	11/28/1883	2/18/1901	11,755	57	20	34	8
ALEXANDER VALLE	11/10/1876	6/21/1860	1,204	121	61	86	43
ANGOSTURA	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	665	79	35	39	4
ANGOSTURA/SAN FELIPE PUEBLO	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	1,018	79	34	40	4
ANTOINE LEROUX	6/5/1877	3/3/1869	1,567	170	118	108	92
ANTOINE LEROUX	6/5/1877	3/3/1869	3,925	173	119	115	94
ANTOINE LEROUX	6/5/1877	3/3/1869	15,604	176	122	116	97
ANTOINE LEROUX	6/5/1877	3/3/1869	1,508	177	122	119	98
ANTOINE LEROUX/ANTONIO MARTINEZ			34,485	166	114	105	88
ANTON CHICO	12/15/1860	6/21/1860	254,151	121	49	107	57
ANTON CHICO/PRESTON BECK			124,046	132	66	120	67
ANTONIO DE ABEYTA	1/28/1896	3/25/1896	739	140	91	79	63
ANTONIO MARTINEZ OR LUCERO GODOI	12/21/1893	11/30/1892	26,528	159	106	101	80
ANTONIO ORTIZ	11/10/1876	3/3/1869	157,738	134	71	120	68
ANTONIO SEDILLO	7/16/1901	7/16/1901	86,908	27	30	26	26
ARROYO HONDO	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	18,380	171	119	110	93
ARROYO HONDO/ANTOINE LEROUX			2,432	171	119	110	93
ARROYO HONDO/ANTONIO MARTINEZ/ANTOINE LEROUX			5	173	120	113	95
ARROYO HONDO/ANTONIO MARTINEZ/ANTOINE LEROUX			1	173	120	113	95
ARROYO HONDO/ANTONIO MARTINEZ/ANTOINE LEROUX			8	174	121	113	95
BACA LOCATION NO. 1	11/10/1876	6/21/1860	99,141	104	65	40	36
BACA LOCATION NO. 2	9/28/1861	6/21/1860	50,432	200	118	190	137
BARTOLOME FERNANDEZ	6/1/1896	8/17/1896	25,517	65	73	0	59
BARTOLOME SANCHEZ	8/21/1902	8/21/1902	4,137	128	78	69	51
BEAUBIEN AND MIRANDA	12/20/1878	6/21/1860	1,458,413	173	116	120	93

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
BELEN	11/5/1860	12/22/1858	76,452	20	5	51	25
BELEN/CASA COLORADO			104,864	24	0	61	26
BELEN/SEVILLETA			11,177	20	5	65	37
BENJAMIN E. EDWARDS	8/5/1882	6/6/1878	645	53	67	146	114
BERNABE MONTANO	4/16/1897	5/7/1897	44,227	52	37	11	24
BERNALILLO OR FELIPE GUTIERRES	8/28/1899	8/26/1899	3,380	74	31	38	0
BLACK MESA	4/30/1896	8/12/1896	19,455	133	84	72	56
BOSQUE DEL APACHE	1/25/1872	6/21/1860	54,299	9	44	95	76
BRAZITO	4/5/1879	12/31/1856	14,813	87	141	199	187
CAJA DEL RIO	11/23/1894	4/15/1895	48,444	104	52	54	25
CANADA DE COCHITI	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	19,264	94	55	35	26
CANADA DE LOS ALAMOS	6/17/1898	6/16/1898	4,038	55	46	11	33
CANADA DE LOS ALAMOS	10/9/1894	3/12/1895	11,750	105	47	70	27
CANADA DE SANTA CLARA	7/16/1901	7/16/1901	495	123	76	61	48
CANON DE CARNUE	12/17/1901	12/17/1901	2,002	63	13	48	0
CANON DE CHAMA	11/14/1902	3/27/1903	1,409	136	100	64	70
CANON DE SAN DIEGO	11/10/1876	6/21/1860	116,080	88	56	23	26
CANON DEL AGUA	10/16/1866		219	83	26	57	7
CANON DEL AGUA/ORTIZ MINE	10/16/1866		136	83	27	57	7
CASA COLORADO	6/5/1877	12/22/1858	15,436	38	0	71	26
CEBOLLETA	12/5/1881	3/3/1869	180,187	51	51	0	39
CEBOLLETA/AGUA SALADA			3,093	58	54	6	39
CEBOLLETA/NUUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ DE LAS LAGUNITAS			8,089	61	56	0	39
CHILILI	11/8/1860	12/22/1858	40,587	60	0	62	3
CIENEGUILLA	5/29/1899	8/29/1899	3,216	104	50	61	24
COCHITI PUEBLO	10/6/1860	12/22/1858	17,798	95	47	47	19
COCHITI PUEBLO/LA MAJADA			6,888	96	47	49	19
COCHITI PUEBLO/SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO			149	95	47	47	19
CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA	11/9/1894	6/29/1895	22,855	156	101	99	76
CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA/RANCHO DEL RIO			122	163	108	106	83

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
CUBERO	7/15/1897	6/24/1898	5,675	44	62	5	56
CUBERO/LAGUNA PURCHASES			10,316	46	62	2	55
CUYAMUNGUE	4/8/1902	4/8/1902	553	123	69	72	43
DONA ANA BEND COLONY	8/8/1902	8/8/1902	35,228	74	132	186	175
EL RANCHITO	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	4,137	75	32	38	2
EL RANCHITO/SAN FELIPE PUEBLO	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	619	79	34	40	4
ELENA GALLEGOS	8/8/1899	8/29/1899	34,341	61	18	36	0
FELIPE TAFOYA	8/23/1900	8/7/1900	4,355	74	77	2	57
FERNANDO DE TAOS	8/8/1902	8/8/1902	1,446	167	112	109	87
FERNANDO DE TAOS/CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA			394	166	112	109	87
FRANCISCO MONTES VIGIL	11/9/1894	6/13/1895	8,333	141	86	87	61
GALISTEO	8/28/1899	8/29/1899	262	100	41	71	23
GASPAR ORTIZ/NAMBE PUEBLO	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	37	126	72	74	46
GIJOSA	8/13/1902	3/27/1903	16,432	157	103	99	78
GUTIERREZ AND SEDILLO	4/8/1902	7/23/1902	22,781	35	13	40	14
IGNACIO CHAVES	1/28/1898	7/6/1898	46,934	75	63	0	38
ISLETA PUEBLO	10/12/1860	12/22/1858	110,202	35	4	35	0
J.M.S. BACA	8/8/1902	8/8/1902	3,537	92	146	204	192
JEMEZ PUEBLO	10/3/1860	12/22/1858	17,256	85	51	25	21
JOHN SCOLLY	12/20/1876	6/21/1860	21,693	156	94	124	81
JOSE PEREA	8/8/1871	6/21/1860	12,283	148	69	144	88
JOSE PEREA/PRESTON BECK			688	149	71	143	88
JOSE PEREA/PRESTON BECK			4,472	151	72	145	90
JUAN BAUTISTA VALDEZ	8/31/1900	8/16/1900	1,435	129	88	61	59
JUAN DE GABALDON	7/7/1896	10/12/1897	8,447	120	63	74	40
JUAN JOSE LOBATO	10/19/1895	10/19/1895	166,768	121	77	57	49
LA MAJADA	11/23/1896	3/25/1896	21,241	95	45	49	18
LA MAJADA	11/23/1896	3/25/1896	103	99	46	56	19
LA MAJADA/CAJA DEL RIO			24,040	99	50	52	22
LA MAJADA/MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ			2,244	97	44	56	18

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
LA MAJADA/MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ			6	100	46	58	20
LA SALINA	6/27/1890	10/1/1888	646	75	10	90	31
LAGUNA PUEBLO	8/8/1899	8/29/1899	17,431	39	52	10	48
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 1	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	7,634	46	65	0	57
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 1	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	57,112	46	45	3	38
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 2	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	15,682	37	47	16	44
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 3	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	6,437	42	49	15	43
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 4	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	3,478	42	51	14	46
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 5	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	611	42	63	8	58
LAMY OR NUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ	8/14/1862	6/21/1860	16,891	105	46	73	28
LAS TRAMPAS	11/10/1876	6/21/1860	28,191	143	88	89	63
LAS VEGAS	12/8/1860	6/21/1860	426,639	130	68	102	56
LO DE PADILLA	8/21/1902	8/21/1902	51,726	42	0	48	5
LOS CERRILLOS	7/7/1897	10/12/1897	1,432	101	46	62	21
LOS TRIGOS	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	7,355	116	55	86	40
M & S MONTOYA	8/23/1900	8/7/1900	3,053	84	67	10	39
MESILLA CIVIL COLONY	8/8/1902	8/8/1902	21,548	77	136	189	179
MESILLA/SANTO TOMAS			99	87	141	199	187
MESILLA/SANTO TOMAS			102	88	142	200	188
MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ	2/28/1877	12/31/1879	22,695	91	37	56	11
MORA	8/5/1871	6/21/1860	850,181	140	81	100	61
NAMBE PUEBLO	9/10/1860	12/22/1858	11,522	123	69	73	44
NICOLAS DURAN DE CHAVEZ	1/25/1895	6/23/1895	48,082	28	14	42	19
NUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ DE LAS LAGUNITAS	5/28/1902	5/28/1902	39,313	61	50	0	30
NUESTRA SENORA DEL ROSARIO	6/11/1896	8/28/1896	15,527	136	81	82	56
OJO CALIENTE	1/28/1895	4/15/1895	2,305	143	94	81	67
OJO DE SAN JOSE	8/21/1902	8/21/1902	4,267	92	56	32	25
OJO DEL BORREGO	2/7/1898	2/7/1898	16,302	86	47	34	16
OJO DEL ESPIRITU SANTO	11/10/1876	3/3/1869	122,743	78	54	7	26
ORTIZ MINE	9/10/1861	3/1/1861	62,610	82	26	55	6

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ORTIZ MINE/MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ			11,020	89	34	56	9
PABLO MONTOYA	6/15/1872	3/3/1869	614,476	179	102	157	110
PABLO MONTOYA/BACA LOCATION NO. 2			49,390	200	119	190	138
PACHECO	7/17/1894	6/28/1895	602	108	53	66	28
PAJARITO	8/28/1899	8/29/1899	29,181	42	17	32	13
PECOS	9/26/1860	12/22/1858	18,767	115	55	83	38
PEDRO ARMENDARIZ NO. 33	12/20/1872	6/21/1860	354,234	6	56	102	88
PEDRO ARMENDARIZ NO. 34	12/20/1872	6/21/1860	90,696	1	47	88	78
PETACA	8/8/1902	8/8/1902	1,390	160	112	95	85
PICURIS PUEBLO	9/22/1860	12/22/1858	17,328	149	94	93	69
PIEDRA LUMBRE	12/31/1898	12/31/1898	49,643	129	91	58	61
PLAZA BLANCA	3/4/1896	9/3/1896	8,951	136	92	71	63
PLAZA COLORADA	2/19/1896	9/3/1896	7,584	135	92	69	63
POJOAQUE PUEBLO	9/4/1860	12/22/1858	13,492	121	69	69	42
POLVADERA	12/18/1899	11/27/1899	26,221	120	79	53	50
POLVADERA/JUAN JOSE LOBATO			7,245	122	79	58	50
PRESTON BECK	11/23/1860	6/21/1860	181,738	147	70	140	85
RAMON VIGIL	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	30,826	109	60	52	32
RANCHO DEL RIO GRANDE	11/23/1894	3/27/1896	90,783	156	100	101	76
REFUGIO COLONY	6/16/1904	6/16/1904	11,397	102	152	214	200
SALVADOR GONZALES/SANTA FE	8/28/1899	8/29/1899	187	117	60	74	37
SAN ANTONIO DE LAS HUERTAS	12/27/1901	12/27/1901	5,123	77	28	44	0
SAN CLEMENTE	9/7/1899	9/7/1899	37,526	31	14	40	16
SAN CRISTOVAL	7/26/1880	6/21/1860	80,859	95	34	72	22
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO	10/23/1860	12/22/1858	24,425	79	33	41	4
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO	10/23/1860	12/22/1858	6,049	86	41	41	12
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO/SANTA ROSA DE CUBERO			1,403	86	41	41	11
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO/SANTO DOMINGO & SAN FELIPE PUEBLOS			98	88	41	46	12
SAN IDELFONSO PUEBLO	9/12/1860	12/22/1858	17,294	118	68	63	40
SAN JUAN PUEBLO	9/20/1860	12/22/1858	15,453	129	79	70	52

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SAN MARCOS	1/28/1895	5/18/1895	1,909	98	41	64	19
SAN MATEO SPRINGS	7/15/1901	7/15/1901	4,426	59	74	0	62
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 1	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	118	124	62	108	56
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 2	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	3,443	121	58	98	50
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 3	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	144	121	59	97	49
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 4	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	204	119	57	92	45
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 5	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	180	121	59	95	48
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 6	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	225	121	59	93	46
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 7	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	566	119	56	99	49
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 8	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	7	121	60	95	47
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 9	5/14/1904	6/16/1904	19	121	59	96	48
SAN PEDRO	2/25/1875	6/21/1860	31,357	73	20	49	0
SAN YSIDRO	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	10,814	82	49	20	19
SAN YSIDRO/OJO DEL ESPIRITU SANTO			674	81	55	20	26
SANDIA PUEBLO	10/15/1860	12/22/1858	20,896	67	22	37	0
SANGRE DE CRISTO	4/7/1876	6/21/1860	220,329	193	139	128	115
SANTA ANA PUEBLO	12/30/1876	2/9/1869	17,203	76	37	31	7
SANTA BARBARA	4/22/1896	8/31/1896	32,157	147	91	96	67
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO	9/15/1860	12/22/1858	17,228	123	73	67	46
SANTA CRUZ	8/7/1902	8/21/1902	4,903	129	77	72	51
SANTA FE	7/5/1878	4/9/1900	15,688	113	57	70	32
SANTA ROSA DE CUBERO	12/18/1900	12/18/1900	561	85	41	39	11
SANTA TERESA	6/16/1904	6/16/1904	5,909	111	161	223	210
SANTIAGO RAMIREZ	10/1/1900	12/18/1900	308	119	62	77	39
SANTO DOMINGO & SAN FELIPE PUEBLO	6/27/1902	8/21/1902	313	89	40	46	12
SANTO DOMINGO DE CUNDIYO	8/7/1902	8/21/1902	2,109	132	77	80	52
SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO	10/19/1860	12/22/1858	64,585	89	39	40	12
SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO/SANTO DOMINGO & SAN FELIPE PUEB			593	89	40	46	12
SANTO DOMINGO/MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ			3,638	93	39	56	13
SANTO TOMAS DE ITURBIDE	6/26/1903	6/26/1903	9,426	88	142	200	188

Table A-1. Land grant and proximity to Cibola National Forest Ranger Districts

Land Grant	Survey Application Date	Conferred Date	Area (Acres)	Distance from Land Grant to Ranger District (Miles)			
				Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SEBASTIAN DE VARGAS	8/8/1899	8/29/1899	13,299	109	51	71	29
SEBASTIAN MARTIN	11/10/1876	6/21/1860	46,532	134	84	75	57
SEVILLETA	12/17/1901	12/17/1901	262,861	7	4	58	36
SITIO DE JUANA LOPEZ	7/7/1897	10/12/1897	1,071	100	45	61	20
SITIO DE LOS CERRILLOS	7/7/1897	10/12/1897	567	101	45	61	20
TALAYA HILL	5/17/1900	5/17/1900	416	117	60	75	37
TALAYA HILL/SANTA FE			776	116	59	74	36
TAOS PUEBLO	9/25/1860	12/22/1858	17,066	167	113	109	88
TECOLOTE	10/26/1860	12/22/1858	47,357	128	66	104	57
TESUQUE PUEBLO	9/1/1860	12/22/1858	16,951	118	63	69	38
TIERRA AMARILLA	12/20/1875	6/21/1860	495,570	149	117	74	87
TOME	10/31/1860	12/22/1858	121,167	29	0	53	13
TOWN OF ABIQUIU	11/13/1896	11/16/1896	16,743	127	83	62	54
TOWN OF ALAMEDA	5/8/1895	10/21/1895	84,756	58	26	22	3
TOWN OF ALAMEDA/SANDIA PUEBLO			2,620	69	28	36	2
TOWN OF ALAMEDA/SANDIA PUEBLO			1,106	67	27	36	5
TOWN OF ATRISCO	7/10/1897	10/12/1897	83,605	46	19	23	10
TOWN OF CHAMITA	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	83	132	83	72	56
TOWN OF CHAMITA/SAN JUAN PUEBLO			1,662	131	81	72	54
TOWN OF JACONA	9/7/1899	9/7/1899	7,018	119	65	68	39
TOWN OF MANZANO	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	17,318	50	0	70	19
TOWN OF SOCORRO	3/13/1895	6/28/1895	17,440	7	33	82	63
TOWN OF TAJIQUE	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	7,145	57	0	67	12
TOWN OF TEJON	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	11,532	79	28	47	0
TOWN OF TORREON	6/5/1877	6/21/1860	14,027	55	0	69	15
ZIA PUEBLO	9/28/1860	12/22/1858	17,525	78	45	25	14
ZUNI PUEBLO			17,570	61	130	13	127

Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Notes: Calculations performed by BBER in ArcGIS

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ACOMA PUEBLO						
Acomita Lake	416	100%	43	67	6	62
Anzac Village	54	100%	43	75	6	71
McCartys Village	48	100%	43	72	6	67
North Acomita Village	303	86%	43	64	6	60
Seama	465	0%	40	63	7	60
Skyline-Ganipa	1,224	100%	40	66	7	62
South Acomita Village	105	99%	43	64	7	60
AGUA NEGRA						
Puerto de Luna	141	0%	149	65	150	92
Santa Rosa	2,848	17%	147	66	146	89
ALAMITOS						
Los Cerrillos	321	9%	96	40	61	16
ALBUQUERQUE						
Albuquerque	545,852	9%	57	20	34	8
North Valley	11,333	9%	61	23	38	8
South Valley	40,976	0%	57	21	38	10
ANGOSTURA						
Algodones	814	5%	79	35	40	4
ANGOSTURA/SAN FELIPE PUEBLO						
Algodones	814	20%	79	34	40	4
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	0%	79	34	40	4
ANTOINE LEROUX						
Arroyo Seco	1,785	0%	175	122	116	97
Taos Ski Valley	69	92%	181	127	122	102
ANTOINE LEROUX/ANTONIO MARTINEZ						
Arroyo Seco	1,785	100%	172	119	113	93
Taos Pueblo	1,135	43%	170	116	112	91

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ANTON CHICO						
Anton Chico	188	100%	129	66	117	64
Llano del Medio	118	100%	131	66	119	65
Tecolotito	232	100%	130	67	116	63
ANTONIO MARTINEZ OR LUCERO GODOI						
Taos Pueblo	1,135	0%	170	116	112	91
ARROYO HONDO						
Arroyo Hondo	474	46%	172	119	110	94
ARROYO HONDO/ANTOINE LEROUX						
Arroyo Hondo	474	54%	172	119	111	93
Arroyo Seco	1,785	0%	174	121	113	95
BARTOLOME SANCHEZ						
Chili	654	1%	132	84	72	56
El Duende	707	86%	131	82	71	55
Espanola	10,224	12%	128	78	71	51
Hernandez	946	42%	130	81	71	54
BEAUBIEN AND MIRANDA						
Angel Fire	1,216	99%	173	116	120	93
Cimarron	1,021	100%	196	137	145	116
Eagle Nest	290	100%	184	128	129	104
Maxwell	254	100%	212	152	165	133
Raton	6,885	100%	231	172	179	151
Springer	1,047	100%	201	141	157	123
Ute Park	71	100%	190	132	136	110

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
BELEN						
Abeytas	56	100%	23	19	64	38
Belen	7,269	64%	29	13	55	26
Jarales	2,475	99%	28	13	58	26
Pueblitos	794	100%	28	15	58	28
Rio Communities	4,723	0%	32	13	60	27
Sausal	1,056	32%	33	14	56	25
BELEN/CASA COLORADO						
Casa Colorada	272	95%	28	12	62	31
Las Nutrias	149	100%	25	17	65	37
Madrone	707	28%	30	12	62	30
Veguita	232	100%	26	16	64	34
BERNALILLO OR FELIPE GUTIERRES						
Bernalillo	8,320	30%	74	31	38	1
Placitas	4,977	12%	75	31	39	0
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	1%	76	32	39	2
BLACK MESA						
Canova	118	9%	141	90	82	64
Chamita	870	0%	134	84	74	57
Lyden	245	71%	139	89	80	62
BRAZITO						
Mesquite	1,112	100%	93	144	205	192
Vado	3,194	28%	96	146	208	194
CAJA DEL RIO						
White Rock	5,725	1%	112	62	59	34
CANADA DE LOS ALAMOS						
Eldorado at Santa Fe	6,130	72%	106	47	70	27

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
CANON DE CARNUE						
Albuquerque	545,852	0%	63	14	48	1
Carnuel	1,232	39%	63	13	48	0
Cedar Crest	958	6%	68	14	52	0
Tijeras	541	27%	67	13	52	0
CANON DE SAN DIEGO						
Cañon	327	93%	90	57	26	26
Jemez Springs	250	100%	97	63	32	32
La Cueva	168	56%	105	69	39	39
Ponderosa	387	0%	91	56	32	26
CANON DEL AGUA						
Golden	37	5%	83	26	57	7
CANON DEL AGUA/ORTIZ MINE						
Golden	37	3%	83	27	57	7
CEBOLLETA						
Bibo	140	82%	51	58	6	49
Moquino	37	91%	51	57	10	48
Seboyeta	179	100%	51	59	6	49
CHILILI						
Chilili	137	100%	65	4	65	6
Manzano Springs	137	17%	69	8	64	4
CIENEGUILLA						
La Cienega	3,819	16%	104	50	62	24
Santa Fe	67,947	2%	106	51	63	25
COCHITI PUEBLO						
Cochiti	528	100%	97	49	49	21
Cochiti Lake	569	100%	100	52	50	24
Peña Blanca	709	9%	96	47	49	19

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
COCHITI PUEBLO/LA MAJADA						
Peña Blanca	709	39%	96	47	49	19
CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA						
Ranchos de Taos	2,518	98%	163	109	107	84
Talpa	778	65%	163	108	107	84
Taos	5,716	49%	165	110	108	85
CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA/RANCHO DEL RIO						
Talpa	778	5%	163	108	107	84
CUBERO						
Cubero	289	59%	44	62	5	56
North Acomita Village	303	14%	44	65	5	60
CUBERO/LAGUNA PURCHASES						
Cubero	289	40%	46	62	4	57
CUYAMUNGUE						
Cuyamungue	479	0%	123	70	72	44
Cuyamungue Grant	226	33%	123	69	72	43
DONA ANA BEND COLONY						
Doña Ana	1,211	100%	75	133	187	177
Las Cruces	97,618	30%	77	133	189	177
San Ysidro	2,090	100%	78	135	190	179
University Park	4,192	99%	85	139	197	184
EL RANCHITO						
Algodones	814	0%	79	35	40	4
Bernalillo	8,320	4%	75	32	38	2
Placitas	4,977	0%	77	32	40	2
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	80%	75	32	38	2
EL RANCHITO/SAN FELIPE PUEBLO						
Algodones	814	0%	79	34	40	4
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	13%	79	34	40	4

