



Growth Lab

# Identifying local opportunities: Guadalupe County

January 2025

# Key Takeaways on Guadalupe County's Economic Snapshot

*The first part of this presentation provides an economic snapshot of the county. The following key takeaways stand out.*

- **Economic cluster:** Guadalupe County is situated in the Eastern Plain of New Mexico, surrounded mostly by mid-size and rural counties. It has a concentration of economic activity centered in Santa Rosa, but this cluster extends only slightly beyond the city limits.
- **Long-term trajectory:** Like many rural counties, the county reached its peak population many decades ago. Guadalupe County has been losing residents since 1910. There was a brief reversal of this trend between 1990 and 2010. However, in the most recent decade, it has returned to its historical decline. Currently, the county has about 5,000 residents.
- **Recent economic performance:** The recent population decline has occurred even as the economy was growing. Guadalupe County's output growth has been strong after 2009, even as the overall New Mexico economy struggled to break out of stagnation. This pattern has continued to this day, with few and brief slowdowns. As a result, its income growth has been among the highest in the state.
- **Underlying economic engines:** Government activity makes up over 30% of the economy. While this sector has been growing, its expansion has been slower than that of other sectors. One notable growing sector is utilities. Near the start of the 21st century, it accounted for about 1% of the economy, but its rapid growth now places it close to 10%. Another emerging sector expanding quickly is professional and business services. Construction, which once represented over 10% of the economy, has consistently declined.
- **Housing dynamics:** The county has a declining housing stock. There are 5% fewer housing units than in 2014, across all types (single-family, multi-family, and mobile homes). Meanwhile, the vacancy rate has dropped from 50% to just over 30%. However, most of the vacant units are not available for rent or sale. Without adequate data on housing prices, it is assumed that, with growing opportunities, there are upward price pressures.
- **Conclusion:** Guadalupe County's ability to maintain its growth trajectory may be constrained by its ability to attract and accommodate new residents. While there are emerging opportunities in several sectors, fewer residents are taking advantage of them to keep the economy expanding. Potential new residents looking to move to the county face limited housing options.

# Observations on Guadalupe County's Diversification Opportunities



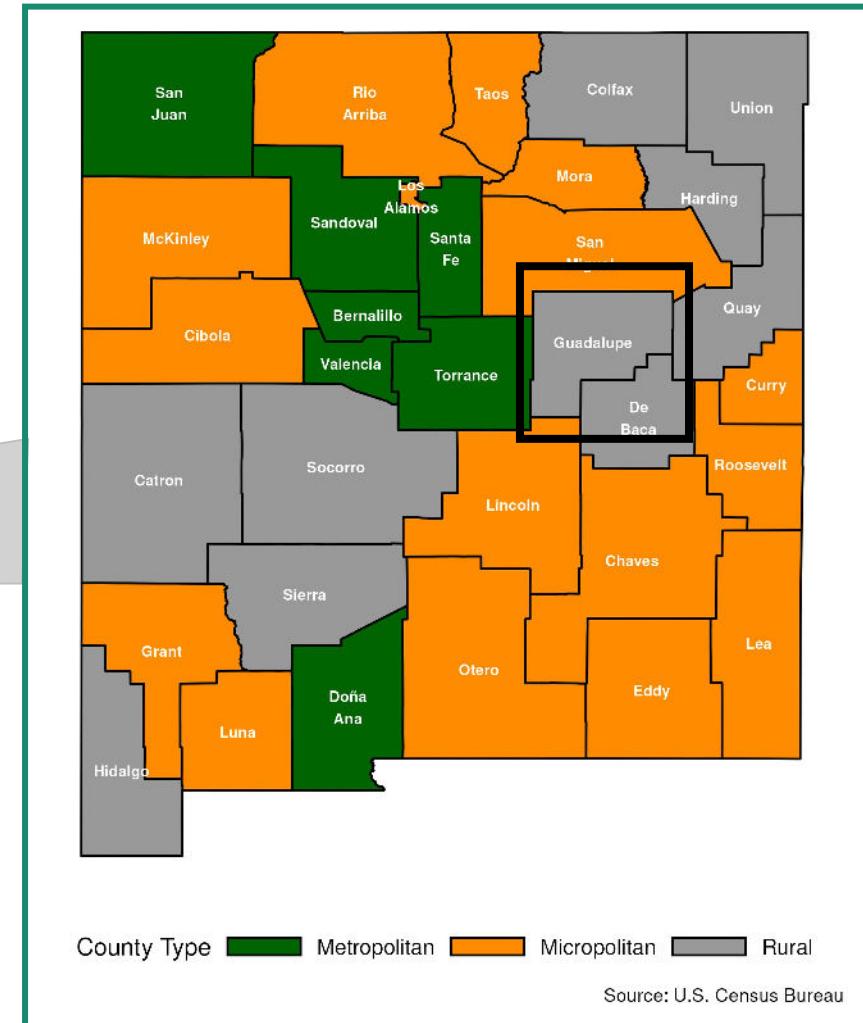
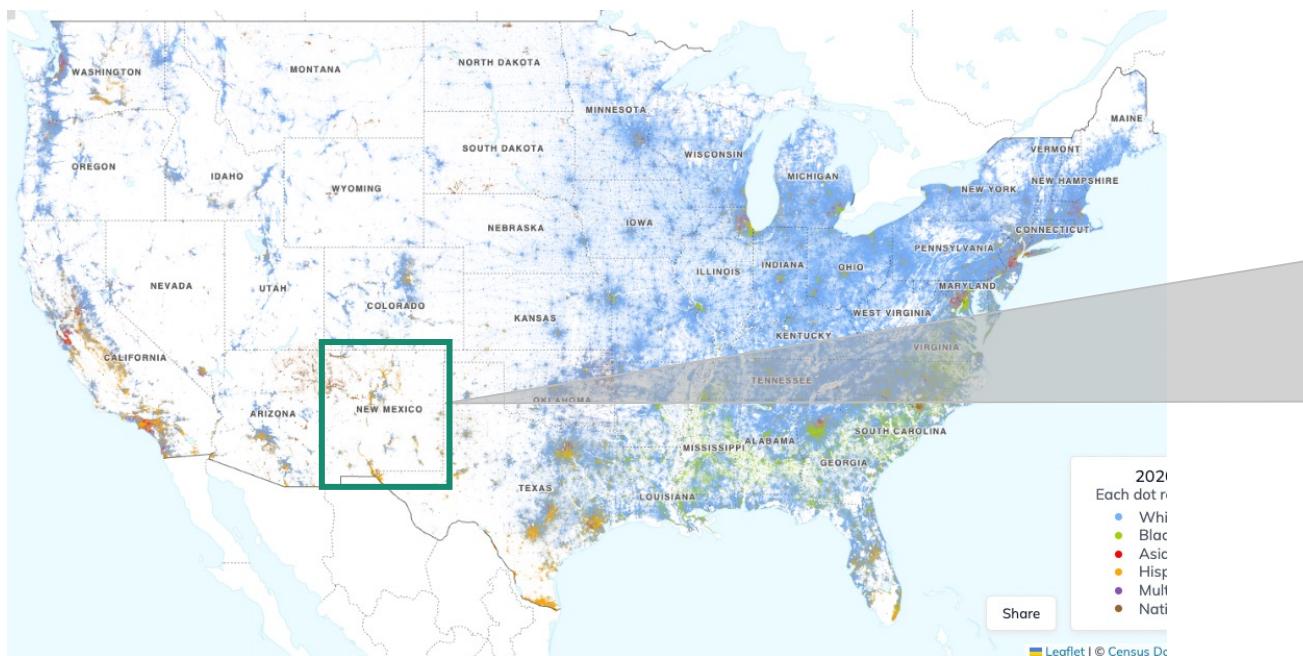
*The second part of this presentation provides an analysis of diversification opportunities grounded in an economic complexity approach. This analysis is meant as an input for local strategy rather than a conclusive list. Several observations are noteworthy that may warrant local investigation.*

- **Transportation and warehousing, a growing sector, could generate more growth in tradable income.** Along with the government and leisure and hospitality sectors, transportation and warehousing is one of the largest sectors in the county and has recently seen some of the highest growth rates. The county could leverage its productive capabilities in this sector to develop tradable industries with little or no current presence, such as “Farm Product Warehousing and Storage”.
- **Leisure, hospitality, and trade could also be sources of more tradable income.** The former accounts for about 10% of the economy, and for the latter, there is unfortunately not enough information to determine its size. Nonetheless, there are promising tradable industries in each sector, such as “All Other Traveler Accommodation”, which includes traveler lodging that doesn’t fit standard hotel, motel, RV park, or bed-and-breakfast categories, and “Jewelry Retailers.”
- **The recovery of construction could help sustain the current expansion.** The construction sector once accounted for more than 10% of the economy. After a steady decline, its share has dropped to around 5%. Despite losing some capabilities in this sector, the industry “Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction” has been adding jobs in the Commuting Zone (CZ) recently. This industry falls under the general “Durables” cluster and specifically within the “Construction” cluster. Within this sub-cluster, “Industrial Building Construction” shows promise as a tradable industry, and the county could leverage its remaining capabilities to develop it further.

# County economic snapshot

*Unpacking population and economic patterns*

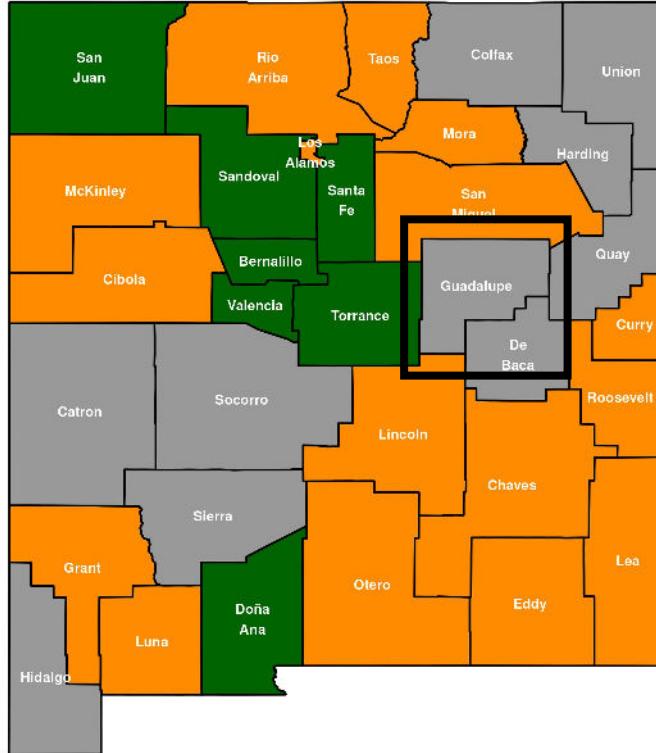
# Guadalupe county location



Note: Full map: <https://www.censusdots.com/race/new-mexico-demographics>

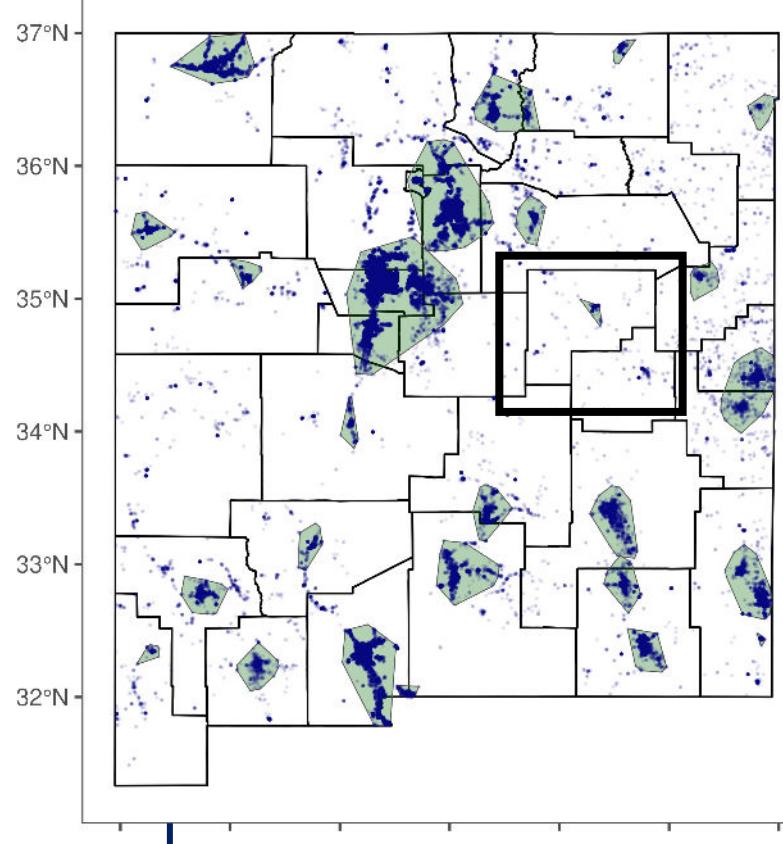
# Economic cluster – Firms in Guadalupe county & New Mexico

Map of Counties and Statistical Areas in New Mexico



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

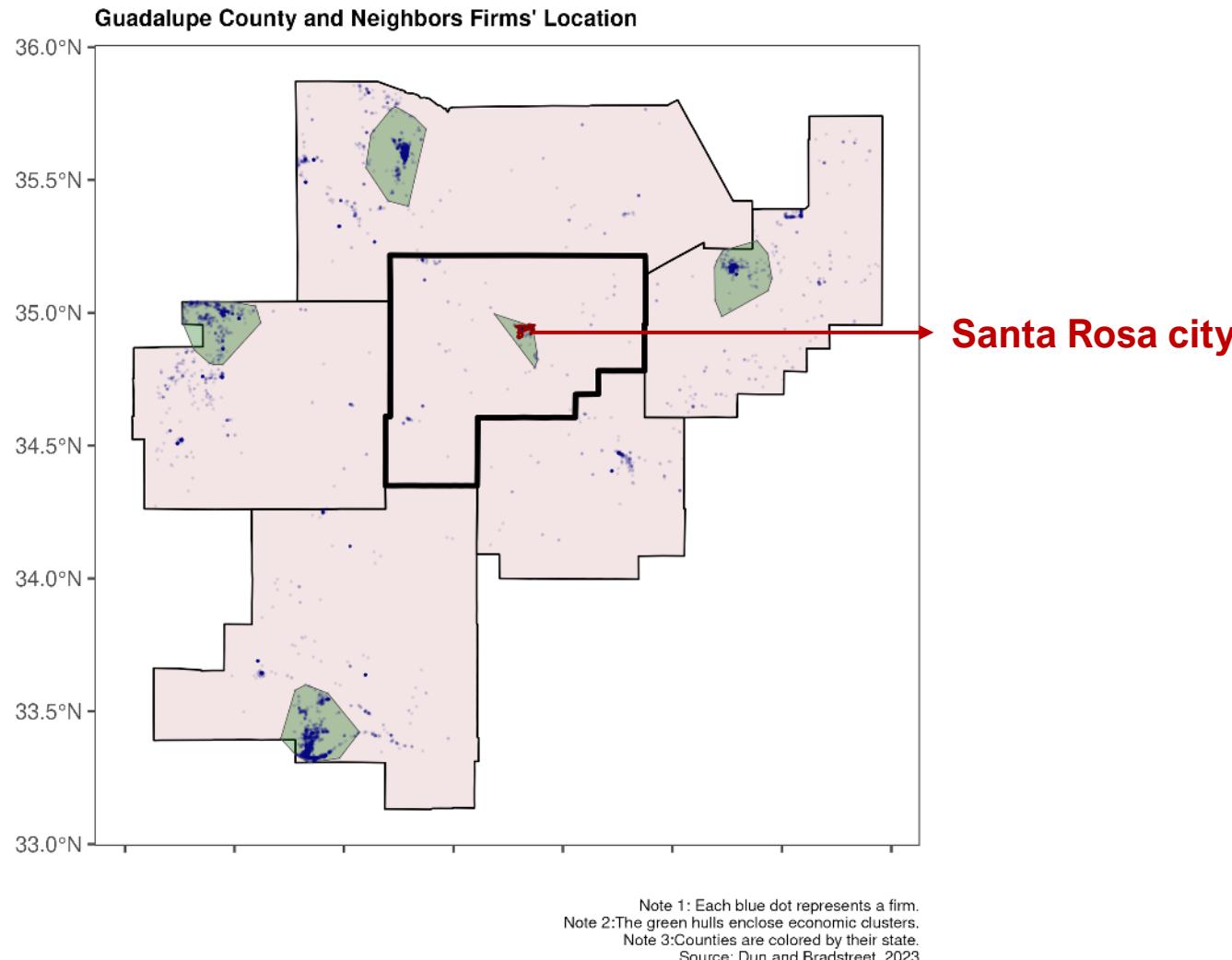
New Mexico Firms' Location



The county type definitions are based on the size of local population centers and their connection to larger urban areas. Metropolitan and micropolitan areas differ by the size of their core community, with a threshold of 50,000 residents. In contrast, rural areas do not have a population center with at least 10,000 residents.

The clusters of economic activity (shown by the green outlines) are defined by the proximity of firms (blue dots). These clusters reveal connections between counties, both within the state and across state borders.

