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## A Publication Presenting Highlights of December 2010 Labor Market Data

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...December nonfarm payroll employment for the Albuquerque MSA was down 5,300 jobs or 1.4 percent over the year.

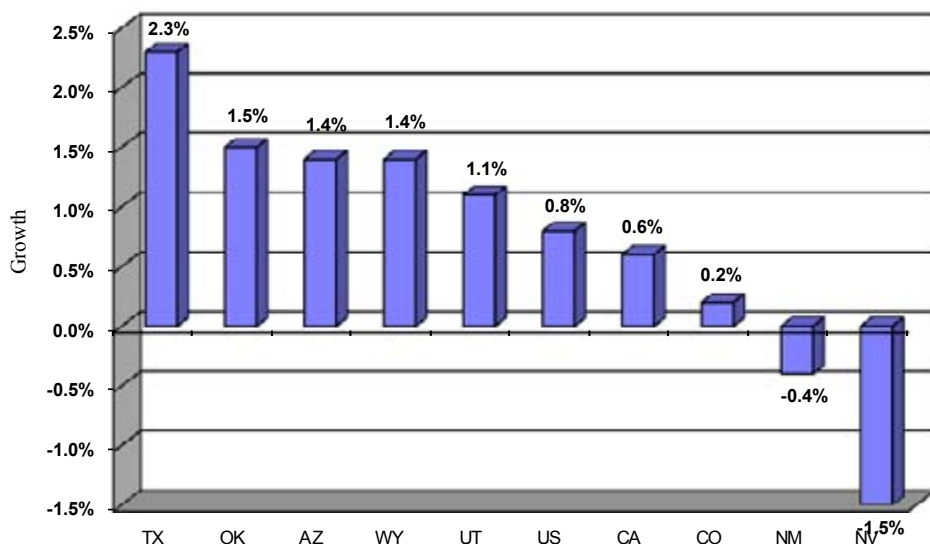
...Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,600 jobs for growth of 2.3 percent.

...The rate of job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 0.5 percent, representing a loss of 300 jobs.

...Over the year, total employment in the Farmington MSA increased by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent. This ends the period of negative growth that began in December 2008.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

December 2010 over December 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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**Susana Martinez  
Governor**

**Celina Bussey  
Secretary**

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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.5 percent in December 2010, unchanged from the rate in November but up from 8.2 percent a year ago. Even with increases late in the year, New Mexico's unemployment rate remained below a recent peak of 8.8 percent reached in March 2010. The national unemployment rate dropped to 9.4 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing December 2010 with December 2009, was negative 0.4 percent, representing a loss of 3,400 jobs. Even with lingering job losses, the state continues on a slowly improving trend that began several months ago. Over-the-year job losses were at their worst during the summer of 2009 at 4.9 percent, a level that was unprecedented in the state's recent history. Recovery from a shock of that magnitude takes time, but improving conditions are already evident. As jobs return, new industries will continue to come to the forefront, and the industries that lost the most jobs during the recession, such as construction, may remain depressed for some time. The current job situation includes four growing and nine declining industries.

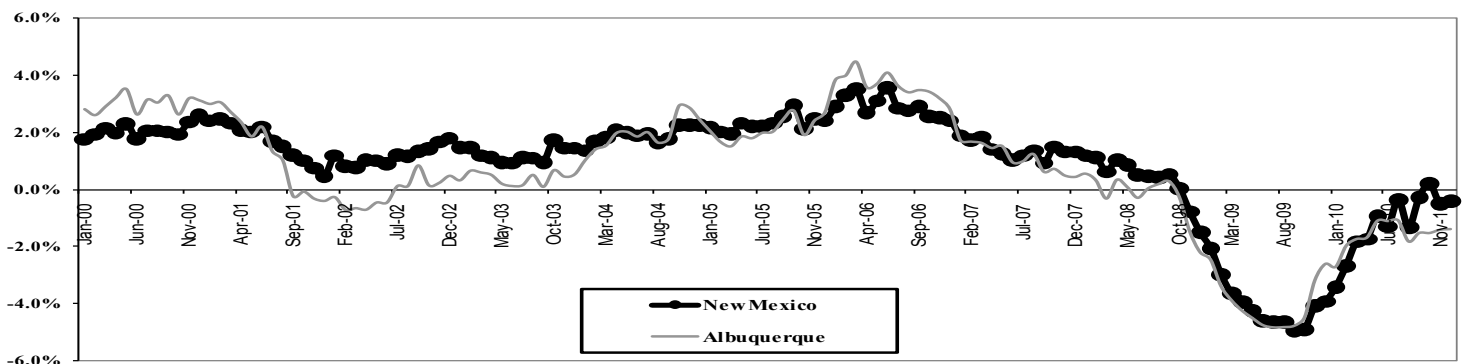
The educational & health services industry added the most jobs, up 8,600 since this time last year. The mining industry reported another gain, up 1,500 jobs, following 18 months of losses that ended in August. Earlier losses had been as high as 5,000 jobs. The manufacturing industry group, up 1,400 jobs, and the miscellaneous *other services* category, up 1,000 jobs, also posted over-the-year increases.

The remaining nine industries each recorded declining employment. The professional & business services industry reported employment that was down by 8,300 jobs from last year. Retail trade reported losses totaling 1,700 jobs, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry shed 600. The leisure & hospitality industry reported 900 fewer jobs than at this time last year. Construction was down 800 jobs over the year, an improvement from the 8,900 jobs lost during the preceding 12 months ending in December 2009. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,000 jobs, down 4.6 percent. The information industry reported numbers that were 300 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, down by 1,000 since last December.

Government employment totaled 1,300 fewer jobs than it did a year ago. State government reported a 1,700-job decline, while local government, the largest of the three public-sector components, posted a loss of 100. Federal government employment has fallen from a peak driven by census activities earlier this year, but it remained 500 jobs above its December 2009 level.

These December numbers are the last in the current benchmark series. The January numbers, scheduled for publication March 10, will include significant revisions to the data going back as far as April 2009. The revisions happen every year at this time and reflect the sampling nature of the program that produces the very timely monthly employment estimates. The trade-off for having timely estimates is that sampling and other errors need to eventually be corrected. That is why we, along with all other states, benchmark the employment estimates to the complete count of employment available principally through administrative records from the unemployment insurance program. The methodology is prescribed by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



<b>New Mexico</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Dec 2010</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	957,600	957,600	959,500	0	-1,900
Employment	876,000	876,200	880,400	-200	-4,400
Unemployment	81,600	81,400	79,000	+200	+2,600
Rate	8.5%	8.5%	8.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.1%	8.2%	7.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

December's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Albuquerque MSA was unchanged over the month at 8.8 percent. Over the year, the rate was up half a percentage point from 8.3 percent.

The year's final month brought continued gradual improvement to the area's economy. December nonfarm payroll employment was down 5,300 jobs or 1.4 percent over the year, a significant turnaround from the series-worst 4.8 percent decline posted for July through September 2009. However, the recovery has been slow and uneven, with losses steadily dwindling to minus 1.1 percent for May through July 2010 before increasing to minus 1.8 percent in August and then moderating again through the end of the year. Five industries recorded year-over-year gains for December, six registered declines, and one remained unchanged. Employment growth has been negative for 27 consecutive months.

Government employment increased by 1,000 jobs or 1.2 percent, with all three components contributing to the gain. Federal government finished the year up 600 jobs, while the state and local levels posted smaller gains of 300 and 100, respectively. Federal employment has risen sharply over the past two years, up 4.1 percent in 2009 and 6.0 percent in 2010.

Educational & health services expanded by 800 jobs to again lead all private-sector industries. December preliminary employment of 55,300 pushed the industry's 2010 annual average gain to 2.0 percent, a series low but far better than the aggregate loss of 2.2 percent for all other industries. In fact, educational & health services was one of only two private-sector industries (wholesale trade was the other) to increase annual average employment from 2009 to 2010. Wholesale trade grew by 500 jobs or 4.2 percent from December 2009 to December 2010, the largest percentage increase for any industry. Leisure & hospitality, up 400 jobs or 1.1 percent, and miscellaneous *other services*, up 100 jobs or 0.9 percent, also increased employment over the year.

Steep losses persisted in professional & business services, down 3,300 jobs or 5.5 percent over the year. The rate of job loss has gradually eased from a worst of minus 8.3 percent in October 2009, yet it remained higher than for any other industry in December 2010. Since its last over-the-year gain in October 2008, professional & business services employment has fallen by 8,900 jobs or 13.7 percent, reducing its share of the Albuquerque area's nonfarm total from 16.4 percent to 15.0 percent.

