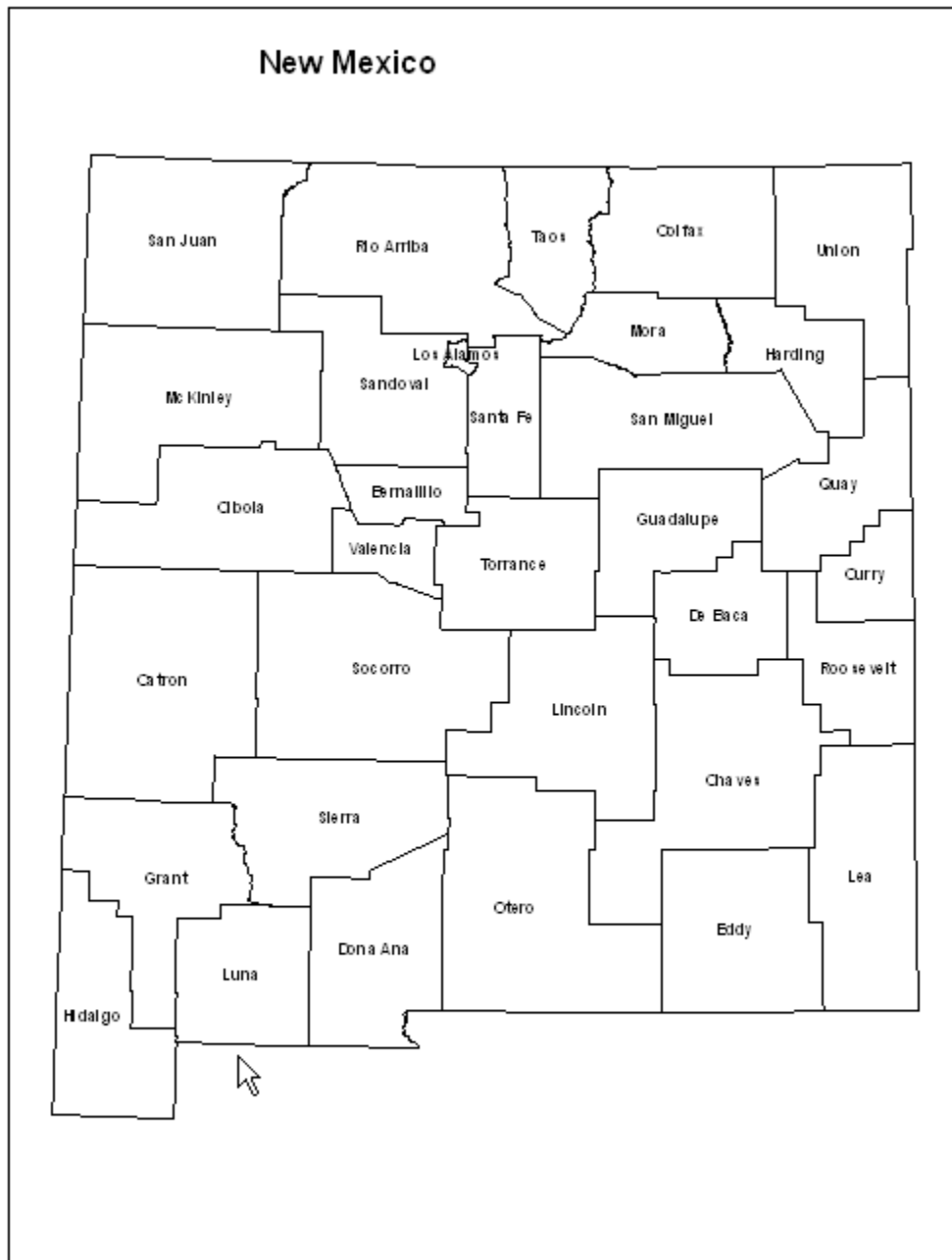


The Economic Base of the State of New Mexico

**PREPARED BY: Arrowhead Center,
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Introduction

This report is one of 35 economic base studies prepared by New Mexico State University's (NMSU) Arrowhead Center. Of the 35 reports, 33 describe the economic base of New Mexico's counties. There are separate reports for the State of New Mexico and for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). New Mexico has three additional MSAs (Las Cruces, Santa Fe, and Farmington), all of which are single county MSAs; separate reports for these MSAs were not prepared. All 35 reports may be found at <http://arrowheadcenter.nmsu.edu/economic-and-policy-studies/>.

