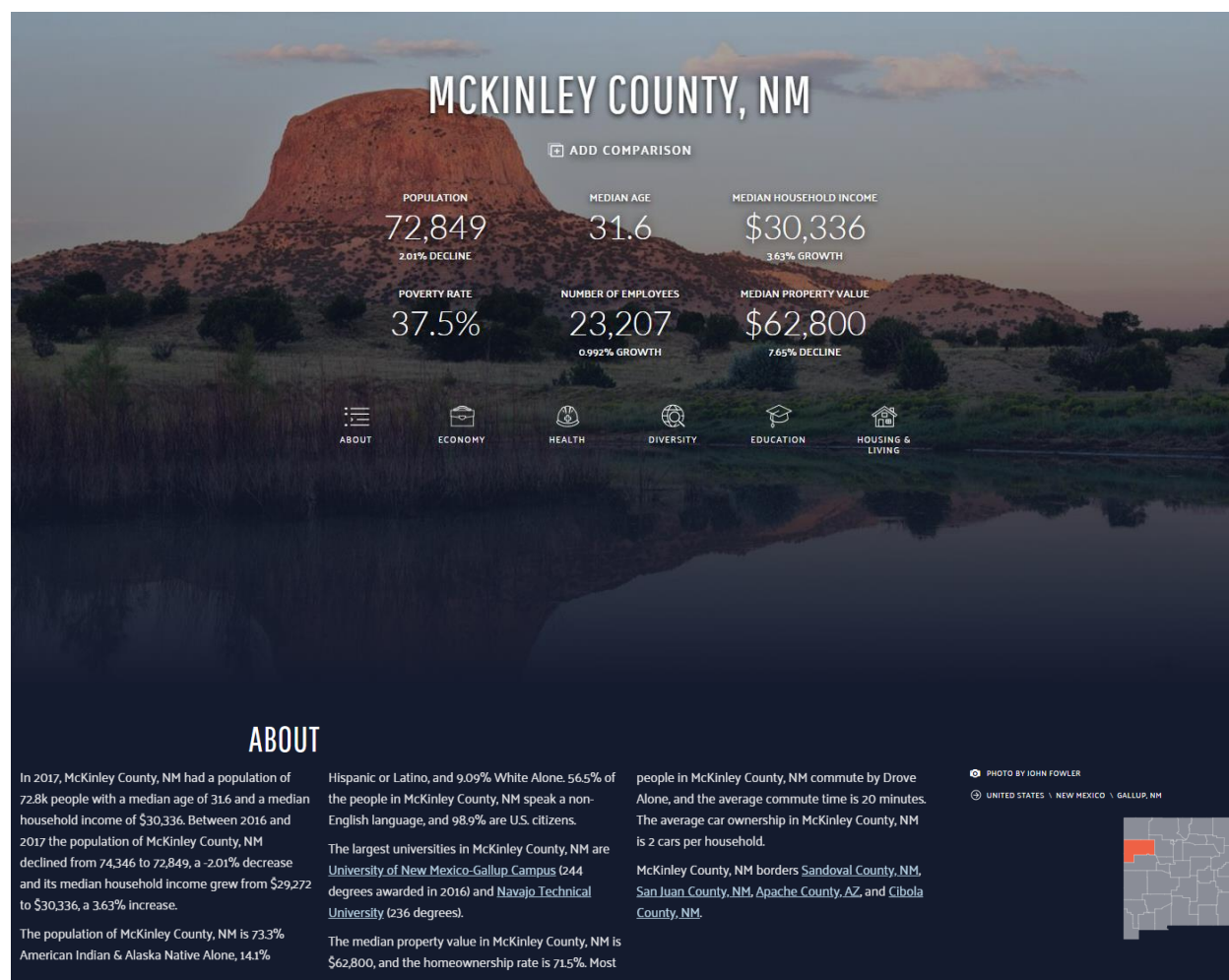


## Socioeconomic Profile

A critical objective of this Plan was to use the available data to update the socio-economic section of this plan to provide a snapshot of what is happening in McKinley County, develop key take-aways that can support our goals, strategies, and policies, and compare it to historic trends. It is recommended that this section be updated with the new 2020 Census to be the most accurate and useable for various County purposes, e.g. grant applications.



## Quick Snapshots

The next several images provide a quick and visual representation of the County and its socio-economic composition. While this profile is for the County as a whole, we have created these for all census designated places and the City of Gallup within the County that can be referenced in the Appendix.

### Labor Force

McKinley County has a labor force of 27,101 people, with an unemployment rate of 7.5%.

27,101

Labor Force

7.5%

Unemployment Rate

▼ -2.6%

Unemployment Rate  
Change (1 year)

### Talent

Where are the top jobs by occupation?

Office and  
Administrative  
support



14.08%  
2,984

Sales



11.37%  
2,409

Education,  
Training/Library



10.29%  
2,181

Executive,  
Managers, and  
Administrators



7.52%  
1,594

Food Preparation,  
Serving



7.29%  
1,545

### Educational Attainment

The majority of the population in McKinley County has a high school degree, and 19.08% have a college degree.



< Grade 9  
8.84%



Grade 9-12  
14.64%



High School  
34.78%



Some College  
22.68%



Assoc Degree  
7.51%



Bach Degree  
6.31%



Grad Degree  
5.26%



offer Associate's Degree or Certificate



offer Bachelor's Degree or Higher

## Businesses and Jobs

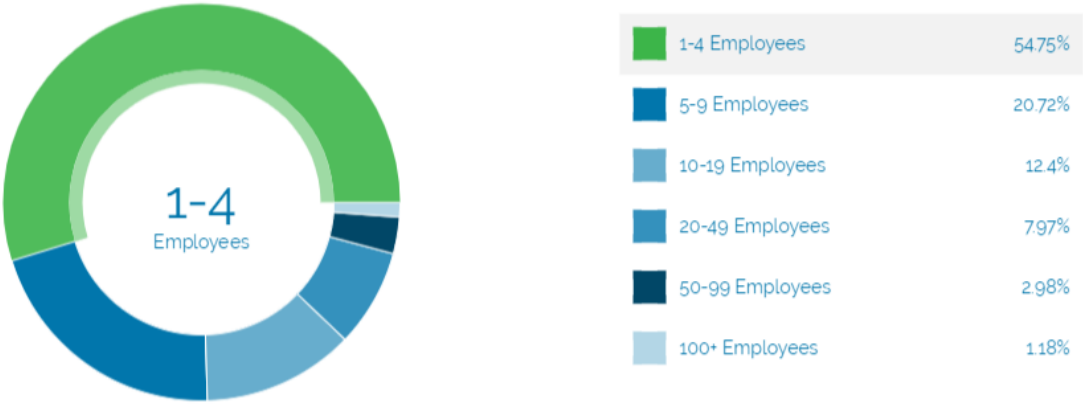
■■■

McKinley County has a total of 1,724 businesses. In 2019, the leading industries in McKinley County were Health Care and Social Services, Retail, Accommodation and Food Services, and Education.

What are the top industries by jobs?



How many employees do businesses in McKinley County have?



## Income and Spending



Households in McKinley County earn a median yearly income of 32,681. 20.95% of the households earn more than the national average each year. Household expenditures average 39,542 per year. The majority of earnings get spent on Shelter, Transportation, Food and Beverages, Health Care, and Utilities.



**\$32,681**

Median Household Income

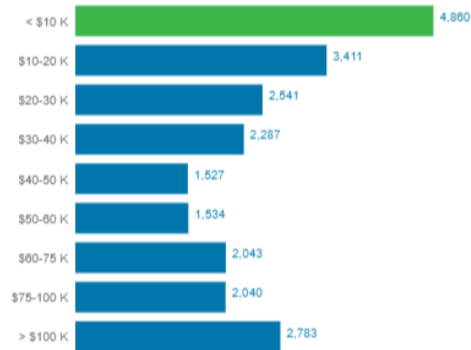
0% more than the county

36% less than the state

49% less than the nation



### Income Distribution



How do people spend most of their money?  
PER HOUSEHOLD



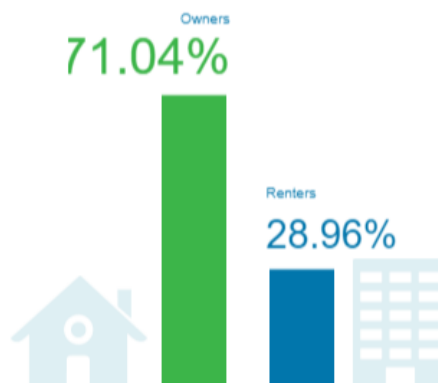
**\$39,542**

Median Household Expenditure

## Housing

There are 145% more households who own their homes than there are renters.

### Owners vs. Renters





## Transportation

Residents spend an average of 22 minutes commuting to work. McKinley County is served by 12 airports within 50 miles. Rail can be accessed within the community. Interstates can be accessed within the community.



22min

Commute Travel Time



3 + 12(+50 miles)

Airports in Community



Interstate

In Community



Freight Rail

In Community

## Taxes

Top State Corporate Income Tax

6.9%

Top State Corporate Capital Gains Tax

6.9%

Top State Personal Income Tax

4.9%

Top State Personal Capital Gains Tax

4.9%

State Sales Tax

5.125%

## Population

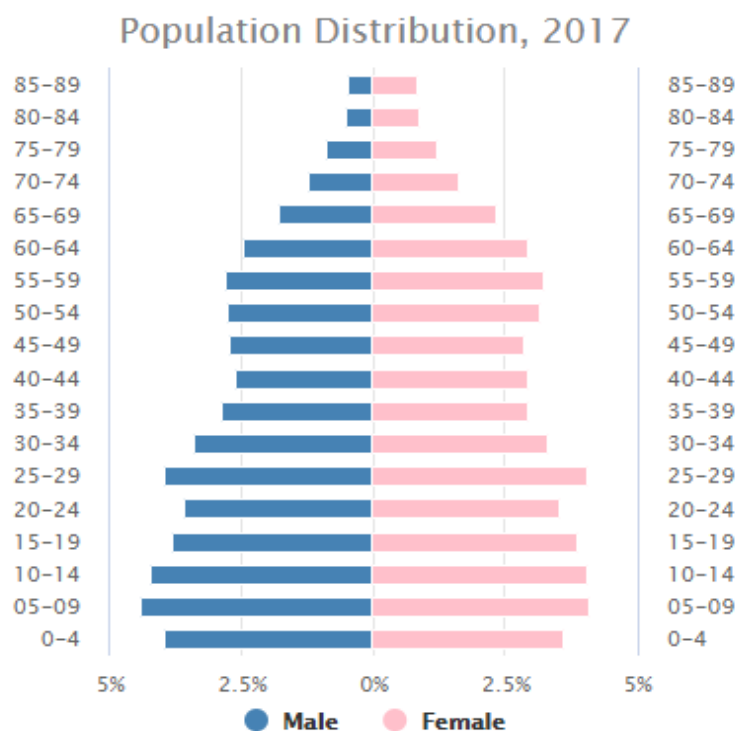
A population pyramid (or age pyramid) is a graphic diagram that shows (a) population growth and (b) the age and gender distribution of a population, that reflects the shape of a pyramid. A consistent pyramidal shape will suggest a healthy birth rate and a natural mortality rate of a population. The base of the pyramid shows the birth rate (age 0-14), followed by the younger population (age 15-19), the working population (age 20-64), and the elderly population (age 65-85+).

### McKinley County

Here, the birth rate for both male and female children (under age 5) valued at 7.55%. Subsequent cohorts increased to over 8% (age 10-14), respectively, remained the same at (age 25-29), where the working population peaked, and decreased to a little over 5% (age 60-64). The elder population (over age 65) decreased further from 4% and just over 1% (age 85+), where the female elder population have outlived their male counterparts.

Table 3.2 shows changes in population per age cohorts in ascending order (that is opposite of how population data are presented in population pyramid figures (i.e. Under 5, 15 to 19, etc.)). Looking at this table, total population for all children (under 19) has declined in, as well as between the 25 to 29 age cohort and the 40 to 44 age cohort.

Respectively, based on these chart numbers and figures, the birth rates (Under 5 age cohort) for McKinley County have been declining since 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, birthrates declined by -1%. Between 2010 and 2017, birthrates declined by -0.4%.



Prepared by BBER 12/31/2018 Source: [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population](#)

Between 2000 and 2017, birth rates declined by -1.4%. This could be attributed to the younger generation choosing to pursue economical opportunities elsewhere for education (i.e. college, trade schools) and/or jobs, also known as *brain drain* and *economic leakage*, respectively.

In contrast, the mortality rates (age cohort 85+) between 2000 and 2017 have increased, improving with each subsequent census profile. Between 2000 and 2010, the mortality rate increased by 1.88%. Between 2010 and 2017, the mortality rate increased by 2.4%. Between 2000 and 2017, the mortality rate increased by 4.74%. This could be attributed to increased preventative health measures for the elderly population (age cohorts 65+).

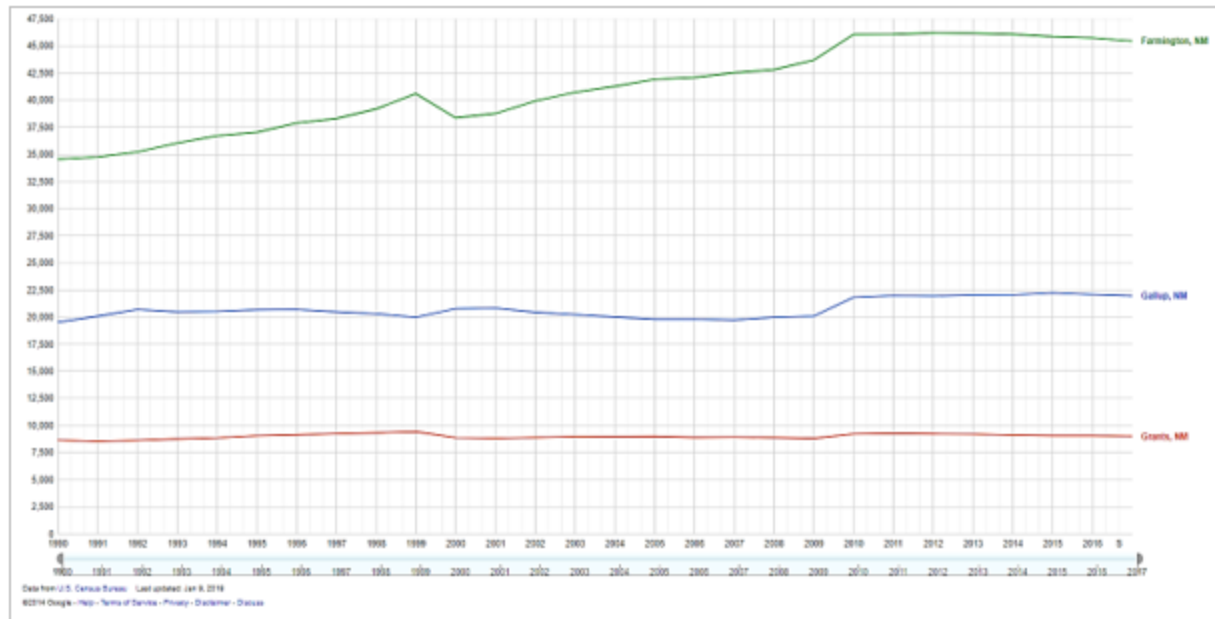
| <b>Age Cohorts</b> | <b>2000 Census Totals</b> | <b>2010 Census Totals</b> | <b>2017 Estimated Totals</b> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Under 5</b>     | <b>6822</b>               | <b>6166 ↓</b>             | <b>5892 ↓</b>                |
| 5 to 9             | 8274                      | 5958 ↓                    | 5850 ↓                       |
| 10 to 14           | 8577                      | 6073 ↓                    | 6336 ↑                       |
| 15 to 19           | 7150                      | 6872 ↓                    | 5727 ↓                       |
| 20 to 24           | 4848                      | 5503 ↑                    | 5671 ↑                       |
| 25 to 29           | 4779                      | 4513 ↓                    | 5542 ↑                       |
| 30 to 34           | 4998                      | 4330 ↓                    | 4670 ↑                       |
| 35 to 39           | 5587                      | 4200 ↓                    | 4246 ↑                       |
| 40 to 44           | 5442                      | 4316 ↓                    | 4071 ↓                       |
| 45 to 49           | 4496                      | 4870 ↑                    | 4122 ↓                       |
| 50 to 54           | 3653                      | 4729 ↑                    | 4593 ↓                       |
| 55 to 59           | 2755                      | 4032 ↑                    | 4206 ↑                       |
| 60 to 64           | 2246                      | 3117 ↑                    | 3847 ↑                       |
| 65 to 69           | 1742                      | 2201 ↑                    | 2660 ↑                       |
| 70 to 74           | 1311                      | 1762 ↑                    | 2083 ↑                       |
| 75 to 79           | 937                       | 1316 ↑                    | 1320 ↑                       |
| 80 to 84           | 584                       | 838 ↑                     | 1149 ↑                       |
| <b>85+</b>         | <b>586</b>                | <b>696 ↑</b>              | <b>864 ↑</b>                 |

**Table 3.2:** This table shows where population decreased and increased. Source: USCB, ACS, Table 3.1

## Regional Overview

Using another source, Graph 3.2 presents a population growth snapshot for this region's principal urban centers, or *border towns*, that are located within San Juan, McKinley and Cibola Counties, respectively (**APPENDIX**).<sup>1</sup> Between 1990 and 2017, the City of Farmington (San Juan County) had the most population growth than Gallup (McKinley County) and Grants (Cibola County) combined. This growth is attributed to the increased extraction and production of coal and oil that has driven the region's economy since the 1970s. However, the value of coal has plunged in recent years due to the global markets shifting towards cheaper resources and sustainable energy sources (i.e. solar, wind).

All the coal-fired power plants in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico — the Kayenta Mine, the Navajo Generating Station (Kayenta), and the San Juan Generating Station (Farmington) are all scheduled to close after 2021 with no potential outlook on future investments to avoid any closures. This shutdown will impact over 2,000 jobs combined and hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenues.<sup>2</sup> The economic recession of 2008 and the recent economic downfall of oil and gas has resulted in the overall decrease in population for the Four-Corners region (Farmington) compared to other urban centers in McKinley and Cibola Counties.



**Graph 3.2:** Population growth rate for urban centers, within San Juan, McKinley and Cibola Counties, of the northwest region of New Mexico. A larger graphic is included in the Appendix. Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Google Public Data Explorer (February 2019).

As a historical railroad town, the local economy for the City of Gallup has mainly depended on the transportation of goods and travelers since the 1880s. The *Automobile Era* (1920 – 1960) introduced regional tourism through the development of Route 66 (the “Mother Road” from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California) that was later followed by the extension of interstate road networks. Today, Gallup serves as one of the main national and international transportation hubs for the rail transportation industry. Population growth has been gradual with the most increase occurring post-recession of 2008.

The City of Grants is also a railroad town whose economic growth depended on the agriculture industry of carrots and onions. Population growth has been historically stagnant, lingering under 10,000, but recent talks on creative placemaking and developments of new industries could potentially result in progressive population growth.

## Migration Trends

The population data presented in this section provides a perspective of where McKinley County stands in terms population growth and how that may impact or influence prospective economic growth. Overall, McKinley County’s population outlook seems to progress positively, with respect to the recent 2008 economic recession. As presented, McKinley County is largely rural where the City of Gallup plays a major economic role, in addition to a number of smaller rural economic centers that provide limited services (i.e. Tohatchi, Crownpoint, Thoreau). These locations are often the only areas with existing job markets where county residents have to commute to.

Assessing all the population pyramids, age populations greatly impacted are usually the younger working populations (ages 18 to 39) compared to older working populations (ages 40 to 64), or vice versa (in some instances). The younger populations are generally college-aged students moving away from home for education or jobs available outside the county. Another concern with the younger working populations is a phenomenon called *brain drain*. Brain drain is defined as “the departure of educated or professional people from one country, economic sector, or field for another usually for better pay or living conditions.”<sup>3</sup>

This trend is largely due to the lack of professional or specialized industries that are not readily available within this region of the state, specifically in McKinley County. Despite the certainty, McKinley County and its partners are working towards creating sustainable economic strategies to reverse some of this region’s economic setbacks.

Using USCB data, the New Mexico Department of Economic Development compiled state and county census tables with respect to migration trends from McKinley County.<sup>4</sup> In effect, McKinley County is a largely rural and undeveloped region with limited economic foundations, which instinctively dictates motivation to seek economic opportunities that are readily available in other counties and states. Migrating McKinley County residents are often the younger generations (ages 18 to 29) moving to other parts of the state or country for academic and employment reasons. Based on the ACS 5-Year Estimates (2013-2017) census data, Table 3.3 illustrates where McKinley County residents are migrating to.<sup>5</sup>

| <b>Migration Trends from McKinley County, NM</b> |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Migrated To</i></b>                        | <b><i>Estimated Population</i></b> |
| Arizona  | 357                                |
| Colorado   | 18                                 |
| New Mexico (different county)                    | 729                                |
| Utah   | 188                                |
| California                                       | 69                                 |
| Texas  | 28                                 |
| United States (other states/territories)         | 516                                |
| International                                    | 248                                |
| <b>Total Migrating Population</b>                | <b>2,153</b>                       |

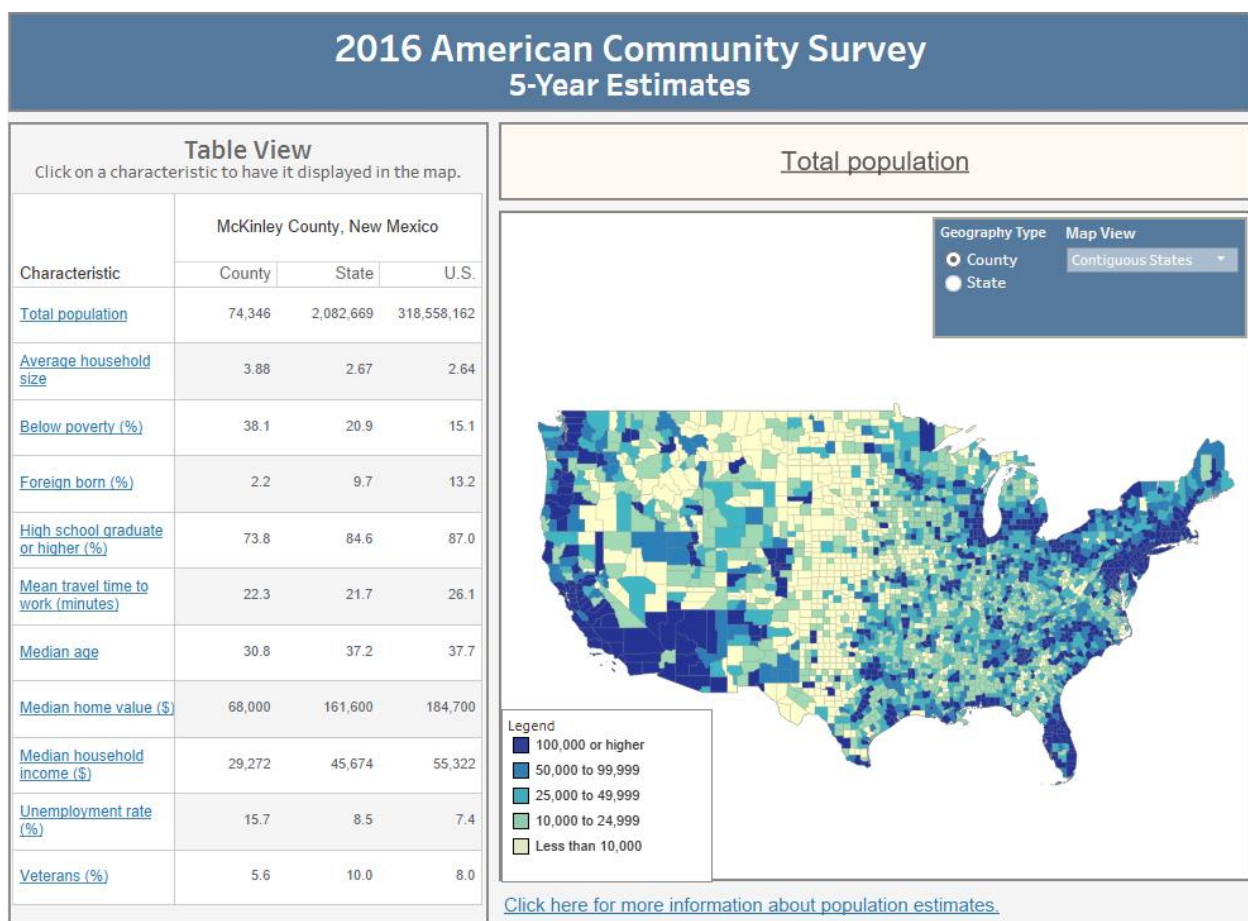
**Table 3.3:** Migration trends of McKinley County residents. Source: NM Economic Development, U.S. Census Bureau (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Considering that the total migrating population presented are only reasonable estimates compiled from census databases made available for states and counties, a true portrait of McKinley County’s migrating population can only be assumed. While the total migrating population is a mere 0.03% of McKinley County’s total population (ACS 2017), it certainly is a sizeable workforce that McKinley County could retain given the availability of economic opportunities here within the region. What the data does not express is whether if these migration trends are permanent or temporary. The next sections provide a brief synopsis of local and regional data.

## ACS Data Visualization

The next section of information and visualization is generated from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS helps local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking places in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation. This tool enables us to explore the data that the Census Bureau provides about counties in the United States for some of the important data sets from the 2013-2017 5-year ACS estimates and pull from it key take-aways. Some of the estimates will be different than other information showcased in other sections of the Socio-economic Profile, as we are pulling from different sources.

These sections will provide a comparison to the entire United States to get a sense of how McKinley County stacks up and then a regional comparison to counties in the Four Corners that have similar composition.

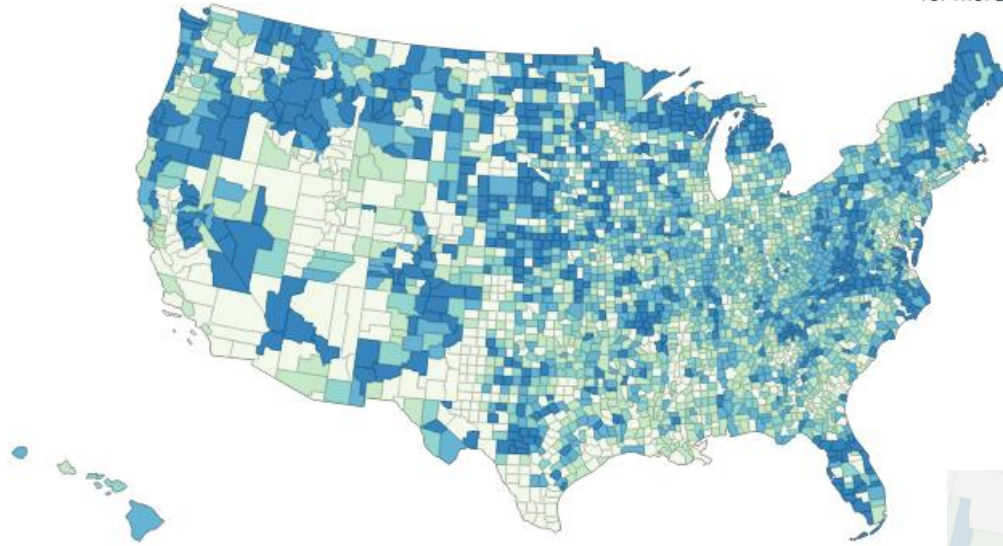




## Median Age Total Population

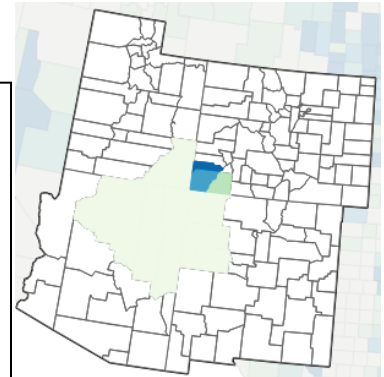


Hover or click on the map for more information!



In 2013-2017, McKinley County, New Mexico had a total population of 72,849. The median age was 31.6 years. An estimated 29.6% of the population was under 18 years, 36.2% was 18 to 44 years, 23.1% was 45 to 64 years, and 11.1% was 65 years and older. **Key take-aways for McKinley County:**

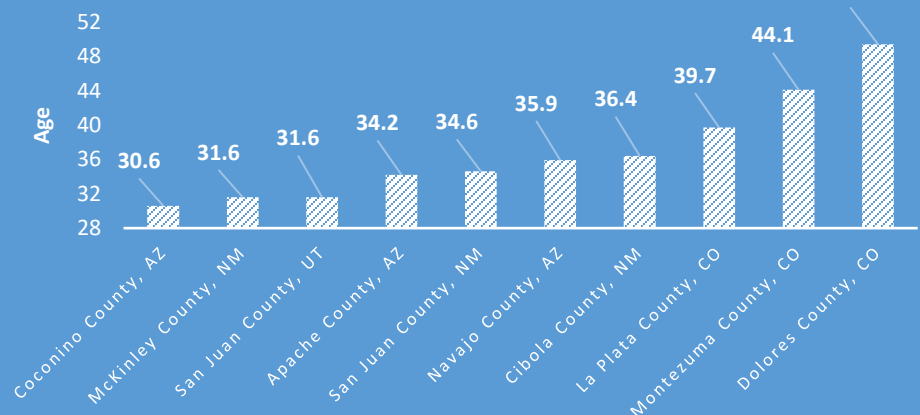
- The Population Pyramid reflects a stable population with broad-based births and a narrow top responsive to the rate of mortality.
- Over 50% of citizens are working age. (Producers > Dependents)
- Youth and education services will continue to grow in demand.
- The greying of America continues yet the County is actual younger than the national median age (37.8 years), State median age (37.2 years), and our region.



### County Comparison (Four Corners Region)

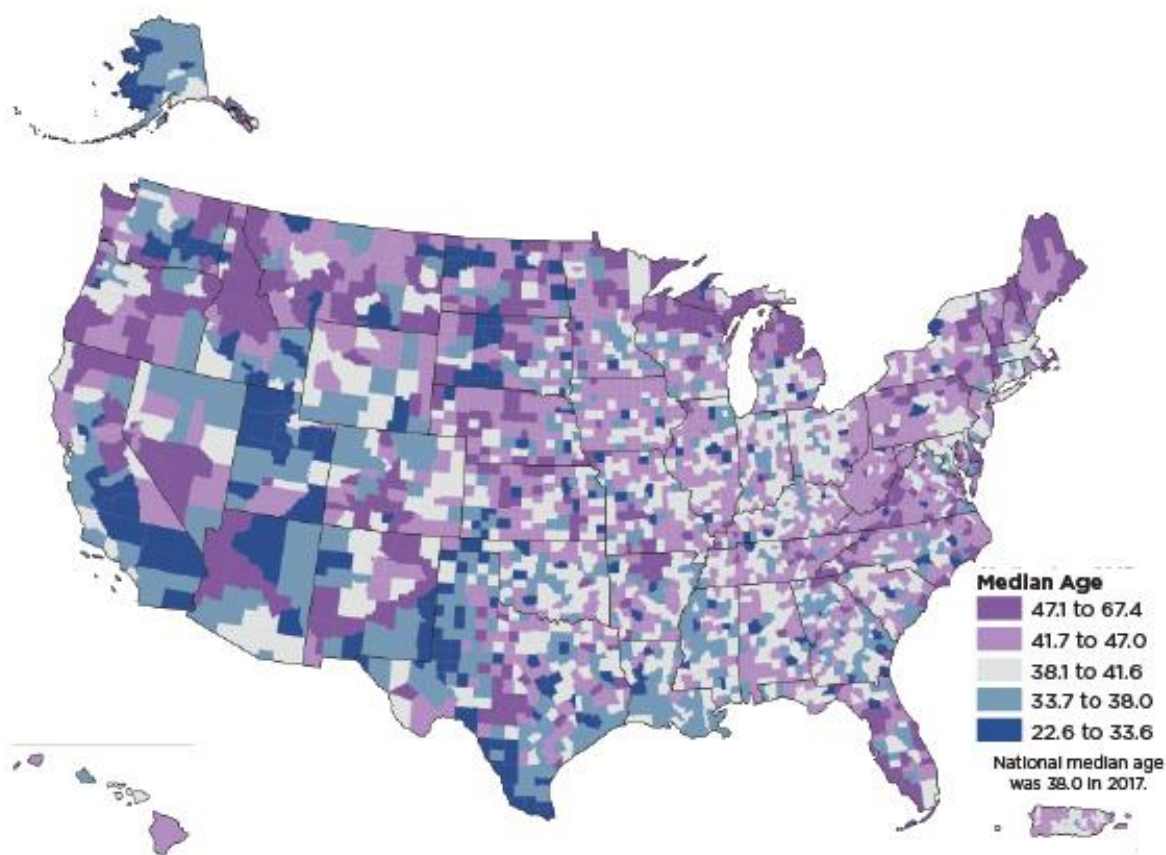
| County                     | Median Age        |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Coconino County, AZ        | 30.6 years        |
| <b>McKinley County, NM</b> | <b>31.6 years</b> |
| San Juan County, UT        | 31.6 years        |
| Apache County, AZ          | 34.2 years        |
| San Juan County, NM        | 34.6 years        |
| Navajo County, AZ          | 35.9 years        |
| Cibola County, NM          | 36.4 years        |
| La Plata County, CO        | 39.7 years        |
| Montezuma County, CO       | 44.1 years        |
| Dolores County, CO         | 49.4 years        |

### MEDIAN AGE BY COUNTY



# Youngest and Oldest Counties

Median Age of U.S. Counties in 2017



United States<sup>™</sup>  
**Census**  
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

YOUNGEST

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Lexington City, VA       | 22.4 |
| Madison County, ID       | 23.2 |
| Kusilvak Census Area, AK | 23.3 |
| Radford City, VA         | 23.8 |
| Chattahoochee County, GA | 24.0 |
| Todd County, SD          | 24.5 |
| Utah County, UT          | 24.5 |
| Whitman County, WA       | 24.6 |
| Cache County, UT         | 24.9 |
| Riley County, KS         | 25.1 |

OLDEST

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Sumter County, FL     | 66.6 |
| Catron County, NM     | 60.1 |
| Charlotte County, FL  | 58.4 |
| Alcona County, MI     | 57.9 |
| Ontonagon County, MI  | 57.3 |
| Jefferson County, WA  | 57.3 |
| Lancaster County, VA  | 57.1 |
| Wheeler County, OR    | 56.9 |
| Jeff Davis County, TX | 56.9 |
| Custer County, CO     | 56.5 |



## 30-Year-Olds: Then and Now

**1975**

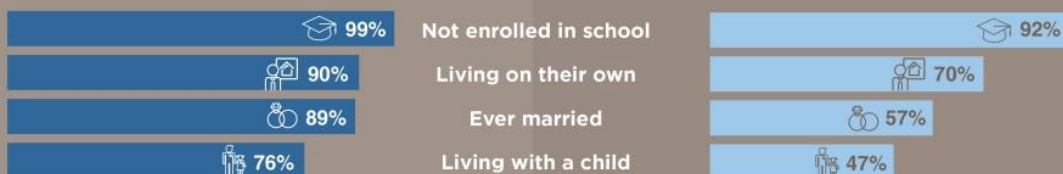
**71%**

In 1975, nearly 3 in 4 30-year-olds had married, had a child, were not enrolled in school, and lived on their own. In 2015, just 1 in 3 30-year-olds have these characteristics.

**2015**

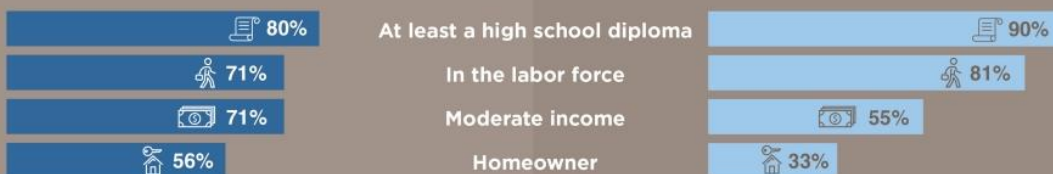
**32%**

### Characteristics of Young Adults\* (In percent)



Today, more 30-year-olds have earned at least a high school diploma and are in the labor force, while fewer are earning a moderate income or are homeowners.

### Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Young Adults\*\* (In percent)

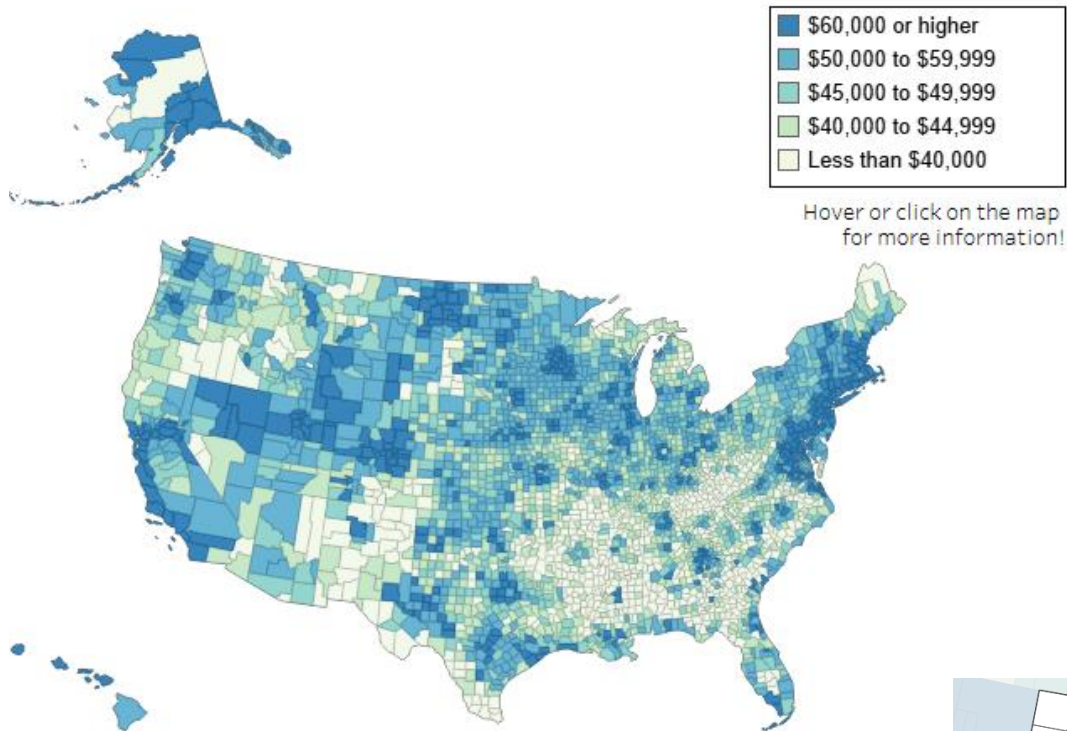


\* Enrollment status is independent of labor force participation. In 1975, we can only identify whether the young adult lives with a child under 18, and not necessarily whether they are the parent of the child.  
\*\* A moderate income is defined as a household income between 66 percent and 200 percent of the national median household income. Women who were out of the labor force because they reported taking care of home or family were still counted as having all four socioeconomic characteristics, as long as they met the other three characteristics (diploma, income, and homeownership). To be a homeowner, the 30-year-old must be the householder or spouse of the householder who owns or is buying their home (i.e., not renting).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1975 and 2015.

## Median Household Income

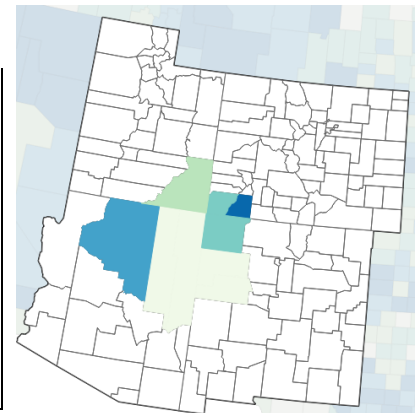
### Households



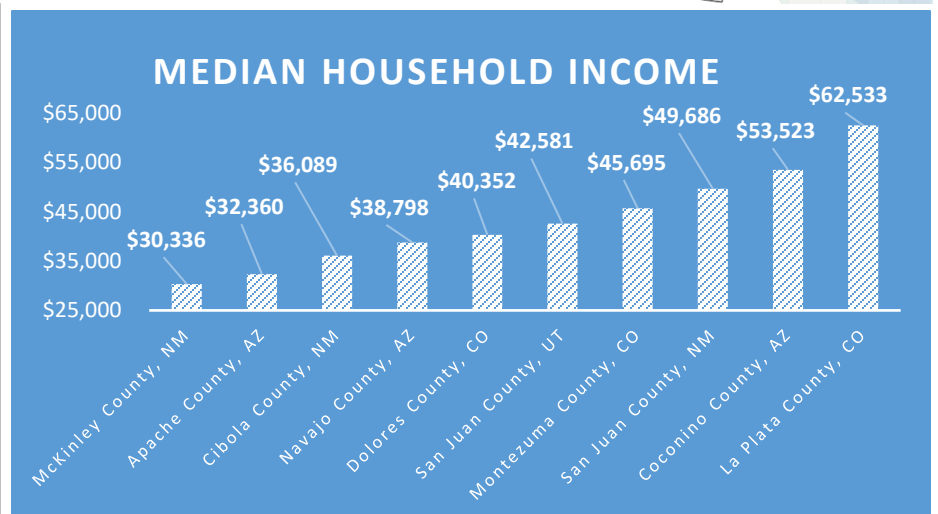
The median income of households in the United States was \$57,652. The median income of households in New Mexico is \$43,872 and the County is at \$30,336. This is in comparison to a median income of \$29,272 in 2016, representing a 3.63% annual growth.

#### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

- 20.9% of households had income below \$10,000 a year.
- Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers was \$32,244.
- Strategies to increase wages, augment household income, and recruit higher paying jobs are needed as McKinley County is the lowest in the region.
- These estimates are prior to the closure of coal powerplants and associated businesses throughout the Four Corners region. This will increase the need for social services, food banks, and other programs that provide basic needs and services.

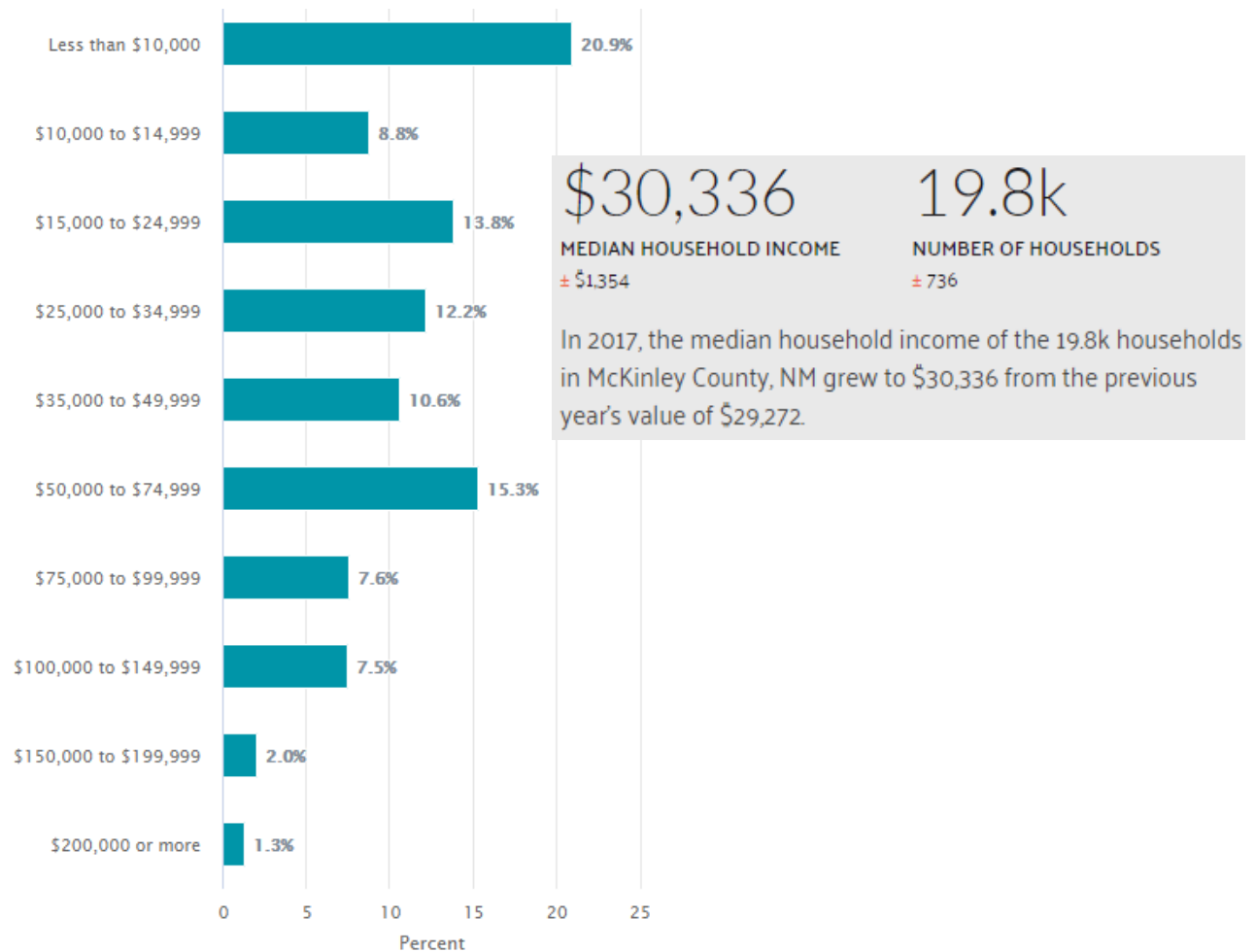


| County Comparison<br>(Four Corners Region) |           |
|--|-----------|
| County                                     | Income    |
| McKinley County, NM                        | \$ 30,336 |
| Apache County, AZ                          | \$ 32,360 |
| Cibola County, NM                          | \$ 36,089 |
| Navajo County, AZ                          | \$ 38,798 |
| Dolores County, CO                         | \$ 40,352 |
| San Juan County, UT                        | \$ 42,581 |
| Montezuma County, CO                       | \$ 45,695 |
| San Juan County, NM                        | \$ 49,686 |
| Coconino County, AZ                        | \$ 53,523 |
| La Plata County, CO                        | \$ 62,533 |

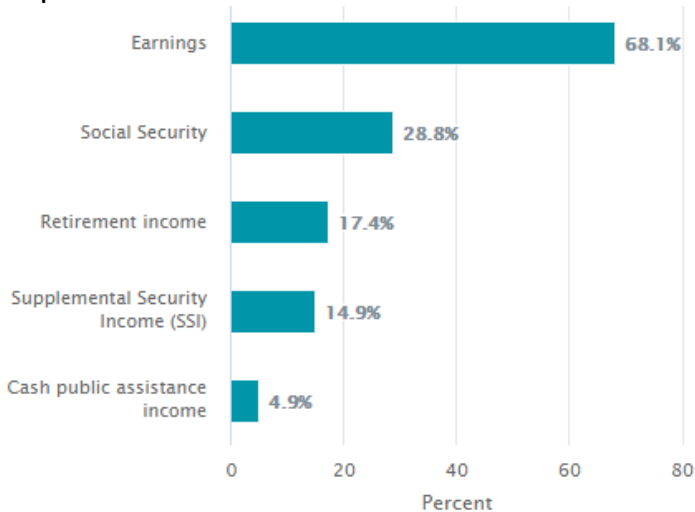


## Household Income in McKinley County, New Mexico in 2013-2017

An estimated 68.1% of households received earnings. An estimated 28.8% of households received Social Security and an estimated 17.4% of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$13,827. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.



## Proportion of Households with Various Sources in McKinley County



## Income by Location

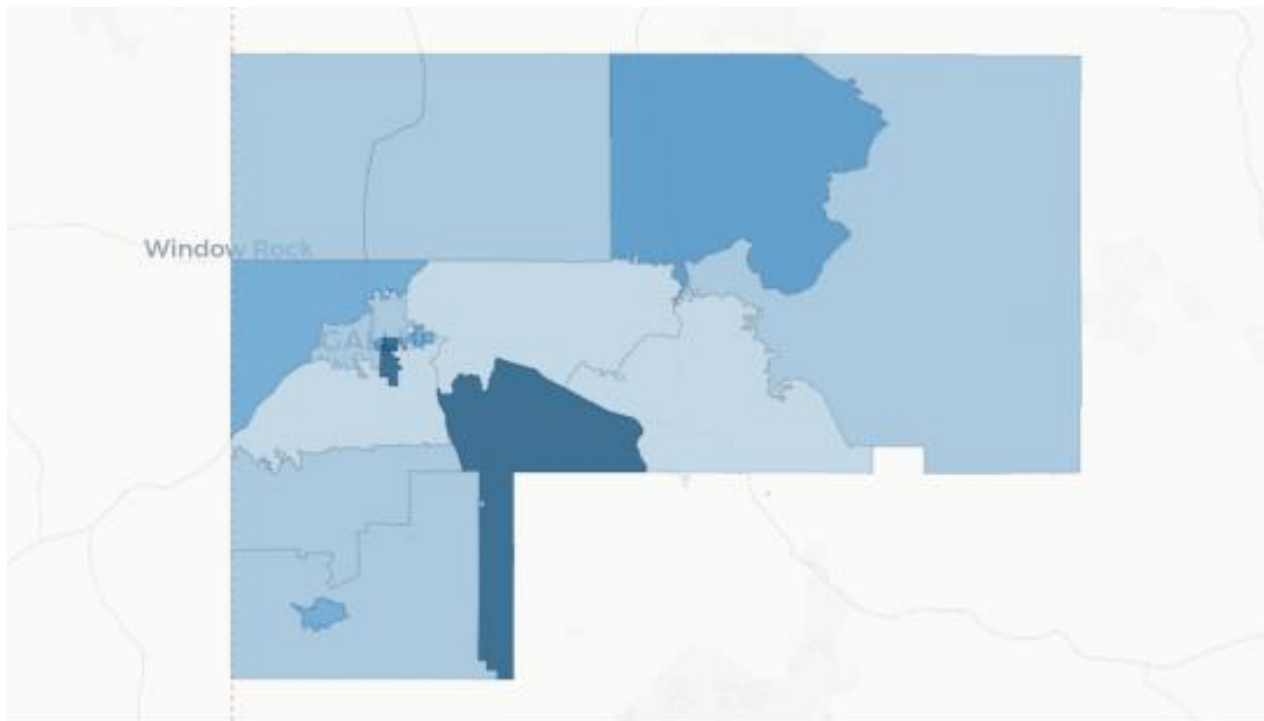
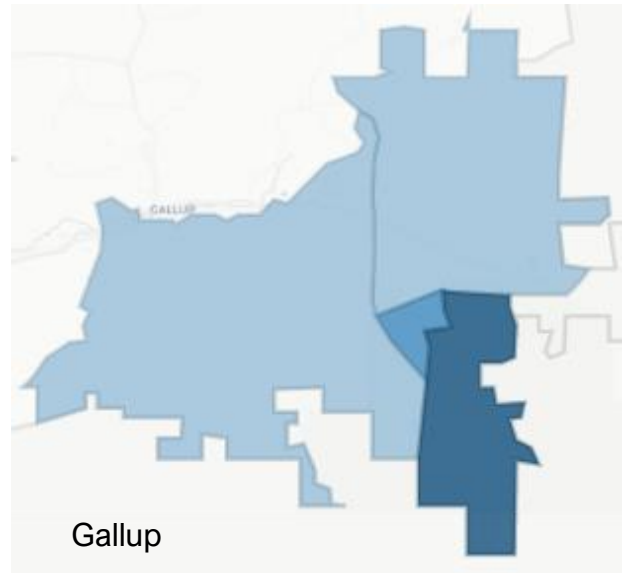
### HIGHEST MEDIUM HOUSEHOLD INCOME (TOTAL)

- 1 Census Tract 9731
- 2 Census Tract 9455
- 3 Census Tract 9454

In 2017, the tract with the highest Median Household Income (Total) in McKinley County, NM was Census Tract 9731 with a value of \$62,819, followed by Census Tract 9455 and Census Tract 9454, with respective values of \$61,146 and \$43,500.

The following map shows all of the tracts in McKinley County, NM colored by their Median Household Income (Total).

Data provided by the [Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#).

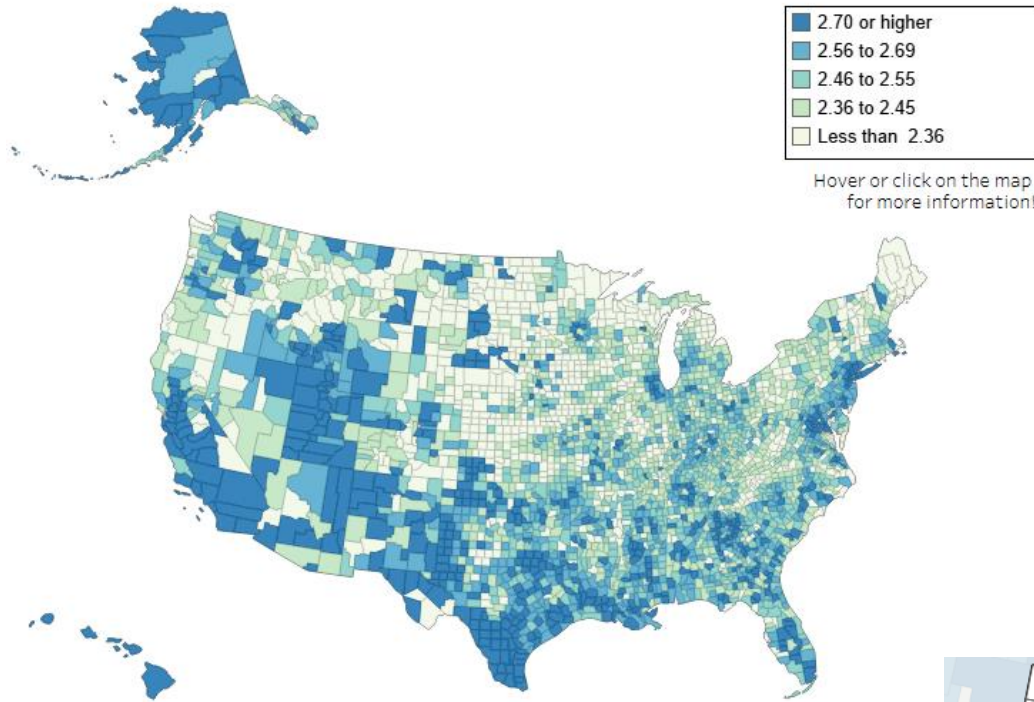


Median Household Income





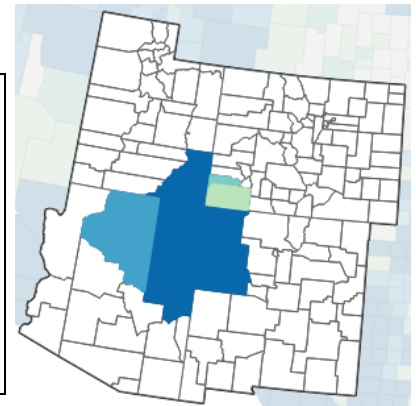
## Average Household Size Occupied Housing Units



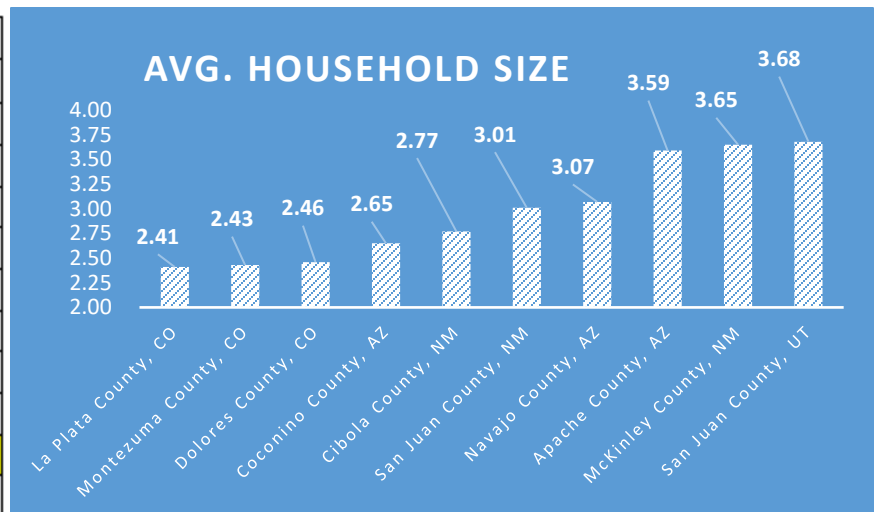
The average household size in United States was 2.63 people and in New Mexico is 2.65. There are about 19,764 households in the County and the average household size is 3.65 persons per occupied household. Families made up 69.4% of the households including both married-couple families (37.0%) and other families (32.4%). Female householder families with no husband present and own children under 18 years are 10.1% of all households. Nonfamily households made up 30.6% of all households in McKinley County.

### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

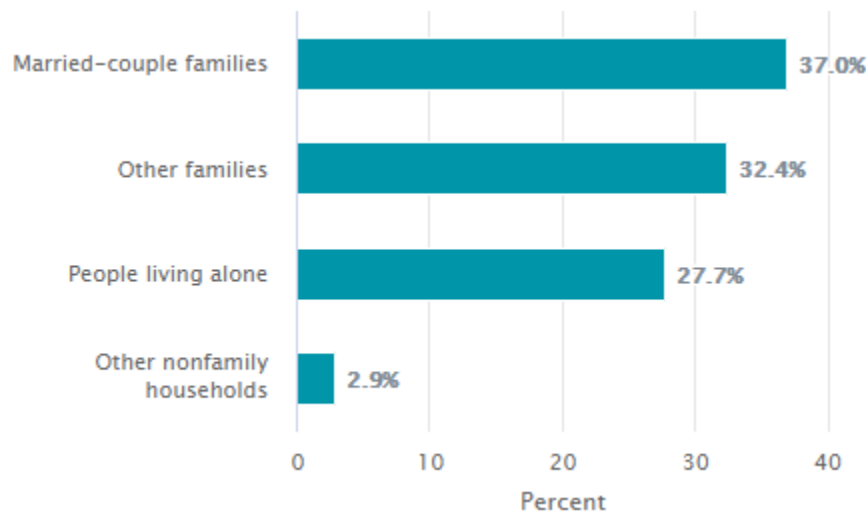
- 38.3% of all households have one or more people under the age of 18;
- 30.% of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.



| Average Household Size     |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| County                     | Avg. Household Size |
| La Plata County, CO        | 2.41 persons        |
| Montezuma County, CO       | 2.43 persons        |
| Dolores County, CO         | 2.46 persons        |
| Coconino County, AZ        | 2.65 persons        |
| Cibola County, NM          | 2.77 persons        |
| San Juan County, NM        | 3.01 persons        |
| Navajo County, AZ          | 3.07 persons        |
| Apache County, AZ          | 3.59 persons        |
| <b>McKinley County, NM</b> | <b>3.65 persons</b> |
| San Juan County, UT        | 3.68 persons        |



## Types of Households in McKinley County



## Marital Status

Among persons 15 and older, 35.5% of males and 32.4% of females are currently married.

| Population 15 years and over  | Males | Females |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Never married                 | 52.8  | 47.7    |
| Now married, except separated | 35.5  | 32.4    |
| Separated                     | 2.3   | 2.3     |
| Widowed                       | 3.2   | 9.2     |
| Divorced                      | 6.2   | 8.4     |

## Grandparents and grandchildren

In McKinley County, 3,451 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 54.5% were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

## Housing Inventory Characteristics

McKinley County had a total of 26,163 housing units. Of these housing units, 67.2% were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as “townhouses” or “row houses”). 8.6% of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures, or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 24.2% were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as “other,” which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

### Property Value

**\$62,800**

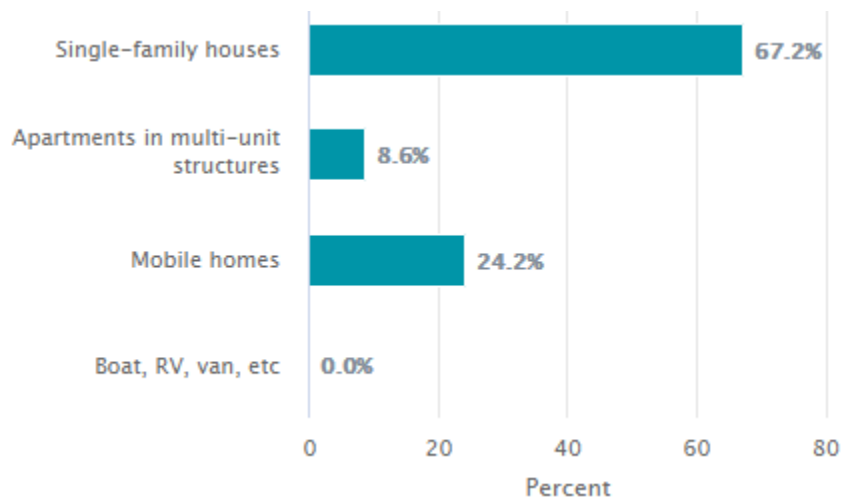
2017 MEDIAN  
± \$3,969

**\$68,000**

2016 MEDIAN  
± \$4,027

In 2017, the median property value in McKinley County, NM declined from to \$62,800 from the previous year's value of \$68,000.

## Types of Housing Units in McKinley County



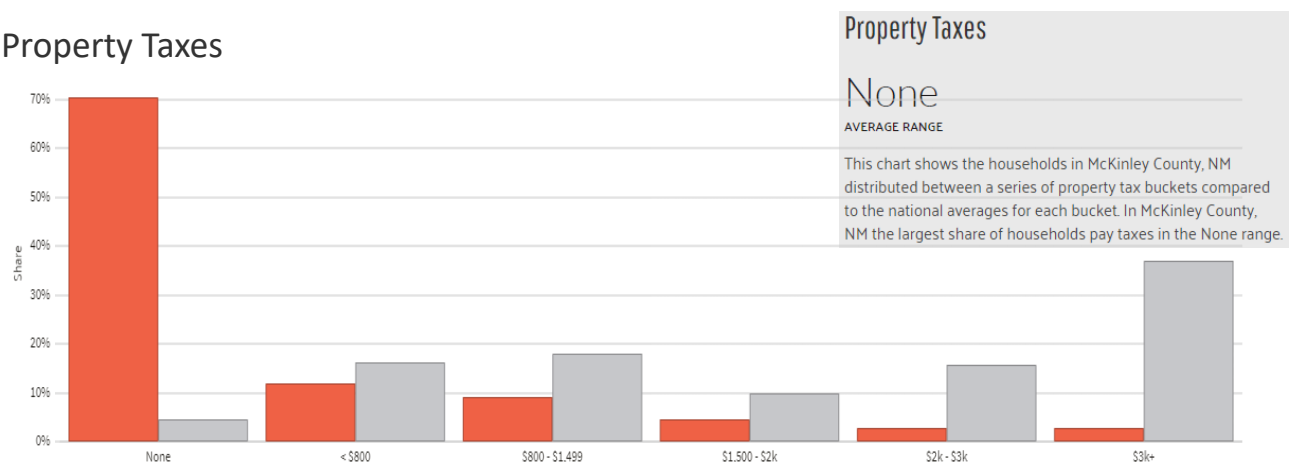
3.6% of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while 4.4% of the houses were first built in 1939 or earlier. The median number of rooms in all housing units in McKinley County was 4.6 rooms, and of these housing units 53.3% had three or more bedrooms.

## Occupied Housing Characteristics

McKinley County has 19,764 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 6,399 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 71.5% while renters occupied 28.5%. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 3.76 and in renter-occupied houses it was 3.36.

7.3% of householders of these occupied houses had moved into their house since 2015, while 13.0% moved into their house in 1979 or earlier. Households without a vehicle available for personal use comprised 11.2% and another 17.2% had three or more vehicles available for use.

## Property Taxes



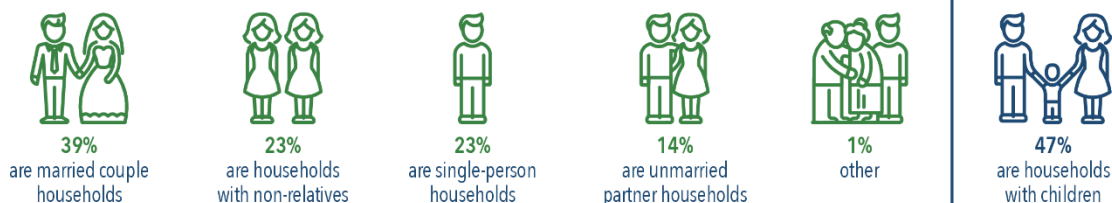


## AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY 2015 RESULTS

# MILLENNIALS

### Millennial Housing Trends (25- to 34-year-olds)

#### Structure of Millennial Headed Households



#### The Millennial Home



55%  
of millennials live in  
single-family homes



40%  
of millennials live in  
multi-unit structures

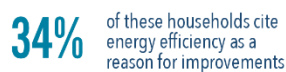
#### Elements of Community



Agree that their  
neighborhood has...



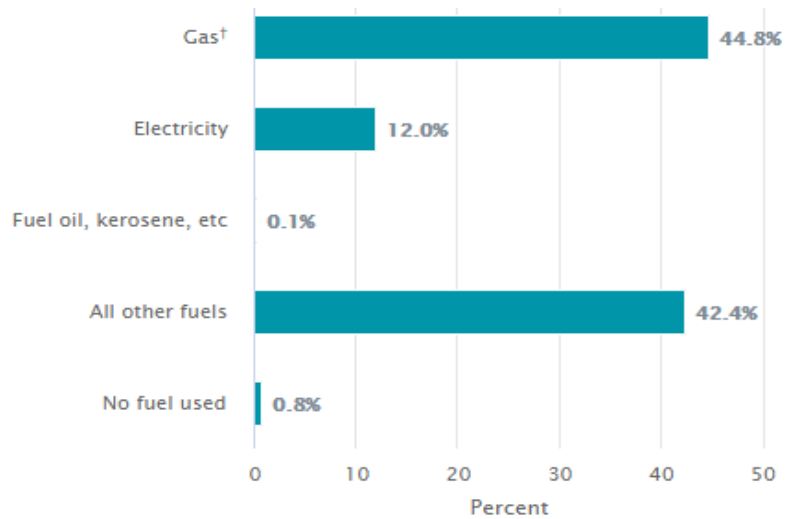
#### Millennial Homeowners





The following chart provides the primary fuel used to heat houses in McKinley County, New Mexico:

### House Heating Fuel used in McKinley County



†This category includes utility, bottled, tank, or LP gas.

### Financial Characteristics and Housing Costs

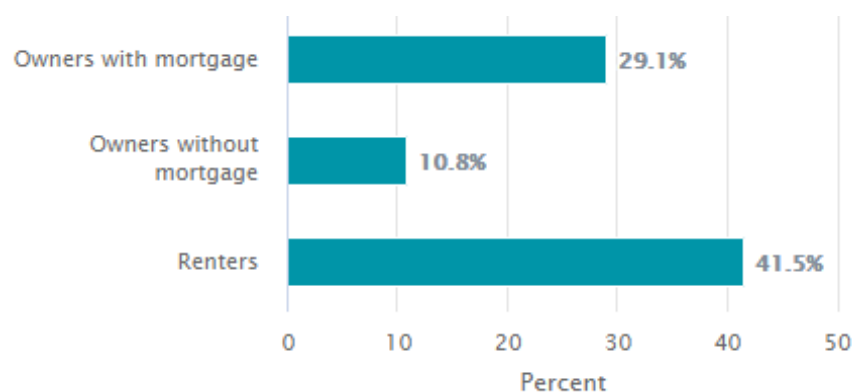
The median property value for owner-occupied houses in McKinley County was \$62,800.

Of the owner-occupied households, 25.8% had a mortgage. 74.2% owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$972 and for owners without a mortgage it was \$213.

For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for McKinley County, New Mexico was \$651. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. Cost-burdened households in McKinley County accounted for 29.1% of owners with a mortgage, 10.8% of owners without a mortgage, and 41.5% of renters.

### Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in McKinley County



#### Rent vs Own

71.5%

2017 HOMEOWNERSHIP

71.7%

2016 HOMEOWNERSHIP

In 2017, 71.5% of the housing units in McKinley County, NM were occupied by their owner. This percentage declined from the previous year's rate of 71.7%.

This percentage of owner-occupation is higher than the national average of 63.9%. This chart shows the ownership percentage in McKinley County, NM compared its parent and neighboring geographies.



## AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY 2015 RESULTS

# ENERGY BURDEN

### Energy Overview

Type of fuel used



99.9%  
Electricity



67.9%  
Gas



6.4%  
Fuel Oil

### Energy Efficiency



43,795,000

HOMEOWNERS MADE HOME  
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS



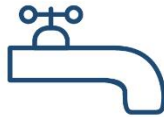
34%

OF THESE HOUSEHOLDS CITE ENERGY  
EFFICIENCY AS A REASON FOR IMPROVEMENTS

### Energy Usage

#### Type of Water Heating Fuel

99.9%  
HAVE HOT  
PIPED WATER



Hot water fueled by...

45%  
Electricity

48%  
Piped Gas

3%  
Bottled Gas

3%  
Fuel Oil

<1%  
Solar Energy

<1%  
Other

#### Laundry Equipment



83%  
HAVE A  
WASHING MACHINE



81%  
HAVE A  
DRYER

Dryers fueled by...



Electricity



Piped Gas

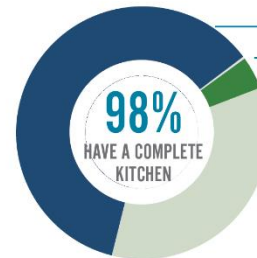


Bottled Gas



Other

#### Cooking Fuel



98%  
HAVE A COMPLETE  
KITCHEN

ELECTRICITY

OTHER

BOTTLED GAS

PIPED GAS

### Energy Costs

Median monthly costs for...

\$133 FUEL OIL

\$53 GAS

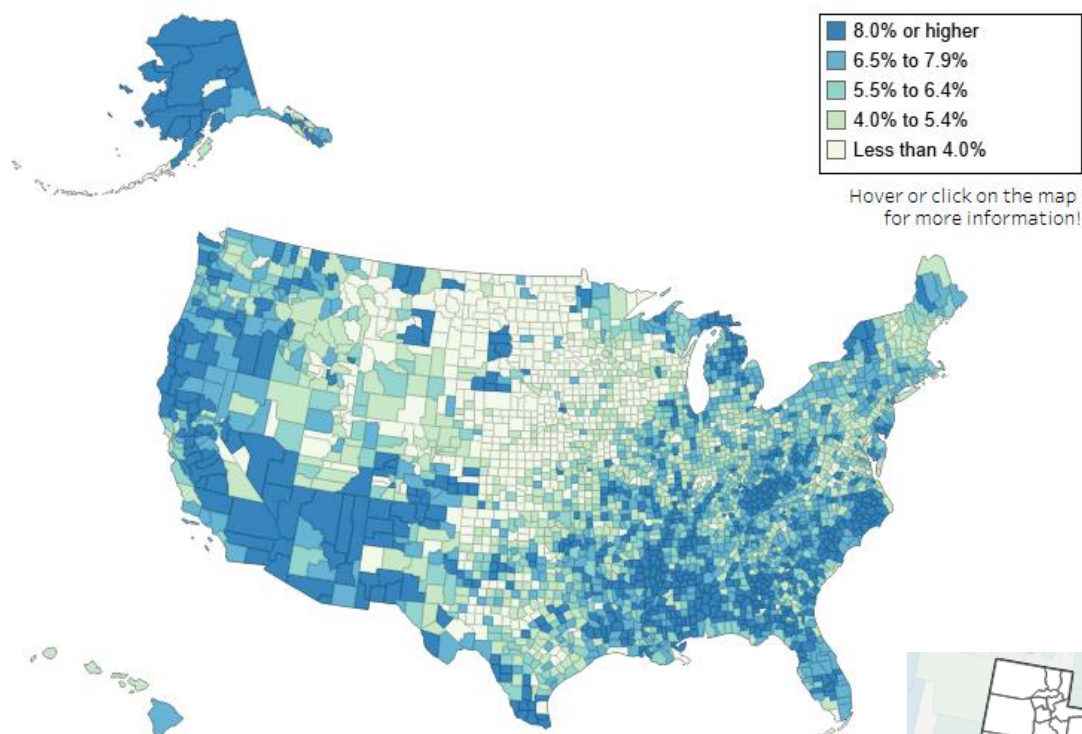
\$29 OTHER FUEL

\$104 ELECTRICITY



PD&R

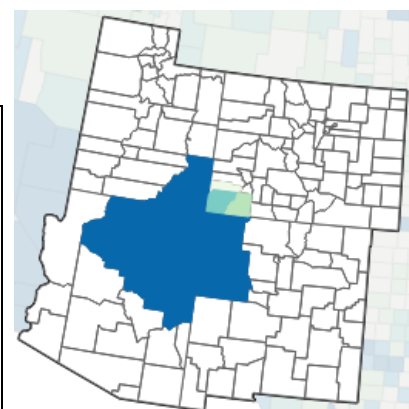
## Unemployment Rate Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Older



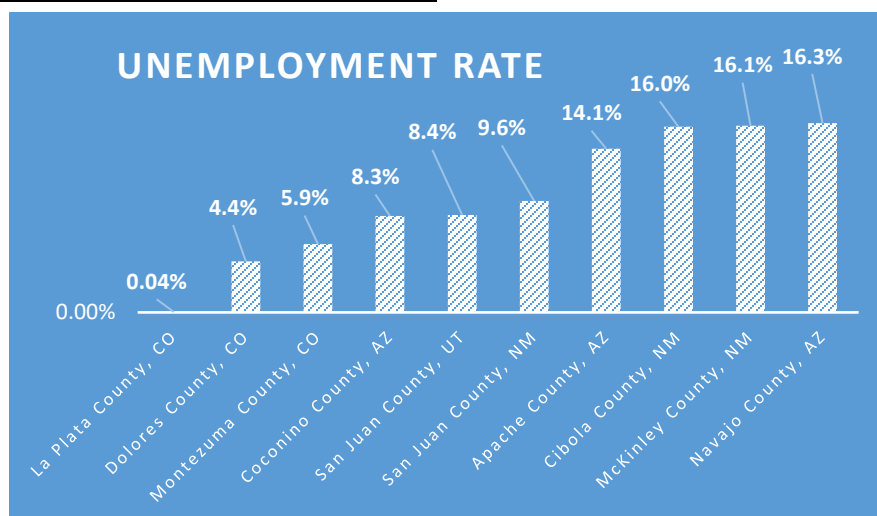
In the United States, 58.9% of the population 16 years and over were employed. An estimated 80% of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 13.8% were federal, state, or local government workers; and 6% were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. In McKinley County, New Mexico, 43.2 percent of the population 16 years and over were employed. An estimated 56.9 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 35.7 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business. From 2016 to 2017, employment grew at a rate of 0.992%. The most common job groups, by number of people living in McKinley County, NM, are Office & Administrative Support Occupations (3,000 people), Sales & Related Occupations (2,098 people), and Education, Training, & Library Occupations (1,842 people).

