



COVID-19:
The Economic Impact & the
Economic Well-Being of Tribal
Communities in New Mexico



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Introduction

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has significantly impacted the U S with more than 5 million confirmed cases nationally and close to 150,000 deaths as of August 2020.¹ New Mexico has had over 17,000 confirmed cases and over 700 deaths.² New Mexico Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham has made aggressive measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 with stay-at-home orders beginning on March 24 through May 31 with the beginning of multi-stage opening on May 16, asking anyone who has traveled outside of New Mexico to self-quarantine for 14 days, and high rate of population testing; and, many tribes closed their lands to non-tribal members and residents.³ Despite the state performing very well in COVID-19 infection rates, New Mexico is unfortunately not an exception to racial inequality in COVID-19 outcomes nationally.⁴ In the state of New Mexico, 54% of positive COVID-19 cases are from Native American residents of the state, despite only being 11% of the overall population.⁵

The devastating impact the virus is having on Indian Country is due to several inequalities that have made this community more vulnerable to the pandemic. This includes a higher number of homes without indoor plumbing and a greater likelihood of having more than 1 person per room.⁶ In April 2020, Zia Pueblo and San Felipe Pueblo had double digit cases.⁶ The Navajo Nation, which is situated in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, has garnered national attention for impact of COVID-19 on the nation. The Navajo Nation Department of Health has reported over 6,000 confirmed positive cases and an infection rate of 3.4% which is just less than double of the New York state infection rate.⁷

Not only are tribal nations feeling the devastating effects of COVID-19 on the lives of their citizens, but it is becoming increasingly clear that tribes are also going to have to work hard to mediate the economic effects on their citizens and tribal economies. In this brief our team intends to shed some light on the economic challenges tribes in New Mexico are facing as COVID-19 continues to pose significant challenges for the state. As we discuss in more detail below, the impact of factors including closing down of casinos, the inability for the arts/cultural industry to market and sell their goods, and closures of tribal governments and operations due to the severe threat of COVID-19 to tribes have all had a marked impact on the economic well-being of Native American communities across the state.

The negative impact of COVID-19 on the economic well-being of tribes is important to not only Native Americans, as the economic contribution tribes in New Mexico make to the overall economy is substantial. The University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) estimated that the 19 Pueblos in the state alone brought \$608.2

¹ CDC. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Cases, Data & Surveillance: Cases in the U.S. 2020; <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html>.

² <https://cvprovider.nmhealth.org/public-dashboard.html>

³ <https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2020/us/states-reopen-coronavirus-trnd/>

⁴ CDC. COVID-19 in Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups. 2020; <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html>.

⁵ See the following blog post for more background on COVID-19 inequalities based on race:

https://iaphs.org/compliant-but-unprotected-communities-of-color-take-greater-action-to-prevent-the-spread-of-covid-19-but-remain-at-risk/?fbclid=IwAR2d_aXpaBuaR7Ux621jkC0iK-WGVSuCB91ARPdxUypi3AVek9T_bmGCfCc

⁶ Rodriguez-Lonebear, D., et al., American Indian Reservations and COVID-19: Indoor Plumbing, English Language Households, and Household Overcrowding as Predictors of Disease Prevalence in Early Pandemic. *Journal of Public Health Management & Practice*, 2020.

⁷ Navajo Nation Department of Health. Dikos Ntsaaígíí-19 (COVID-19) Dashboard. 2020; <https://www.ndoh.navajonnsn.gov/COVID-19>. Accessed June 12, 2020.

million into the state, which supported 11,500 jobs and nearly \$1.0 billion in sales.⁸ In the same report, BBER identifies that this is more job creation and salary production than New Mexico's real estate industry, and that in many rural counties of the state, Pueblos account for roughly 10% of economic activity. The importance of tribes to New Mexico's economy makes this analysis of COVID-19's impact on their economic activity both timely and important.