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ELENA GALLEGOS						
Albuquerque	545,852	14%	61	19	36	0
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	6,024	88%	61	24	36	7
North Valley	11,333	46%	62	23	37	5
Sandia Heights	3,193	97%	68	21	44	0
FERNANDO DE TAOS						
Taos	5,716	20%	167	112	109	87
FERNANDO DE TAOS/CRISTOVAL DE LA SERNA						
Taos	5,716	9%	166	112	109	87
FRANCISCO MONTES VIGIL						
Truchas	560	0%	141	86	87	61
GALISTEO						
Galisteo	253	16%	100	41	71	23
GASPAR ORTIZ/NAMBE PUEBLO						
Nambe	1,818	1%	126	72	74	46
GIJOSA						
Ranchos de Taos	2,518	1%	164	110	107	85
Taos	5,716	0%	166	112	109	87
GUTIERREZ AND SEDILLO						
Bosque Farms	3,904	91%	43	13	47	14
Los Lunas	14,835	0%	41	16	47	17
Peralta	3,660	0%	45	13	49	15
ISLETA PUEBLO						
Albuquerque	545,852	0%	51	13	45	8
Bosque Farms	3,904	0%	46	14	48	14
Chical	107	14%	46	13	48	13
Isleta Village Proper	491	100%	47	15	45	13
South Valley	40,976	0%	49	15	43	11

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
J.M.S. BACA						
La Mesa	728	0%	95	148	207	194
San Miguel	1,153	99%	92	146	204	192
JEMEZ PUEBLO						
Cañon	327	7%	89	57	27	26
Jemez Pueblo	1,788	100%	86	54	26	23
Ponderosa	387	2%	91	55	31	25
San Ysidro	193	0%	85	53	26	23
JOHN SCOLLY						
Watrous	135	100%	159	97	127	84
JUAN BAUTISTA VALDEZ						
Cañones	118	6%	129	88	62	59
JUAN DE GABALDON						
Tesuque	925	24%	120	63	74	40
JUAN JOSE LOBATO						
Abiquiu	231	0%	135	92	69	63
Chili	654	26%	132	84	71	56
El Rito	808	86%	145	99	80	71
LA MAJADA						
Peña Blanca	709	47%	95	46	49	18
LAGUNA PUEBLO						
Laguna	1,241	85%	41	53	10	49
Mesita	804	33%	39	52	14	49
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 1						
Bibo	140	18%	50	58	7	50
Encinal	210	100%	46	57	6	50
Moquino	37	9%	50	57	11	48
Paguate	421	100%	47	54	9	47
San Fidel	138	0%	46	67	3	61

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 2						
Mesita	804	58%	38	49	16	46
LAGUNA PURCHASES TRACT 5						
North Acomita Village	303	0%	43	64	8	60
Seama	465	15%	42	63	8	58
South Acomita Village	105	1%	43	64	8	60
LAMY OR NUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ						
Eldorado at Santa Fe	6,130	7%	107	48	73	28
Lamy	218	96%	106	47	74	28
LAS TRAMPAS						
Chamisal	310	0%	148	94	93	69
Peñasco	589	1%	151	95	96	71
LAS VEGAS						
Las Vegas	13,753	100%	139	77	111	66
LO DE PADILLA						
Bosque Farms	3,904	8%	43	13	49	15
Chical	107	86%	46	12	48	13
Los Lunas	14,835	0%	42	13	50	16
Meadow Lake	4,708	0%	45	7	53	12
Peralta	3,660	96%	42	12	49	14
Valencia	2,192	18%	42	12	51	15
LOS CERRILLOS						
La Cienega	3,819	0%	102	47	62	22
LOS TRIGOS						
Rowe	415	76%	116	55	86	40
M & S MONTOYA						
San Luis	59	9%	86	68	13	39

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
MESILLA CIVIL COLONY						
Fairacres	824	100%	81	139	192	182
Las Cruces	97,618	4%	81	138	193	182
Mesilla	2,196	89%	83	140	195	184
San Pablo	806	100%	86	141	198	186
University Park	4,192	1%	85	140	197	185
MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ						
La Cienega	3,819	0%	101	47	60	21
Madrid	204	0%	94	38	60	14
MORA						
Mora	656	100%	152	92	108	73
NAMBE PUEBLO						
Cuyamungue Grant	226	0%	124	70	73	44
Nambe	1,818	91%	125	71	73	45
NICOLAS DURAN DE CHAVEZ						
Belen	7,269	36%	33	15	51	23
Los Chaves	5,446	100%	34	14	51	20
Los Lunas	14,835	1%	37	15	49	19
Sausal	1,056	68%	33	14	55	24
NUESTRA SENORA DEL ROSARIO						
Cordova	414	96%	136	81	82	56
Truchas	560	100%	138	83	84	58
OJO DE SAN JOSE						
Ponderosa	387	42%	92	56	32	25
OJO DEL ESPIRITU SANTO						
San Luis	59	1%	86	67	13	39
ORTIZ MINE						
Golden	37	59%	82	26	56	6
Los Cerrillos	321	12%	94	38	62	15
Madrid	204	4%	94	38	61	14

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
ORTIZ MINE/MESITA DE JUANA LOPEZ						
Madrid	204	96%	92	36	59	13
PABLO MONTOYA						
Conchas Dam	186	100%	181	105	168	117
Mosquero	93	26%	208	137	184	139
PACHECO						
Santa Fe	67,947	1%	108	53	66	28
PAJARITO						
Albuquerque	545,852	0%	52	20	40	14
Pajarito Mesa	579	99%	46	20	36	16
South Valley	40,976	18%	50	17	40	13
PECOS						
East Pecos	757	70%	120	60	87	43
Pecos	1,392	100%	119	59	86	42
Rowe	415	1%	117	57	86	41
PEDRO ARMENDARIZ NO. 33						
Elephant Butte	1,431	72%	16	96	127	128
Hot Springs Landing	110	100%	16	96	127	127
Truth or Consequences	6,475	12%	19	99	131	131
PICURIS PUEBLO						
Chamisal	310	94%	149	94	93	69
Peñasco	589	99%	150	95	96	71
Picuris Pueblo	68	100%	151	97	95	72
Rio Lucio	389	100%	151	96	95	71
Vadito	270	99%	152	97	98	72
PIEDRA LUMBRE						
Youngsville	56	9%	129	91	59	61

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
POJOAQUE PUEBLO						
Cuyamungue	479	99%	123	69	71	43
Cuyamungue Grant	226	0%	123	69	72	44
El Rancho	1,199	0%	123	71	70	45
El Valle de Arroyo Seco	1,440	0%	127	74	73	48
Jacona	412	100%	123	71	70	44
Jaconita	332	58%	123	70	70	44
La Mesilla	1,772	0%	125	74	71	47
Nambe	1,818	8%	125	71	73	45
Pojoaque	1,907	100%	124	71	71	45
POLVADERA						
Cañones	118	84%	129	88	62	59
RAMON VIGIL						
White Rock	5,725	99%	112	62	59	34
RANCHO DEL RIO GRANDE						
Ranchos de Taos	2,518	1%	165	109	108	85
Talpa	778	30%	163	108	107	83
REFUGIO COLONY						
Anthony	9,360	2%	105	154	217	203
Chamberino	919	53%	102	153	214	201
La Union	1,106	24%	107	157	219	205
SALVADOR GONZALES/SANTA FE						
Santa Fe	67,947	1%	117	60	74	37
SAN ANTONIO DE LAS HUERTAS						
Placitas	4,977	27%	77	29	44	0
SAN CLEMENTE						
Bosque Farms	3,904	0%	43	15	49	16
Los Lunas	14,835	95%	37	14	45	17
Peralta	3,660	4%	42	14	49	16
Valencia	2,192	3%	41	14	51	18

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SAN CRISTOVAL						
Galisteo	253	14%	100	41	72	24
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO						
Algodones	814	75%	80	33	41	4
Placitas	4,977	0%	81	33	45	4
San Felipe Pueblo	4,808	95%	171	77	89	18
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	1%	79	34	41	4
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO/SANTA ROSA DE CUBERO						
San Felipe Pueblo	2,404	2%	88	41	45	12
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO/SANTO DOMINGO & SAN FELIPE PUEBLOS						
San Felipe Pueblo	2,404	1%	88	41	46	12
SAN IDELFONSO PUEBLO						
El Rancho	1,199	88%	122	70	68	43
La Mesilla	1,772	0%	124	73	69	46
San Ildefonso Pueblo	524	100%	120	69	65	42
SAN JUAN PUEBLO						
Alcalde	285	100%	134	84	75	57
Chamita	870	40%	131	81	73	54
El Duende	707	8%	132	82	72	55
Espanola	10,224	13%	130	79	72	52
Hernandez	946	56%	130	81	72	54
La Villita	957	0%	135	85	76	58
Ohkay Owingeh	1,143	100%	131	80	73	53
Pueblito	91	99%	132	82	74	55
San Jose	695	100%	129	80	71	53
SAN MATEO SPRINGS						
San Mateo	161	20%	61	75	0	63
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 1						
Villanueva	229	0%	124	62	108	56

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 2						
Pueblo	125	24%	121	58	101	51
Ribera	416	29%	121	59	99	50
San Jose	137	56%	121	59	98	50
Sena	129	41%	121	58	102	51
Soham	210	0%	121	59	98	50
Villanueva	229	20%	121	58	104	52
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 3						
Soham	210	12%	121	59	97	49
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 6						
North San Ysidro	159	14%	121	59	93	46
SAN MIGUEL DEL BADO TRACT 7						
Pueblo	125	6%	119	57	100	49
SAN PEDRO						
Edgewood	3,735	43%	74	20	52	2
Golden	37	9%	82	25	56	6
San Antonito	985	0%	74	20	51	1
San Pedro	184	4%	81	24	58	7
Sandia Knolls	1,208	1%	75	20	54	3
Sandia Park	237	2%	73	20	51	0
SAN YSIDRO						
San Ysidro	193	78%	83	52	24	22
Zia Pueblo	737	7%	85	49	29	19
SANDIA PUEBLO						
Albuquerque	545,852	0%	68	25	39	3
Bernalillo	8,320	20%	73	30	38	1
Edith Endave	211	79%	67	26	38	4
Pueblo of Sandia Village	369	100%	70	28	38	3
Sandia Heights	3,193	2%	70	22	43	0

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SANGRE DE CRISTO						
Costilla	205	100%	201	150	136	124
SANTA BARBARA						
Vadito	270	0%	153	97	99	73
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO						
El Valle de Arroyo Seco	1,440	1%	126	74	72	48
Espanola	10,224	50%	128	77	71	50
La Mesilla	1,772	100%	124	73	69	46
Santa Clara Pueblo	1,018	100%	126	75	69	48
Santa Cruz	368	29%	129	78	73	51
Sombrillo	351	21%	129	77	73	50
SANTA CRUZ						
Chimayo	3,177	31%	132	79	77	53
Cuaratez	469	51%	129	78	74	51
Espanola	10,224	24%	129	78	72	51
La Puebla	1,186	39%	130	78	74	51
Santa Cruz	368	15%	130	78	74	51
Sombrillo	351	34%	129	77	73	51
SANTA FE						
Santa Fe	67,947	53%	113	57	70	32
Tesuque	925	0%	118	62	74	38
SANTA TERESA						
Santa Teresa	4,258	26%	111	162	223	210
Sunland Park	14,106	31%	113	162	225	211
SANTO DOMINGO & SAN FELIPE PUEBLO						
San Felipe Pueblo	2,404	0%	89	41	46	12
SANTO DOMINGO DE CUNDIYO						
Cundiyo	72	54%	132	78	80	52

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO						
Peña Blanca	709	1%	95	46	49	18
Santo Domingo Pueblo	2,456	100%	91	43	47	14
SANTO TOMAS DE ITURBIDE						
San Miguel	1,153	1%	92	146	204	192
SEBASTIAN DE VARGAS						
Eldorado at Santa Fe	6,130	2%	109	51	72	29
Santa Fe	67,947	3%	113	56	72	33
SEBASTIAN MARTIN						
Canova	118	24%	141	90	81	63
La Villita	957	99%	135	85	76	58
Los Luceros	906	100%	136	86	77	59
Lyden	245	28%	139	88	79	61
Velarde	502	54%	140	89	82	63
SEVILLETA						
Alamillo	102	100%	15	29	73	54
Chamizal	101	12%	15	30	75	56
La Joya	82	100%	20	22	70	46
San Acacia	44	100%	16	28	73	54
SITIO DE JUANA LOPEZ						
La Cienega	3,819	1%	101	47	61	21
SITIO DE LOS CERRILLOS						
La Cienega	3,819	0%	102	47	61	21
TALAYA HILL/SANTA FE						
Santa Fe	67,947	3%	116	59	74	36
TAOS PUEBLO						
Taos	5,716	22%	167	113	109	88
Taos Pueblo	1,135	57%	168	114	111	89

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
TECOLOTE						
Tecolote	298	100%	131	68	107	59
TESUQUE PUEBLO						
Chupadero	362	1%	123	67	75	43
Cuyamungue Grant	226	1%	122	68	71	42
Peak Place	377	100%	121	65	73	41
Tesuque	925	10%	120	65	74	40
Tesuque Pueblo	233	100%	121	66	72	41
TIERRA AMARILLA						
Brazos	44	100%	165	129	92	100
Chama	1,022	100%	172	137	99	107
Ensenada	107	100%	164	127	91	98
Los Ojos	125	100%	163	127	90	98
Tierra Amarilla	382	100%	161	125	88	95
TOME						
Adelino	823	100%	35	13	55	22
Belen	7,269	0%	33	13	59	26
Casa Colorada	272	5%	30	13	62	30
El Cerro Mission	4,657	1%	40	8	54	16
Jarales	2,475	1%	30	13	59	26
Las Maravillas	1,628	100%	39	10	55	18
Madrone	707	72%	30	11	61	29
Monterey Park	1,567	100%	40	9	55	16
Rio Communities	4,723	100%	32	10	59	23
Tome	1,867	96%	36	13	53	20
TOWN OF ABIQUIU						
Abiquiu	231	100%	133	90	68	61

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
TOWN OF ALAMEDA						
Albuquerque	545,852	6%	59	27	29	8
Bernalillo	8,320	1%	73	32	36	3
Corrales	8,329	96%	65	28	34	5
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	6,024	12%	64	26	36	7
North Valley	11,333	44%	65	26	36	6
Paradise Hills	4,256	100%	63	28	32	10
Rio Rancho	87,521	59%	58	29	24	3
TOWN OF ALAMEDA/SANDIA PUEBLO						
Bernalillo	8,320	0%	74	32	38	2
Corrales	8,329	4%	67	27	36	5
Edith Endave	211	18%	67	27	37	5
Rio Rancho	87,521	0%	74	32	37	3
TOWN OF ATRISCO						
Albuquerque	545,852	11%	52	20	27	10
Pajarito Mesa	579	1%	50	23	37	17
South Valley	40,976	35%	52	19	37	10
TOWN OF CHAMITA						
El Duende	707	0%	132	84	72	56
TOWN OF CHAMITA/SAN JUAN PUEBLO						
Chamita	870	60%	131	81	73	54
El Duende	707	0%	132	83	73	56
Hernandez	946	0%	132	82	72	55
Pueblito	91	1%	132	82	74	55
TOWN OF JACONA						
Cuyamungue	479	0%	123	69	71	43
Cuyamungue Grant	226	8%	122	68	71	42
El Rancho	1,199	12%	122	70	69	44
Jaconita	332	42%	122	70	69	44

Table A-2. Census Designated Places on Land Grants

Land Grant / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Land Grant	Distance from CDP to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
TOWN OF MANZANO						
Manzano	29	60%	51	0	71	20
TOWN OF SOCORRO						
Escondida	47	1%	11	35	83	64
Socorro	9,051	100%	7	35	83	64
TOWN OF TAJIQUE						
Tajique	130	95%	57	0	67	12
Torreon	237	16%	57	0	69	14
TOWN OF TEJON						
Placitas	4,977	10%	80	29	47	0
TOWN OF TORREON						
Torreon	237	67%	56	0	69	15
ZIA PUEBLO						
Zia Pueblo	737	75%	80	46	25	15
ZUNI PUEBLO						
Black Rock	1,323	75%	66	132	14	129
Zuni Pueblo	6,302	31%	66	134	16	131

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Notes: Calculations performed by BBER in ArcGIS