The reports have been prepared under the direction of James Peach. Erin Sumner, a graduate student in the NMSU Doctorate of Economic Development program, did much of the work on the updates. Comments and suggestions are welcome and are to be sent to jpeach@nmsu.edu. Our intent is to update these reports on an annual basis.

An economic base study is a descriptive tool used to analyze the composition of local economic activity. Economic base studies are often conducted to help guide local economic development activities and to help economic development officials make decisions such as what type of firms they should attempt to attract to local areas. Economic base studies can also help local and regional businesses better understand local and export product markets.

The specific purposes of economic base studies include:

- Understand regional economic growth
- Make short and long-term forecasts
- Identify potential growth sectors
- Identify potential problem areas

According to economic base theory, any local economy may be divided into basic and non-basic industries. This theory also suggests that economic growth depends on sectors that export goods and services out of the region (basic industries), as opposed to those businesses whose services remain local, (non-basic industries). Basic industries promote local economic

growth by bringing jobs and income into the local economy. Non-basic industries serve local residents and provide support to basic industries.

An industry classified as basic in one region may be identified as non-basic in another region. One common means of identifying local basic activity is through the use of location quotients (LQs). LQs are calculated as a single industry’s percent of total local employment divided by that industry’s percent of total state or national employment. For example, an LQ for a single New Mexico industry (industry j) may be calculated as follows:

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

The LQ serves to illustrate the relative importance in the level of the local employment of that sector with respect to the benchmark economy, state or national. 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 of less than 1.0 indicates that the industry of note employs fewer workers locally as compared to the state or national average. For additional information on LQs, see <http://arrowheadcenter.nmsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/WhatisaLocationQuotient.pdf>.

A common criticism of economic base studies and the LQ approach to identifying basic industries is that the LQs often change over time. In this report, LQs are described for the most recent year for which data are available and the four preceding years (2014-2018). In this report, basic industries are identified using general knowledge about the structure of the local economy combined with LQs greater than 1.0. The data used in this report are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and the data can be found at www.bea.gov.

New Mexico

The State of New Mexico is located in the southwestern part of the United States and contains 121,298 square miles. The population of New Mexico in 2018 was 2,095,428 or 0.64

percent of the total U.S. population. The City of Albuquerque, with a population estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to be 560,234 contained 26.74 percent of the state's population in 2018 and remains the most populated city in the state. Between 2014 and 2018, New Mexico's population increased by 0.24 percent, while the nation's population increased by 2.76 percent.

Per capita personal income in New Mexico in 2018 was \$41,609, or 76.42 percent of the national average of \$54,446. The growth rate of per capita income in New Mexico between 2014 and 2018 (11.91 percent) was also lower than the nation's per capita growth rate of 15.70 for the same time period.

Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state indicate that New Mexico contributed \$97.48 billion to the nation's \$20.16 trillion-dollar economy in 2018. New Mexico's GDP increased by 8.17 percent between 2014 and 2018, which was lower than the national GDP growth rate of 17.88 percent over the same period.

Total employment in New Mexico in 2018 was 1,115,574. Total employment in New Mexico increased by 2.93 percent between 2014 and 2018, a lower rate of growth compared to the nation's employment growth rate which increased by 7.79 percent over the same period. New Mexico's 2018 employment to population ratio was 0.53, while the nation's ratio was 0.61.

The Private sector employed 78.99 percent of all workers in New Mexico in 2018, while Government and Government Enterprises accounted for 18.44 percent, and Farm employment accounted for 2.57 percent of the total. The private industries with the highest percentages of total employment included: Retail Trade (10.01 percent of total employment), Healthcare and Social Assistance (12.16), Accommodation and Food Services (8.53), Construction (5.77), and Professional and Technical Services (7.32). State and Local government were the largest employers in the public sector, at 5.12 percent and 9.15 percent of total employment, respectively. Federal/civilian and Military employment accounted for 2.59 percent and 1.58 percent of the total, respectively. New Mexico employment by sector is displayed in Table 1.

Basic and Non-Basic Industries in New Mexico

Table 3 contains Location Quotients for New Mexico from 2014 to 2018 calculated using data for the United States as the basis of comparison. In this analysis, an LQ greater than 1.0 (shaded in Table 3) qualifies an industry to be considered a basic industry for the State of New Mexico. Industries with LQs near to 1.0 as well as industries such as local government and construction that typically support the local economy rather than export goods and services outside the region are not included here as basic industries.