Just as COVID-19 is impacting the health and economic well-being of tribal communities in New Mexico, it is also posing challenges for researchers. The availability of hard numbers on lost revenue, job-losses, unemployment applications and other indicators of economic stress is very limited. Our research team therefore used past revenue numbers to produce the estimates we provide in our brief. We utilized the research done by the Native Nations Institute (NNI) at the University of Arizona and the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development as a guide for our work, and thank NNI for their helpful suggestions that informed our work.⁹

The Impact of Casino Closures on New Mexico's Economy

The state of New Mexico has 23 tribes—19 Pueblos, 3 Apache tribes, and the Navajo Nation. Fourteen of the 23 tribes have operating casinos. Casino closures are an important consideration in our economic impact assessment given how central they are for many tribal economies. In fact, it is estimated that nationally the tribal gaming/casino industry directly supports at least 315,000 full-time-equivalent jobs which equates to more than \$9 billion in wages in 2019.¹⁰ For some perspective, the Pueblo of Pojoaque employees 800 casino employees, and 300 administrative employees. Over 1,000 jobs in a small community is huge and speaks to the importance of a casino and gaming enterprise to a local economy.

Tribal casinos are important to include in our analysis given their spill-over effects on the wider economy. The state receives a portion of tribal gaming revenue and in turn, allocates those funds to support education, the environment, and other programs. Furthermore, our discussions with tribes suggests that many of the employees in the casinos are non-tribal members, making casino operations vital to the wider community.

In New Mexico, casinos were closed by recommendation of Governor Lujan Grisham by March 17, 2020 with most remaining closed as this brief is released. However, as the state of New Mexico begins to slowly phase in business operations across the state, a few casinos have begun to reopen on June 18, 2020.¹¹ For the tribes that have decided to open on June 18 the closure represents approximately three months of revenue, and for those who remain closed the loss of revenue will continue well beyond three months.

In 2016, tribal gaming in New Mexico generated roughly \$1.8 billion in revenue and supported 15 thousand jobs equating to roughly \$610 million in wages.¹² Based on these figures, a loss in 3-months of revenue due closure would represent approximately \$450 million. Further, closure to gaming enterprises in the New Mexico due to the pandemic can

⁸ https://bber.unm.edu/media/publications/UNMBBER_IPCC_IPCCReport_0220191.pdf

⁹ See: <https://nningovernance.arizona.edu/policy-brief-need-significant-allocation-covid-19-response-funds-american-indian-nations>

¹⁰ See reference to Dupris Consulting Group in the NNI brief cited in the prior footnote.

¹¹ <https://www.kob.com/coronavirus/governor-announces-all-tribal-casinos-in-nm-have-closed/5678927/>
<https://www.kob.com/albuquerque-news/tribal-casinos-in-new-mexico-reopen-despite-state-warning/5763629/>

¹² See Meister Economic Consulting report: <https://www.americangaming.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Economic-Impact-of-Tribal-Gaming-Two-Pager-11.5.18.pdf>

have significant effect on employment and wages. Assuming a proportionate loss in wages, a 3-month closure would reduce total wages by approximately \$152 million.

Gaming enterprises have a substantial impact on economic well-being of tribal nations, as evidenced by adjusted net wins reported to New Mexico Gaming Boards in 2019.¹³ Overall, in 2019, 14 tribes across New Mexico reported roughly \$821 million in net winnings, with Sandia Pueblo reporting the highest net win among all tribal casinos at \$181 million. While net wins do not equate to net revenue, the reported numbers clearly show the impact of casinos in tribal economies that have those operations is substantial. Assuming that 3-month closure results to direct and proportionate loss of 25% (3 months is 1/4th of a calendar year), the net wins of all tribal casinos could go down by \$205 million.