Figure A-9. Native American land near Magdalena Ranger District

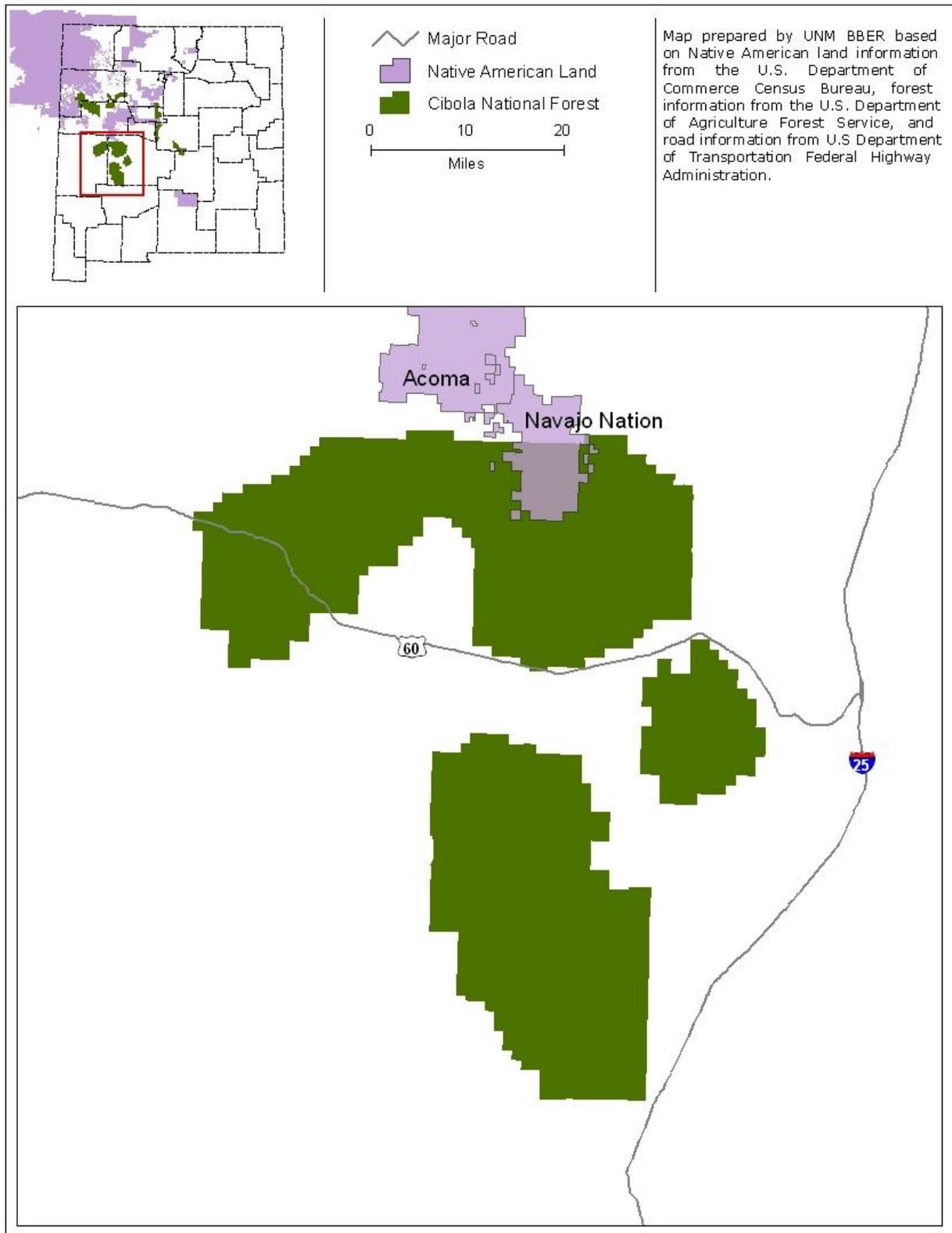


Figure A-10. Places on Native American land near Magdalena Ranger District

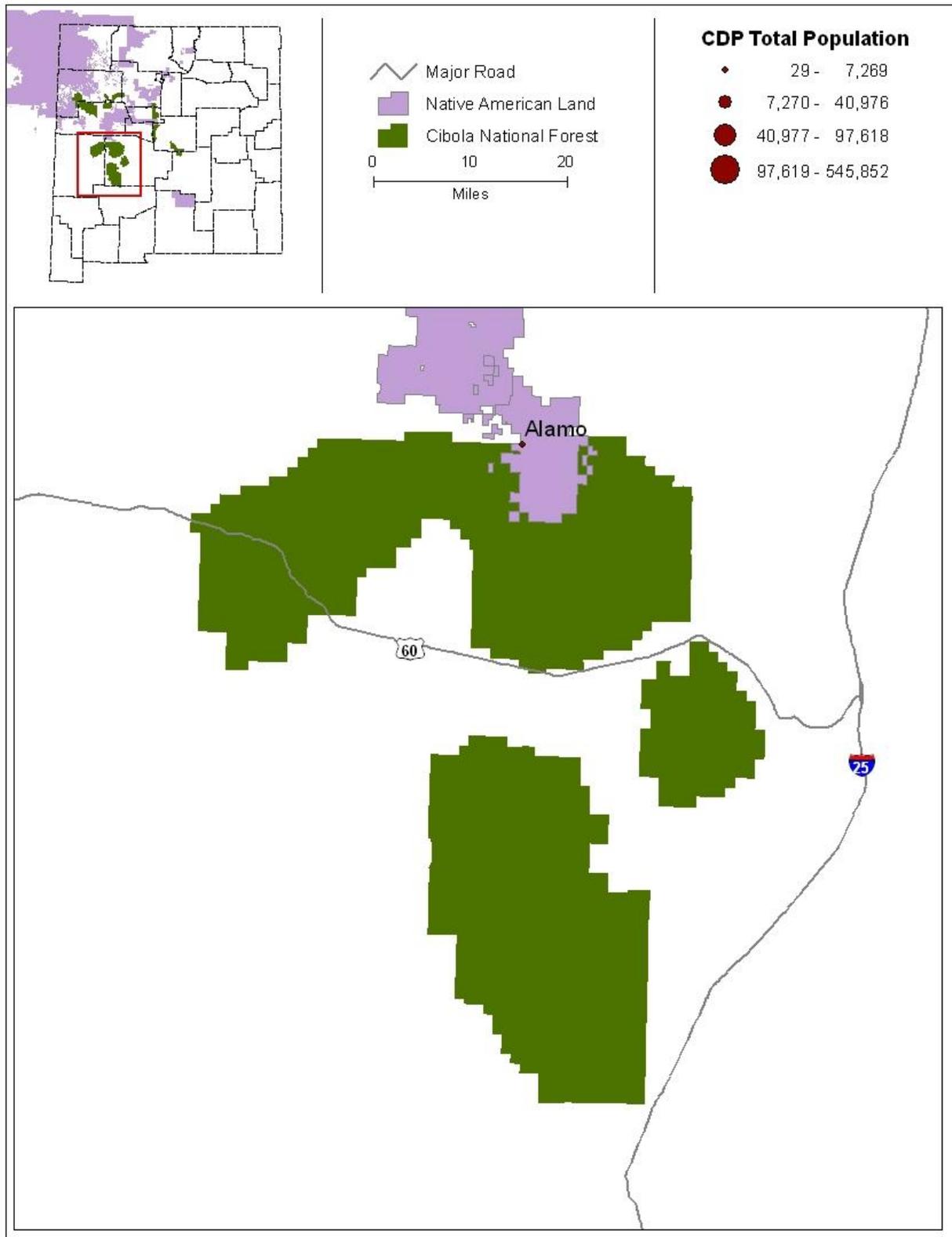


Figure A-11. Native American land near Mountainair Ranger District

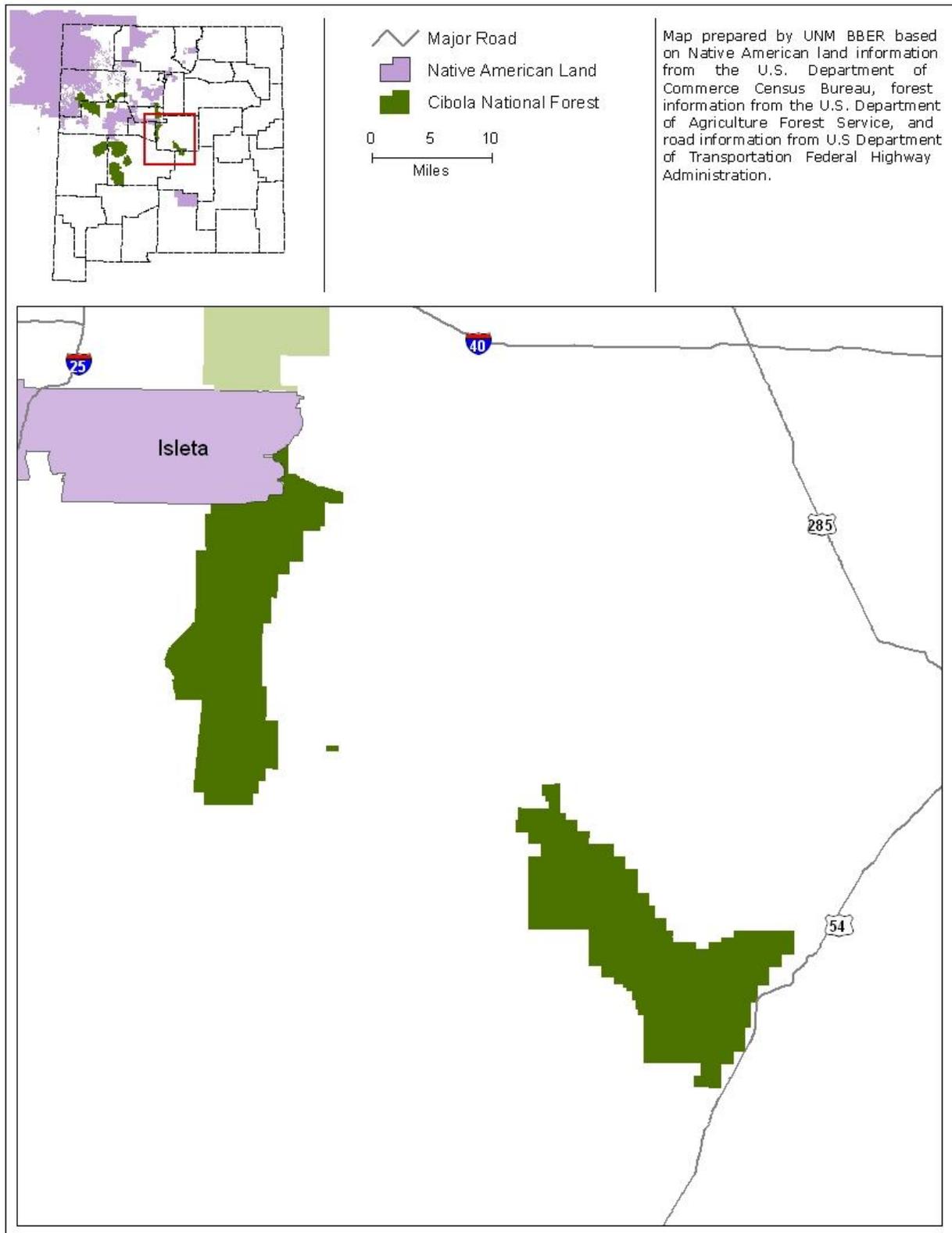


Figure A-12. Places on Native American land near Mountainair Ranger District

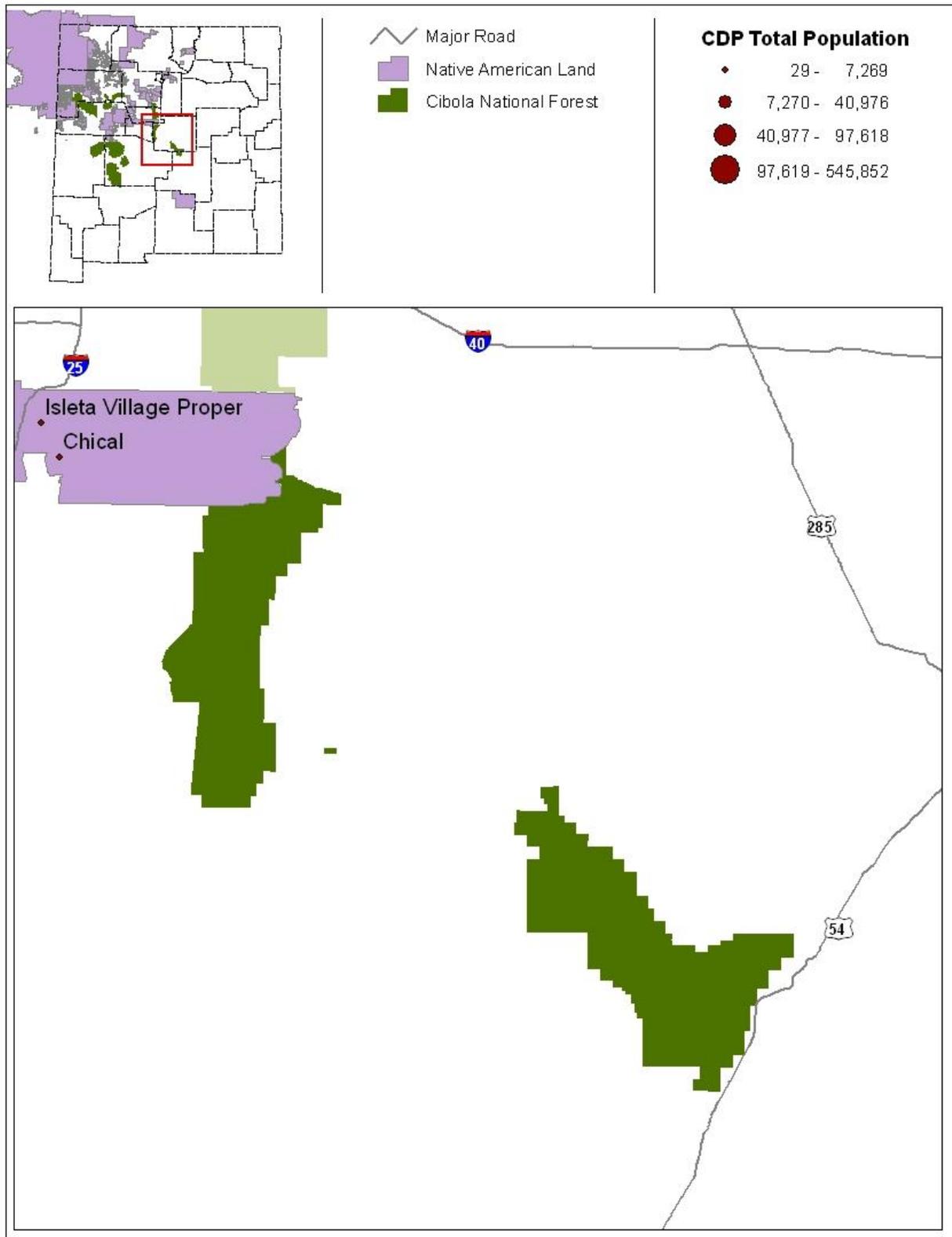


Figure A-13. Native American land near Mt. Taylor Ranger District

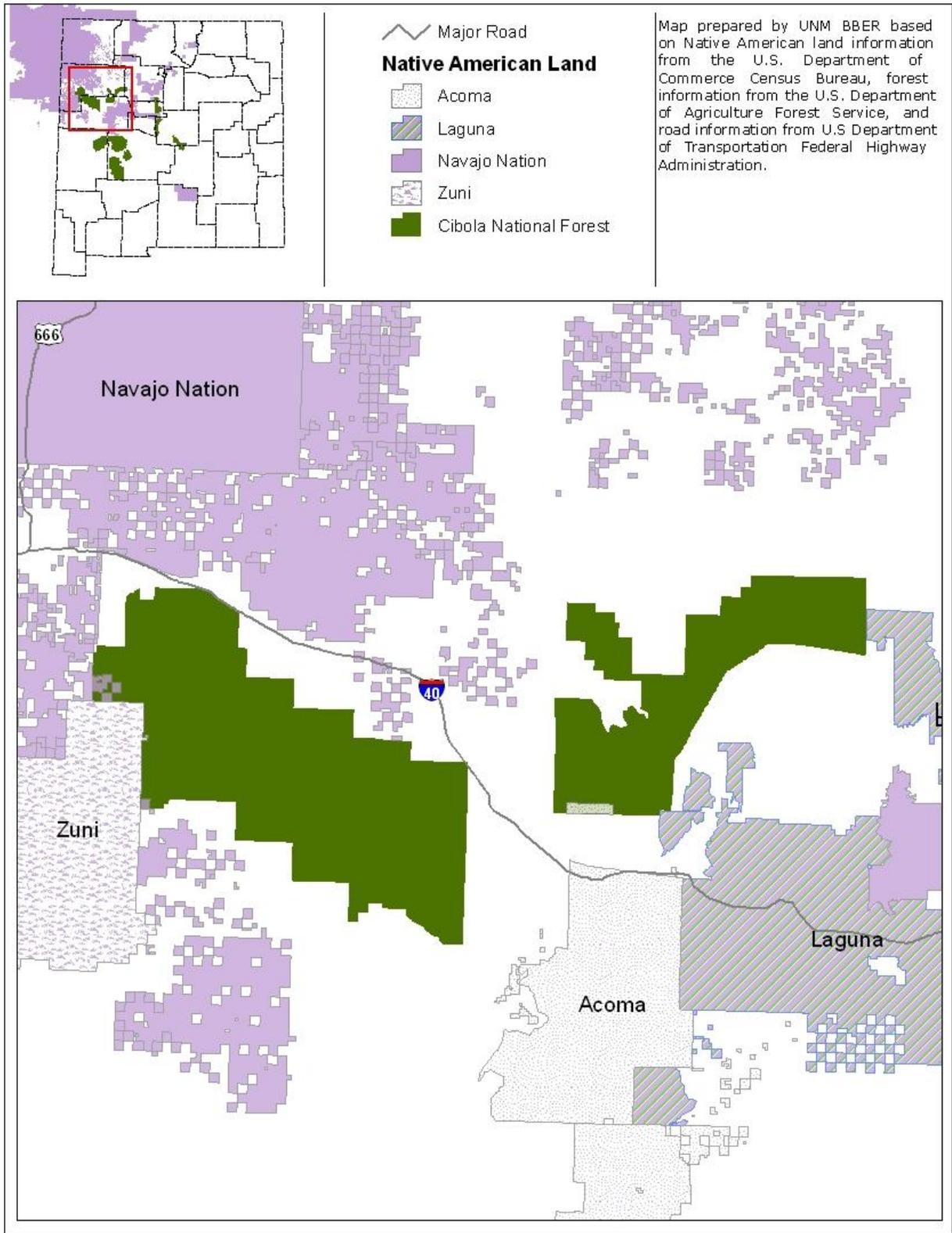


Figure A-14. Places on Native American land near Mt. Taylor Ranger District

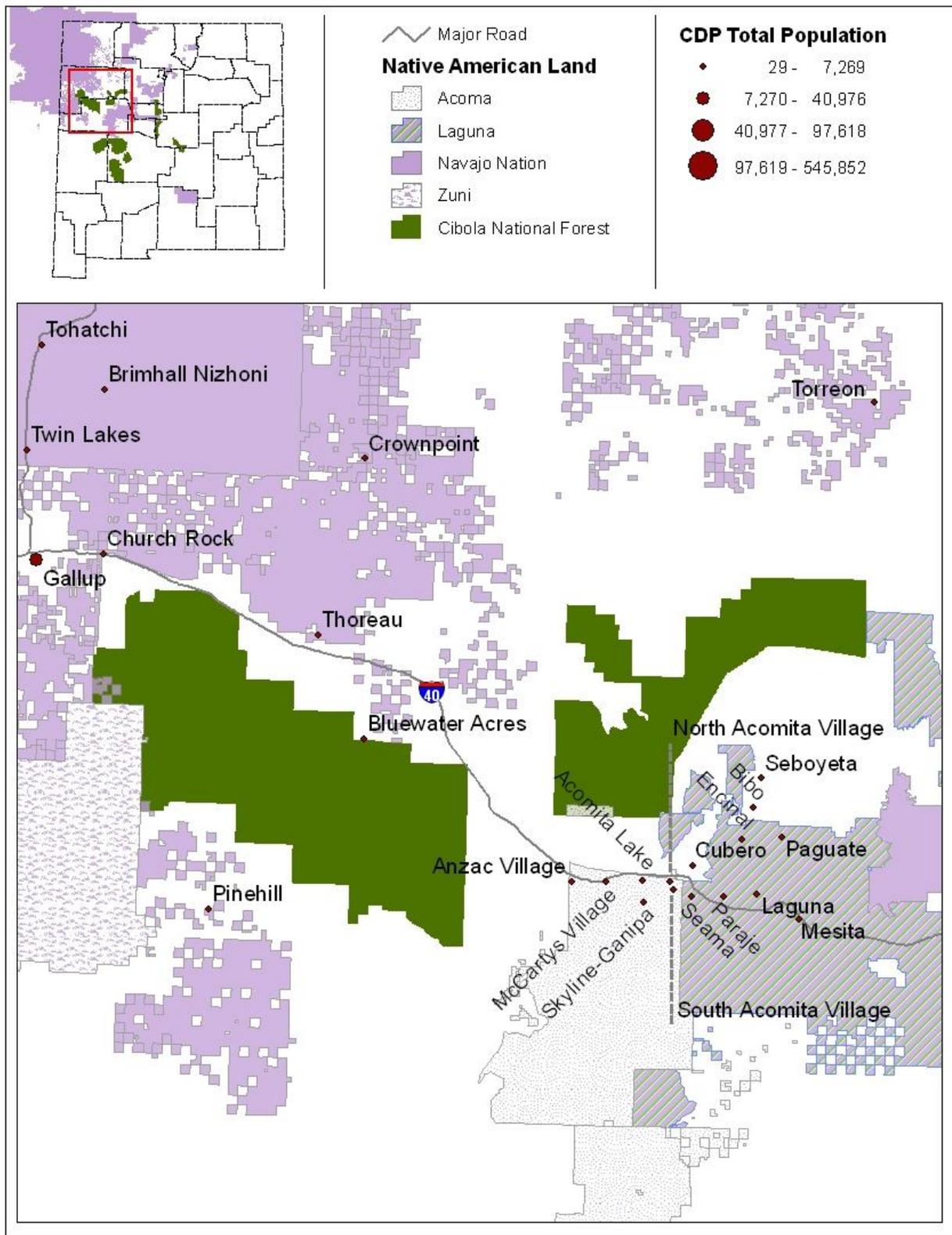


Figure A-15. Native American land near Sandia Ranger District

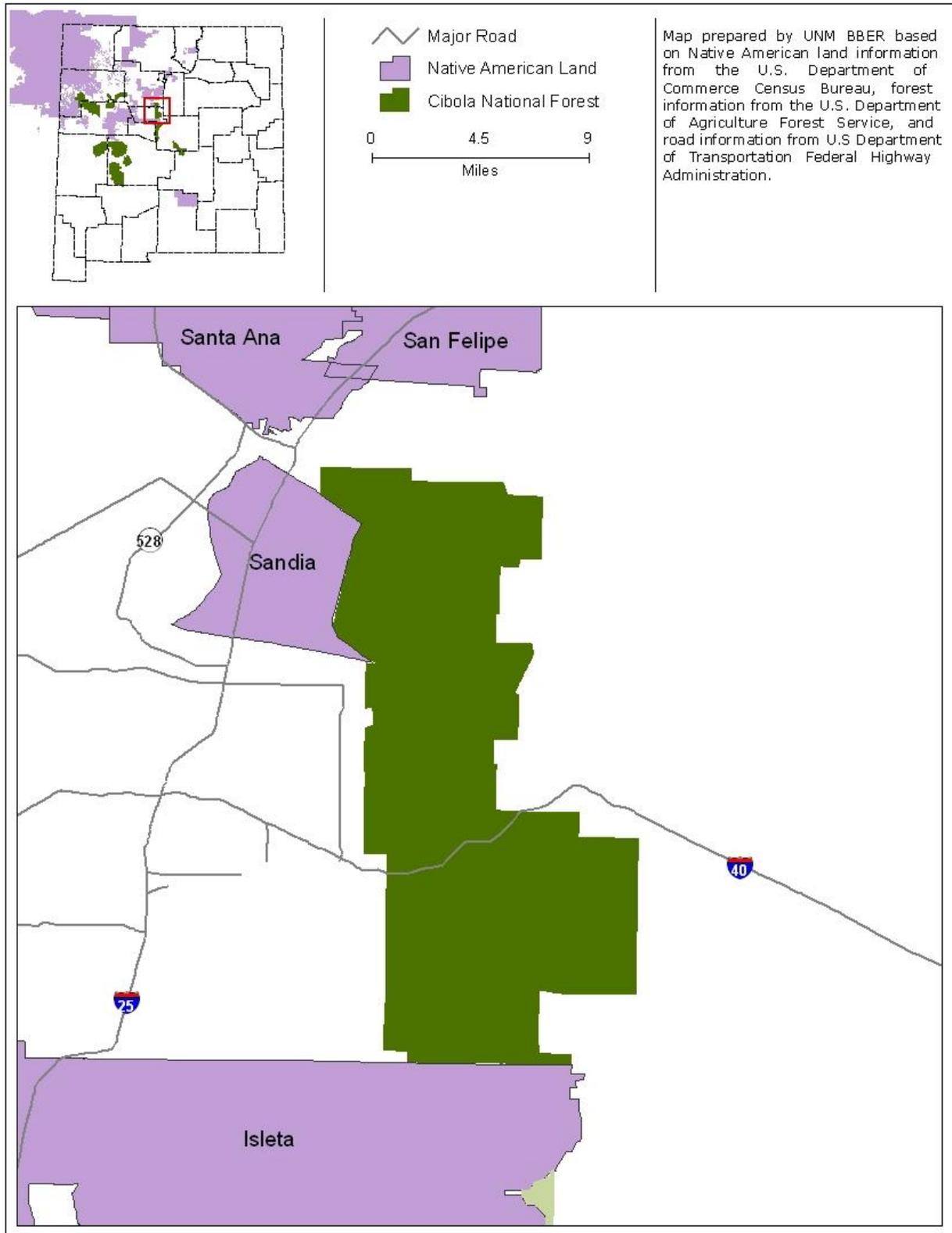


Figure A-16. Places on Native American land near Sandia Ranger District

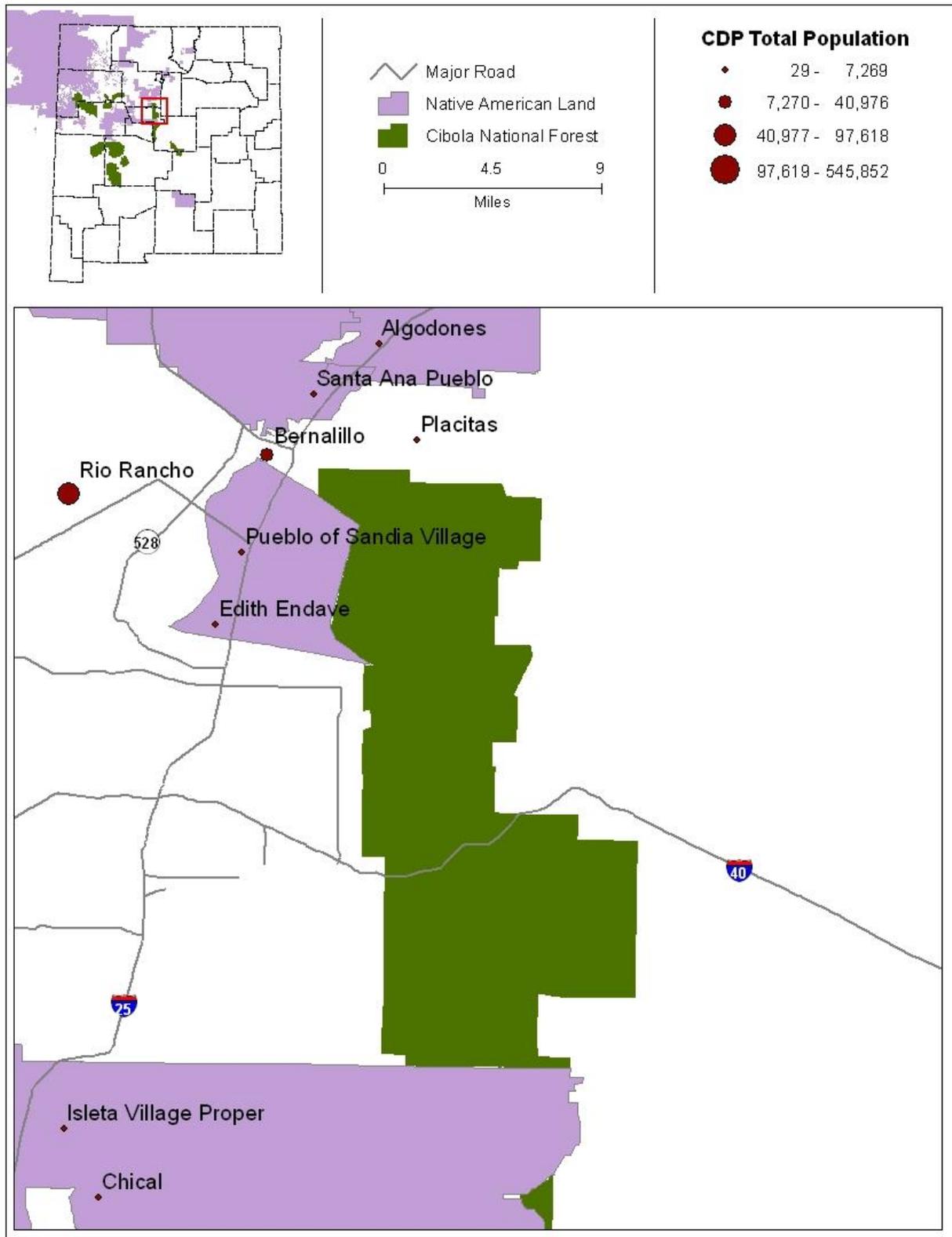


Table A-3. Distance from Native American land to Cibola National Forest Ranger District