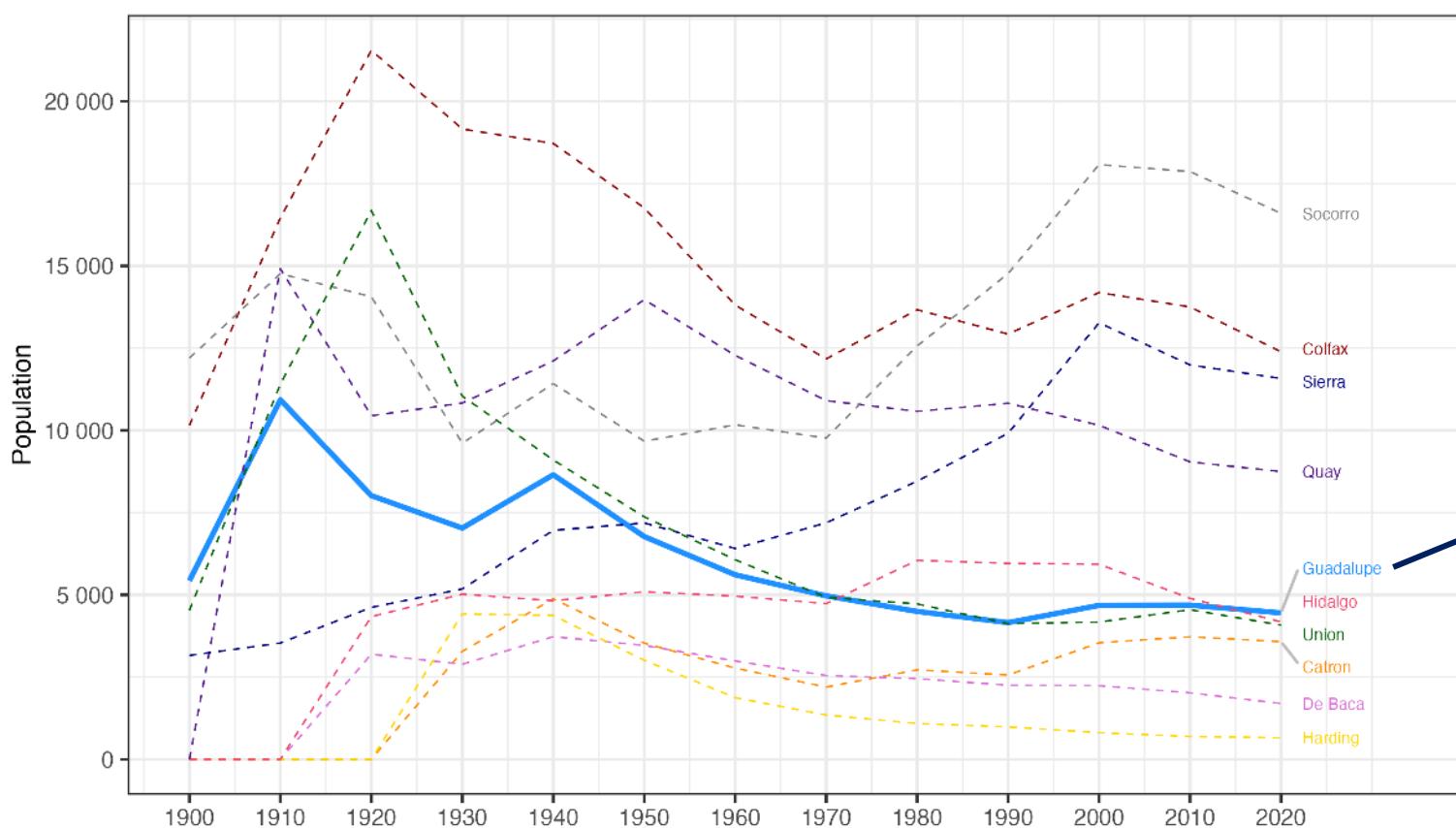
# Economic cluster – Firms in Guadalupe county and adjacent counties



Guadalupe's economic cluster encompasses the main community, the city of Santa Rosa, and extends slightly beyond its boundaries. The agglomeration is not large enough to cross county lines.

# Long-term trajectory – Population growth among New Mexico's counties

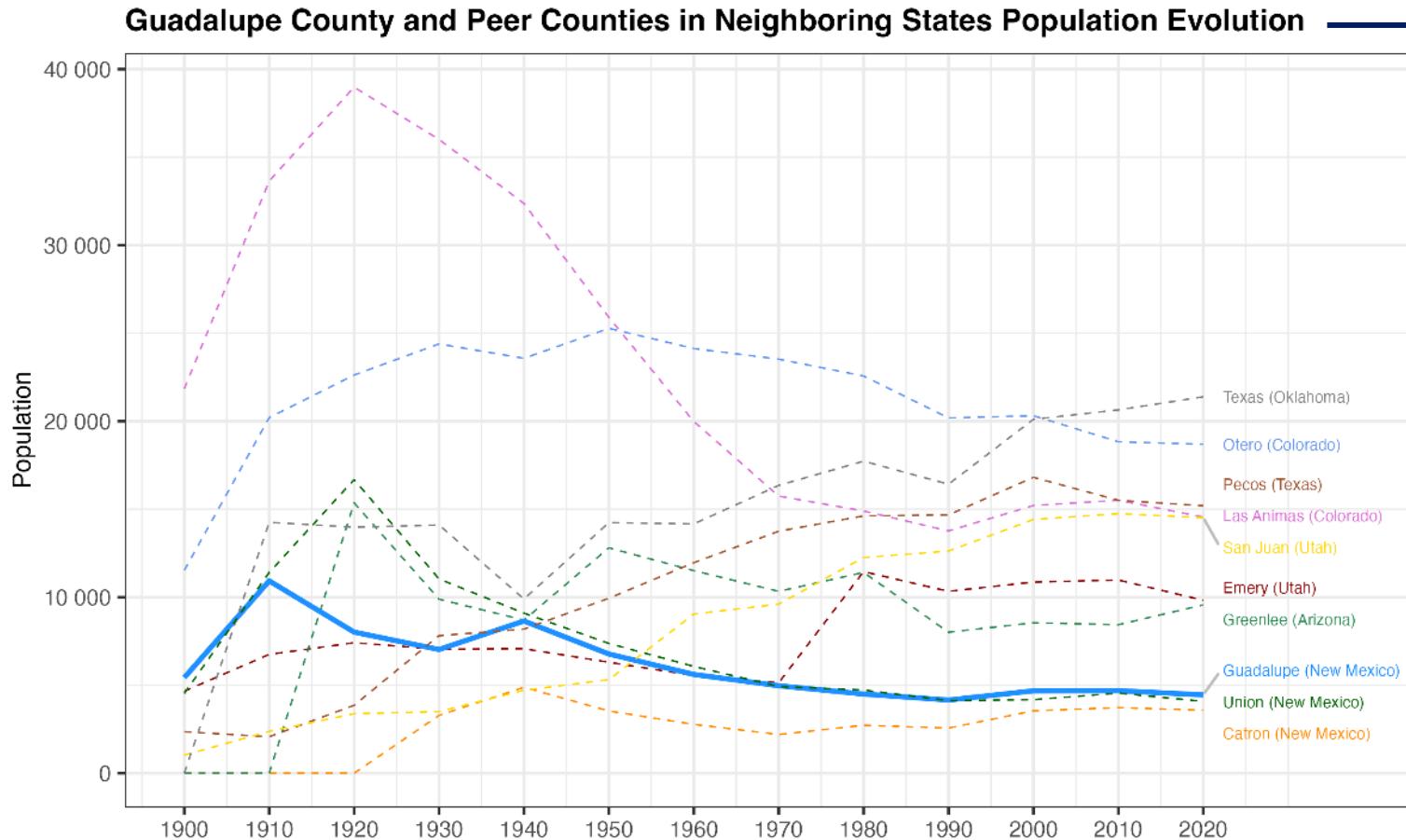
Guadalupe County and peers Population (1900 - 2020)



Understanding Guadalupe's economy requires looking at the county's long-term evolution. Demographic and economic trends are closely connected: job opportunities attract people and drive population growth, while job losses can lead to outmigration. At the same time, the size and skills of population influences which new economic activities, as critical mass of knowhow and networks enable economic activity.

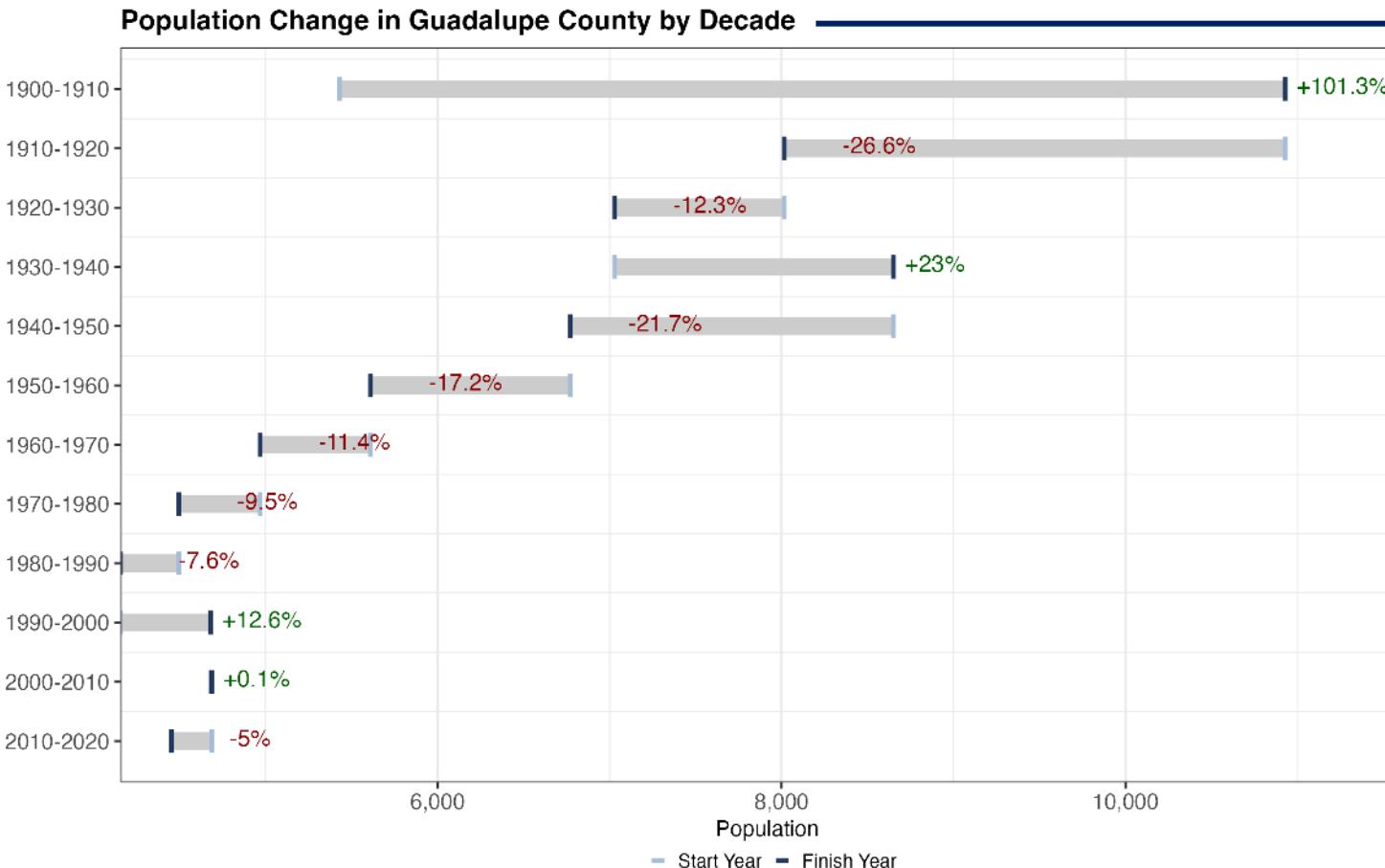
Guadalupe's long-term population growth is shown alongside that of other rural counties in New Mexico.

# Long-term trajectory – Population growth among peers



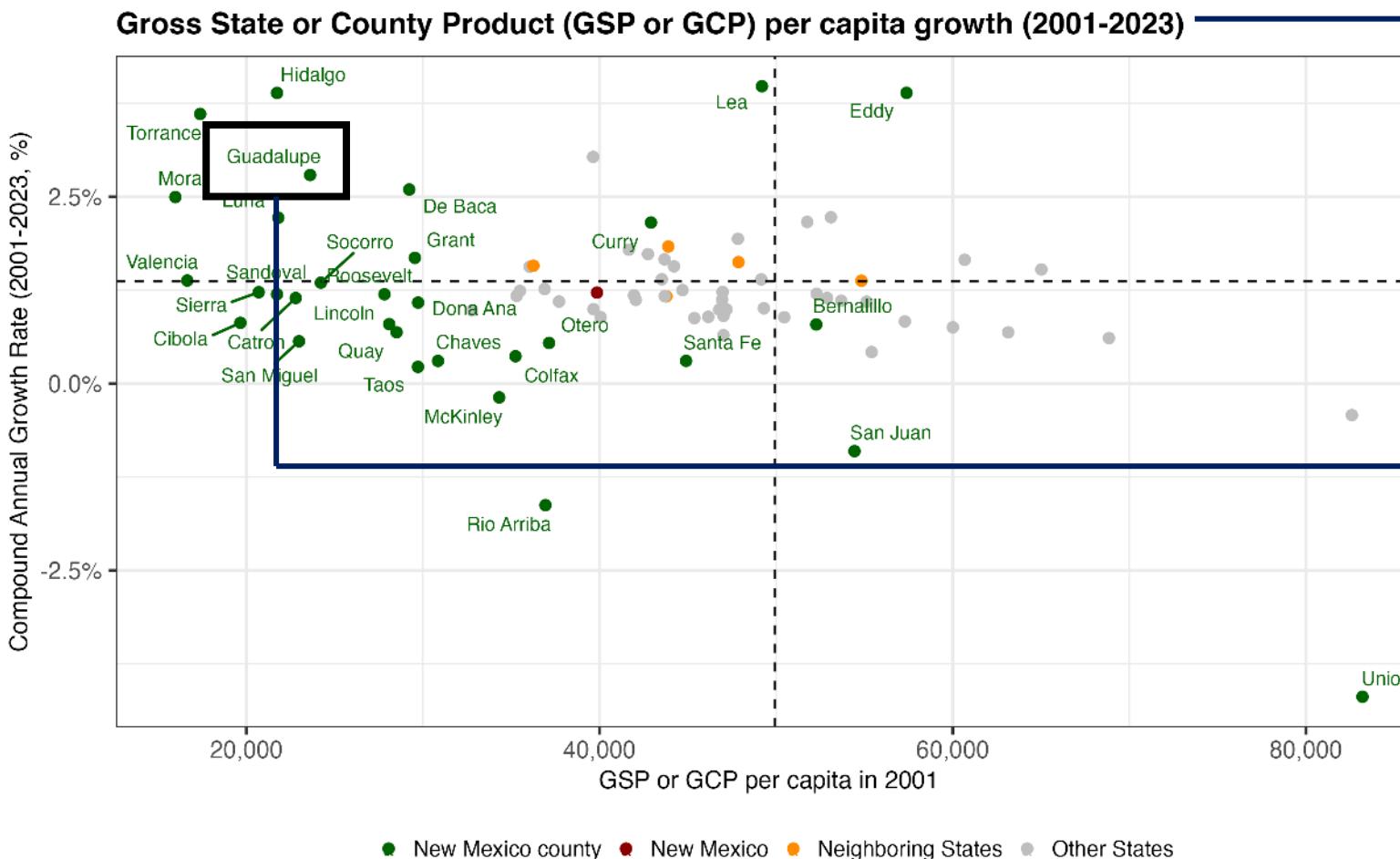
The previous slide compared Guadalupe's long-term population growth with that of other rural counties in New Mexico. To provide further context, the following analysis examines a set of rural peer counties across New Mexico and five neighboring states (Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah).

# Long-term trajectory – Population growth by decade



Now, the focus shifts from comparing long-term trends to examining Guadalupe's population changes decade by decade. This graph shows the population at the start and end of each decade, as well as the total growth rate during each period.

## Recent economic performance – Income level growth



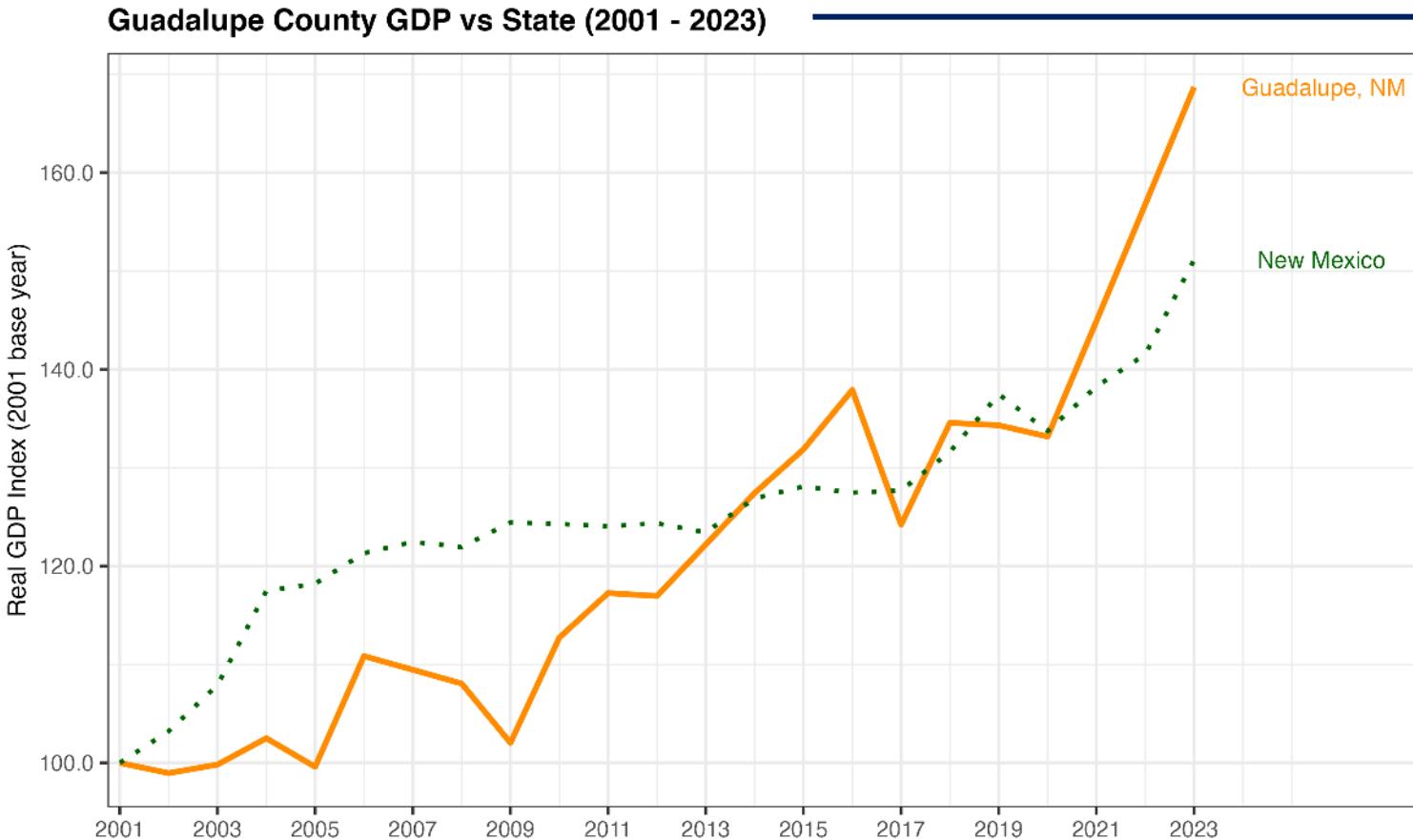
Demographic trends offer a long-term perspective on Guadalupe's economy. For a closer look at more recent decades, Gross County Product (GCP) provides annual data going back to 2001, capturing the value of economic activity produced within the county's borders. Dividing GCP by the local population gives a per capita figure, which serves as income level, a useful benchmark for comparing overall standards of living between places.