Table 1: Adjusted Net Wins for Tribal Casinos and Gaming establishments, 2019

Tribe	2019				Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Acoma Pueblo	\$5,632,957	\$5,588,178	\$5,622,839	\$5,374,844	\$22,218,818
Isleta Pueblo	\$25,735,622	\$26,245,736	\$26,253,791	\$26,722,544	\$104,957,693
Jicarilla Apache Nation	\$1,246,625	\$910,267	\$1,113,611	\$934,649	\$4,205,152
Laguna Pueblo	\$21,384,335	\$21,109,663	\$20,987,644	\$21,108,028	\$84,589,670
Mescalero Apache Tribe	\$14,373,928	\$17,571,992	\$21,142,785	\$16,747,664	\$69,836,369
Navajo Nation	\$23,956,505	\$22,835,957	\$22,249,559	\$22,838,170	\$91,880,191
Ohkay Owingeh	\$4,077,870	\$4,041,413	\$4,125,404	\$3,863,558	\$16,108,245
Pojoaque Pueblo	\$12,501,376	\$13,949,938	\$15,398,382	\$12,767,643	\$54,617,339
San Felipe Pueblo	\$4,592,524	\$4,800,273	\$4,939,767	\$4,636,651	\$18,969,215
Sandia Pueblo	\$46,694,072	\$44,953,674	\$44,508,545	\$45,392,706	\$181,548,997
Santa Ana Pueblo	\$24,683,190	\$25,343,759	\$23,956,105	\$23,836,611	\$97,819,665
Santa Clara Pueblo	\$8,341,121	\$7,955,067	\$7,945,127	\$8,231,781	\$32,473,096
Taos Pueblo	\$1,630,220	\$1,825,319	\$2,114,881	\$1,652,184	\$7,222,604
Tesuque Pueblo	\$8,393,884	\$8,723,255	\$9,283,406	\$8,849,540	\$35,250,085
Total Net Wins	\$203,244,229	\$205,854,492	\$209,641,845	\$202,956,573	\$821,697,139

Source: New Mexico, Gaming Control Board

Tribal gaming in New Mexico has overall had a positive economic and social impact on the gaming tribes through increasing incomes and lowering poverty.¹⁴ The closures of casinos not only impact individual employment, but decreases support to tribal government programs.¹⁵

COVID-19's Impact on the Arts and Cultural Industries of New Mexico Vital to Native American Communities

The arts and cultural industries in New Mexico provide nearly 6% of all American Indian jobs in the state, making this industry vital to the overall economic well-being of

¹³ NM Gaming control board <https://www.nmgcb.org/revenue-sharing.aspx>

¹⁴ Conner, Thaddieus W., and William A. Taggart. "The impact of gaming on the Indian Nations in New Mexico." *Social Science Quarterly* 90, no. 1 (2009): 50-70.

¹⁵ Akee, Randall K.Q., Eric C. Henson, Miriam R. Jorgensen, Joseph P. Kalt. May 18, 2020. Policy Brief: The Need for a Significant Allocation of COVID-19 Response Funds to American Indian Nations. Cambridge and Tucson: Harvard Project for American Indian Economic Development and Native Nations Institute.

tribes.¹⁶ Governor Lujan Grisham ordered the cancellation and/or postponement of all events in state-owned facilities during the COVID-19 closures. This included the cancellations of the Gathering Nations Powwow and has impacted the ability of artists to market and sell their goods. In many ways the cancellation of the Gathering of Nations symbolizes the significant economic pact COVID-19 has had on tribes. In 2019, the Gathering of Nations Powwow drew more than 80,000 people to Albuquerque and had a \$24 million economic impact on the city of Albuquerque.¹⁷ Not only is this a loss to the Albuquerque and New Mexico economy, it also impacts the Native artists and vendors whose sales depend on powwows and other cultural events.

Native clothing designer Sage Mountain Flower from Ohkay Owingeh reported that all markets and venues for selling her clothing and designs were cancelled locally and in neighboring states. Like many artists, she has had to adapt to online marketing and sales which has made selling goods difficult. Other markets like the Annual Santa Fe Indian Market have moved online, which may allow them to recover some of the revenue that is vital to the overall economy of the region. For example, in 2018 the Santa Fe Indian Market had a \$165.3 million impact on the economy of the City of Santa Fe and surrounding areas.¹⁸ This included an estimated \$56 million spent directly on art purchased from 663 Indian market vendors. It is difficult to predict how moving to a virtual market will impact revenue generation, but there is no doubt that overall losses will be significant.

Unfortunately, we know that many artists are not able to transition to online sales due to lack of access to broadband, an issue our team has identified as a major challenge for tribes in New Mexico.¹⁹ Without the proper technology or internet services, generating sales may be extremely difficult for New Mexico's artists who depend on the annual markets as their annual income. Although the economic recession associated with COVID-19 has been devastating to tribes, it could provide an opportunity to transform the arts and cultural systems in the state to allow for greater revenue for Native American artisans. This could include providing platforms for artists to market and sell their goods on-line, and providing artists with training in on-line marketing. This would allow artists to expand their business operations when in-person sales open back up, generating more revenue for cities and states, as well as the artists themselves.