NAME	Native American Alone Population	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
		Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Acoma	2,961	15	48	5	50
Cochiti	578	95	46	44	18
Isleta	2,993	33	0	34	0
Jemez	1,864	83	49	18	18
Jicarilla Apache Nation	2,645	114	91	38	60
Laguna	4,502	18	29	0	24
Mescalero	3,666	76	50	154	110
Nambe	689	123	69	72	44
Navajo Nation	62,028	0	33	0	26
Ohkay Owingeh	1,100	129	79	70	52
Picuris	0	148	94	93	69
Pojoaque	494	121	69	69	42
San Felipe	2,395	79	32	39	4
San Ildefonso	509	114	65	58	38
Sandia	771	67	22	36	0
Santa Ana	928	75	32	31	2
Santa Clara	1,456	117	73	55	45
Santo Domingo	3,108	89	39	38	12
Southern Ute	0	177	150	102	119
Taos	1,597	159	106	101	80
Tesuque	391	118	63	69	38
Ute Mountain	0	169	173	94	144
Zia	894	73	40	15	11
Zuni	10,537	39	115	0	114

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service

Notes: Calculations performed by BBER in ArcGIS

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Acoma						
Acomita Lake	416	100%	43	67	6	62
Anzac Village	54	100%	43	75	6	71
Cubero	289	0%	44	65	6	60
McCartys Village	48	100%	43	72	6	67
North Acomita Village	303	100%	43	64	5	60
Skyline-Ganipa	1,224	100%	40	66	7	62
South Acomita Village	105	100%	43	64	7	60
Cochiti						
Cochiti	528	100%	97	49	49	21
Cochiti Lake	569	100%	100	52	50	24
Peña Blanca	709	48%	96	47	49	19
Isleta						
Chical	107	100%	46	12	48	13
Isleta Village Proper	491	100%	47	15	45	13
Los Lunas	14,835	0%	42	16	48	17
Jemez						
Cañon	327	7%	89	57	27	26
Jemez Pueblo	1,788	100%	86	54	26	23
Ponderosa	387	4%	91	55	31	24
Jicarilla Apache Nation						
Chama	1,022	1%	173	137	99	107
Dulce	2,743	100%	170	142	94	112

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Laguna						
Bibo	140	9%	51	61	6	53
Encinal	210	100%	45	57	6	50
Laguna	1,241	100%	41	53	9	49
Mesita	804	100%	38	49	14	46
Paguete	421	100%	47	54	9	47
Paraje	777	100%	40	59	9	54
Seama	465	100%	40	61	7	57
Seboyeta	179	11%	55	62	6	51
Mescalero						
Mescalero	1,338	100%	85	64	170	125
Nambe						
Cuyamungue Grant	226	3%	123	69	72	44
Nambe	1,818	93%	125	71	73	45
Rio en Medio	143	6%	125	69	76	45
Navajo Nation						
Alamo	1,085	79%	0	56	40	67
Beclabito	317	100%	176	197	95	171
Bluewater Acres	206	0%	61	100	1	91
Brimhall Nizhoni	199	100%	100	137	18	121
Church Rock	1,128	79%	86	131	4	118
Crownpoint	2,278	90%	87	112	18	94
Crystal	311	100%	126	165	44	146
Gallup	21,678	0%	87	132	5	120
Lake Valley	64	81%	114	128	43	105
Nageezi	286	48%	122	121	50	93

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Navajo Nation						
Nakaibito	466	100%	106	147	23	131
Napi Headquarters	727	100%	154	159	81	132
Naschitti	301	100%	121	151	40	131
Navajo	1,645	100%	120	163	39	147
Nenahnezad	688	100%	161	171	86	144
Newcomb	339	100%	135	162	54	139
Ojo Amarillo	766	100%	158	168	83	140
Pinehill	88	44%	49	109	6	107
Pueblo Pintado	192	91%	102	99	28	73
Rock Springs	567	45%	96	144	16	131
Sanostee	371	100%	148	175	67	152
Sheep Springs	245	100%	127	156	46	135
Shiprock	8,295	100%	167	184	88	157
Thoreau	1,865	59%	70	107	4	94
Tohatchi	808	100%	108	146	25	130
Torreón	326	73%	91	77	16	49
Tse Bonito	299	10%	106	157	28	143
Twin Lakes	1,052	100%	99	143	17	128
Upper Fruitland	1,662	100%	159	166	85	138
Yah-ta-hey	590	46%	97	143	15	129

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Ohkay Owingeh						
Alcalde	285	100%	134	84	75	57
Chamita	870	100%	131	81	73	54
El Duende	707	9%	132	83	72	55
Espanola	10,224	13%	130	79	72	52
Hernandez	946	56%	130	81	72	54
Ohkay Owingeh	1,143	100%	131	80	73	53
Pueblito	91	100%	132	82	74	55
San Jose	695	100%	129	80	71	53
Picuris						
Chamisal	310	100%	148	94	93	69
Peñasco	589	100%	150	95	96	71
Picuris Pueblo	68	100%	151	97	95	72
Rio Lucio	389	100%	151	96	95	71
Vadito	270	100%	152	97	98	72
Pojoaque						
Cuyamungue	479	100%	123	69	71	43
Cuyamungue Grant	226	11%	123	69	72	43
Jacona	412	100%	123	71	70	44
Jaconita	332	57%	123	70	70	44
Nambe	1,818	7%	125	72	73	46
Pojoaque	1,907	100%	124	71	71	45
San Felipe						
Algodones	814	94%	79	33	40	4
Placitas	4,977	1%	82	32	46	4
San Felipe Pueblo	2,404	100%	83	36	43	6

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
San Felipe Pueblo/Santa Ana Pueblo						
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	15%	79	34	40	4
San Ildefonso						
El Rancho	1,199	88%	122	70	68	43
San Ildefonso Pueblo	524	100%	120	69	65	42
Sandia						
Bernalillo	8,320	21%	73	30	38	1
Edith Endave	211	100%	67	26	37	4
Pueblo of Sandia Village	369	100%	70	28	38	3
Santa Ana						
Bernalillo	8,320	0%	75	33	38	2
Rio Rancho	87,521	0%	75	37	33	8
Santa Ana Pueblo	610	85%	75	32	38	2
Santa Clara						
Espanola	10,224	50%	128	77	71	50
La Mesilla	1,772	100%	124	73	69	46
Santa Clara Pueblo	1,018	100%	126	75	69	48
Santa Cruz	368	29%	129	78	73	51
Sombrillo	351	20%	129	77	73	50
Santo Domingo						
Santo Domingo Pueblo	2,456	100%	91	43	47	14
Taos						
Arroyo Seco	1,785	0%	174	120	114	95
Taos	5,716	22%	167	113	109	88
Taos Pueblo	1,135	100%	168	114	111	89

Table A-4. Places on Native American land near Cibola National Forest

Native American Area / Census Designated Place (CDP)	Total Population	% of CDP on Native American Land	Distance from Native American Lands to Ranger District (Miles)			
			Magdalena	Mountainair	Mt. Taylor	Sandia
Tesuque						
Peak Place	377	100%	121	65	73	41
Tesuque	925	10%	120	65	74	40
Tesuque Pueblo	233	100%	121	66	72	41
Zia						
San Ysidro	193	13%	83	52	25	22
Zia Pueblo	737	100%	80	45	25	15
Zuni						
Black Rock	1,323	100%	66	132	14	129
Zuni Pueblo	6,302	100%	66	134	16	131

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

Notes: Calculations performed by BBER in ArcGIS.

Appendix B. Data Tables

Table B-1. Historical and projected population

Geographic Area	Historical				Projected	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Magdalena RD	23,740	27,239	34,891	33,579	33,965	33,839
Catron	2,720	2,563	3,543	3,725	3,909	4,000
Sierra	8,454	9,912	13,270	11,988	12,048	12,218
Socorro	12,566	14,764	18,078	17,866	18,008	17,621
Mountainair RD	499,303	548,316	659,152	776,013	907,790	1,025,997
Bernalillo	419,700	480,577	556,678	662,564	780,244	886,564
Lincoln	10,997	12,219	19,411	20,497	21,577	21,979
Torrance	7,491	10,285	16,911	16,383	17,589	18,865
Valencia	61,115	45,235	66,152	76,569	88,380	98,589
Mt. Taylor RD	91,248	147,799	190,301	230,266	278,892	326,079
Cibola	-	23,794	25,595	27,213	29,133	30,630
McKinley	56,449	60,686	74,798	71,492	73,483	73,805
Sandoval	34,799	63,319	89,908	131,561	176,276	221,644
Sandia RD	454,499	543,896	646,586	794,125	956,520	1,108,208
Bernalillo	419,700	480,577	556,678	662,564	780,244	886,564
Sandoval	34,799	63,319	89,908	131,561	176,276	221,644
ASSESSMENT AREA	614,291	723,354	884,344	1,039,858	1,220,647	1,385,915
New Mexico	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,179	2,351,724	2,613,332

Geographic Area	Percent Change				
	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	20-30
Magdalena RD	14.7	28.1	-3.8	1.1	-0.4
Catron	-5.8	38.2	5.1	4.9	2.3
Sierra	17.2	33.9	-9.7	0.5	1.4
Socorro	17.5	22.4	-1.2	0.8	-2.1
Mountainair RD	9.8	20.2	17.7	17.0	13.0
Bernalillo	14.5	15.8	19.0	17.8	13.6
Lincoln	11.1	58.9	5.6	5.3	1.9
Torrance	37.3	64.4	-3.1	7.4	7.3
Valencia	-26.0	46.2	15.7	15.4	11.6
Mt. Taylor RD	62.0	28.8	21.0	21.1	16.9
Cibola	-	7.6	6.3	7.1	5.1
McKinley	7.5	23.3	-4.4	2.8	0.4
Sandoval	82.0	42.0	46.3	34.0	25.7
Sandia RD	19.7	18.9	22.8	20.4	15.9
Bernalillo	14.5	15.8	19.0	17.8	13.6
Sandoval	82.0	42.0	46.3	34.0	25.7
ASSESSMENT AREA	17.8	22.3	17.6	17.4	13.5
New Mexico	16.3	20.1	13.2	14.2	11.1

Notes: Historical data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Cibola County was organized from part of Valencia County in 1981. As a result there are artificial decreases in Valencia County and Mountainair RD population numbers, as well as an artificial increase in the Mt. Taylor RD population, between 1980 and 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010; UNM-BBER, November 2012. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-2. Population density

Geographic Area	Population Density			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	90-00	00-10
Magdalena RD	1.5	2.0	1.9	28.1	-3.7
Catron	0.4	0.5	0.5	25.0	0.0
Sierra	2.4	3.2	2.9	33.3	-9.4
Socorro	2.2	2.7	2.7	22.7	0.0
Mountainair RD	52.7	63.3	74.6	20.2	17.8
Bernalillo	412.1	477.4	570.8	15.8	19.6
Lincoln	2.5	4.0	4.2	60.0	5.0
Torrance	3.1	5.1	4.9	64.5	-3.9
Valencia	42.4	62.0	71.8	46.2	15.8
Mt. Taylor RD	10.8	13.9	16.8	28.8	21.0
Cibola	5.2	5.6	6.0	7.7	7.1
McKinley	11.1	13.7	13.1	23.4	-4.4
Sandoval	17.1	24.2	35.5	41.5	46.7
Sandia RD	111.5	132.6	163.0	18.9	22.9
Bernalillo	412.1	477.4	570.8	15.8	19.6
Sandoval	17.1	24.2	35.5	41.5	46.7
ASSESSMENT AREA	17.3	21.1	24.8	22.3	17.6
New Mexico	12.5	15.0	17.0	20.0	13.3

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-3. Net migration

Geographic Area	1990-2000	2000-2010
Magdalena RD	7,172	-1,106
Catron	928	294
Sierra	4,318	-173
Socorro	1,926	-1,227
Mountainair RD	60,299	66,845
Bernalillo	31,903	61,447
Lincoln	6,690	496
Torrance	5,704	-1,071
Valencia	16,002	5,973
Mt. Taylor RD	20,099	21,890
Cibola	-1,029	-484
McKinley	2,295	-12,214
Sandoval	18,832	34,588
Sandia RD	50,735	96,035
Bernalillo	31,903	61,447
Sandoval	18,832	34,588
ASSESSMENT AREA	87,569	87,629
New Mexico	151,445	100,556

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Data for 1990 and 2000 are as originally published and do not include any changes published subsequently due to boundary changes or the Count Question Resolution program. Net migration is calculated as a residual; net migration equals total population change minus natural increase (decrease), where natural increase (decrease) equals births minus deaths.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses, Summary File 1; births and deaths, 2007-2010, New Mexico Dept. of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health, 1990-2006, New Mexico Dept. of Health, *New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report* (selected issues) and unpublished data.

Table B-4. Ethnicity and race, 1990

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 1990										
Magdalena RD	15,199	17,075	10,164	23,185	160	1,589	226	2,079	NA	27,239
Catron	1,808	1,835	728	2,508	7	21	2	25	NA	2,563
Sierra	7,419	7,533	2,379	9,254	39	77	12	530	NA	9,912
Socorro	5,972	7,707	7,057	11,423	114	1,491	212	1,524	NA	14,764
Mountainair RD	303,433	339,954	208,362	424,608	13,807	17,885	7,637	84,379	NA	548,316
Bernalillo	267,965	302,267	178,310	369,445	13,199	16,296	7,386	74,251	NA	480,577
Lincoln	8,585	8,792	3,427	11,175	65	132	28	819	NA	12,219
Torrance	6,224	6,393	3,892	8,951	43	128	23	1,140	NA	10,285
Valencia	20,659	22,502	22,733	35,037	500	1,329	200	8,169	NA	45,235
Mt. Taylor RD	48,495	114,554	33,245	70,634	1,425	65,216	829	9,695	NA	147,799
Cibola	6,491	15,685	8,109	13,899	191	9,155	81	468	NA	23,794
McKinley	9,614	52,922	7,764	13,295	295	43,570	245	3,281	NA	60,686
Sandoval	32,390	45,947	17,372	43,440	939	12,491	503	5,946	NA	63,319
Sandia RD	300,355	348,214	195,682	412,885	14,138	28,787	7,889	80,197	NA	543,896
Bernalillo	267,965	302,267	178,310	369,445	13,199	16,296	7,386	74,251	NA	480,577
Sandoval	32,390	45,947	17,372	43,440	939	12,491	503	5,946	NA	63,319
ASSESSMENT AREA	367,127	471,583	251,771	518,427	15,392	84,690	8,692	96,153	NA	723,354
New Mexico	764,164	935,845	579,224	1,146,028	30,210	134,355	14,124	190,352	NA	1,515,069

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those who said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-5. Ethnicity and race, 2000

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 2000										
Magdalena RD	18,839	21,914	12,977	26,015	190	2,249	276	4,923	1,238	34,891
Catron	2,687	2,864	679	3,109	10	78	26	192	128	3,543
Sierra	9,356	9,782	3,488	11,541	64	197	34	1,097	337	13,270
Socorro	6,796	9,268	8,810	11,365	116	1,974	216	3,634	773	18,078
Mountainair RD	318,499	377,958	281,194	466,575	16,586	26,091	11,758	110,497	27,645	659,152
Bernalillo	268,972	323,113	233,565	393,851	15,401	23,175	11,325	89,446	23,480	556,678
Lincoln	13,763	14,436	4,975	16,228	68	379	65	2,189	482	19,411
Torrance	9,677	10,628	6,283	12,495	280	354	76	3,035	671	16,911
Valencia	26,087	29,781	36,371	44,001	837	2,183	292	15,827	3,012	66,152
Mt. Taylor RD	60,454	146,033	44,268	80,907	2,077	80,845	1,480	19,165	5,827	190,301
Cibola	6,325	17,040	8,555	10,138	246	10,319	112	3,952	828	25,595
McKinley	8,902	65,522	9,276	12,257	296	55,892	376	4,095	1,882	74,798
Sandoval	45,227	63,471	26,437	58,512	1,535	14,634	992	11,118	3,117	89,908
Sandia RD	314,199	386,584	260,002	452,363	16,936	37,809	12,317	100,564	26,597	646,586
Bernalillo	268,972	323,113	233,565	393,851	15,401	23,175	11,325	89,446	23,480	556,678
Sandoval	45,227	63,471	26,437	58,512	1,535	14,634	992	11,118	3,117	89,908
ASSESSMENT AREA	397,792	545,905	338,439	573,497	18,853	109,185	13,514	134,585	34,710	884,344
New Mexico	813,495	1,053,660	765,386	1,214,253	34,343	173,483	20,758	309,882	66,327	1,819,046

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those who said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-6. Ethnicity and race, 2010

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 2010										
Magdalena RD	17,748	20,854	12,725	27,033	253	2,380	286	2,616	1,011	33,579
Catron	2,832	3,016	709	3,344	16	99	7	142	117	3,725
Sierra	8,205	8,636	3,352	10,265	49	199	52	1,032	391	11,988
Socorro	6,711	9,202	8,664	13,424	188	2,082	227	1,442	503	17,866
Mountainair RD	325,369	401,810	374,203	545,586	21,038	35,531	16,845	123,308	33,705	776,013
Bernalillo	274,862	345,475	317,089	459,660	19,652	31,744	16,220	105,847	29,441	662,564
Lincoln	13,600	14,387	6,110	17,439	96	489	85	1,880	508	20,497
Torrance	9,173	9,984	6,399	12,460	219	383	79	2,535	707	16,383
Valencia	27,734	31,964	44,605	56,027	1,071	2,915	461	13,046	3,049	76,569
Mt. Taylor RD	75,686	164,730	65,536	111,702	3,435	82,089	2,857	22,031	8,152	230,266
Cibola	5,857	17,279	9,934	11,386	275	11,156	175	3,370	851	27,213
McKinley	7,384	62,019	9,473	10,834	360	53,988	591	3,522	2,197	71,492
Sandoval	62,445	85,432	46,129	89,482	2,800	16,945	2,091	15,139	5,104	131,561
Sandia RD	337,307	430,907	363,218	549,142	22,452	48,689	18,311	120,986	34,545	794,125
Bernalillo	274,862	345,475	317,089	459,660	19,652	31,744	16,220	105,847	29,441	662,564
Sandoval	62,445	85,432	46,129	89,482	2,800	16,945	2,091	15,139	5,104	131,561
ASSESSMENT AREA	418,803	587,394	452,464	684,321	24,726	120,000	19,988	147,955	42,868	1,039,858
New Mexico	833,810	1,105,776	953,403	1,407,876	42,550	193,222	30,018	308,503	77,010	2,059,179

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those who said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-7. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 1990

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 1990										
Magdalena RD	55.8	62.7	37.3	85.1	0.6	5.8	0.8	7.6	NA	100.0
Catron	70.5	71.6	28.4	97.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	NA	100.0
Sierra	74.8	76.0	24.0	93.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	5.3	NA	100.0
Socorro	40.4	52.2	47.8	77.4	0.8	10.1	1.4	10.3	NA	100.0
Mountainair RD	55.3	62.0	38.0	77.4	2.5	3.3	1.4	15.4	NA	100.0
Bernalillo	55.8	62.9	37.1	76.9	2.7	3.4	1.5	15.5	NA	100.0
Lincoln	70.3	72.0	28.0	91.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	6.7	NA	100.0
Torrance	60.5	62.2	37.8	87.0	0.4	1.2	0.2	11.1	NA	100.0
Valencia	45.7	49.7	50.3	77.5	1.1	2.9	0.4	18.1	NA	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	32.8	77.5	22.5	47.8	1.0	44.1	0.6	6.6	NA	100.0
Cibola	27.3	65.9	34.1	58.4	0.8	38.5	0.3	2.0	NA	100.0
McKinley	15.8	87.2	12.8	21.9	0.5	71.8	0.4	5.4	NA	100.0
Sandoval	51.2	72.6	27.4	68.6	1.5	19.7	0.8	9.4	NA	100.0
Sandia RD	55.2	64.0	36.0	75.9	2.6	5.3	1.5	14.7	NA	100.0
Bernalillo	55.8	62.9	37.1	76.9	2.7	3.4	1.5	15.5	NA	100.0
Sandoval	51.2	72.6	27.4	68.6	1.5	19.7	0.8	9.4	NA	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	50.8	65.2	34.8	71.7	2.1	11.7	1.2	13.3	NA	100.0
New Mexico	50.4	61.8	38.2	75.6	2.0	8.9	0.9	12.6	NA	100.0

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those that said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-8. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 2000

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 2000										
Magdalena RD	54.0	62.8	37.2	74.6	0.5	6.4	0.8	14.1	3.5	100.0
Catron	75.8	80.8	19.2	87.8	0.3	2.2	0.7	5.4	3.6	100.0
Sierra	70.5	73.7	26.3	87.0	0.5	1.5	0.3	8.3	2.5	100.0
Socorro	37.6	51.3	48.7	62.9	0.6	10.9	1.2	20.1	4.3	100.0
Mountainair RD	48.3	57.3	42.7	70.8	2.5	4.0	1.8	16.8	4.2	100.0
Bernalillo	48.3	58.0	42.0	70.8	2.8	4.2	2.0	16.1	4.2	100.0
Lincoln	70.9	74.4	25.6	83.6	0.4	2.0	0.3	11.3	2.5	100.0
Torrance	57.2	62.8	37.2	73.9	1.7	2.1	0.4	17.9	4.0	100.0
Valencia	39.4	45.0	55.0	66.5	1.3	3.3	0.4	23.9	4.6	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	31.8	76.7	23.3	42.5	1.1	42.5	0.8	10.1	3.1	100.0
Cibola	24.7	66.6	33.4	39.6	1.0	40.3	0.4	15.4	3.2	100.0
McKinley	11.9	87.6	12.4	16.4	0.4	74.7	0.5	5.5	2.5	100.0
Sandoval	50.3	70.6	29.4	65.1	1.7	16.3	1.1	12.4	3.5	100.0
Sandia RD	48.6	59.8	40.2	70.0	2.6	5.8	1.9	15.6	4.1	100.0
Bernalillo	48.3	58.0	42.0	70.8	2.8	4.2	2.0	16.1	4.2	100.0
Sandoval	50.3	70.6	29.4	65.1	1.7	16.3	1.1	12.4	3.5	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	45.0	61.7	38.3	64.8	2.1	12.3	1.5	15.2	3.9	100.0
New Mexico	44.7	57.9	42.1	66.8	1.9	9.5	1.1	17.0	3.6	100.0

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those that said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-9. Ethnicity and race (percent composition), 2010