Guadalupe's average income growth rate is shown here alongside New Mexico's 32 other counties, the state average, and neighboring states.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and U.S. Census Bureau via FRED

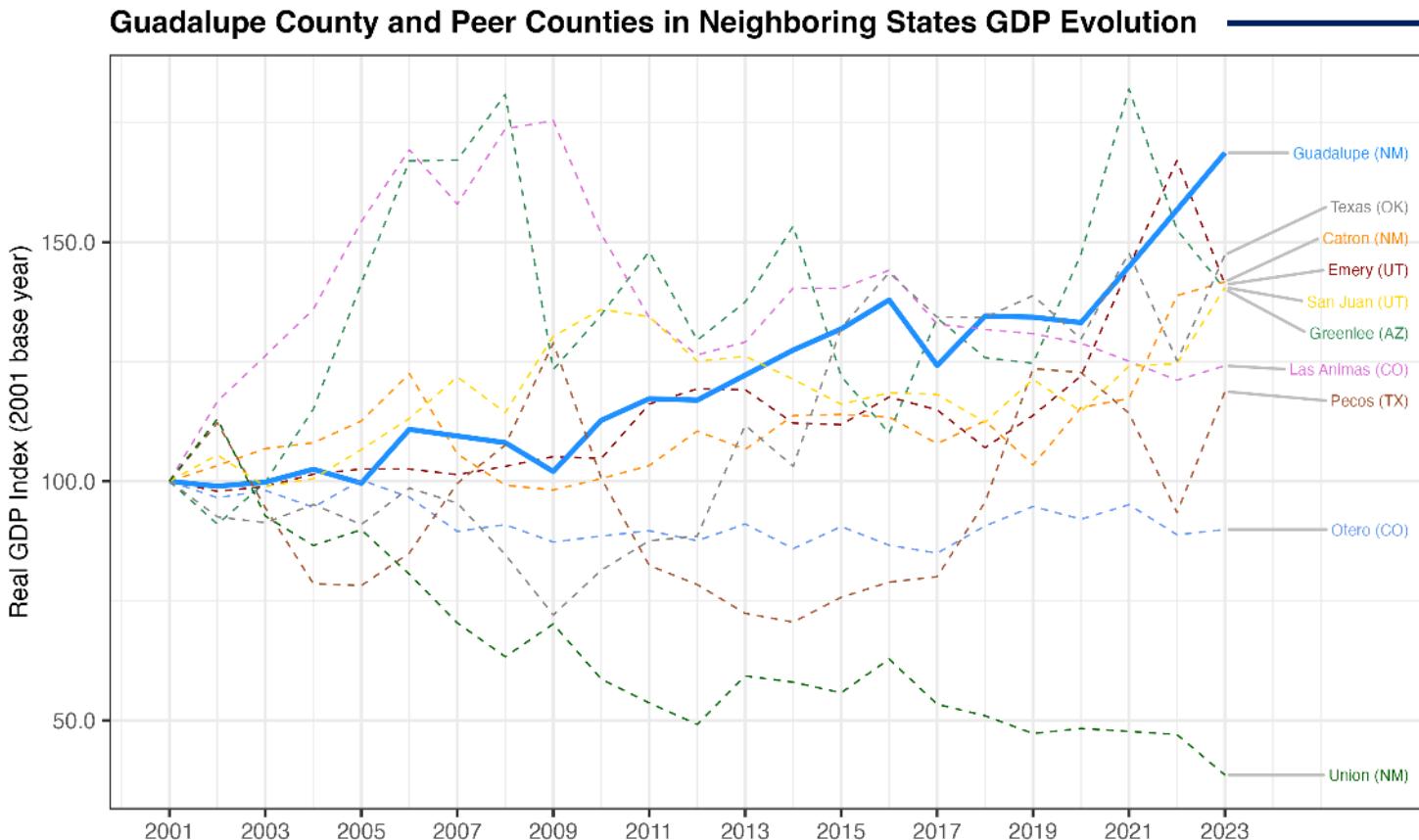
Note: the dotted lines are the averages of GSP growth rate

# Recent economic performance – Gross County Product



Shifting from per capita measures to total GCP levels gives a sense of the overall size of the local economy, based on everything produced within the county's borders. To make comparisons between places clearer, GCP is shown as an index using 2001 as the base year. This approach allows for easy tracking of economic trajectories across places of different sizes and helps highlight specific periods when significant changes or challenges occurred. Guadalupe's economic trajectory is shown alongside that of New Mexico as a whole.

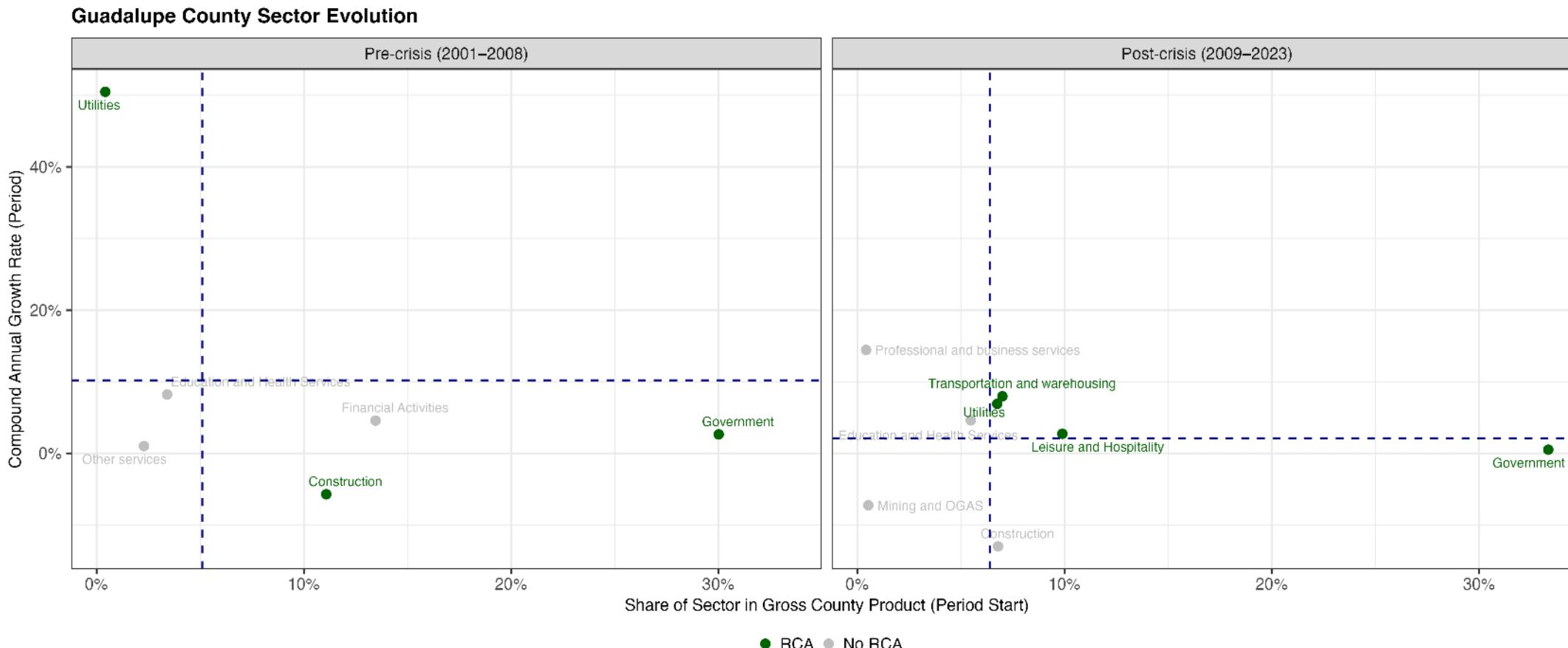
# Recent economic performance – GCP trajectory relative to peers



This graph uses the same set of peer counties as in the population comparison but now focuses on economic trends. As with the previous comparison to the state, each county's GCP is indexed to 2001, making it easier to spot major changes and differences in trajectory over time. Guadalupe's GCP is shown alongside that of its peer counties.

# Underlying economic engines

GCP can be broken down into the sectors that drive the local economy. The following graph does this by showing each sector's average growth rate and share of the economy before and after the financial crisis. Each dot is a sector; its position reflects both its average growth and its importance to the county's economy.



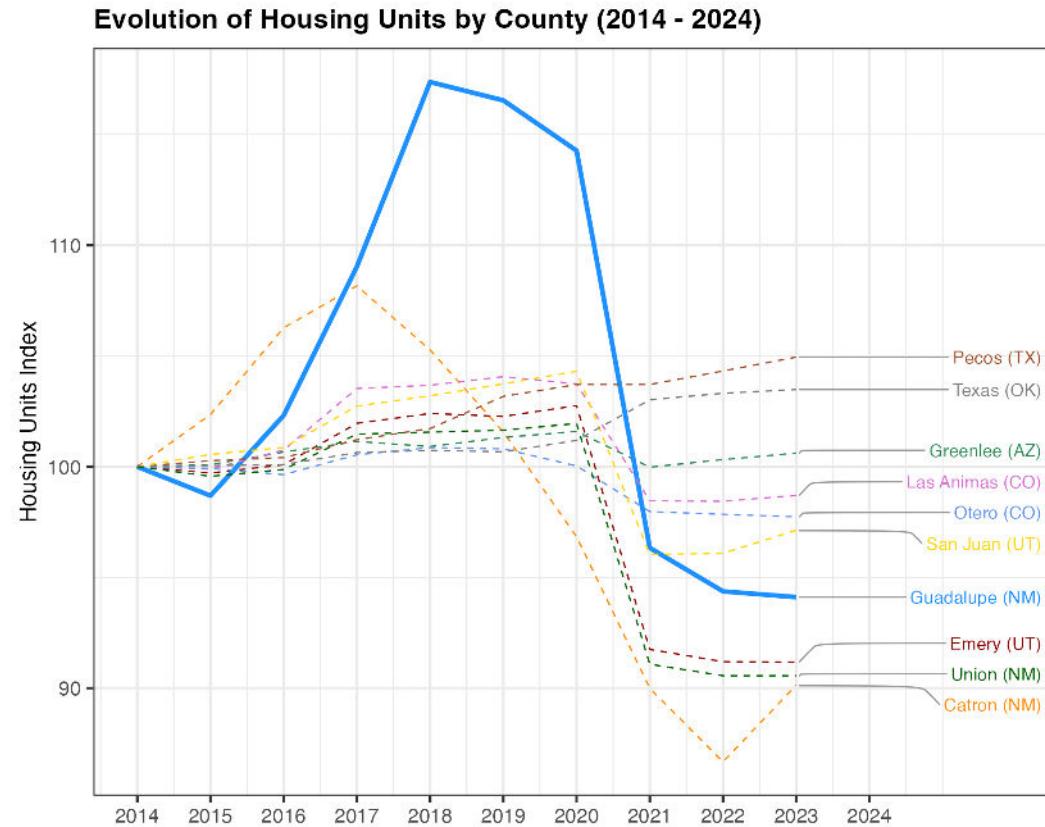
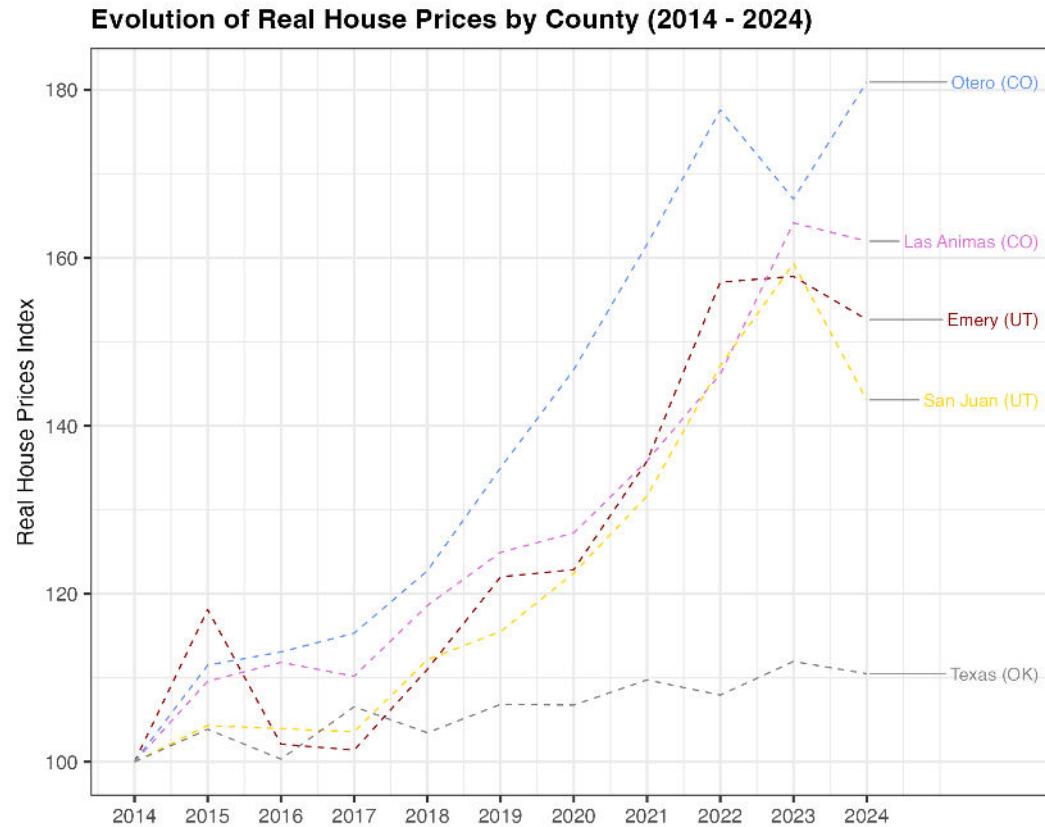
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

Note: This RCA is comparing the county's share vs US to identify the distinctive sectors for the county.

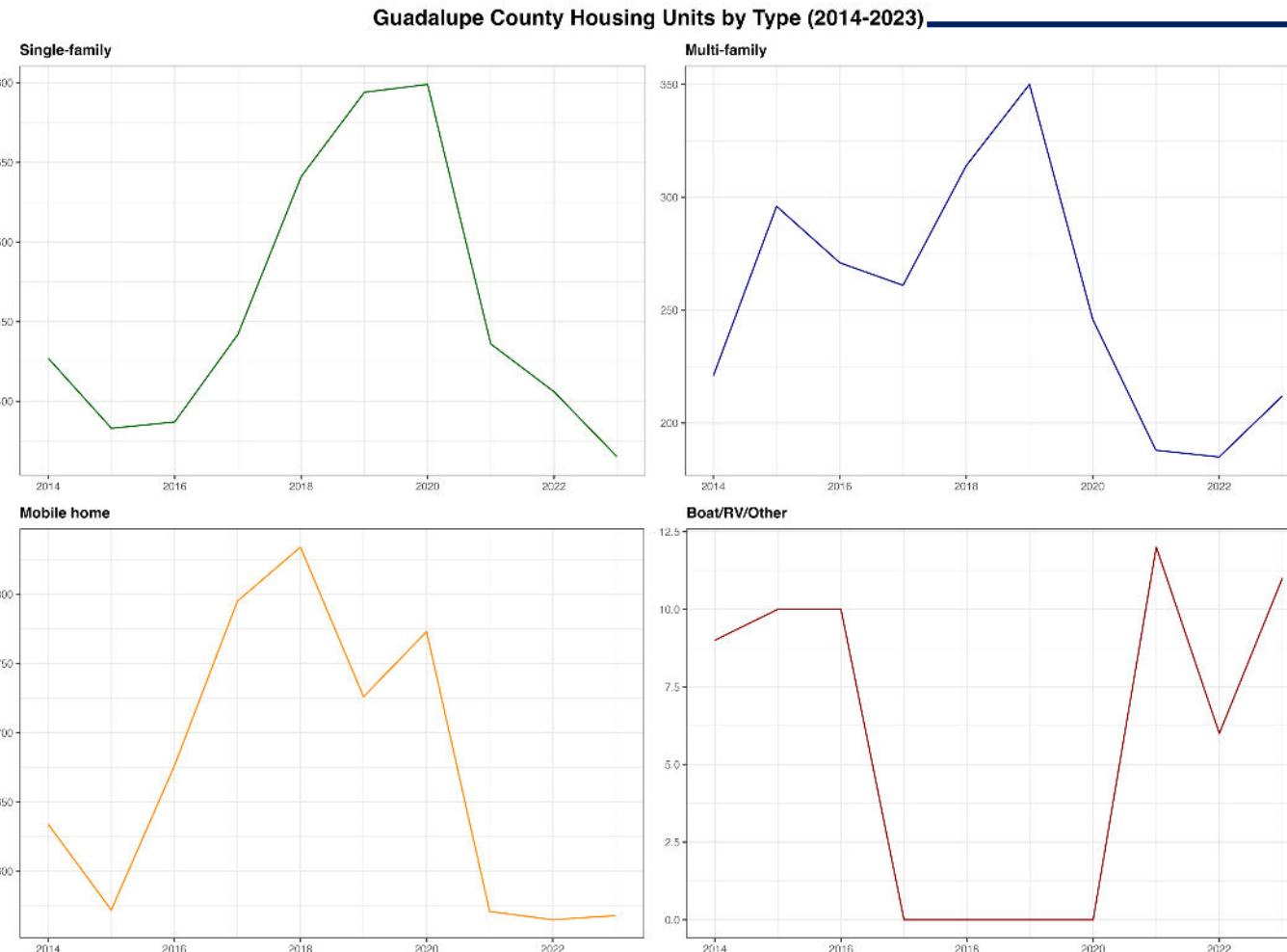
Note 2: Some sectors are not included in both graphs due to data availability

# Housing dynamics – local prices and housing supply

So far, the analysis has focused on economic activity as a driver of growth. However, as noted earlier, people are not only drawn by job opportunities, but also by the overall quality of life a place can offer. Factors such as amenities, public services, and housing availability all play a role in where people choose to live. While this analysis doesn't cover every factor, it offers some insight into a community's ability to attract and retain talent by examining trends in housing demand and supply. Unfortunately, some rural counties lack enough housing prices' data.