The Impact of COVID-19 on Employment

The impact of the COVID-19 closures on employment across New Mexico cannot be understated. The pandemic has led to highest unemployment rates in the nation since the Great Depression. The impact of the closures has also been substantial in the New Mexico. For instance, the unemployment rate in New Mexico stood at 11.9% in April and 9.2% in May.²⁰ This has led to approximately 150,000 New Mexico's applying for unemployment. The closures to business across the start are likely to impact tribal communities harder than other racial and ethnic groups given the high unemployment rates among Native Americans prior the outbreak of the virus.

In New Mexico, roughly 10.9% of population identify themselves as Native American, and most of the Native American population reside in a handful of counties across New

¹⁶ <http://www.newmexicoculture.org/about/cultures-impact>

¹⁷ <https://www.abqjournal.com/1430547/gathering-of-nations-canceled.html>

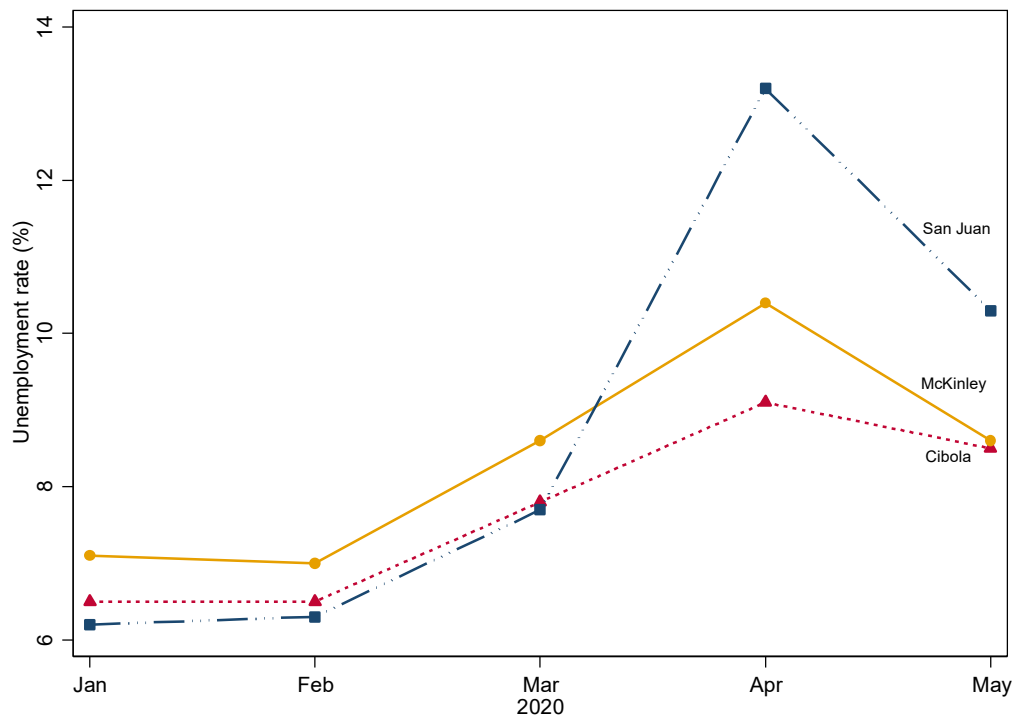
¹⁸ https://www.santafenewmexican.com/news/local_news/report-pegs-indian-market-s-economic-impact-at-165-3m/article_849ded19-7285-589a-9817-8aeceb5bb2c0.html

¹⁹ See: <https://nabpi.unm.edu/assets/nabpi-iad-broadband-report-final.pdf>

²⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics: <https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.nm.htm>

Mexico. For instance, almost 79.2% of the population in McKinley County identify themselves as Native American. Additionally, 43.8% and 41.1% of the population in Cibola and San Juan County are Native American, respectively.²¹ The wide-spread closures due to COVID-19 led to substantial increases in unemployment rates in these counties. For instance, the unemployment rate doubled in San Juan County from 6.3% in February to 13.2% in April. Similarly, unemployment rates in both McKinley and Cibola counties also increased substantially due to the closure; 7.0% in February to 10.4% in April in McKinley, and 6.5% to 9.1% in Cibola County.