The importance of Mining to the economic base of New Mexico is represented in the LQ of 4.58 in 2018. This industry contained LQs higher than 3.88 over the past five years thus reflecting the significance of both mineral and non-mineral mining throughout the state. Additionally, the Mining industry employed 34,490 total workers throughout the state in 2018. For more information regarding New Mexico's commodity production, the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, & Natural Resources Department Annual Report can be found at:

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/documents/bw2018AR30Feb.pdf>

Also due to the significance of energy mining to New Mexico, the Utilities industry may be considered a basic economic activity within the state. The Utilities sector had an LQ of 1.40 in 2018, and LQs exceeding 1.36 in all years considered. These high LQs reflect the several large power plants located throughout the state, including the Four Corners Power Plant and the San Juan Power Plant, both located in San Juan County, as well as the Cunningham Power Plant, located in Lea County. In 2018, the utilities sector accounted for 4,576 total jobs in New Mexico.

Agriculture and related industries, including Farm employment as well as Forestry, fishing, and related activities, should be considered a basic economic sector in New Mexico. The LQ for Farm employment was 1.98 in 2018 and has been greater than 1.84 in all years considered. Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities had an LQ of 1.14 in 2018 and had LQs greater than 1.04 in all years considered. Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities is to be considered a basic sector for the state in 2018. These two sectors accounted for 34,844 employees throughout New Mexico in 2018.

Accommodation and Food Services, with an LQ of 1.14 in 2018 and LQs exceeding 1.12 in all years considered, can also be considered a basic industry in New Mexico. The consistently high LQs reflect the large tourism base of destinations such as Albuquerque and Santa Fe, ski areas including Ruidoso and Taos, and national parks and monuments such as Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Monument. In 2018, the Accommodation and Food Services sector accounted for 95,173 total employees.

Other industries in the private sector with LQs higher than 1.0 in 2018 include: Construction (1.05), Professional and Technical Services (1.03), Arts Entertainment and Recreation (1.00), Healthcare and Social Assistance (1.08), and Retail Trade (1.04). In general, the Construction and Professional and Technical Services industries are best viewed as a support industry. By providing skills and knowledge to business organizations, to the public, and other organizations in general, the professional and technical services industry makes these two attributes available on a project basis. The other industries are also best viewed in the state as non-basic or support industries. Hence, for this analysis these industries are not included as basic economic sectors.

The entry labeled Government and Government Enterprises is not a separate industry but an aggregate of the other government categories. In 2018, all of the government sectors had LQs greater than 1.00. In each year considered, the LQ for Federal/civilian employment exceeded 1.81, and the LQ for Military employment exceeded 1.50, reflecting the large employment of Cannon, Holloman, and Kirtland Air Force Bases, as well as the White Sands Missile Range. Sandia National Laboratory, part of the Department of Energy, also accounts for the high Federal/civilian employment LQ. Federal government employment is therefore classified as a basic industry in New Mexico.

State government employment had an LQ of 1.90 in 2018, and LQs exceeding 1.89 in all years considered, reflecting in part the large employment base of the numerous state colleges and universities in New Mexico, including the University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Western New Mexico University, Eastern New Mexico University, and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), a government-owned national security research laboratory, employs many state workers as well.

Many of the LANL workers classified as state employees are actually employees of the State of California. For this analysis, state government employment is considered a basic economic sector.

The Local government industry had an LQ of 1.28 in 2018. However, local government is generally categorized as non-basic given that all local governments collect taxes from residents to provide for the services to the community, including employment. Following this practice, local government for the State of New Mexico will be considered as a non-basic industry.

The data and analysis suggest that the following industries should be considered basic industries in the State of New Mexico for 2018:

1. Mining, accounted for 34,490 jobs.
2. Utilities, accounted for 4,576 jobs.
3. Agriculture and related industries, including Farm employees (28,687) and Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities employees (6,157), accounted for 34,844 jobs.
4. Accommodation and Food Services, accounted for 95,173 jobs.
5. Federal government employment, including Military jobs (17,588) and Federal/civilian jobs (28,881), accounted for 46,469 total jobs.
6. State government, accounted for 57,079 total jobs.