# Housing dynamics – Breakdown of housing supply

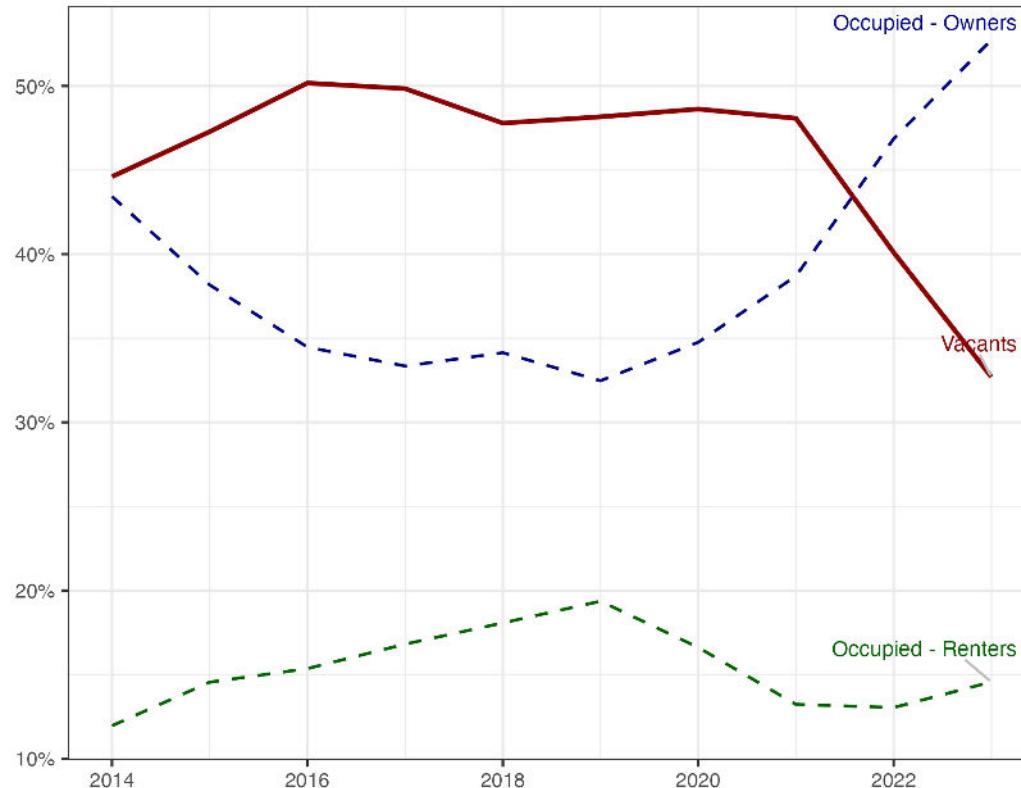


The U.S. Census Bureau classifies the housing structure according to how many units it has: one, two, three and so on. This analysis uses four main categories: Single-family (only one unit), Multi-family (two or more units), Mobile homes and Boat/RV or other types of housing.

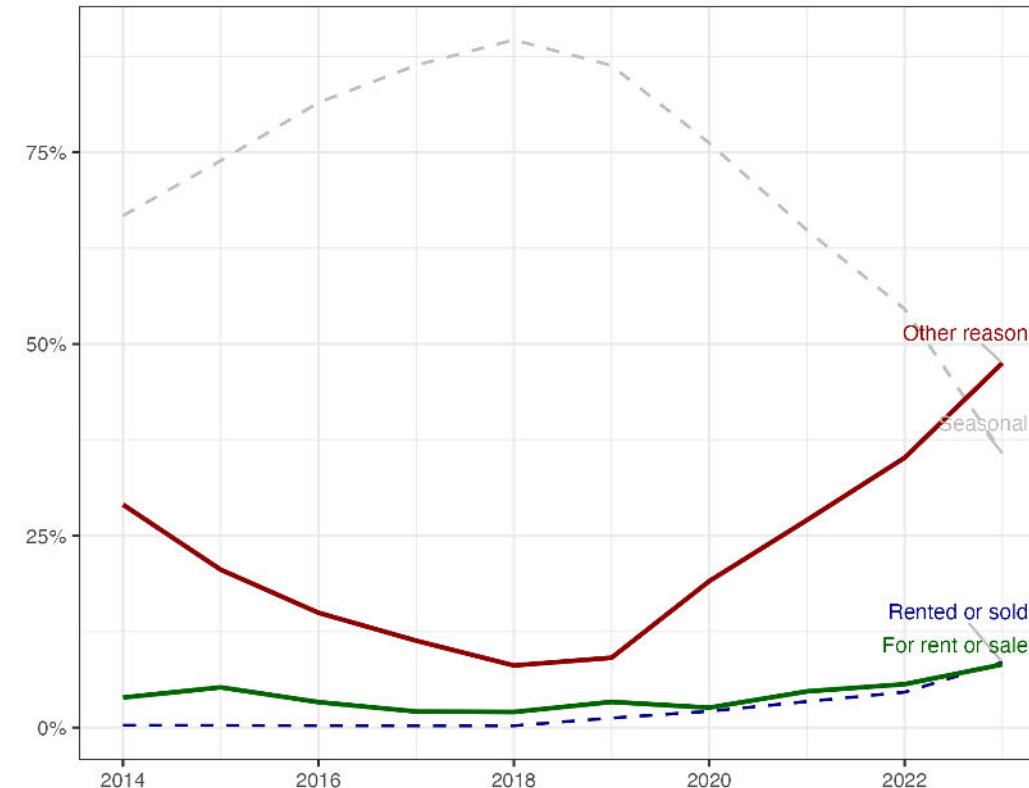
# Housing dynamics – Tenure and vacancy

Housing units can be occupied by either owners or renters, while some remain vacant for various reasons. Some vacant units are already taken and are awaiting new residents, while others are actively on the market for rent, for sale, or available seasonally. The most concerning are those listed as vacant for “Other” or unclear reasons.

Guadalupe County Housing Tenure (Percent of Units)



Guadalupe County Housing Vacancy Reasons (Percent of Vacant Units)



---

# Diversification opportunities

*Which industries are better positioned to fuel Guadalupe County's economy?*

---

# Overview of the selection of promising industries

- **Background.** The prior section, “County Economic Snapshot,” provided a preliminary diagnosis of the county’s current situation by examining main population and economic trends. This analysis helps clarify whether the county faces greater challenges in fostering economic activity or in attracting and retaining workers for future growth. Regardless of these constraints, every community can benefit from identifying which industries are best positioned to bring new jobs.
- **Complement to local knowledge.** While local stakeholders often have valuable insights into which industries could thrive, the sheer number of possible options, over 1,000 industries at the 6-digit NAICS level, means there is room to complement local knowledge with data-driven observations, including some that may not be immediately obvious as a local fit.
- **Selection.** From the whole universe of potential industries, the analysis first identifies the industries the country is already good at and, second, other industries that require similar capabilities to these. Finally, it focuses in on which of these are tradable industries. Within tradable industries that align with the region’s existing capabilities, there are two key groups. “Already Competitive” industries have a strong local presence and serve as current economic strengths. “Potential Opportunities” are industries that are either smaller or not yet established locally, but whose growth requirements closely match the local economy’s current mix of know-how, skills, infrastructure, and other inputs (productive capabilities). These industries may offer pathways for future job creation and diversification.
- **Building blocks.** These groupings are based on an approximation of the local productive capabilities (knowhow, skills, infrastructure and other inputs) and how well these match the needs of different industries. By examining both the mix of existing industries and their broader relationships, the analysis highlights which industries the local economy is best equipped to support, either by reinforcing established strengths or by fostering new sources of job growth.

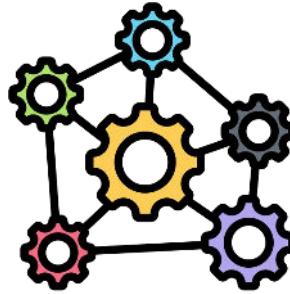
# Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

## Local Capabilities



**What is Guadalupe good at?**  
Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) or Location Quotient (LQ) as key metric

## Industries Relatedness



**How interconnected are industries with one another and with Guadalupe's capabilities?**  
Proximity and Density as key metrics

## Tradable Income



**Which industries can bring external income to Guadalupe?**  
Tradable or base industries that export goods and services

# Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

## Local Capabilities



**What is Guadalupe good at?**  
Revealed Comparative Advantage  
(RCA) or Location Quotient (LQ) as key metric

## Industries Relatedness

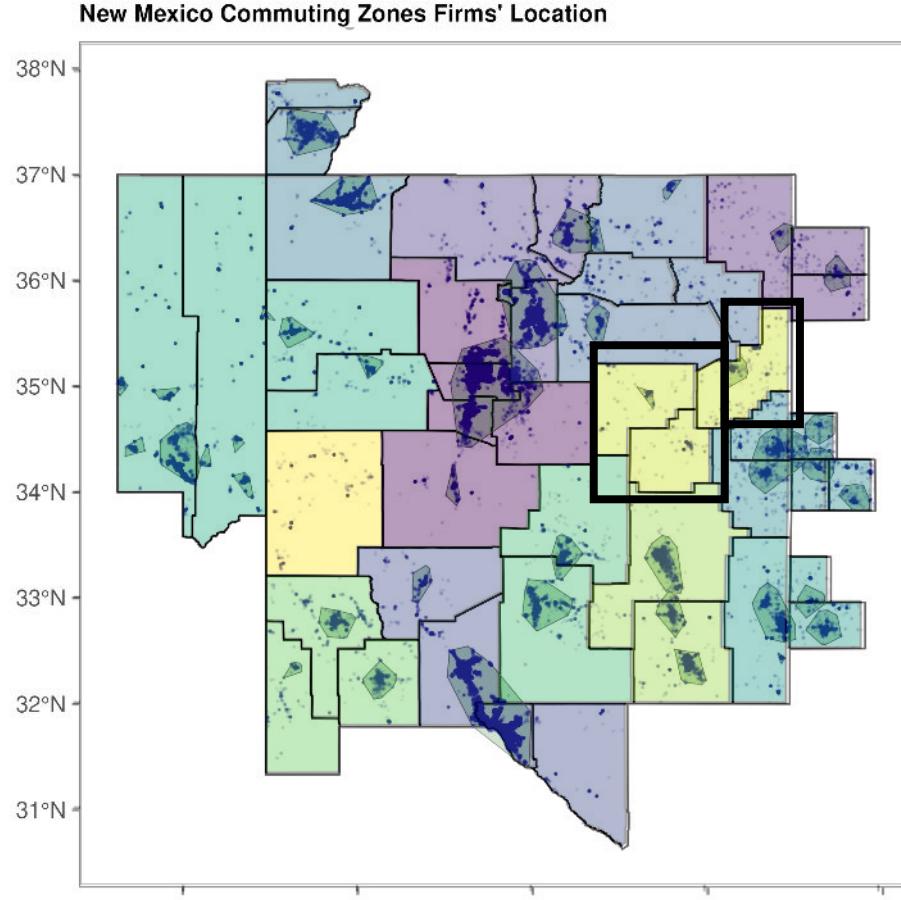


## Tradable Income



# What is considered “local”? Beyond administrative borders

## ► *We think of the local economy as a commuting zone (CZ).*



Workers often commute beyond the administrative boundaries of towns and cities. To capture this, the USDA defines commuting zones across the country, grouping areas based on where residents travel for work.

Guadalupe's commuting zone, highlighted by the black square on the left map, includes De Baca and Quay counties (NM).

The analysis in this document focuses on Guadalupe's commuting zone (CZ), so references to Guadalupe refer to its CZ

# Which are Guadalupe capabilities? Looking for signals

▶ **Productive capabilities could be collective knowhow, skills, infrastructure and other inputs. We cannot observe all, but the current economic activity gives us a hint of which industries they can support.**

## Key metric:

$$RCA = \frac{\% \text{ of CZ Jobs in industry } i}{\% \text{ of US Jobs in industry } i}$$



By comparing an industry's presence in the CZ relative to its presence nationally, it tells us what is Guadalupe good at.

## For example:

County share   U.S Share



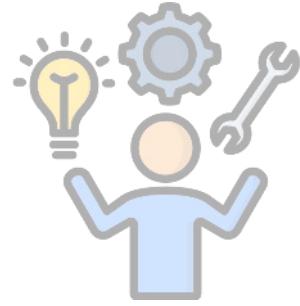
**RCA = 3 (RCA > 1, Competitive edge).** The CZ has the capabilities to excel in this industry.

**RCA = 0.5 (RCA < 1, Not competitive).** The CZ has some capabilities to participate in the industry

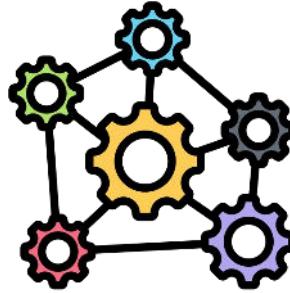
**RCA = 0 (No presence).** The industry is not currently active, but it could be developed in the future

# Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

## Local Capabilities



## Industries Relatedness



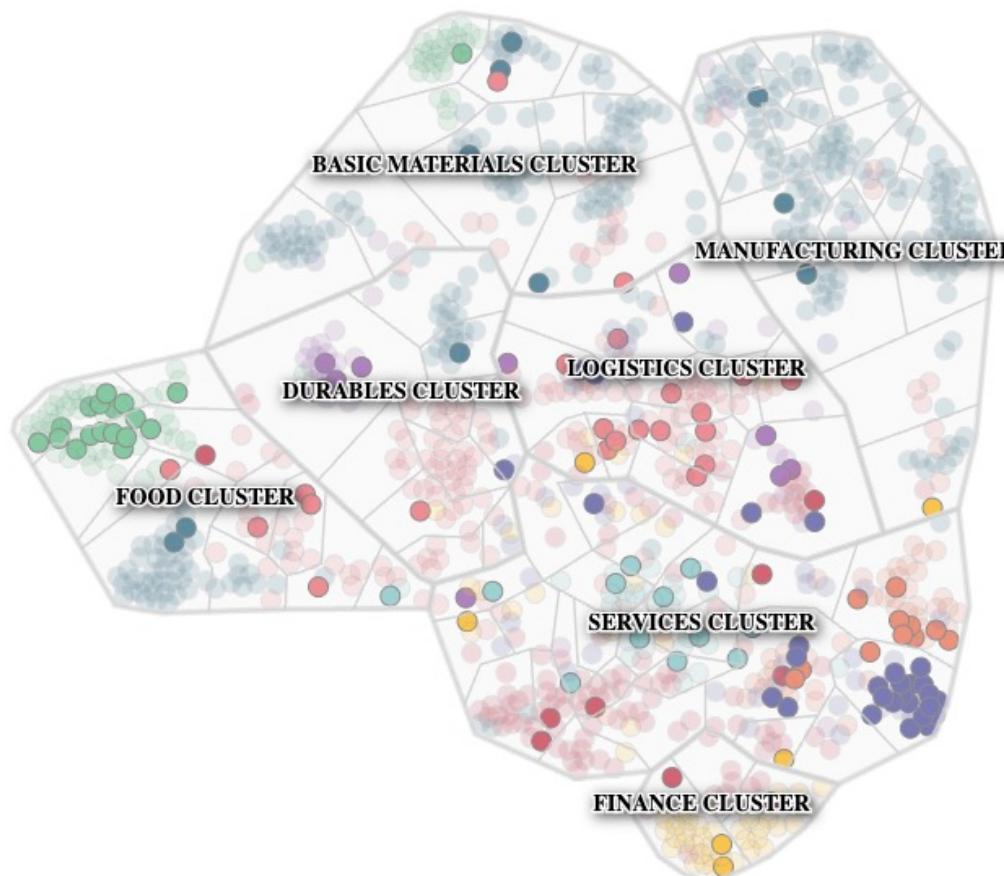
*How interconnected are industries  
with one another and with  
Guadalupe's capabilities?  
Proximity and Density as key metrics*

## Tradable Income



# What else could Guadalupe capabilities support? Let's start by looking at the relationships between industries

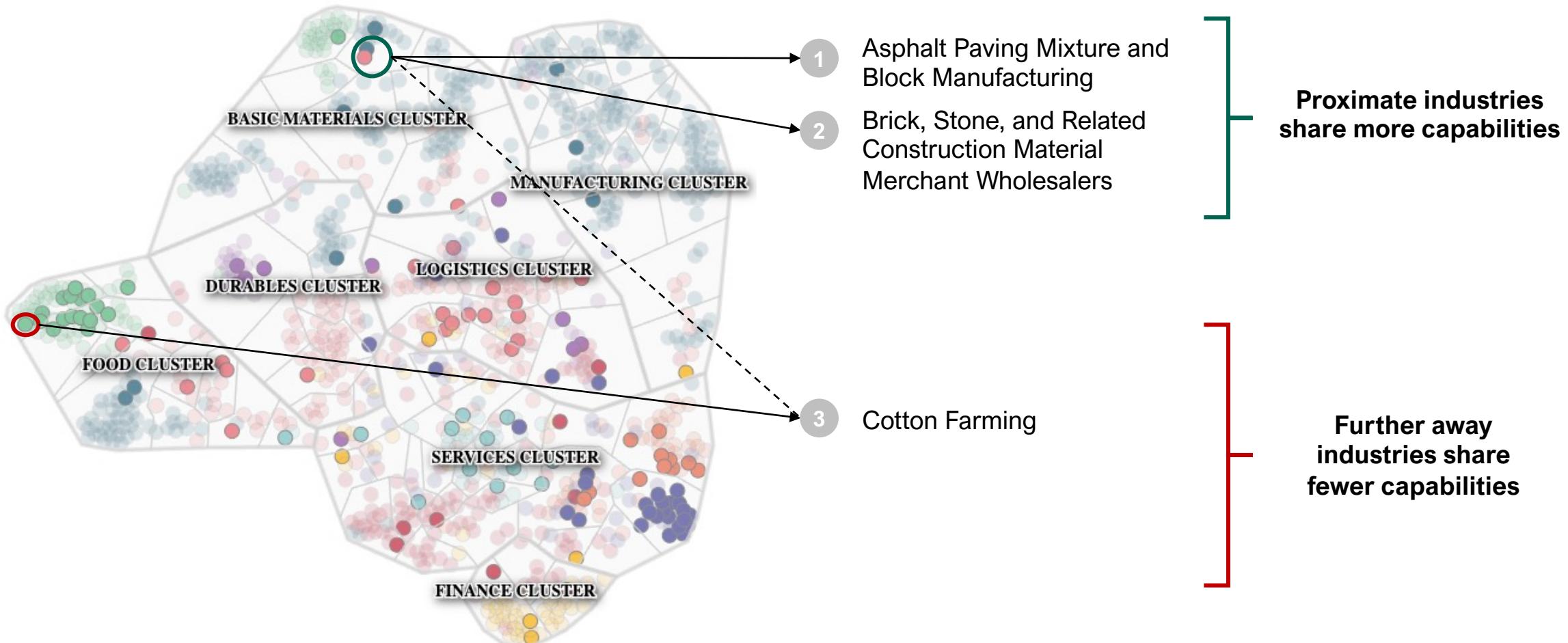
➤ *The industry space is the visual representation of the relatedness between all the existing industries.*



- Each dot represents an industry.
- Each color represents an economic sector
- Each area outlined in grey represents a cluster of economic activity. In each, industries from different economic sectors require similar capabilities.
- The stronger colored dots are industries with a significant presence in Guadalupe County commuting zone relative to the rest of the US (RCA  $> 1$ ).