Figure 1:
Unemployment Rates in Three Counties With the largest Native American Populations



Source: New Mexico, Workforce Connection

To provide some context for these numbers we reached out to several tribes to learn more about job losses in their communities. We learned that the Pueblo of Pojoaque spends nearly \$1.5 million per pay period for their employees. Governor Talachy stated that they, “have not let go of employees because they did not want to leave anyone without a livelihood and providing for their employees was the right thing to do at this challenging time.” However, we learned that their reserve funding is running low and their debt is climbing which could make it difficult to continue full employment of their staff as the closure of operations continue.

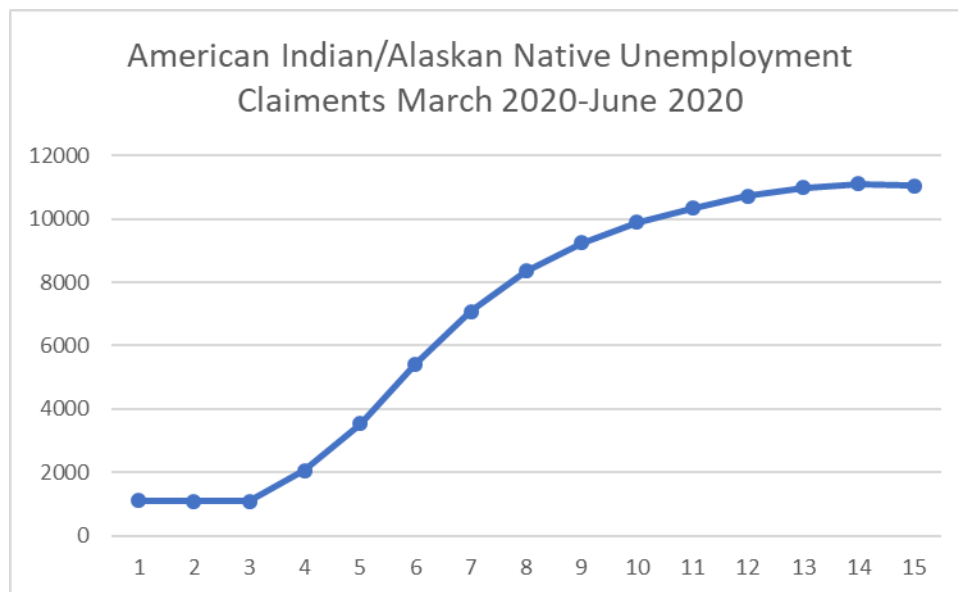
While some tribal nations have managed to continue paying employees, others have had to make difficult decisions to let employees go or temporarily freeze payments. It is estimated that over 1,000 employees who have been on leave will no longer receive paychecks

²¹ US Census Bureau, Quick Facts: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NM/RHI325218>

after August 3, 2020.²² According to the Navajo Nation Gaming enterprise, payroll makes up 70% of fixed costs for the Nation. To support employees, the nation has reportedly gone through its cash reserves already with several months of potential closures on the horizon. This suggests the unemployment rates for tribal members may rise significantly as the pandemic remains a challenge for opening up of full business operations, including casino gaming.

In North Central New Mexico, Tribal Nations are the largest employers in the region. For example, Santa Clara Pueblo and Ohkay Owingeh enterprises are some of the largest employers in the City of Espanola and Rio Arriba County. Continued economic challenges associated with closures and unemployment could be devastating to a region of the state that has limited alternative employment opportunities for displaced workers.

New Mexico's unemployment insurance application data demonstrates how hard the pandemic has hit tribes economically, as there were significant increases in applications from Native American New Mexicans between the months of March and June 2020. As reflected in the figure below, there were only 44 claims from Native American applicants in March, with that number jumping to 829 in April. Native Americans alone saw an 898% increase in claims between March 2020 and June 2020, an amazing increase in a short period of time that might only be a starting point for a longer-term trend if closures to businesses remain in place well into the fall. These numbers make clear that tribal communities in the state are in desperate need of additional federal and state support.