The rate of decline increased for a fifth consecutive month in construction as employment fell to 21,100, its lowest level since January 2000. Year-over-year contraction had improved from minus 18.0 percent in June 2009 to minus 7.5 percent in July 2010 before falling back to minus 12.8 percent in December. Manufacturing employment was unchanged over the year, ending the industry's run of losses at 42 consecutive months and limiting the goods-producing decline to 7.5 percent.

Subpar hiring for the holiday shopping season left retail trade down 800 jobs or 1.9 percent from its year-ago level. At 1,300 jobs, the combined 2010 November and December 2010 gain (compared to the October employment level) was only slightly more than half the 2000–2007 average for the same two-month period.

Financial activities remained down 600 jobs or 3.3 percent, equaling the decline in November. The rate of job loss had improved during the second half of 2009 and early 2010 before deteriorating again through the end of this year. Information, down 200 jobs or 2.2 percent, and transportation, warehousing & utilities, down 100 jobs or 1.0 percent, also shed jobs over the year.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Dec 2010</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	409,500	409,500	412,300	0	-2,800
Employment	373,300	373,300	378,200	0	-4,900
Unemployment	36,200	36,200	34,100	0	+2,100
Rate	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.4%	8.6%	7.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 8.5 percent in December 2010, unchanged from November's rate. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 8.0 percent.

**Over the month**, employment fell by 200 jobs in the Las Cruces area. The private sector remained at last month's employment level, while government jobs declined by 100 jobs each at the state and local levels.

**Over the year**, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,600 jobs for growth of 2.3 percent. The local area has now recorded positive job growth for eight consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses. Five of the 12 industries expanded employment, four were unchanged, and three lost jobs over the year.

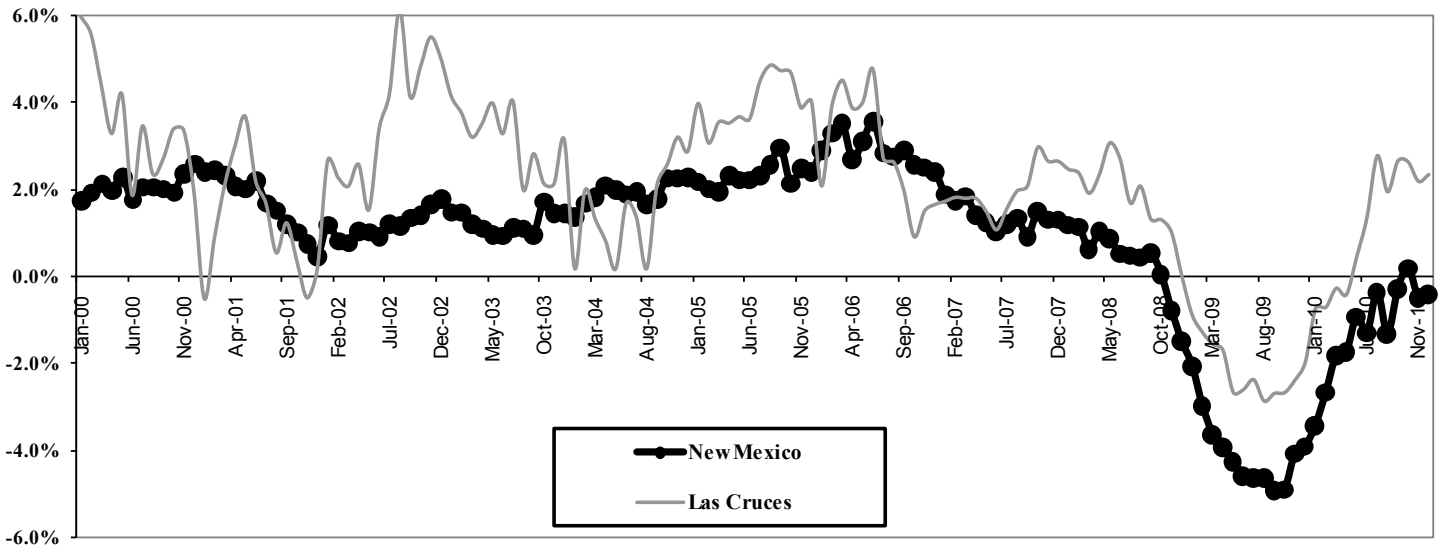
Professional & business services added 1,200 jobs to lead all industries. The other private-sector gainers were educational & health services, up 300; retail trade, up 200; and information, up 100. State government also added 100 jobs, while federal and local government employment remained unchanged over the year.

Three other industries—financial activities, miscellaneous *other services*, and manufacturing—were each down 100 jobs from their year-ago levels. Employment was unchanged from December 2009 in construction; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and leisure & hospitality.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2009	Nov 2010	Dec 2009
Civilian Labor Force	94,200	94,200	91,400	0	+2,800
Employment	86,200	86,200	84,100	0	+2,100
Unemployment	8,000	8,000	7,300	0	+700
Rate	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.1%	7.9%	7.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

### (Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 7.2 percent for December 2010, up from 7.1 percent in November as the number of unemployed persons increased slightly. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 7.0 percent.

**Over the month**, the Santa Fe area reported the same number of jobs for December as was reported for November. Only small offsetting employment changes were reported within the individual industries. Leisure & hospitality and educational & health services reported small gains, and professional & business services and construction reported small losses.

**Over the year**, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 0.5 percent, representing a loss of 300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years, but is improving. At its worst last summer, the number of jobs was down by as much as 6.8 percent over a 12-month period. At that time, huge losses in construction and downtime in the information industry coincided to cause unprecedented declines.

Four industries—information, educational & health services, manufacturing, and miscellaneous *other services*—reported over-the-year employment gains.

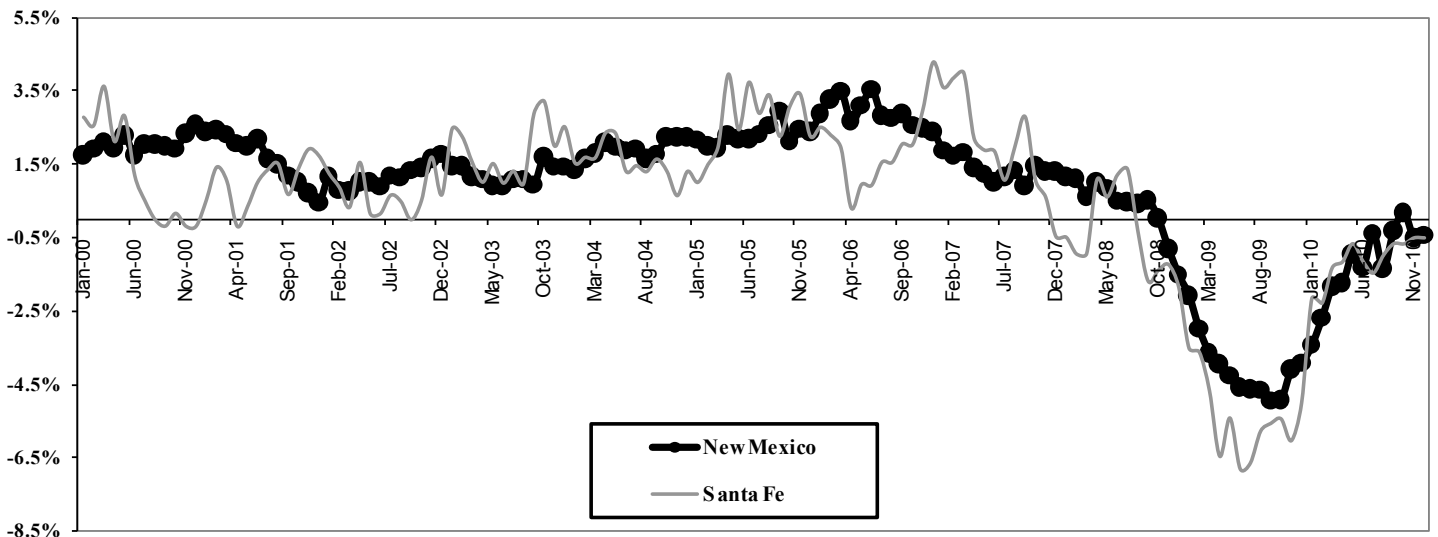
The largest employment declines were reported in professional & business services, which was down 400 jobs. Wholesale trade, financial activities, and construction each reported the loss of 100 jobs. The government sector also lost 100 jobs, all of them at the local government level. State and local governments reported unchanged employment.