# Which industries are more alike? It's all about their position

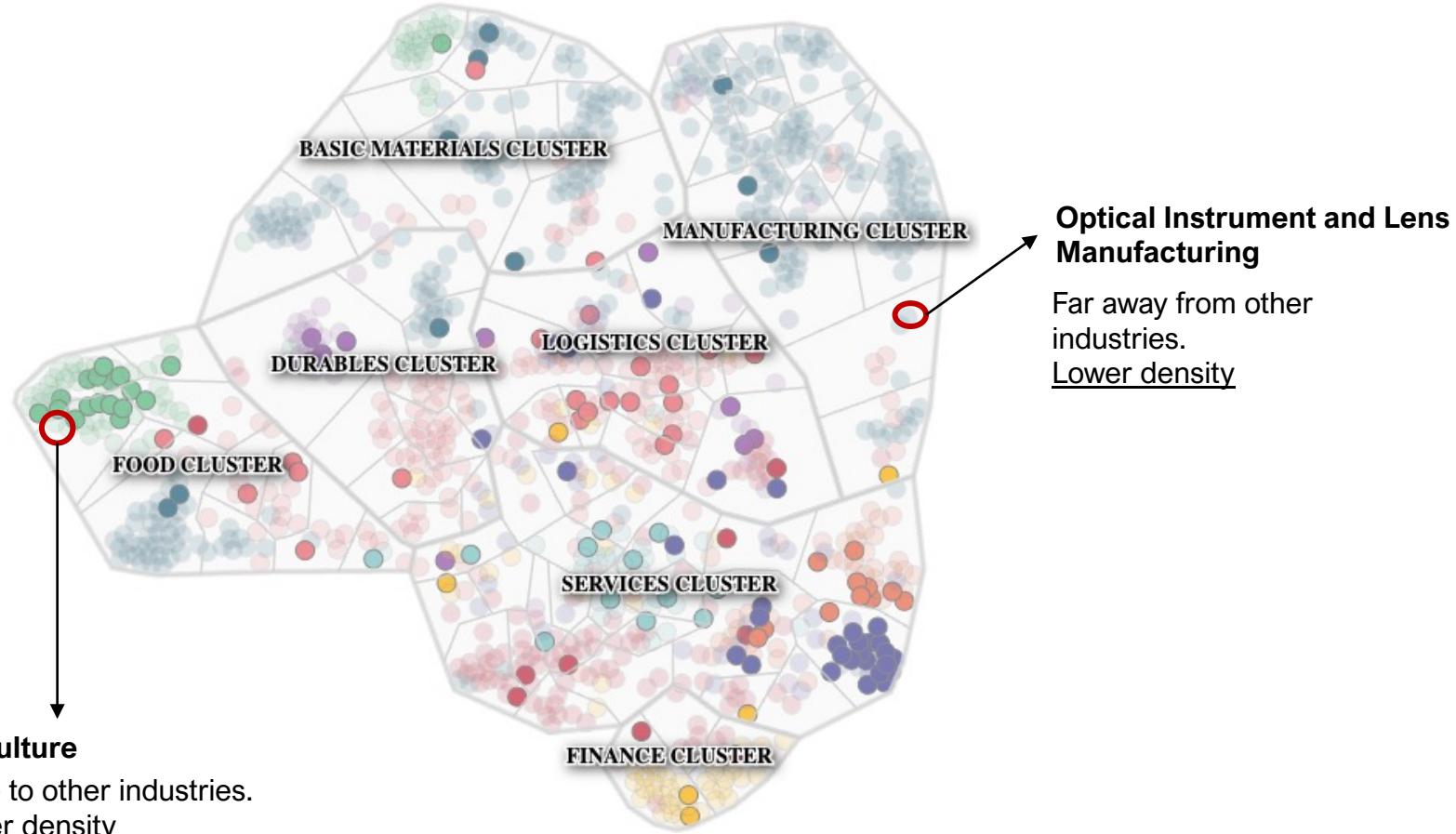
▶ **Proximity tells us how similar two industries are.**



# What industries require similar capabilities as those found at Guadalupe? Depends on their proximity to current industries

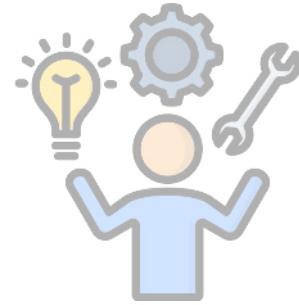
► *Density considers the connections between an industry and the CZ's current economic activity. It provides a notion of which other industries the productive capabilities could support.*

When thinking about new industries, development will be easier if the industry is located in a part of the industry space where Guadalupe already has significant economic activity and strong capabilities. Regions typically grow by developing these



# Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

## Local Capabilities



## Industries Relatedness



## Tradable Income



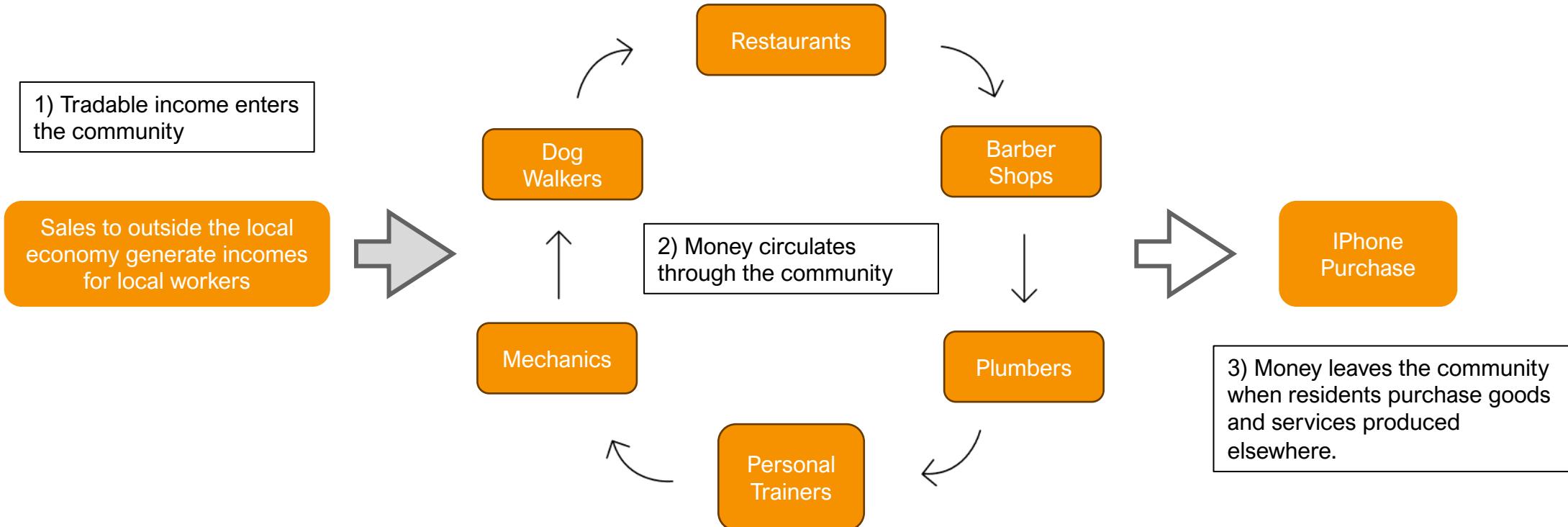
***Which industries can bring external income to Guadalupe?***

*Tradable or base industries that export goods and services*

# What are the industries that could bring external income to Guadalupe?

## The relevance of tradable income

**Tradable income is jargon for money generated from stuff that a local economy sells beyond its borders. It is essential for economic survival as it allows to purchase goods and services that are not produced locally and creates local jobs.**



There are 1012 industries (6-digit NAICS 2022 code). Using County Business Pattern (CBP) dataset from Eckert et al. (2021), Growth Lab research has determined that 52% of them are tradable.

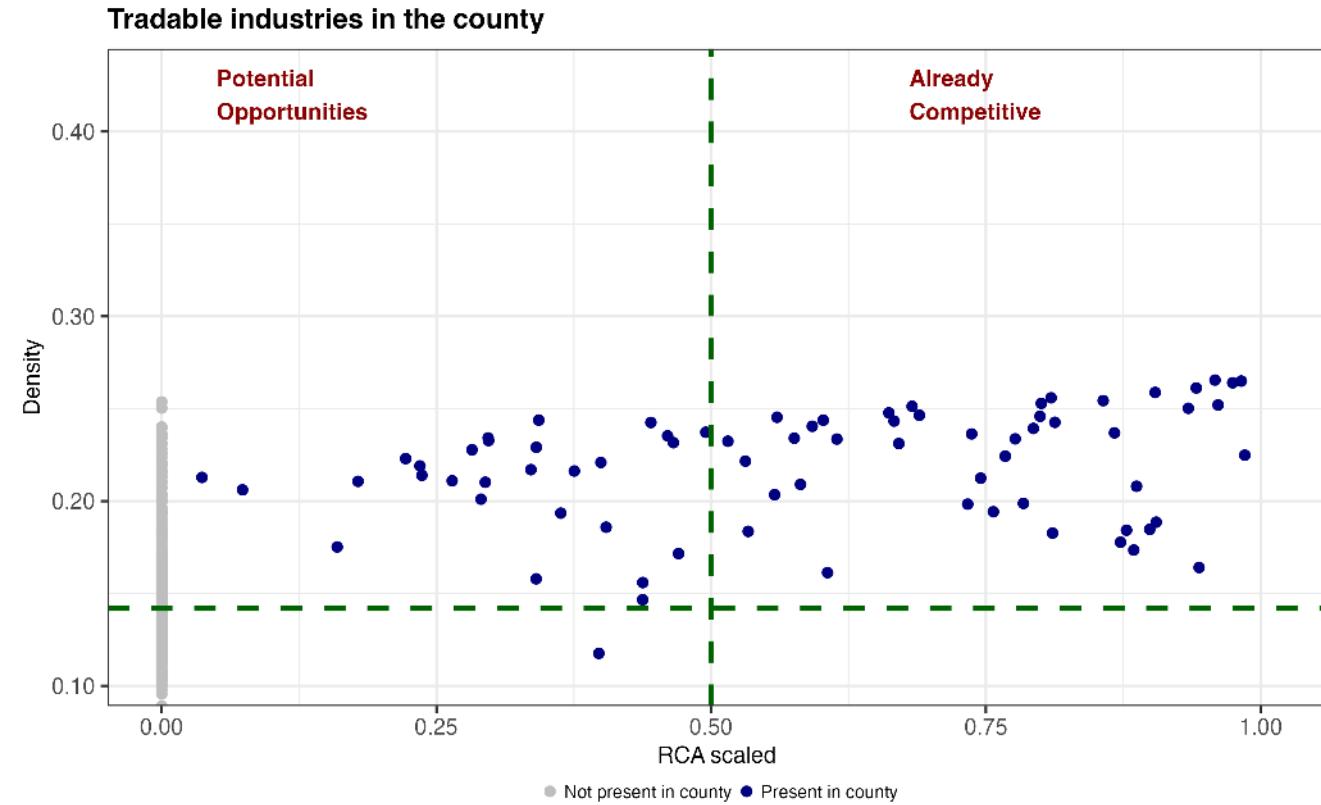
# What are the opportunities in the tradable sector? RCA and Density as criteria

## Remember:

1 **RCA.** What is Guadalupe good at?

2 **Density.** How close is an industry to the Guadalupe's existing capabilities?

**Defining the groups.** The first threshold for group definitions is set at  $RCA = 1$  (or 0.5 on the scaled horizontal axis), separating industries with relatively larger and smaller local presence. The second threshold uses the median density among all tradable industries to identify those most similar to the local productive capabilities. The focus is on industries above the median density, as they are more closely aligned with existing capabilities.



Source: Dun & Bradstreet

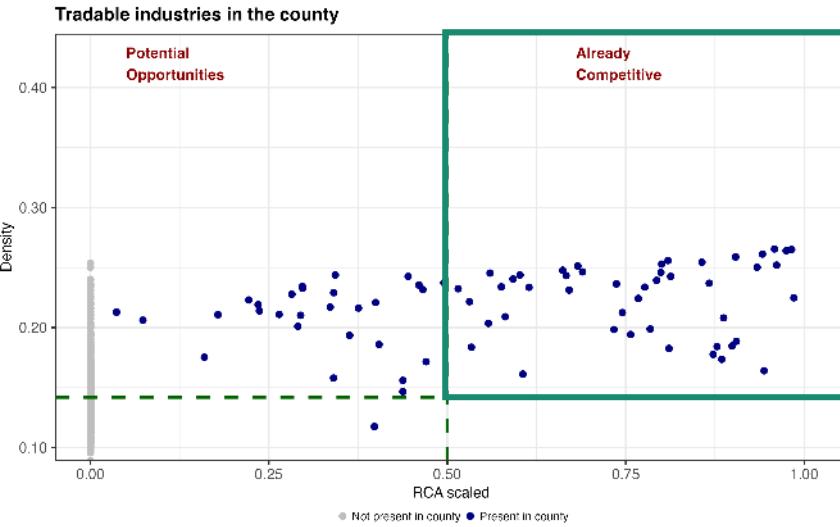
Note about RCA scaled formula:  $RCA \text{ scaled} = \frac{RCA}{RCA+1}$ .  $RCA=1$  is represented as 0.50 in the horizontal axis

# How to start exploring promising industries

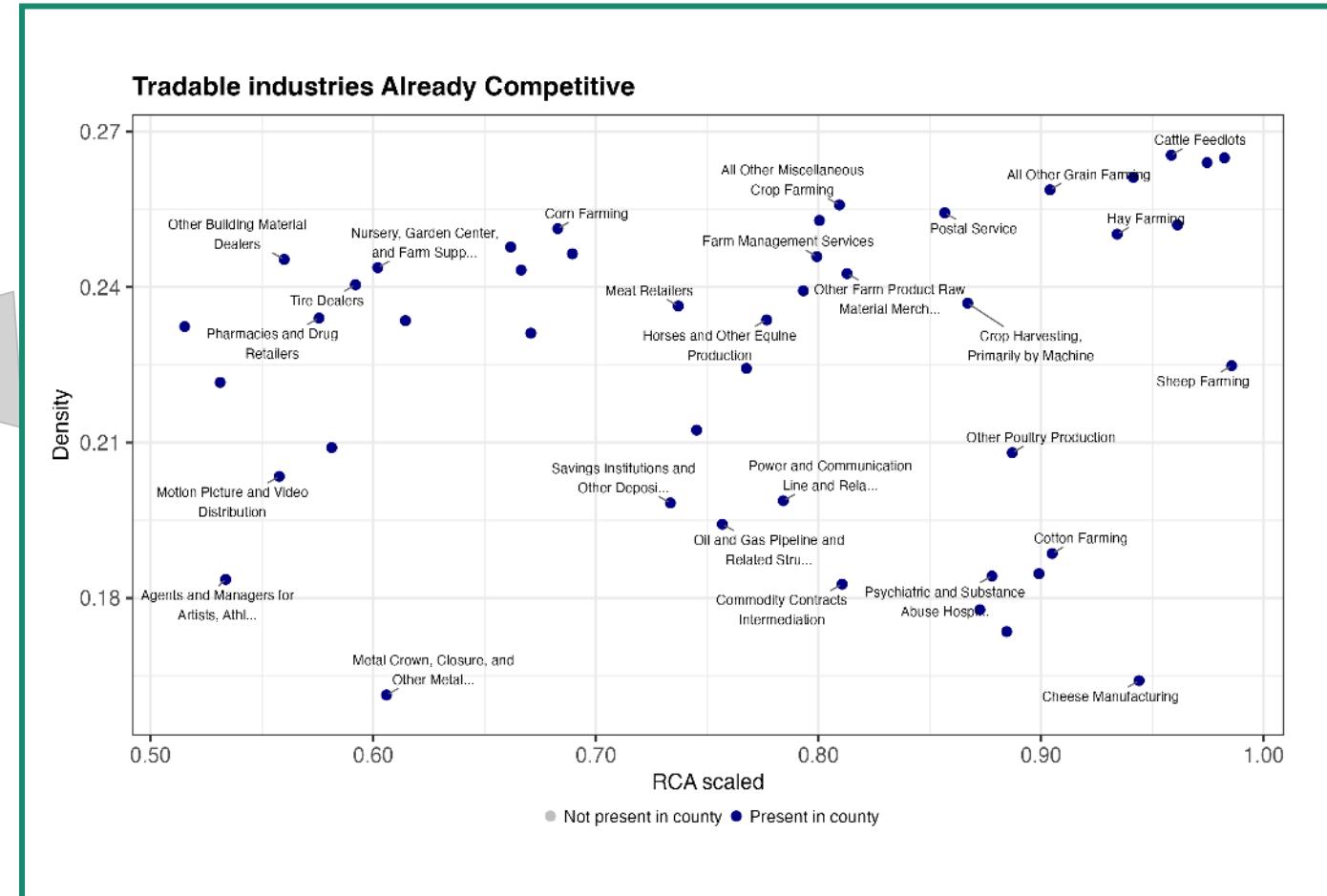
---

- **Wide set of possibilities.** The analysis highlights over 200 potential industries for growth (either by supporting industries already established locally or by creating conditions for new ones with potential to thrive). Ultimately, choosing which industries to pursue depends on local priorities, assets, and experience. The following slides and the attached dataset offer multiple ways to explore these opportunities. There is not a unique way of using these resources.
- **First pass.** If you're unsure where to begin, start by reviewing the visuals that display all opportunities by category (Manufacturing, Trade, Services, and Natural Resources) to get a sense of the landscape. Alternate between the visuals and the dataset, and make note of any industries that immediately catch your attention for further exploration. The dataset provides several variables for each industry, but at this stage, simply flag those that seem particularly relevant or interesting for your context. You can later assess which of these options are most practical or realistic based on the specific conditions required for development.
- **Exercise caution with opportunities that feel off.** Promising industries are identified based on their similarity to the local economy's capabilities, but a perfect fit is uncommon: some capabilities (skills, infrastructure, or inputs) may still be missing, especially for new or emerging sectors. The next step is to identify and assess these gaps with input from local firms and industry partners. In some cases, missing capabilities (like climate conditions for "Cotton Ginning") or unfavorable market conditions (as with "Support Activities for Coal Mining") mean the opportunity isn't realistic or practical. It is recommended to set aside options that clearly do not fit local conditions and instead focus on opportunities that align better with community strengths and potential.

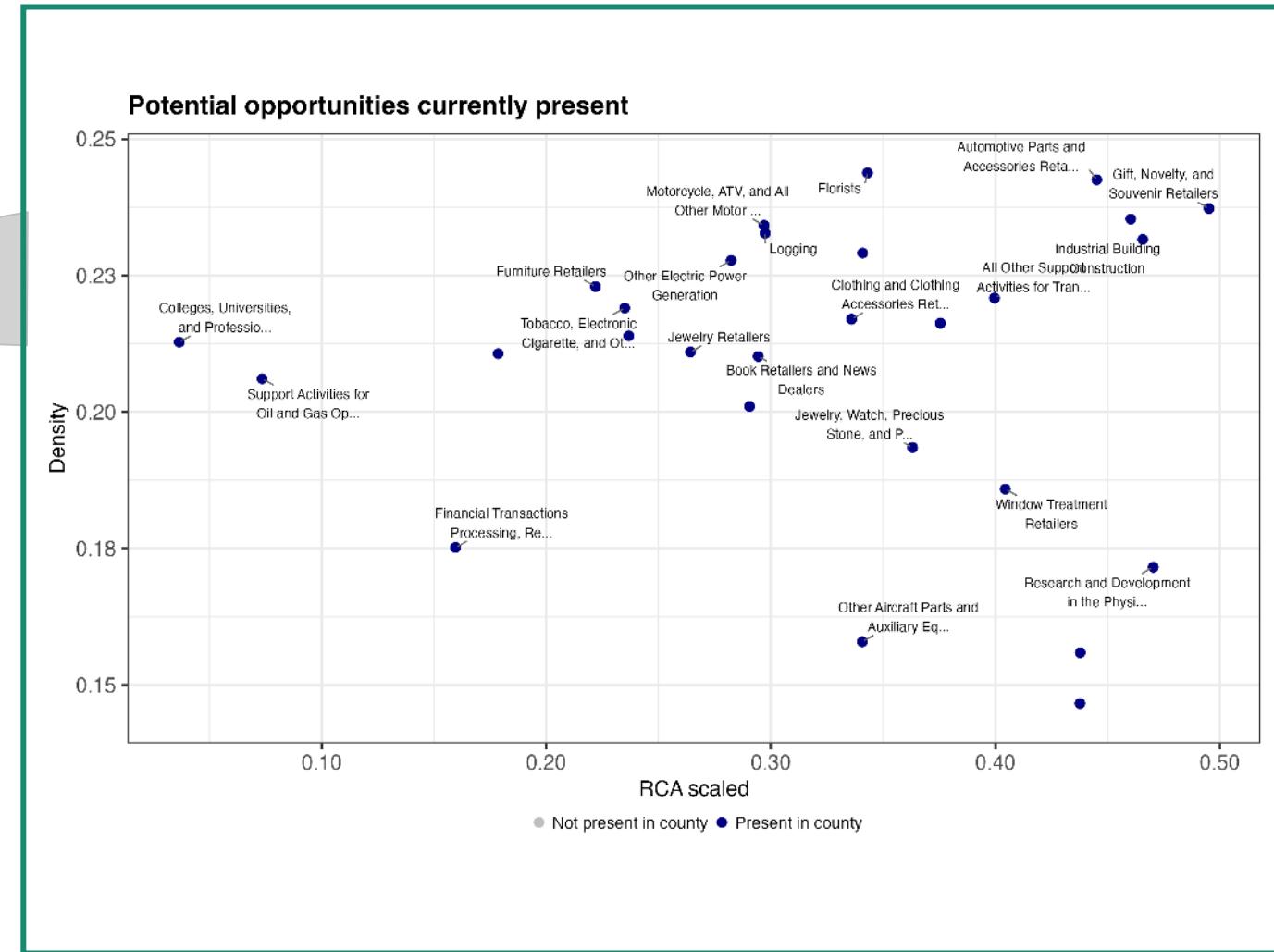
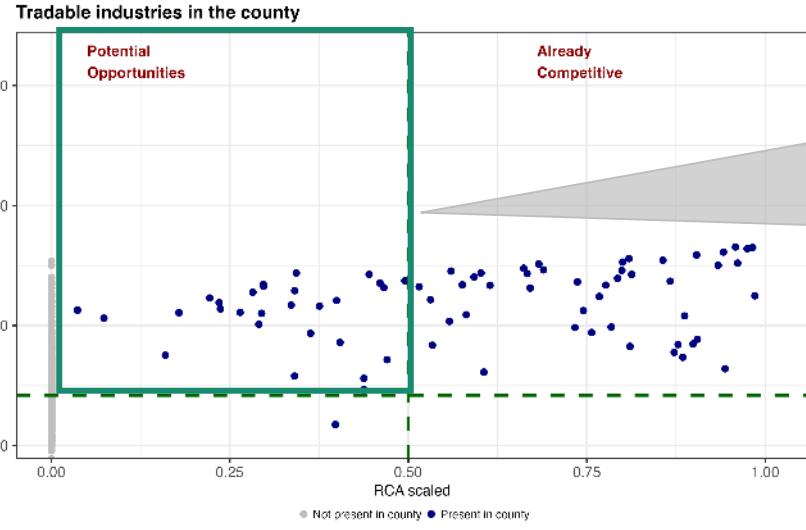
# Already competitive industries in Guadalupe's commuting zone



Industries in the top-right quadrant already have a strong foothold in Guadalupe (RCA > 1 or RCA scaled > 0.5). A development strategy could focus on creating the right conditions – such as infrastructure, skilled workforce, and supportive policies – to help them grow and thrive even further.

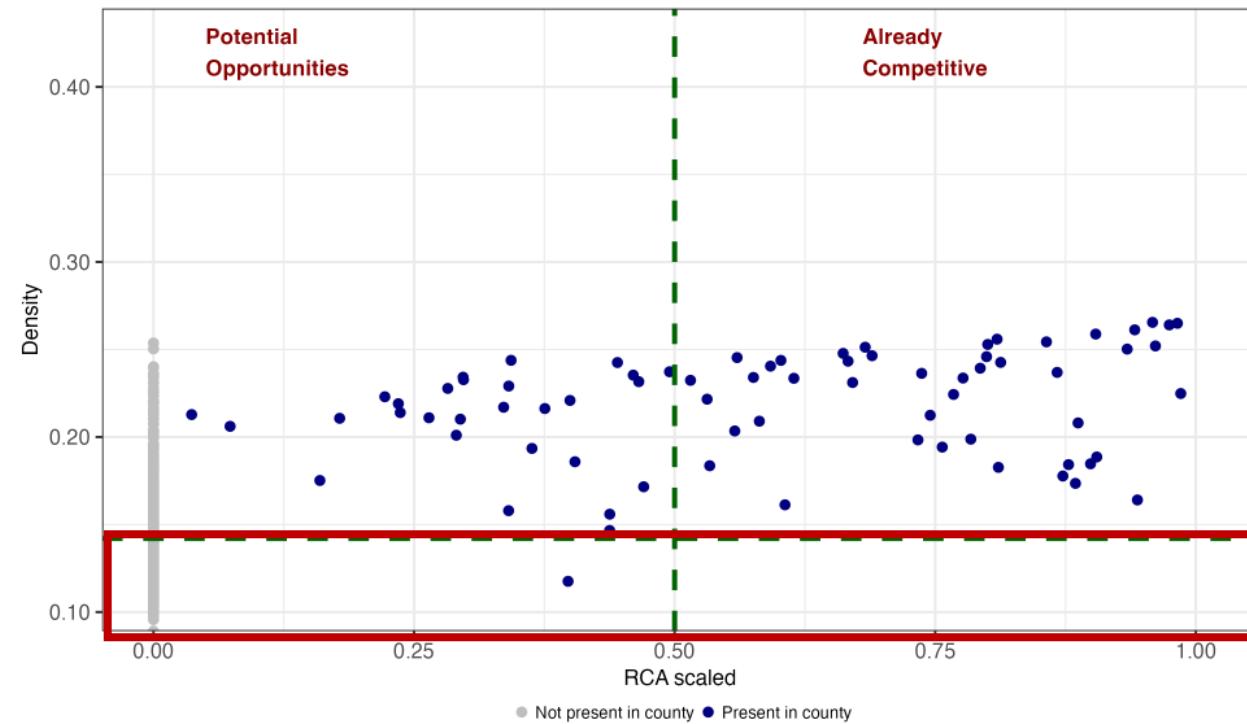


# Potential opportunities currently present in the county



# Industries further away from Guadalupe's capabilities

Tradable industries in the county



The analysis does not focus on this set of industries because their requirements are not closely aligned with Guadalupe's current capabilities. Industries with little local presence are unlikely to take root, while those with a larger footprint but a weak fit are more likely to shrink or eventually leave the community.

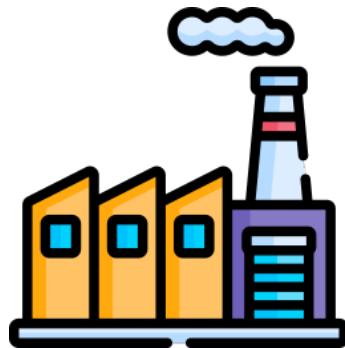
# We identify 217 industries with potential opportunities.

## Four major categories.



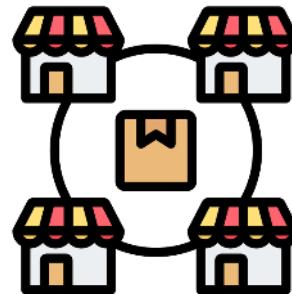
*Several industries in Guadalupe offer emerging and new promising opportunities for increased tradable income. While these industries are not yet as competitive in Guadalupe as in other parts of the U.S., they share capabilities with industries that are already strong locally. This means they could expand relatively easily if the right conditions are in place.*

### Manufacturing



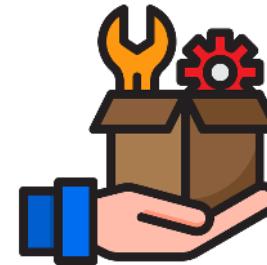
*96 industries as potential opportunities*

### Trade



*36 industries in retail and wholesale*

### Services



*40 industries across different sectors*

### Natural Resources



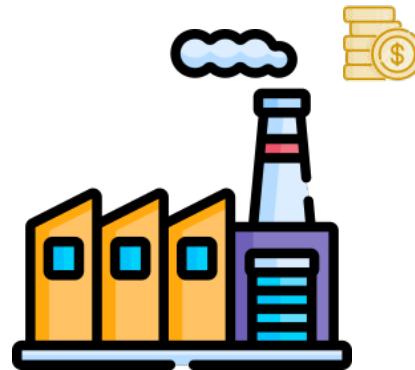
*45 industries in Agriculture and mining*

# Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages. 156 industries across categories



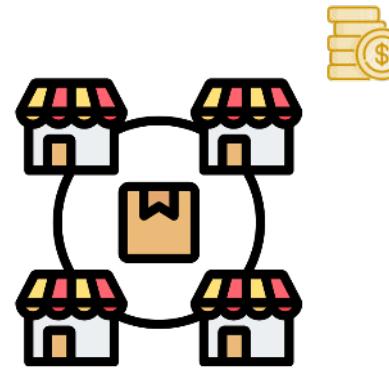
*Industries are grouped by wage levels using U.S. averages: the top 25% are classified as high-wage, the bottom 25% as low-wage, and the rest as medium-wage. The analysis focuses on high- and medium-wage industries, as these are more likely to provide quality jobs and stronger economic benefits for the community.*

## Manufacturing



*90 industries as potential opportunities*

## Trade



*14 industries in retail and wholesale*

## Services



*33 industries across different sectors*

## Natural Resources

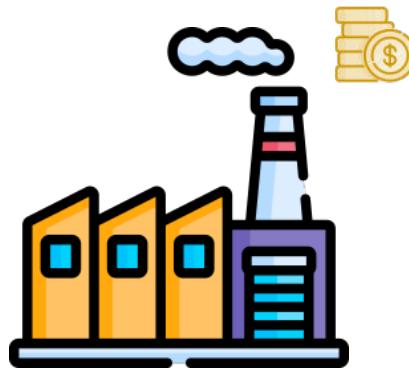


*19 industries in Agriculture and mining*

# Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages. 156 industries across categories

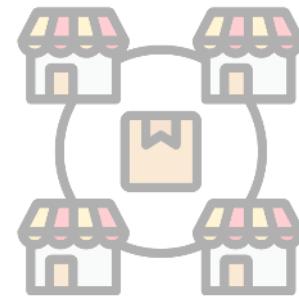
---

## Manufacturing

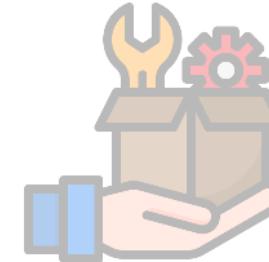


*90 industries as potential opportunities*

## Trade



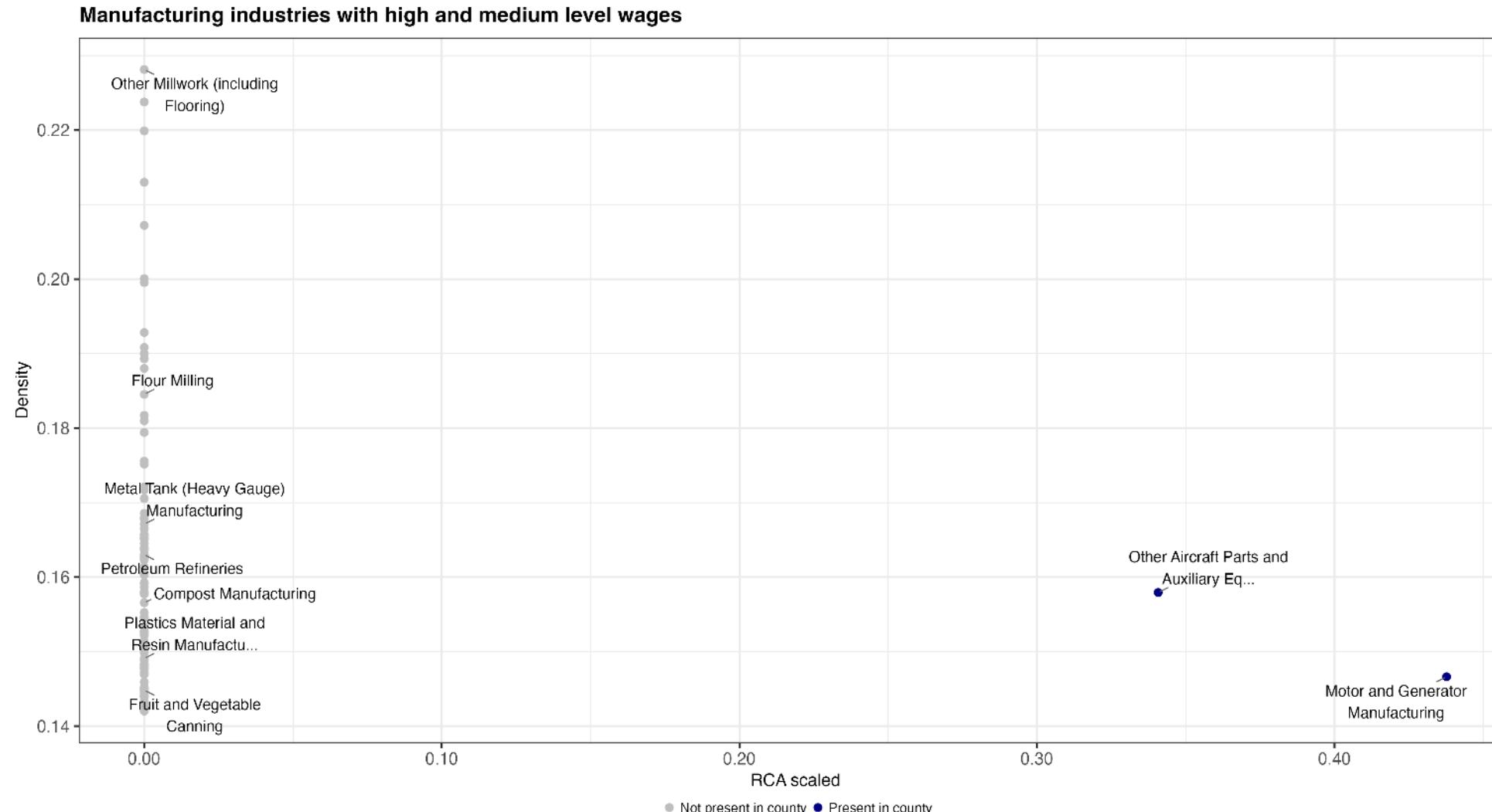
## Services



## Natural Resources



# High and medium wages opportunities. 90 manufacturing industries



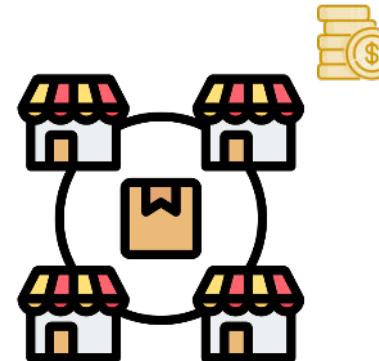
# Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages. 156 industries across categories

---

## Manufacturing



## Trade



*14 industries in retail and wholesale*

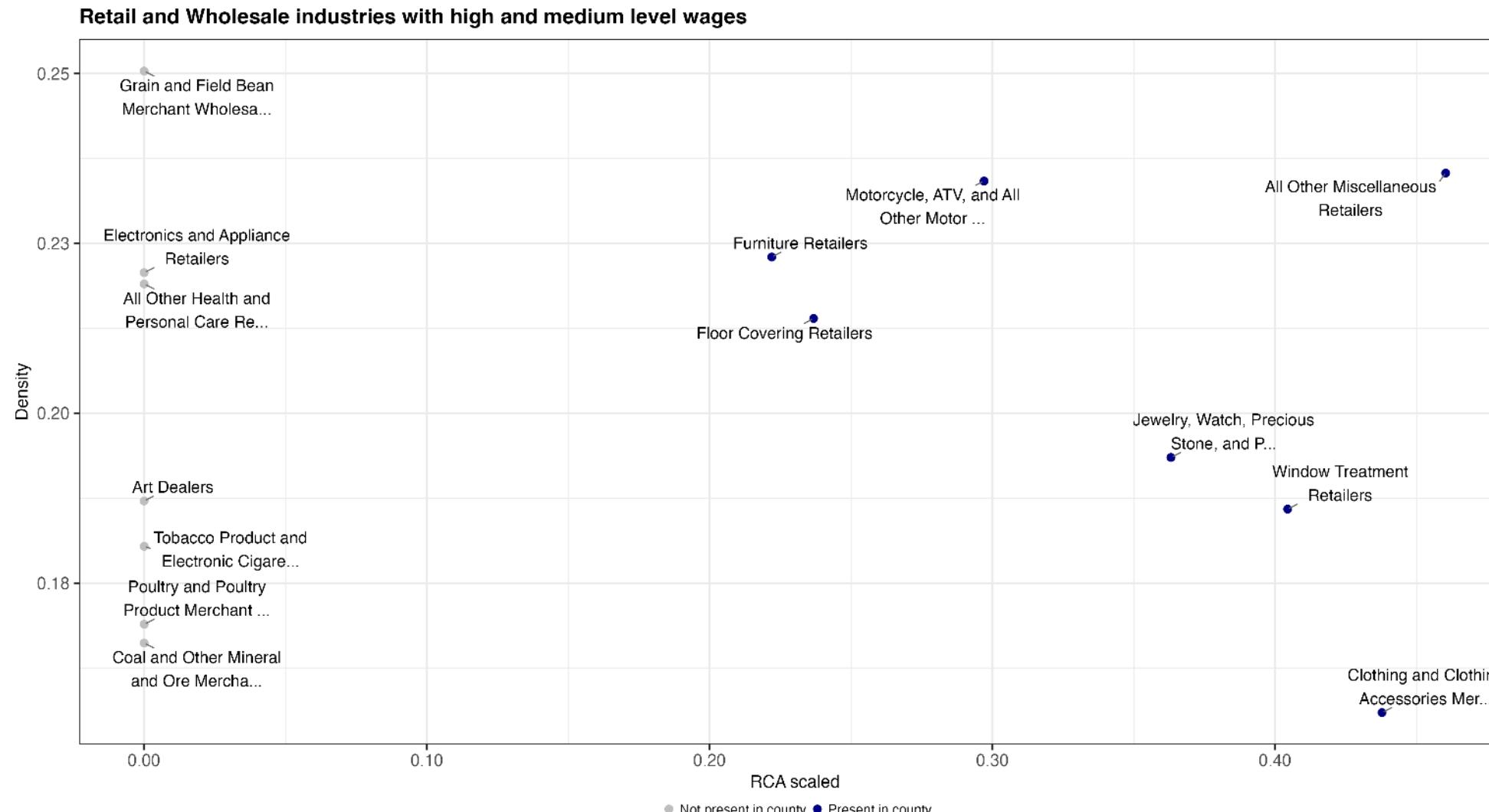
## Services



## Natural Resources



# High and medium wages opportunities. 14 retail and wholesale trade industries



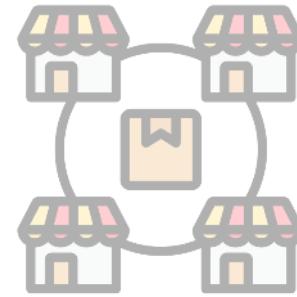
# Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages. 156 industries across categories