Despite these important economic contributions from the tribes to the state, Native Americans continue to face disproportionate levels of poverty, unemployment, and low median income. These existing inequalities have grown with the COVID driven recession and will make surviving these challenging times much harder for tribes. First, Native American children live in poverty at much higher rates than any other racial or ethnic group in the state. Forty percent of Native American children live in poverty in the state, compared to 25%

²² <https://www.casino.org/news/navajo-gaming-employees-to-stop-getting-paychecks-coronavirus-continues-to-impact-indian-country/>

children overall, and 13% for white children²³. Second, Native American high school children are also much less likely to graduate from high school compared to other racial and ethnic groups in the state— in 2018, only 65.8% of Native American students graduated. While 11.8 percent of New Mexico’s population attained a bachelor’s degree or above, only 4.9 percent of those living on the Navajo area land achieved the equivalent²⁴. This has huge implications for the overall economic well-being of Native American communities. In 2015, 23.1% of Native Americans were living below poverty level, compared to their White counterparts 13.2%.²⁵ Labor force participation for tribal populations of 47.6% is significantly lower than the state average of 58.5%.²⁶

Most directly connected to the focus of our report, the unemployment rate of Native Americans in New Mexico pre-COVID was 16.1%, markedly higher than that of any other racial or ethnic groups. Native Americans also have a lower labor force participation rate, at only 55.5%.²⁷ Finally, in 2014, Native Americans had a much lower median household income than other racial and ethnic groups within New Mexico.²⁸ Median household income for Native Americans was \$31,592, compared to \$37,773 for African American households, \$38,236 for Hispanic households, and \$53,422 for white households.²⁹ These statistics suggest that the pandemic and more long-term economic fallout will be more challenging for Native American communities to weather, as they were the most economically vulnerable communities before the pandemic hit the state.

The Long-Term Consequences of COVID-19 Through a Census Undercount

The long-term impact of COVID-19 on tribal communities’ economic well-being is most apparent with potential undercounts of Native American New Mexicans in the 2020 U.S. Census. The Native American population in New Mexico has been defined as the state’s most difficult to count population before the outbreak of COVID-19, so the ability to ensure an accurate count with the severe challenges the public health epidemic is posing for tribes is daunting. The inability of tribal populations to fully participate in the 2020 Census might for the next 10 years exacerbate existing health, housing, and educational inequalities. Given the huge economic impact that COVID-19 is projected to have on tribal communities, the potential undercount could not happen at a worse time.

The lack of access to the internet was projected to pose challenges for accurately counting Native American communities across the state prior to COVID-19, given the federal government’s goal of having most Americans fill out their census information online. As our team has discussed in more detail elsewhere, digital divide challenges facing Native Americans in New Mexico was going to be a major obstacle to an accurate count.³⁰

The U.S. Census Bureau has requested that the collection of field data for the 2020 Census be extended until Oct. 31, 2020, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This extension was viewed as a major resource, as the health epidemic has already resulted in a suspension of all census field operations. These field operations are particularly important for tribal communities, as they allow census forms to be hand-delivered to homes in even the

²³ <https://www.nmvoices.org/archives/5834>

²⁴ https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/Tribal_Demographic_and_Employment_Data.pdf

²⁵ https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/NM_2017_SOTW_Report.pdf

²⁶ <https://nabpi.unm.edu/assets/nabpi-iad-broadband-report-final.pdf>

²⁷ https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/lmr_May_19.pdf

²⁸ https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/NM_2017_SOTW_Report.pdf

²⁹ <https://nabpi.unm.edu/assets/nabpi-iad-broadband-report-final.pdf>

³⁰ <https://nabpi.unm.edu/assets/nabpi-iad-broadband-report-final.pdf>

most remote areas of the state to fill in gaps created by state residents who cannot or prefer not to fill out the form on-line. The recent decision by the federal government to end Census operations four weeks earlier than the October 31, 2020 date has led to major concerns across the country, particularly for states with high Native American populations.³¹

New Mexico has more than three times as many residents as the national average who require a hand-delivered census form. At this stage of the census process, 37% of New Mexico households have responded to the census, compared to a national average of 48%. The federal resources associated with census counts have been well documented by our team, including noting that just a 1% undercount could yield a loss in roughly \$2 million per year, which equates to more than \$20 million for tribal communities over 10 years. The U.S. census undercounted Native American populations by approximately 5% in 2010, which resulted in the loss of close to 10 million dollars in resources. Given the extensive needs that tribal communities across New Mexico will face due to the pandemic, we simply cannot afford to see losses in federal resources due to undercounts created by COVID-19.