It is common in economic base studies to calculate an export-base multiplier. This multiplier is obtained by dividing total employment by basic sector employment. In the case of New Mexico, the multiplier is 4.09 ($1,115,574/272,631$). This ratio suggests that the addition of each basic sector job in New Mexico would be associated 4.09 additional non-basic sector jobs. Caution in the interpretation of this multiplier is appropriate. This ratio may or may not apply in future years. Further, since farm proprietors have been included in the basic sector, it should be pointed out that farm proprietors often have more than one occupation and this fact may bias the 'multiplier' upward.

The export base multiplier (4.09) calculated above reinforces the importance of basic (exporting) industries to the New Mexico economy. Local economic development policy actions such as the creation of industrial parks, tax abatement and financing, and workforce

development projects are often used by local communities to expand an area's economic base. The appropriate mix of such policies is often a result of public and private sector interaction in the context of the development of a community economic development plan.

The economic landscape of New Mexico may change drastically in the coming years, due to the development of several new projects and research parks. The New Mexico Spaceport (NM Spaceport), broke ground on June 19, 2009 and completed construction in 2014. In 2011, NM Spaceport operations commenced with preview tours and flights launched by Armadillo Aerospace conducted at the facility. In 2013, Spaceport hired a full complement of contractors necessary in the pre-operations of the spaceport. This will have effects in Sierra County as well as surrounding areas. (For more information and a comprehensive analysis of the economic impact of the spaceport, see (<http://arrowheadcenter.nmsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/spaceportbusinessplan.pdf>).

Further New Mexico economic development activities encompass the Santa Teresa Intermodal Terminal that began construction in August 2011 and was completed in May 2014. This new state-of-the-art rail facility will position New Mexico as a key inland port for the first time. Facilities will include an intermodal ramp, fueling facilities and an intermodal block swap/switching yard. It is expected that numerous transportation, logistical, and support industries might also develop around this intermodal terminal.

Summary of Changes from Prior Year

This document has been revised to reflect data figures obtained from the BEA for the economic and population data. The population of New Mexico in 2018 was 2,095,428, an increase of 0.10 percent from 2,093,395 in 2017. Per capita personal income in New Mexico rose by 5.28 percent from \$39,521 in 2017 to \$41,609 in 2018. Total employment increased by 1.63 percent from 2017 to 2018, an increase of 17,905 jobs.

Tables 1 to 5 appear on pages 8-12

Table 1: New Mexico Employment by Industry 2014-2018

Number of jobs by industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By type					
Wage and salary employment	852,638	859,962	861,216	862,809	875,574
Proprietors employment	231,134	232,022	231,421	234,860	240,000
Farm proprietors employment	21,557	21,579	21,534	21,511	21,243
Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	209,577	210,443	209,887	213,349	218,757
By industry					
Farm employment	28,346	29,040	29,884	29,031	28,687
Nonfarm employment	1,055,426	1,062,944	1,062,753	1,068,638	1,086,887
Private nonfarm employment	845,767	854,456	854,248	862,552	881,228
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	5,674	5,541	5,820	5,989	6,157
Mining	38,214	36,656	31,809	31,204	34,490
Utilities	4,591	4,684	4,900	4,623	4,576
Construction	59,584	59,707	60,008	62,061	64,328
Manufacturing	34,027	34,157	33,187	32,562	33,596
Wholesale trade	28,854	28,501	25,380	24,989	24,563
Retail trade	113,924	114,887	113,636	111,466	111,663
Transportation and warehousing	25,905	27,245	26,673	30,016	32,916
Information	15,725	15,587	16,001	15,491	15,297
Finance and insurance	34,781	34,461	35,685	35,674	36,018
Real estate and rental and leasing	39,111	39,659	39,865	40,497	41,842
Professional, scientific, and technical	76,116	77,543	77,750	79,918	81,618
Management of companies and enterprises	5,632	5,875	6,336	6,143	6,488
Administrative and waste management	54,370	52,996	53,892	56,396	57,515
Educational services	16,709	16,959	17,013	17,048	17,004
Health care and social assistance	124,796	129,722	134,264	134,791	135,667
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24,227	24,245	24,150	25,154	26,008
Accommodation and food services	88,297	90,194	92,523	93,512	95,173
Other services, except public administration	55,230	55,837	55,356	55,018	56,309
Government and government enterprises	209,659	208,488	208,505	206,086	205,659
Federal, civilian	29,451	29,188	29,385	29,281	28,881
Military	17,809	16,837	17,132	17,346	17,588
State and local	162,399	162,463	161,988	159,459	159,190
State government	58,771	58,969	58,707	57,448	57,079
Local government	103,628	103,494	103,281	102,011	102,111
Total employment	1,083,772	1,091,984	1,092,637	1,097,669	1,115,574