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic White	Total Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	White Alone	African American Alone	American Indian Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	Other Alone	Two or More Races	
Year 2010										
Magdalena RD	52.9	62.1	37.9	80.5	0.8	7.1	0.9	7.8	3.0	100.0
Catron	76.0	81.0	19.0	89.8	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.8	3.1	100.0
Sierra	68.4	72.0	28.0	85.6	0.4	1.7	0.4	8.6	3.3	100.0
Socorro	37.6	51.5	48.5	75.1	1.1	11.7	1.3	8.1	2.8	100.0
Mountainair RD	41.9	51.8	48.2	70.3	2.7	4.6	2.2	15.9	4.3	100.0
Bernalillo	41.5	52.1	47.9	69.4	3.0	4.8	2.4	16.0	4.4	100.0
Lincoln	66.4	70.2	29.8	85.1	0.5	2.4	0.4	9.2	2.5	100.0
Torrance	56.0	60.9	39.1	76.1	1.3	2.3	0.5	15.5	4.3	100.0
Valencia	36.2	41.7	58.3	73.2	1.4	3.8	0.6	17.0	4.0	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	32.9	71.5	28.5	48.5	1.5	35.6	1.2	9.6	3.5	100.0
Cibola	21.5	63.5	36.5	41.8	1.0	41.0	0.6	12.4	3.1	100.0
McKinley	10.3	86.7	13.3	15.2	0.5	75.5	0.8	4.9	3.1	100.0
Sandoval	47.5	64.9	35.1	68.0	2.1	12.9	1.6	11.5	3.9	100.0
Sandia RD	42.5	54.3	45.7	69.2	2.8	6.1	2.3	15.2	4.4	100.0
Bernalillo	41.5	52.1	47.9	69.4	3.0	4.8	2.4	16.0	4.4	100.0
Sandoval	47.5	64.9	35.1	68.0	2.1	12.9	1.6	11.5	3.9	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	40.3	56.5	43.5	65.8	2.4	11.5	1.9	14.2	4.1	100.0
New Mexico	40.5	53.7	46.3	68.4	2.1	9.4	1.5	15.0	3.7	100.0

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions. Hispanic can be of any race. NA = not applicable. Beginning with the 2000 Census, respondents to the census questionnaire could indicate if they identified with more than one racial group. In the above tabulation, those that said they were of only one race in 2000 and 2010 are delineated by major racial group. Those that said they were of more than one race are aggregated in the category "Two or more races". In 1990 and earlier censuses, respondents were not given a multiple-race response option on the questionnaire. They could only indicate identification with one race. Hence, the "Two or more races" category is not applicable for 1990 data. Because of the change in the race question for the 2000 Census, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons to 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-10. Historical and projected age distribution

Geographic Area	Age (yrs)	Percent Distribution				
		Historical			Projected	
		1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Magdalena RD	0-14	21.9	20.0	16.6	17.8	18.3
	15-64	59.6	62.0	61.8	54.3	51.7
	65 & over	18.6	18.1	21.6	27.9	30.0
Catron	0-14	21.6	16.3	12.4	13.4	15.7
	15-64	63.2	64.9	59.7	45.5	41.8
	65 & over	15.3	18.8	27.9	41.1	42.5
Sierra	0-14	16.6	16.4	13.2	15.8	18.1
	15-64	51.9	56.0	56.1	48.8	49.1
	65 & over	31.5	27.7	30.6	35.4	32.7
Socorro	0-14	25.5	23.3	19.8	20.1	19.1
	15-64	64.1	65.8	66.0	59.9	55.7
	65 & over	10.4	10.9	14.2	20.0	25.2
Mountainair RD	0-14	22.7	21.5	20.1	19.1	18.4
	15-64	66.7	67.0	67.4	64.1	61.5
	65 & over	10.6	11.5	12.6	16.7	20.1
Bernalillo	0-14	22.3	21.0	20.0	19.2	18.4
	15-64	67.2	67.5	67.7	64.8	62.3
	65 & over	10.5	11.5	12.2	16.1	19.3
Lincoln	0-14	21.3	18.5	15.4	15.6	17.0
	15-64	63.1	63.7	62.6	53.0	48.5
	65 & over	15.5	17.9	22.0	31.4	34.5
Torrance	0-14	26.7	25.2	19.5	17.6	20.1
	15-64	61.9	65.0	66.3	61.4	56.1
	65 & over	11.4	9.7	14.2	21.1	23.8
Valencia	0-14	26.1	25.1	21.6	20.0	18.8
	15-64	63.8	64.8	65.6	62.1	58.1
	65 & over	10.1	10.2	12.7	18.0	23.2
ASSESSMENT AREA	0-14	24.1	22.7	20.6	19.6	19.1
	15-64	65.4	66.0	66.8	63.5	60.6
	65 & over	10.4	11.3	12.6	16.9	20.3
New Mexico	0-14	25.0	23.0	20.9	20.0	19.5
	15-64	64.3	65.3	65.9	62.3	59.5
	65 & over	10.8	11.7	13.2	17.6	21.0

Notes: Historical data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions.

Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 1990 to July 1, 2030; UNM-BBER, November 2012. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-10. Historical and projected age distribution, continued

Geographic Area	Age (yrs)	Percent Distribution				
		Historical			Projected	
		1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Mt. Taylor RD	0-14	30.1	27.5	23.0	21.4	21.1
	15-64	61.6	63.4	65.6	62.5	58.8
	65 & over	8.3	9.2	11.4	16.1	20.0
Cibola	0-14	28.7	25.4	20.6	21.4	21.3
	15-64	62.9	63.9	66.6	61.7	58.2
	65 & over	8.4	10.7	12.8	16.9	20.5
McKinley	0-14	33.0	31.7	25.5	24.4	23.9
	15-64	60.6	61.4	65.0	61.5	57.0
	65 & over	6.4	6.9	9.5	14.1	19.1
Sandoval	0-14	27.8	24.6	22.2	20.1	20.2
	15-64	62.2	64.8	65.8	63.0	59.5
	65 & over	10.1	10.6	12.1	16.8	20.3
Sandia RD	0-14	22.9	21.5	20.4	19.3	18.7
	15-64	66.6	67.1	67.4	64.4	61.7
	65 & over	10.5	11.4	12.2	16.2	19.5
Bernalillo	0-14	22.3	21.0	20.0	19.2	18.4
	15-64	67.2	67.5	67.7	64.8	62.3
	65 & over	10.5	11.5	12.2	16.1	19.3
Sandoval	0-14	27.8	24.6	22.2	20.1	20.2
	15-64	62.2	64.8	65.8	63.0	59.5
	65 & over	10.1	10.6	12.1	16.8	20.3
ASSESSMENT AREA	0-14	24.1	22.7	20.6	19.6	19.1
	15-64	65.4	66.0	66.8	63.5	60.6
	65 & over	10.4	11.3	12.6	16.9	20.3
New Mexico	0-14	25.0	23.0	20.9	20.0	19.5
	15-64	64.3	65.3	65.9	62.3	59.5
	65 & over	10.8	11.7	13.2	17.6	21.0

Notes: Historical data are for April 1 of each census year. Census counts are as originally published and do not include postcensal revisions.

Source: New Mexico County Population Projections: July 1, 1990 to July 1, 2030; UNM-BBER, November 2012. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-11. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 1990

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
Year 1990						
Magdalena RD	2,926	3,077	5,779	3,022	3,014	17,818
Catron	197	262	536	324	398	1,717
Sierra	1,286	1,428	2,603	1,275	890	7,482
Socorro	1,443	1,387	2,640	1,423	1,726	8,619
Mountainair RD	25,671	40,331	99,624	77,607	105,788	349,021
Bernalillo	21,129	33,828	84,939	68,139	98,597	306,632
Lincoln	794	1,110	2,694	2,065	1,658	8,321
Torrance	809	925	2,443	1,249	908	6,334
Valencia	2,939	4,468	9,548	6,154	4,625	27,734
Mt. Taylor RD	11,761	13,555	26,301	15,148	16,170	82,935
Cibola	1,975	2,550	5,158	2,013	1,887	13,583
McKinley	6,617	6,212	9,167	4,269	4,623	30,888
Sandoval	3,169	4,793	11,976	8,866	9,660	38,464
Sandia RD	24,298	38,621	96,915	77,005	108,257	345,096
Bernalillo	21,129	33,828	84,939	68,139	98,597	306,632
Sandoval	3,169	4,793	11,976	8,866	9,660	38,464
ASSESSMENT AREA	40,358	56,963	131,704	95,777	124,972	449,774
New Mexico	105,362	124,612	264,943	192,835	234,838	922,590

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-12. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 2000

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
Year 2000						
Magdalena RD	2,378	3,535	6,969	5,199	5,124	23,205
Catron	195	380	770	649	663	2,657
Sierra	891	1,480	3,106	2,565	1,864	9,906
Socorro	1,292	1,675	3,093	1,985	2,597	10,642
Mountainair RD	26,959	43,233	109,444	100,044	144,322	424,002
Bernalillo	21,674	34,184	88,853	84,120	129,849	358,680
Lincoln	691	1,449	3,905	3,800	4,004	13,849
Torrance	884	1,534	3,486	2,610	2,042	10,556
Valencia	3,710	6,066	13,200	9,514	8,427	40,917
Mt. Taylor RD	10,177	15,114	32,600	24,893	27,956	110,740
Cibola	1,420	2,392	5,585	3,173	2,703	15,273
McKinley	6,182	7,396	10,858	7,616	6,936	38,988
Sandoval	2,575	5,326	16,157	14,104	18,317	56,479
Sandia RD	24,249	39,510	105,010	98,224	148,166	415,159
Bernalillo	21,674	34,184	88,853	84,120	129,849	358,680
Sandoval	2,575	5,326	16,157	14,104	18,317	56,479
ASSESSMENT AREA	39,514	61,882	149,013	130,136	177,402	557,947
New Mexico	104,985	134,996	301,746	259,924	333,150	1,134,801

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-13. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older, 2006-2010

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
Year 2006-2010						
Magdalena RD	1,960	2,096	7,838	5,033	5,781	22,708
Catron	143	299	1,038	779	898	3,157
Sierra	637	732	3,166	2,079	1,874	8,488
Socorro	1,180	1,065	3,634	2,175	3,009	11,063
Mountainair RD	30,963	41,431	124,649	118,716	181,180	496,939
Bernalillo	25,516	32,877	102,762	99,432	162,643	423,230
Lincoln	825	1,207	4,062	4,111	4,865	15,070
Torrance	1,056	1,453	3,550	2,587	2,377	11,023
Valencia	3,566	5,894	14,275	12,586	11,295	47,616
Mt. Taylor RD	9,234	14,723	42,754	30,483	40,538	137,732
Cibola	1,371	2,772	6,601	3,433	3,352	17,529
McKinley	5,084	6,858	13,737	6,455	7,205	39,339
Sandoval	2,779	5,093	22,416	20,595	29,981	80,864
Sandia RD	28,295	37,970	125,178	120,027	192,624	504,094
Bernalillo	25,516	32,877	102,762	99,432	162,643	423,230
Sandoval	2,779	5,093	22,416	20,595	29,981	80,864
ASSESSMENT AREA	42,157	58,250	175,241	154,232	227,499	657,379
New Mexico	101,101	123,052	349,895	299,157	423,422	1,296,627

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-14. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 1990

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
<u>Year 1990</u>						
Magdalena RD	16.4	17.3	32.4	17.0	16.9	100.0
Catron	11.5	15.3	31.2	18.9	23.2	100.0
Sierra	17.2	19.1	34.8	17.0	11.9	100.0
Socorro	16.7	16.1	30.6	16.5	20.0	100.0
Mountainair RD	7.4	11.6	28.5	22.2	30.3	100.0
Bernalillo	6.9	11.0	27.7	22.2	32.2	100.0
Lincoln	9.5	13.3	32.4	24.8	19.9	100.0
Torrance	12.8	14.6	38.6	19.7	14.3	100.0
Valencia	10.6	16.1	34.4	22.2	16.7	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	14.2	16.3	31.7	18.3	19.5	100.0
Cibola	14.5	18.8	38.0	14.8	13.9	100.0
McKinley	21.4	20.1	29.7	13.8	15.0	100.0
Sandoval	8.2	12.5	31.1	23.1	25.1	100.0
Sandia RD	7.0	11.2	28.1	22.3	31.4	100.0
Bernalillo	6.9	11.0	27.7	22.2	32.2	100.0
Sandoval	8.2	12.5	31.1	23.1	25.1	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	9.0	12.7	29.3	21.3	27.8	100.0
New Mexico	11.4	13.5	28.7	20.9	25.5	100.0

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-15. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 2000

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
Year 2000						
Magdalena RD	10.2	15.2	30.0	22.4	22.1	100.0
Catron	7.3	14.3	29.0	24.4	25.0	100.0
Sierra	9.0	14.9	31.4	25.9	18.8	100.0
Socorro	12.1	15.7	29.1	18.7	24.4	100.0
Mountainair RD	6.4	10.2	25.8	23.6	34.0	100.0
Bernalillo	6.0	9.5	24.8	23.5	36.2	100.0
Lincoln	5.0	10.5	28.2	27.4	28.9	100.0
Torrance	8.4	14.5	33.0	24.7	19.3	100.0
Valencia	9.1	14.8	32.3	23.3	20.6	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	9.2	13.6	29.4	22.5	25.2	100.0
Cibola	9.3	15.7	36.6	20.8	17.7	100.0
McKinley	15.9	19.0	27.8	19.5	17.8	100.0
Sandoval	4.6	9.4	28.6	25.0	32.4	100.0
Sandia RD	5.8	9.5	25.3	23.7	35.7	100.0
Bernalillo	6.0	9.5	24.8	23.5	36.2	100.0
Sandoval	4.6	9.4	28.6	25.0	32.4	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	7.1	11.1	26.7	23.3	31.8	100.0
New Mexico	9.3	11.9	26.6	22.9	29.4	100.0

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-16. Educational attainment of persons age 25 and older (percent composition), 2006-2010

	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade	HS Diploma or GED	Some College; no Degree	Assoc., BA/BS, Grad, or Prof.	Total
Year 2006-2010						
Magdalena RD	8.6	9.2	34.5	22.2	25.5	100.0
Catron	4.5	9.5	32.9	24.7	28.4	100.0
Sierra	7.5	8.6	37.3	24.5	22.1	100.0
Socorro	10.7	9.6	32.8	19.7	27.2	100.0
Mountainair RD	6.2	8.3	25.1	23.9	36.5	100.0
Bernalillo	6.0	7.8	24.3	23.5	38.4	100.0
Lincoln	5.5	8.0	27.0	27.3	32.3	100.0
Torrance	9.6	13.2	32.2	23.5	21.6	100.0
Valencia	7.5	12.4	30.0	26.4	23.7	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	6.7	10.7	31.0	22.1	29.4	100.0
Cibola	7.8	15.8	37.7	19.6	19.1	100.0
McKinley	12.9	17.4	34.9	16.4	18.3	100.0
Sandoval	3.4	6.3	27.7	25.5	37.1	100.0
Sandia RD	5.6	7.5	24.8	23.8	38.2	100.0
Bernalillo	6.0	7.8	24.3	23.5	38.4	100.0
Sandoval	3.4	6.3	27.7	25.5	37.1	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	6.4	8.9	26.7	23.5	34.6	100.0
New Mexico	7.8	9.5	27.0	23.1	32.7	100.0

Note: 1990 and 2000 data are for April 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-17. Vacant housing for seasonal/recreational use

	1990	2000	2010
Magdalena RD	1,329	2,422	2,649
Catron	258	638	1,120
Sierra	997	1,543	1,326
Socorro	74	241	203
Mountainair RD	7,080	7,531	8,101
Bernalillo	384	1,161	1,774
Lincoln	6,364	6,021	5,928
Torrance	253	208	236
Valencia	79	141	163
Mt. Taylor RD	2,122	3,939	3,664
Cibola	472	805	880
McKinley	940	1,870	1,252
Sandoval	710	1,264	1,532
Sandia RD	1,094	2,425	3,306
Bernalillo	384	1,161	1,774
Sandoval	710	1,264	1,532
ASSESSMENT AREA	10,531	13,892	14,414
New Mexico	21,862	31,990	36,612

Notes: Data are for April 1 of each census year. Data for 1990 and 2000 are as originally published and do not include any changes published subsequently due to boundary changes or the Count Question Resolution program.

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Summary File 1. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers

Magdalena RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	11,097	13,223	15,475	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.2	17.0
Proprietors Employment	2,771	3,988	5,046	25.0	30.2	32.6	43.9	26.5
Farm	820	842	911	7.4	6.4	5.9	2.7	8.2
Nonfarm	1,951	3,146	4,135	17.6	23.8	26.7	61.3	31.4
Wage and Salary Employment	8,326	9,235	10,429	75.0	69.8	67.4	10.9	12.9
Total Employment	11,097	13,223	15,475	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.2	17.0
Farm	1,111	1,177	1,236	10.0	8.9	8.0	5.9	5.0
Nonfarm	9,986	12,046	14,239	90.0	91.1	92.0	20.6	18.2
Private	6,458	8,374	9,915	58.2	63.3	64.1	29.7	18.4
Government & Govt. Enterprises	3,528	3,672	4,324	31.8	27.8	27.9	4.1	17.8
Federal civilian	511	487	472	4.6	3.7	3.1	-4.7	-3.1
Military	139	116	90	1.3	0.9	0.6	-16.5	-22.4
State and Local	2,878	3,069	3,762	25.9	23.2	24.3	6.6	22.6
State	1,804	360*	2,016	16.3	-	13.0	-	-
Local	1,074	652*	1,746	9.7	-	11.3	-	-

Catron	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	1,245	1,457	1,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	28.6
Proprietors Employment	537	760	1,138	43.1	52.2	60.7	41.5	49.7
Farm	226	214	211	18.2	14.7	11.3	-5.3	-1.4
Nonfarm	311	546	927	25.0	37.5	49.5	75.6	69.8
Wage and Salary Employment	708	697	736	56.9	47.8	39.3	-1.6	5.6
Total Employment	1,245	1,457	1,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	28.6
Farm	282	271	262	22.7	18.6	14.0	-3.9	-3.3
Nonfarm	963	1,186	1,612	77.3	81.4	86.0	23.2	35.9
Private	606	829	1,267	48.7	56.9	67.6	36.8	52.8
Government & Govt. Enterprises	357	357	345	28.7	24.5	18.4	0.0	-3.4
Federal civilian	151	129	120	12.1	8.9	6.4	-14.6	-7.0
Military	13	12	10	1.0	0.8	0.5	-7.7	-16.7
State and Local	193	216	215	15.5	14.8	11.5	11.9	-0.5
State	66	63	54	5.3	4.3	2.9	-4.5	-14.3
Local	127	153	161	10.2	10.5	8.6	20.5	5.2

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Sierra	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	3,318	4,593	5,219	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.4	13.6
Proprietors Employment	956	1,522	1,779	28.8	33.1	34.1	59.2	16.9
Farm	200	220	231	6.0	4.8	4.4	10.0	5.0
Nonfarm	756	1,302	1,548	22.8	28.3	29.7	72.2	18.9
Wage and Salary Employment	2,362	3,071	3,440	71.2	66.9	65.9	30.0	12.0
Total Employment	3,318	4,593	5,219	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.4	13.6
Farm	302	348	366	9.1	7.6	7.0	15.2	5.2
Nonfarm	3,016	4,245	4,853	90.9	92.4	93.0	40.7	14.3
Private	2,283	3,285	3,917	68.8	71.5	75.1	43.9	19.2
Government & Govt. Enterprises	733	960	936	22.1	20.9	17.9	31.0	-2.5
Federal civilian	104	120	126	3.1	2.6	2.4	15.4	5.0
Military	51	44	32	1.5	1.0	0.6	-13.7	-27.3
State and Local	578	796	778	17.4	17.3	14.9	37.7	-2.3
State	221	297	284	6.7	6.5	5.4	34.4	-4.4
Local	357	499	494	10.8	10.9	9.5	39.8	-1.0
Socorro	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	6,534	7,173	8,382	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	16.9
Proprietors Employment	1,278	1,706	2,129	19.6	23.8	25.4	33.5	24.8
Farm	394	408	469	6.0	5.7	5.6	3.6	15.0
Nonfarm	884	1,298	1,660	13.5	18.1	19.8	46.8	27.9
Wage and Salary Employment	5,256	5,467	6,253	80.4	76.2	74.6	4.0	14.4
Total Employment	6,534	7,173	8,382	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	16.9
Farm	527	558	608	8.1	7.8	7.3	5.9	9.0
Nonfarm	6,007	6,615	7,774	91.9	92.2	92.7	10.1	17.5
Private	3,569	4,260	4,731	54.6	59.4	56.4	19.4	11.1
Government & Govt. Enterprises	2,438	2,355	3,043	37.3	32.8	36.3	-3.4	29.2
Federal civilian	256	238	226	3.9	3.3	2.7	-7.0	-5.0
Military	75	60	48	1.1	0.8	0.6	-20.0	-20.0
State and Local	2,107	2,057	2,769	32.2	28.7	33.0	-2.4	34.6
State	1,517	D	1,678	23.2	-	20.0	-	-
Local	590	D	1,091	9.0	-	13.0	-	-

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Mountainair RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	333,589	424,742	456,221	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.3	7.4
Proprietors Employment	49,624	67,937	89,972	14.9	16.0	19.7	36.9	32.4
Farm	1,776	2,128	2,122	0.5	0.5	0.5	19.8	-0.3
Nonfarm	47,848	65,809	87,850	14.3	15.5	19.3	37.5	33.5
Wage and Salary Employment	283,965	356,805	366,249	85.1	84.0	80.3	25.7	2.6
Total Employment	333,589	424,742	456,221	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.3	7.4
Farm	2,242	2,627	2,565	0.7	0.6	0.6	17.2	-2.4
Nonfarm	331,347	422,115	453,656	99.3	99.4	99.4	27.4	7.5
Private	264,668	349,979	371,564	79.3	82.4	81.4	32.2	6.2
Government & Govt. Enterprises	66,679	72,136	82,092	20.0	17.0	18.0	8.2	13.8
Federal civilian	14,208	13,761	15,568	4.3	3.2	3.4	-3.1	13.1
Military	7,887	6,261	5,667	2.4	1.5	1.2	-20.6	-9.5
State and Local	44,584	52,114	60,857	13.4	12.3	13.3	16.9	16.8
State	18,723	22,811	25,051	5.6	5.4	5.5	21.8	9.8
Local	25,861	29,303	35,806	7.8	6.9	7.8	13.3	22.2

Bernalillo	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	310,753	390,484	417,366	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.9
Proprietors Employment	42,244	56,835	77,822	13.6	14.6	18.6	34.5	36.9
Farm	443	575	546	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.8	-5.0
Nonfarm	41,801	56,260	77,276	13.5	14.4	18.5	34.6	37.4
Wage and Salary Employment	268,509	333,649	339,544	86.4	85.4	81.4	24.3	1.8
Total Employment	310,753	390,484	417,366	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.9
Farm	587	701	655	0.2	0.2	0.2	19.4	-6.6
Nonfarm	310,166	389,783	416,711	99.8	99.8	99.8	25.7	6.9
Private	249,062	324,581	341,767	80.1	83.1	81.9	30.3	5.3
Government & Govt. Enterprises	61,104	65,202	74,944	19.7	16.7	18.0	6.7	14.9
Federal civilian	13,889	13,367	15,192	4.5	3.4	3.6	-3.8	13.7
Military	7,543	5,922	5,363	2.4	1.5	1.3	-21.5	-9.4
State and Local	39,672	45,913	54,389	12.8	11.8	13.0	15.7	18.5
State	16,687	21,020	23,251	5.4	5.4	5.6	26.0	10.6
Local	22,985	24,893	31,138	7.4	6.4	7.5	8.3	25.1