Supporting Tribes is Vital to New Mexico's Economy

As mentioned above, the tribal communities in New Mexico contribute a large number of jobs and revenue to the state. Tribal government, tribal-owned enterprise, and federal grants are a huge source of income and employment for New Mexico's economy, having employed 6,461 for tribal government, 4,029 for tribally-owned enterprises, and 1,051 for federal employment³². The income these revenue streams generated were \$264,209,107, \$128,198,405, and \$57,262,237, respectively.³³

When we look at a breakdown of tribal enterprise employment, labor income, and out-of-state sales for 2017, we can see the large positive economic impact that tribal-owned enterprises have had. To clarify, tribal-owned enterprises come in many forms and include: Hotels including casino hotels, casinos, golf courses and country clubs, museums, gas stations and convenience stores, commercial construction, and other businesses. The total sales for 2017 of these enterprises was at \$1,095,421,373 (of which hotels and casino hotels had the largest share of sales at \$732,168,045, followed by gas stations and convenience stores with sales totaling \$150,465,039, and casinos generating \$104,790,544), with out-of-state sales coming up to \$307,719,724.³⁴

Adding to the severe impact of COVID-19 on tribes across the country, most have had tremendous challenges accessing federal relief funds. The overwhelming bureaucratic barriers associated with the application process for funding at a time when most tribal administrative offices were shut down to the virus that has devastated many of these communities. This suggests the need for state funding to help tribes recover from the financial impact COVID-19. The pandemic will continue to impact the financial stability of tribal nations across the state as it is unknown how long closure will last and when future closure will take place.

We have heard two specific suggestions from tribal leaders and advocates that could help tribes weather this storm. The first is regarding revenue sharing for gaming operations. If tribes were able to be forgiven for the millions of dollars in debt this would help tribes tremendously. Second, many have asked for the lodger's tax to be forgiven. Many New

³¹<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/04/us/2020-census-ending-early.html>

³²https://bber.unm.edu/media/publications/UNMBBER_IPCC_IPCCReport_0220191.pdf

³³https://bber.unm.edu/media/publications/UNMBBER_IPCC_IPCCReport_0220191.pdf

³⁴https://bber.unm.edu/media/publications/UNMBBER_IPCC_IPCCReport_0220191.pdf

Mexicans may not be aware that even without any occupancy, tribal governments remain responsible for lodging tax.

Even if casinos and hotels owned and operated by tribes begin to open up more aggressively, they will not see the same revenue they projected before the health crisis. Tribes will unfortunately be faced with difficult decisions on when to open up operations that could generate funding streams but put more of their members at risk of catching the virus. Having some relief funding could help tribes base these decisions on public health considerations and not financial ones.

Appendix:

Appendix Table 1: Estimated reduction on tribal gaming wins in 2020

Tribe	Year-to-Year Change		
	30% Reduction	25% Reduction	20% Reduction
Acoma Pueblo	-\$6,665,645	-\$5,554,705	-\$4,443,764
Isleta Pueblo	-\$31,487,308	-\$26,239,423	-\$20,991,539
Jicarilla Apache Nation	-\$1,261,546	-\$1,051,288	-\$841,030
Laguna Pueblo	-\$25,376,901	-\$21,147,418	-\$16,917,934
Mescalero Apache Tribe	-\$20,950,911	-\$17,459,092	-\$13,967,274
Navajo Nation	-\$27,564,057	-\$22,970,048	-\$18,376,038
Ohkay Owingeh	-\$4,832,474	-\$4,027,061	-\$3,221,649
Pojoaque Pueblo	-\$16,385,202	-\$13,654,335	-\$10,923,468
San Felipe Pueblo	-\$5,690,765	-\$4,742,304	-\$3,793,843
Sandia Pueblo	-\$54,464,699	-\$45,387,249	-\$36,309,799
Santa Ana Pueblo	-\$29,345,900	-\$24,454,916	-\$19,563,933
Santa Clara Pueblo	-\$9,741,929	-\$8,118,274	-\$6,494,619
Taos Pueblo	-\$2,166,781	-\$1,805,651	-\$1,444,521
Tesuque Pueblo	-\$10,575,026	-\$8,812,521	-\$7,050,017
Total	-\$246,509,142	-\$205,424,285	-\$164,339,428