The three remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from this time last year. Those industries were leisure & hospitality; retail trade; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised	Change From		
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Dec 2010</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2010</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,200	77,200	77,300	0	-100
Employment	71,700	71,700	71,900	0	-200
Unemployment	5,600	5,500	5,400	+100	+200
Rate	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Farmington MSA was 9.3 percent in December 2010, unchanged from November's revised rate. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 10.1 percent.

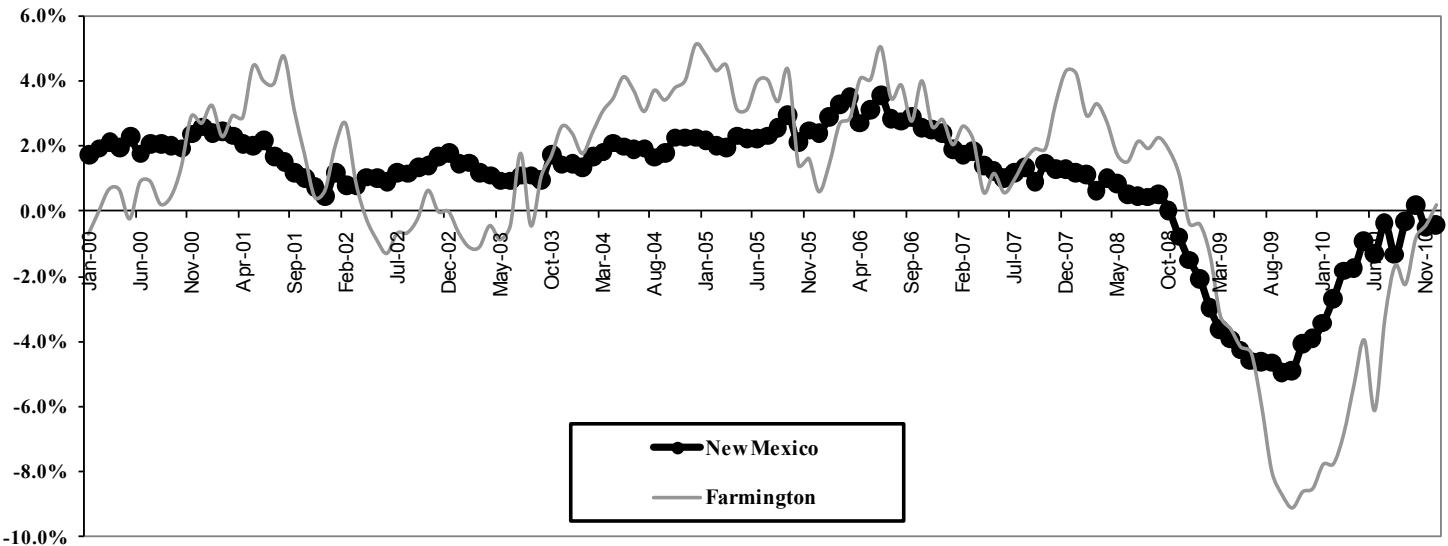
**Over the month**, Farmington-area employment declined by 100 as a 200-job loss in the goods-producing industries was partially offset by a 100-job gain in private service-providing industries. The number of government jobs was unchanged.

**Over the year**, total employment in the Farmington area increased by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent. This ends the period of negative growth that began in December 2008. The goods-producing industries reported a 300-job increase in employment from year-ago levels, an improvement compared to losses reported earlier in the year. Private service-providing industries were down 100 jobs over the year. The government sector reported the loss of 100 jobs, all in local government, with employment remaining unchanged at both the federal and state levels.

<b>Farmington</b> Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Dec 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2009	Nov 2010	Dec 2009	
Civilian Labor Force	56,300	56,300	56,600	0	-300	
Employment	51,100	51,100	50,900	0	+200	
Unemployment	5,200	5,200	5,700	0	-500	
Rate	9.3%	9.3%	10.1%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.8%	8.8%	9.5%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



**New Mexico – Seasonally Adjusted  
Labor Force, Employment,  
Unemployment & Unemployment Rate**

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		913,453	866,349	47,104	5.2%	
2006		930,832	892,336	38,496	4.1%	
2007		941,554	908,557	32,997	3.5%	
2008		961,259	918,041	43,218	4.5%	
2009		955,904	887,358	68,546	7.2%	
2009	JAN	960,869	904,327	56,542	5.9%	6.0%
	FEB	957,586	899,120	58,466	6.1%	6.4%
	MAR	954,945	894,542	60,403	6.3%	6.5%
	APR	953,371	890,878	62,493	6.6%	6.2%
	MAY	952,768	887,867	64,901	6.8%	6.8%
	JUN	953,000	885,438	67,562	7.1%	7.7%
	JUL	953,881	883,640	70,241	7.4%	7.8%
	AUG	955,105	882,429	72,676	7.6%	7.7%
	SEP	956,361	881,613	74,748	7.8%	7.6%
	OCT	957,546	881,056	76,490	8.0%	7.8%
	NOV	958,583	880,648	77,935	8.1%	7.7%
	DEC	959,469	880,445	79,024	8.2%	7.9%
2010	JAN	962,289	880,473	81,816	8.5%	8.9%
	FEB	964,181	880,724	83,457	8.7%	8.9%
	MAR	966,770	881,346	85,424	8.8%	9.0%
	APR	967,644	883,691	83,953	8.7%	8.1%
	MAY	965,094	883,914	81,180	8.4%	8.0%
	JUN	960,308	881,887	78,421	8.2%	8.5%
	JUL	956,200	877,856	78,344	8.2%	8.9%
	AUG	954,601	875,823	78,778	8.3%	8.4%
	SEP	955,485	876,787	78,698	8.2%	8.0%
	OCT	957,186	876,468	80,718	8.4%	8.3%
	NOV	957,649	876,238	81,411	8.5%	8.2%
	DEC	957,605	875,985	81,620	8.5%	8.1%
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-44	-253	209	0.0%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	-1,864	-4,460	2,596	0.3%	0.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	-6,439	-33,555	27,116	2.8%	2.8%
	3 Yrs. Ago	6,269	-40,862	47,131	4.9%	4.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		
	Year Ago	-0.2%	-0.5%	3.3%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	-0.7%	-3.7%	49.8%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	0.7%	-4.5%	136.7%		

**Total Nonfarm Employment  
Growth Rankings  
New Mexico and United States**

State	Rank	December 2009	December 2010	Change	% Change
DC	1	704.0	726.1	22.1	3.1%
Texas	2	10,297.5	10,529.2	231.7	2.3%
New Hampshire	3	630.4	643.3	12.9	2.0%
North Dakota	4	369.4	375.8	6.4	1.7%
Oklahoma	5	1,532.5	1,554.8	22.3	1.5%
Massachusetts	6	3,160.2	3,205.7	45.5	1.4%
Wyoming	7	278.9	282.8	3.9	1.4%
Louisiana	8	1,890.0	1,916.3	26.3	1.4%
Arizona	9	2,416.5	2,449.6	33.1	1.4%
Washington	10	2,786.5	2,820.9	34.4	1.2%
Wisconsin	11	2,712.9	2,745.4	32.5	1.2%
Pennsylvania	12	5,603.5	5,668.5	65.0	1.2%
South Dakota	13	398.0	402.5	4.5	1.1%
Minnesota	14	2,626.8	2,656.3	29.5	1.1%
West Virginia	15	739.7	747.8	8.1	1.1%
Nebraska	16	940.9	951.0	10.1	1.1%
Utah	17	1,192.6	1,205.4	12.8	1.1%
Arkansas	18	1,158.7	1,171.0	12.3	1.1%
Iowa	19	1,473.0	1,488.4	15.4	1.0%
Maryland	20	2,513.9	2,539.2	25.3	1.0%
Virginia	21	3,628.2	3,664.3	36.1	1.0%
Tennessee	22	2,611.8	2,636.3	24.5	0.9%
Indiana	23	2,781.5	2,806.6	25.1	0.9%
South Carolina	24	1,812.7	1,828.8	16.1	0.9%
Montana	25	422.2	425.7	3.5	0.8%
Illinois	26	5,599.9	5,646.0	46.1	0.8%
<b>United States</b>		<b>130,448.0</b>	<b>131,514.0</b>	<b>1,066.0</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Oregon	27	1,601.7	1,613.7	12.0	0.7%
Maine	28	591.5	595.6	4.1	0.7%
Kentucky	29	1,777.2	1,789.1	11.9	0.7%
Idaho	30	603.8	607.8	4.0	0.7%
California	31	13,928.3	14,016.1	87.8	0.6%
Florida	32	7,237.3	7,281.0	43.7	0.6%
Hawaii	33	594.0	597.0	3.0	0.5%
New York	34	8,570.6	8,606.7	36.1	0.4%
Connecticut	35	1,630.0	1,635.4	5.4	0.3%
Mississippi	36	1,091.1	1,094.7	3.6	0.3%
Kansas	37	1,337.8	1,342.2	4.4	0.3%
Alaska	38	307.2	308.2	1.0	0.3%
North Carolina	39	3,910.7	3,921.9	11.2	0.3%
Colorado	40	2,224.1	2,229.3	5.2	0.2%
Alabama	41	1,866.0	1,868.6	2.6	0.1%
Delaware	42	413.9	414.4	0.5	0.1%
Ohio	43	5,045.4	5,048.7	3.3	0.1%
Vermont	44	302.0	301.9	-0.1	0.0%
Georgia	45	3,835.0	3,827.2	-7.8	-0.2%
Michigan	46	3,871.1	3,855.9	-15.2	-0.4%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>809.4</b>	<b>806.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Rhode Island	48	455.7	453.3	-2.4	-0.5%
Missouri	49	2,680.2	2,664.0	-16.2	-0.6%
New Jersey	50	3,892.6	3,861.9	-30.7	-0.8%
Nevada	51	1,132.6	1,116.0	-16.6	-1.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