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis at www.bea.gov, table CAEMP25N

Table 2: New Mexico Percent of Employment by Sectors 2014-2018					
Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By type					
Wage and salary employment	78.67	78.75	78.82	78.60	78.49
Proprietors employment	21.33	21.25	21.18	21.40	21.51
Farm proprietors employment	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.90
Nonfarm proprietors employment	19.34	19.27	19.21	19.44	19.61
By industry					
Farm employment	2.62	2.66	2.74	2.64	2.57
Nonfarm employment	97.38	97.34	97.26	97.36	97.43
Private nonfarm employment	78.04	78.25	78.18	78.58	78.99
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.55
Mining	3.53	3.36	2.91	2.84	3.09
Utilities	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.41
Construction	5.50	5.47	5.49	5.65	5.77
Manufacturing	3.14	3.13	3.04	2.97	3.01
Wholesale trade	2.66	2.61	2.32	2.28	2.20
Retail trade	10.51	10.52	10.40	10.15	10.01
Transportation and warehousing	2.39	2.49	2.44	2.73	2.95
Information	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.41	1.37
Finance and insurance	3.21	3.16	3.27	3.25	3.23
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.61	3.63	3.65	3.69	3.75
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7.02	7.10	7.12	7.28	7.32
Management of companies and enterprises	0.52	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.58
Administrative and waste management services	5.02	4.85	4.93	5.14	5.16
Educational services	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.52
Health care and social assistance	11.51	11.88	12.29	12.28	12.16
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.29	2.33
Accommodation and food services	8.15	8.26	8.47	8.52	8.53
Other services, except public administration	5.10	5.11	5.07	5.01	5.05
Government and government enterprises	19.35	19.09	19.08	18.77	18.44
Federal, civilian	2.72	2.67	2.69	2.67	2.59
Military	1.64	1.54	1.57	1.58	1.58
State and local	14.98	14.88	14.83	14.53	14.27
State government	5.42	5.40	5.37	5.23	5.12
Local government	9.56	9.48	9.45	9.29	9.15
Total employment	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis at www.bea.gov, table CAEMP25N and author's calculation

Table 3: Location Quotients for New Mexico (US Base) 2014-2018					
US Base	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By type					
Wage and salary employment	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Proprietors employment	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.93
Farm proprietors employment	2.01	2.06	2.10	2.14	2.14
Nonfarm proprietors employment	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88
By industry					
Farm employment	1.84	1.91	2.00	1.99	1.98
Nonfarm employment	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Private nonfarm employment	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.14
Mining	4.11	4.11	3.88	4.24	4.58
Utilities	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.40
Construction	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.05
Manufacturing	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.45
Wholesale trade	0.74	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.69
Retail trade	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.04
Transportation and warehousing	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.63
Information	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.82	0.80
Finance and insurance	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.03
Management of companies and enterprises	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44
Administrative and waste management services	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.83	0.83
Educational services	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.64
Health care and social assistance	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.08
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00
Accommodation and food services	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.14
Other services, except public administration	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90
Government and government enterprises	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.51	1.51
Federal, civilian	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.84	1.82
Military	1.55	1.50	1.57	1.61	1.65
State and local	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.45
State government	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.91	1.90
Local government	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28
Total employment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis at www.bea.gov, table CAEMP25N and author's calculation