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Lincoln	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	7,167	10,402	11,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	10.2
Proprietors Employment	2,529	3,836	4,200	35.3	36.9	36.6	51.7	9.5
Farm	329	328	293	4.6	3.2	2.6	-0.3	-10.7
Nonfarm	2,200	3,508	3,907	30.7	33.7	34.1	59.5	11.4
Wage and Salary Employment	4,638	6,566	7,265	64.7	63.1	63.4	41.6	10.6
Total Employment	7,167	10,402	11,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	10.2
Farm	440	424	381	6.1	4.1	3.3	-3.6	-10.1
Nonfarm	6,727	9,978	11,084	93.9	95.9	96.7	48.3	11.1
Private	5,538	8,637	9,748	77.3	83.0	85.0	56.0	12.9
Government & Govt. Enterprises	1,189	1,341	1,336	16.6	12.9	11.7	12.8	-0.4
Federal civilian	133	135	134	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	-0.7
Military	62	64	55	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.2	-14.1
State and Local	994	1,142	1,147	13.9	11.0	10.0	14.9	0.4
State	363	197	223	5.1	1.9	1.9	-45.7	13.2
Local	631	945	924	8.8	9.1	8.1	49.8	-2.2
Torrance	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	3,251	5,171	5,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.1	2.1
Proprietors Employment	1,258	1,723	1,920	38.7	33.3	36.4	37.0	11.4
Farm	452	491	482	13.9	9.5	9.1	8.6	-1.8
Nonfarm	806	1,232	1,438	24.8	23.8	27.2	52.9	16.7
Wage and Salary Employment	1,993	3,448	3,361	61.3	66.7	63.6	73.0	-2.5
Total Employment	3,251	5,171	5,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.1	2.1
Farm	561	666	606	17.3	12.9	11.5	18.7	-9.0
Nonfarm	2,690	4,505	4,675	82.7	87.1	88.5	67.5	3.8
Private	1,948	3,331	3,447	59.9	64.4	65.3	71.0	3.5
Government & Govt. Enterprises	742	1,174	1,228	22.8	22.7	23.3	58.2	4.6
Federal civilian	70	92	99	2.2	1.8	1.9	31.4	7.6
Military	52	56	44	1.6	1.1	0.8	7.7	-21.4
State and Local	620	1,026	1,085	19.1	19.8	20.5	65.5	5.8
State	60	90	69	1.8	1.7	1.3	50.0	-23.3
Local	560	936	1,016	17.2	18.1	19.2	67.1	8.5

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Valencia	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	12,418	18,685	22,109	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.5	18.3
Proprietors Employment	3,593	5,543	6,030	28.9	29.7	27.3	54.3	8.8
Farm	552	734	801	4.4	3.9	3.6	33.0	9.1
Nonfarm	3,041	4,809	5,229	24.5	25.7	23.7	58.1	8.7
Wage and Salary Employment	8,825	13,142	16,079	71.1	70.3	72.7	48.9	22.3
Total Employment	12,418	18,685	22,109	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.5	18.3
Farm	654	836	923	5.3	4.5	4.2	27.8	10.4
Nonfarm	11,764	17,849	21,186	94.7	95.5	95.8	51.7	18.7
Private	8,120	13,430	16,602	65.4	71.9	75.1	65.4	23.6
Government & Govt. Enterprises	3,644	4,419	4,584	29.3	23.6	20.7	21.3	3.7
Federal civilian	116	167	143	0.9	0.9	0.6	44.0	-14.4
Military	230	219	205	1.9	1.2	0.9	-4.8	-6.4
State and Local	3,298	4,033	4,236	26.6	21.6	19.2	22.3	5.0
State	1,613	1,504	1,508	13.0	8.0	6.8	-6.8	0.3
Local	1,685	2,529	2,728	13.6	13.5	12.3	50.1	7.9

Mt. Taylor RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	42,455	68,055	81,346	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.3	19.5
Proprietors Employment	8,780	14,351	18,742	20.7	21.1	23.0	63.5	30.6
Farm	702	676	3,257	1.7	1.0	4.0	-3.7	381.8
Nonfarm	8,078	13,675	15,485	19.0	20.1	19.0	69.3	13.2
Wage and Salary Employment	33,675	53,704	62,604	79.3	78.9	77.0	59.5	16.6
Total Employment	42,455	68,055	81,346	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.3	19.5
Farm	881	812	3,472	2.1	1.2	4.3	-7.8	327.6
Nonfarm	41,574	67,243	77,874	97.9	98.8	95.7	61.7	15.8
Private	31,344	51,705	58,171	73.8	76.0	71.5	65.0	12.5
Government & Govt. Enterprises	10,230	15,538	19,703	24.1	22.8	24.2	51.9	26.8
Federal civilian	3,128	3,177	3,521	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.6	10.8
Military	755	630	617	1.8	0.9	0.8	-16.6	-2.1
State and Local	6,347	11,731	15,565	14.9	17.2	19.1	84.8	32.7
State	1,174	1,573	1,591	2.8	2.3	2.0	34.0	1.1
Local	5,173	10,158	13,974	12.2	14.9	17.2	96.4	37.6

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Cibola	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	6,175	8,581	10,083	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.0	17.5
Proprietors Employment	1,217	1,583	1,716	19.7	18.4	17.0	30.1	8.4
Farm	178	158	268	2.9	1.8	2.7	-11.2	69.6
Nonfarm	1,039	1,425	1,448	16.8	16.6	14.4	37.2	1.6
Wage and Salary Employment	4,958	6,998	8,367	80.3	81.6	83.0	41.1	19.6
Total Employment	6,175	8,581	10,083	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.0	17.5
Farm	222	168	331	3.6	2.0	3.3	-24.3	97.0
Nonfarm	5,953	8,413	9,752	96.4	98.0	96.7	41.3	15.9
Private	4,026	5,236	6,390	65.2	61.0	63.4	30.1	22.0
Government & Govt. Enterprises	1,927	3,177	3,362	31.2	37.0	33.3	64.9	5.8
Federal civilian	369	420	363	6.0	4.9	3.6	13.8	-13.6
Military	120	85	73	1.9	1.0	0.7	-29.2	-14.1
State and Local	1,438	2,672	2,926	23.3	31.1	29.0	85.8	9.5
State	536	639	627	8.7	7.4	6.2	19.2	-1.9
Local	902	2,033	2,299	14.6	23.7	22.8	125.4	13.1
McKinley	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	21,635	27,209	30,141	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.8	10.8
Proprietors Employment	3,099	6,073	7,113	14.3	22.3	23.6	96.0	17.1
Farm	198	174	2,422	0.9	0.6	8.0	-12.1	1292.0
Nonfarm	2,901	5,899	4,691	13.4	21.7	15.6	103.3	-20.5
Wage and Salary Employment	18,536	21,136	23,028	85.7	77.7	76.4	14.0	9.0
Total Employment	21,635	27,209	30,141	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.8	10.8
Farm	243	224	2,503	1.1	0.8	8.3	-7.8	1017.4
Nonfarm	21,392	26,985	27,638	98.9	99.2	91.7	26.1	2.4
Private	15,344	19,882	19,293	70.9	73.1	64.0	29.6	-3.0
Government & Govt. Enterprises	6,048	7,103	8,345	28.0	26.1	27.7	17.4	17.5
Federal civilian	2,370	2,410	2,702	11.0	8.9	9.0	1.7	12.1
Military	312	247	191	1.4	0.9	0.6	-20.8	-22.7
State and Local	3,366	4,446	5,452	15.6	16.3	18.1	32.1	22.6
State	532	728	707	2.5	2.7	2.3	36.8	-2.9
Local	2,834	3,718	4,745	13.1	13.7	15.7	31.2	27.6

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Sandoval	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	14,645	32,265	41,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	27.5
Proprietors Employment	4,464	6,695	9,913	30.5	20.8	24.1	50.0	48.1
Farm	326	344	567	2.2	1.1	1.4	5.5	64.8
Nonfarm	4,138	6,351	9,346	28.3	19.7	22.7	53.5	47.2
Wage and Salary Employment	10,181	25,570	31,209	69.5	79.2	75.9	151.2	22.1
Total Employment	14,645	32,265	41,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	27.5
Farm	416	420	638	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	51.9
Nonfarm	14,229	31,845	40,484	97.2	98.7	98.4	123.8	27.1
Private	11,974	26,587	32,488	81.8	82.4	79.0	122.0	22.2
Government & Govt. Enterprises	2,255	5,258	7,996	15.4	16.3	19.4	133.2	52.1
Federal civilian	389	347	456	2.7	1.1	1.1	-10.8	31.4
Military	323	298	353	2.2	0.9	0.9	-7.7	18.5
State and Local	1,543	4,613	7,187	10.5	14.3	17.5	199.0	55.8
State	106	206	257	0.7	0.6	0.6	94.3	24.8
Local	1,437	4,407	6,930	9.8	13.7	16.9	206.7	57.2

Sandia RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	325,398	422,749	458,488	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.9	8.5
Proprietors Employment	46,708	63,530	87,735	14.4	15.0	19.1	36.0	38.1
Farm	769	919	1,113	0.2	0.2	0.2	19.5	21.1
Nonfarm	45,939	62,611	86,622	14.1	14.8	18.9	36.3	38.3
Wage and Salary Employment	278,690	359,219	370,753	85.6	85.0	80.9	28.9	3.2
Total Employment	325,398	422,749	458,488	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.9	8.5
Farm	1,003	1,121	1,293	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.8	15.3
Nonfarm	324,395	421,628	457,195	99.7	99.7	99.7	30.0	8.4
Private	261,036	351,168	374,255	80.2	83.1	81.6	34.5	6.6
Government & Govt. Enterprises	63,359	70,460	82,940	19.5	16.7	18.1	11.2	17.7
Federal civilian	14,278	13,714	15,648	4.4	3.2	3.4	-4.0	14.1
Military	7,866	6,220	5,716	2.4	1.5	1.2	-20.9	-8.1
State and Local	41,215	50,526	61,576	12.7	12.0	13.4	22.6	21.9
State	16,793	21,226	23,508	5.2	5.0	5.1	26.4	10.8
Local	24,422	29,300	38,068	7.5	6.9	8.3	20.0	29.9

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

Bernalillo	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	310,753	390,484	417,366	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.9
Proprietors Employment	42,244	56,835	77,822	13.6	14.6	18.6	34.5	36.9
Farm	443	575	546	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.8	-5.0
Nonfarm	41,801	56,260	77,276	13.5	14.4	18.5	34.6	37.4
Wage and Salary Employment	268,509	333,649	339,544	86.4	85.4	81.4	24.3	1.8
Total Employment	310,753	390,484	417,366	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.9
Farm	587	701	655	0.2	0.2	0.2	19.4	-6.6
Nonfarm	310,166	389,783	416,711	99.8	99.8	99.8	25.7	6.9
Private	249,062	324,581	341,767	80.1	83.1	81.9	30.3	5.3
Government & Govt. Enterprises	61,104	65,202	74,944	19.7	16.7	18.0	6.7	14.9
Federal civilian	13,889	13,367	15,192	4.5	3.4	3.6	-3.8	13.7
Military	7,543	5,922	5,363	2.4	1.5	1.3	-21.5	-9.4
State and Local	39,672	45,913	54,389	12.8	11.8	13.0	15.7	18.5
State	16,687	21,020	23,251	5.4	5.4	5.6	26.0	10.6
Local	22,985	24,893	31,138	7.4	6.4	7.5	8.3	25.1

Sandoval	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	14,645	32,265	41,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	27.5
Proprietors Employment	4,464	6,695	9,913	30.5	20.8	24.1	50.0	48.1
Farm	326	344	567	2.2	1.1	1.4	5.5	64.8
Nonfarm	4,138	6,351	9,346	28.3	19.7	22.7	53.5	47.2
Wage and Salary Employment	10,181	25,570	31,209	69.5	79.2	75.9	151.2	22.1
Total Employment	14,645	32,265	41,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	27.5
Farm	416	420	638	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	51.9
Nonfarm	14,229	31,845	40,484	97.2	98.7	98.4	123.8	27.1
Private	11,974	26,587	32,488	81.8	82.4	79.0	122.0	22.2
Government & Govt. Enterprises	2,255	5,258	7,996	15.4	16.3	19.4	133.2	52.1
Federal civilian	389	347	456	2.7	1.1	1.1	-10.8	31.4
Military	323	298	353	2.2	0.9	0.9	-7.7	18.5
State and Local	1,543	4,613	7,187	10.5	14.3	17.5	199.0	55.8
State	106	206	257	0.7	0.6	0.6	94.3	24.8
Local	1,437	4,407	6,930	9.8	13.7	16.9	206.7	57.2

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

ASSESSMENT AREA	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	387,141	506,020	553,042	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.7	9.3
Proprietors Employment	61,175	86,276	113,760	15.8	17.0	20.6	41.0	31.9
Farm	3,298	3,646	6,290	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.6	72.5
Nonfarm	57,877	82,630	107,470	14.9	16.3	19.4	42.8	30.1
Wage and Salary Employment	325,966	419,744	439,282	84.2	83.0	79.4	28.8	4.7
Total Employment	387,141	506,020	553,042	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.7	9.3
Farm	4,234	4,616	7,273	1.1	0.9	1.3	9.0	57.6
Nonfarm	382,907	501,404	545,769	98.9	99.1	98.7	30.9	8.8
Private	302,470	410,058	439,650	78.1	81.0	79.5	35.6	7.2
Government & Govt. Enterprises	80,437	91,346	106,119	20.8	18.1	19.2	13.6	16.2
Federal civilian	17,847	17,425	19,561	4.6	3.4	3.5	-2.4	12.3
Military	8,781	7,007	6,374	2.3	1.4	1.2	-20.2	-9.0
State and Local	53,809	66,914	80,184	13.9	13.2	14.5	24.4	19.8
State	21,701	24744*	28,658	5.6	-	5.2	-	-
Local	32,108	40113*	51,526	8.3	-	9.3	-	-

Table B-18. Total employment, proprietors and wage workers, continued

New Mexico	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employment	761,396	964,673	1,064,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.7	10.3
Proprietors Employment	131,414	183,506	224,903	17.3	19.0	21.1	39.6	22.6
Farm	13,600	15,227	18,064	1.8	1.6	1.7	12.0	18.6
Nonfarm	117,814	168,279	206,839	15.5	17.4	19.4	42.8	22.9
Wage and Salary Employment	629,982	781,167	839,549	82.7	81.0	78.9	24.0	7.5
Total Employment	761,396	964,673	1,064,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.7	10.3
Farm	19,766	21,910	24,710	2.6	2.3	2.3	10.8	12.8
Nonfarm	741,630	942,763	1,039,742	97.4	97.7	97.7	27.1	10.3
Private	562,342	740,439	822,436	73.9	76.8	77.3	31.7	11.1
Government & Govt. Enterprises**	179,288	202,324	217,306	23.5	21.0	20.4	12.8	7.4
Federal civilian	31,621	30,215	33,722	4.2	3.1	3.2	-4.4	11.6
Military	22,552	17,091	17,136	3.0	1.8	1.6	-24.2	0.3
State and Local	125,115	155,018	166,448	16.4	16.1	15.6	23.9	7.4
State	55,722	64,654	60,274	7.3	6.7	5.7	16.0	-6.8
Local	69,393	90,364	106,174	9.1	9.4	10.0	30.2	17.5

Note: "Total employment" includes both full- and part-time employment. "Nonfarm" excludes limited partners. 'D' indicates data withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data. However, data not disclosed for individual industries are always included in the totals. Individual industries therefore may not sum to the totals.

* This RD or assessment area total does not include county-level data withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data. The value listed therefore represents a minimum value rather than a true total.

** Beginning in 2006 (and therefore reflected in the 2010 data), employment data for the state of New Mexico are not consistent with earlier years. Prior to 2006, LANL employment was recorded in the government sector. Changes occurred with the introduction of new management at the Lab. LANL management changed from the University of California (a state government agency) to a private-public consortium. Consequently, in June 2006 about 10,000 jobs were shifted from state government to professional & business services in the private sector. Therefore, because of data inconsistencies changes for 2010 are not calculated for the following employment sectors: private, government & government enterprises, state and local government, and state government. Thus "NC" denotes a percent change that was not calculated due to non-comparable 2000 and 2010 employment data.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 25, 2012. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry

Magdalena RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	6,891	7,783	9,302	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.9	19.5
Private employment	4,107	4,726	5,627	59.6	60.7	60.5	15.1	19.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	113*	157*	296*	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0*	0*	11*	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	258*	357*	336	-	-	3.6	-	-
Manufacturing	257*	132*	273	-	-	2.9	-	-
Wholesale trade	0*	0*	22*	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	755	757	958	11.0	9.7	10.3	0.3	26.6
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	0*	0*	0*	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	322*	404*	463*	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	0*	0*	677*	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	0*	0*	402*	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	0*	0*	0*	-	-	-	-	-
Government	2,784	3,057	3,675	40.4	39.3	39.5	9.8	20.2
Federal	508	491	472	7.4	6.3	5.1	-3.3	-3.9
State	1,203	1,194	1,471	17.5	15.3	15.8	-0.7	23.2
Local	1,072	1,371	1,732	15.6	17.6	18.6	27.9	26.3

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Catron	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	568	602	614	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.0	2.0
Private employment	230	260	283	40.5	43.2	46.1	13.0	8.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	18	26	12	3.2	4.3	2.0	44.4	-53.8
Mining	D	D	5	-	-	0.8	-	-
Construction	D	D	8	-	-	1.3	-	-
Manufacturing	D	D	13	-	-	2.1	-	-
Wholesale trade	D	D	22	-	-	3.6	-	-
Retail trade	20	38	53	3.5	6.3	8.6	90.0	39.5
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government	338	342	331	59.5	56.8	53.9	1.2	-3.2
Federal	150	130	120	26.4	21.6	19.5	-13.3	-7.7
State	62	61	52	10.9	10.1	8.5	-1.6	-14.8
Local	125	151	159	22.0	25.1	25.9	20.8	5.3

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Sierra	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	2,111	2,789	3,285	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.1	17.8
Private employment	1,439	1,888	2,392	68.2	67.7	72.8	31.2	26.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	95	131	284	4.5	4.7	8.6	37.9	116.8
Mining	D	D	6	-	-	0.2	-	-
Construction	100	182	257	4.7	6.5	7.8	82.0	41.2
Manufacturing	D	D	121	-	-	3.7	-	-
Wholesale trade	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	300	348	441	14.2	12.5	13.4	16.0	26.7
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	18	45	70	0.9	1.6	2.1	150.0	55.6
Health care & social assistance	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	D	D	402	-	-	12.2	-	-
Other services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government	672	901	893	31.8	32.3	27.2	34.1	-0.9
Federal	104	121	126	4.9	4.3	3.8	16.3	4.1
State	219	291	278	10.4	10.4	8.5	32.9	-4.5
Local	349	489	489	16.5	17.5	14.9	40.1	0.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Socorro	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	4,212	4,392	5,403	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.3	23.0
Private employment	2,438	2,578	2,952	57.9	58.7	54.6	5.7	14.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	158	175	71	3.8	4.0	1.3	10.8	-59.4
Manufacturing	257	132	139	6.1	3.0	2.6	-48.6	5.3
Wholesale trade	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	435	371	464	10.3	8.4	8.6	-14.7	25.1
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	304	359	393	7.2	8.2	7.3	18.1	9.5
Health care & social assistance	D	D	677	-	-	12.5	-	-
Accommodation & food services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government	1,774	1,814	2,451	42.1	41.3	45.4	2.3	35.1
Federal	254	240	226	6.0	5.5	4.2	-5.5	-5.8
State	922	842	1,141	21.9	19.2	21.1	-8.7	35.5
Local	598	731	1,084	14.2	16.6	20.1	22.2	48.3

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Mountainair RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	256,042	328,601	336,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.3	2.3
Private employment	204,167	269,059	264,319	79.7	81.9	78.6	31.8	-1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	337*	357*	447*	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	146*	58*	185*	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	14,001	21,924	19,863	5.5	6.7	5.9	56.6	-9.4
Manufacturing	19,240	21,199	13,390	7.5	6.5	4.0	10.2	-36.8
Wholesale trade	12649*	13571*	11,235	-	-	3.3	-	-
Retail trade	32,149	39,624	38,536	12.6	12.1	11.5	23.3	-2.7
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	0*	9471*	8482*	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	23960*	26048*	28283*	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	20474*	29941*	44063*	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	24157*	29592*	31514*	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	0*	0*	67163*	-	-	-	-	-
Government	51,875	59,542	71,818	20.3	18.1	21.4	14.8	20.6
Federal	14,139	13,856	15,534	5.5	4.2	4.6	-2.0	12.1
State	12,348	17,936	21,026	4.8	5.5	6.3	45.3	17.2
Local	25,390	27,752	35,258	9.9	8.4	10.5	9.3	27.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Bernalillo	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	242,335	307,650	311,725	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.0	1.3
Private employment	195,490	254,516	246,633	80.7	82.7	79.1	30.2	-3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	190	174	168	0.1	0.1	0.1	-8.4	-3.4
Mining	146	58	139	0.1	0.0	0.0	-60.3	139.7
Construction	13,297	20,430	18,474	5.5	6.6	5.9	53.6	-9.6
Manufacturing	18,830	20,000	12,685	7.8	6.5	4.1	6.2	-36.6
Wholesale trade	12,649	13,571	10,927	5.2	4.4	3.5	7.3	-19.5
Retail trade	29,806	36,288	34,795	12.3	11.8	11.2	21.7	-4.1
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	9,471	7,299	-	3.1	2.3	-	-22.9
Professional & technical services	23,758	25,657	27,788	9.8	8.3	8.9	8.0	8.3
Health care & social assistance	19,955	29,027	40,619	8.2	9.4	13.0	45.5	39.9
Accommodation & food services	22,758	27,684	29,140	9.4	9.0	9.3	21.6	5.3
Other services	D	D	64,601	-	-	20.7	-	-
Government	46,845	53,134	65,092	19.3	17.3	20.9	13.4	22.5
Federal	13,821	13,459	15,158	5.7	4.4	4.9	-2.6	12.6
State	10,466	16,307	19,315	4.3	5.3	6.2	55.8	18.4
Local	22,559	23,369	30,619	9.3	7.6	9.8	3.6	31.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Lincoln	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	4,279	6,016	6,711	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.6	11.6
Private employment	3,173	4,758	5,442	74.2	79.1	81.1	50.0	14.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	61	89	91	1.4	1.5	1.4	45.9	2.2
Mining	D	D	18	-	-	0.3	-	-
Construction	233	397	497	5.4	6.6	7.4	70.4	25.2
Manufacturing	35	121	69	0.8	2.0	1.0	245.7	-43.0
Wholesale trade	D	D	50	-	-	0.7	-	-
Retail trade	702	1,011	1,148	16.4	16.8	17.1	44.0	13.6
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	152	-	-	2.3	-	-
Professional & technical services	109	178	235	2.5	3.0	3.5	63.3	32.0
Health care & social assistance	D	D	580	-	-	8.6	-	-
Accommodation & food services	810	973	1,193	18.9	16.2	17.8	20.1	22.6
Other services	D	D	1,410	-	-	21.0	-	-
Government	1,106	1,258	1,269	25.8	20.9	18.9	13.7	0.9
Federal	132	136	134	3.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	-1.5
State	355	187	219	8.3	3.1	3.3	-47.3	17.1
Local	619	936	916	14.5	15.6	13.6	51.2	-2.1

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Torrance	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	1,790	3,156	3,131	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.3	-0.8
Private employment	1,112	2,045	1,924	62.1	64.8	61.5	83.9	-5.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	86	94	D	4.8	3.0	-	9.3	-
Mining	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	46	201	167	2.6	6.4	5.3	337.0	-16.9
Manufacturing	47	75	84	2.6	2.4	2.7	59.6	12.0
Wholesale trade	D	D	60	-	-	1.9	-	-
Retail trade	384	512	453	21.5	16.2	14.5	33.3	-11.5
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government	678	1,111	1,206	37.9	35.2	38.5	63.9	8.6
Federal	70	93	99	3.9	2.9	3.2	32.9	6.5
State	57	86	96	3.2	2.7	3.1	50.9	11.6
Local	551	932	1,011	30.8	29.5	32.3	69.1	8.5

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Valencia	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	7,638	11,779	14,571	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.2	23.7
Private employment	4,392	7,740	10,320	57.5	65.7	70.8	76.2	33.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	D	D	188	-	-	1.3	-	-
Mining	D	D	28	-	-	0.2	-	-
Construction	425	896	725	5.6	7.6	5.0	110.8	-19.1
Manufacturing	328	1,003	552	4.3	8.5	3.8	205.8	-45.0
Wholesale trade	D	D	198	-	-	1.4	-	-
Retail trade	1,257	1,813	2,140	16.5	15.4	14.7	44.2	18.0
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	1,031	-	-	7.1	-	-
Professional & technical services	93	213	260	1.2	1.8	1.8	129.0	22.1
Health care & social assistance	519	914	2,864	6.8	7.8	19.7	76.1	213.3
Accommodation & food services	589	935	1,181	7.7	7.9	8.1	58.7	26.3
Other services	D	D	1,152	-	-	7.9	-	-
Government	3,246	4,039	4,251	42.5	34.3	29.2	24.4	5.2
Federal	116	168	143	1.5	1.4	1.0	44.8	-14.9
State	1,470	1,356	1,396	19.2	11.5	9.6	-7.8	2.9
Local	1,661	2,515	2,712	21.7	21.4	18.6	51.4	7.8

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Mt. Taylor RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	31,003	50,268	58,253	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	15.9
Private employment	22,082	38,729	39,521	71.2	77.0	67.8	75.4	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	99*	49*	49*	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	780*	733*	128*	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,477	2,716	2,814	4.8	5.4	4.8	83.9	3.6
Manufacturing	4,053	7,290	4,739	13.1	14.5	8.1	79.9	-35.0
Wholesale trade	878	1,064	1,831	2.8	2.1	3.1	21.2	72.1
Retail trade	5,354	7,300	7,384	17.3	14.5	12.7	36.3	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	188*	333*	1,199	-	-	2.1	-	-
Professional & technical services	153*	939*	880*	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	1803*	2715*	6,220	-	-	10.7	-	-
Accommodation & food services	896*	1646*	6,237	-	-	10.7	-	-
Other services	0*	0*	6835*	-	-	-	-	-
Government	8,921	11,539	18,732	28.8	23.0	32.2	29.3	62.3
Federal	3,111	3,199	3,513	10.0	6.4	6.0	2.8	9.8
State	951	1,311	1,377	3.1	2.6	2.4	37.9	5.0
Local	4,862	7,030	13,842	15.7	14.0	23.8	44.6	96.9

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Cibola	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	4,471	6,569	7,776	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.9	18.4
Private employment	2,736	4,705	4,572	61.2	71.6	58.8	72.0	-2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	90	237	193	2.0	3.6	2.5	163.3	-18.6
Manufacturing	536	249	46	12.0	3.8	0.6	-53.5	-81.5
Wholesale trade	94	159	120	2.1	2.4	1.5	69.1	-24.5
Retail trade	608	952	815	13.6	14.5	10.5	56.6	-14.4
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	263	-	-	3.4	-	-
Professional & technical services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	D	D	1,295	-	-	16.7	-	-
Accommodation & food services	D	D	632	-	-	8.1	-	-
Other services	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government	1,735	1,864	3,204	38.8	28.4	41.2	7.4	71.9
Federal	367	423	362	8.2	6.4	4.7	15.3	-14.4
State	478	568	572	10.7	8.6	7.4	18.8	0.7
Local	891	873	2,270	19.9	13.3	29.2	-2.0	160.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

McKinley	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	17,298	19,527	21,363	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.9	9.4
Private employment	11,873	13,541	13,405	68.6	69.3	62.7	14.0	-1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	D	D	0	-	-	0.0	-	-
Mining	766	678	75	4.4	3.5	0.4	-11.5	-88.9
Construction	590	552	737	3.4	2.8	3.4	-6.4	33.5
Manufacturing	974	565	570	5.6	2.9	2.7	-42.0	0.9
Wholesale trade	618	695	545	3.6	3.6	2.6	12.5	-21.6
Retail trade	3,474	3,693	3,109	20.1	18.9	14.6	6.3	-15.8
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	D	548	-	-	2.6	-	-
Professional & technical services	D	D	212	-	-	1.0	-	-
Health care & social assistance	1,321	1,888	3,289	7.6	9.7	15.4	42.9	74.2
Accommodation & food services	D	D	2,555	-	-	12.0	-	-
Other services	D	D	1,767	-	-	8.3	-	-
Government	5,425	5,986	7,959	31.4	30.7	37.3	10.3	33.0
Federal	2,357	2,426	2,696	13.6	12.4	12.6	2.9	11.1
State	368	543	554	2.1	2.8	2.6	47.6	2.0
Local	2,701	3,018	4,709	15.6	15.5	22.0	11.7	56.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Sandoval	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	9,234	24,172	29,114	100.0	100.0	100.0	161.8	20.4
Private employment	7,473	20,483	21,544	80.9	84.7	74.0	174.1	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	99	49	49	1.1	0.2	0.2	-50.5	0.0
Mining	14	55	53	0.2	0.2	0.2	292.9	-3.6
Construction	797	1,927	1,884	8.6	8.0	6.5	141.8	-2.2
Manufacturing	2,543	6,476	4,123	27.5	26.8	14.2	154.7	-36.3
Wholesale trade	166	210	1,166	1.8	0.9	4.0	26.5	455.2
Retail trade	1,272	2,655	3,460	13.8	11.0	11.9	108.7	30.3
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	188	333	388	2.0	1.4	1.3	77.1	16.5
Professional & technical services	153	939	668	1.7	3.9	2.3	513.7	-28.9
Health care & social assistance	482	827	1,636	5.2	3.4	5.6	71.6	97.8
Accommodation & food services	896	1,646	3,050	9.7	6.8	10.5	83.7	85.3
Other services	D	D	5,068	-	-	17.4	-	-
Government	1,761	3,689	7,569	19.1	15.3	26.0	109.5	105.2
Federal	387	350	455	4.2	1.4	1.6	-9.6	30.0
State	105	200	251	1.1	0.8	0.9	90.5	25.5
Local	1,270	3,139	6,863	13.8	13.0	23.6	147.2	118.6

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Sandia RD	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	251,569	331,822	340,839	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.9	2.7
Private employment	202,963	274,999	268,177	80.7	82.9	78.7	35.5	-2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	289	223	217	0.1	0.1	0.1	-22.8	-2.7
Mining	160	113	192	0.1	0.0	0.1	-29.4	69.9
Construction	14,094	22,357	20,358	5.6	6.7	6.0	58.6	-8.9
Manufacturing	21,373	26,476	16,808	8.5	8.0	4.9	23.9	-36.5
Wholesale trade	12,815	13,781	12,093	5.1	4.2	3.5	7.5	-12.2
Retail trade	31,078	38,943	38,255	12.4	11.7	11.2	25.3	-1.8
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	188*	9,804	7,687	-	3.0	2.3	-	-21.6
Professional & technical services	23,911	26,596	28,456	9.5	8.0	8.3	11.2	7.0
Health care & social assistance	20,437	29,854	42,255	8.1	9.0	12.4	46.1	41.5
Accommodation & food services	23,654	29,330	32,190	9.4	8.8	9.4	24.0	9.8
Other services	0*	0*	69,669	-	-	20.4	-	-
Government	48,606	56,823	72,661	19.3	17.1	21.3	16.9	27.9
Federal	14,208	13,809	15,613	5.6	4.2	4.6	-2.8	13.1
State	10,571	16,507	19,566	4.2	5.0	5.7	56.2	18.5
Local	23,829	26,508	37,482	9.5	8.0	11.0	11.2	41.4

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Bernalillo	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	242,335	307,650	311,725	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.0	1.3
Private employment	195,490	254,516	246,633	80.7	82.7	79.1	30.2	-3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	190	174	168	0.1	0.1	0.1	-8.4	-3.4
Mining	146	58	139	0.1	0.0	0.0	-60.3	139.7
Construction	13,297	20,430	18,474	5.5	6.6	5.9	53.6	-9.6
Manufacturing	18,830	20,000	12,685	7.8	6.5	4.1	6.2	-36.6
Wholesale trade	12,649	13,571	10,927	5.2	4.4	3.5	7.3	-19.5
Retail trade	29,806	36,288	34,795	12.3	11.8	11.2	21.7	-4.1
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	D	9,471	7,299	-	3.1	2.3	-	-22.9
Professional & technical services	23,758	25,657	27,788	9.8	8.3	8.9	8.0	8.3
Health care & social assistance	19,955	29,027	40,619	8.2	9.4	13.0	45.5	39.9
Accommodation & food services	22,758	27,684	29,140	9.4	9.0	9.3	21.6	5.3
Other services	D	D	64,601	-	-	20.7	-	-
Government	46,845	53,134	65,092	19.3	17.3	20.9	13.4	22.5
Federal	13,821	13,459	15,158	5.7	4.4	4.9	-2.6	12.6
State	10,466	16,307	19,315	4.3	5.3	6.2	55.8	18.4
Local	22,559	23,369	30,619	9.3	7.6	9.8	3.6	31.0

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

Sandoval	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	9,234	24,172	29,114	100.0	100.0	100.0	161.8	20.4
Private employment	7,473	20,483	21,544	80.9	84.7	74.0	174.1	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	99	49	49	1.1	0.2	0.2	-50.5	0.0
Mining	14	55	53	0.2	0.2	0.2	292.9	-3.6
Construction	797	1,927	1,884	8.6	8.0	6.5	141.8	-2.2
Manufacturing	2,543	6,476	4,123	27.5	26.8	14.2	154.7	-36.3
Wholesale trade	166	210	1,166	1.8	0.9	4.0	26.5	455.2
Retail trade	1,272	2,655	3,460	13.8	11.0	11.9	108.7	30.3
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	188	333	388	2.0	1.4	1.3	77.1	16.5
Professional & technical services	153	939	668	1.7	3.9	2.3	513.7	-28.9
Health care & social assistance	482	827	1,636	5.2	3.4	5.6	71.6	97.8
Accommodation & food services	896	1,646	3,050	9.7	6.8	10.5	83.7	85.3
Other services	D	D	5,068	-	-	17.4	-	-
Government	1,761	3,689	7,569	19.1	15.3	26.0	109.5	105.2
Federal	387	350	455	4.2	1.4	1.6	-9.6	30.0
State	105	200	251	1.1	0.8	0.9	90.5	25.5
Local	1,270	3,139	6,863	13.8	13.0	23.6	147.2	118.6

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

ASSESSMENT AREA	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	293,936	386,652	403,693	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.5	4.4
Private employment	230,356	312,514	309,467	78.4	80.8	76.7	35.7	-1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	549*	563*	792*	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	926*	791*	324*	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	15736*	24997*	23,013	-	-	5.7	-	-
Manufacturing	23550*	28621*	18,402	-	-	4.6	-	-
Wholesale trade	13527*	14635*	13088*	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	38,258	47,681	46,878	13.0	12.3	11.6	24.6	-1.7
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	188*	9804*	9681*	-	-	-	-	-
Professional & technical services	24435*	27391*	29626*	-	-	-	-	-
Health care & social assistance	22277*	32656*	50960*	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation & food services	25053*	31238*	38153*	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	0*	0*	73998*	-	-	-	-	-
Government	63,580	74,138	94,225	21.6	19.2	23.3	16.6	27.1
Federal	17,758	17,546	19,519	6.0	4.5	4.8	-1.2	11.2
State	14,502	20,441	23,874	4.9	5.3	5.9	41.0	16.8
Local	31,324	36,153	50,832	10.7	9.4	12.6	15.4	40.6

Table B-19. Total covered wage and salary employment by major industry, continued

New Mexico	Employment			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total wage and salary employment	560,652	716,810	781,694	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.9	9.1
Private employment	429,846	563,651	592,879	76.7	78.6	75.8	31.1	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting	9,580	12,103	10,672	1.7	1.7	1.4	26.3	-11.8
Mining	14,856	14,809	18,423	2.6	2.1	2.4	-0.3	24.4
Construction	31,793	45,277	43,832	5.7	6.3	5.6	42.4	-3.2
Manufacturing	38,000	41,738	29,026	6.8	5.8	3.7	9.8	-30.5
Wholesale trade	21,919	22,633	21,896	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.3	-3.3
Retail trade	73,454	90,928	89,815	13.1	12.7	11.5	23.8	-1.2
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	20,303	21,932	20,199	3.6	3.1	2.6	8.0	-7.9
Professional & technical services	35,000	38,808	53,999	6.2	5.4	6.9	10.9	39.1
Health care & social assistance	42,151	66,459	101,127	7.5	9.3	12.9	57.7	52.2
Accommodation & food services	54,706	70,414	75,180	9.8	9.8	9.6	28.7	6.8
Other services	D	D	128,709	-	-	16.5	-	-
Government	130,806	153,159	188,815	23.3	21.4	24.2	17.1	23.3
Federal	31,804	30,436	33,678	5.7	4.2	4.3	-4.3	10.7
State	34,139	45,290	50,455	6.1	6.3	6.5	32.7	11.4
Local	64,862	77,434	104,683	11.6	10.8	13.4	19.4	35.2

Note: All years have been revised in accordance with U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics databases. Employment data are by location of the employer's establishment and represent counts of workers covered by New Mexico unemployment insurance (UI) law and related statutes. 'D' indicates data withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data. Data that are not disclosed for individual industries are always included in the totals. In addition, unclassified jobs are included in totals but are not listed separately. Therefore, the individual industries may not sum to the totals. The 1990 and 2000 databases did not generally distinguish between sectors that had zero employment and those that were suppressed because of disclosure rules. In those years the D flag may indicate either zero or suppression because of disclosure rules. The New Mexico data include workers for whom no primary place of employment was specified or where the county of employment was unknown. Thus the counties will not sum to the state total. Data for 1990 and 2000 do not include employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Workers at LANL were employees of the State of California and were excluded from New Mexico and Los Alamos County covered employment counts because they were covered under California unemployment insurance laws. However, in June 2006 Los Alamos National Security, LLC replaced the University of California as the management and operating contractor at LANL. Because of this change in management, LANL was assigned to the professional & technical services sector, and lab employment was recorded in this database for the first time. Thus 2010 total covered employment counts, along with employment counts in the professional & technical services and total private sectors, are not consistent with data for prior periods.

* This RD or assessment area total does not include county-level data withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data. The value listed therefore represents a minimum value rather than a true total.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-20. Livestock and livestock product cash receipts (\$K)

Geographic Area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Magdalena RD	80,857	59,550	66,553	89,066	107,804	85,028	100,637	110,594	89,833	127,652
Catron	9,961	8,750	11,036	14,848	14,528	13,066	15,334	14,906	14,901	20,691
Sierra	29,188	13,978	18,476	24,430	29,833	24,904	29,173	30,250	23,266	34,421
Socorro	41,708	36,822	37,041	49,788	63,443	47,058	56,130	65,438	51,666	72,540
Mountainair RD	89,555	68,750	87,950	121,882	96,538	83,257	121,057	119,360	104,012	138,979
Bernalillo	24,129	19,118	21,937	26,761	19,454	13,673	21,221	16,255	13,109	16,925
Lincoln	16,298	10,961	12,644	16,348	17,591	15,749	19,464	18,444	18,970	26,010
Torrance	19,326	16,484	28,966	38,244	34,348	31,768	39,461	38,337	32,824	42,676
Valencia	29,802	22,187	24,403	40,529	25,145	22,067	40,911	46,324	39,109	53,368
Mt. Taylor RD	34,780	18,349	23,125	29,916	26,822	32,450	37,062	36,162	36,086	49,489
Cibola	9,598	5,941	7,303	9,667	7,803	8,084	9,278	9,363	9,197	12,846
McKinley	16,503	8,859	10,783	14,338	13,206	19,114	21,408	20,365	20,667	28,547
Sandoval	8,679	3,549	5,039	5,911	5,813	5,252	6,376	6,434	6,222	8,096
Sandia RD	32,808	22,667	26,976	32,672	25,267	18,925	27,597	22,689	19,331	25,021
Bernalillo	24,129	19,118	21,937	26,761	19,454	13,673	21,221	16,255	13,109	16,925
Sandoval	8,679	3,549	5,039	5,911	5,813	5,252	6,376	6,434	6,222	8,096
ASSESSMENT AREA	205,192	146,649	177,628	240,864	231,164	200,735	258,756	266,116	229,931	316,120
New Mexico	1,667,970	1,397,561	1,597,298	2,003,588	1,992,796	1,876,750	2,364,492	2,408,100	1,990,815	2,459,516

Note: Livestock products include wholesale milk, poultry, eggs, wool, other miscellaneous livestock products, and meat from cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, and pigs. Livestock products do not include cash receipts received for livestock grazing. Data for 2003-2009 are revised figures.

Source: New Mexico Annual Statistical bulletin, Cash Receipts All Livestock, All Crops,

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Mexico/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.asp. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-21. Average annual civilian unemployment rate

Geographic Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Magdalena RD	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	9.2	8.5	9.0	7.6	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.4	6.1	7.0
Catron	15.4	13.5	11.6	11.1	13.6	12.1	14.3	11.9	12.0	9.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.3	4.5	5.4	8.4	9.1
Sierra	4.4	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.3	4.1	5.2	6.2
Socorro	7.7	7.6	8.7	9.4	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.2	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.6
Mountainair RD	6.5	6.9	7.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.5	4.7	7.1	8.4
Bernalillo	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.4	6.8	8.1
Lincoln	6.0	7.2	7.3	6.0	6.0	9.4	8.4	6.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	5.3	6.3
Torrance	7.9	8.1	10.5	8.7	6.8	7.3	8.2	7.0	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.3	5.6	8.6	9.9
Valencia	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.2	3.6	5.1	7.8	9.4
Mt. Taylor RD	9.2	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.0	9.8	8.3	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.1	5.2	7.2	8.4
Cibola	13.4	13.8	13.8	12.6	10.5	10.6	14.0	11.1	8.9	7.9	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.6	4.5	3.9	4.7	6.2	7.3
McKinley	8.5	9.4	8.4	7.2	8.7	8.9	10.3	9.2	8.3	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.2	6.7	5.4	4.3	5.6	7.6	9.1
Sandoval	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.2	4.0	5.3	7.7	8.7
Sandia RD	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	7.3	8.4
Bernalillo	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.4	6.8	8.1
Sandoval	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.2	4.0	5.3	7.7	8.7
ASSESSMENT AREA	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.5	8.3	7.1	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.7	6.8	8.0
New Mexico	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.5	6.8	7.9

Note: Estimates made in accordance with the U.S. Department of Labor. Unemployment is expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, *Table A*. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-22. Aggregate household income

Geographic Area	1989	1999	2006-2010
Magdalena RD	432	621	532
Catron	37	65	73
Sierra	165	255	172
Socorro	229	301	287
Mountainair RD	12,153	16,940	18,743
Bernalillo	11,021	14,901	16,556
Lincoln	214	491	473
Torrance	155	310	271
Valencia	763	1,238	1,444
Mt. Taylor RD	2,105	3,556	4,294
Cibola	267	374	354
McKinley	675	955	767
Sandoval	1,163	2,227	3,173
Sandia RD	12,184	17,127	19,728
Bernalillo	11,021	14,901	16,556
Sandoval	1,163	2,227	3,173
ASSESSMENT AREA	14,690	21,118	23,569
New Mexico	28,628	40,448	44,779

Note: Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the income estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-23. Household income distribution, 1989

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
Number of Households										
Year 1989										
Magdalena RD	3,218	1,609	2,168	1,797	987	722	149	77	64	10,791
Catron	297	146	240	249	63	62	6	0	0	1,063
Sierra	1,383	764	1,009	654	311	193	55	35	27	4,431
Socorro	1,538	699	919	894	613	467	88	42	37	5,297
Mountainair RD	33,719	21,892	41,606	35,131	34,721	27,074	8,279	4,568	2,089	209,079
Bernalillo	28,867	18,850	36,605	31,001	31,077	24,946	7,792	4,362	1,945	185,445
Lincoln	1,174	697	992	758	574	389	104	50	23	4,761
Torrance	873	540	839	597	491	227	71	24	19	3,681
Valencia	2,805	1,805	3,170	2,775	2,579	1,512	312	132	102	15,192
Mt. Taylor RD	10,415	4,994	8,808	8,044	6,917	4,144	1,038	490	136	44,986
Cibola	2,133	1,090	1,514	1,132	789	379	95	56	9	7,197
McKinley	5,497	2,013	3,287	2,422	1,975	1,089	390	149	42	16,864
Sandoval	2,785	1,891	4,007	4,490	4,153	2,676	553	285	85	20,925
Sandia RD	31,652	20,741	40,612	35,491	35,230	27,622	8,345	4,647	2,030	206,370
Bernalillo	28,867	18,850	36,605	31,001	31,077	24,946	7,792	4,362	1,945	185,445
Sandoval	2,785	1,891	4,007	4,490	4,153	2,676	553	285	85	20,925
ASSESSMENT AREA	47,352	28,495	52,582	44,972	42,625	31,940	9,466	5,135	2,289	264,856
New Mexico	107,409	61,999	111,265	88,720	83,934	59,991	17,069	9,085	4,353	543,825

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-24. Household income distribution, 1999

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
Number of Households										
Year 1999										
Magdalena RD	3,055	1,592	2,815	1,971	2,173	1,545	698	366	165	14,380
Catron	333	159	325	237	225	201	65	37	5	1,587
Sierra	1,222	710	1,205	989	970	621	196	126	64	6,103
Socorro	1,500	723	1,285	745	978	723	437	203	96	6,690
Mountainair RD	25,114	18,551	38,436	36,920	44,631	45,858	23,705	16,245	8,466	257,926
Bernalillo	21,249	15,299	32,036	31,171	37,707	39,735	20,950	14,939	7,853	220,939
Lincoln	806	714	1,467	1,231	1,441	1,314	591	413	229	8,206
Torrance	835	557	1,074	981	1,160	914	300	163	83	6,067
Valencia	2,224	1,981	3,859	3,537	4,323	3,895	1,864	730	301	22,714
Mt. Taylor RD	8,435	4,827	8,763	8,318	10,965	11,075	4,894	2,610	1,301	61,188
Cibola	1,360	816	1,540	1,482	1,343	1,158	402	168	66	8,335
McKinley	4,720	2,517	3,482	2,918	3,181	2,756	1,092	483	292	21,441
Sandoval	2,355	1,494	3,741	3,918	6,441	7,161	3,400	1,959	943	31,412
Sandia RD	23,604	16,793	35,777	35,089	44,148	46,896	24,350	16,898	8,796	252,351
Bernalillo	21,249	15,299	32,036	31,171	37,707	39,735	20,950	14,939	7,853	220,939
Sandoval	2,355	1,494	3,741	3,918	6,441	7,161	3,400	1,959	943	31,412
ASSESSMENT AREA	36,604	24,970	50,014	47,209	57,769	58,478	29,297	19,221	9,932	333,494
New Mexico	84,527	56,773	107,287	97,447	115,315	111,913	53,079	34,045	17,646	678,032