## New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 2010				REVISED NOVEMBER 2010				REVISED DECEMBER 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	957,591	879,845	77,746	8.1%	959,531	881,095	78,436	8.2%	958,849	883,307	75,542	7.9%
Albuquerque MSA	410,134	375,781	34,353	8.4%	411,492	376,226	35,266	8.6%	412,152	379,606	32,546	7.9%
Bernalillo	315,362	289,760	25,602	8.1%	316,380	290,104	26,276	8.3%	316,866	292,710	24,156	7.6%
Sandoval	56,200	51,137	5,063	9.0%	56,433	51,197	5,236	9.3%	56,481	51,657	4,824	8.5%
Torrance	7,071	6,314	757	10.7%	7,064	6,321	743	10.5%	7,094	6,378	716	10.1%
Valencia	31,501	28,570	2,931	9.3%	31,615	28,604	3,011	9.5%	31,711	28,861	2,850	9.0%
Farmington MSA	56,272	51,319	4,953	8.8%	56,549	51,547	5,002	8.8%	56,292	50,969	5,323	9.5%
Las Cruces MSA	94,548	86,924	7,624	8.1%	94,678	87,181	7,497	7.9%	91,880	84,804	7,076	7.7%
Santa Fe MSA	77,148	71,832	5,316	6.9%	77,032	71,788	5,244	6.8%	77,262	72,115	5,147	6.7%
Catron	1,614	1,457	157	9.7%	1,652	1,495	157	9.5%	1,652	1,471	181	11.0%
Chaves	28,316	26,040	2,276	8.0%	28,347	26,060	2,287	8.1%	28,541	26,409	2,132	7.5%
Cibola	12,352	11,378	974	7.9%	12,371	11,393	978	7.9%	12,410	11,508	902	7.3%
Colfax	6,541	5,946	595	9.1%	6,353	5,760	593	9.3%	6,484	5,933	551	8.5%
Curry	22,174	20,997	1,177	5.3%	22,156	21,025	1,131	5.1%	22,130	21,004	1,126	5.1%
De Baca	902	856	46	5.1%	909	864	45	5.0%	917	865	52	5.7%
Eddy	29,289	27,700	1,589	5.4%	29,132	27,561	1,571	5.4%	29,463	27,689	1,774	6.0%
Grant	11,457	10,298	1,159	10.1%	11,532	10,353	1,179	10.2%	11,786	10,350	1,436	12.2%
Guadalupe	1,899	1,687	212	11.2%	1,878	1,677	201	10.7%	1,874	1,699	175	9.3%
Harding	413	390	23	5.6%	438	416	22	5.0%	445	421	24	5.4%
Hidalgo	2,873	2,652	221	7.7%	3,159	2,928	231	7.3%	2,955	2,721	234	7.9%
Lea	28,160	26,256	1,904	6.8%	28,164	26,267	1,897	6.7%	28,329	25,900	2,429	8.6%
Lincoln	11,044	10,306	738	6.7%	11,086	10,358	728	6.6%	11,246	10,496	750	6.7%
Los Alamos	10,295	9,888	407	4.0%	10,267	9,898	369	3.6%	10,179	9,814	365	3.6%
Luna	12,327	9,936	2,391	19.4%	13,224	10,716	2,508	19.0%	12,188	9,961	2,227	18.3%
McKinley	27,671	25,011	2,660	9.6%	27,583	24,954	2,629	9.5%	27,650	25,136	2,514	9.1%
Mora	2,020	1,689	331	16.4%	2,034	1,708	326	16.0%	2,079	1,771	308	14.8%
Otero	26,629	24,667	1,962	7.4%	26,350	24,431	1,919	7.3%	26,644	24,730	1,914	7.2%
Quay	4,276	3,898	378	8.8%	4,296	3,931	365	8.5%	4,266	3,911	355	8.3%
Rio Arriba	20,670	18,846	1,824	8.8%	20,624	18,835	1,789	8.7%	20,911	19,225	1,686	8.1%
Roosevelt	9,541	8,989	552	5.8%	9,556	9,037	519	5.4%	9,354	8,805	549	5.9%
San Miguel	13,483	12,337	1,146	8.5%	13,560	12,417	1,143	8.4%	13,628	12,535	1,093	8.0%
Sierra	6,251	5,809	442	7.1%	6,415	5,997	418	6.5%	6,369	5,970	399	6.3%
Socorro	9,676	9,063	613	6.3%	9,590	8,998	592	6.2%	9,739	9,203	536	5.5%
Taos	17,502	15,889	1,613	9.2%	16,998	15,277	1,721	10.1%	17,822	16,229	1,593	8.9%
Union	2,114	2,002	112	5.3%	2,104	1,996	108	5.1%	2,200	2,055	145	6.6%

## Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 2010			REVISED NOVEMBER 2010			REVISED DECEMBER 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.4%	LUNA	1	19.0%	LUNA	1	18.3%
MORA	2	16.4%	MORA	2	16.0%	MORA	2	14.8%
GUADALUPE	3	11.2%	GUADALUPE	3	10.7%	GRANT	3	12.2%
GRANT	4	10.1%	GRANT	4	10.2%	CATRON	4	11.0%
CATRON	5	9.7%	TAOS	5	10.1%	FARMINGTON MSA	5	9.5%
MCKINLEY	6	9.6%	MCKINLEY	6	9.5%	GUADALUPE	6	9.3%
TAOS	7	9.2%	CATRON	6	9.5%	MCKINLEY	7	9.1%
COLFAX	8	9.1%	COLFAX	8	9.3%	TAOS	8	8.9%
QUAY	9	8.8%	FARMINGTON MSA	9	8.8%	LEA	9	8.6%
RIO ARRIBA	9	8.8%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.7%	COLFAX	10	8.5%
FARMINGTON MSA	9	8.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA	11	8.6%	QUAY	11	8.3%
SAN MIGUEL	12	8.5%	QUAY	12	8.5%	RIO ARRIBA	12	8.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	13	8.4%	SAN MIGUEL	13	8.4%	SAN MIGUEL	13	8.0%
STATEWIDE		8.1%	STATEWIDE		8.2%	HIDALGO	14	7.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA	14	8.1%	CHAVES	14	8.1%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA	14	7.9%
CHAVES	15	8.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA	15	7.9%	STATEWIDE		7.9%
CIBOLA	16	7.9%	CIBOLA	15	7.9%	LAS CRUCES MSA	16	7.7%
HIDALGO	17	7.7%	HIDALGO	17	7.3%	CHAVES	17	7.5%
OTERO	18	7.4%	OTERO	17	7.3%	CIBOLA	18	7.3%
SIERRA	19	7.1%	SANTA FE MSA	19	6.8%	OTERO	19	7.2%
SANTA FE MSA	20	6.9%	LEA	20	6.7%	LINCOLN	20	6.7%
LEA	21	6.8%	LINCOLN	21	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA	20	6.7%
LINCOLN	22	6.7%	SIERRA	22	6.5%	UNION	22	6.6%
SOCORRO	23	6.3%	SOCORRO	23	6.2%	SIERRA	23	6.3%
ROOSEVELT	24	5.8%	ROOSEVELT	24	5.4%	EDDY	24	6.0%
HARDING	25	5.6%	EDDY	24	5.4%	ROOSEVELT	25	5.9%
EDDY	26	5.4%	UNION	26	5.1%	DE BACA	26	5.7%
CURRY	27	5.3%	CURRY	26	5.1%	SOCORRO	27	5.5%
UNION	27	5.3%	HARDING	28	5.0%	HARDING	28	5.4%
DE BACA	29	5.1%	DE BACA	28	5.0%	CURRY	29	5.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	4.0%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%