---

## Manufacturing



## Trade



## Services

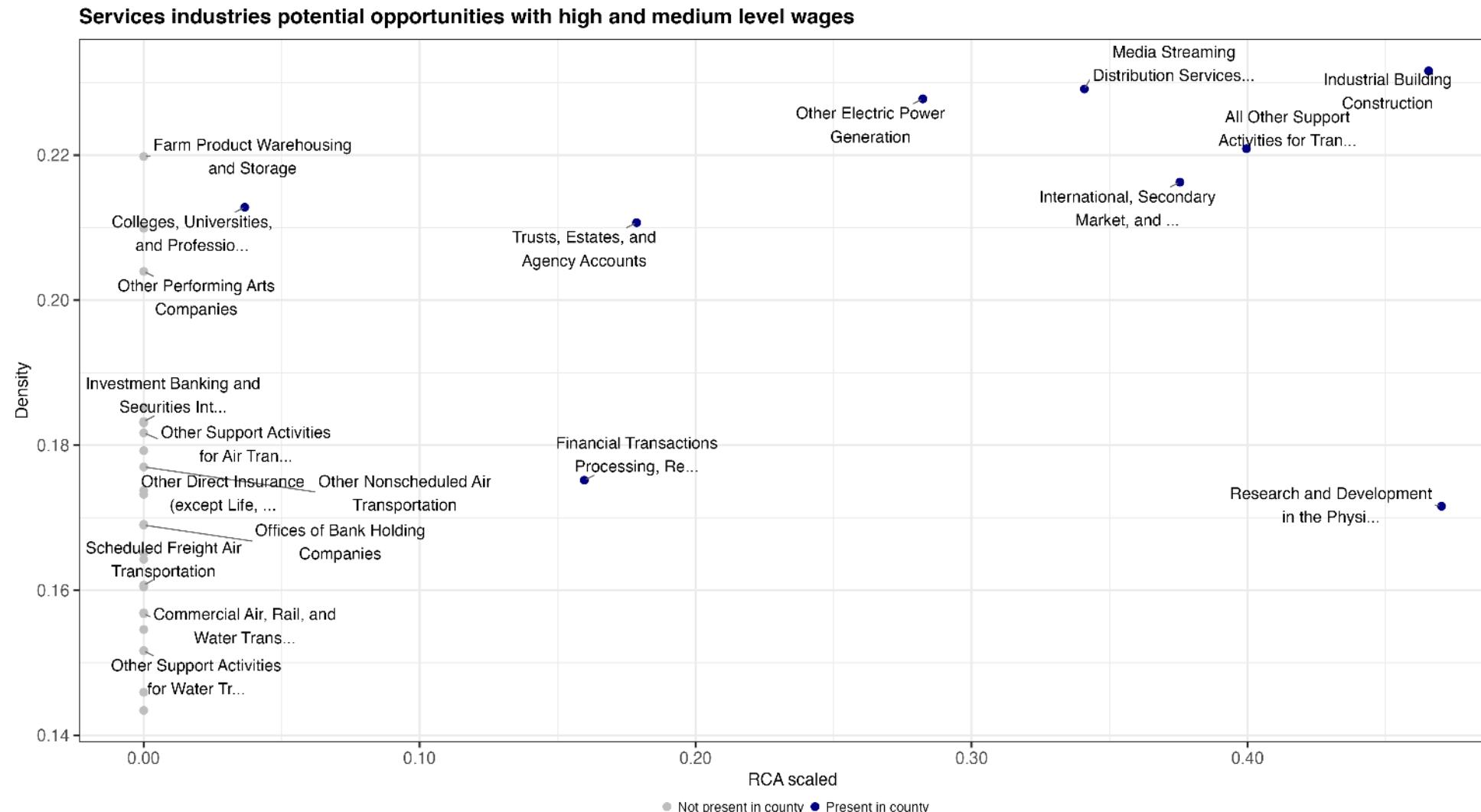


*33 industries across  
different sectors*

## Natural Resources



# High and medium wages opportunities. 33 services industries

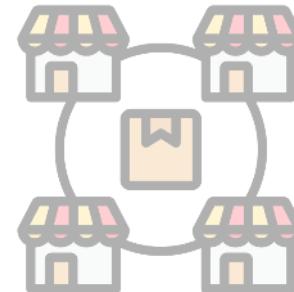


# Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages. 156 industries across categories

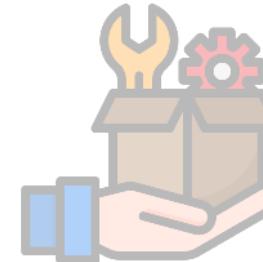
## Manufacturing



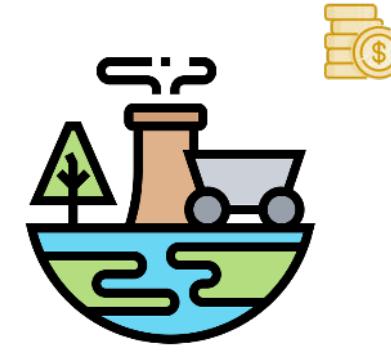
## Trade



## Services

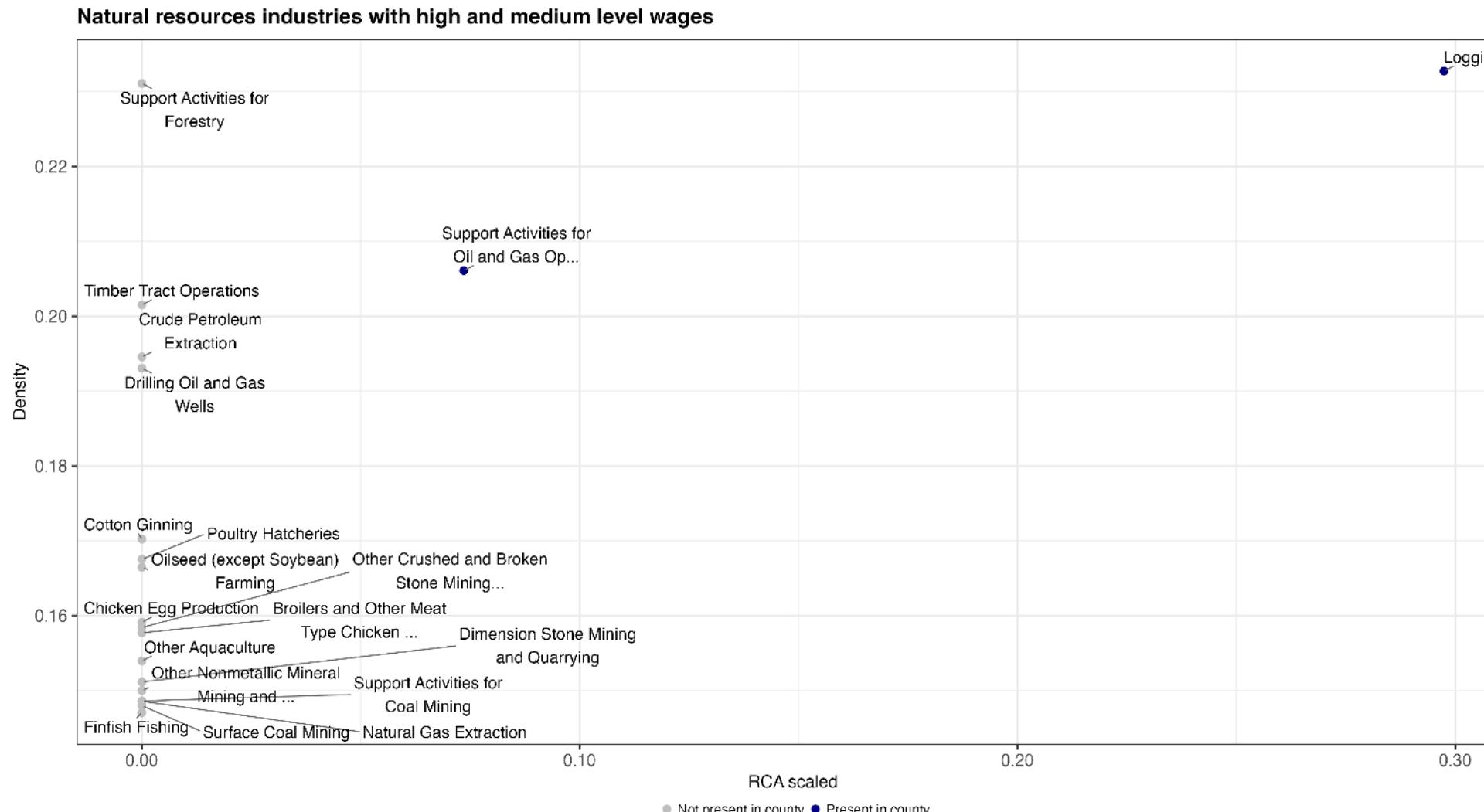


## Natural Resources



*19 industries in  
Agriculture and mining*

# High and medium wages opportunities. 19 extractive industries



# How to further assess the selected options

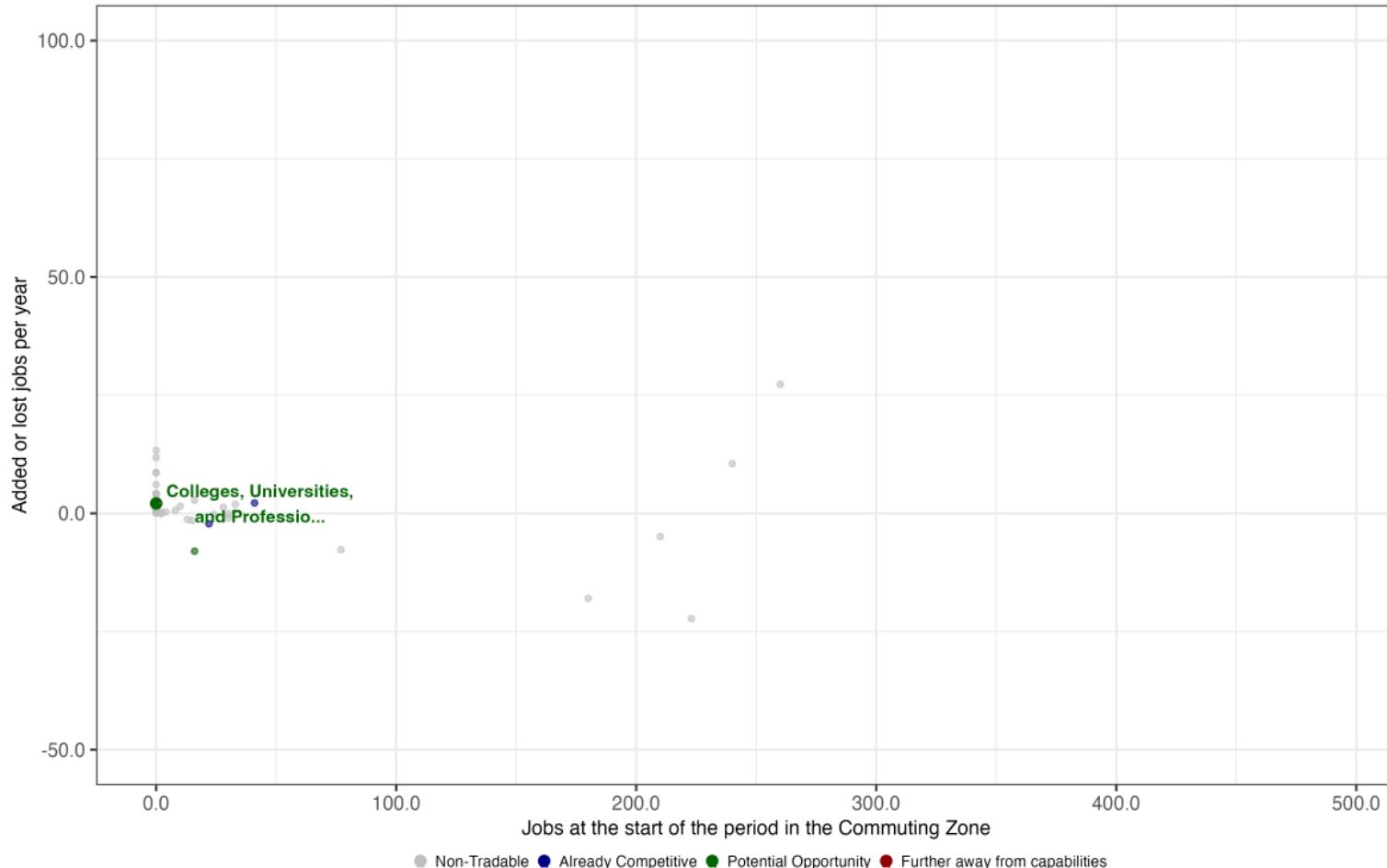
- **Background.** After selecting a list of industries that feel particular relevant or attractive, the next step is to figure out which are the missing capabilities and what can be done, if anything, to provide them.
- **Dataset as a reference.** The dataset provides useful information about potential gaps in productive capabilities, such as electricity needs or supply chain positioning, but it is not meant to offer all the answers. Instead, it serves as a starting point for further questions and discussions among local stakeholders. For instance, while the data show which industries have added or lost jobs in recent years, understanding the underlying reasons requires local and industry insights.
- **Examples as guidance rather than prescription.** External analysis cannot replace local insight or dictate which industries to target. The following slides highlight selected industries and explore various dimensions of each, not to prescribe priorities, but to demonstrate how to use the dataset's variables to prompt questions and guide decision-making. The examples focus on "Potential Opportunities" with medium or high wages that already have some local presence. The industries are drawn from sectors highlighted in the previous section, and Manufacturing because this sector offers additional variables to consider.
- **Review process.** The examples start by comparing job trends at the local, regional, and state levels to provide an overview of growing industries and to prompt consideration of the factors enabling or hindering growth. For some industries, job data may not be available. In these cases, reaching out, perhaps with help from the local Economic Development Organization (EDO), to firms already active in the industry can offer valuable qualitative insight. The examples then explore additional variables that assess industry attractiveness and specific requirements.
- **Build your own story.** Apply this approach to other industries of interest by examining all available variables in whatever order makes the most sense for your context. Engage local partners early and often to provide further insight and complement the analysis. The aim is to use this process to spark productive questions, identify the most promising opportunities, and guide actionable next steps for supporting industry growth in the community.

## **Are local conditions favorable or holding this industry back?**



## Employment trends in the Commuting Zone Industries (2014–2024)

#### Guadalupe County examples highlighted with labels

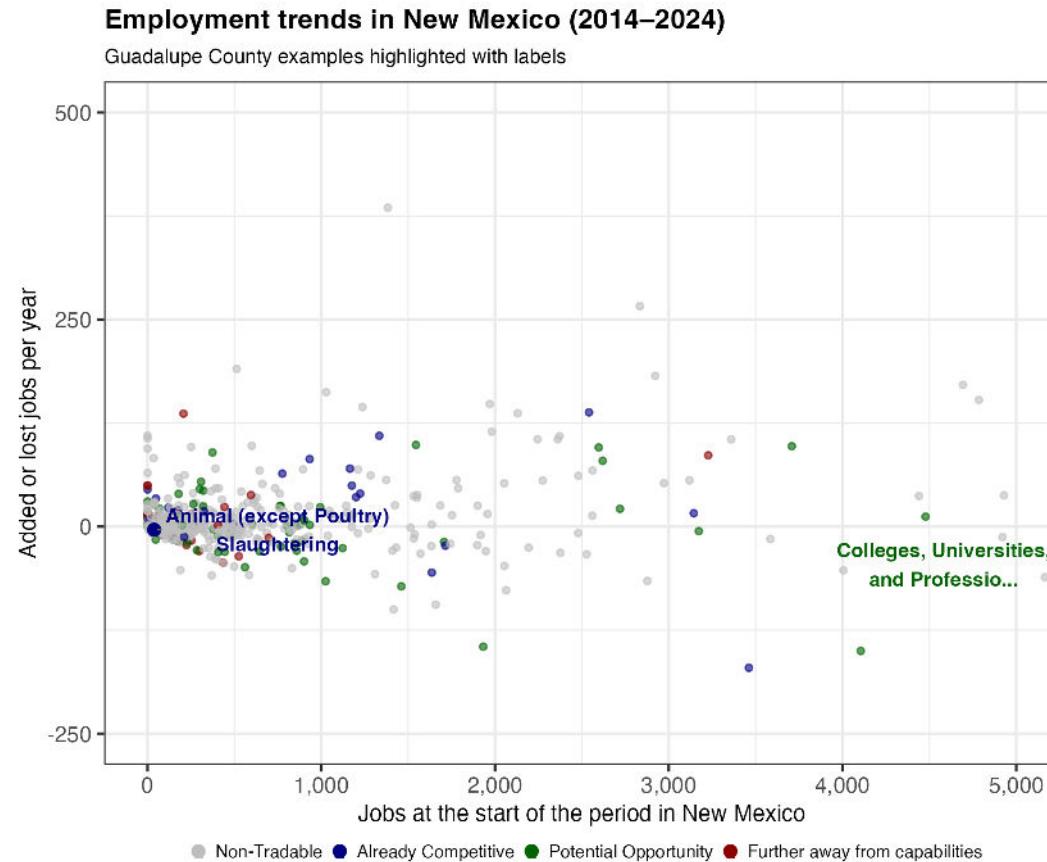
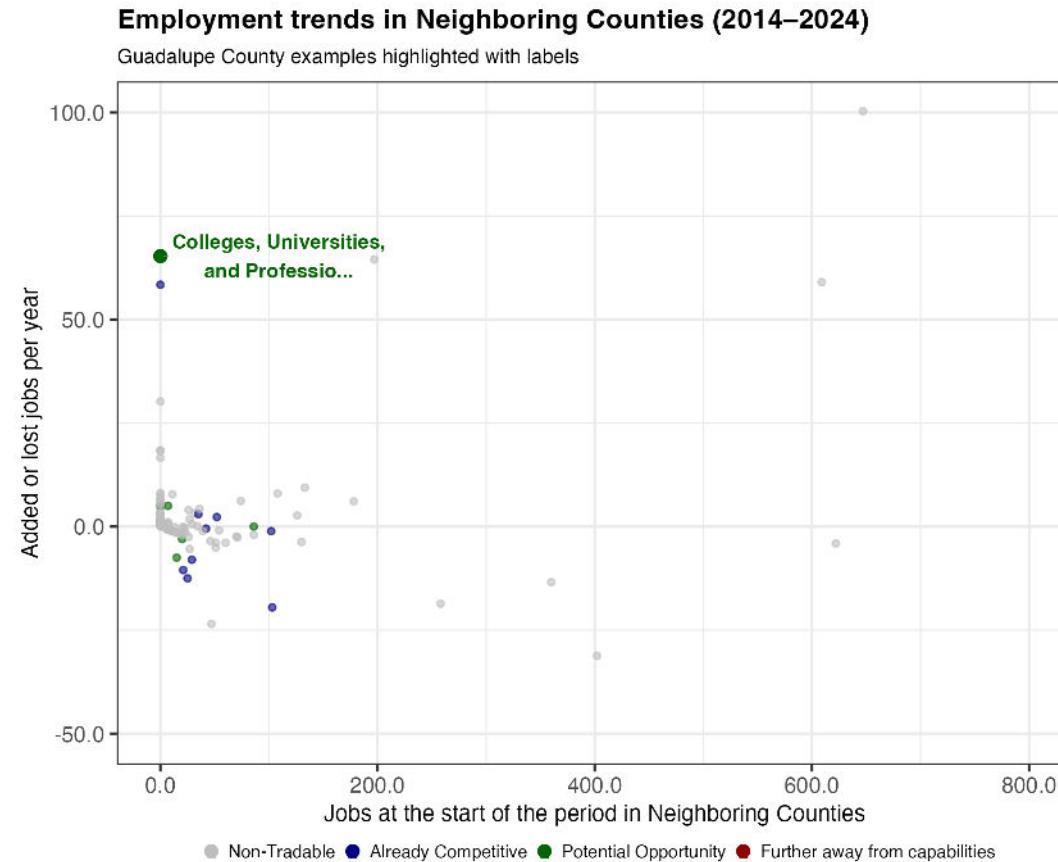


In this graph, the x-axis shows the number of starting jobs in each industry, providing a sense of the industry's initial size and its potential contribution. The y-axis displays the average number of jobs added or lost per year, rather than growth rates, since several industries began with zero employment. The total was divided by the number of years between the earliest and latest data points for each industry. The axes were capped to improve visualization.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

# Is the industry facing a different situation elsewhere?

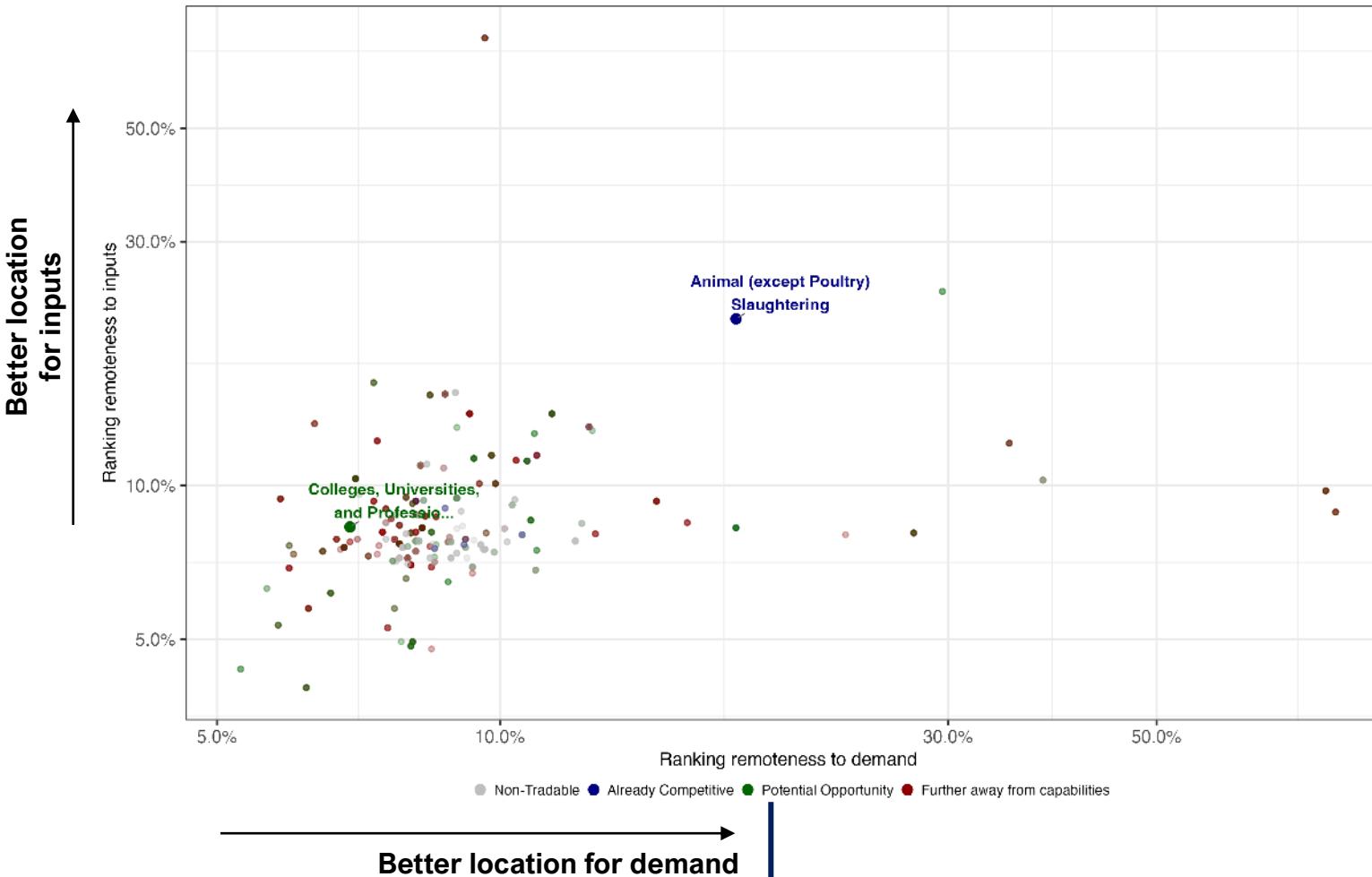
Same axes as the previous graph but for different regions. For neighboring counties, only those that share a border, whether in-state or out-of-state, and are not part of the commuting zone were included. In this case, the selected counties are San Miguel, Torrance and Lincoln in New Mexico. While barriers to grow may not be obvious for every industry, they could be more evident in some cases than in others.



# How attractive is Guadalupe's location for the industry?

Guadalupe County location attractiveness by industry

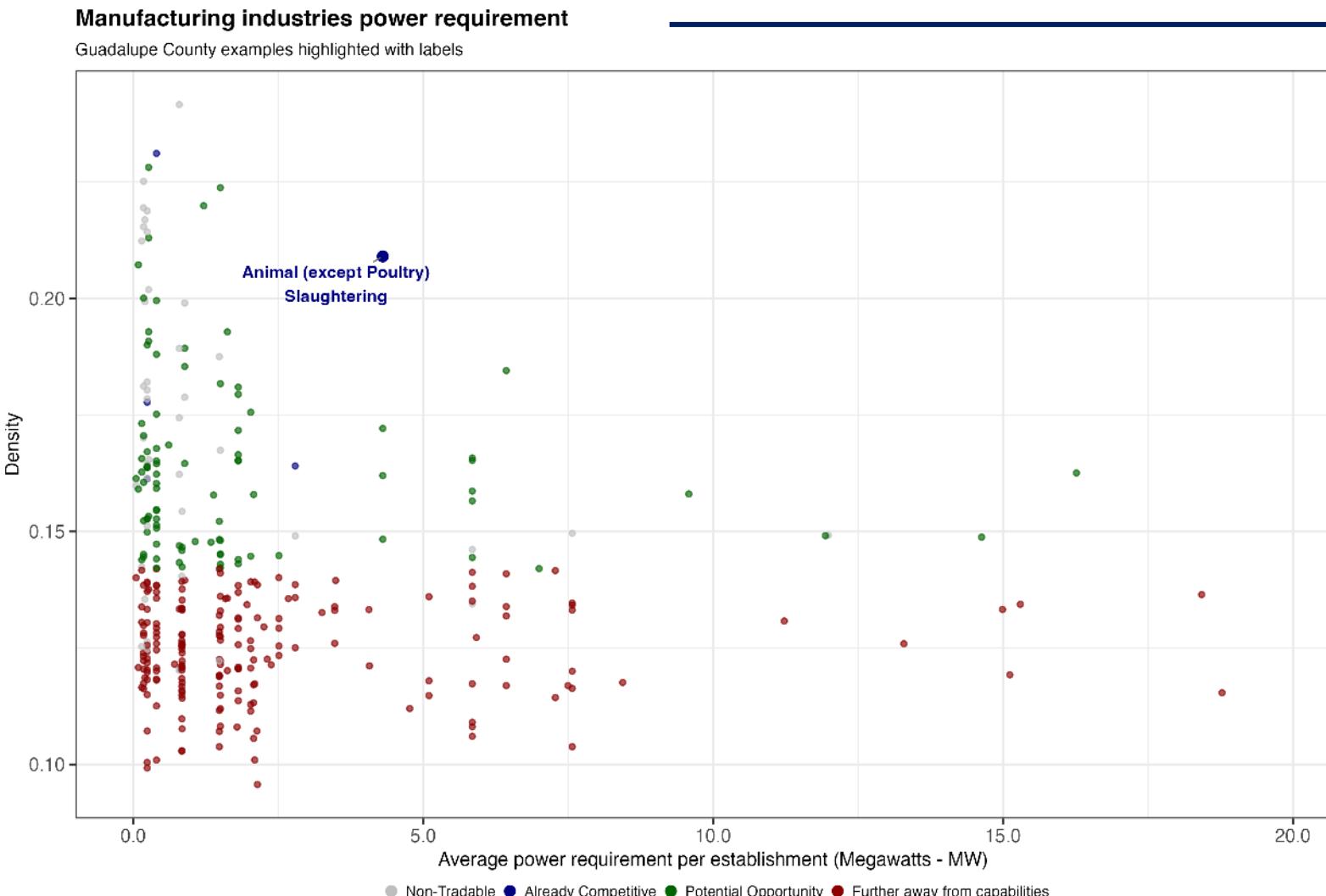
Guadalupe County examples highlighted with labels



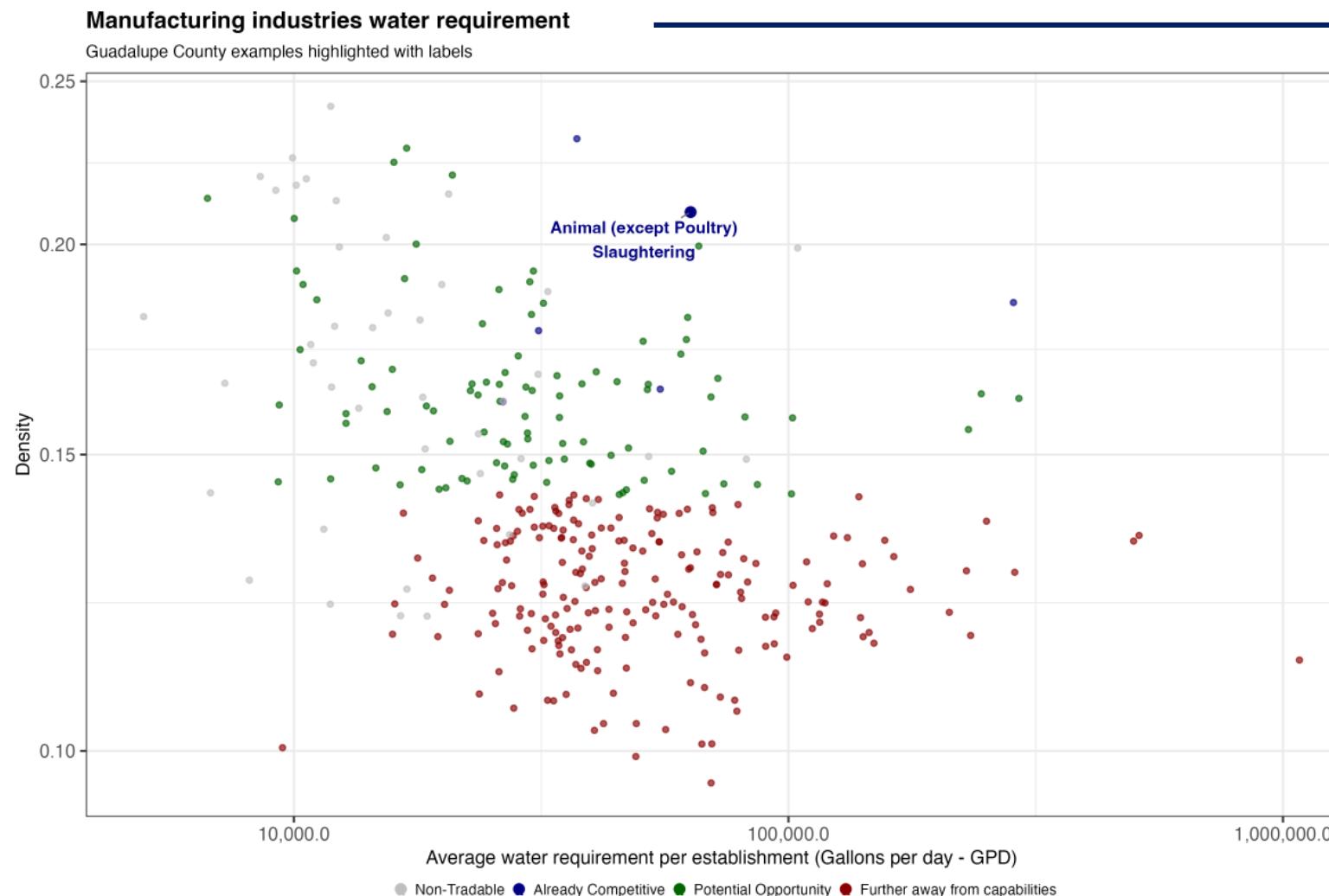
The competitiveness of some industries depends more on proximity to inputs, while others rely on being close to consumers. By identifying each industry's main inputs and where they are produced and then calculating the driving time from the county to those locations, a "remoteness to inputs" score is created. A similar score for demand is based on the location of main consumers. Together, these scores allow the county's position to be ranked relative to others in terms of access to both inputs and markets.

Guadalupe's commuting zone is closer to the required inputs for "Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering" than almost 21% of U.S. counties, and closer to the demand than 18% of other counties.

# Can Guadalupe meet the electricity needs of the manufacturing industry?

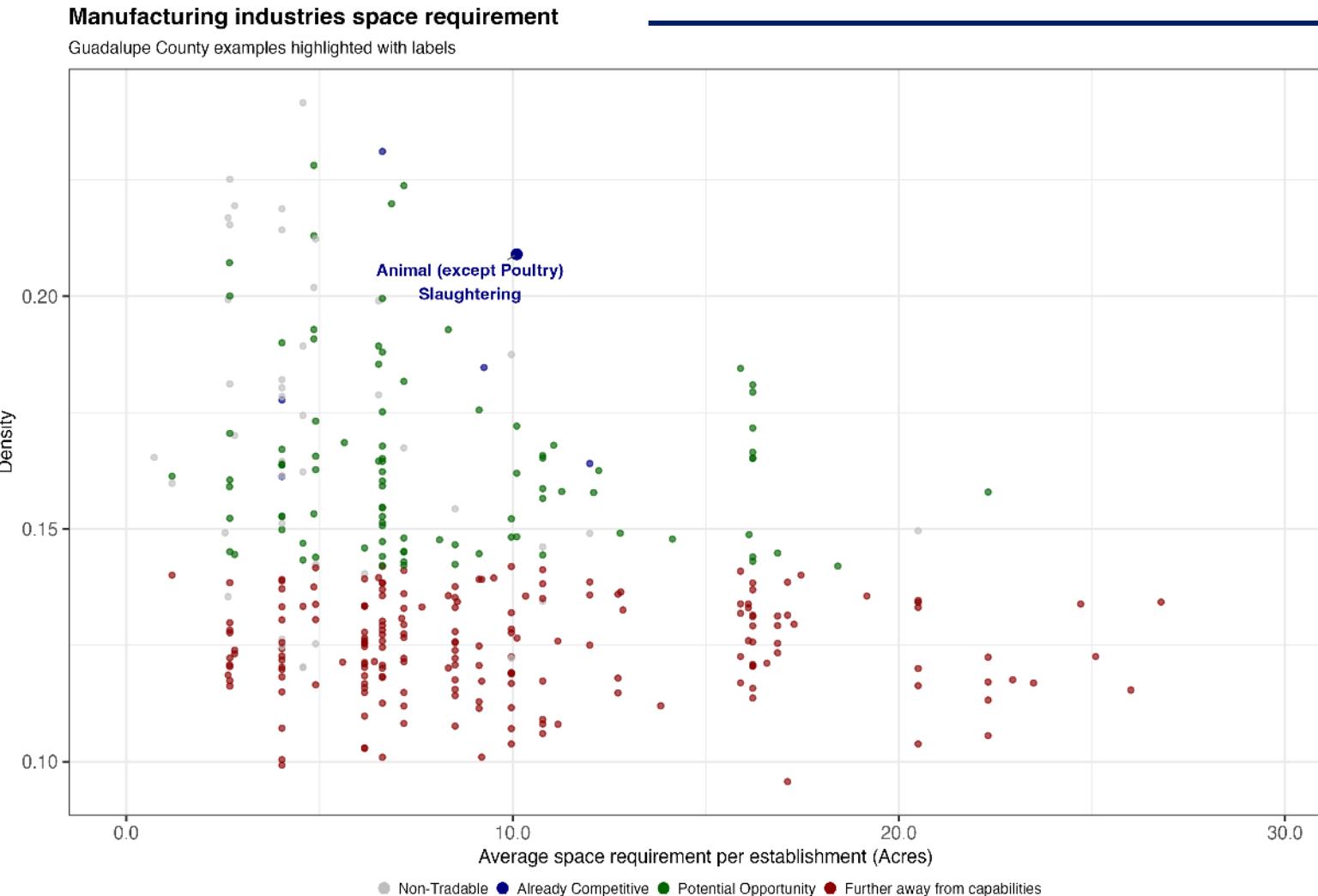


# Is Guadalupe equipped to supply the manufacturing industry with enough water?



The x-axis shows the average daily water use per establishment (in gallons per day) for each manufacturing industry. Only manufacturing industries are included due to data availability.

# Can Guadalupe provide the necessary space for the manufacturing industry?



The x-axis shows the average land needed per establishment (in acres) for each manufacturing industry. These estimates assume low-density facilities, typically single-story buildings that are more spread out and need extra space for parking, trucks, and outdoor operations. Beyond utilities, communities must have suitable sites ready to host new or expanding businesses, with the right access to essential services.



Growth Lab

# Identifying local opportunities: Guadalupe County

January 2025