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-25. Household income distribution, 2006-2010

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
Number of Households										
Year 2006-2010										
Magdalena RD	1,875	1,441	2,187	1,558	1,700	2,064	707	713	322	12,567
Catron	192	188	413	197	284	308	174	38	30	1,824
Sierra	817	723	788	629	601	732	171	197	89	4,747
Socorro	866	530	986	732	815	1,024	362	478	203	5,996
Mountainair RD	25,111	17,121	34,975	36,293	45,772	55,189	34,188	32,559	19,270	300,478
Bernalillo	21,205	14,464	29,269	30,949	38,885	47,995	29,554	28,906	17,938	259,165
Lincoln	766	450	1,053	1,114	1,606	1,646	1,038	624	332	8,629
Torrance	524	613	1,023	596	1,127	812	653	408	93	5,849
Valencia	2,616	1,594	3,630	3,634	4,154	4,736	2,943	2,621	907	26,835
Mt. Taylor RD	6,713	4,166	8,057	6,889	11,144	13,502	8,449	7,968	3,692	70,580
Cibola	1,139	628	1,126	889	1,671	1,459	673	377	127	8,089
McKinley	3,023	1,463	2,721	2,285	2,516	2,655	1,293	1,239	436	17,631
Sandoval	2,551	2,075	4,210	3,715	6,957	9,388	6,483	6,352	3,129	44,860
Sandia RD	23,756	16,539	33,479	34,664	45,842	57,383	36,037	35,258	21,067	304,025
Bernalillo	21,205	14,464	29,269	30,949	38,885	47,995	29,554	28,906	17,938	259,165
Sandoval	2,551	2,075	4,210	3,715	6,957	9,388	6,483	6,352	3,129	44,860
ASSESSMENT AREA	33,699	22,728	45,219	44,740	58,616	70,755	43,344	41,240	23,284	383,625
New Mexico	70,119	49,824	96,462	89,929	114,925	135,040	82,370	75,645	41,798	756,112

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-26. Household income percent distribution, 1989

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
Percent of Households										
Year 1989										
Magdalena RD	29.8	14.9	20.1	16.7	9.1	6.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	100.0
Catron	27.9	13.7	22.6	23.4	5.9	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sierra	31.2	17.2	22.8	14.8	7.0	4.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	100.0
Socorro	29.0	13.2	17.3	16.9	11.6	8.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	100.0
Mountainair RD	16.1	10.5	19.9	16.8	16.6	12.9	4.0	2.2	1.0	100.0
Bernalillo	15.6	10.2	19.7	16.7	16.8	13.5	4.2	2.4	1.0	100.0
Lincoln	24.7	14.6	20.8	15.9	12.1	8.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	100.0
Torrance	23.7	14.7	22.8	16.2	13.3	6.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	100.0
Valencia	18.5	11.9	20.9	18.3	17.0	10.0	2.1	0.9	0.7	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	23.2	11.1	19.6	17.9	15.4	9.2	2.3	1.1	0.3	100.0
Cibola	29.6	15.1	21.0	15.7	11.0	5.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	100.0
McKinley	32.6	11.9	19.5	14.4	11.7	6.5	2.3	0.9	0.2	100.0
Sandoval	13.3	9.0	19.1	21.5	19.8	12.8	2.6	1.4	0.4	100.0
Sandia RD	15.3	10.1	19.7	17.2	17.1	13.4	4.0	2.3	1.0	100.0
Bernalillo	15.6	10.2	19.7	16.7	16.8	13.5	4.2	2.4	1.0	100.0
Sandoval	13.3	9.0	19.1	21.5	19.8	12.8	2.6	1.4	0.4	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	17.9	10.8	19.9	17.0	16.1	12.1	3.6	1.9	0.9	100.0
New Mexico	19.8	11.4	20.5	16.3	15.4	11.0	3.1	1.7	0.8	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-27. Household income percent distribution, 1999

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
	Percent of Households									
<u>Year 1999</u>										
Magdalena RD	21.2	11.1	19.6	13.7	15.1	10.7	4.9	2.5	1.1	100.0
Catron	21.0	10.0	20.5	14.9	14.2	12.7	4.1	2.3	0.3	100.0
Sierra	20.0	11.6	19.7	16.2	15.9	10.2	3.2	2.1	1.0	100.0
Socorro	22.4	10.8	19.2	11.1	14.6	10.8	6.5	3.0	1.4	100.0
Mountainair RD	9.7	7.2	14.9	14.3	17.3	17.8	9.2	6.3	3.3	100.0
Bernalillo	9.6	6.9	14.5	14.1	17.1	18.0	9.5	6.8	3.6	100.0
Lincoln	9.8	8.7	17.9	15.0	17.6	16.0	7.2	5.0	2.8	100.0
Torrance	13.8	9.2	17.7	16.2	19.1	15.1	4.9	2.7	1.4	100.0
Valencia	9.8	8.7	17.0	15.6	19.0	17.1	8.2	3.2	1.3	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	13.8	7.9	14.3	13.6	17.9	18.1	8.0	4.3	2.1	100.0
Cibola	16.3	9.8	18.5	17.8	16.1	13.9	4.8	2.0	0.8	100.0
McKinley	22.0	11.7	16.2	13.6	14.8	12.9	5.1	2.3	1.4	100.0
Sandoval	7.5	4.8	11.9	12.5	20.5	22.8	10.8	6.2	3.0	100.0
Sandia RD	9.4	6.7	14.2	13.9	17.5	18.6	9.6	6.7	3.5	100.0
Bernalillo	9.6	6.9	14.5	14.1	17.1	18.0	9.5	6.8	3.6	100.0
Sandoval	7.5	4.8	11.9	12.5	20.5	22.8	10.8	6.2	3.0	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	11.0	7.5	15.0	14.2	17.3	17.5	8.8	5.8	3.0	100.0
New Mexico	12.5	8.4	15.8	14.4	17.0	16.5	7.8	5.0	2.6	100.0

Table B-28. Household income percent distribution, 2006-2010

	< \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	≥ \$150,000	Total
Percent of Households										
Year 2006-2010										
Magdalena RD	14.9	11.5	17.4	12.4	13.5	16.4	5.6	5.7	2.6	100.0
Catron	10.5	10.3	22.6	10.8	15.6	16.9	9.5	2.1	1.6	100.0
Sierra	17.2	15.2	16.6	13.3	12.7	15.4	3.6	4.1	1.9	100.0
Socorro	14.4	8.8	16.4	12.2	13.6	17.1	6.0	8.0	3.4	100.0
Mountainair RD	8.4	5.7	11.6	12.1	15.2	18.4	11.4	10.8	6.4	100.0
Bernalillo	8.2	5.6	11.3	11.9	15.0	18.5	11.4	11.2	6.9	100.0
Lincoln	8.9	5.2	12.2	12.9	18.6	19.1	12.0	7.2	3.8	100.0
Torrance	9.0	10.5	17.5	10.2	19.3	13.9	11.2	7.0	1.6	100.0
Valencia	9.7	5.9	13.5	13.5	15.5	17.6	11.0	9.8	3.4	100.0
Mt. Taylor RD	9.5	5.9	11.4	9.8	15.8	19.1	12.0	11.3	5.2	100.0
Cibola	14.1	7.8	13.9	11.0	20.7	18.0	8.3	4.7	1.6	100.0
McKinley	17.1	8.3	15.4	13.0	14.3	15.1	7.3	7.0	2.5	100.0
Sandoval	5.7	4.6	9.4	8.3	15.5	20.9	14.5	14.2	7.0	100.0
Sandia RD	7.8	5.4	11.0	11.4	15.1	18.9	11.9	11.6	6.9	100.0
Bernalillo	8.2	5.6	11.3	11.9	15.0	18.5	11.4	11.2	6.9	100.0
Sandoval	5.7	4.6	9.4	8.3	15.5	20.9	14.5	14.2	7.0	100.0
ASSESSMENT AREA	8.8	5.9	11.8	11.7	15.3	18.4	11.3	10.8	6.1	100.0
New Mexico	9.3	6.6	12.8	11.9	15.2	17.9	10.9	10.0	5.5	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-29. Per capita income (2010 \$) and persons below poverty

Geographic Area	1989			1999			2006-2010		
	Per Capita Income	Persons Below Poverty	% Persons Below Poverty	Per Capita Income	Persons Below Poverty	% Persons Below Poverty	Per Capita Income	Persons Below Poverty	% Persons Below Poverty
Magdalena RD	15,741	6,821	25.8	18,232	9,105	26.8	18,454	7,890	24.0
Catron	14,494	657	25.6	18,255	860	24.5	20,895	556	15.3
Sierra	17,188	1,882	19.6	19,658	2,706	20.9	16,667	2,631	22.5
Socorro	15,541	4,282	29.9	16,783	5,539	31.7	17,801	4,703	26.8
Mountainair RD	18,459	81,670	15.2	22,575	91,754	14.2	21,917	119,218	16.0
Bernalillo	23,080	68,845	14.6	27,205	74,987	13.7	26,143	99,618	15.6
Lincoln	18,168	2,384	20.1	25,305	2,855	14.9	24,290	2,593	12.9
Torrance	15,195	2,153	21.1	18,495	3,106	19.0	17,278	2,943	19.4
Valencia	17,392	8,288	19.0	19,297	10,806	16.8	19,955	14,064	19.4
Mt. Taylor RD	13,741	43,723	29.9	17,786	43,565	23.2	17,874	43,541	19.9
Cibola	11,550	7,753	33.6	15,350	6,054	24.8	14,712	6,031	24.0
McKinley	11,253	26,118	43.5	12,918	26,664	36.1	12,932	23,460	33.4
Sandoval	18,419	9,852	15.6	25,090	10,847	12.1	25,979	14,050	11.4
Sandia RD	20,749	78,697	14.7	26,147	85,834	13.5	26,061	113,668	14.9
Bernalillo	23,080	68,845	14.6	27,205	74,987	13.7	26,143	99,618	15.6
Sandoval	18,419	9,852	15.6	25,090	10,847	12.1	25,979	14,050	11.4
ASSESSMENT AREA	16,228	132,214	18.6	19,836	144,424	16.6	19,665	170,649	17.1
New Mexico	19,093	305,934	20.6	22,587	328,933	18.4	22,966	361,771	18.4

Note: The poverty line is the federal established poverty level. Per capita income figures are adjusted to 2010 dollars using the CPI-U-RS for all items.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3 and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-30. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 1989

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native	Indian or Pacific Islander	Asian or Pacific Islander		
Persons Below Poverty										
Year 1989										
Magdalena RD	2086*	3,503	3,318	5,134	86	810	95	696	NA	6,821
Catron	NA	470	187	638	0	5	0	14	NA	657
Sierra	1,127	1,161	721	1,691	26	10	0	155	NA	1,882
Socorro	959	1,872	2,410	2,805	60	795	95	527	NA	4,282
Mountainair RD	25,479	35,121	46,549	51,294	2,993	5,015	1,282	21,086	NA	81,670
Bernalillo	21,193	30,110	38,735	42,155	2,809	4,631	1,265	17,985	NA	68,845
Lincoln	1,295	1,435	949	2,134	33	60	4	153	NA	2,384
Torrance	858	924	1,229	1,693	13	30	0	417	NA	2,153
Valencia	2,133	2,652	5,636	5,312	138	294	13	2,531	NA	8,288
Mt. Taylor RD	4,023	36,160	7,563	8,904	116	32,868	60	1,775	NA	43,723
Cibola	1,017	5,084	2,669	3,458	31	4,172	7	85	NA	7,753
McKinley	1,256	24,051	2,067	1,472	50	23,473	0	1,123	NA	26,118
Sandoval	1,750	7,025	2,827	3,974	35	5,223	53	567	NA	9,852
Sandia RD	22,943	37,135	41,562	46,129	2,844	9,854	1,318	18,552	NA	78,697
Bernalillo	21,193	30,110	38,735	42,155	2,809	4,631	1,265	17,985	NA	68,845
Sandoval	1,750	7,025	2,827	3,974	35	5,223	53	567	NA	9,852
ASSESSMENT AREA	31,588	74,784	57,430	65,332	3,195	38,693	1,437	23,557	NA	132,214
New Mexico	78,276	148,382	157,552	181,086	7,817	60,431	2,422	54,178	NA	305,934

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-31. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 1999

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native	Indian or Pacific Islander	Asian or Other		
Persons Below Poverty										
Year 1999										
Magdalena RD	3,594	5,208	3,897	5,425	57	1,445	39	1,795	344	9,105
Catron	655	733	127	728	0	70	0	37	25	860
Sierra	1,597	1,699	1,007	2,249	10	66	0	339	42	2,706
Socorro	1,342	2,776	2,763	2,448	47	1,309	39	1,419	277	5,539
Mountainair RD	25,989	37,213	54,541	53,419	3,005	6,017	1,517	22,439	5,357	91,754
Bernalillo	20,427	31,041	43,946	42,902	2,877	5,688	1,517	17,496	4,507	74,987
Lincoln	1,456	1,585	1,270	2,040	3	74	0	603	135	2,855
Torrance	1,508	1,614	1,492	2,078	28	16	0	818	166	3,106
Valencia	2,598	2,973	7,833	6,399	97	239	0	3,522	549	10,806
Mt. Taylor RD	3,756	36,121	7,444	6,326	232	32,021	87	3,947	952	43,565
Cibola	695	4,057	1,997	1,228	29	3,306	7	1,250	234	6,054
McKinley	742	24,274	2,390	1,441	87	23,464	21	1,128	523	26,664
Sandoval	2,319	7,790	3,057	3,657	116	5,251	59	1,569	195	10,847
Sandia RD	22,746	38,831	47,003	46,559	2,993	10,939	1,576	19,065	4,702	85,834
Bernalillo	20,427	31,041	43,946	42,902	2,877	5,688	1,517	17,496	4,507	74,987
Sandoval	2,319	7,790	3,057	3,657	116	5,251	59	1,569	195	10,847
ASSESSMENT AREA	33,339	78,542	65,882	65,170	3,294	39,483	1,643	28,181	6,653	144,424
New Mexico	78,933	150,645	178,288	167,002	7,204	61,092	2,565	77,047	14,023	328,933

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-32. Poverty by race and ethnicity, 2006-2010

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native	Indian or Pacific Islander	Asian or Other		
Year 2006-2010										
Magdalena RD	3,351	4,499	3,391	6,251	14	1,027	0	337	261	7,890
Catron	422	455	101	503	0	33	0	20	0	556
Sierra	2,151	2,200	431	2,398	0	25	0	124	84	2,631
Socorro	778	1,844	2,859	3,350	14	969	0	193	177	4,703
Mountainair RD	30,262	45,424	73,794	69,154	5,031	8,111	1,772	30,717	4,433	119,218
Bernalillo	25,140	38,998	60,620	58,829	4,815	7,332	1,480	23,408	3,754	99,618
Lincoln	1,083	1,178	1,415	2,070	17	11	0	383	112	2,593
Torrance	1,191	1,389	1,554	2,408	41	55	22	233	184	2,943
Valencia	2,848	3,859	10,205	5,847	158	713	270	6,693	383	14,064
Mt. Taylor RD	5,591	33,277	10,264	12,806	258	28,047	91	1,800	539	43,541
Cibola	736	4,101	1,930	2,047	11	3,468	0	325	180	6,031
McKinley	606	20,846	2,614	2,201	60	20,816	9	259	115	23,460
Sandoval	4,249	8,330	5,720	8,558	187	3,763	82	1,216	244	14,050
Sandia RD	29,389	47,328	66,340	67,387	5,002	11,095	1,562	24,624	3,998	113,668
Bernalillo	25,140	38,998	60,620	58,829	4,815	7,332	1,480	23,408	3,754	99,618
Sandoval	4,249	8,330	5,720	8,558	187	3,763	82	1,216	244	14,050
ASSESSMENT AREA	39,204	83,200	87,449	88,211	5,303	37,185	1,863	32,854	5,233	170,649
New Mexico	85,620	155,201	206,570	224,762	8,873	57,805	3,057	56,423	10,851	361,771

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-33. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 1989

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native Indian or	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other		
Percent of Ethnic/Racial Group Below Poverty										
Year 1989										
Magdalena RD	-	21.4	32.7	22.7	47.5	54.5	47.3	35.2	-	25.8
Catron	-	25.6	25.7	25.3	-	100.0	-	37.8	-	25.6
Sierra	16.0	16.0	30.9	18.7	63.4	17.2	0.0	36.0	-	19.6
Socorro	17.6	25.9	34.0	25.4	42.9	55.9	50.3	34.9	-	29.9
Mountainair RD	8.9	10.5	22.8	12.3	22.7	29.4	16.9	25.5	-	15.2
Bernalillo	8.4	10.1	22.2	11.6	22.0	30.0	17.3	24.7	-	14.6
Lincoln	15.7	16.6	29.8	19.5	52.4	41.7	33.3	22.6	-	20.1
Torrance	14.4	14.6	31.7	19.0	34.2	21.4	0.0	37.2	-	21.1
Valencia	11.3	12.2	25.6	15.7	40.6	22.1	5.6	31.4	-	19.0
Mt. Taylor RD	8.6	31.9	23.2	12.7	9.3	51.0	7.2	19.1	-	29.9
Cibola	16.0	33.1	34.7	25.4	16.1	46.2	15.6	42.3	-	33.6
McKinley	13.3	45.9	27.1	11.0	26.6	54.6	0.0	35.0	-	43.5
Sandoval	5.6	15.4	16.3	9.2	4.1	41.9	12.3	9.7	-	15.6
Sandia RD	8.1	10.8	21.6	11.3	20.9	35.3	17.0	23.5	-	14.7
Bernalillo	8.4	10.1	22.2	11.6	22.0	30.0	17.3	24.7	-	14.6
Sandoval	5.6	15.4	16.3	9.2	4.1	41.9	12.3	9.7	-	15.6
ASSESSMENT AREA	-	16.1	23.3	12.8	21.9	46.6	16.7	25.0	-	18.6
<u>New Mexico</u>	10.8	16.2	27.8	16.1	27.8	46.0	17.2	29.4	-	20.6

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-34. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 1999

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native	Indian or Pacific Islander	Other		
Percent of Ethnic/Racial Group Below Poverty										
Year 1999										
Magdalena RD	19.6	24.5	30.8	21.5	51.8	62.6	21.2	36.3	30.7	26.8
Catron	24.3	25.6	19.5	23.4	0.0	67.3	0.0	19.0	27.8	24.5
Sierra	17.4	17.7	30.0	19.9	32.3	34.9	0.0	30.3	14.1	20.9
Socorro	20.9	31.5	31.9	22.5	63.5	64.9	25.3	39.0	37.7	31.7
Mountainair RD	8.3	10.0	19.7	11.7	19.4	24.5	14.1	20.7	18.0	14.2
Bernalillo	7.7	9.8	19.1	11.1	19.6	25.8	14.8	20.0	17.5	13.7
Lincoln	10.6	11.1	26.3	12.7	4.6	24.4	0.0	28.2	26.1	14.9
Torrance	15.7	15.6	24.9	17.1	26.2	6.0	0.0	27.4	23.7	19.0
Valencia	10.1	10.2	22.1	14.9	15.8	12.1	0.0	22.4	19.2	16.8
Mt. Taylor RD	6.3	25.0	17.1	7.9	12.9	40.1	6.6	20.5	16.5	23.2
Cibola	11.5	24.7	25.1	12.9	21.3	33.2	4.8	32.0	31.2	24.8
McKinley	8.3	37.5	26.0	11.8	28.5	42.6	5.7	28.0	26.6	36.1
Sandoval	5.2	12.3	11.6	6.3	8.6	35.5	7.4	13.9	6.4	12.1
Sandia RD	7.3	10.2	18.3	10.5	18.6	29.7	14.3	19.3	16.3	13.5
Bernalillo	7.7	9.8	19.1	11.1	19.6	25.8	14.8	20.0	17.5	13.7
Sandoval	5.2	12.3	11.6	6.3	8.6	35.5	7.4	13.9	6.4	12.1
ASSESSMENT AREA	8.5	14.6	19.8	11.6	18.9	37.0	13.5	21.2	18.1	16.6
New Mexico	9.9	14.6	23.7	14.0	23.0	36.2	13.4	25.2	20.3	18.4

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.

Table B-35. Poverty by race and ethnicity (percent), 2006-2010

	Ethnicity			Racial Group						Total
	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	One Race Alone					Two or More Races	
	White	Total		White	American Black or African	Alaska Native Indian or	Pacific Islander Asian or	Other		
Percent of Ethnic/Racial Group Below Poverty										
Year 2006-2010										
Magdalena RD	18.9	21.8	27.7	22.4	8.8	46.2	0.0	24.9	31.4	24.0
Catron	15.0	15.1	16.5	15.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	25.3	0.0	15.3
Sierra	25.9	25.6	13.8	21.8	0.0	22.1	-	44.8	31.5	22.5
Socorro	11.9	20.4	33.7	24.6	14.9	49.5	0.0	19.3	32.9	26.8
Mountainair RD	9.4	11.5	21.0	13.3	26.6	26.0	10.7	23.1	16.4	16.0
Bernalillo	9.2	11.5	20.3	13.3	26.7	26.1	9.4	21.4	16.2	15.6
Lincoln	7.9	8.2	24.8	11.5	58.6	20.8	0.0	46.1	9.8	12.9
Torrance	12.9	13.9	30.0	18.7	68.3	14.7	9.9	16.8	63.9	19.4
Valencia	10.6	12.5	24.5	13.2	19.0	26.2	42.2	31.1	16.1	19.4
Mt. Taylor RD	7.7	21.0	17.0	11.5	7.8	34.9	4.0	11.6	9.6	19.9
Cibola	13.6	25.1	22.1	17.3	100.0	31.4	0.0	21.4	28.6	24.0
McKinley	8.1	34.2	28.0	17.5	12.1	39.2	1.8	12.3	7.4	33.4
Sandoval	7.2	10.3	13.5	9.8	6.7	23.0	4.8	10.2	7.1	11.4
Sandia RD	8.9	11.3	19.4	12.7	24.0	25.0	9.0	20.3	15.0	14.9
Bernalillo	9.2	11.5	20.3	13.3	26.7	26.1	9.4	21.4	16.2	15.6
Sandoval	7.2	10.3	13.5	9.8	6.7	23.0	4.8	10.2	7.1	11.4
ASSESSMENT AREA	9.5	14.5	20.6	13.4	23.7	32.7	9.7	21.9	15.6	17.1
New Mexico	10.5	14.4	23.1	16.0	23.6	31.5	10.9	22.0	18.2	18.4

Note: Persons living in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor" and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. NA denotes not available. NCA denotes information that is not calculated by the Census Bureau. Poverty status for the 1990 and 2000 censuses are based on income in 1989 and 1999, respectively. Due to differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the 2000 and 1990 decennial censuses. Data users should therefore exercise caution in making comparisons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses, Summary File 3; 1990 Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: New Mexico*, 1990 CP-2-33; and American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates. Table prepared by UNM-BBER.