## Unemployment Rate by State

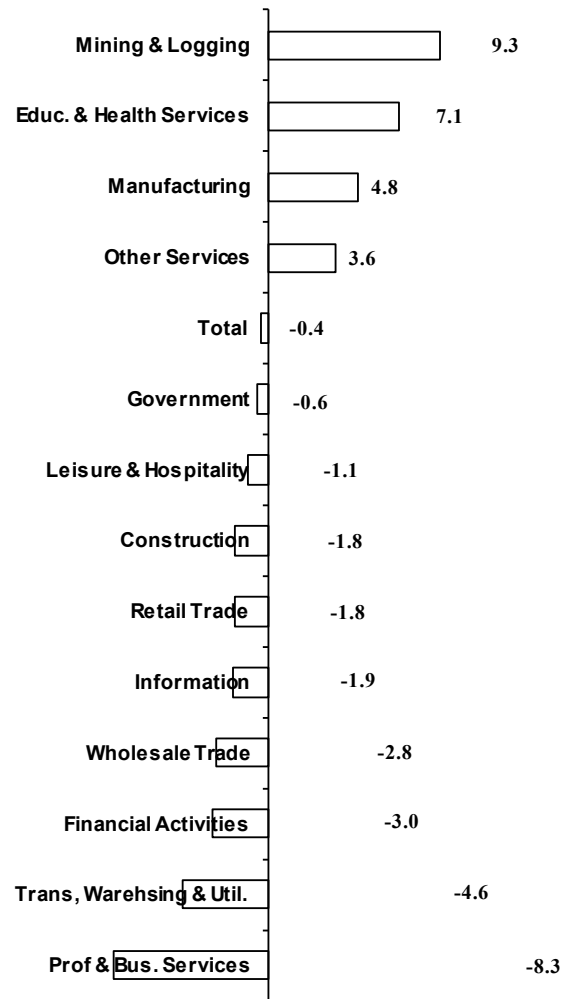
(Seasonally Adjusted)

December 2010			December 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.5	Michigan	1	14.5
California	2	12.5	Nevada	2	13.0
Florida	3	12.0	Rhode Island	3	12.7
Michigan	4	11.7	South Carolina	4	12.4
Rhode Island	5	11.5	California	5	12.3
South Carolina	6	10.7	District of Columbia	6	11.9
Oregon	7	10.6	Florida	7	11.7
Kentucky	8	10.3	Illinois	8	11.0
Georgia	9	10.2	Alabama	9	10.9
Mississippi	10	10.1	North Carolina	9	10.9
North Carolina	11	9.8	Ohio	11	10.8
District of Columbia	12	9.7	Tennessee	12	10.7
Ohio	13	9.6	Kentucky	13	10.6
West Virginia	13	9.6	Oregon	13	10.6
Idaho	15	9.5	Mississippi	15	10.5
Indiana	15	9.5	Georgia	16	10.3
Missouri	15	9.5	New Jersey	17	10.0
Arizona	18	9.4	<b>United States</b>		<b>9.9</b>
Tennessee	18	9.4	Indiana	18	9.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.4</b>	Missouri	19	9.6
Illinois	20	9.3	Massachusetts	20	9.3
Washington	20	9.3	Arizona	21	9.2
Alabama	22	9.1	Washington	21	9.2
New Jersey	22	9.1	Idaho	23	9.1
Connecticut	24	9.0	West Virginia	24	9.0
Colorado	25	8.8	New York	25	8.9
Delaware	26	8.5	Connecticut	26	8.8
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8.5</b>	Delaware	26	8.8
Pennsylvania	26	8.5	Pennsylvania	26	8.8
Texas	29	8.3	Alaska	29	8.6
Massachusetts	30	8.2	Wisconsin	30	8.5
New York	30	8.2	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Alaska	32	8.1	Texas	31	8.2
Louisiana	33	8.0	Maine	33	8.1
Arkansas	34	7.9	Arkansas	34	7.6
Utah	35	7.5	Wyoming	35	7.5
Wisconsin	35	7.5	Maryland	36	7.4
Maryland	37	7.4	Minnesota	36	7.4
Maine	38	7.3	Colorado	38	7.3
Montana	39	7.2	Louisiana	38	7.3
Minnesota	40	7.0	New Hampshire	40	6.9
Kansas	41	6.8	Hawaii	41	6.8
Oklahoma	41	6.8	Oklahoma	41	6.8
Virginia	43	6.7	Virginia	41	6.8
Hawaii	44	6.4	Montana	44	6.7
Wyoming	44	6.4	Vermont	44	6.7
Iowa	46	6.3	Utah	46	6.6
Vermont	47	5.8	Iowa	47	6.5
New Hampshire	48	5.5	Kansas	47	6.5
South Dakota	49	4.6	South Dakota	49	4.7
Nebraska	50	4.4	Nebraska	50	4.6
North Dakota	51	3.8	North Dakota	51	4.3

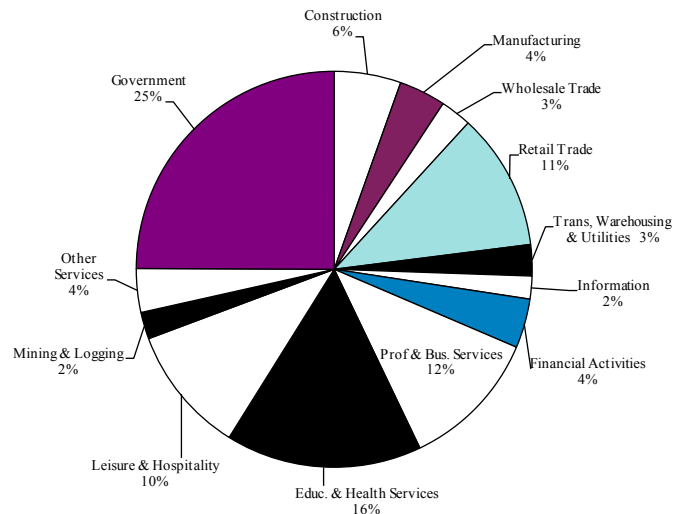
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



## Data Visualization

Michelle Doran, Economist

The new catch-phrase used at the 2010 Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership Workshop was “Data Visualization.” The LED partnership and the Census Bureau’s Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program have bolstered their commitment to data visualization since President Obama and the US Census Bureau made a commitment to open government.<sup>1</sup> The LED partnership’s commitment to data visualization did not start with this initiative; the LED partnership has been working on data visualization since 2006 when the first version of *OnTheMap* was released. The new initiative and commitment to data visualization, however, have brought about many changes, upgrades, and additions to LED data.

Until recently, *OnTheMap* was the only data visualization tool implemented by the LED partnership. Other data tools, including *QWI Online*, *Industry Focus*, *Older Worker Profiles*, and *CED HotReports*, were available and easy to use but not “visual.” With input from the LED partnership, these LED data tools have continually been upgraded, repurposed, and repackaged. This year, in an effort to satisfy the new data visualization initiative, upgrades were made to *OnTheMap*, and two new data visualization tools—*Many Eyes on Local Employment Dynamics* and *Google Public Data Explorer*—were added to the LED website.