### **Key take-aways for McKinley County:**

- 48.5% of 16 years and over are not participating in the labor force putting pressure on the ratio "Producers > Dependents".
- High number of individuals available to mobilize into skills training and careers in the labor shed. The official unemployment rate is 8.8%.



| Unemployment Rate          |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| County                     | Unemployment Rate |
| La Plata County, CO        | 0.04%             |
| Dolores County, CO         | 4.4%              |
| Montezuma County, CO       | 5.9%              |
| Coconino County, AZ        | 8.3%              |
| San Juan County, UT        | 8.4%              |
| San Juan County, NM        | 9.6%              |
| Apache County, AZ          | 14.1%             |
| Cibola County, NM          | 16.0%             |
| <b>McKinley County, NM</b> | <b>16.1%</b>      |
| Navajo County, AZ          | 16.3%             |



## Employment Status and Type of Employer

In McKinley County, 43.2% of the population 16 and over were employed; 48.5% were not currently in the labor force. An estimated 56.9% of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 35.7% were federal, state, or local government workers; and 7.4% were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

| Class of worker  | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Private wage and salary workers                        | 13,204 | 56.9    |
| Federal, state, or local government workers            | 8,283  | 35.7    |
| Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business | 1,711  | 7.4     |

## Industries

The civilian employed population 16 years and older in McKinley County worked in the adjacent industries.

### Employment by Industries

23.2k

2017 VALUE  
± 965

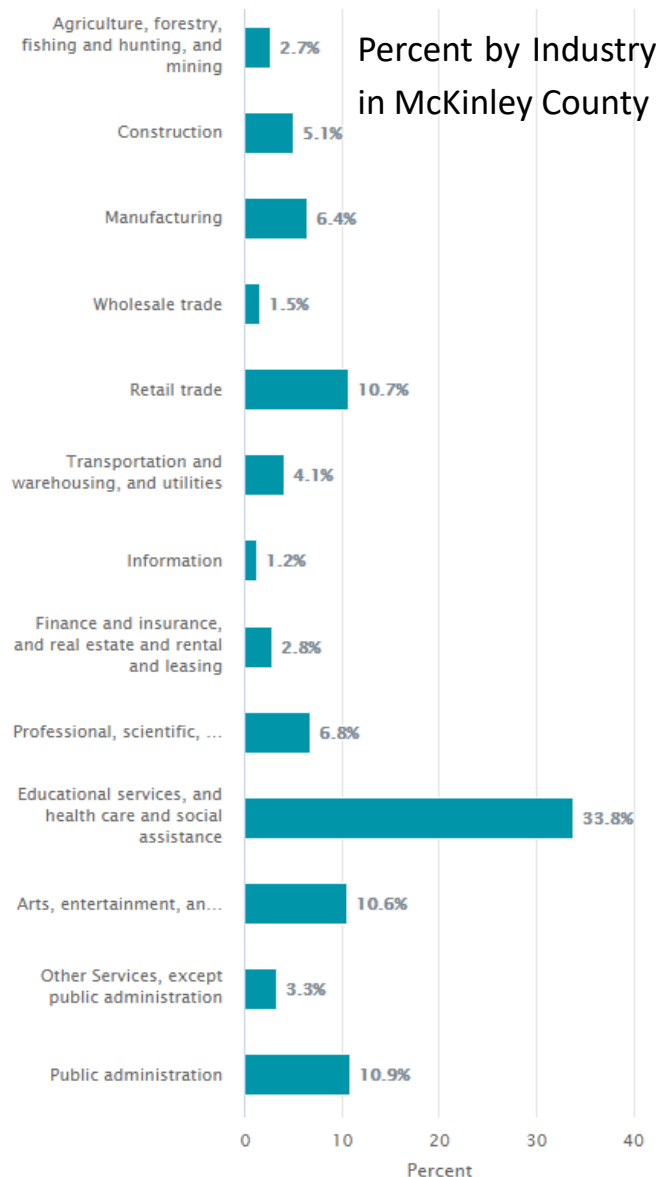
0.992%

1 YEAR GROWTH  
± 5.79%

From 2016 to 2017, employment in McKinley County, NM grew at a rate of 0.992%, from 23k employees to 23.2k employees.

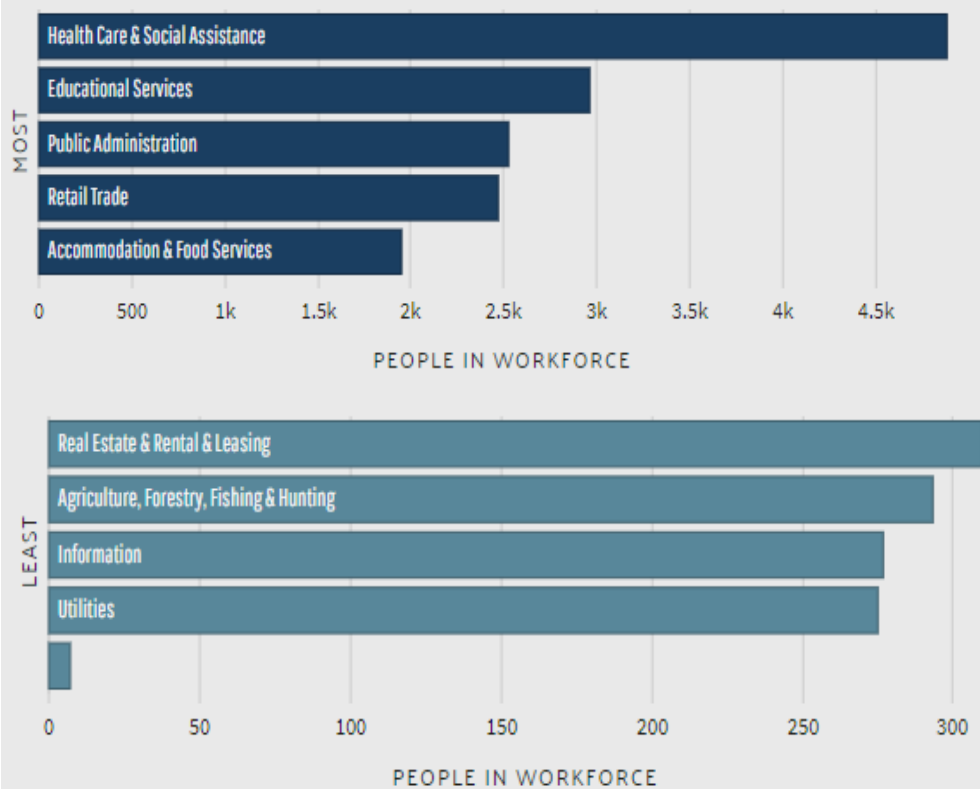
The most common employment sectors for those who live in McKinley County, NM, are Health Care & Social Assistance (4,889 people), Educational Services (2,959 people), and Public Administration (2,529 people). This chart shows the share breakdown of the primary industries for residents of McKinley County, NM, though some of these residents may live in McKinley County, NM and work somewhere else. Census data is tagged to a residential address, not a work address.

Data provided by [the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#)



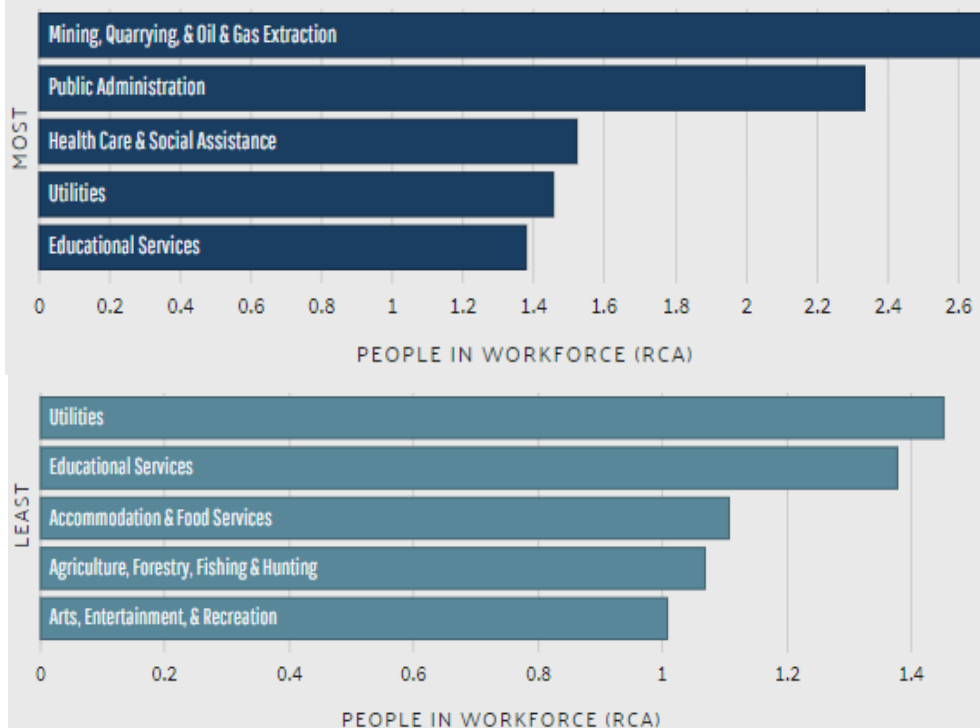
## Most Common

The most common industries in McKinley County, NM, by number of employees, are Health Care & Social Assistance (4,889 people), Educational Services (2,959 people), and Public Administration (2,529 people).

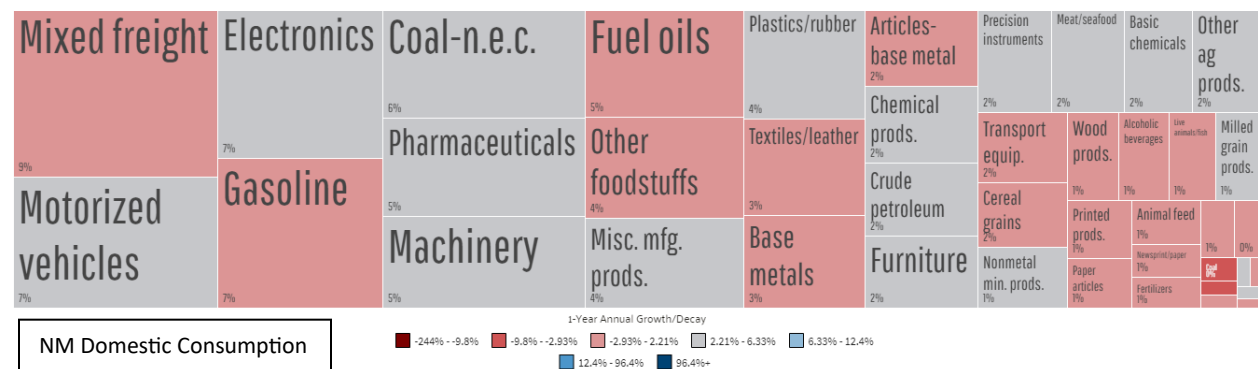
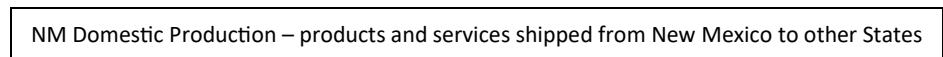


## Most Specialized

Compared to other counties, McKinley County, NM has an unusually high number of Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (2.7 times higher than expected), Public Administration (2.33 times), and Health Care & Social Assistance (1.52 times) industries.



The highest paying industries in McKinley County, NM, by median earnings, are Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$58,537), Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (\$40,526), and Public Administration (\$37,316).





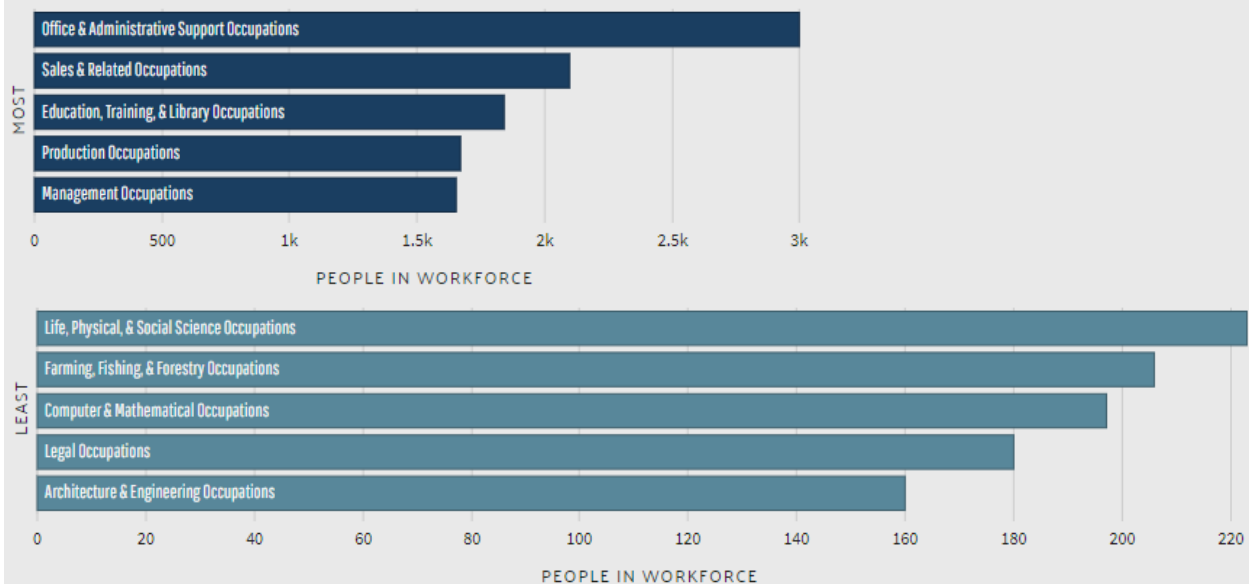
## Occupations

Occupations for the Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over in the County:

| Civilian employed population 16 years and over               | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations         | 6,825  | 29.4    |
| Service occupations  | 5,833  | 25.1    |
| Sales and office occupations                                 | 5,098  | 22.0    |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 2,245  | 9.7     |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations  | 3,206  | 13.8    |

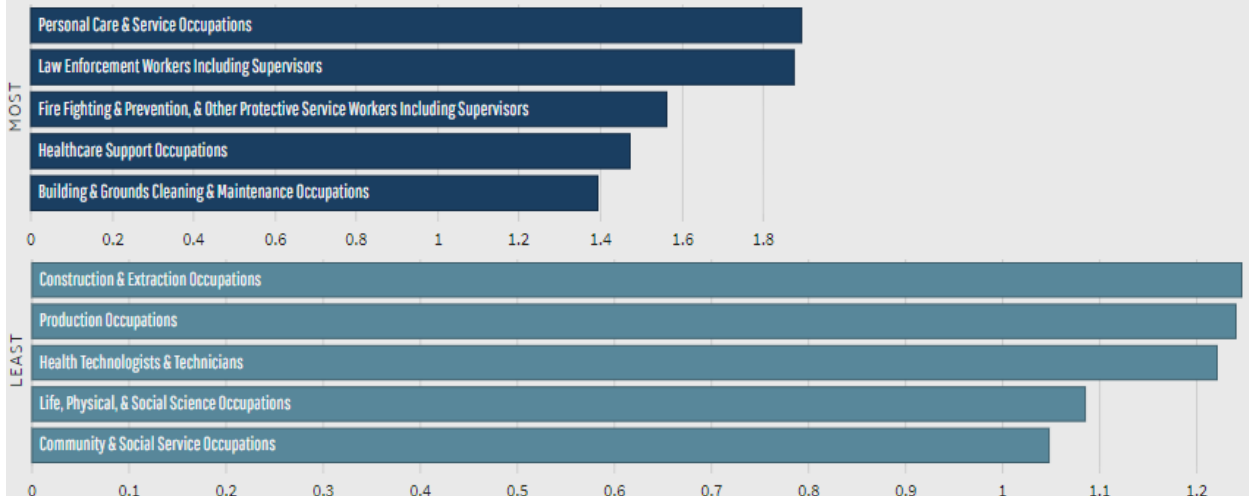
## Most Common

The most common jobs held by residents of McKinley County, NM, by number of employees, are Office & Administrative Support Occupations (3,000 people), Sales & Related Occupations (2,098 people), and Education, Training, & Library Occupations (1,842 people).



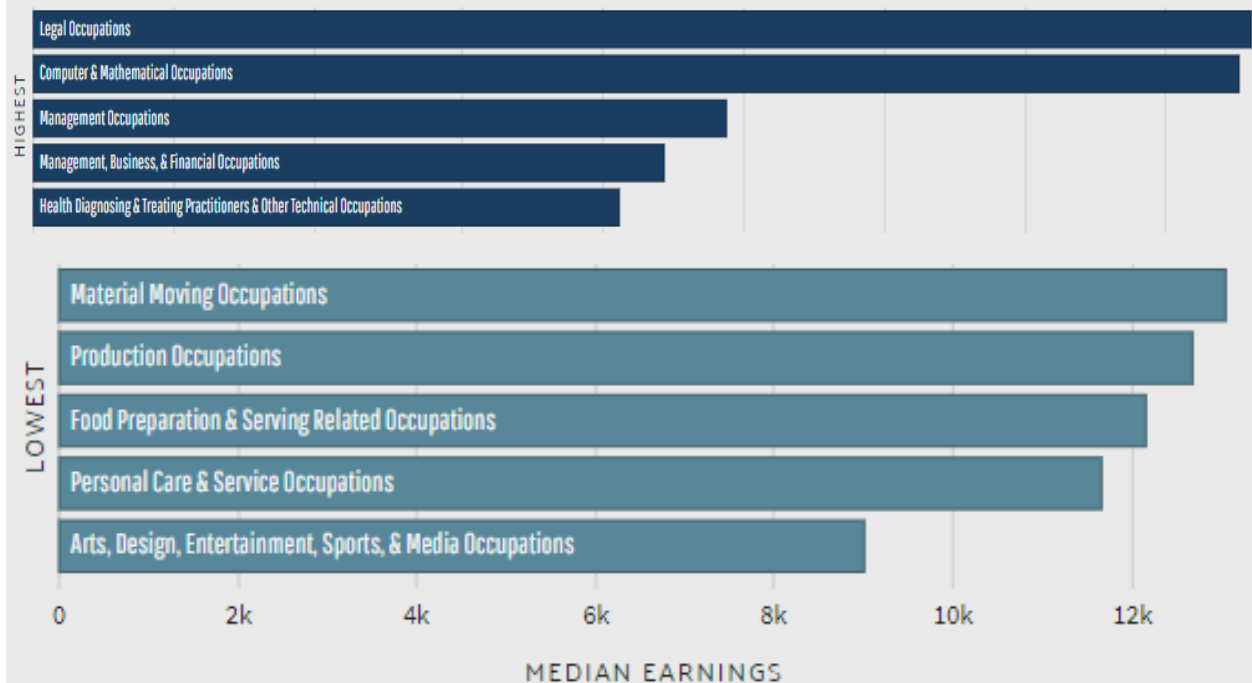
## Most Specialized

Compared to other counties, McKinley County, NM has an unusually high number of residents working as Personal Care & Service Occupations (1.89 times higher than expected), Law Enforcement Workers Including Supervisors (1.87 times), and Fire Fighting & Prevention, & Other Protective Service Workers Including Supervisors (1.56 times).



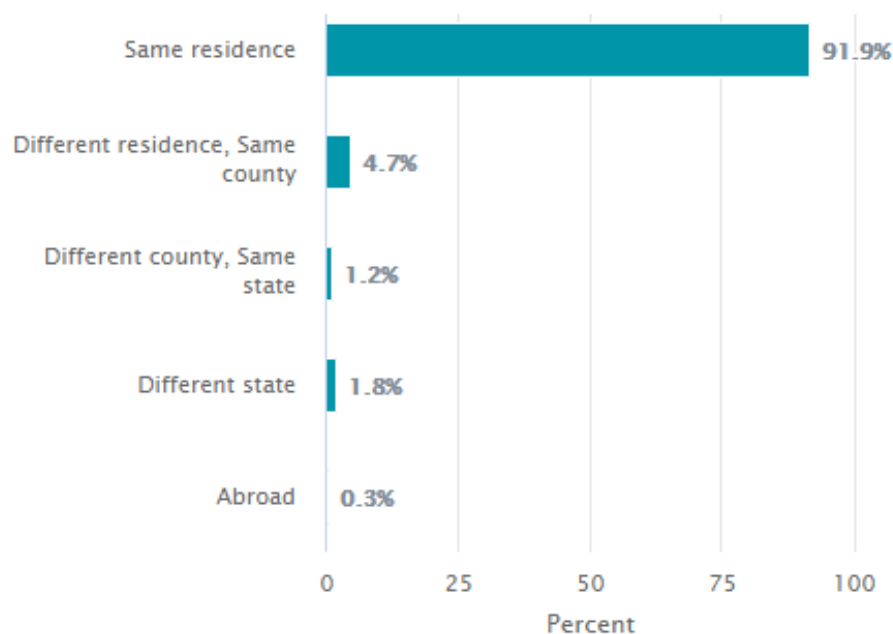
## Highest Paid

The highest paid jobs held by residents of McKinley County, NM, by median earnings, are Legal Occupations (\$78,047), Computer & Mathematical Occupations (\$77,589), and Management Occupations (\$59,382).



## Geographic Mobility of Residents of McKinley County

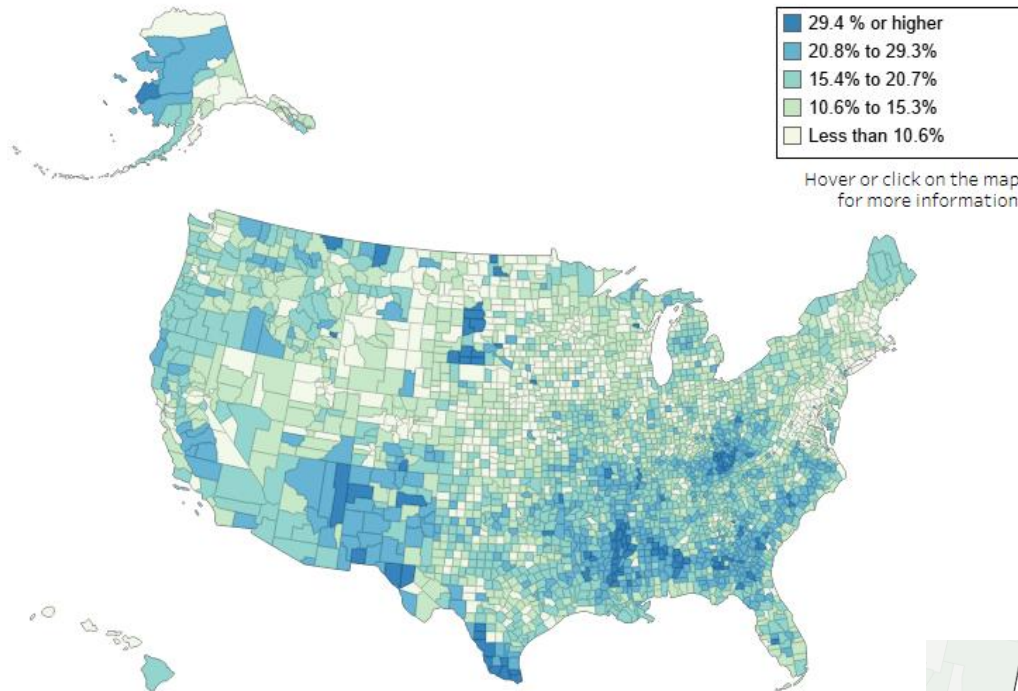
91.9% of the people at least one-year old living in McKinley County were living in the same residence one year earlier.





## Below Poverty

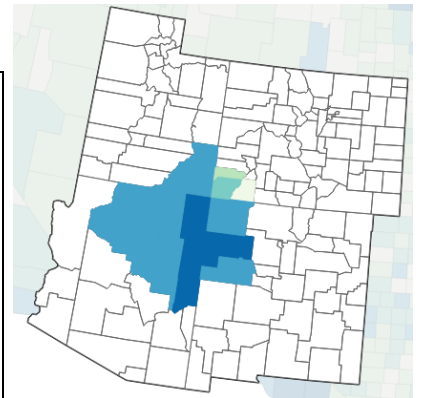
Population for Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined



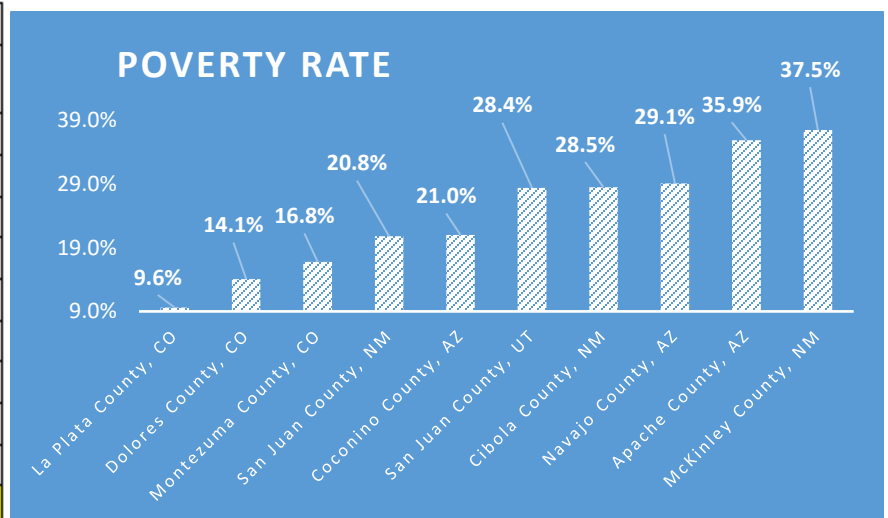
In the United States, 14.6% of people were in poverty. An estimated 20.3% of children under 18 years were below the poverty level, compared with 9.3% of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 13.7% of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level. In 2013-2017, 37.5% of people were in poverty in McKinley County, New Mexico. An estimated 45.7% of children under 18 years were below the poverty level, compared with 28.3% of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 35.1% of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

- 1 out of every 2 children in McKinley is in poverty.
- Highest poverty rate in region and among all counties nationwide.
- Poverty is a social determinant of health.



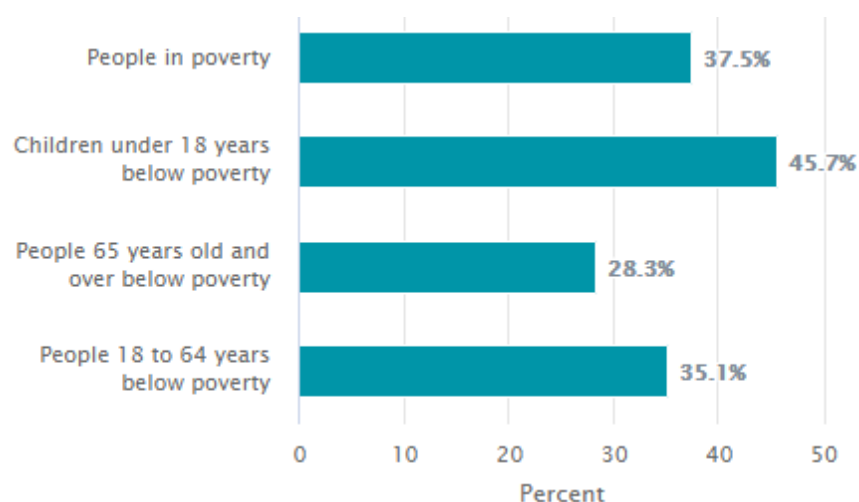
| Poverty Rate         |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| County               | % Below Poverty |
| La Plata County, CO  | 9.60%           |
| Dolores County, CO   | 14.1%           |
| Montezuma County, CO | 16.8%           |
| San Juan County, NM  | 20.8%           |
| Coconino County, AZ  | 21.0%           |
| San Juan County, UT  | 28.4%           |
| Cibola County, NM    | 28.5%           |
| Navajo County, AZ    | 29.1%           |
| Apache County, AZ    | 35.9%           |
| McKinley County, NM  | 37.5%           |



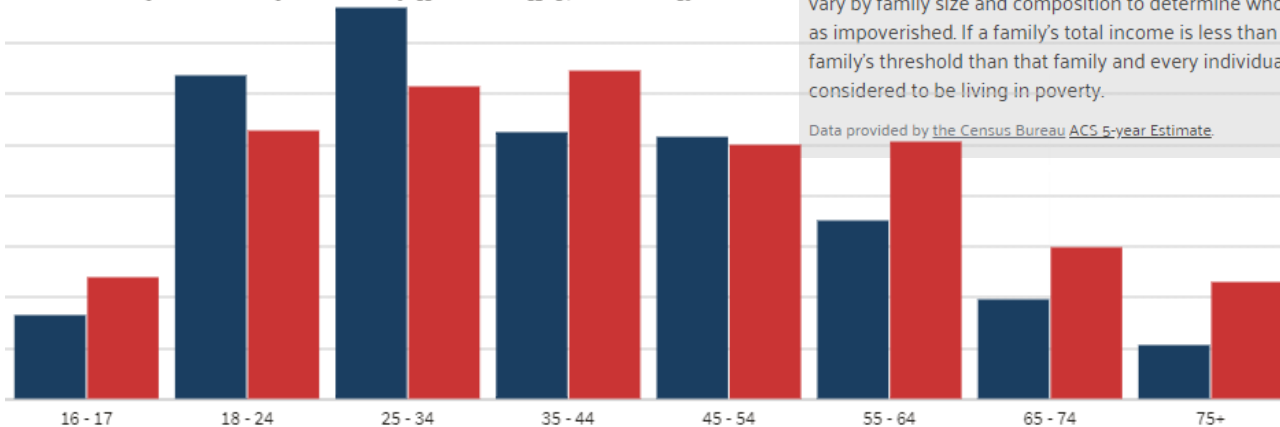
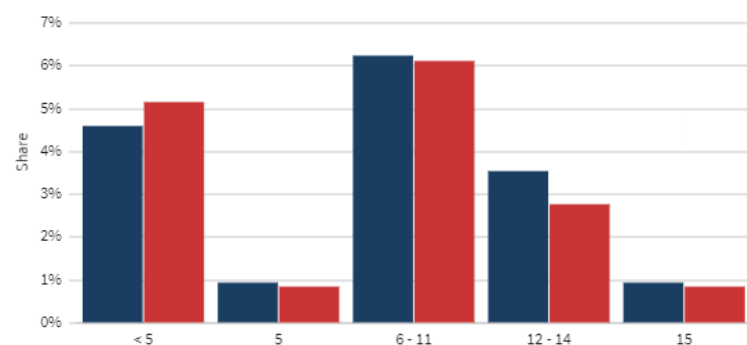
## Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2013-2017, 37.5% of people were in poverty. An estimated 45.7% of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 28.3% of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 35.1% of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

### Poverty Rate in McKinley County



25.7% of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 58.8% of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 36.1% of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 40.9% of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 31.9% of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.



♂ Male ♀ Female

### Poverty by Age and Gender

#### Males 25 - 34

LARGEST DEMOGRAPHIC LIVING IN POVERTY

37.5% of the population for whom poverty status is determined in McKinley County, NM (27.1k out of 72.2k people) live below the poverty line, a number that is higher than the national average of 13.4%. The largest demographic living in poverty are Males 25 - 34, followed by Females 35 - 44 and then Males 18 - 24.

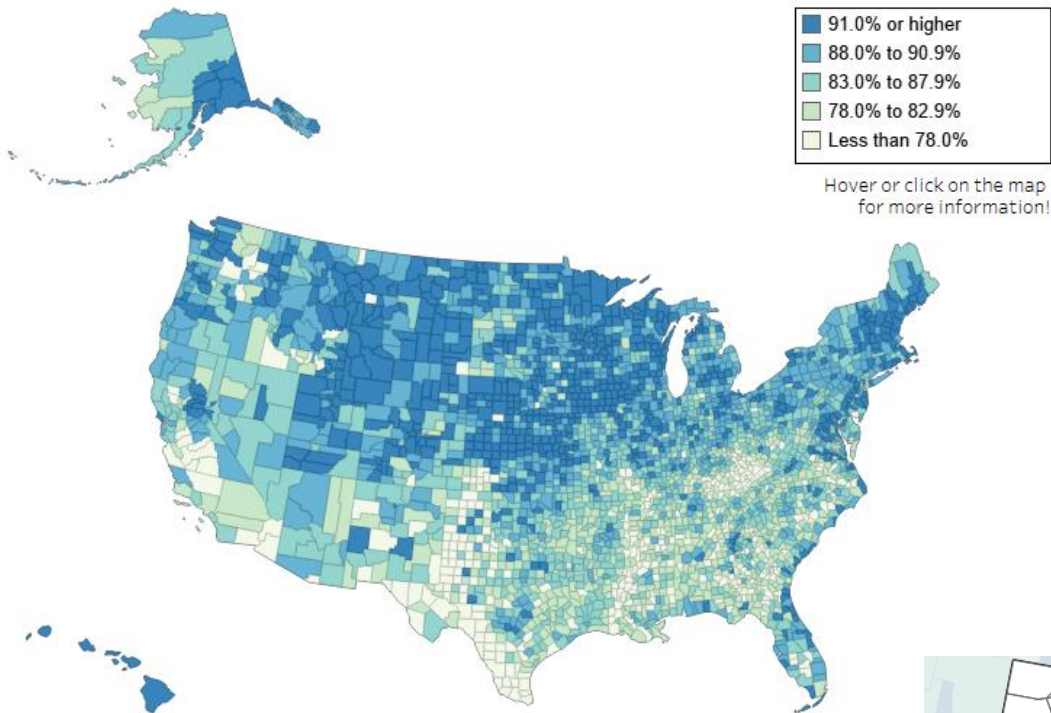
The Census Bureau uses a set of [money income thresholds](#) that vary by family size and composition to determine who classifies as impoverished. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold than that family and every individual in it is considered to be living in poverty.

Data provided by the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate.

## Education Attainment

### High School Graduate or Higher

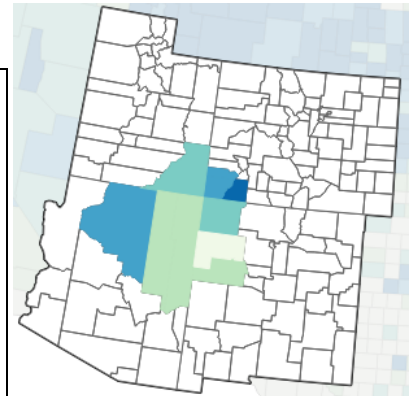
Population 25 Years and Over



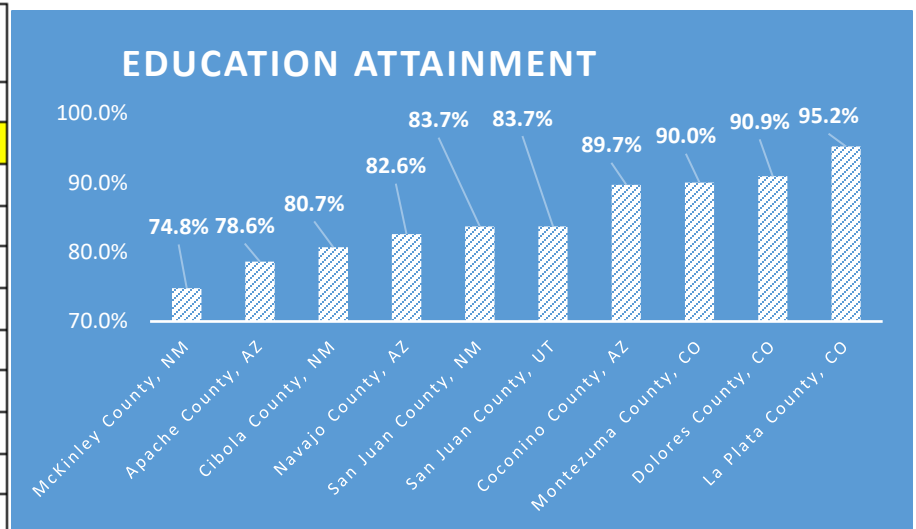
In the United States, 87.3% of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 30.9% had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 12.7% did not complete high school. In McKinley County, 74.8% of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 10.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 25.2% did not complete high school.

#### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

- Gallup-McKinley County School District is moving the needle and improving all schools and grade levels, including its McKinley Academy program.
- Room for alternative programs and technical career pathways programs.
- Impact aid funding and inequitable distribution of education funding in New Mexico contributes to our students' success (e.g. Yazzie/Martinez v. State of New Mexico)



| Education<br>(High School Graduate or Higher) |       |
|---|-------|
| County  | %     |
| McKinley County, NM                           | 74.8% |
| Apache County, AZ                             | 78.6% |
| Cibola County, NM                             | 80.7% |
| Navajo County, AZ                             | 82.6% |
| San Juan County, NM                           | 83.7% |
| San Juan County, UT                           | 83.7% |
| Coconino County, AZ                           | 89.7% |
| Montezuma County, CO                          | 90.0% |
| Dolores County, CO                            | 90.9% |
| La Plata County, CO                           | 95.2% |



## Education

74.8 % of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 10.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 25.3% did not complete high school.

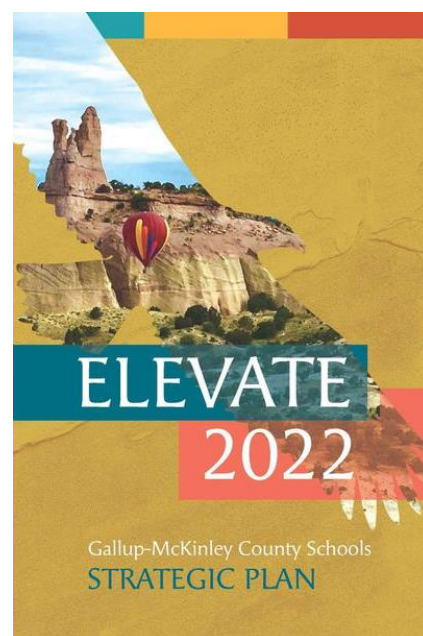
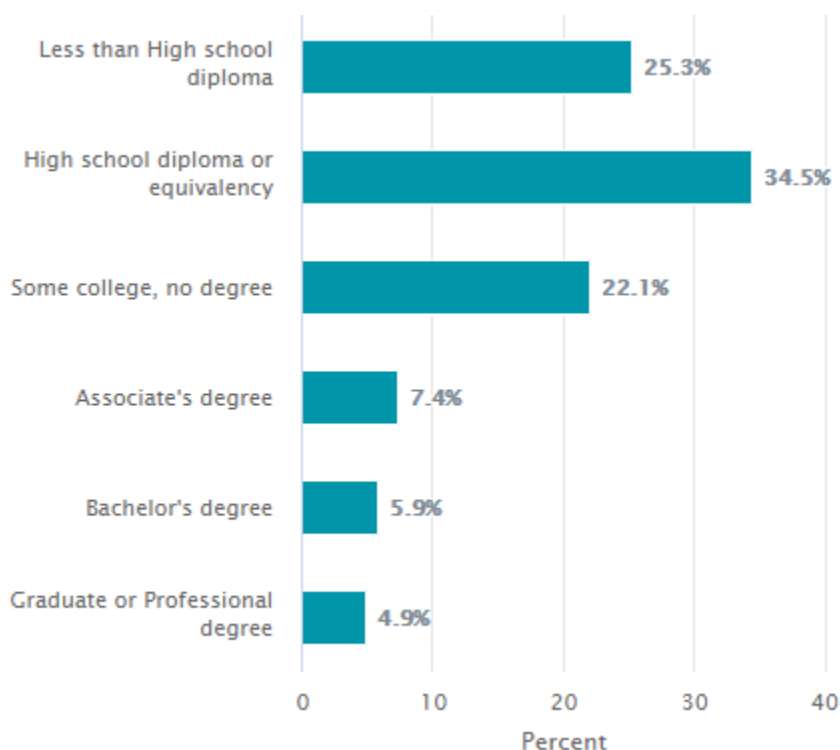
The total school enrollment in McKinley County, New Mexico was 20,926. Nursery school enrollment was 1,354 and kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment was 15,889. College or graduate school enrollment was 3,683.

In 2016, universities in McKinley County, NM awarded 480 degrees. The student population of McKinley County, NM is skewed towards women, with 1,640 male students and 2,513 female students. Most students graduating from Universities in McKinley County, NM are American Indian or Alaska Native (434 and 90.8%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (25 and 5.23%), White (14 and 2.93%), and Black or African American (2 and 0.418%).

The largest universities in McKinley County, NM by number of degrees awarded are University of New Mexico-Gallup Campus (244 and 50.8%) and Navajo Technical University (236 and 49.2%). The most popular majors in McKinley County, NM are Pre-Nursing Studies (57 and 11.9%), Early Childhood Education & Teaching (48 and 10%), and Registered Nursing (33 and 6.88%).

The median tuition costs in McKinley County, NM are \$N/A for private four-year colleges, and \$3,420 and \$3,420 respectively, for public four-year colleges for in-state students and out-of-state students.

## Educational Attainment of People in McKinley County





## Universities

### LARGEST UNIVERSITIES BY DEGREES AWARDED

- 1 University of New Mexico-Gallup Campus  
244 degrees awarded
- 2 Navajo Technical University  
236 degrees awarded

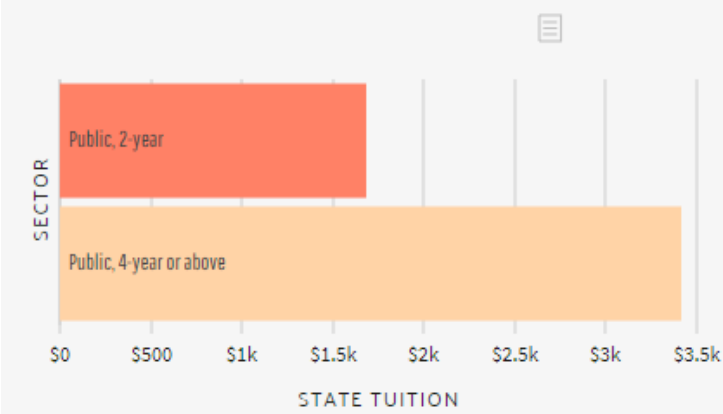
\$3,420

MEDIAN IN-STATE PUBLIC

\$N/A

MEDIAN PRIVATE

In 2016, the McKinley County, NM institution with the largest number of graduating students was University of New Mexico-Gallup Campus with 244 degrees awarded.



### Student Gender for Common Institutions

171

DEGREES AWARDED TO MEN

309

DEGREES AWARDED TO WOMEN

In 2016, 171 men were awarded degrees from institutions in McKinley County, NM, which is 0.553 times less than the 309 female students who received degrees in the same year.

This chart displays the gender disparity between the institutions in McKinley County, NM by degrees awarded.

### Student Race and Ethnicity

#### MOST COMMON STUDENT RACE OR ETHNICITY

- 1 American Indian or Alaska Native  
434 degrees awarded
- 2 Hispanic or Latino  
25 degrees awarded
- 3 White  
14 degrees awarded

In 2016 the majority of degrees awarded at institutions in McKinley County, NM were to American Indian or Alaska Native students. These 434 degrees mean that there were 17.4 times more American Indian or Alaska Native students than the next closest race/ethnicity group, Hispanic or Latino, with 25 degrees awarded.



## Concentrations

### Associates Degree

#### MOST COMMON

- 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences  
27 degrees awarded
- 2 Registered Nursing  
33 degrees awarded
- 3 Early Childhood Education & Teaching  
32 degrees awarded

In 2015, the most common concentration for Associates Degree recipients in McKinley County, NM was [Liberal Arts & Sciences](#) with 27 degrees awarded.

This visualization illustrates the percentage of students graduating with a Associates Degree from schools in McKinley County, NM according to their major.



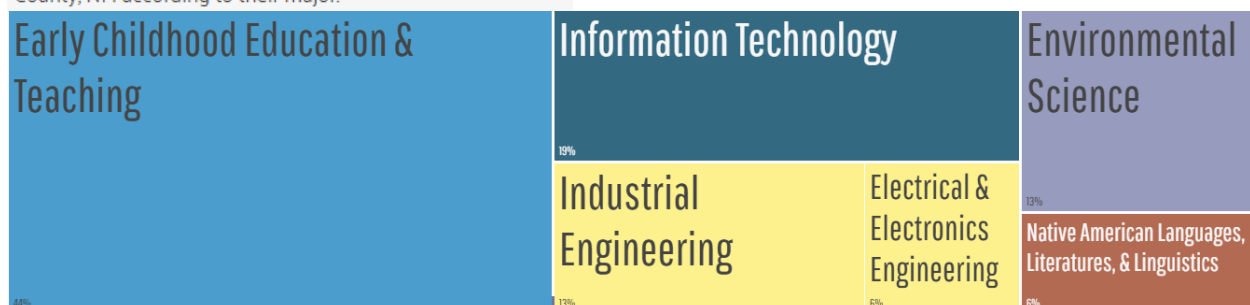
### Bachelor's Degree

#### MOST COMMON

- 1 Environmental Science  
2 degrees awarded
- 2 Early Childhood Education & Teaching  
7 degrees awarded
- 3 Information Technology  
3 degrees awarded

In 2015, the most common concentration for Bachelors Degree recipients in McKinley County, NM was [Environmental Science](#) with 2 degrees awarded.

This visualization illustrates the percentage of students graduating with a Bachelors Degree from schools in McKinley County, NM according to their major.



## Master's Degree

### MOST COMMON

- 1 Native American Languages, Literatures, & Linguistics  
1 degrees awarded
- 2 N/A  
N/A degrees awarded
- 3 N/A  
N/A degrees awarded

In 2015, the most common concentration for Masters Degree recipients in McKinley County, NM was [Native American Languages, Literatures, & Linguistics](#) with 1 degrees awarded.

This visualization illustrates the percentage of students graduating with a Masters Degree from schools in McKinley County, NM according to their major.

## Native American Languages, Literatures, & Linguistics

100%

## Postsecondary Certificates

### MOST COMMON

- 1 Nursing Assistant & Patient Care Assistant  
0 degrees awarded
- 2 Intercultural, Multicultural, & Diversity Studies  
0 degrees awarded
- 3 Truck, Bus, & Commercial Vehicle Operator & Instructor  
0 degrees awarded

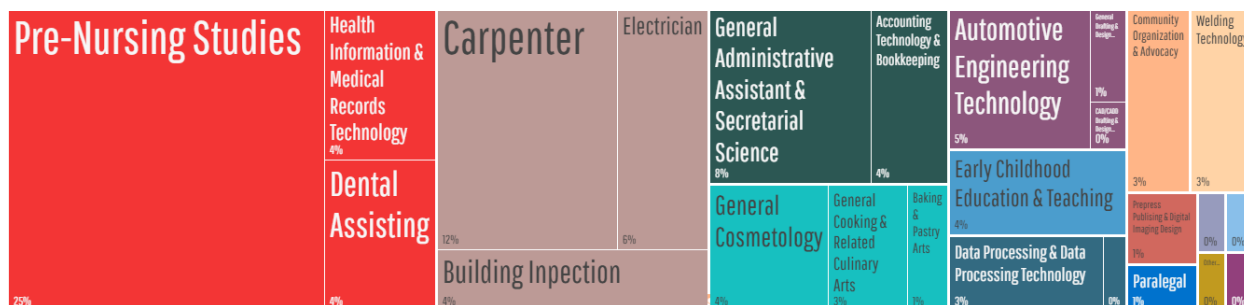
In 2015, the most common concentration for < 1 Year Postsecondary Certificate recipients in McKinley County, NM was [Nursing Assistant & Patient Care Assistant](#) with 0 degrees awarded.

### MOST COMMON

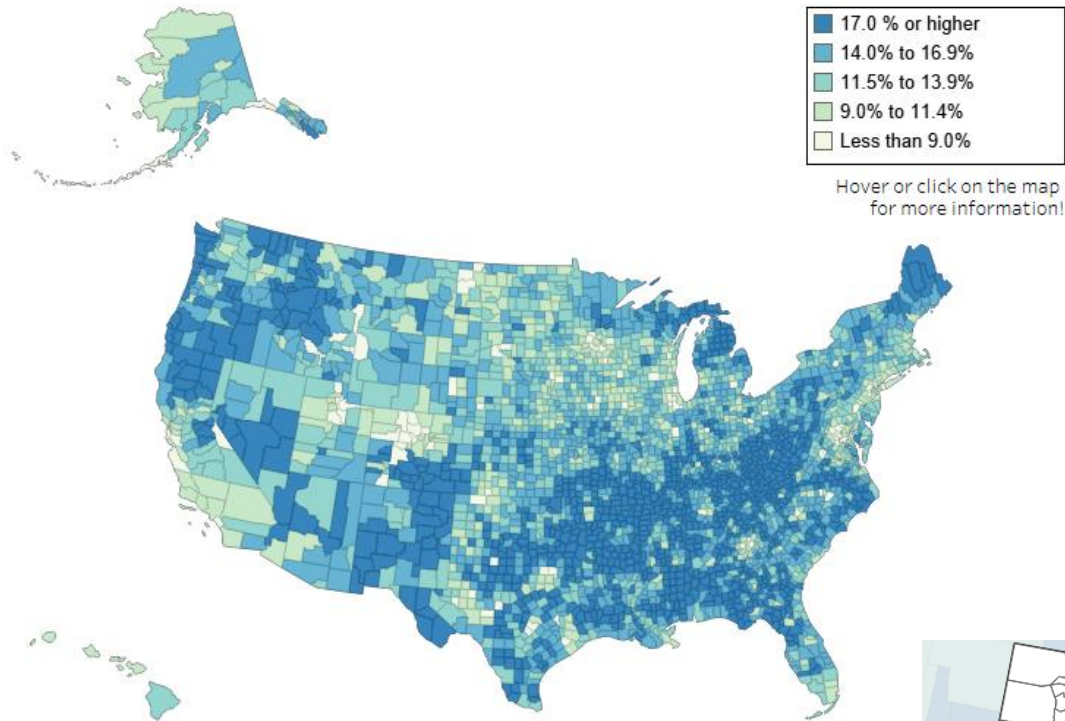
- 1 General Administrative Assistant & Secretarial Science  
17 degrees awarded
- 2 Pre-Nursing Studies  
57 degrees awarded
- 3 Carpenter  
26 degrees awarded

In 2015, the most common concentration for 1 to 2 Year Postsecondary Certificate recipients in McKinley County, NM was [General Administrative Assistant & Secretarial Science](#) with 17 degrees awarded.

This visualization illustrates the percentage of students graduating with a 1 to 2 Year Postsecondary Certificate from schools in McKinley County, NM according to their major.



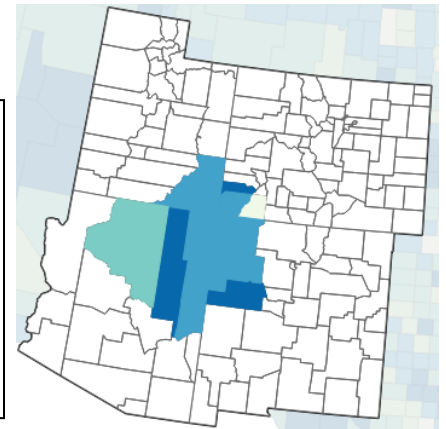
With a disability (%)  
Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population



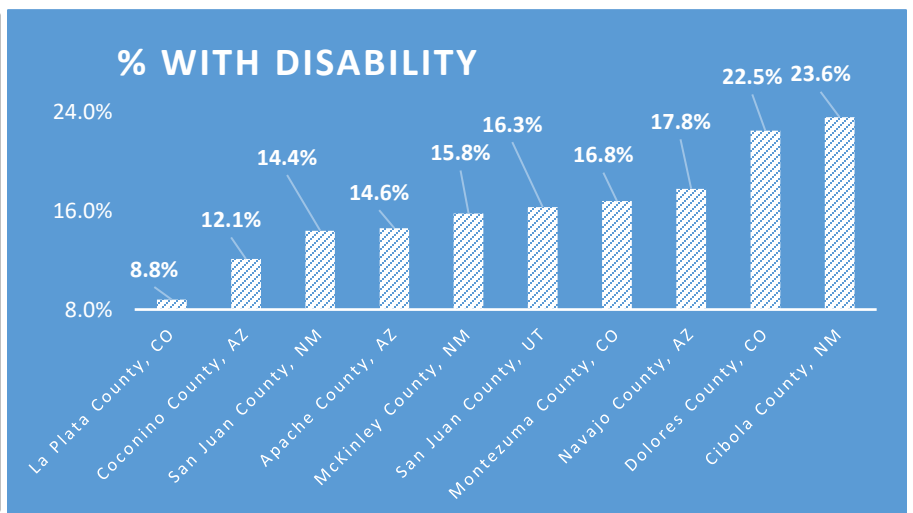
In the United States, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population, 12.6% reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 4.2% of people under 18 years old, to 10.3% of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 35.5% of those 65 and over. In McKinley County, 15.8% reported a disability, including 3.8% of people under 18 years old, to 14.4% of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 55.7% of those 65 and over.

**Key take-aways for McKinley County:**

- Increasing demand for transport services and facilities that are ADA compliant, and community by design to support the 1 of 2 seniors in McKinley County reporting one or more disabilities.
- A growing percentage of aging disabilities relate to diabetes.



| With a Disability    |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| County               | %     |
| La Plata County, CO  | 8.8%  |
| Coconino County, AZ  | 12.1% |
| San Juan County, NM  | 14.4% |
| Apache County, AZ    | 14.6% |
| McKinley County, NM  | 15.8% |
| San Juan County, UT  | 16.3% |
| Montezuma County, CO | 16.8% |
| Navajo County, AZ    | 17.8% |
| Dolores County, CO   | 22.5% |
| Cibola County, NM    | 23.6% |



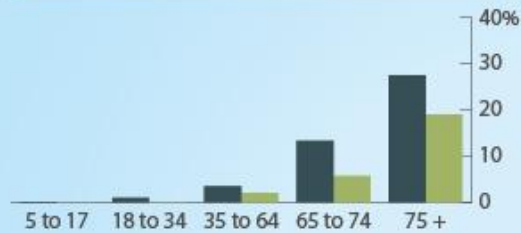


# How Common Are Specific Disabilities by Age?

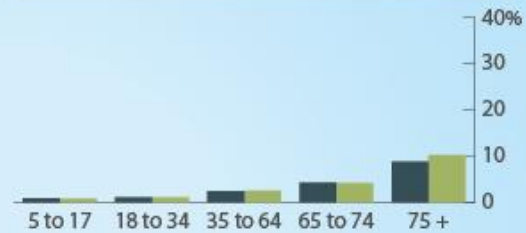
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population

Male Female

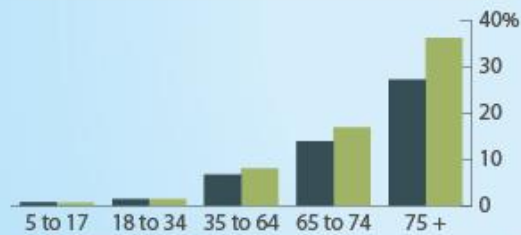
## With a **HEARING** difficulty



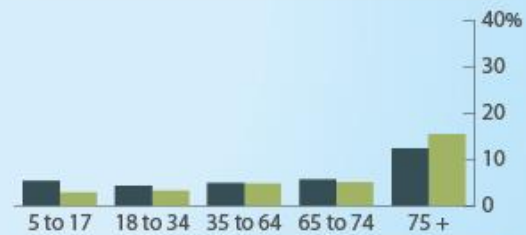
## With a **VISION** difficulty



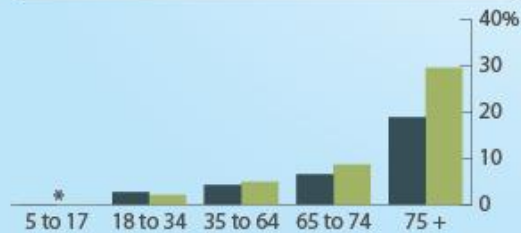
## With an **AMBULATORY** difficulty



## With a **COGNITIVE** difficulty

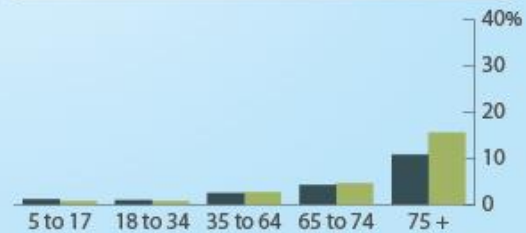


## With an **INDEPENDENT LIVING** difficulty



\* Data not collected for this age group.

## With a **SELF-CARE** difficulty

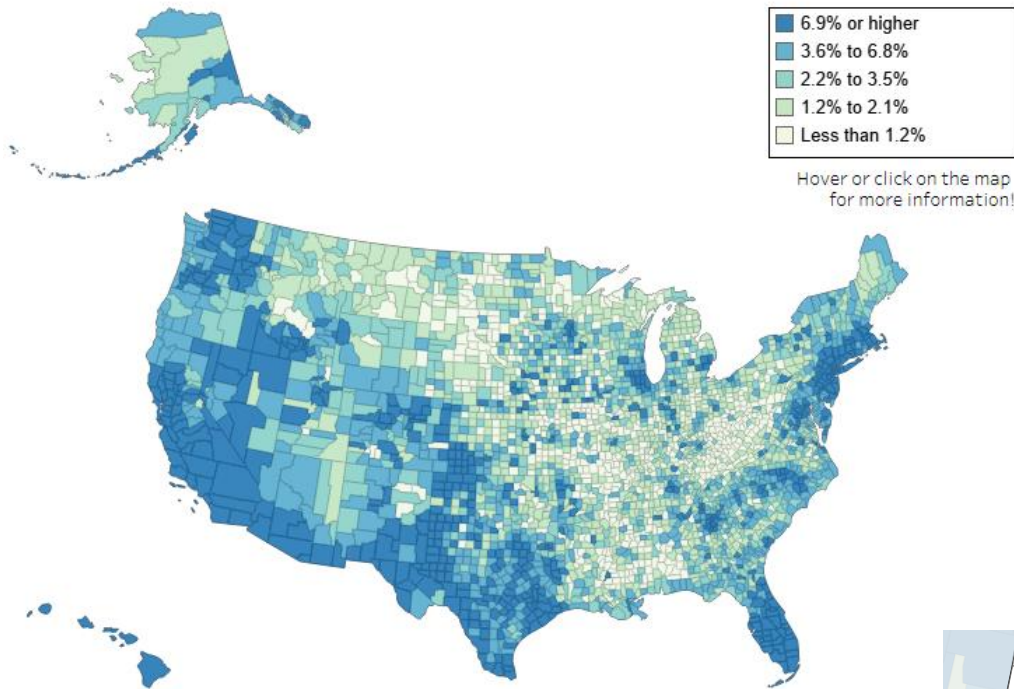


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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
**census.gov**

Source: 2015 American Community Survey  
[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

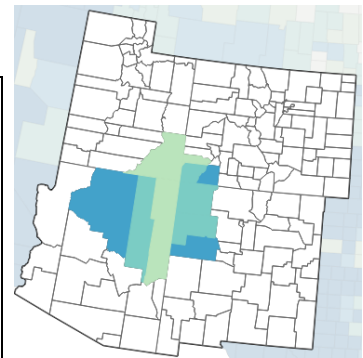
## Foreign Born Total Population



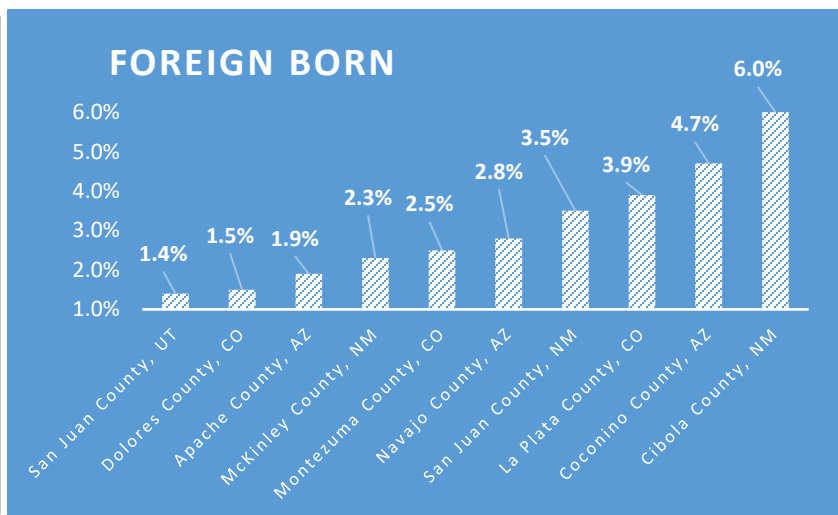
In the United States, 13.4% of the people living here were foreign born. Of the foreign-born population, 48.1% were naturalized US citizens. An estimated 2.3% of the people living in the McKinley County in 2013-2017 were foreign born. Of the foreign-born population, 53.9% were naturalized U.S. citizens.

### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

- The Four Corners being an international draw – you might imagine higher percentages.
- Foreign Direct Investment looks favorable on communities that have foreign born citizens or descendants from that country.



| Foreign Born         |      |
|----------------------|------|
| County               | %    |
| San Juan County, UT  | 1.4% |
| Dolores County, CO   | 1.5% |
| Apache County, AZ    | 1.9% |
| McKinley County, NM  | 2.3% |
| Montezuma County, CO | 2.5% |
| Navajo County, AZ    | 2.8% |
| San Juan County, NM  | 3.5% |
| La Plata County, CO  | 3.9% |
| Coconino County, AZ  | 4.7% |
| Cibola County, NM    | 6.0% |



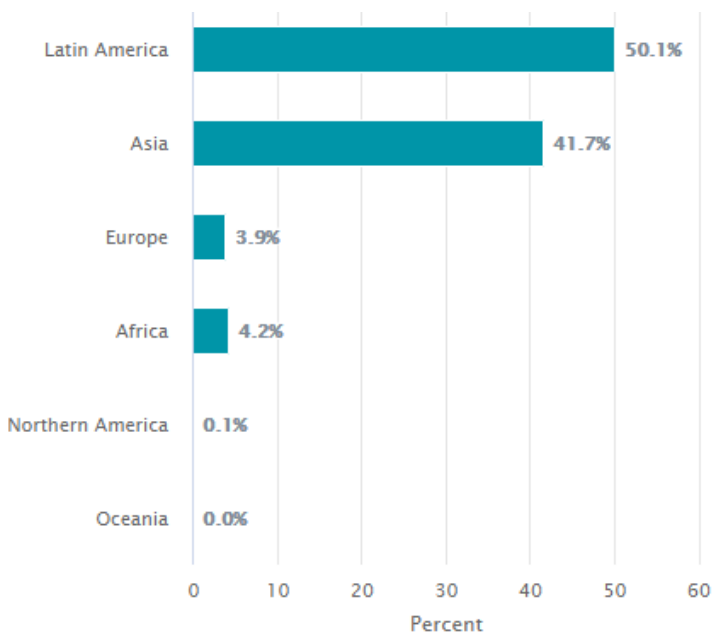
## Nativity and Foreign Born

In 2013-2017, an estimated 97.7% of the people living in McKinley County, New Mexico were U.S. natives. 76.6% of the McKinley County population were living in the state where they were born.

Approximately 2.3% of McKinley County residents in 2013-2017 were foreign-born. 53.9% of foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 86.8 percent entered the country before the year 2010.

Foreign-born residents of McKinley County come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign born from each world region of birth for McKinley County.

## Region of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population in McKinley County



## Age by Nativity

31

MEDIAN NATIVE-BORN AGE  
± 0.4

47

MEDIAN FOREIGN-BORN AGE  
± 8.5

In 2017, the median age of all people in McKinley County, NM was 31.6. Native-born citizens, with a median age of 31, were generally younger than foreign-born citizens, with a median age of 47. But people in McKinley County, NM are getting older. In 2016, the average age of all McKinley County, NM residents was 31.

## Foreign-Born Population

2.3%

2017 FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

2.18%

2016 FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

As of 2017, 2.3% of McKinley County, NM residents were born outside of the United States, which is lower than the national average of 13.7%. In 2016, the percentage of foreign-born citizens in McKinley County, NM was 2.18%, meaning that the rate has been increasing.

The following chart shows the percentage of foreign-born residents in McKinley County, NM compared to that of its neighboring and parent geographies.

## Global Diversity

### MOST COMMON ORIGIN

- 1 Mexico  
145,710 ± 9,038 people
- 2 Germany  
5,026 ± 1,738 people
- 3 Philippines  
3,772 ± 1,506 people

In 2017, the most common birthplace for the foreign-born residents of McKinley County, NM was Mexico, the natal country of 145,710 McKinley County, NM residents, followed by Germany with 5,026 and Philippines with 3,772.

## Citizenship

98.9%

2017 CITIZENSHIP

99%

2016 CITIZENSHIP

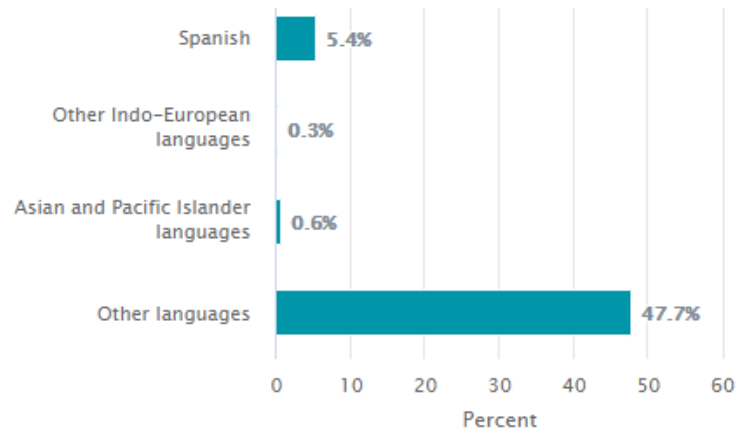
As of 2017, 98.9% of McKinley County, NM residents were US citizens, which is higher than the national average of 93.1%. In 2016, the percentage of US citizens in McKinley County, NM was 99%, meaning that the rate of citizenship has been decreasing.

The following chart shows US citizenship percentages in McKinley County, NM compared to that of its neighboring and parent geographies.

## Language

Among people at least five years old living in McKinley County, New Mexico in 2013-2017, 54.0 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Spanish was spoken by 5.4 percent of people at least five years old; 11.0 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

### Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in McKinley County

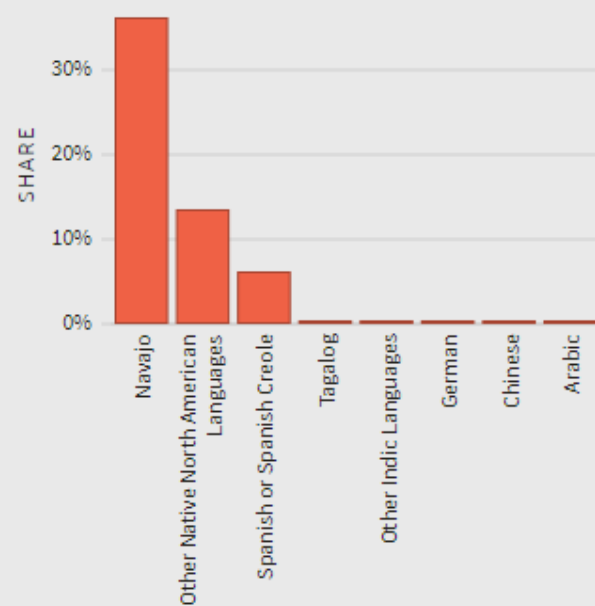


## Non-English Speakers

### MOST COMMON LANGUAGES

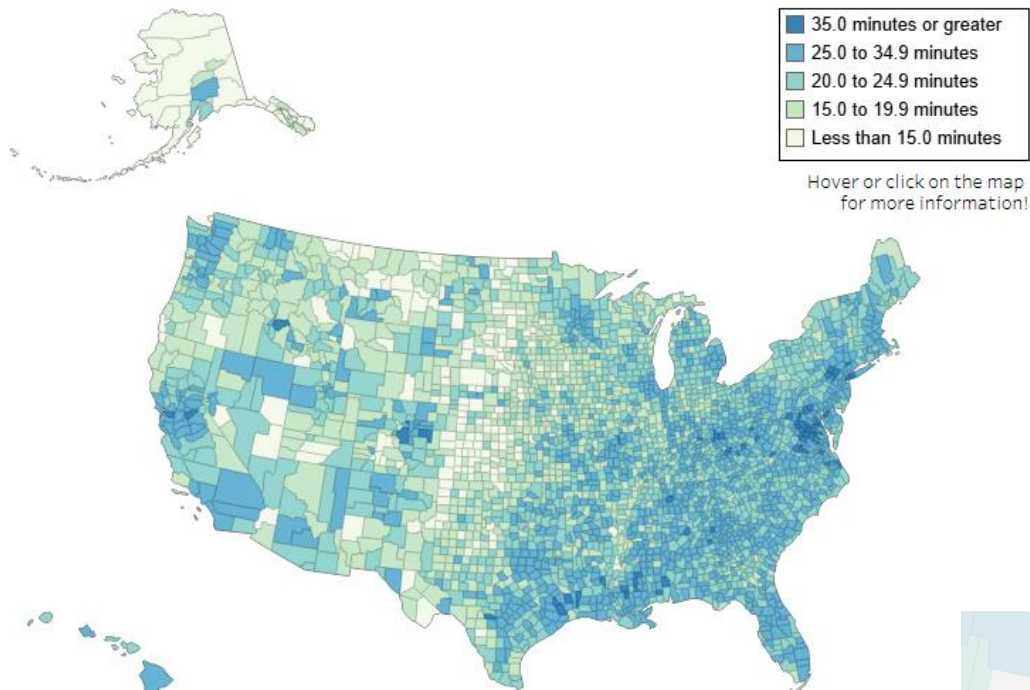
- 1 Navajo  
24,372 speakers (36%)
- 2 Other Native North American Languages  
9,091 speakers (13.4%)
- 3 Spanish or Spanish Creole  
4,020 speakers (5.94%)

56.5% of McKinley County, NM citizens are speakers of a non-English language, which is higher than the national average of 21.5%. In 2015, the most common non-English language spoken in McKinley County, NM was Navajo. 36% of the overall population of McKinley County, NM are native Navajo speakers. 13.4% speak Other Native North American Languages and 5.94% speak Navajo, the next two most common languages.

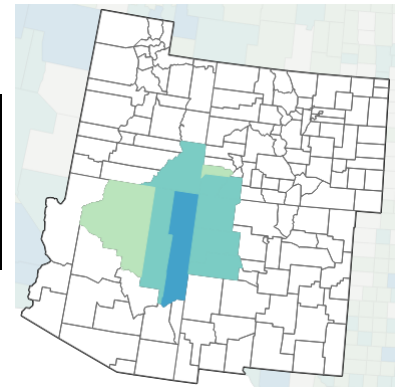


## Mean Travel Time to Work

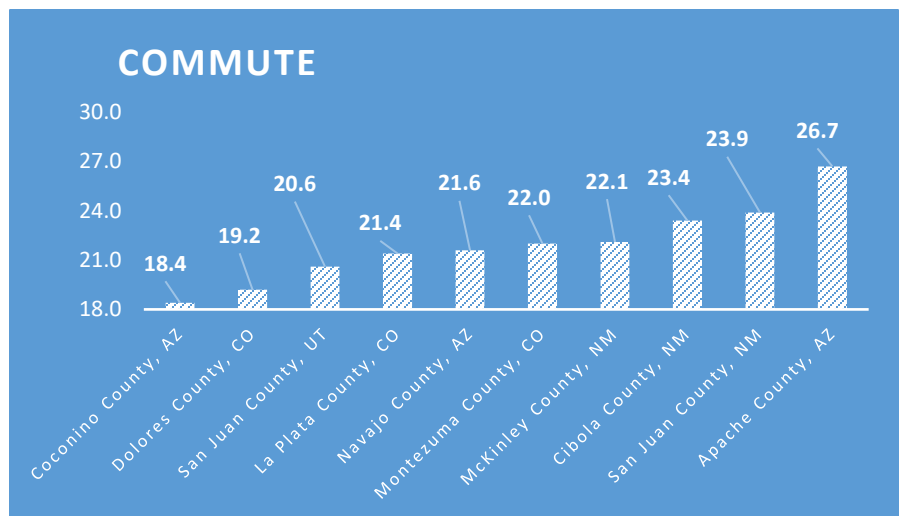
Workers 16 Years and Over Who Did Not Work at Home



In the United States, 76.4% of US workers drove to work alone and 9.2% carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 26.4 minutes to get to work. In McKinley County, an estimated 74.8% of McKinley County workers drove to work alone and 9.7% carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 22.1 minutes to get to work.