Table 4: United States Employment by Industry 2014-2018					
Number of jobs by industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By type					
Wage and salary employment	144,722,000	147,636,000	149,912,000	151,860,000	154,375,000
Proprietors employment	41,511,800	42,679,800	43,459,900	44,965,300	46,371,000
Farm proprietors employment	1,840,000	1,829,000	1,818,000	1,802,000	1,790,000
Nonfarm proprietors employment	39,671,800	40,850,800	41,641,900	43,163,300	44,581,000
By industry					
Farm employment	2,643,000	2,646,000	2,638,000	2,621,000	2,604,000
Nonfarm employment	183,590,800	187,669,800	190,733,900	194,204,300	198,142,000
Private nonfarm employment	159,535,800	163,523,800	166,428,900	169,778,300	173,599,000
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	941,000	915,900	935,200	938,300	969,400
Mining	1,597,500	1,553,300	1,452,200	1,320,900	1,353,700
Utilities	580,600	597,400	622,000	590,800	589,700
Construction	9,564,300	9,844,900	10,322,100	10,557,000	10,973,300
Manufacturing	12,907,600	13,076,600	13,131,900	13,235,200	13,501,300
Wholesale trade	6,719,600	6,817,100	6,463,400	6,492,900	6,422,200
Retail trade	18,713,100	19,092,300	19,195,500	19,345,100	19,307,500
Transportation and warehousing	6,282,400	6,932,700	7,418,200	8,520,900	9,364,300
Information	3,327,000	3,316,400	3,384,900	3,404,500	3,460,100
Finance and insurance	9,621,000	9,845,600	10,188,400	10,250,300	10,394,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,405,800	8,668,300	8,868,200	9,203,700	9,504,800
Professional, scientific, and technical services	12,864,700	13,333,200	13,496,900	13,848,200	14,203,900
Management of companies and enterprises	2,361,300	2,425,500	2,603,800	2,568,700	2,669,500
Administrative and waste management services	11,719,200	11,770,600	12,034,600	12,212,600	12,472,900
Educational services	4,498,100	4,610,900	4,641,800	4,702,400	4,771,700
Health care and social assistance	20,798,400	21,351,100	21,816,100	22,214,300	22,619,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,223,300	4,220,100	4,363,100	4,518,600	4,684,900
Accommodation and food services	13,548,900	13,977,700	14,399,000	14,788,400	15,077,500
Other services, except public administration	10,862,000	11,174,200	11,091,600	11,065,500	11,257,900
Government and government enterprises	24,055,000	24,146,000	24,305,000	24,426,000	24,543,000
Federal, civilian	2,792,000	2,810,000	2,847,000	2,857,000	2,849,000
Military	1,975,000	1,957,000	1,928,000	1,929,000	1,922,000
State and local	19,288,000	19,379,000	19,530,000	19,640,000	19,772,000
State government	5,330,000	5,349,000	5,356,000	5,383,000	5,395,000
Local government	13,958,000	14,030,000	14,174,000	14,257,000	14,377,000
Total employment	186,233,800	190,315,800	193,371,900	196,825,300	200,746,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis at www.bea.gov, table CAEMP25N

Table 5: United States Percent of Employment by Industry 2014-2018					
Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By type					
Wage and salary employment	77.71	77.57	77.53	77.15	76.90
Proprietors employment	22.29	22.43	22.47	22.85	23.10
Farm proprietors employment	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.89
Nonfarm proprietors employment	21.30	21.46	21.53	21.93	22.21
By industry					
Farm employment	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.30
Nonfarm employment	98.58	98.61	98.64	98.67	98.70
Private nonfarm employment	85.66	85.92	86.07	86.26	86.48
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Mining	0.86	0.82	0.75	0.67	0.67
Utilities	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.29
Construction	5.14	5.17	5.34	5.36	5.47
Manufacturing	6.93	6.87	6.79	6.72	6.73
Wholesale trade	3.61	3.58	3.34	3.30	3.20
Retail trade	10.05	10.03	9.93	9.83	9.62
Transportation and warehousing	3.37	3.64	3.84	4.33	4.66
Information	1.79	1.74	1.75	1.73	1.72
Finance and insurance	5.17	5.17	5.27	5.21	5.18
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.51	4.55	4.59	4.68	4.73
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.91	7.01	6.98	7.04	7.08
Management of companies and enterprises	1.27	1.27	1.35	1.31	1.33
Administrative and waste management services	6.29	6.18	6.22	6.20	6.21
Educational services	2.42	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.38
Health care and social assistance	11.17	11.22	11.28	11.29	11.27
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.27	2.22	2.26	2.30	2.33
Accommodation and food services	7.28	7.34	7.45	7.51	7.51
Other services, except public administration	5.83	5.87	5.74	5.62	5.61
Government and government enterprises	12.92	12.69	12.57	12.41	12.23
Federal, civilian	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.42
Military	1.06	1.03	1.00	0.98	0.96
State and local	10.36	10.18	10.10	9.98	9.85
State government	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69
Local government	7.49	7.37	7.33	7.24	7.16
Total employment	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis at www.bea.gov, table CAEMP25N and author's calculation