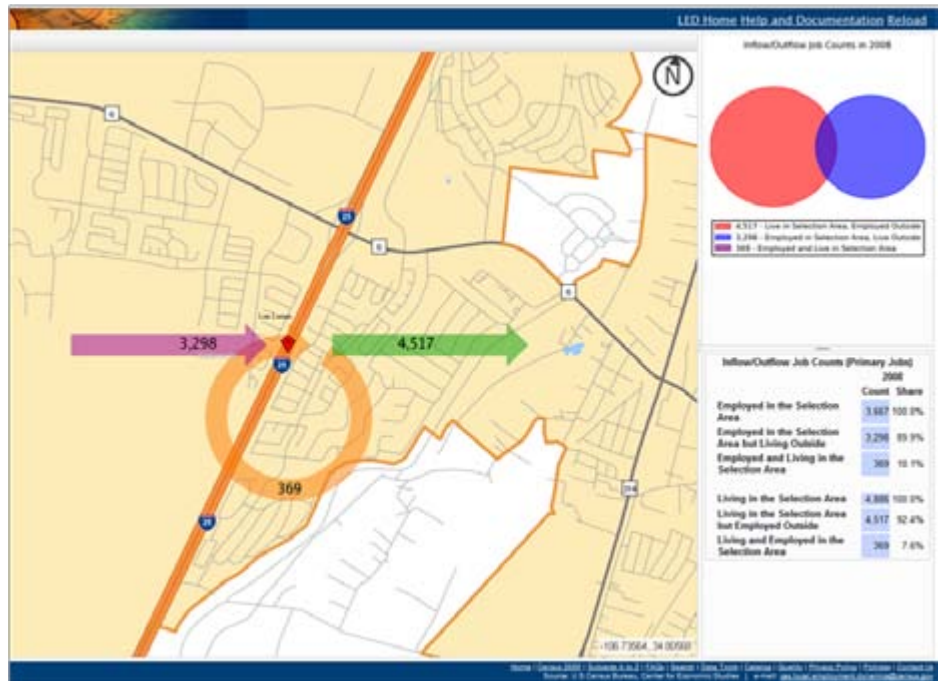
Most LED data tools remain constant once established; *OnTheMap* does not. *OnTheMap* is a tool that is continually tested, upgraded, and changed because of user feedback. Older versions of *OnTheMap* have been clunky and difficult to work with; there were so many clicks and so many data choices that it took skill and experience with *OnTheMap* to get the data requested. In December, *OnTheMap* Version 5 was released, fixing many of the clunky parts from previous versions. Version 5 not only enhanced *OnTheMap* functionality and made the product simpler to use, it also added new data visualization tools to the map. *OnTheMap* is definitely worth checking out whether you’ve used it in the past or not.

To get to *OnTheMap* Version 5 from the Department of Workforce Solutions website ([dws.state.nm.us](http://dws.state.nm.us)), click on **Labor Market Information** in the middle section of the page. Under **What’s New**, click on ***OnTheMap* V5**. For this example, we used Los Lunas, but there are several geographic areas that can be used, including zip codes, tribal lands, school districts, and legislative districts. Once at the *OnTheMap* website, type “Los Lunas” into the search bar, click **Search**, and then select **Los Lunas, NM** under Places. A red diamond/kite shape will appear over Los Lunas with an area selection box stating how many square miles and census blocks the selection will encompass. (Note: If the selection box doesn’t appear, or to change analysis selections,

<sup>1</sup>LED Data Visualization Plan - [http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/doc/DataVisualization\\_20100805.pdf](http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/doc/DataVisualization_20100805.pdf) - August 10, 2010.

click on the diamond shape to open the selection box.) Click on **Perform Analysis on Selection** inside the area selection box.

An “Analysis Settings” box will appear giving the options for analysis, including work or home, years available, job type, and analysis type. With the release of Version 5, there are additional analysis types: Area comparison, Distance/Direction to work/home, Destination, and Inflow/Outflow. For a commute flow analysis of Los Lunas, click the radio button next to **Inflow/Outflow** and click **Go!** on the bottom right-hand side of the Analysis box. Below are the map and charts generated in *OnTheMap* V5. Note the innovative, prominent “Data Visualization” techniques utilized in the new version.



The map, bubble chart, and data table show graphically how workers travel in Los Lunas:

- 3,298 workers travel into Los Lunas to work;
- 369 workers live and work in Los Lunas;
- 4,517 Los Lunas residents work outside of Los Lunas.

To the left of the map are additional options to view reports or to modify elements of the analysis. Below the title “Inflow/Outflow Analysis,” users can change the report subtitle; filter the results based on earnings, age group or industry group; or change the analysis year if multiple years were chosen. Below “Report/Map Outputs,” users can click on **Detailed Report** to view worker characteristics (including demographics and earnings characteristics) for workers in the selection area; **Export Geography** to export *OnTheMap* data to a Shapefile, KML file, or CSV file; or **Print Chart/Map** to print these data. To perform a different type of analysis on the selection area, click on **Change Settings** or click on the red diamond and select **Perform Analysis on Selection**. To start over, click on the **Start** tab at the top left to return to the area selection screen.

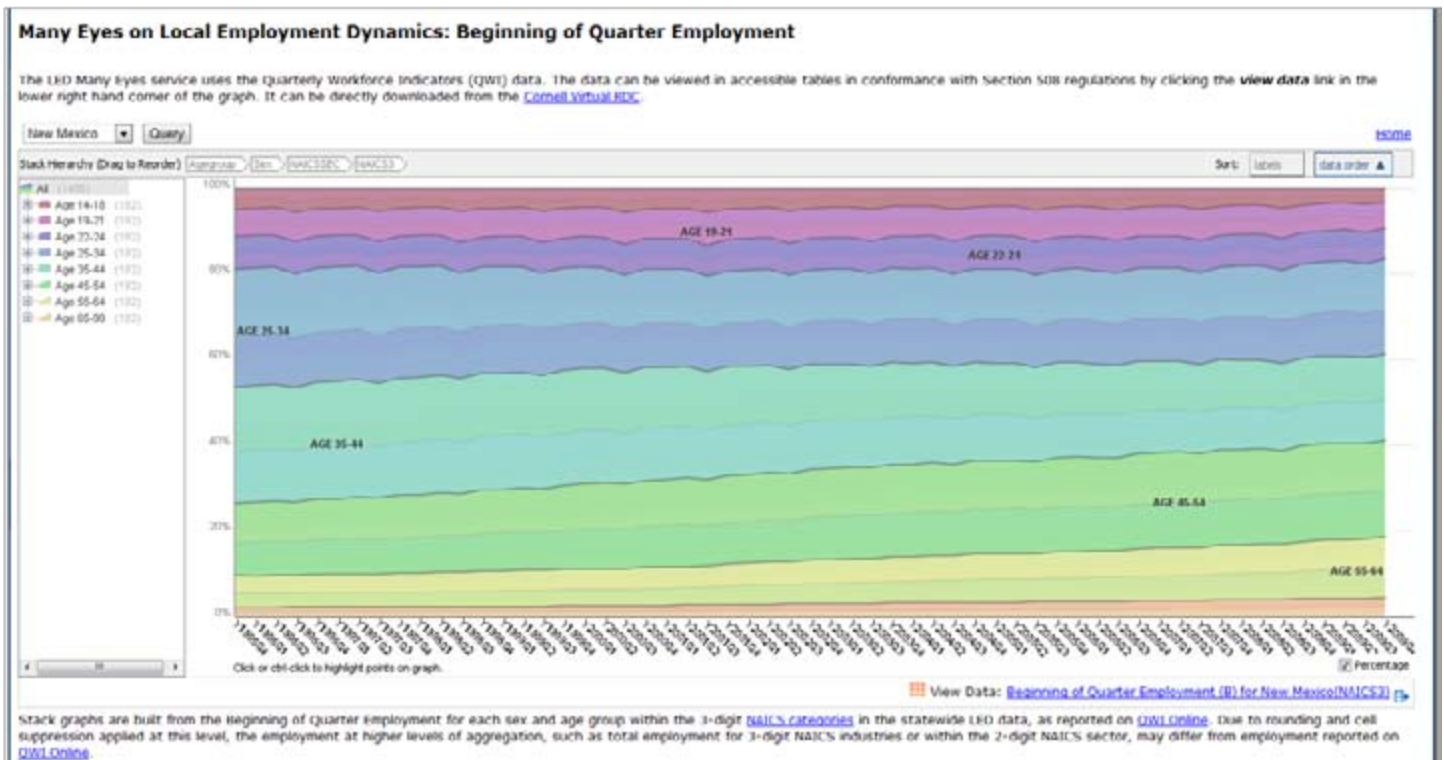
A new addition to the LED data tool library is the *Many Eyes on Local Employment Dynamics* data tool. This tool is for the data junkies. How many ways can LED data be sliced and diced? The new *Many Eyes* data visualization tool from LED demonstrates some of the ways using a stacked chart that includes NAICS sector, NAICS 3-digit, sex, and age group data by level or percent. This tool can be found on the LED website ([lehd.did.census.gov](http://lehd.did.census.gov)) under **Data Visualization**. Below is an example of how to use the *Many Eyes* tool and what the output is.