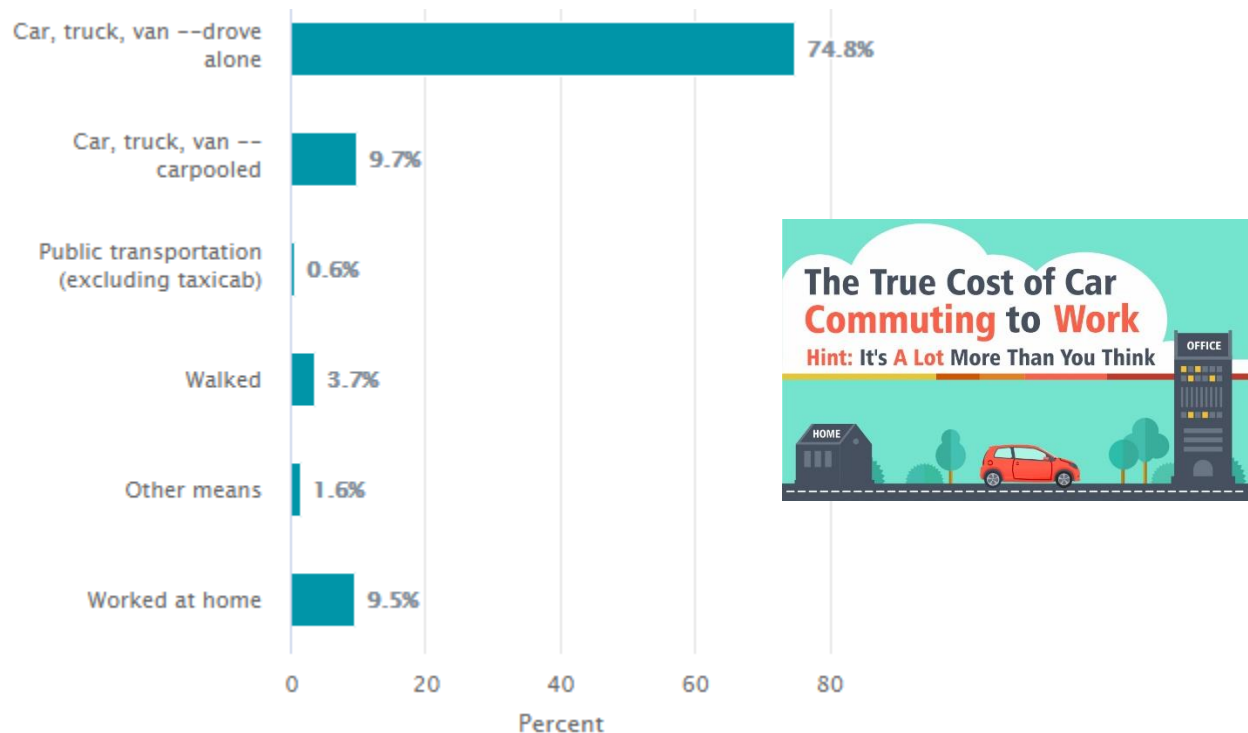
| Commute<br>(Mean Travel Time to Work) |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| County                                | Minutes |
| Coconino County, AZ                   | 18.4    |
| Dolores County, CO                    | 19.2    |
| San Juan County, UT                   | 20.6    |
| La Plata County, CO                   | 21.4    |
| Navajo County, AZ                     | 21.6    |
| Montezuma County, CO                  | 22.0    |
| McKinley County, NM                   | 22.1    |
| Cibola County, NM                     | 23.4    |
| San Juan County, NM                   | 23.9    |
| Apache County, AZ                     | 26.7    |



## Commuting to Work

An estimated 74.8% of McKinley County, New Mexico workers drove to work alone and 9.7 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 22.1 minutes to get to work.

### Workers 16 and over Commuting by Mode in McKinley County



## Commute Time

# 20 minutes

AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME

Using averages, employees in McKinley County, NM have a shorter commute time (20 minutes) than the normal US worker (25.1 minutes). Additionally, 2.84% of the workforce in McKinley County, NM have "super commutes" in excess of 90 minutes.

## Commuter Transportation

MOST COMMON METHOD OF TRAVEL

- 1 Drove Alone  
74.8%
- 2 Carpooled  
9.75%
- 3 Worked At Home  
9.46%

In 2017, the most common method of travel for workers in McKinley County, NM was Drove Alone, followed by those who Carpooled and those who Worked At Home.



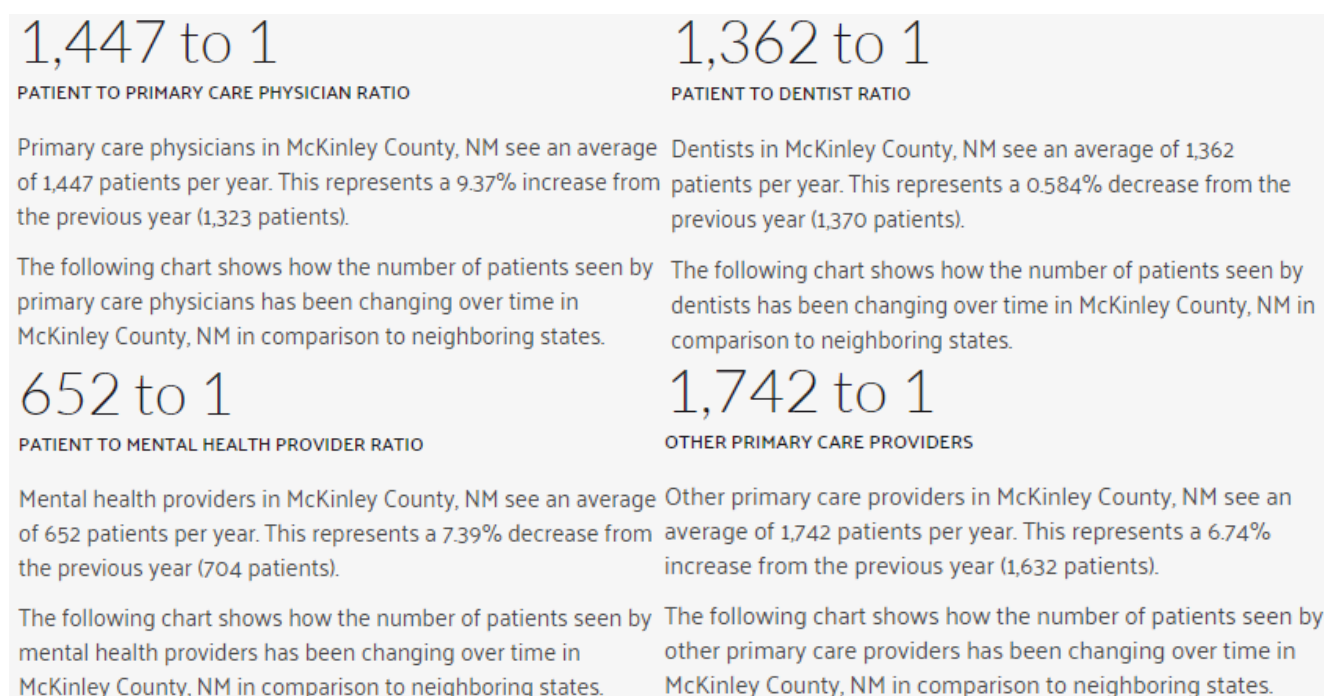
## Health

76% of the population of McKinley County, NM has health coverage, with 17.4% on employee plans, 44.8% on Medicaid, 5.66% on Medicare, 7% on non-group plans, and 1.06% on military or VA plans.

Per capita personal health care spending in the county of McKinley County, NM was \$7,214 in 2014. This is a 5.16% increase from the previous year (\$6,860).

Primary care physicians in McKinley County, NM see 1447 patients per year on average, which represents a 9.37% increase from the previous year (1323 patients). Compare this to dentists who see 1362 patients per year, and mental health providers who see 652 patients per year.

Comparing across all counties in the state, Cibola County has the highest prevalence of diabetes (13.7%). Additionally, McKinley County has the highest prevalence of adult obesity (35.1%).

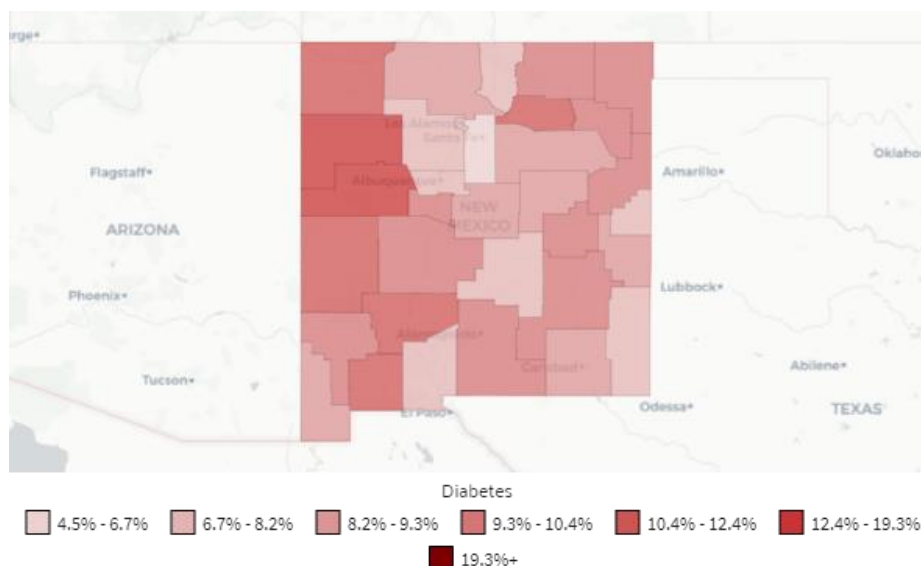


## Health Risks

### Diabetes

#### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

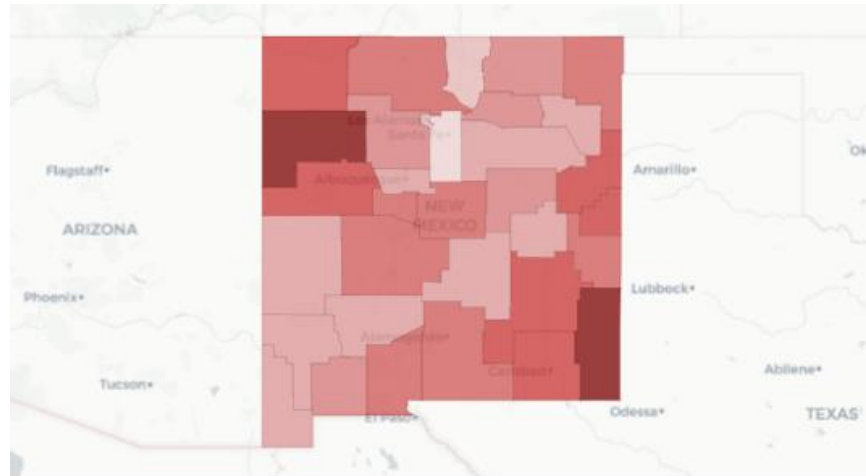
- 1 Cibola County  
13.7% prevalence
- 2 McKinley County  
13.3% prevalence
- 3 Mora County  
10.9% prevalence



## Adult Obesity

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 McKinley County  
35.1% prevalence
- 2 Lea County  
32.8% prevalence
- 3 Curry County  
31.9% prevalence



Adult Obesity



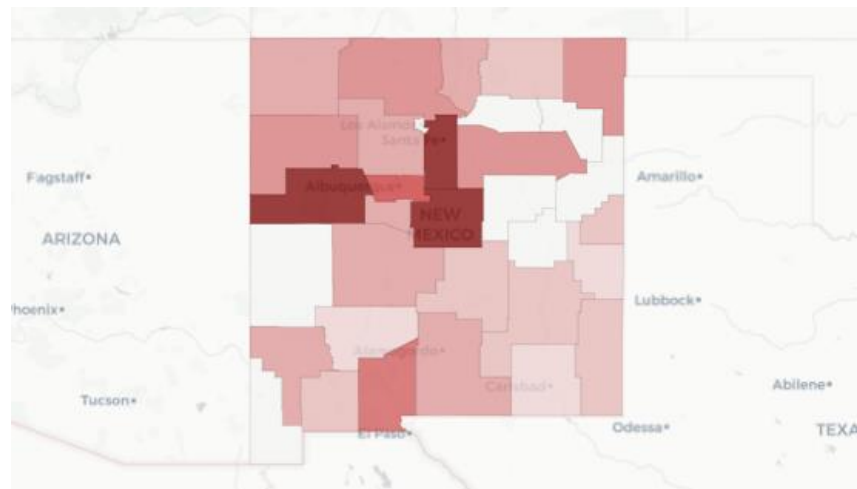
## HIV Diagnoses

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 Cibola County  
400 per 100,000 people
- 2 Torrance County  
358 per 100,000 people
- 3 Santa Fe County  
338 per 100,000 people

### McKinley County

173 per 100,000 people



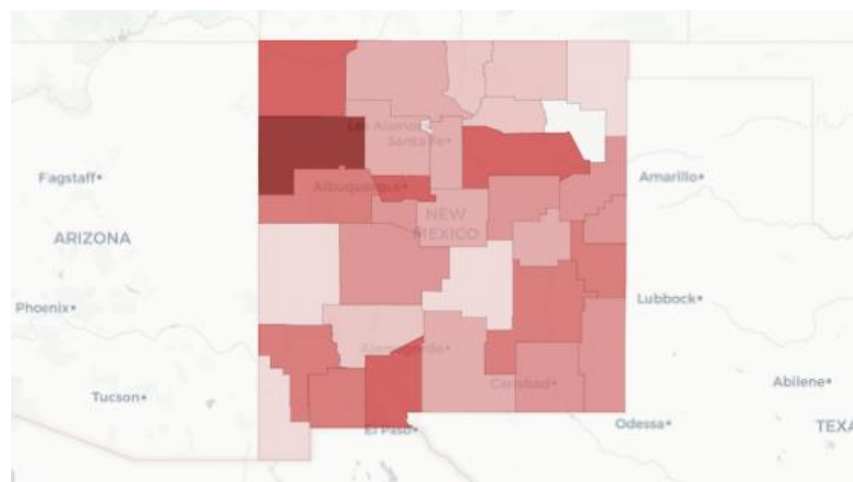
HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 People



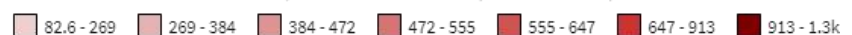
## Sexually Transmitted Infections

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 McKinley County  
1028 per 100,000 people
- 2 Bernalillo County  
718 per 100,000 people
- 3 San Juan County  
702 per 100,000 people



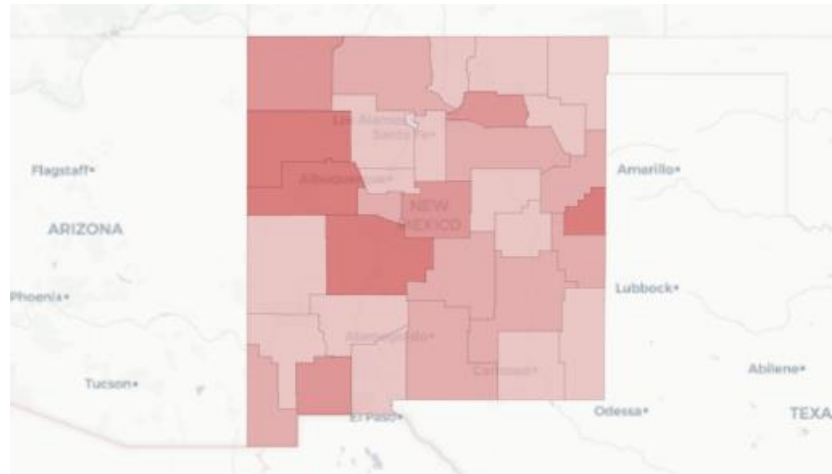
Sexually Transmitted Infections per 100,000 People



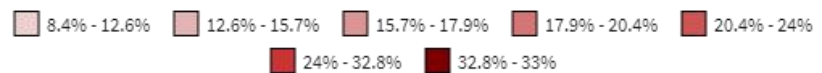
## Adult Smoking

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 Cibola County  
22%
- 2 McKinley County  
21.8%
- 3 Curry County  
20.6%



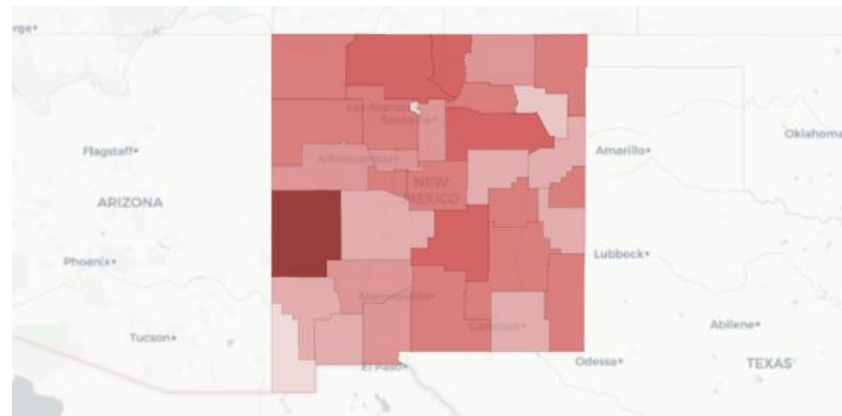
Adult Smoking



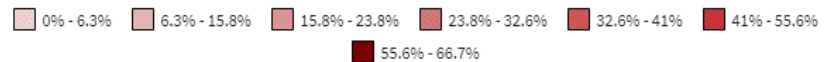
## Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 Catron County  
55.6% prevalence
- 2 Lincoln County  
47.8% prevalence
- 3 Rio Arriba County  
44.4% prevalence



Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths



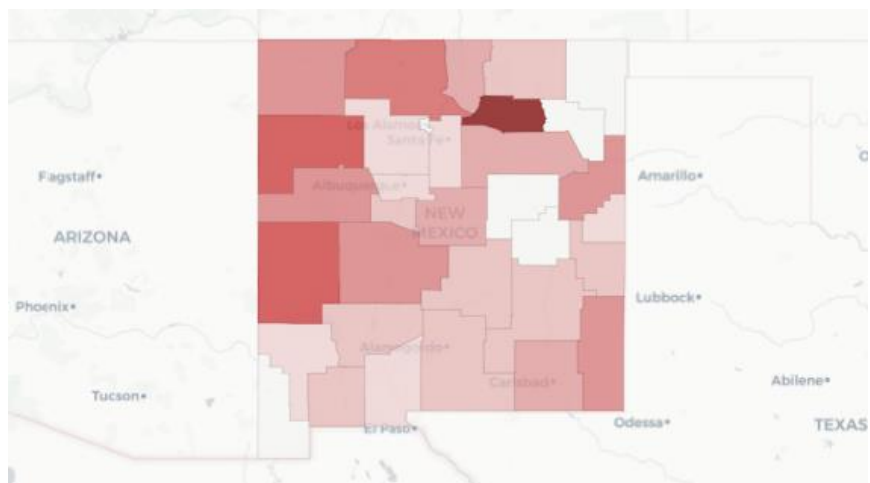
## McKinley County

35.1% prevalence

## Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths

### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 Mora County  
55 per 100,000 people
- 2 Catron County  
39.6 per 100,000 people
- 3 McKinley County  
38.9 per 100,000 people



Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 People

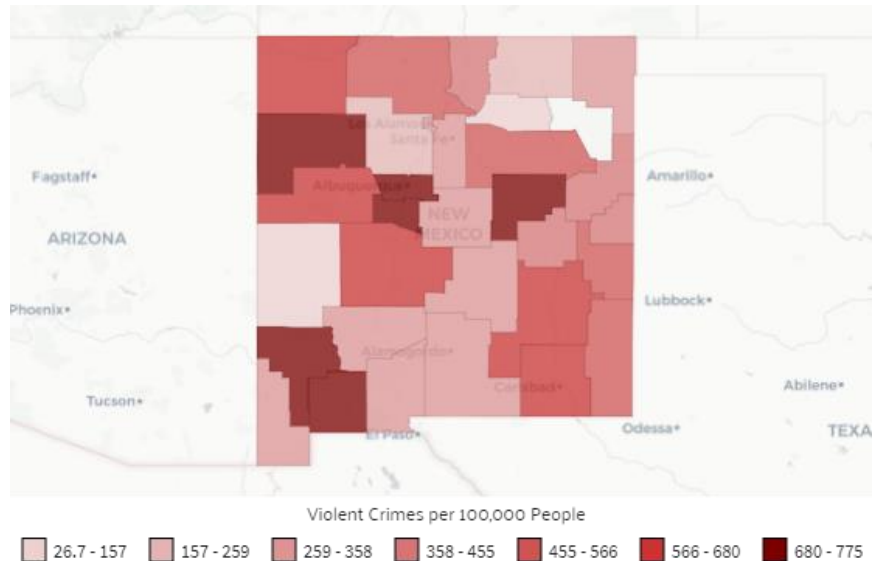


## Violent Crimes

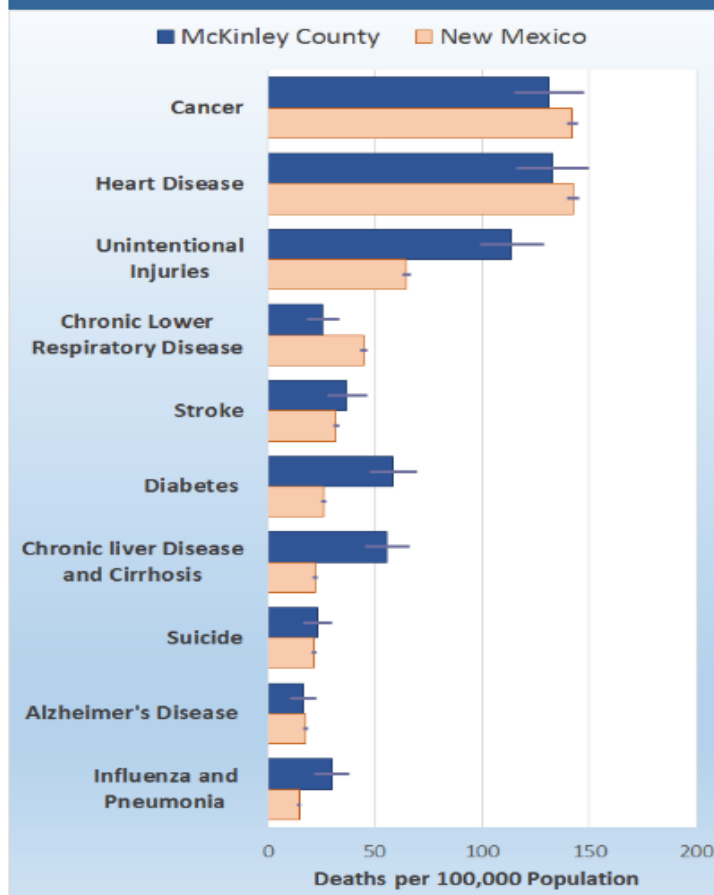
### MOST AT RISK COUNTIES

- 1 Bernalillo County  
775 per 100,000 people
- 2 Valencia County  
759 per 100,000 people
- 3 Luna County  
732 per 100,000 people

McKinley County  
730 per 100,000 people



## Leading Causes of Death 2013-2015

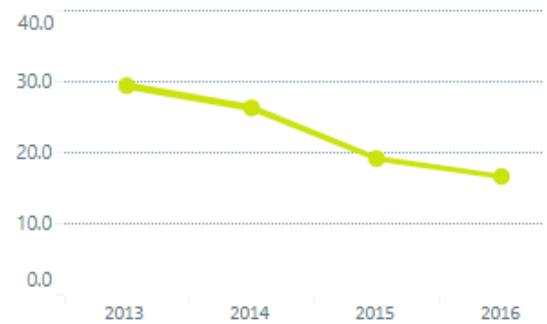


Age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 population.  
 Source: New Mexico Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.  
 Retrieved from New Mexico Department of Health, NM-IBIS website, <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>, on 2/16/2017.

## Health Insurance

Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in McKinley County, 76% had health insurance coverage and 24% did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 26% and government coverage was 55.9%, respectively. The majority of government coverage relates to Indian Health Service, thence Medicaid and Medicare, and last to Veterans' Administration health services. The percentage of children under the age of 18 with no health insurance coverage was 13.5%.

Percentage of Uninsured Under Age 65:  
2013 to 2016



### Health Care Coverage

24%

UNINSURED

17.4%

EMPLOYER COVERAGE

44.8%

MEDICAID

5.66%

MEDICARE

7%

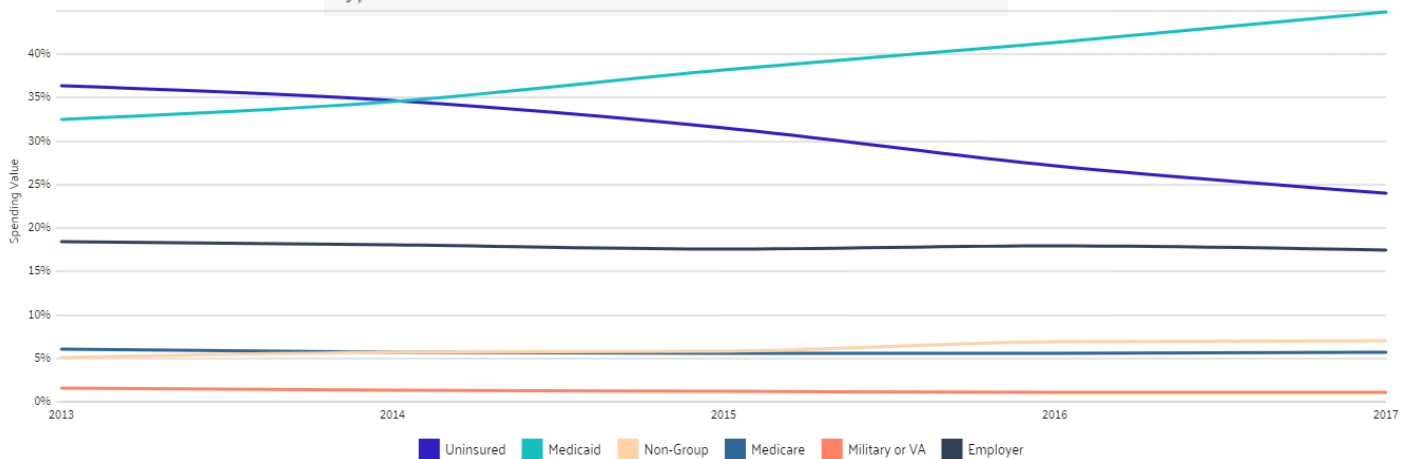
NON-GROUP

1.06%

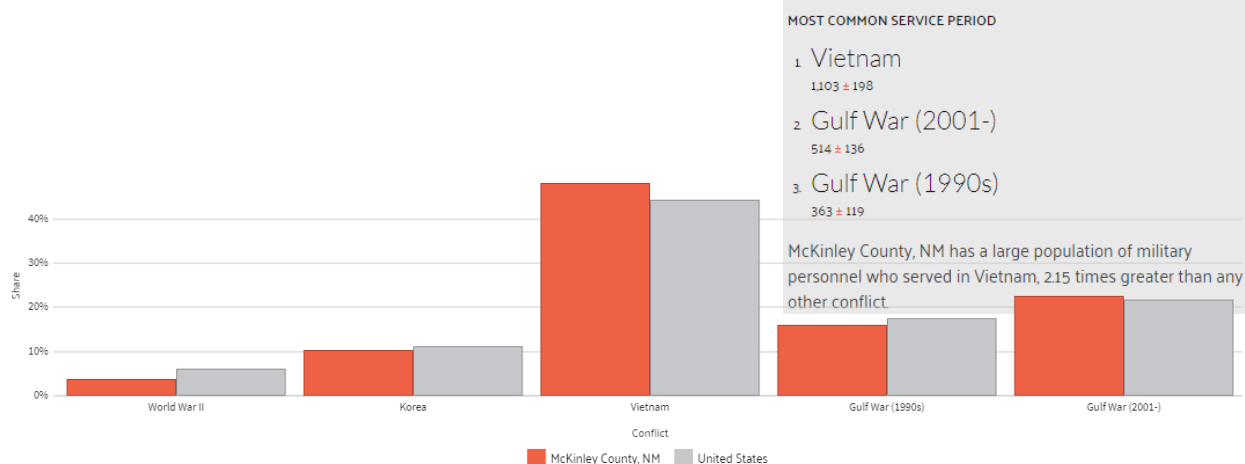
MILITARY OR VA

Between 2016 and 2017, the percent of uninsured citizens in McKinley County, NM declined by 11.4% from 27.1% to 24%.

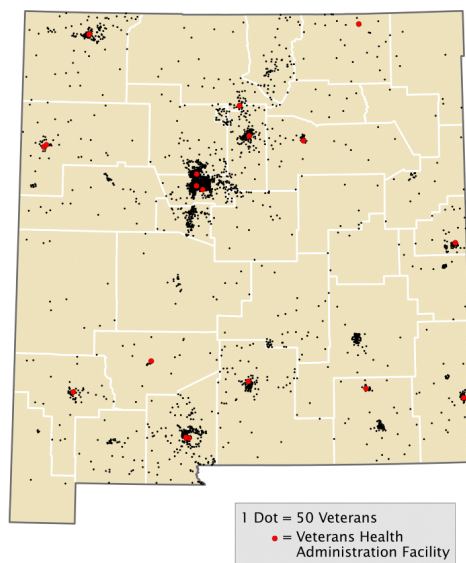
The following chart shows how the percent of uninsured individuals in McKinley County, NM changed over time compared with the percent of individuals enrolled in various types of health insurance.



# Military



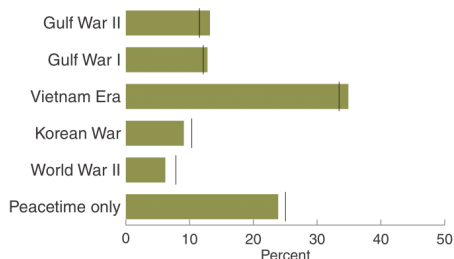
## Veteran Statistics | New Mexico



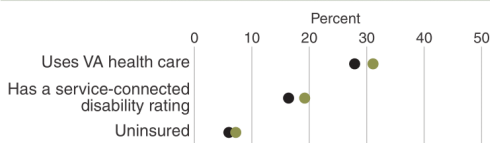
|  | New Mexico     | United States     |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Veteran Population</b>                                    | <b>172,717</b> | <b>21,369,602</b> |
| Percent female   | 8.4            | 7.3               |
| Unemployment rate for veterans                               | 5.3            | 5.3               |
| Number of homeless veterans                                  | 318            | 49,865            |
| Median household income (In 2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) | \$59,352       | \$61,884          |
| Number of VA* facilities                                     | 22             | 1,356             |
| Number of veteran-owned businesses                           | 14,160         | 2,540,706         |

\* VA = Department of Veterans Affairs

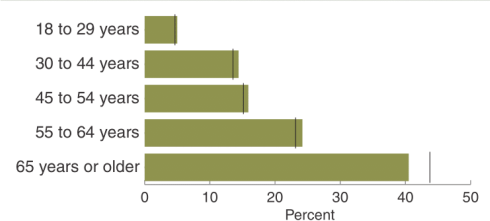
### PERIOD OF SERVICE



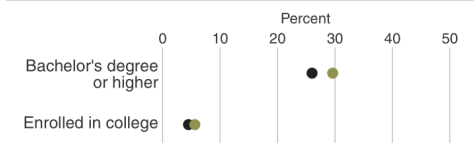
### HEALTH CARE



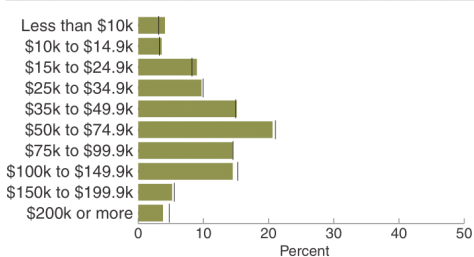
### AGE DISTRIBUTION



### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



### HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION







# World War II: 70 Years On

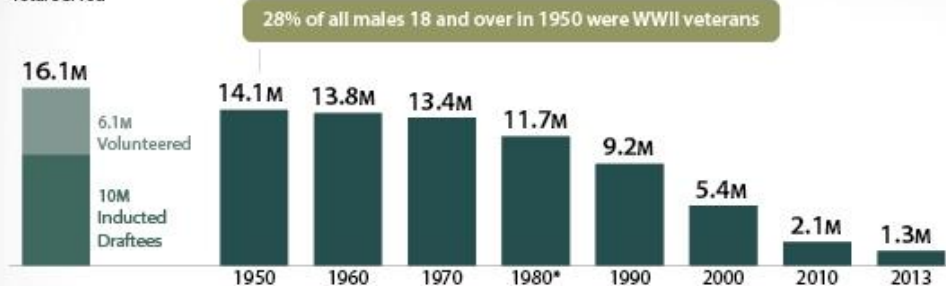
V-E Day, May 8, 1945 | V-J Day, August 14, 1945

On May 8, 1945, the Allied countries of World War II formally accepted Germany's unconditional surrender of its military. Victory in Europe (V-E) Day marked the end of World War II in Europe. August 14, 1945, Victory Over Japan (V-J) Day marked the day Japan unconditionally surrendered to the Allies, effectively ending World War II.

## Living U.S. World War II Veterans

M=millions

WWII  
Total Served



16.1M  
served



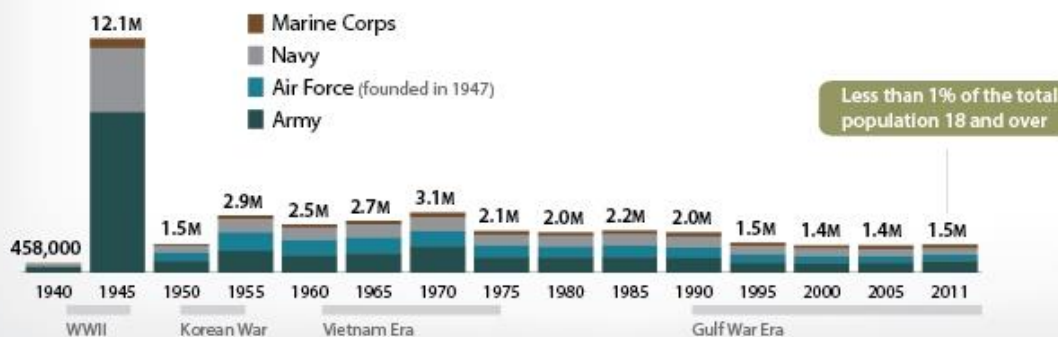
671,000  
wounded

406,000  
died

33  
months  
average  
duration of  
service



## Active Duty Military Strength Totals 1940–2011



United States  
**Census**  
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](http://census.gov)

Data Sources:  
Department of Defense, [https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/dwp\\_reports.jsp](https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/dwp_reports.jsp)  
U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2003 (Table 523, page 348)  
American Community Survey, 2010 and 2013  
IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, Online Data Analysis System, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org)

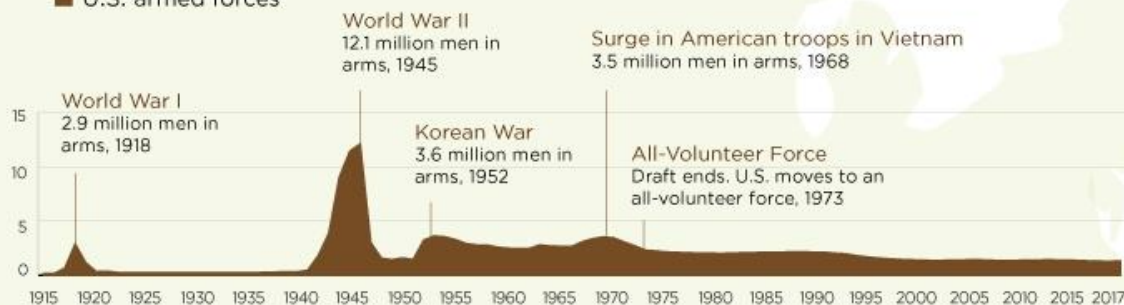
# A Century of Serving

## Size of the U.S. Armed Forces and Number of Veterans Since 1915

### A Century of Serving

(Numbers in millions)

■ U.S. armed forces



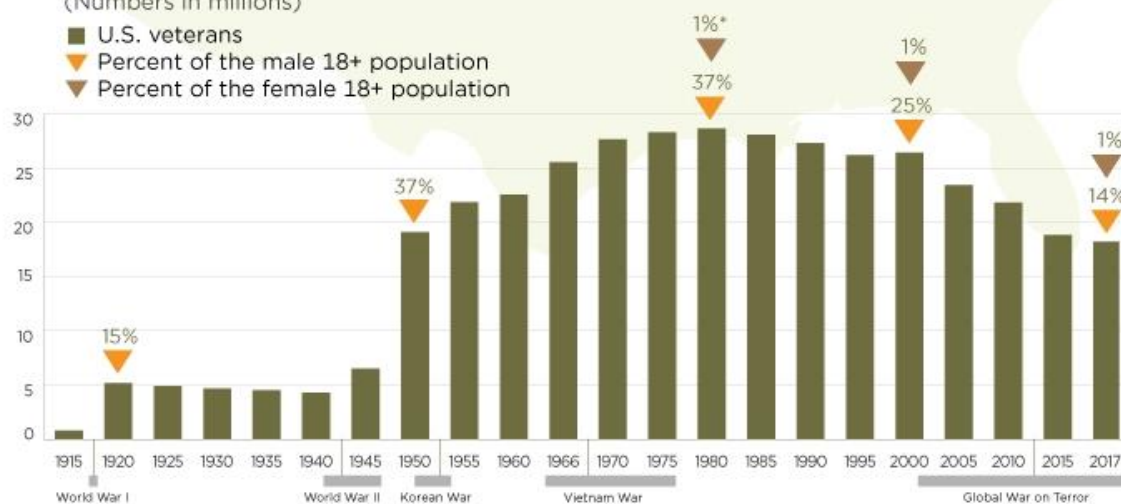
### Those Who Served

(Numbers in millions)

■ U.S. veterans

▼ Percent of the male 18+ population

▼ Percent of the female 18+ population



United States<sup>®</sup>  
**Census**  
Bureau

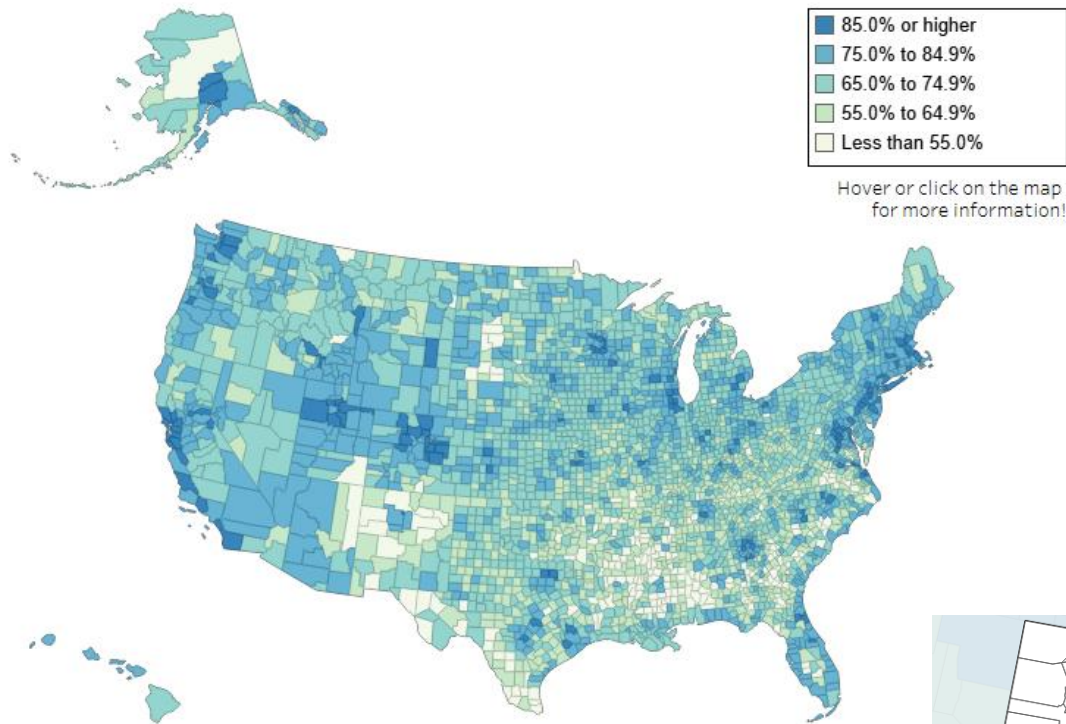
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

Source: U.S. Department of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 2005 to 2017 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

\*Note: The 1980 decennial census was the first to ask veteran status of both men and women.

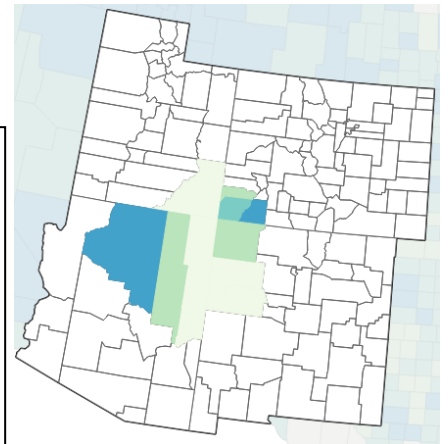
For more information on the ACS, see [census.gov/acs](https://www.census.gov/acs).

## Households With a Broadband Internet Subscription

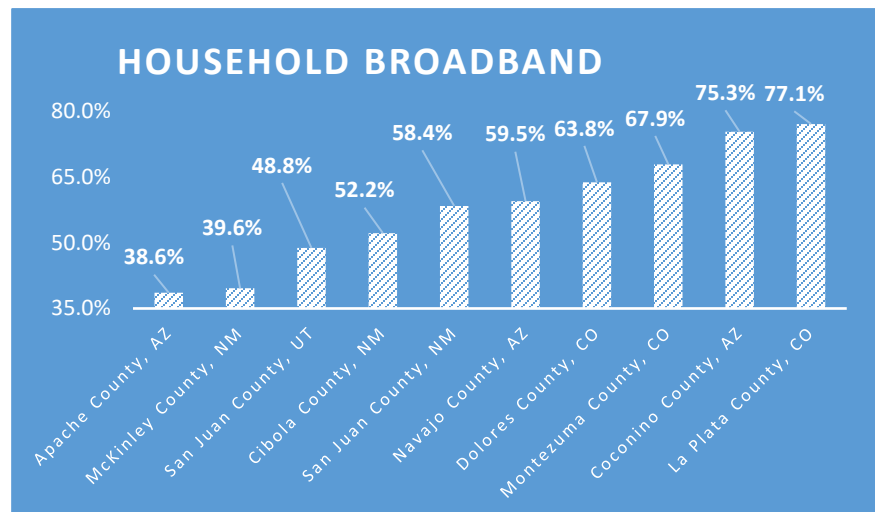


In the United States, 87.2% of households had a computer, and 78.1% had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 78.2% of households had a desktop or laptop, 71.1% had a smartphone, 53.7% had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 4.8% had some other computer. In McKinley County, 54.9% of households had a computer, and 39.6% had a broadband internet subscription. An estimated 41.4% of households had a desktop or laptop, 42.3% had a smartphone, 29.2% had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 6.4% had some other computer. Among all households, 25.9% had a cellular data plan; 24.6% had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 4.6% had a satellite internet subscription; and 1.0% had dial-up alone.

**Key take-aways for McKinley County (next page)**



| Broadband Internet   |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| County               | %     |
| Apache County, AZ    | 38.6% |
| McKinley County, NM  | 39.6% |
| San Juan County, UT  | 48.8% |
| Cibola County, NM    | 52.2% |
| San Juan County, NM  | 58.4% |
| Navajo County, AZ    | 59.5% |
| Dolores County, CO   | 63.8% |
| Montezuma County, CO | 67.9% |
| Coconino County, AZ  | 75.3% |
| La Plata County, CO  | 77.1% |



### Key take-aways for McKinley County:

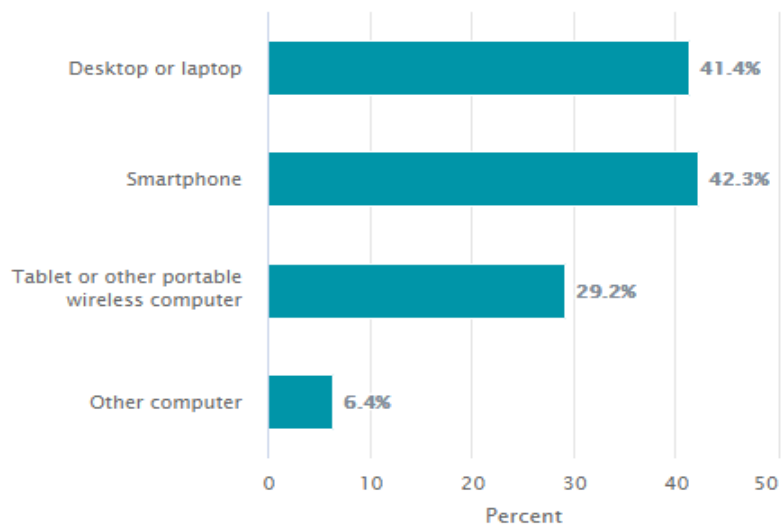
- Both quantitatively and qualitatively, this issue arose as the #1 issue for the County;
- Broadband is critical for education, economic development, health, community centers and libraries, public safety, and daily use.
- We understand that private providers and local businesses are working to close this major digital divide, but there might be things the County can do to expedite and encourage coverage.
- Due to the extent of the issue, several further data drill downs have been done in the next several pages. To gather real time information – use the New Mexico Broadband Map - <https://nmbbmapping.org/mapping/>

## Computer and Internet Use

In 2013-2017, 54.9 % of households in McKinley County had a computer, and 39.6% had a broadband internet subscription.

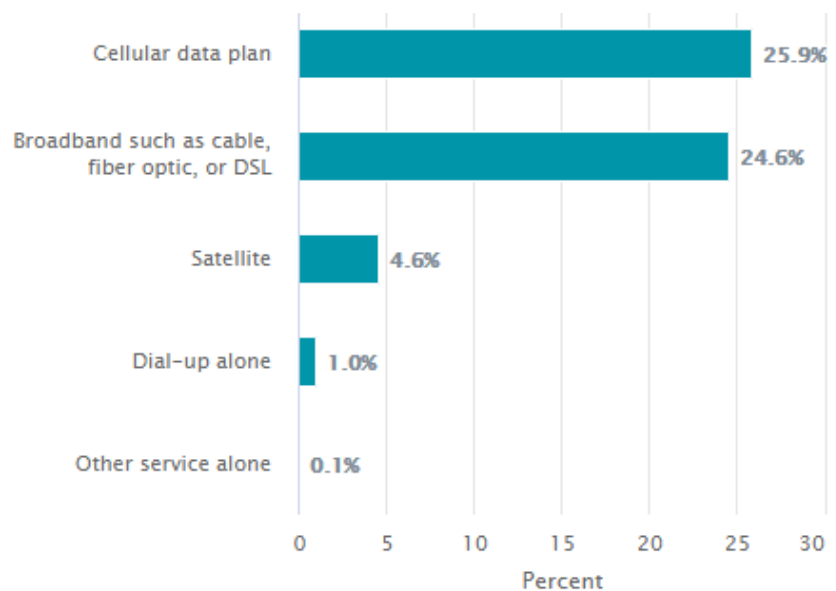
An estimated 41.4% of households had a desktop or laptop, 42.3% had a smartphone, 29.2% had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 6.4% had some other computer.

### Types of Computers in McKinley County



Among all households, 25.9 % had a cellular data plan; 24.6% had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 4.6% had a satellite internet subscription; 1.0% had dial-up alone; and 0.1% had some other service alone.

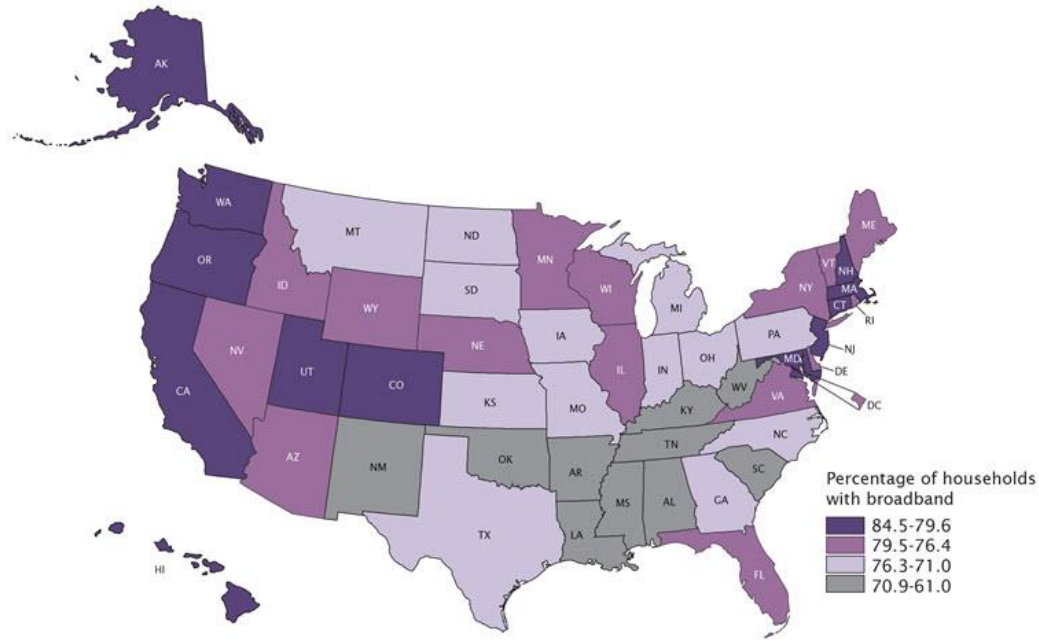
### Types of Internet Subscriptions in McKinley County





# The Digital Divide

### Percentage of Households With Broadband Internet<sup>1</sup> Subscription by State



<sup>1</sup> Broadband internet refers to households who said "Yes" to one or more of the following types of subscriptions: DSL, cable, fiber optic, mobile broadband, satellite or fixed wireless.



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
***census.gov***

Source: 2015 American Community Survey  
[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

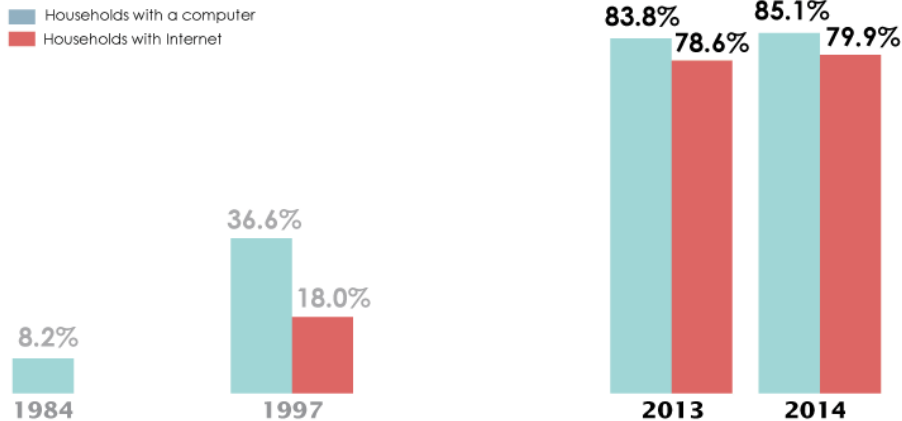
## INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION RATES

- Low broadband internet subscription rates were found in many counties in the upper Plains, the Southwest and South. The desert states of Arizona and New Mexico, south Texas, the lower Mississippi through Southern Alabama and some areas of the Piedmont of Georgia, the Carolinas and Southern Virginia were notable for containing many counties with low broadband internet subscription rates, although there were exceptions throughout.
- Some of the counties with the highest broadband internet subscription rates and lowest broadband internet subscription rates were in the South. Of the 21 counties with populations of at least 10,000 and broadband internet subscription rates at or above 90 percent, 12 were in the South, four were in the Midwest, four in the West, and one in the Northeast. Conversely, of the 24 counties with broadband internet subscription rates at or below 45 percent and populations of at least 10,000, 21 were in the South, two were in the West, and one was in the Midwest.
- Rural areas were not the only places with low broadband internet subscription rates. In some large cities, central counties lagged some of the surrounding counties. In the Chicago metropolitan area, the household broadband internet subscription rate was 77 percent for Cook County and 92 percent for nearby Kendall County. Los Angeles' broadband internet subscription rate of 80 percent was lower than the 88 percent rate in Orange County next door. In the Washington, DC metro area, the broadband internet subscription rate was 78 percent in the District of Columbia, but 93 percent in suburban Loudoun County, Va.
- Lack of internet in rural areas was also notable for Native Americans, who had a percent broadband internet subscription rate, compared with an 82 percent rate for non-Native American individuals. Native Americans living on American Indian land had a rate of 53 percent.

## A Digital Nation

*Computers and Internet have never been more important to American life. We shop, complete schoolwork, find relationships, locate jobs, and watch movies online. The latest Census data shows more American households own computers and use high-speed Internet than ever before.*

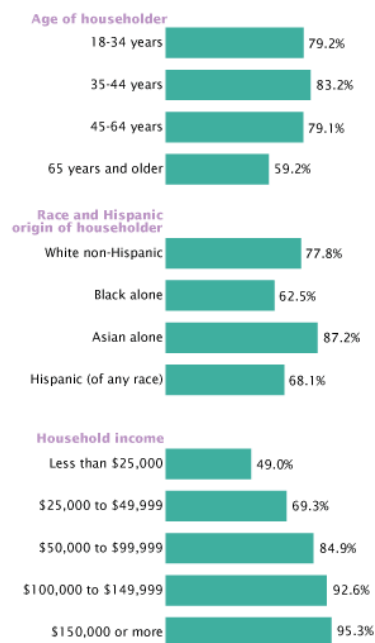
## Computer and Internet Use at Home Over Time



Note: Data for 1984 and 1997 are from the Current Population Survey. Data for 2013 and 2014 are from the American Community Survey. The Internet rates shown here include all connection types, including dial-up connections and those connecting without paid subscriptions.

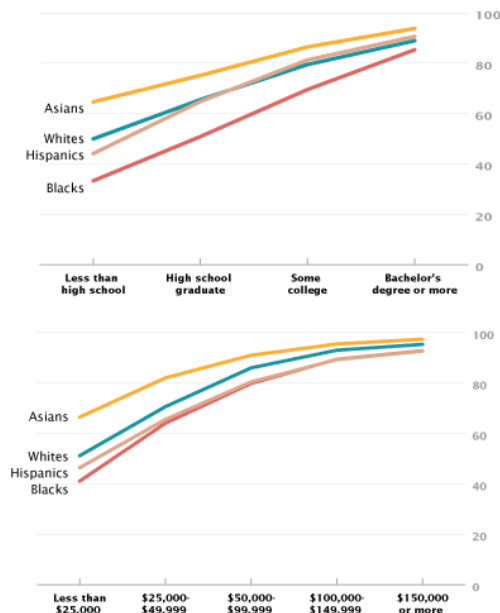
## Household High-Speed Internet Use

Most American households have high-speed Internet use.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey.

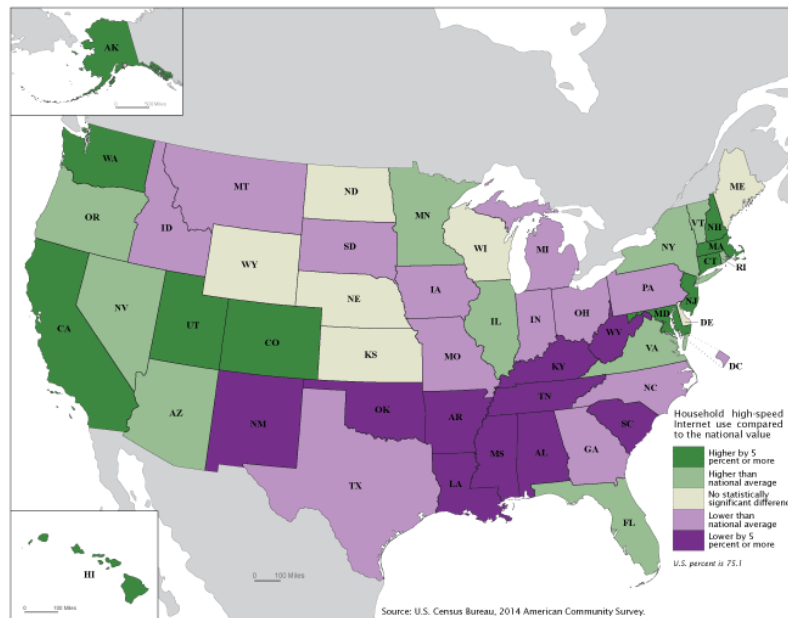
The differences in household high-speed use by race are smaller among those with higher educational attainment and income.





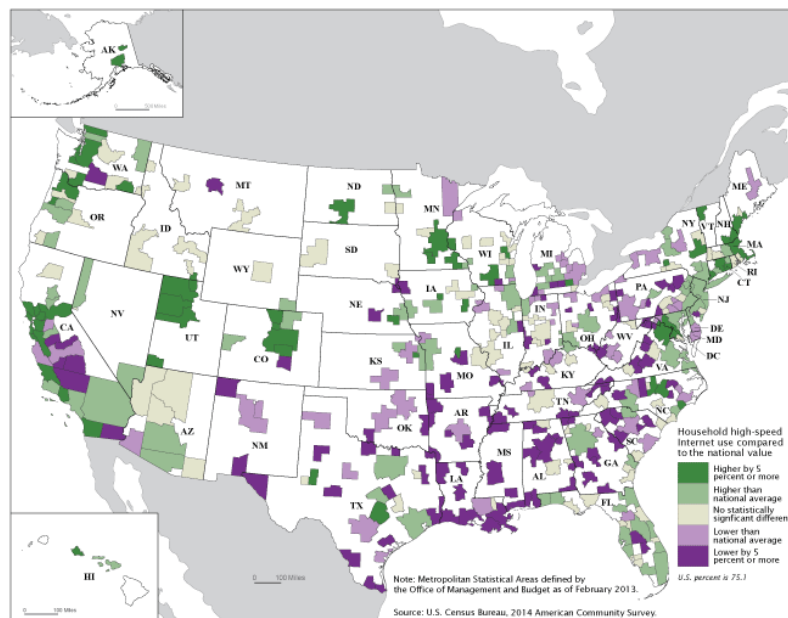
# High-Speed Internet Use by States

States in the West and Northeast have higher rates of high-speed use than states in the South.



# High-Speed Internet Use by Metro Areas

High-speed internet use can vary greatly inside a single state's boundaries. In some states with high rates of high-speed use, such as Washington and California, metro areas with high and low rates of high speed use are located in close proximity. Throughout the south there are pockets of metros with high-connectivity, even within states characterized by low overall rates of high-speed use.

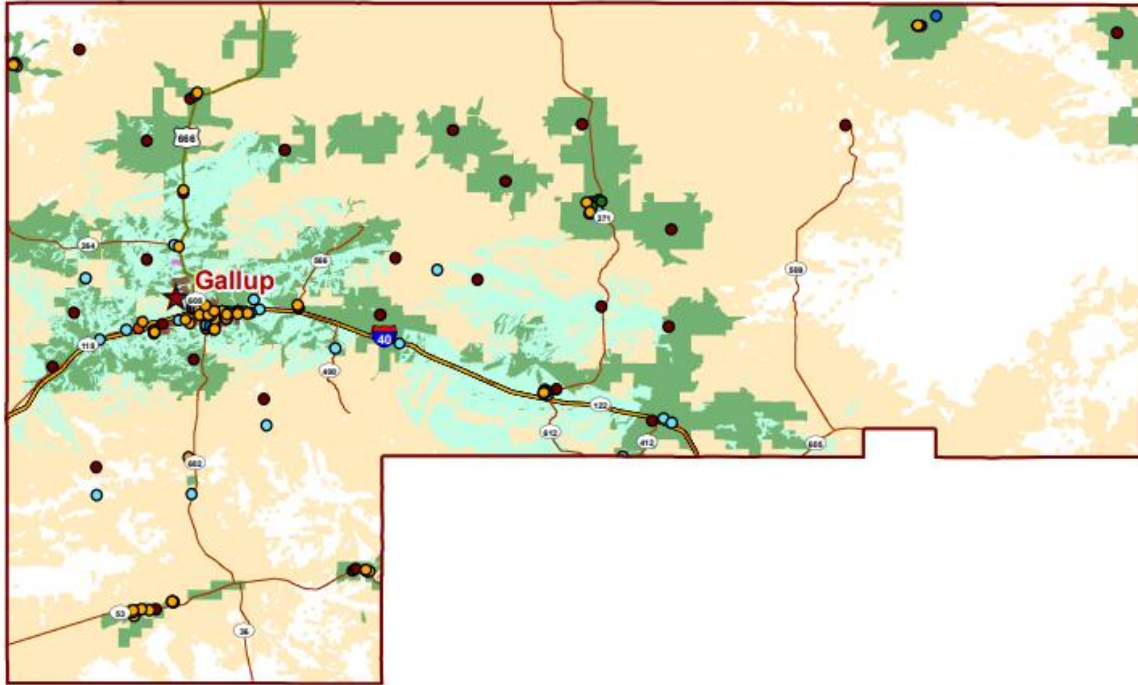


Source: U.S. Census Bureau. The data for 1984 and 1997 are from the Current Population Survey and can be sourced from data products available at <www.census.gov/hhes/computer/>. Estimates for 2013 and 2014 are from the American Community Survey (ACS). Overall rates of computer and Internet use for 2013 and 2014 can be sourced from published ACS data products, specifically tables DP02 and B28002, both available in American Factfinder (AFT). The state and metro maps can be sourced to table GCT2801 in AFT. All other estimates in this graphic are based on independent calculations from the 2014 ACS microdata file.

United States<sup>™</sup>  
Census  
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
census.gov

CENSUS.GOV  
#MeasuringAmerica  
Twitter Facebook YouTube Pinterest



### Legend

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Cable Coverage           | School - K through 12                     |
| DSL Coverage             | Library                                   |
| Fiber Coverage           | Medical/healthcare                        |
| Fixed Wireless Coverage  | Public safety                             |
| Mobile Wireless Coverage | University, college, other post-secondary |
| Interstate               | Other community support - Government      |
| US Highway               | Other community support - Non Government  |
| State Highway            |   |
| County Seat              |   |



0 10 20 40 Miles

### Broadband Data from Telecom Providers

Data is current as of the date : 1 October 2014

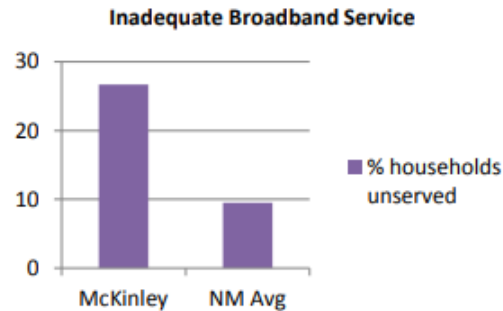
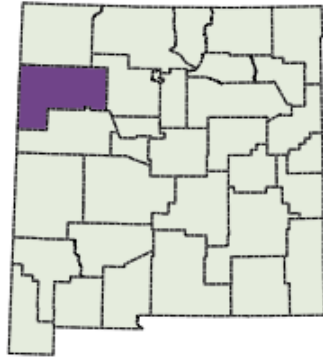
State Broadband Map : <http://nmbbmapping.org/mapping>

Contact : [nm.broadband@state.nm.us](mailto:nm.broadband@state.nm.us)



## Broadband Availability – McKinley County

### New Mexico Broadband Program



**County Seat:** Gallup  
**Area (sq. miles):** 5,463

**Population (2010 Census):** 71,492  
**Household (2010 Census):** 25,813

#### List of Available Broadband Providers

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agave Broadband, LLC.</li> <li>• AT&amp;T</li> <li>• CenturyLink</li> <li>• Comcast</li> <li>• Frontier Navajo Communications</li> <li>• Level 3 Communications, LLC</li> <li>• Sacred Wind Communications</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sprint</li> <li>• T-mobile</li> <li>• Verizon Wireless</li> <li>• Hughes Network Systems<sup>§</sup></li> <li>• Skycasters<sup>§</sup></li> <li>• Star Band Communications<sup>§</sup></li> <li>• ViaSat, Inc.<sup>§</sup></li> </ul> |
|--|--|

#### Available Types of Technology

Cable, DSL, Fiber, Fixed Wireless, Mobile Wireless and Satellite

#### Available Speeds\*

- Maximum Advertised Download: 25 Mbps - 50 Mbps
- Minimum Advertised Download: 768 Kbps - 1.5 Mbps
- Maximum Advertised Upload: 10 Mbps - 25 Mbps
- Minimum Advertised Upload: 200 Kbps - 768 Kbps

#### Notes

- Broadband Data: Telecommunication Providers, as of 1 October 2014
- Demographic Data: US Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census
- Geographic Data: EDAC/RGIS (Resource Geographic Information System, [rgis.unm.edu](http://rgis.unm.edu))
- % households: Graph provides approximate percentage of county households not served, dependent on data provided by the Telecommunication Provider. % households not served is shown only for wire-line customers (Cable, Copper wire, DSL and Fiber).

<sup>§</sup> Satellite Service Provider (satellite coverage is statewide and not displayed on the map)

\* Speed depends on the type of broadband technology

Since this data was produced Contential Divide Electric Cooperative has also become a provider.

## Cable Broadband Availability



## DSL Broadband Availability

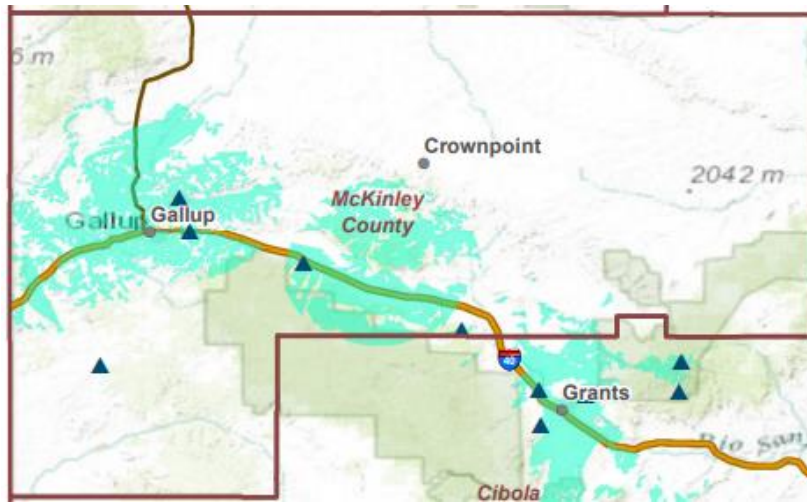


## Fiber Broadband Availability





## Fixed Wireless Broadband Availability



### Legend

- Fixed Wireless Coverage Area
- City/Town
- State Telecom Site
- Interstate
- US Highway

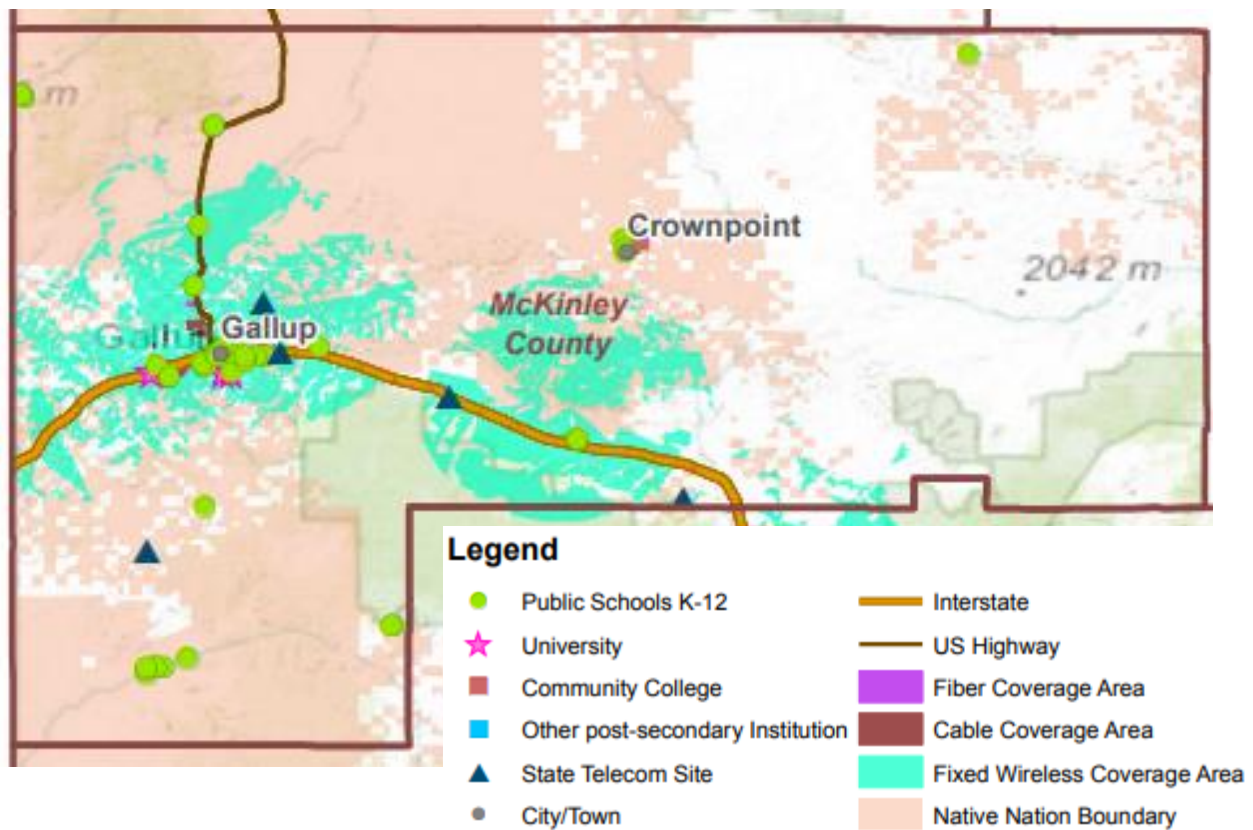
## Wireless Broadband Availability



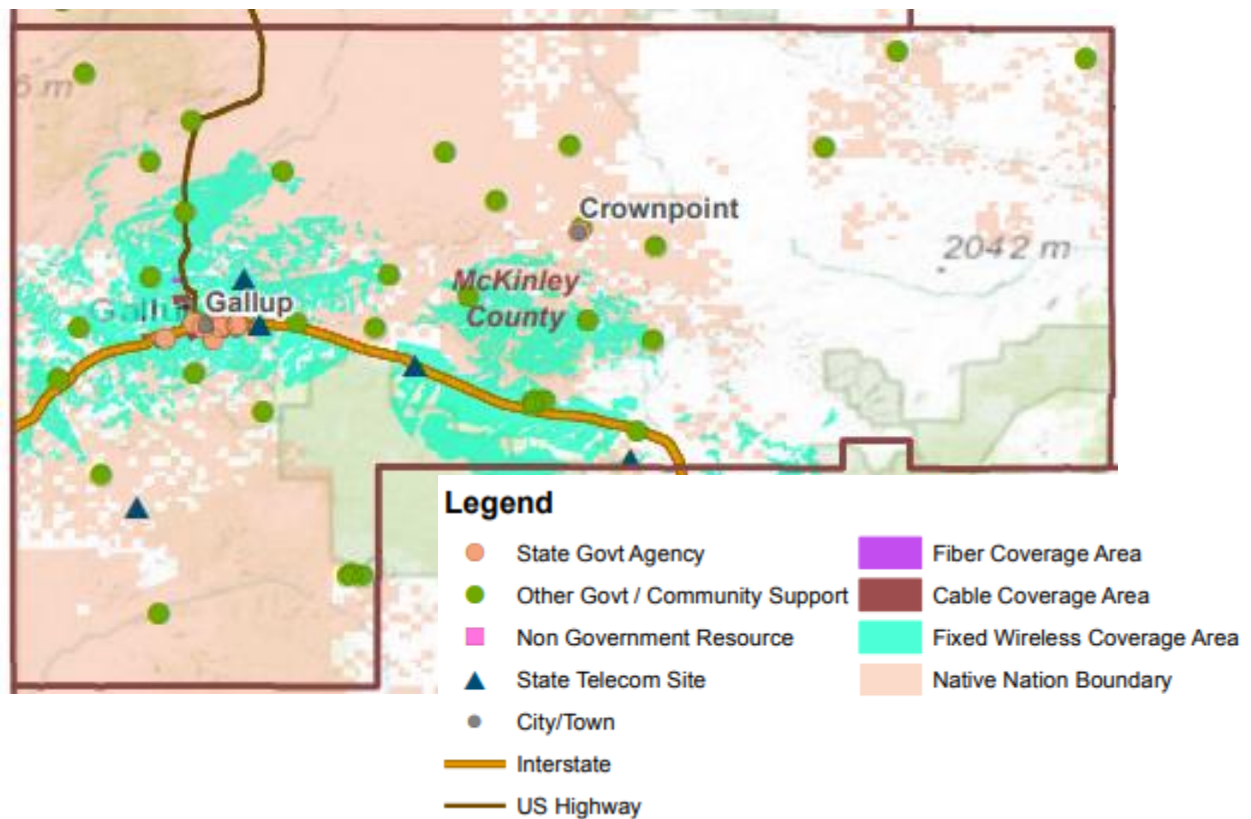
### Legend

- Mobile Wireless Coverage Area
- City/Town
- State Telecom Site
- Interstate
- US Highway

## Educational Institutions

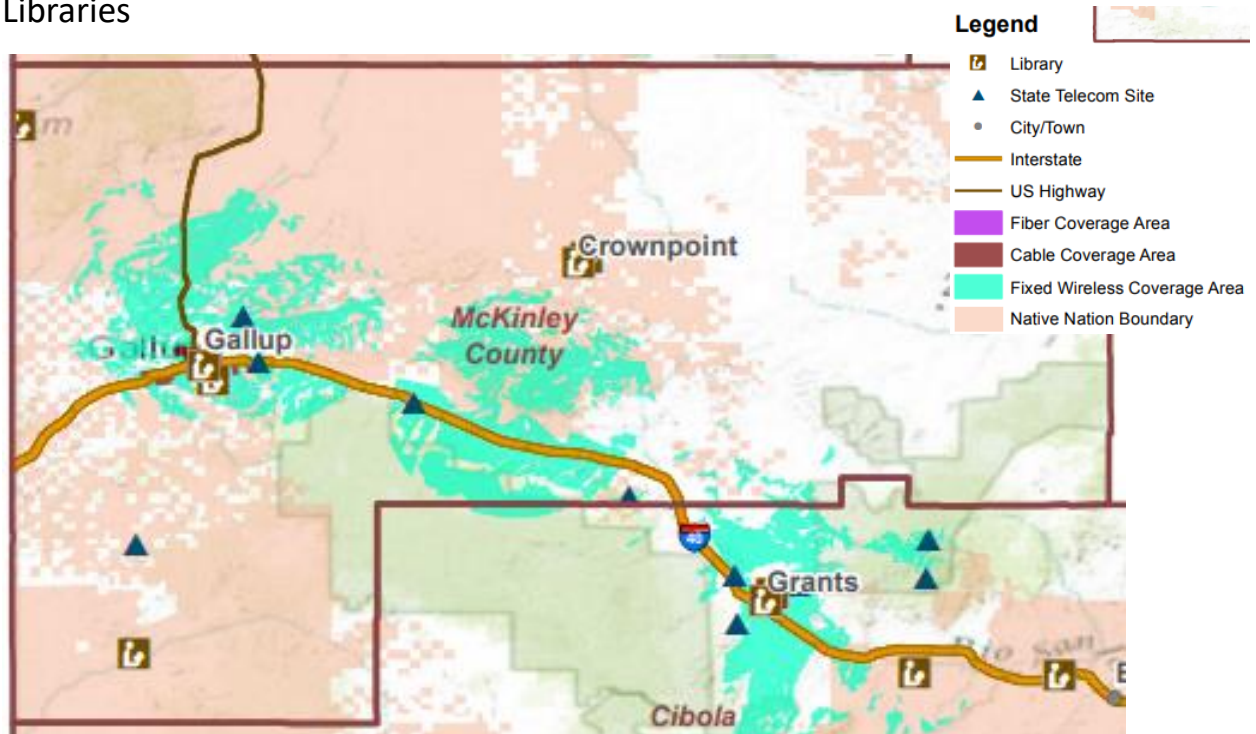


## Government and Non-Governmental Resources

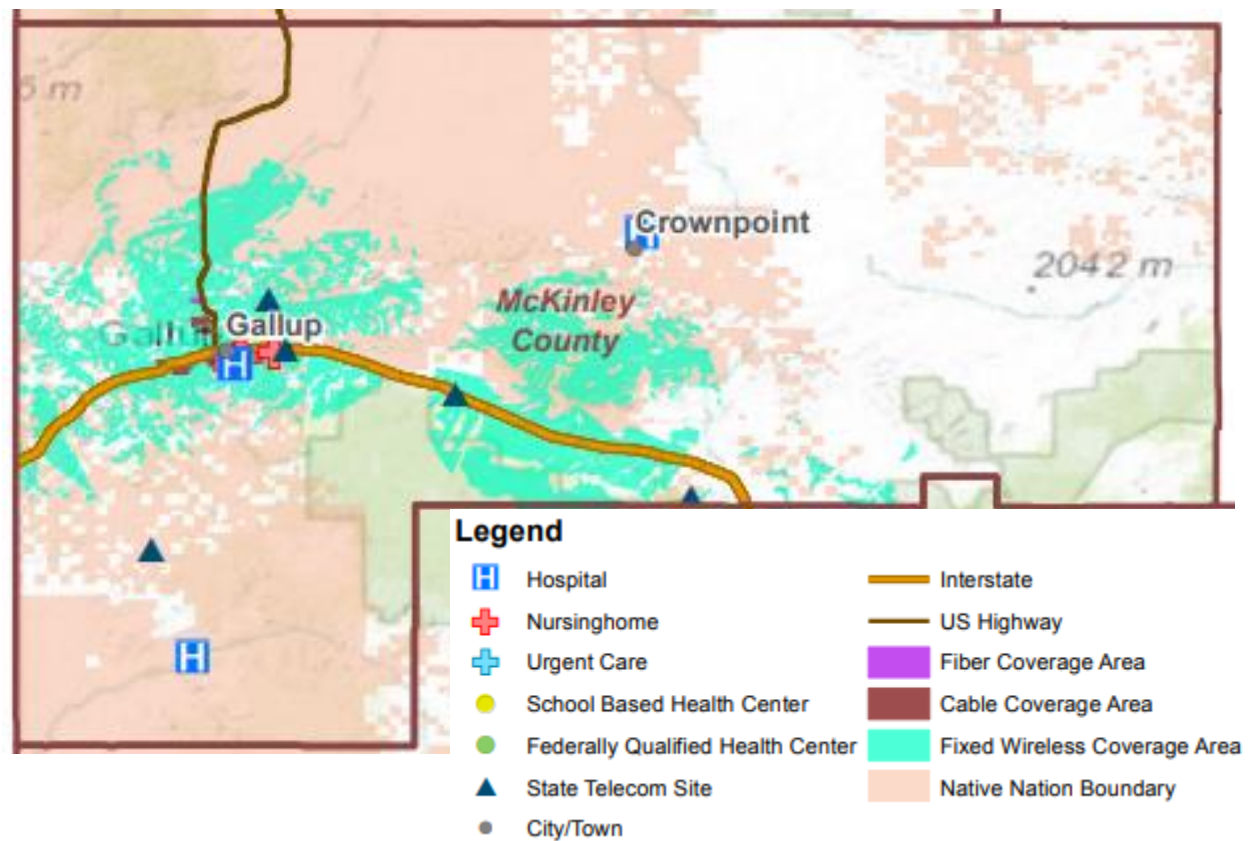




## Libraries



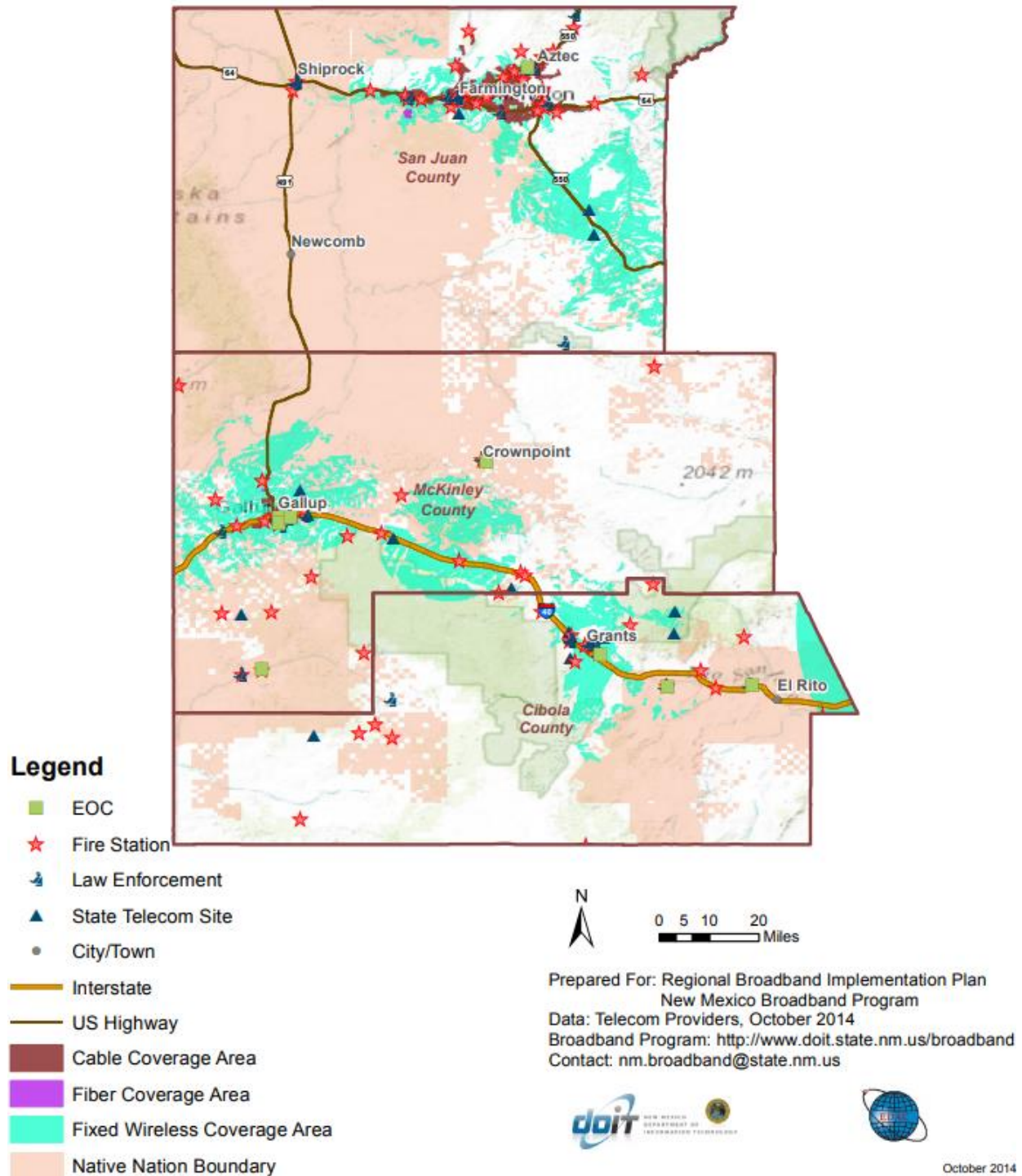
## Medical Facilities



## Public Safety

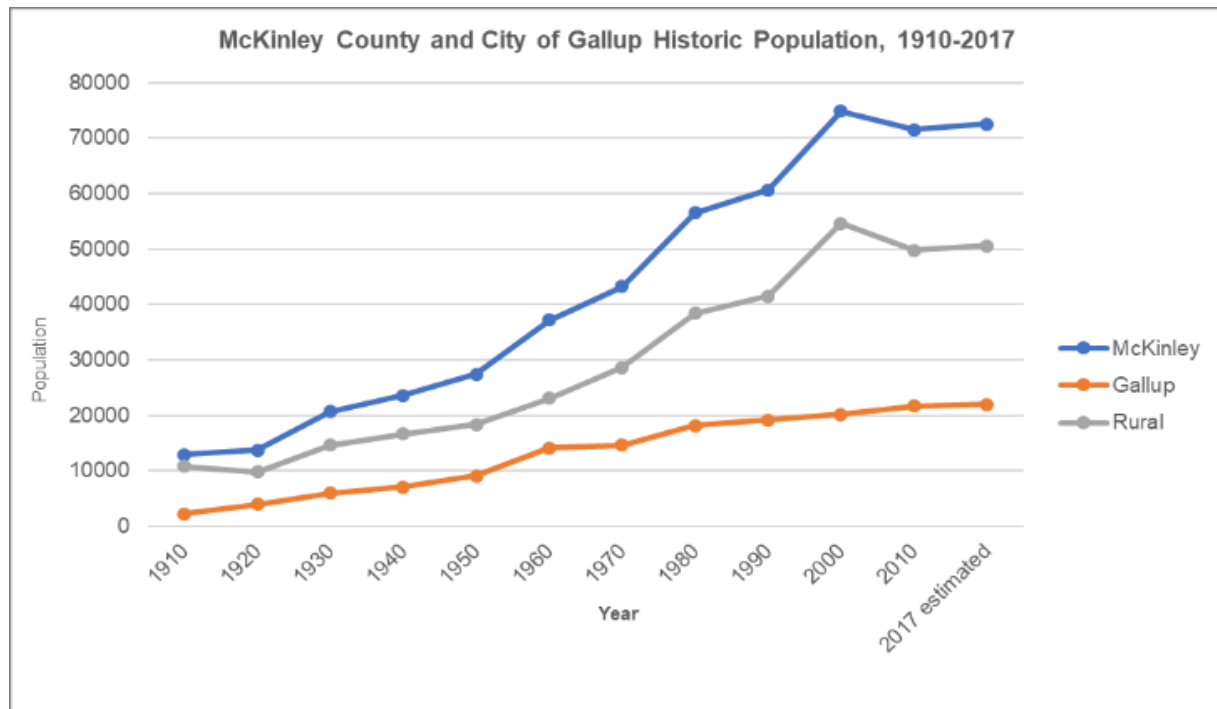
# Public Safety Facilities

## Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG)

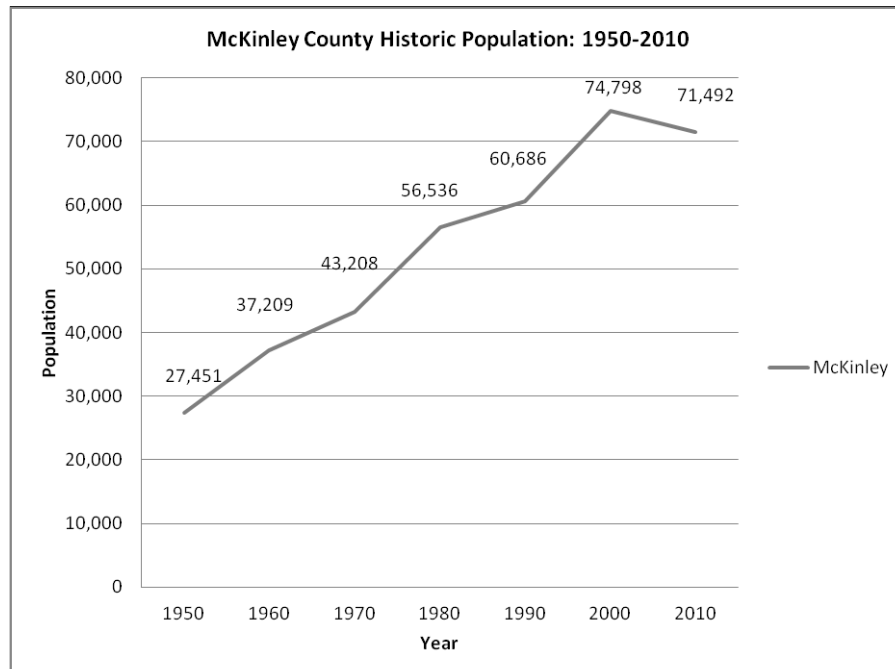


Trend Data

## Population (1910 – 2017)



**Graph 3.1:** Visual illustration of previous historic population data (Table 2.1) for McKinley County



| Year                       | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2017 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Average Annual Growth Rate | 3.1% | 1.5% | 2.7% | 0.7% | 2.1% | -.5% | 1.5% |

McKinley County has experienced transitional growth in population since the 1950s *Baby Boom-era*, some sixty-seven (67) years past, as illustrated in Graph 3.1. This diagram graphically demonstrates the aggregate exponential growth in population for both McKinley County and for rural communities which

uniformly began to increase after the 1950s, with the exception between 2000 and 2017.<sup>6</sup> Population growth for the City of Gallup has been gradual between 1950 and 1990, and has essentially plateaued thereafter.

Table 3.1 exclusively focuses on the population data presented in Graph 3.1. Since 1950, McKinley County the total population has increased by 16.5%. The total population for the City of Gallup has increased by 14%, and the total population for rural communities increased by 17.7%. The remaining difference of 18,318 is represented by adjacent rural communities. The population growth in rural areas of McKinley County have generally spiked, potentially tripling (from 1950) by the next dicennial census schedule

| Census Area      | 1950 Census | 2000 Census | 2010 Census | 2017 Estimates | %Δ 1950/2000 | %Δ 2000/2010 | %Δ 2000/2017 | % Δ 2010/2017 | % Δ 1950/2017 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| McKinley County  | 27,451      | 74,798      | 71,492      | 72,849         | 17.25%↓      | -0.44%↓      | -0.26%↑      | 0.19%↑        | 16.54%↑       |
| City of Gallup   | 9,133       | 20,209      | 21,678      | 22,063         | 12.13%↑      | 0.73%↑       | 0.92%↑       | 0.18%↑        | 14.16%↑       |
| Rural Population | 18,318      | 54,589      | 49,814      | 50,786         | 19.80%↑      | -0.87%↓      | -0.70%↓      | 0.20%↑        | 17.72%↑       |

The total population for McKinley County in 1950 was 27,451, 9,133 for the City of Gallup, and 18,318 for rural communities. Between 1950 and 2017, the total population growth for McKinley County increased

**Table 3.1:** Historic population data for McKinley County and the City of Gallup, between 1950, 2000, 2010 and the 2017 estimates. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder and 2012 McKinley County Comprehensive Plan.

by 16.5%, 14.2 % for the City of Gallup, and 17.7% for rural communities.

The total population for McKinley County in 2000 was 74,798, 20,209 for the City of Gallup, and 54,589 for rural communities. Between 1950 and 2000, the total population for McKinley County rose by about 17.3%, 12.1 % for the City of Gallup, and 19.8% for rural communities.

The total population for McKinley County in 2010 was 71,492, 21,678 for the City of Gallup, and 49,814 for rural communities. Between 2000 and 2010, McKinley County's total population growth decreased by -0.44%, and the total population for rural communities decreased by -0.87%. Total population growth for the City of Gallup increased by 0.73%.

The total population for McKinley County in 2017 was 72,849, 22,063 for the City of Gallup, and 50,786 for rural communities. Between 2010 and 2017, McKinley County's total population growth increased by 0.19%, the total population growth for the City of Gallup increased by 0.18%, and the total population growth for rural communities increased by 0.20%. Rural communities and Census Designated Places (USCB) within McKinley County more than doubled between 1950 and 2000 in which the population growth increased by almost 20%, but dropped by -0.44% between 2000 and 2010, impacting the potential overall population growth. Between 2010 and 2017, the population percentages made a sluggish return throughtout the county, by 0.19% (County), 0.18% (Gallup) and 0.2% (rural).



## Population (2010 - 2018)

| Geography                   | April 1, 2010 |                | Population Estimate (as of July 1) |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                             | Census        | Estimates Base | 2010                               | 2011        | 2012        | 2013        | 2014        | 2015        | 2016        | 2017        | 2018        |
| United States               | 308,745,538   | 308,758,105    | 309,326,085                        | 311,580,009 | 313,874,218 | 316,057,727 | 318,386,421 | 320,742,673 | 323,071,342 | 325,147,121 | 327,167,434 |
| New Mexico                  | 2,059,179     | 2,059,180      | 2,064,588                          | 2,080,395   | 2,087,549   | 2,092,792   | 2,090,342   | 2,090,211   | 2,092,789   | 2,093,395   | 2,095,428   |
| McKinley County, New Mexico | 71,492        | 71,485         | 71,672                             | 72,328      | 72,374      | 72,674      | 72,807      | 73,461      | 73,106      | 72,574      | 72,290      |
| Gallup city, New Mexico     | 21,678        | 21,841         | 21,883                             | 22,057      | 22,026      | 22,099      | 22,123      | 22,304      | 22,182      | 22,020      | 21,929      |

## Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for Counties and County Ranking in the State of New Mexico (2010 – 2018)

| Geography         | Population Estimate          |              | Change, 2010 to 2018 |             | Rankings                     |              |                      |         |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
|                   | April 1, 2010 Estimates Base | July 1, 2018 | Number               | Percent [1] | Population Estimate          |              | Change, 2010 to 2018 |         |
|                   |                              |              |                      |             | April 1, 2010 Estimates Base | July 1, 2018 | Number               | Percent |
| New Mexico        | 2,059,180                    | 2,095,428    | 36,248               | 1.8         | (X)                          | (X)          | (X)                  | (X)     |
| Bernalillo County | 662,487                      | 678,701      | 16,214               | 2.4         | 1                            | 1            | 1                    | 8       |
| Catron County     | 3,729                        | 3,578        | -151                 | -4.0        | 31                           | 31           | 14                   | 17      |
| Chaves County     | 65,648                       | 64,689       | -959                 | -1.5        | 8                            | 10           | 24                   | 13      |
| Cibola County     | 27,215                       | 26,746       | -469                 | -1.7        | 17                           | 17           | 19                   | 14      |
| Colfax County     | 13,750                       | 12,110       | -1,640               | -11.9       | 24                           | 24           | 30                   | 32      |
| Curry County      | 48,376                       | 49,437       | 1,061                | 2.2         | 12                           | 12           | 9                    | 9       |
| De Baca County    | 2,022                        | 1,781        | -241                 | -11.9       | 32                           | 32           | 15                   | 31      |
| Dofia Ana County  | 209,202                      | 217,522      | 8,320                | 4.0         | 2                            | 2            | 3                    | 7       |
| Eddy County       | 53,823                       | 57,900       | 4,077                | 7.6         | 11                           | 11           | 6                    | 2       |
| Grant County      | 29,510                       | 27,346       | -2,164               | -7.3        | 15                           | 16           | 32                   | 25      |
| Guadalupe County  | 4,686                        | 4,341        | -345                 | -7.4        | 29                           | 28           | 16                   | 26      |
| Harding County    | 695                          | 655          | -40                  | -5.8        | 33                           | 33           | 11                   | 22      |
| Hidalgo County    | 4,898                        | 4,240        | -658                 | -13.4       | 27                           | 29           | 20                   | 33      |
| Lea County        | 64,727                       | 69,611       | 4,884                | 7.5         | 9                            | 8            | 5                    | 3       |
| Lincoln County    | 20,495                       | 19,556       | -939                 | -4.6        | 19                           | 19           | 23                   | 19      |
| Los Alamos County | 17,950                       | 19,101       | 1,151                | 6.4         | 21                           | 20           | 8                    | 4       |
| Luna County       | 25,095                       | 23,963       | -1,132               | -4.5        | 18                           | 18           | 28                   | 18      |
| McKinley County   | 71,485                       | 72,290       | 805                  | 1.1         | 7                            | 7            | 10                   | 10      |
| Mora County       | 4,881                        | 4,506        | -375                 | -7.7        | 28                           | 27           | 17                   | 27      |
| Otero County      | 63,832                       | 66,781       | 2,949                | 4.6         | 10                           | 9            | 7                    | 5       |
| Quay County       | 9,040                        | 8,253        | -787                 | -8.7        | 26                           | 26           | 22                   | 29      |
| Rio Arriba County | 40,220                       | 39,006       | -1,214               | -3.0        | 13                           | 13           | 29                   | 15      |
| Roosevelt County  | 19,840                       | 18,743       | -1,097               | -5.5        | 20                           | 21           | 26                   | 21      |
| Sandoval County   | 131,620                      | 145,179      | 13,559               | 10.3        | 4                            | 4            | 2                    | 1       |
| San Juan County   | 130,045                      | 125,043      | -5,002               | -3.8        | 5                            | 5            | 33                   | 16      |
| San Miguel County | 29,379                       | 27,591       | -1,788               | -6.1        | 16                           | 15           | 31                   | 23      |
| Santa Fe County   | 144,227                      | 150,056      | 5,829                | 4.0         | 3                            | 3            | 4                    | 6       |
| Sierra County     | 11,996                       | 10,968       | -1,028               | -8.6        | 25                           | 25           | 25                   | 28      |
| Socorro County    | 17,861                       | 16,735       | -1,126               | -6.3        | 22                           | 22           | 27                   | 24      |
| Taos County       | 32,935                       | 32,835       | -100                 | -0.3        | 14                           | 14           | 12                   | 12      |
| Torrance County   | 16,375                       | 15,591       | -784                 | -4.8        | 23                           | 23           | 21                   | 20      |
| Union County      | 4,554                        | 4,118        | -436                 | -9.6        | 30                           | 30           | 18                   | 30      |
| Valencia County   | 76,582                       | 76,456       | -126                 | -0.2        | 6                            | 6            | 13                   | 11      |

## Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for McKinley County

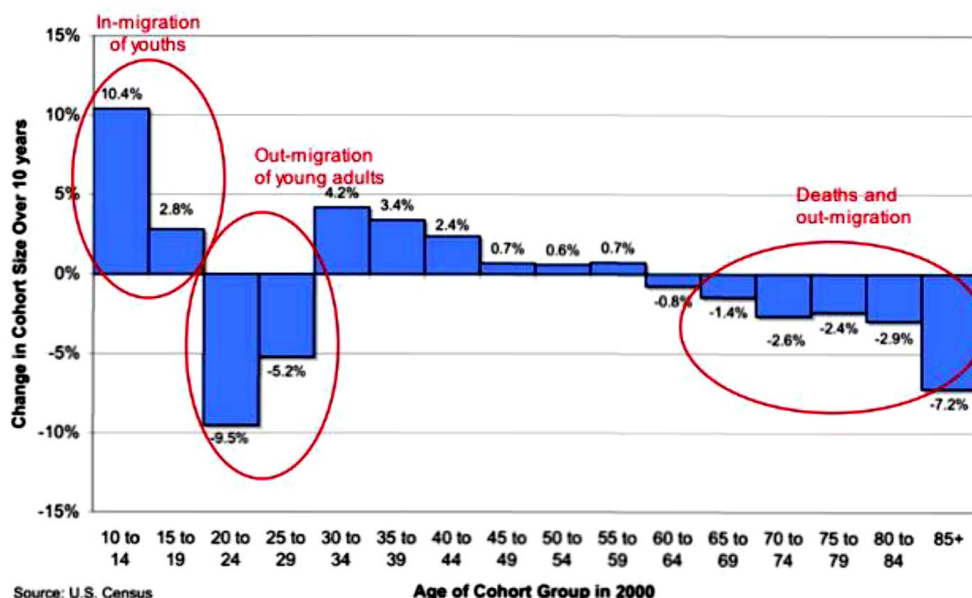
| Geography                   | Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change |                  |              |        |               |                   |          | Annual Estimates of the Components of Population Change |                  |              |        |               |                   |          |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
|                             | April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018                               |                  |              |        |               |                   |          | July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2018                            |                  |              |        |               |                   |          |
|                             | Total Population Change [1]                                 | Natural Increase | Vital Events |        | Net Migration |                   |          | Total Population Change [1]                             | Natural Increase | Vital Events |        | Net Migration |                   |          |
|                             |   |                  | Births       | Deaths | Total         | International [2] | Domestic |   |                  | Births       | Deaths | Total         | International [2] | Domestic |
| McKinley County, New Mexico | 805   | 4,285            | 9,114        | 4,829  | -3,491        | 816               | -4,307   | -284  | 253              | 878          | 625    | -540          | 174               | -714     |



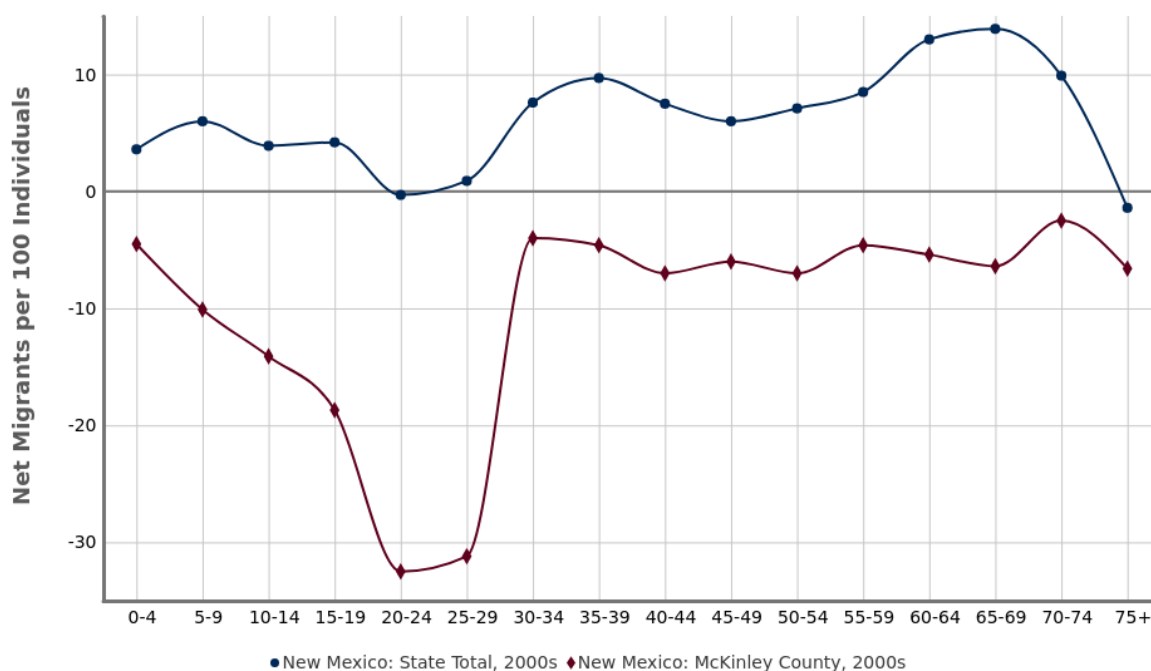
## Indicators of Migration

Most of the growth that occurred in McKinley County between 1990 and 2000 was due to natural increase. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of McKinley County increased by 13,384 persons. Eighty-five percent (85%) of this growth (or 11,409 persons) was due to natural increase (births minus deaths), while 15% (or 1,975 persons) was due to in-migration. In comparison to the state as a whole, McKinley County experienced a higher proportion of in-migration of youths and more out-migration of young adults. The second graph, entitled “Net Migration by Age” shows migration during the 2000-2010 period and the third graph shows that total migration has leveled off to net zero in recent years.

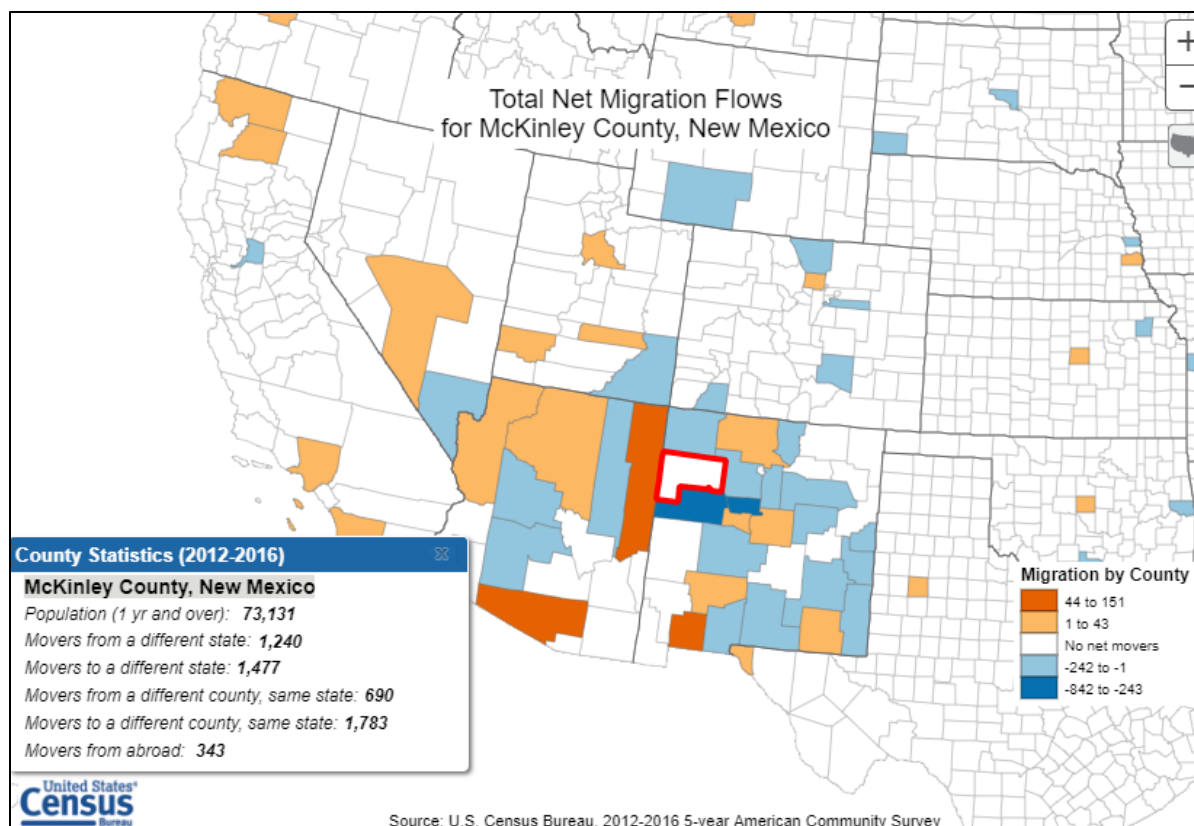
**McKinley County Migration Pattern Between 1990 and 2000**



## Net Migration by Age



Winkler, Richelle, Kenneth M. Johnson, Cheng Cheng, Jim Beaudoin, Paul R. Voss, and Katherine J. Curtis. Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2010. Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 2013. Web.

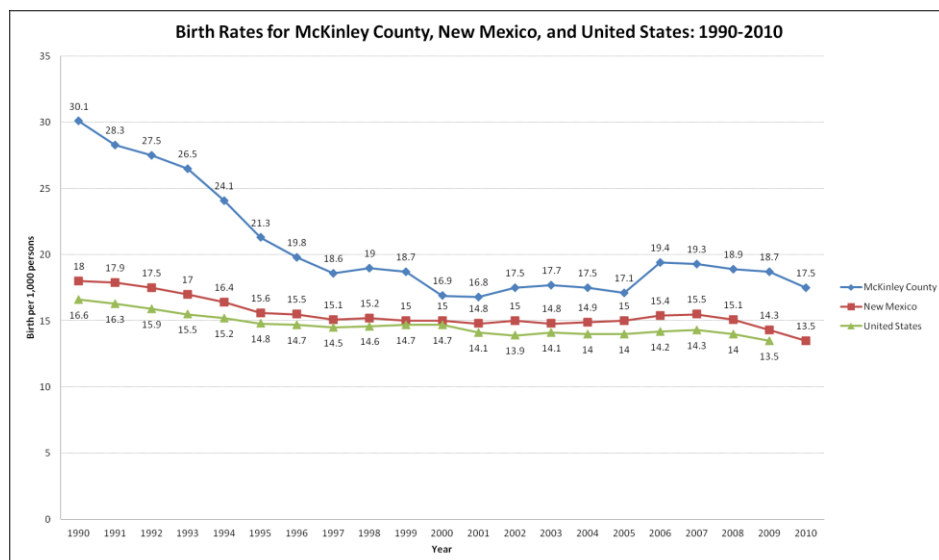


## Birth Rates

Birth rates declined in McKinley County from 1990-1997, as well as in the state and U.S. The McKinley County birth rate went down at a much faster rate from 1990-1997 and continued to decline, however, it remained significantly above the state and U.S. rates through 2010. Since 2000, the County birth rates leveled out somewhat and increased in 2005 and has since declined. The current 2017 rate has dropped to 12.3% - the lowest in the last 27 years.

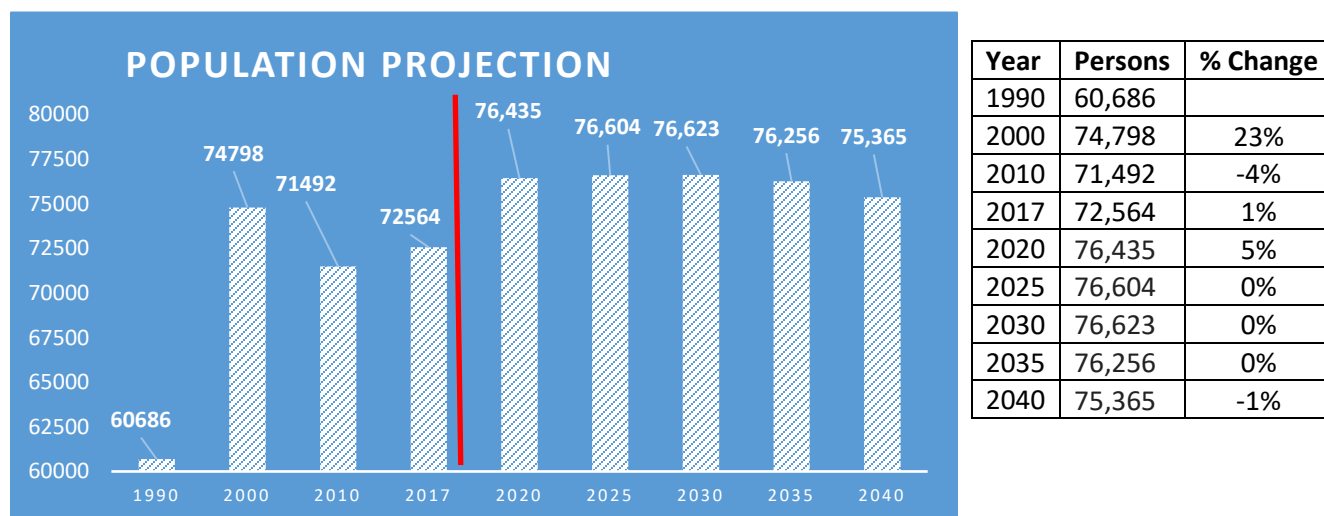
*Figure: County, State and National Birth Rates, 1990-2010*

Source: New Mexico Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records & Statistics



## Population Projections

McKinley County was projected to add 40,000 residents from 2000-2030. However, the population declined from 2000 to 2010. Projections released in 2008 by the University of New Mexico's Bureau of Business and Economic Research projected a population increase from 2005 through 2035 of nearly 17,000. The rate of growth is projected to decline each decade.



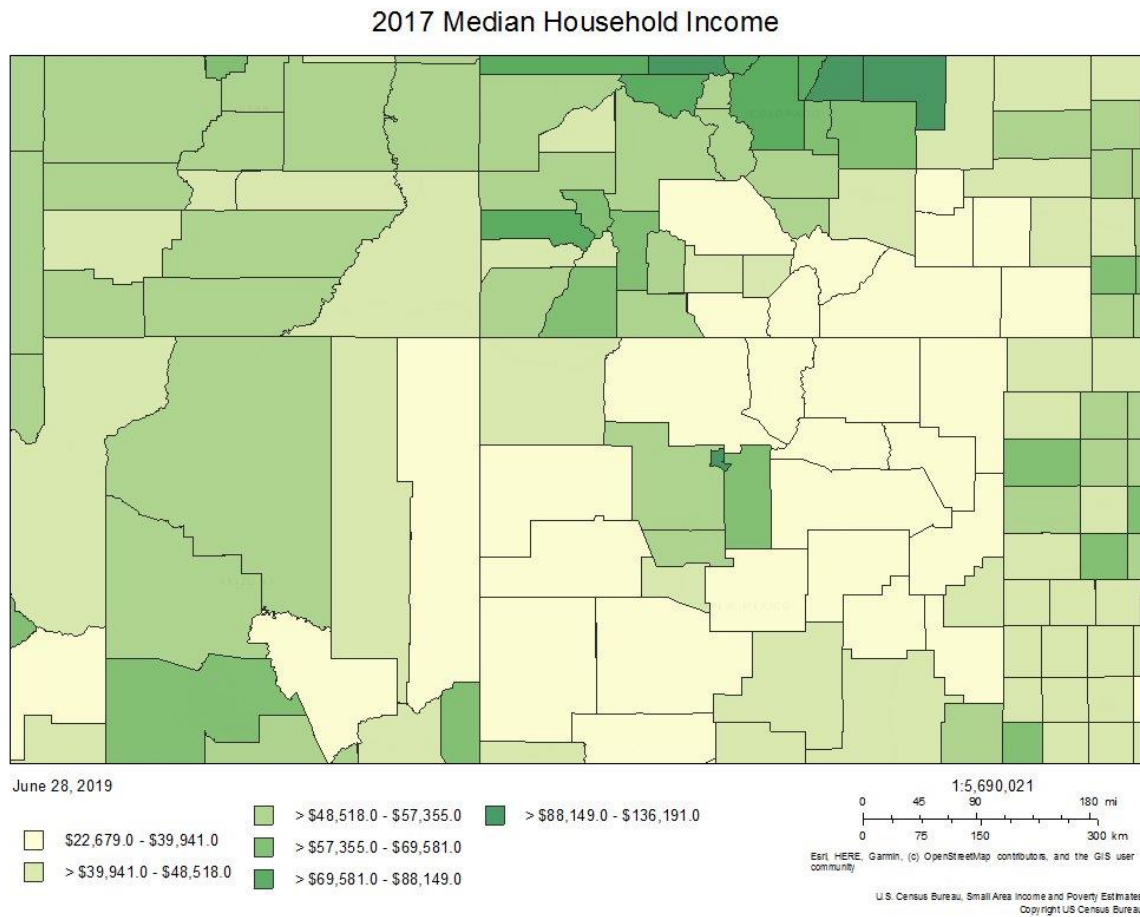
Source: UNM Geospatial and Population Studies

| Population             |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 2000 Population        | 74,798 |
| 2010 Population        | 71,492 |
| 2019 Population        | 71,967 |
| 2024 Population        | 72,377 |
| 2000-2010 Annual Rate  | -0.45% |
| 2010-2019 Annual Rate  | 0.07%  |
| 2019-2024 Annual Rate  | 0.11%  |
| 2019 Male Population   | 48.9%  |
| 2019 Female Population | 51.1%  |
| 2019 Median Age        | 32.6   |

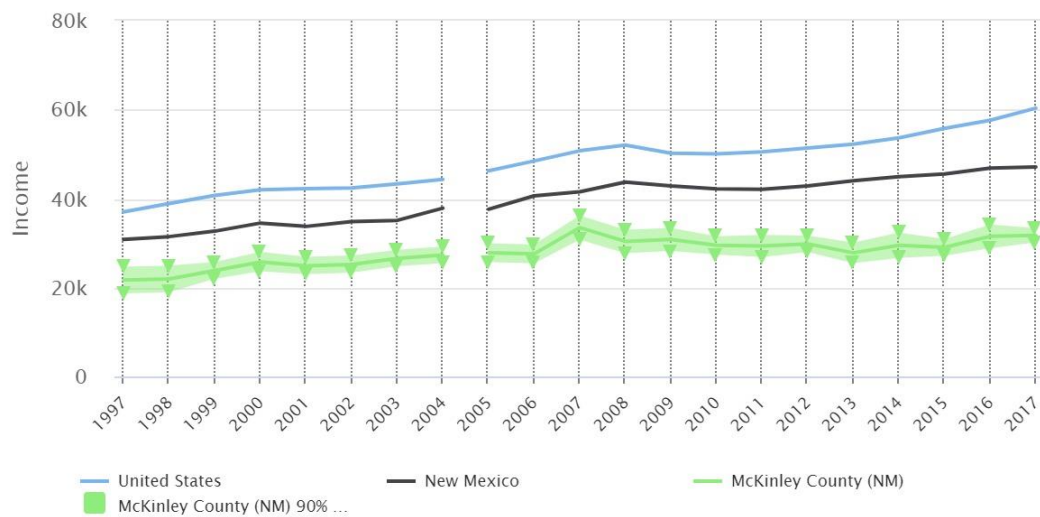
In the identified area, the current year population is 71,967. In 2010, the Census count in the area was 71,492. The rate of change since 2010 was 0.07% annually. The five-year projection for the population in the area is 72,377 representing a change of 0.11% annually from 2019 to 2024. Currently, the population is 48.9% male and 51.1% female.

Source: ESRI

## Median Household Income (1997-2017)

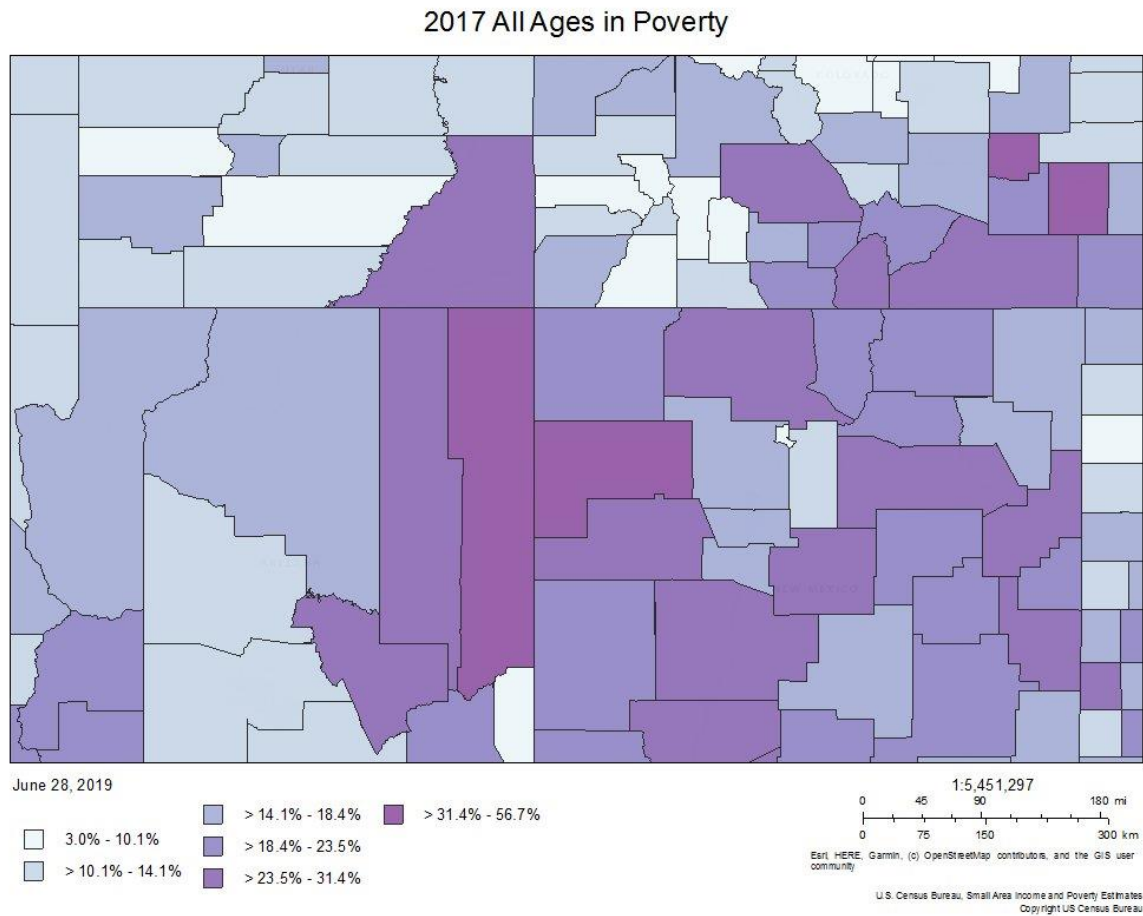


## Median Household Income (state/county) (1997 - 2017)

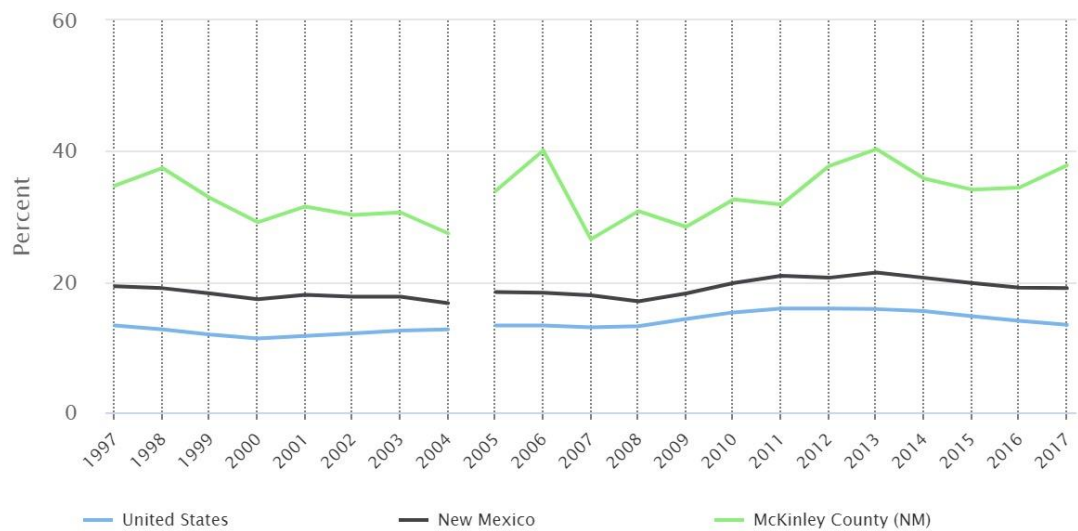


U.S. Census Bureau

## All Ages in Poverty (1997-2017)



## All Ages (state/county) (1997 – 2017)



U.S. Census Bureau



## **Current Data for 2019**

Several data sets were provided by ESRI that provide up-to-date information for 2019 and are located in the Appendix.

## 7.9 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

In this section, the economic analysis and status for McKinley County will be presented and reviewed using a number of data tools and resources concerning household income, poverty, commute time, housing units, education, and so forth. Data and information are gathered to help understand a region's economic standing and to identify potential initiatives. Such findings and reviews also could be considered and implemented into this region's short-term and long-term economic outlooks. For example, reports prepared by the Office of Policy Analysis, at the New Mexico State University's Arrowhead Center, details local economic outlook and activities for both McKinley County and New Mexico. Local economic data for both are divided into two fluid categories: (a) Basic Industries (i.e.

**Table 3.19:** National and regional population data that shows which census areas has population growth and declines. Source: USCB

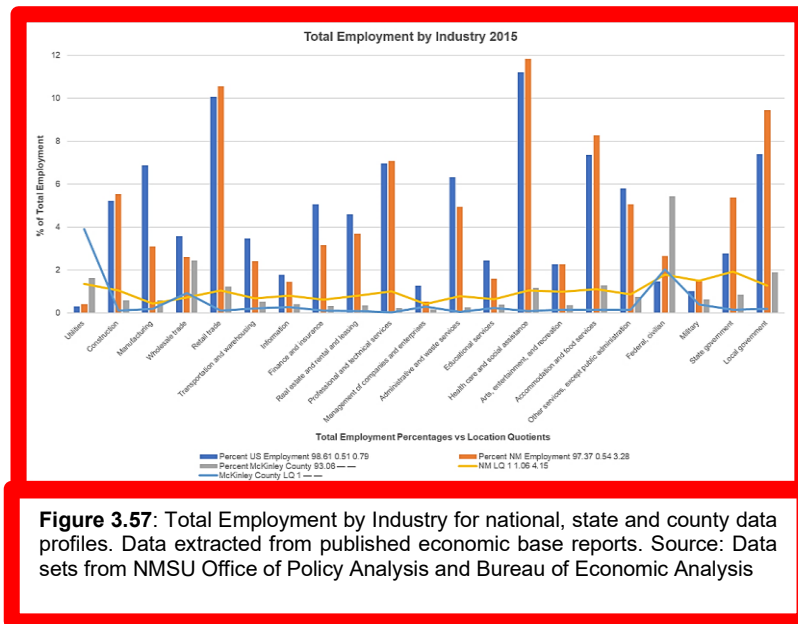
manufacturing, mining) that sell to external customers, and (b) Non-Basic Industries (i.e. small business, diners, stores) that sell to local customers.<sup>7</sup>

Basic industries are critical to local economies as revenues are generated from external purchases, which are expended to support non-basic businesses locally. Economic growth generally depends on sectors that export goods and services out of a region (basic industries) that promotes local job growth and income into the local economy. Businesses and governments need estimates of economic growth and population trends to prepare budgets and plan capital investments. Location Quotients (LQ) are ratios that provide a way of understanding the complexities of economic activities within a region, with respect to local employment and industries.<sup>8</sup> An LQ greater than 1.0 indicates that a particular industry employs proportionately more workers locally than it does at the state or national level. Conversely, An LQ lesser than 1.0 indicates that the industry of note employs fewer workers locally as compared to the state or national average.

### 7.9.1 Economic Outlook<sup>9</sup>

| Subject         | 2000 Census | 2010 Census | 2017 Estimates | Population Δ (2000 to 2017) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| United States   | 281,421,906 | 308,745,538 | 321,004,407    | 1.41%                       |
| New Mexico      | 1,819,046   | 2,059,179 ↑ | 2,084,828 ↑    | 1.46%                       |
| Albuquerque     | 448,607     | 545,852 ↑   | 556,718 ↑      | 2.41%                       |
| Las Cruces      | 74,267      | 97,618 ↑    | 101,014 ↑      | 3.6%                        |
| Rio Rancho      | 51,765      | 87,521 ↑    | 93,317 ↑       | 8.03%                       |
| Santa Fe        | 62,203      | 67,947 ↑    | 82,980 ↑       | 3.34%                       |
| Farmington      | 37,844      | 45,877 ↑    | 45,857 ↓       | 2.12%                       |
| City of Gallup  | 20,209      | 21,678 ↑    | 22,063 ↑       | 0.92%                       |
| McKinley County | 74,798      | 71,492 ↓    | 72,849 ↑       | -0.26%                      |

According to USCB, New Mexico ranks 36<sup>th</sup> in the 2017 U.S. population, between Kansas and Nebraska.<sup>10</sup> Albuquerque is the largest city in the state with 556,718 in population, followed by Las Cruces, Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, and Farmington. These metro areas have increased housing and job opportunities compared to the rest of the region and local areas, like the City of Gallup, NM (Table 3.19).



**Figure 3.57:** Total Employment by Industry for national, state and county data profiles. Data extracted from published economic base reports. Source: Data sets from NMSU Office of Policy Analysis and Bureau of Economic Analysis

State personal income statistics provide an additional framework for analyzing current economic conditions in New Mexico and McKinley County. According to the 2017 ACS Estimates, New Mexico's per capita income was \$46,744, or 77.47% of the national average of \$60,336.<sup>11</sup> In 2010, New Mexico's per capita income was \$47,423, or 84.1% of the national average of \$56,388. Between 2017 and 2010, the per capita income for New Mexico increased by 6.63%. According to the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by states indicate that in 2017, New Mexico contributed \$86.9 billion (0.5 percent) to the nation's \$18 trillion-dollar economy in 2015. The year-over-year growth of real annual GDP in New Mexico was 0.8% in 2017, recovering from the -0.1% in 2016, which was largely due to the decline in the mining, quarrying, and the oil and gas extraction industry, as seen in Graph .<sup>12</sup> The state's largest GDP was in 2014 at 2.7%, which was a recovery from the lowest GDP at -1.0% (2013).

New Mexico's total nonfarm employment in 2018 was 861,300, which increased by 1.02% from 2017 (840,900 total). Figure 3.54 compares national, state and county total employment data to determine areas of growing and declining industries. It is clear that the LQ for McKinley County (blue line) is drastically lower than of the national industry sectors, mostly due in part to a larger populations and employment industries. But between the State of New Mexico (yellow line) and McKinley County, the wholesale trades, management and federal employment are consistent.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) is a Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) database that calculates monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for state and local agencies. LAUS data provides an economic outlook by considering existing conditions, analyze concepts and procedures to establish forecasts and determinants concerning jobs and services. Figure 3.57 shows the LAUS data for the U.S., the State of

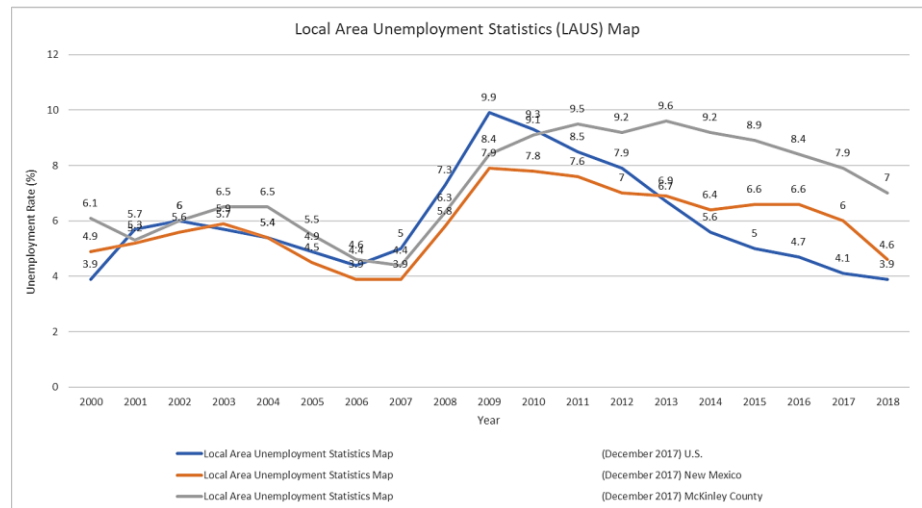
New Mexico and McKinley County.

From 2000, U.S. unemployment was at 3.9%, New Mexico was at 4.9%, and McKinley County was at 6.1% (Figure 3.58). The 2008 Recession fragmented trends where the McKinley County LAUS has exceeded both national and state unemployment rates through 2018. The NM LAUS has remained steady after the recession until after 2016 where rates dropped to a current 4.6%. The national LAUS peaked at 9.9% in 2009 that has gradually declined to a current 3.9%. Major economic crises that occurred between 2000 and 2018 may support areas of high unemployment rates. For example, in 2000, a number of small tech and internet stocks overwhelmed the stock market, causing the Dot-Com Crash, and the economic impacts of the 2008 Recession.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 3.56 will be updated with 2017 data.

## 7.9.2 Education Outlook

Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade level attended and completed or the highest degree of education an individual has completed, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Education data were collected from a number of different federal, state and county sources (i.e. USCB, ACS, Departments of Education, Gallup-McKinley County School District) to illustrate overall highest level of education attained.<sup>14</sup> The challenge here is



**Figure 3.58:** Local Area Unemployment Statistics Map shows national, state and county unemployment rates between 2000 and 2018. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

the ability to identify strengths and opportunities that promotes the advancement and expansion of local and regional educational programs that focuses on supporting economical changes. Table 3.20 provides an overview of the levels of educational attainment at the national, state and local areas.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 3.20:** National, state and county data on educational attainment. Sources: USCB, ACS

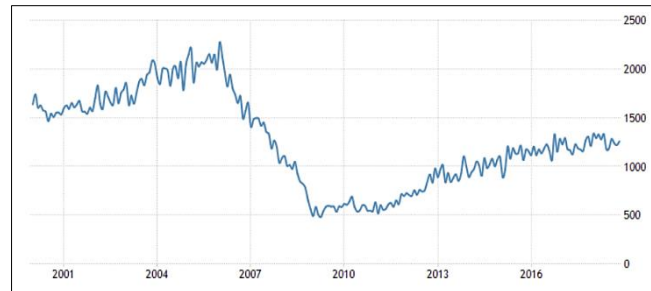
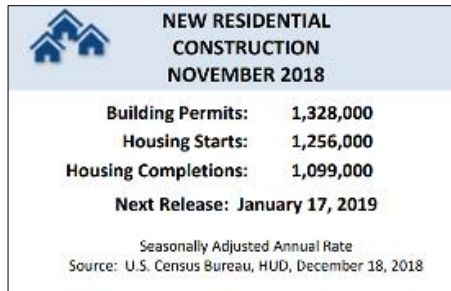
| Educational Attainment           |                                     |                  |                |                  |                |                  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                  | ACS 5-Year Estimates<br>(2013-2017) |                  | 2010 Decennial |                  | 2000 Decennial |                  |
| United States (Thousands)        |                                     |                  |                |                  |                |                  |
|                                  | 18 to 24 years                      | 25+ years        | 18 to 24 years | 25+ years        | 18 to 24 years | 25+ years        |
| None                             | 76                                  | 748              | 67             | 782              | 42             | 851              |
| High School Graduate or less     | 13,371                              | 84,348           | 14,375         | 87,385           | 17,795         | 85,089           |
| Some College (no degree)         | 10,734                              | 35,442           | 10,693         | 33,662           | 2,236          | 30,753           |
| Associate's Degree, occupational | 695                                 | 9,647            | 670            | 8,533            | *19            | 7,221            |
| Associate's Degree, academic     | 1,039                               | 12,722           | 811            | 9,726            | *6             | 6,471            |
| Bachelor's Degree                | 3,170                               | 48,235           | 2,505          | 38,784           | *4             | 29,840           |
| Master's Degree                  | 232                                 | 21,048           | 155            | 15,203           | *4             | 10,396           |
| Professional Degree              | 29                                  | 3,172            | 23             | 3,074            | *—             | 2,586            |
| Doctoral Degree                  | 18                                  | 4,468            | 14             | 2,779            | *4             | 2,023            |
| <b>New Mexico</b>                | <b>205,471</b>                      | <b>1,381,630</b> | <b>204,022</b> | <b>1,296,627</b> | <b>176,677</b> | <b>1,134,801</b> |
| High School Graduate or less     | 47.3%                               | 41.4%            | 53.7%          | 44.3%            | 60.4%          | 47.7%            |
| Some College (no degree)         |                                     | 23.5%            |                | 23.1%            |                | 23%              |
| Associate's Degree, occupational | 47.3%                               | 8.1%             | 40.6%          | 7.2%             | 35.5%          | 5.9%             |
| Associate's Degree, academic     |                                     |                  |                |                  |                |                  |
| Bachelor's Degree                |                                     | 15.2%            |                | 14.6%            |                | 13.6%            |
| Master's Degree                  | 5.4%                                |                  | 5.2%           |                  | 4.1%           | 6.7%             |
| Professional Degree              |                                     | 11.8%            |                | 10.8%            |                | 1.7%             |
| Doctoral Degree                  |                                     |                  |                |                  |                | 1.4%             |
| <b>McKinley County</b>           | <b>7,883</b>                        | <b>43,373</b>    | <b>8,420</b>   | <b>39,339</b>    | <b>176,677</b> | <b>1,134,801</b> |
| High School Graduate or less     | 61.7%                               | 59.8%            | 67.5%          | 65.2%            | 60.4%          | 47.8%            |
| Some College (no degree)         |                                     | 22%              |                | 16.4%            |                | 22.9%            |
| Associate's Degree, occupational | 36.3%                               | 7.4%             | 30.7%          | 7.4%             | 35.5%          | 5.9%             |
| Associate's Degree, academic     |                                     |                  |                |                  |                |                  |
| Bachelor's Degree                |                                     | 5.9%             |                | 6.5%             |                | 13.6%            |
| Master's Degree                  | 2%                                  |                  | 1.8%           |                  | 4.1%           | 6.7%             |
| Professional Degree              |                                     | 4.9%             |                | 4.5%             |                | 1.7%             |
| Doctoral Degree                  |                                     |                  |                |                  |                | 1.4%             |

### 7.9.3 Housing Outlook

#### United States

*Housing Starts* is an estimated number of recently started new residential construction projects that includes rebuilt structures on an existing foundation.<sup>16</sup> In November 2018, the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released the latest new residential construction statistics.<sup>17</sup> In 2018, Housing Starts averaged at 1256 Thousand units, an increased by 9.9% from 2017. Housing Starts reached an all-time high of 2300 Thousand units in 2006 and an all-time low of 500 Thousand units in 2009, as shown in the graph below.



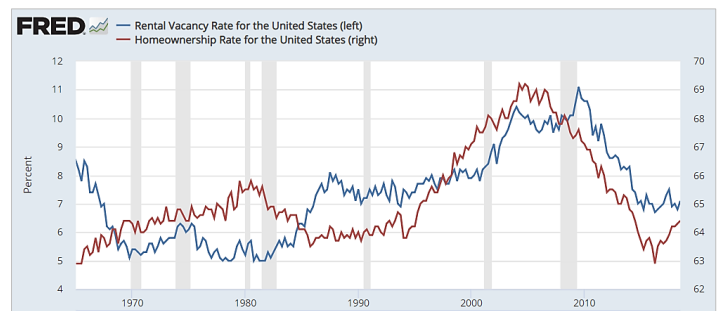


**Figure 3.56:** Data presented from different USCB data sources that show the 2018 annual percentages of new residential construction and homeownership in the U.S. Source: USCB, Trading Economics

*Housing Completions* is a residential structure that has completed construction, including finished flooring (i.e. carpeting).<sup>18</sup> Housing completions are estimated for all areas of the United States, regardless of whether permits are required. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, there were 1,099,000 privately-owned housing completions in 2018, a 3.9% increase from the 2017 rate of 1,144,000. Single-family housing units were completed at a rate of 772,000, a 5.4% drop from the 2017 rate of 816,000.



**Figure 3.57:** New residential construction in the United States in 2018. Source: USCB, Trading Economics



**Figure 3.58:** Rate of homeownership versus Rate of Rentals between 2000 and 2018. Source: USCB, Trading Economics, FRED Economics

Figure 3.57 shows that Home Ownership Rate increased to 64.4% in 2018, an increase of 1.02% from the lowest average of 63.4% Home Ownership Rate in 2016. The highest average was 69% in 2004. Figure 3.58 succinctly shows the rate of rental vacancies (7.1%) surpassing the rate of homeownership (64.4%) in 2018 and has been the trend since the 2008 recession.<sup>19</sup> In theory, the recession placed many households wary of investing (or reinvesting) in a home, and the younger generation seem to prefer mixed-use districts to suburban living for work and leisure, as seen in St. Louis where commercial buildings are converted into apartments. Since 2008, the rental vacancy rate has declined, indicating that the rate of rental property construction has not met the demand of rental properties.

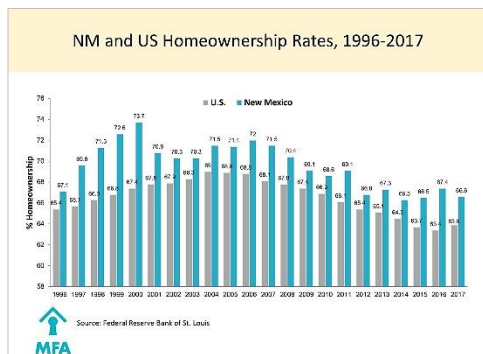
## New Mexico

The housing market in New Mexico is a different story. The 2018 New Mexico Association of Realtors Housing Market data shows increased sales that have steadily increased since 2006.<sup>20</sup> 2018 ended with a final count of 32,006 sales,

an increase of 1.5% from the previous year. These increases occurred in metropolitan areas and regions with prospering oil and gas industries, like the eastern section of the state. Seasonal factors and unforeseen events like the government shutdowns could potentially impact these statistics. Housing inventories continue to increase, and mortgage rates remain relatively low. Based on median sales prices, the 2019 data release further indicates that half of the properties sold for more and the other half for less, and the average number of days a property is on the market has also decreased.<sup>21</sup> Table 3.20 shows the strong variances in the housing market for both New Mexico and McKinley County.<sup>22</sup>

| Place           | 2019 YTD Sales | 2019 YTD Median Selling Price | Active Listings | January Average Days on Market | January Average Sales Price | Pending Listings |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| New Mexico      | 1,491          | \$196,500                     | 6,425           | 80                             | \$254,025                   | 1,663            |
| McKinley County | 7              | \$140,000                     | 57              | 163                            | \$165,714                   | 2                |

**Table 3.20:** Housing market outlook between New Mexico and McKinley County. Source: NM Realtor



**Table 3.59:** New Mexico and US Homeownership Rates between 1996 and 2017. Source: NM Mortgage Finance Authority, USDA

Data from the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority released publications also show that New Mexico is fairing well than the U.S. In 2000, New Mexico had the highest homeownership rate at 73.7%, and the lowest homeownership rate at 66.3% in 2014. Since then, Homeownership Rates have increased to 67.4% (2016) and has decreased to 66.6% in 2017.

NMMFA confirmed that the increasing lack of affordable housing is also a rural America problem, where rental housing options are sparse and declining. An important source of rural housing are rental homes financed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). As yet, there are over 13,000 USDA rental properties providing more than 415,000 affordable homes to families.

**\*\*Endnotes – will be included in appendices section of comp plan...**

<sup>1</sup> Regional population growth for the City of Farmington, the City of Gallup and the City of Grants, between 1990 and 2017. Data retrieved from the Google Public Data application using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau: [https://www.google.com/publicdata/explore?ds=kf7tgg1uo9ude\\_&met\\_y=population&hl=en&dl=en#ctype=l&strail=false&bcs=d&nselm=h&met\\_y=population&scale\\_y=lin&ind\\_y=false&rdim=place&idim=place:3525800:3528460:3530490&ifdim=place:state:35000&tstart=634114800000&tend=1486191600000&hl=en\\_US&dl=en&ind=false](https://www.google.com/publicdata/explore?ds=kf7tgg1uo9ude_&met_y=population&hl=en&dl=en#ctype=l&strail=false&bcs=d&nselm=h&met_y=population&scale_y=lin&ind_y=false&rdim=place&idim=place:3525800:3528460:3530490&ifdim=place:state:35000&tstart=634114800000&tend=1486191600000&hl=en_US&dl=en&ind=false)

$$\text{Percentage Rate} = \frac{(21,678 - 20,209)}{20,209} \times 100$$

$$\text{PR} = \frac{1,469}{20,209} \times 100 = \frac{0.0726}{10} \times 100 =$$

$$\text{PR} = 0.00726 \times 100 = 0.726 = 0.7\%$$

Population percentage growth for McKinley County between 2000 and 2010.

$$\text{Percentage Rate} = \frac{(71,492 - 74,798)}{74,798} \times 100$$

$$\text{PR} = \frac{-3,306}{74,798} \times 100 = \frac{-0.044}{10} \times 100 =$$

$$\text{PR} = -0.0044 \times 100 = -0.44 = -0.4\%$$

Population percentage growth for rural McKinley County between 1960 and 2000.

$$\text{Percentage Rate} = \frac{(74,798 - 37,209)}{37,209} \times 100$$

$$\text{PR} = \frac{37,589}{37,209} \times 100 = \frac{1.01}{10} \times 100 =$$

$$\text{PR} = 0.101 \times 100 = 10.1 = 10.1\%$$

<sup>2</sup> Combined date from various sources. "Coal Plant Closures Threatens Jobs", Industrial Equipment News. Retrieved from <https://www.ien.com/operations/news/21015531/coal-plant-closure-threatens-jobs> "Potential closure of Kayenta Mine a revenue crisis for Hopi," Navajo-Hope Observer. Retrieved from <https://www.nhonews.com/news/2018/mar/27/potential-closure-kayenta-mine-revenue-crisis-hopi/>

<sup>3</sup> Brain Drain. (2019). Merriam Webster Online Dictionary. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brain%20drain>

<sup>4</sup> New Mexico Economic Development. (2019). American Community Survey (ACS), 5-Year Estimates for New Mexico & Counties (2013-2017). Census Data. Retrieved from <https://gonm.biz/site-selection/census-data>

<sup>5</sup> New Mexico Economic Development. (2019). Census Data. Retrieved from <https://gonm.biz/site-selection/census-data>

<sup>6</sup> The census data included in this line chart were extracted from the data presented in the 2012 McKinley County Comprehensive Plan, combined with more recent estimated census data, as presented by the U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/search-results.html?stateGeo=none&q=McKinley+County%2C+NM&searchtype=web>

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<sup>7</sup> Take into account that these respective industries are fluid in sense where one basic industry may be categorized as a non-basic industry in another region.

<sup>8</sup> Location Quotients are often applied to local employment, income and other added values using the following formula:

$$LQ = \frac{(\text{Employment in industry } j \text{ in NM} / \text{total employment in NM})}{(\text{Employment in industry } j \text{ in US} / \text{total employment in US})}$$

<sup>9</sup> Arrowhead Center. (2017). The Economic Base of the State of New Mexico. The Office of Policy Analysis at Arrowhead Center, New Mexico State University. Retrieved from <https://arrowheadcenter.nmsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2017/09/New-Mexico-State-Economic-Base-Study-2017.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> World Population Review. (2019). New Mexico Population 2019. United States: Population and Ranking. Retrieved from <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/new-mexico-population/>

<sup>11</sup> Personal income per capita data were retrieved from different sources: USCB, Department of Numbers, Bureau of Economic Analysis <https://www.deptofnumbers.com/income/new-mexico/>  
<https://www.bea.gov/system/files/2018-12/spi1218.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> NM Department of Workforce Solutions. (2019). Gross Domestic Product of New Mexico. Retrieved from <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/2017GDP.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> The Balance. (2019). What Were the Top 10 Events of the Decade? Financial News. Retrieved from <https://www.thebalance.com/what-were-the-top-ten-events-of-the-decade-3305697>

<sup>14</sup> USCB. (2019). Educational Attainment data. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2018/demo/education-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>  
<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/educational-attainment/2000/p20-536/tab01.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Note: Missing data for U.S. 2000 decennial census (marked by asterisks (\*)); Combined data profiles for New Mexico Educational Attainment for 18 to 24 years and 25 years and over categories that are not consistent with U.S. Educational Attainment data.

<sup>16</sup> Trading Economics. (2019). United States Housing Starts. Last updated on February of 2019. Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/united-states/housing-starts>

<sup>17</sup> USCB. (2019). Monthly New Residential Construction, November 2018. Release Number CB18-194. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/construction/nrc/pdf/newresconst.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Housing. (2019). USCB definitions. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/construction/nrc/definitions/index.html#completed>

<sup>19</sup> FRED. (2019). "Homeowners Slide and Renters Rise." Retrieved from [https://fredblog.stlouisfed.org/2016/10/homeowners-slide-and-renters-rise/?utm\\_source=series\\_page&utm\\_medium=related\\_content&utm\\_term=related\\_resources&utm\\_campaign=fredblog](https://fredblog.stlouisfed.org/2016/10/homeowners-slide-and-renters-rise/?utm_source=series_page&utm_medium=related_content&utm_term=related_resources&utm_campaign=fredblog)

<sup>20</sup> New Mexico Association of Realtors. (2019). "2018 is Record Setting for New Mexico Housing Market." Retrieved from <https://www.nmrealtor.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2018-year-end.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> New Mexico Association of Realtors. (2019). "2019 Housing Market Starts Strong." Retrieved from <https://www.nmrealtor.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/January.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> New Mexico Association of Realtors. (2019). January 2019 and Year to Date (January 2019). Retrieved from <https://www.nmrealtor.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/january.pdf>