Appendix Table 2: Unemployment Rates by County, NM

County	2018	2019	2020				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Bernalillo County	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.5	12.4	9.2
Catron County	6.3	6.2	8.0	8.5	9.3	7.2	5.8
Chaves County	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	6.1	9.8	7.9
Cibola County	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.8	9.1	8.5
Colfax County	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.7	9.0	6.8
Curry County	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.9	6.4	5.1
De Baca County	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.4	4.5	3.7
Doña Ana County	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	7.9	11.6	8.5
Eddy County	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	6.3	5.6
Grant County	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.9	8.7
Guadalupe County	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.6	5.7
Harding County	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	3.1	3.0
Hidalgo County	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.7	4.3
Lea County	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	5.3	9.0	8.6
Lincoln County	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1	6.1	13.4	9.9
Los Alamos County	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	5.0	3.6
Luna County	11.7	12.2	16.0	17.3	20.9	17.3	13.6
McKinley County	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	8.6	10.4	8.6
Mora County	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.1	8.7	8.7	7.3
Otero County	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.0	11.9	9.0
Quay County	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.8
Rio Arriba County	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.9	10.7	8.0
Roosevelt County	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.9	6.3	5.2
San Juan County	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.3	7.7	13.2	10.3
San Miguel County	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	7.1	10.2	7.8
Sandoval County	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.9	13.1	9.8
Santa Fe County	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.8	12.5	9.4
Sierra County	6.9	6.8	7.6	8.4	10.2	11.8	9.3
Socorro County	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.6	8.3	6.3
Taos County	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.4	15.9	12.1
Torrance County	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.0	8.3	11.5	8.8
Union County	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.6	4.5
Valencia County	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.6	10.6	8.1

Source: New Mexico, Workforce Connection

Appendix Table 3: Gross Receipts/Revenue of all Nations and Pueblos Districts by Industry

Industry	2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Net Change from 2019 Q4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		\$15,948	\$25,383	\$507,946	\$628	-\$507,318
Mining	\$1,368,727	\$202,453	\$666,461	\$273,604	\$601,372	\$327,768
Utilities	\$4,112,991	\$2,843,428	\$3,540,246	\$3,492,941	\$4,868,629	\$1,375,688
Construction	\$19,845,143	\$29,471,980	\$24,101,476	\$24,727,579	\$21,261,005	-\$3,466,574
Manufacturing	\$3,128,265	\$3,518,878	\$5,007,436	\$2,693,390	\$1,429,934	-\$1,263,456
Wholesale Trade	\$654,978	\$1,116,099	\$2,278,477	\$5,508,279	\$1,584,767	-\$3,923,512
Retail Trade	\$11,437,305	\$15,489,600	\$20,956,628	\$22,947,748	\$17,847,625	-\$5,100,123
Transportation and Warehousing	\$520,749	\$605,900	\$573,747	\$532,630	\$603,281	\$70,651
Information	\$1,859,238	\$2,035,222	\$2,226,388	\$2,225,101	\$2,363,703	\$138,602
Finance and Insurance	\$277,078	\$34,789	\$75,592	\$261,347	\$54,809	-\$206,538
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	\$1,346,260	\$1,873,440	\$1,393,650	\$1,920,891	\$1,306,100	-\$614,791
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$3,040,543	\$3,718,393	\$2,895,575	\$4,645,434	\$5,241,676	\$596,242
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$1,324,776	\$1,749,467	\$1,481,939	\$1,985,297	\$2,975,602	\$990,305
Educational Services	\$11,733	\$56,234	\$19,706	\$51,941	\$15,231	-\$36,710
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$371,677	\$424,427	\$1,223,100	\$1,669,221	\$1,172,140	-\$497,081
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$562,513	\$552,628	\$289,401	\$460,156	\$368,278	-\$91,878
Accommodation and Food Services	\$3,857,600	\$4,018,337	\$3,982,377	\$3,914,834	\$3,104,121	-\$810,713
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$6,478,353	\$6,280,529	\$7,422,746	\$5,956,464	\$3,737,663	-\$2,218,801
Unclassified	\$145,124	\$47,755	\$93,197	\$242,986	\$502,511	\$259,525
Total	\$60,346,209	\$75,253,869	\$79,358,123	\$84,039,531	\$69,051,721	-\$14,978,714

Source: NM Taxation and Revenue Department RP-80s

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