The first item to change is the state. Click on the drop-down box, select **New Mexico**, and click **Query**. Once New Mexico data appears, there are two sections that can be used to filter/sort these data. The stack hierarchy at the top can be reordered by dragging the labels to the desired hierarchy, and the data can be filtered using the legend on the left. Once the hierarchy is set at the top, use the filter to drill down to the different segments available for analysis. By clicking on percentage on the bottom right corner, data presented are available as percentages instead of levels. For a data table of the stacked chart, click on **View Data: Beginning of Quarter Employment (B) for New Mexico (NAICS3)** on the

bottom right-hand side of the page. Below is a sample chart showing the percentage variations by age of New Mexico's workforce.

Another effort that the LED partnership is undertaking is to add Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) data to the *Google Public Data Explorer*. Members of the LEHD staff have been working with the Google Public Data group to make QWI available on the *Google Public Data Explorer* website. The initial phase includes seven pilot states; once state data becomes available, links to the seven states will become hyperlinked. To view these pilot data, click on *Google Public Data Explorer* under **Data Visualization** at the LED website ([lehd.did.census.gov](http://lehd.did.census.gov)).

The Census Bureau's LEHD program and the LED partnership have created cool new ways to show New Mexico data. Keep an eye out for new and additional functionality from both *Many Eyes* and *OnTheMap*, and for additional state data posted to the *Google Public Data Explorer*. Data Visualization is the key phrase. By making data visual, we make it more accessible for all data users.



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Dec-10	Nov-10	Dec-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>806,000</b>	<b>808,500</b>	<b>809,400</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	92,300	94,400	90,200	-2,100	2,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	713,700	714,100	719,200	-400	-5,500
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>91,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>93,500</b>	<b>100,600</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-8,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>128,900</b>	<b>126,600</b>	<b>120,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>8,600</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-900</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>202,300</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
Federal Government	32,500	32,400	32,000	100	500
State Government	58,900	61,400	60,600	-2,500	-1,700
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>28,400</i>	<i>29,600</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>-1,200</i>	<i>-1,000</i>
Local Government	109,600	109,800	109,700	-200	-100
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>58,100</i>	<i>58,200</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-1,900</i>

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Dec-10	Nov-10	Dec-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>375,200</b>	<b>375,300</b>	<b>380,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-5,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	38,400	38,700	41,500	-300	-3,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	336,800	336,600	339,000	200	-2,200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>42,200</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>54,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Federal Government	15,900	15,800	15,300	100	600
State Government	27,200	27,200	26,900	0	300
Local Government	42,000	42,100	41,900	-100	100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Dec-10	Revised Nov-10	Revised Dec-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,600</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,400	6,400	-100	-100
SERVICE PROVIDING	64,100	64,200	62,400	-100	1,700
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	4,100	4,100	4,100	0	0
State	9,300	9,400	9,200	-100	100
Local	9,000	9,100	9,000	-100	0
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Dec-10	Revised Nov-10	Revised Dec-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,100	57,000	57,400	100	-300
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
State	8,300	8,300	8,300	0	0
Local	7,400	7,400	7,500	0	-100
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Dec-10	Revised Nov-10	Revised Dec-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	37,100	37,200	36,900	-100	200
GOODS PRODUCING	10,200	10,400	9,900	-200	300
SERVICE PROVIDING	38,300	38,200	38,500	100	-200
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	26,900	26,800	27,000	100	-100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,300	9,300	9,400	0	-100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Dec-10	Revised Nov-10	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>801,700</b>	<b>803,800</b>	<b>-2,100</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>45,600</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>128,100</b>	<b>129,200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
Wholesale Trade	20,500	20,300	200
Retail Trade	87,500	88,000	-500
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,100	20,900	-800
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>92,200</b>	<b>93,600</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>125,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,600</b>	<b>85,400</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>198,400</b>	<b>200,200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
Federal Government	32,700	32,600	100
State Government	57,400	59,300	-1,900
Local Government	108,300	108,300	0
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>371,500</b>	<b>372,300</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>FARMINGTON</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>-100</b>

\* Total includes the Information sector, which is not seasonally adjusted.

## Average Hours and Earnings

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

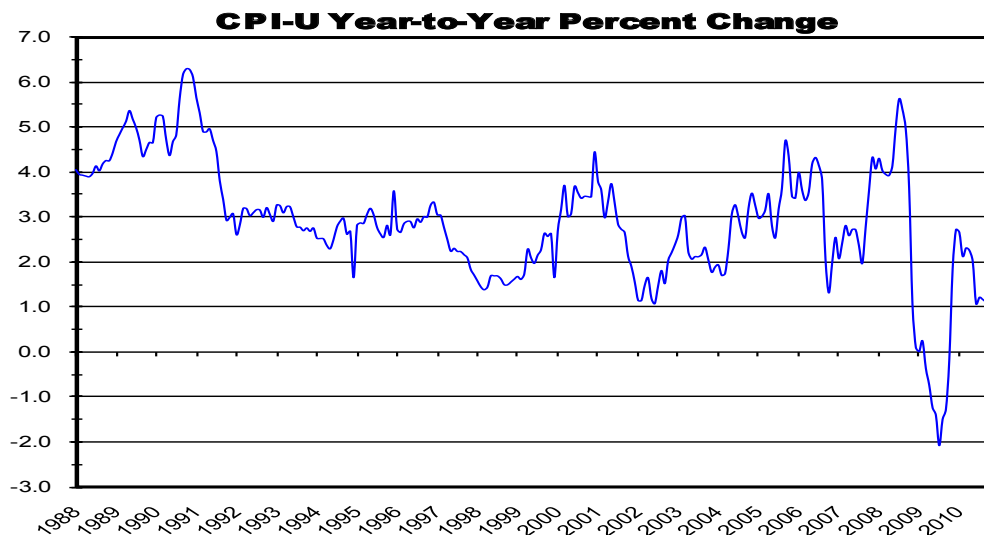
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec 10	Nov 10	Dec 09	Dec 10	Nov 10	Dec 09	Dec 10	Nov 10	Dec 09
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$631.98	\$617.76	\$596.37	39.4	39.0	38.7	\$16.04	\$15.84	\$15.41

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

<i>Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100</i>				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Dec 10	Nov 10	Dec 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	219.2	218.8	215.9	0.2%	1.5%
CPI-W	215.3	214.8	211.7	0.2%	1.7%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

\*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



## LASER Upgrade to Version 11.0

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

### *Improvements to laser.state.nm.us website*

As we move into the 2011 year, so does our data delivery system with improved functionality. LASER is your tool to accessing New Mexico employment and economic time series. Each of the data series produced by the Economic Research & Analysis Bureau (ER&A) is available in LASER along with other economic indicators. Please take some time to familiarize yourself with the new functionality.

One of the first differences you might note is that the colors are visually more dramatic. The menu system has a greater distinction between categories. Also, the flyout menus move smoothly, making selections easier. The actual categories remain similar to what they were previously, so navigating to your usual data pages is very much the same.

A very nice option has been added to the area, occupation, and industry profile summary pages. The labor market information user can change which data categories show on a profile summary page. Also, the user can add graphs or maps where available to many of the data result pages, improving data visualization.

For advanced users, the front page now has six Quick Links. These links lead directly to the search criteria page by program acronym. The six links are LAUS for Local Area Unemployment Statistics; OES, for Occupational Employment Survey; QCEW, for Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; CES, for Current Employment Statistics; LTIP, for Long-Term Industry Forecast; and LTOP for Long-Term Occupational Forecast. Just to let you know, these links were added at the request of ER&A's labor economists to make their workflow easier.

The new data function added this year is the Quarterly Workforce Indicators for New Mexico. This product is a partnership between the Census Bureau and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. This data series provides information on trends in employment, hiring, job creation and destruction, and earnings, with details of geography, age, gender, and industry going back to 1995.

Another cool feature is the addition of real-time data on actual job postings. The information is a report as of the current day from Online Advertised Jobs data. You can see this on-the-fly tabulation by using the area, occupation or industry profile.

Please take some time in the next few weeks and visit our Labor Analysis Statistics and Economic Research website at [laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us). If you need help or have questions, use the Assistance Center to contact us electronically or feel free to contact ER&A staff at (505) 383-2731. We believe you will find the LASER data experience exciting.

Labor  
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# State of the Workforce Report 2011

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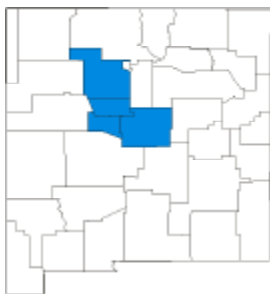
## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions Workforce Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information.)

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**L&G Mortgage** expects to hire 100 or more loan officers in Albuquerque in first quarter of this year. The Scottsdale-based firm, which was founded in 1985, expanded into New Mexico in 2009 and has 200 employees in ten Western and Southwestern states. The company's 2011 expansion plans include 100 new employees each in Texas, Nevada, California, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona.



**Marvel Studios** announced plans to shoot "The Avengers" movie in New Mexico. It is projected to be the largest film production in the state's history and will fill most of Albuquerque Studios for nearly a year. The production is expected to employ hundreds of New Mexicans in its cast and crew and use hundreds of local service and supply vendors. Principal photography is slated to begin in April and run through September.

**Winrock Partners** has signed a 20-year lease with Regal Cinemas to put an estimated 73,000-square-foot IMAX theater east of Bed, Bath & Beyond in the redeveloped Winrock Center. Construction is planned to start in April 2011, with an anticipated completion date of April or May 2012. The new 16-screen movie theater would provide the first IMAX screen in the Albuquerque area, according to developers. A new theater was first mentioned in 2003 as part of a planned overhaul of Winrock, but that project was put on hold because of soaring construction costs and issues with easements and road plans.

#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

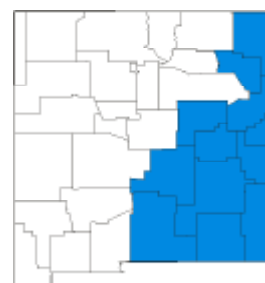
Rio Rancho's city counselors are being asked to repeal the **Green2V** industrial revenue bond. The Green2V project had the backing of the City of Rio Rancho, the Governor's Office, the State Land Office, and U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman, but the funding was never set in place by Green2V. Green2V had assured city and state leaders that there was support for funding up to half a billion dollars, but plans never materialized.

Rio Rancho's two new hospitals will soon be opening their doors to patients. The **Presbyterian Rio Rancho Medical Center**, located off Unser Boulevard near the Cabezon subdivision, is scheduled to open October 24. The 66-bed facility will create about 485 positions, about half of which will be filled internally from other Presbyterian sites. Meanwhile, the 68-bed **University of New Mexico Sandoval Regional Medical Center** is scheduled to open in April of 2012 in Rio Rancho's City Center. The teaching hospital is expected to begin filling 350 medical positions within the next nine months.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

**Sustainable Resources Inc.** has agreed to contract with **Origin Oil Inc.** to plan and deploy a new advanced algae center in Roswell, New Mexico. Origin Oil Inc. was selected to help build the new facility, which will be devoted to commercialization of algae. The center will give researchers, engineers, and producers a unique, secure, and unbiased environment to test their technologies and processes on a wide variety of algae species before commercial deployment.



#### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Bob Kunesch, president of California-based **Sac-Tec Labs**, signed a lease agreement to take over a 35,000-square-foot commercial space in downtown Carlsbad that will house a development and manufacturing facility employing as many as 25 people as early as January. The company will produce a new generation of mobile solar and wind-driven power generating systems designed for rapid-deployment use by the military, emergency response services, and less developed countries with limited access to reliable sources of power.

#### Jal Area, Lea County:

**Xcel Energy** and **SunEdison** recently held an honorary groundbreaking in Jal at the site of the first in a series of solar power systems to be built at five sites in southeastern New Mexico. The solar farms are scheduled to be operational by the end of 2011, creating a total of 500-700 construction jobs, with six to ten permanent employees remaining at each location. Two of Lea County's four arrays will be built near Jal, and the other two will be near Eunice and Monument. An Eddy County array will be built near Carlsbad.

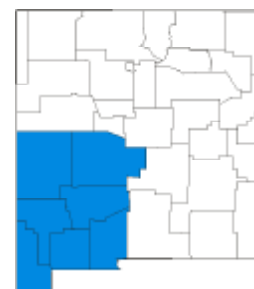
#### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

A multi-billion dollar potash project is nearing reality for Lea County. The president and chief executive for **Intercontinental Potash**, Sidney Himmel, said the company is moving forward and all signs are pointing to a successful operation beginning in the southeastern New Mexico county. Intercontinental Potash announced last year it would be looking into reserves of a low-sodium form of potassium sulfate found in a mineral known as polyhalite. The company has already spent \$16 million exploring the project, which could employ hundreds of workers over the course of decades.

### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The **Las Cruces Convention Center** held its first two events in December, hosting the New Mexico State University College of Education Service Awards banquet and the Spaceport Industry Showcase trade show. The new facility has about 30,000 square feet of meeting





space, a 15,000-square-foot exhibition hall, and a 9,360-square-foot ballroom. An official opening ceremony is planned for January 13, to be followed two days later by a public open house.

The new **Pro's Ranch Markets** store coming to Las Cruces will probably open its doors in another six months or so, according to company CEO Mike Provenzano. The California-based company—which calls itself one of the fastest growing Hispanic supermarket chains in the country—has stores in El Paso and Albuquerque and has recently announced plans to open a second location in El Paso. The Las Cruces store is expected to employ about 300.

#### **Lordsburg Area, Hidalgo County:**

**Border Patrol** agents and local dignitaries broke ground on the \$25 million facility that will provide a base of operations for up to 350 agents to cover the nearly 4,000 square miles they are charged with protecting. The environmentally friendly station—featuring a wind-powered electric generator and a photovoltaic array—is expected to be completed in 21 months, with an opening planned in 2012.

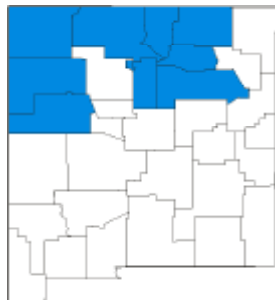
#### **Upham Area, Sierra County:**

In December, dozens of local companies in Dona Ana and Sierra counties were able to meet with “prime” contractors bidding to operate **Spaceport America**. The \$209 million facility is nearly complete, and **Virgin Galactic**, the anchor tenant and a leading company in developing commercial spaceflight, is currently testing the mid-air launch system that will take passengers to suborbital space starting in late 2011 or early 2012. Virgin Galactic flights will be staged out of the Terminal Hangar Facility now taking shape.

#### **Northern WIA Area:**

##### **Grants Area, Cibola County:**

The Red Mesa wind farm, located about 60 miles northeast of Grants, began producing electricity in late December. The operation is expected to generate 102.4 megawatts of electricity for export to Western states and for local consumption, according to **NextEra Energy LLC** spokesman Steven Stengel. About 300 people worked on wind farm's construction and about eight will remain permanently employed at the site.



##### **Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:**

**Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** officials are confident the fire-damaged Lobato trestle will be back in service for the start of the 2011 season. The trestle, located about four miles from the Chama terminal, was built in 1883 and is believed to be the oldest railroad bridge still in service in New Mexico. A fire on June 23, 2010, had damaged steel girders supporting the rail bed, and all of the spans needed to be replaced. “Were it not for the emergency assistance from [New Mexico and Colorado], the trestle fire could have proved to be a fatal blow,” said C&TSRR Commissioner Lon Carpenter.

##### **Farmington Area, San Juan County:**

**Natural Grocers** opened a 13,000-square-foot store in Farmington, employing 14. The Colorado-based retailer focuses on selling organic produce and meats and a wide selection of nutritional supplements.

The family-owned business was founded in 1955 as Vitamin Cottage. Natural Grocers has 42 stores spread throughout Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. A 9,000-square-foot Durango store opened in March 2009.

#### **Taos Area, Taos County:**

**Kit Carson Electric Cooperative** was given the green light to proceed with a \$63.8 million broadband construction initiative of 2,400 mile broadband network. The network will be made available to more than 20,000 households, 3,600 businesses, 183 community institutions, and two pueblos in rural areas, benefiting Taos, Colfax, and Rio Arriba counties.

#### **Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board at its December meeting approved \$39,948 in funds to facilitate the creation of three jobs with two expanding Santa Fe companies. **Deep Web Technologies, Inc.**, a leader in federated search technology, was awarded \$15,400 for one employee. The company's Explorit Research Accelerator allows users to accelerate and improve the quality of research by providing access to “deep-web” information that cannot be located using conventional search engines. **Flow Science, Inc.**, a provider of computational solutions for engineers' fluid dynamics problems, was awarded \$24,548 for the training of two new positions. The company's principal product, FLOW-3D, is a full-featured software package with powerful and highly accurate modeling capabilities that enable engineers to model flow domains ranging in size from microns to kilometers.



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Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

**Major Contributors:**

*Mark Boyd, Acting Bureau Chief*  
*Tracy Shaleen, Economist*  
*Joy Forehand, Outreach Coordinator*

**Other Contributors:**

*Michelle Doran, Economist*  
*Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster*