



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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*A Publication Presenting Highlights of  
July 2010 Labor Market Data*

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 0.8 percent, representing a loss of 6,600 jobs.

...Albuquerque MSA nonfarm payroll employment was down 3,900 jobs or 1.0 percent over the past year, as only four of the 12 major industry divisions posted gains.

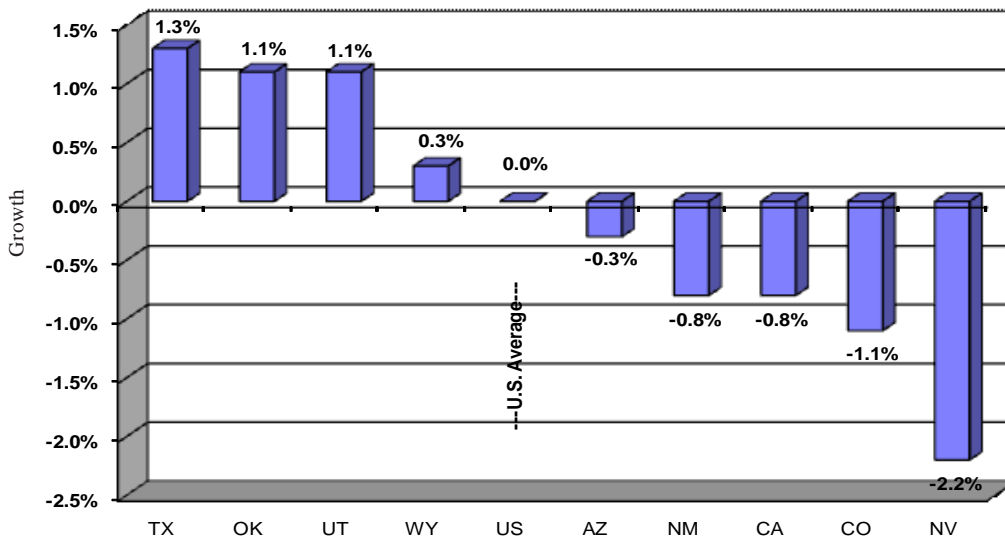
...Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,900 jobs for growth of 2.9 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for three consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses.

...The rate of job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 1.5 percent, representing a loss of 900 jobs.

...Total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 1,500 jobs or 3.1 percent over the year. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

## Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

July 2010 over July 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in July 2010, unchanged from June, but up from 7.4 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate stayed at 9.5 percent. The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing July 2010 with July 2009, was negative 0.8 percent, representing a loss of 6,600 jobs.

Overall, the job situation is starting to look better than it has in several months, even with only three of the state's 13 industries posting year-over-year job growth for July. Ten other industries reported employment declines. The job losses in many cases were in the hundreds, an improvement from previously reported declines in the thousands. The private sector is finally showing clear improvement on the jobs front, while the government sector is going into decline now that temporary census positions are dwindling. The gaining industries are likewise reporting larger job gains than they had earlier this year. The educational & health services industry added the most jobs, up 5,000 since this time last year. The leisure & hospitality industry also added a large number of jobs, up 3,500 over the year. This industry group includes a large number of eating and drinking places as well as an amusement and recreation component. Also adding jobs was the manufacturing industry group, which reported an increase of 700 from this time last year. The July manufacturing gain represents a slight easing from the thousands of jobs the industry recently lost.

The remaining ten industries each posted declining employment. Construction was down 2,100 jobs over the year, a notable improvement from the 10,200 jobs lost during the preceding 12 months. Over-the-year mining losses also fell significantly, from 4,300 in July 2009 to 200 in July 2010.

Retail trade reported losses totaling 3,300 jobs, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry shed 700. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 2,100 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,500 jobs, down 6.9 percent.

The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 1,800 fewer jobs. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 500 since last July. The information industry reported numbers that were 300 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry.

Government employment is starting to look less secure these days, reporting overall losses of 3,300 jobs. State government reported 1,000 fewer jobs, and local government was down 6,600. Only the federal government increased employment, adding 4,300 jobs from the hiring of temporary census workers. Those workers have been employed for several months, and their numbers are now dwindling.

<b>New Mexico</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2010</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	955,900	960,300	953,900	-4,400	+2,000
Employment	877,600	881,900	883,600	-4,300	-6,000
Unemployment	78,400	78,400	70,200	0	+8,200
Rate	8.2%	8.2%	7.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.9%	8.5%	7.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 8.7 percent in July, up slightly from June's rate of 8.6 percent. Over the year, unemployment in the area has grown 1.1 percentage points from 7.6 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment was down 3,900 jobs or 1.0 percent over the past year, as only four of the 12 major industry divisions posted gains. July's year-over-year growth rate, though still negative, marked continued improvement from a series-worst 4.8 percent decline registered for July, August, and September 2009. The Albuquerque MSA, which last recorded a gain in September 2008, is poised to return to positive territory within the next several months, provided the current recovery remains on track.

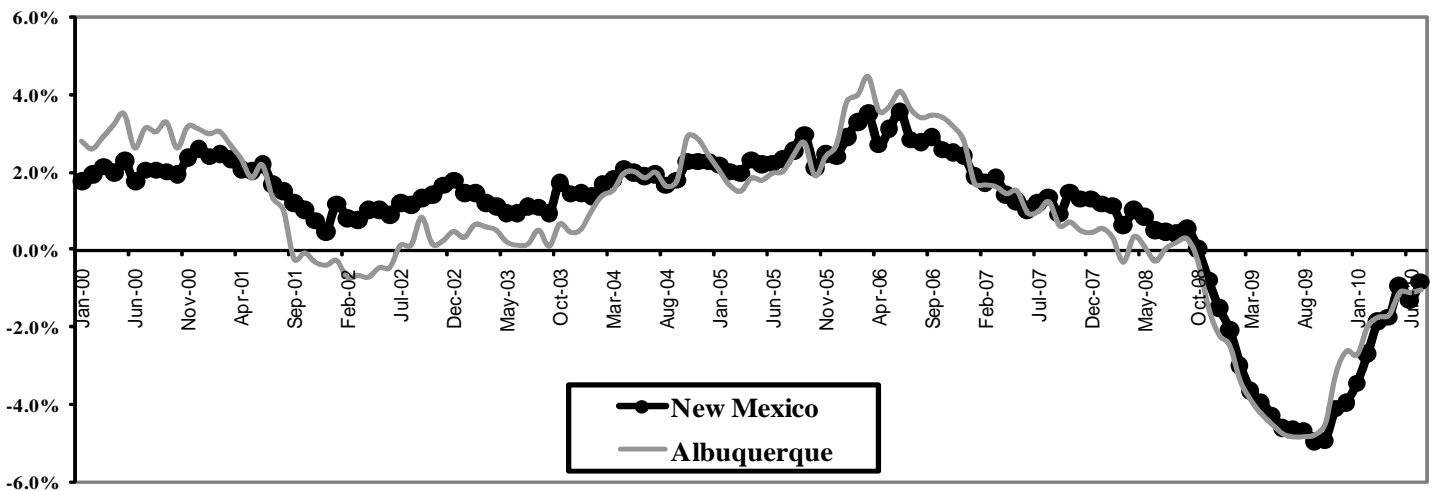
Government led the gaining industries, adding 1,700 jobs (up 2.1 percent) over the year. This total equaled the increase at the federal level, as state government (up 300 jobs) and local government (down 300 jobs) posted offsetting changes. Census Bureau hiring pushed federal government employment to a series high in May, but many of those temporary positions have since ended, and the remainder are expected to continue through September at the latest.

Educational & health services expanded by 1,600 jobs or 3.0 percent, the highest rate for any industry in July. Job growth dwindled from a recent peak of 7.3 percent in January 2009 to 1.3 percent in March 2010 before trending upward again the past four months. Wholesale trade (up 300 jobs or 2.5 percent) and miscellaneous *other services* (up 100 jobs or 0.8 percent) also expanded employment over the year.

Construction employment grew by 3.2 percent from June to July, its largest over-the-month increase in six years. This 700-job gain trimmed the industry's over-the-year loss to 1,600 jobs or 6.6 percent. Manufacturing declines have also moderated, with June data showing the industry down 400 jobs of 2.2 percent over the year.

Professional & business services slipped further into negative territory, posting a year-over-year loss of 3,100 jobs or 5.1 percent. The other declining industries were retail trade (down 1,000 jobs or 2.4 percent); information (down 600 jobs or 6.6 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 300 jobs or 3.2 percent); financial activities (down 300 jobs or 1.6 percent); and leisure & hospitality (down 300 jobs or 0.8 percent).

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



<b>Albuquerque</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2010</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	410,700	412,400	409,000	-1,700	+1,700
Employment	375,100	377,100	377,900	-2,000	-2,800
Unemployment	35,600	35,300	31,100	+300	+4,500
Rate	8.7%	8.6%	7.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%		

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 8.0 percent in July 2010, up a fraction from 7.9 percent in June. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent.

**Over the month**, the Las Cruces economy decreased by 700 jobs overall because of the continued exodus of thousands of state and local government jobs that leave Las Cruces every June and July and return in August. Last month, the end of the semester at New Mexico State University prompted a large temporary reduction in employment, while nearly all on this month's losses came from local school districts. (Federal government employment saw a small loss of 100 jobs.) In the private sector, the professional & business services industry reported a 200-job increase, and all other industries remained unchanged.

**Over the year**, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,900 jobs for growth of 2.9 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for three consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses. Eight of the 12 industries expanded employment, one was unchanged, and three lost jobs over the year.

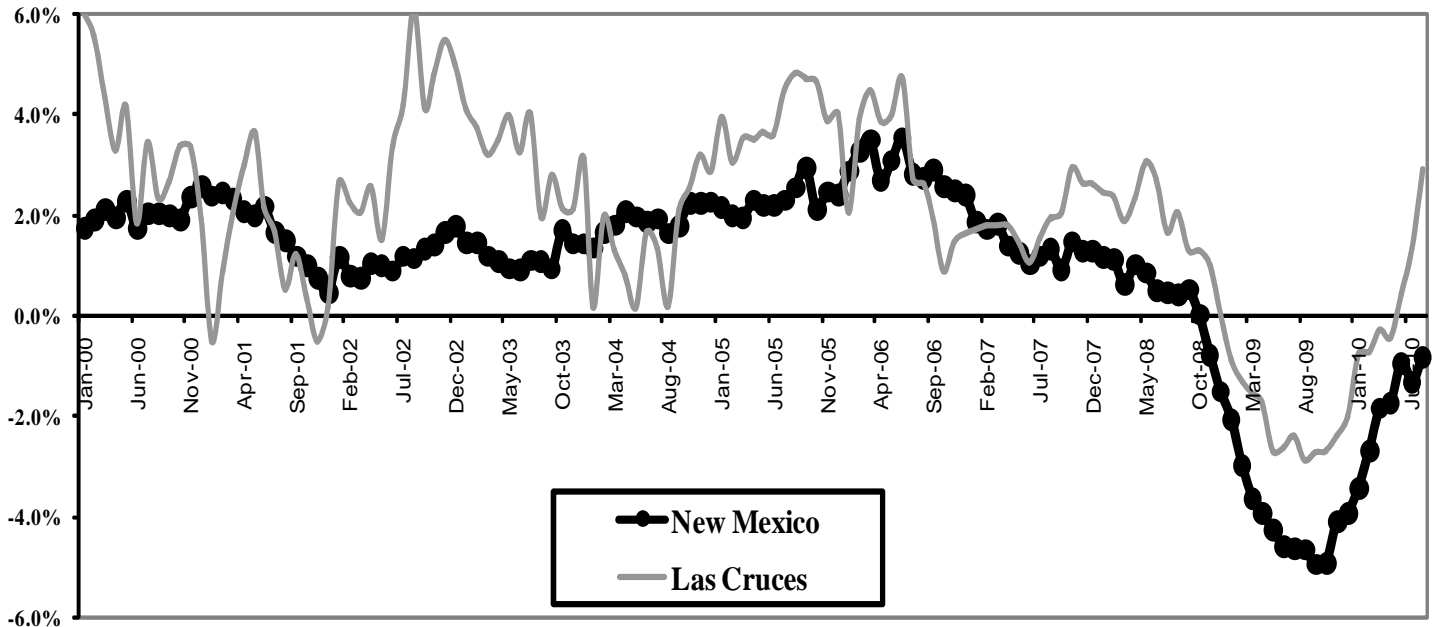
Professional & business services added 600 jobs to lead all industries. The other private-sector gainers were educational & health services (+400), leisure & hospitality (+200), miscellaneous *other services* (+200), information (+100), retail trade (+100), and transportation, warehousing & utilities (+100). In the government sector, the federal component grew by 400 jobs, while the state and local levels each edged up by 100.

Three other industries— wholesale trade (-200), construction (-100), and financial activities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Employment was unchanged from last year in manufacturing.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2010</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	93,400	93,400	91,200	0	+2,200
Employment	85,900	86,000	84,600	-100	+1,300
Unemployment	7,500	7,400	6,600	+100	+900
Rate	8.0%	7.9%	7.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.7%	8.2%	7.6%		

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 6.8 percent for July 2010, unchanged from the revised rate for June. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent.

**Over the month**, Santa Fe total nonfarm employment was unchanged. Small movements among the industries were in line with expected seasonal movements for Santa Fe. The largest change was 300 additional tourism-related leisure & hospitality jobs.

**Over the year**, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 1.5 percent, representing a loss of 900 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years, but has improved in recent months. 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.

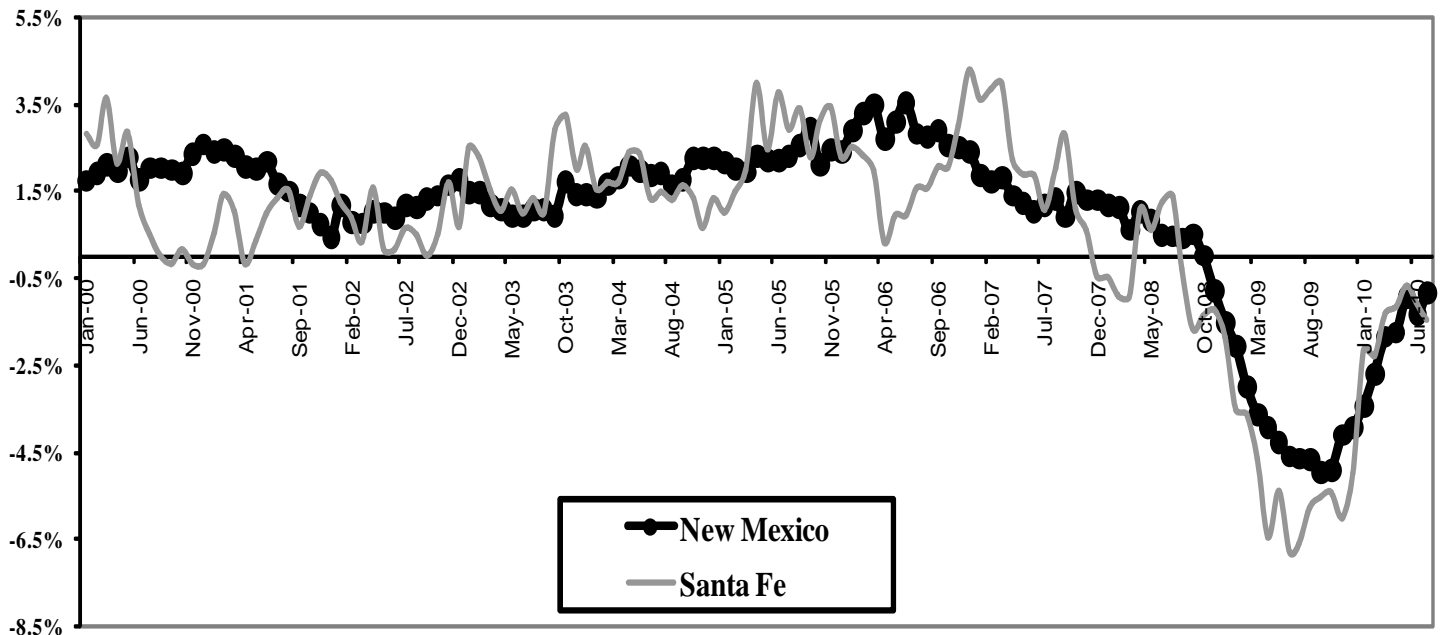
Three industries reported over-the-year employment gains. Government added 300 jobs at the federal level, mostly from temporary Census Bureau hiring, while both the state and local divisions remained unchanged. Educational & health services and retail trade each edged up by 100 jobs.

The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 600 jobs or 17.6 percent from last year. Miscellaneous *other services* shed 300 jobs and professional & business services 200. Three industries—financial activities, wholesale trade, and leisure & hospitality—were down 100, while three others—transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; and manufacturing—were unchanged from year-ago employment levels.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
Seasonally Adjusted	<u>July 2010</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	76,800	77,500	77,300	-700	-500
Employment	71,600	72,200	72,400	-600	-800
Unemployment	5,200	5,200	4,900	0	+300
Rate	6.8%	6.8%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	6.9%	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 Farmington was 9.1 percent in July 2010, down from 9.3 percent in June. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 7.7 percent.

**Over the month**, the Farmington area lost 100 jobs as a gain of 300 in the private sector was more than offset by the loss of 400 in government. Within the government sector, Farmington lost another 100 federal jobs, presumably census workers, as well as 300 local jobs as the school year ended. Most of the private-sector gains were reported in the goods-producing industries.

**Over the year**, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 1,500 jobs or 3.1 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

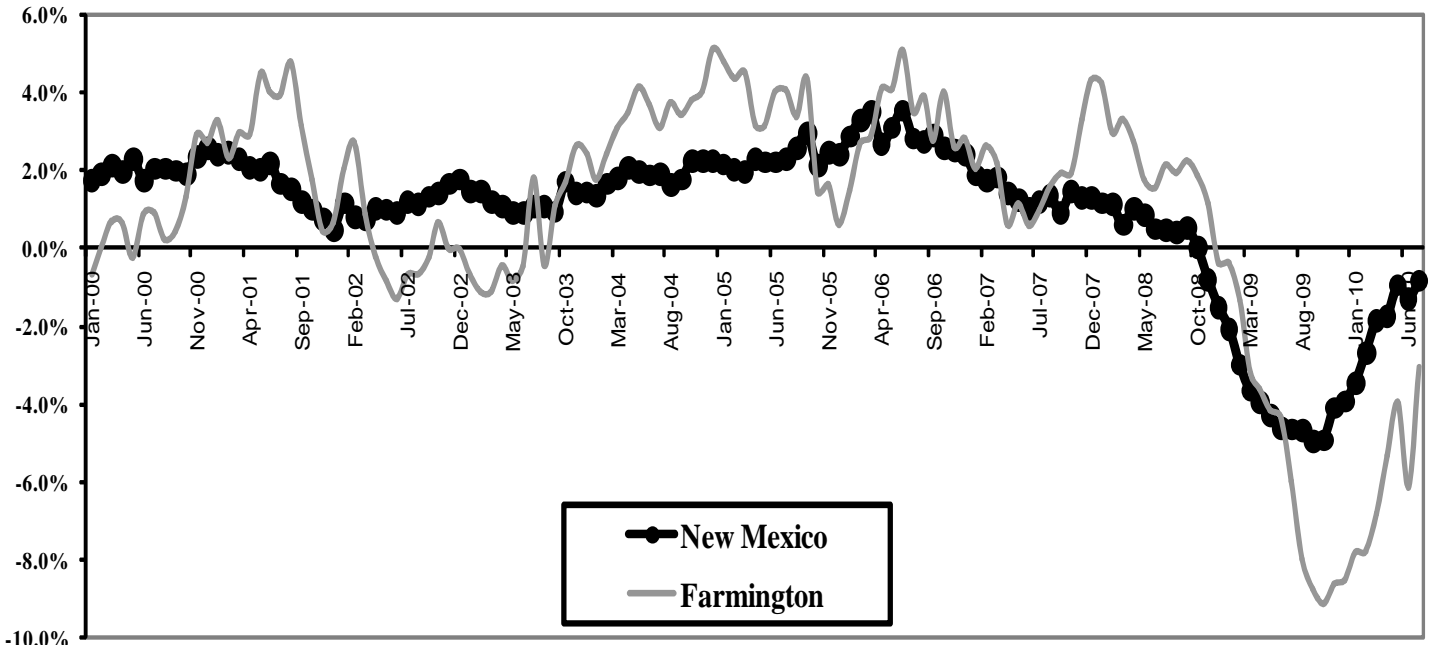
The goods-producing industries were down 500 jobs or 4.8 percent from year-ago levels. Lower than peak prices for oil and especially natural gas over the last two years have contributed to the decrease. The layoffs and job loss effects have trickled through the local economy, and private service-providing industries were down 1,000 jobs over the year.

A 200-job increase was still evident at the federal government level, but this gain may disappear over the next couple of months as temporary census work is completed. State government employment remained flat over the year, and local government decreased by 200 jobs.

<b>Farmington</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2010</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	56,300	56,600	57,000	-300	-700	
Employment	51,200	51,300	52,600	-100	-1,400	
Unemployment	5,100	5,300	4,400	-200	+700	
Rate	9.1%	9.3%	7.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.4%	10.1%	8.6%			

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*

		<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Employ- ment</b>	<b>Un- Employ- ment</b>	<b>Rate %</b>	<b>Unadj. Rate %</b>
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	955,937	877,550	78,387	8.2%	8.9%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-4,371	-4,337	-34	0.0%	0.4%
	Year Ago	2,056	-6,090	8,146	0.8%	1.1%
	2 Yrs. Ago	-6,611	-41,283	34,672	3.7%	3.9%
	3 Yrs. Ago	17,924	-28,299	46,223	4.8%	4.9%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%		
	Year Ago	0.2%	-0.7%	11.6%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	-0.7%	-4.5%	79.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	1.9%	-3.1%	143.7%		

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

State	Rank	July 2009	July 2010	Change	% Change
DC	1	720.2	740.5	20.3	2.8%
Alaska	2	343.7	351.3	7.6	2.2%
North Dakota	3	362.1	369.2	7.1	2.0%
Indiana	4	2,730.8	2,777.0	46.2	1.7%
New Hampshire	5	620.3	630.5	10.2	1.6%
Texas	6	10,201.2	10,333.7	132.5	1.3%
Massachusetts	7	3,171.3	3,209.5	38.2	1.2%
Hawaii	7	581.7	588.5	6.8	1.2%
Minnesota	9	2,646.9	2,676.2	29.3	1.1%
Utah	9	1,172.9	1,185.7	12.8	1.1%
Oklahoma	9	1,512.0	1,528.5	16.5	1.1%
Louisiana	9	1,877.1	1,897.2	20.1	1.1%
South Carolina	13	1,793.0	1,811.2	18.2	1.0%
Delaware	14	417.0	420.9	3.9	0.9%
Michigan	15	3,801.9	3,831.5	29.6	0.8%
Maryland	15	2,526.6	2,546.0	19.4	0.8%
Arkansas	17	1,150.4	1,158.2	7.8	0.7%
North Carolina	18	3,817.9	3,842.5	24.6	0.6%
Kentucky	18	1,758.6	1,769.0	10.4	0.6%
Pennsylvania	20	5,567.2	5,592.3	25.1	0.5%
Wisconsin	21	2,742.3	2,753.8	11.5	0.4%
Maine	21	602.9	605.4	2.5	0.4%
Nebraska	21	943.1	947.0	3.9	0.4%
South Dakota	21	408.8	410.3	1.5	0.4%
Wyoming	25	289.5	290.5	1.0	0.3%
Virginia	25	3,620.4	3,632.9	12.5	0.3%
Idaho	25	611.3	613.0	1.7	0.3%
Florida	28	7,099.9	7,117.4	17.5	0.2%
Connecticut	28	1,609.1	1,612.8	3.7	0.2%
Iowa	28	1,458.5	1,461.7	3.2	0.2%
West Virginia	28	739.4	740.7	1.3	0.2%
Tennessee	28	2,584.4	2,588.8	4.4	0.2%
Ohio	28	5,037.8	5,045.6	7.8	0.2%
Kansas	34	1,319.3	1,321.0	1.7	0.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>129,971.0</b>	<b>129,954.0</b>	<b>-17.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Washington	35	2,822.3	2,819.2	-3.1	-0.1%
Illinois	36	5,645.1	5,631.0	-14.1	-0.2%
Arizona	37	2,355.9	2,349.1	-6.8	-0.3%
Alabama	37	1,872.3	1,866.7	-5.6	-0.3%
New York	39	8,574.0	8,542.1	-31.9	-0.4%
Missouri	39	2,656.1	2,646.1	-10.0	-0.4%
Mississippi	41	1,079.2	1,073.0	-6.2	-0.6%
Montana	41	436.2	433.5	-2.7	-0.6%
Vermont	41	289.6	287.8	-1.8	-0.6%
Oregon	41	1,601.6	1,591.6	-10.0	-0.6%
New Jersey	45	3,897.6	3,868.2	-29.4	-0.8%
Georgia	45	3,836.0	3,805.6	-30.4	-0.8%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>802.7</b>	<b>796.1</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
California	45	13,910.5	13,795.3	-115.2	-0.8%
Rhode Island	49	455.9	451.2	-4.7	-1.0%
Colorado	50	2,237.3	2,211.8	-25.5	-1.1%
Nevada	51	1,133.4	1,108.3	-25.1	-2.2%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Valencia County

Joy Forehand, Outreach Coordinator

The average weekly wage for Valencia County in fourth quarter of 2009 was \$567. This would be equivalent to \$14.18 per hour or \$29,484 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$794, which is equivalent to \$19.85 per hour or \$41,288 per year.



As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based on the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in the Valencia County for July 2010 was 31,968, of which 28,495 people were employed and 3,473 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 10.9, percent which was higher than the statewide unadjusted rate of 8.9 percent.

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on data for workers covered by state of New Mexico unemployment insurance laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. This program reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. QCEW data is currently available for the fourth quarter of 2009. The

largest major industry sector was health care & social assistance (23.8% of the employment), followed by education services (14.5% of the employment) and retail trade (7.8% of the employment).

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Valencia County</b>	31,968	28,495	3,473	10.9%
<b>New Mexico</b>	966,049	879,873	86,176	8.9%
<b>United States</b>	155,270,000	140,134,000	15,137,000	9.7%

These figures are not seasonally adjusted.  
July 2010 data.  
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, LAUS Unit in conjunction with US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Top Ten Industry Groups Valencia County	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, all industries</b>	1,089	14,974
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	119	3,567
<b>Education Services</b>	29	2,356
<b>Retail Trade</b>	125	2,178
<b>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</b>	49	1,245
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	70	1,166
<b>Public Administration</b>	53	987
<b>Construction</b>	176	812
<b>Manufacturing</b>	37	535
<b>Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	48	296
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	66	295

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, QCEW Unit.

Top Ten Industry Groups New Mexico	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	54,061	787,931
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	5,797	121,931
<b>Retail Trade</b>	6,419	92,942
<b>Education Services</b>	1,100	85,029
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	3,831	79,301
<b>Public Administration</b>	1,721	62,898
<b>Professional, Scientific &amp; Technical Services</b>	6,414	56,273
<b>Construction</b>	6,181	49,244
<b>Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	2,856	43,023
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,628	29,498
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	2,716	22,149

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, QCEW Unit.





## New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2010				REVISED JUNE 2010				REVISED JULY 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	966,049	879,873	86,176	8.9%	962,423	880,668	81,755	8.5%	965,648	890,102	75,546	7.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	413,214	374,792	38,422	9.3%	411,874	375,319	36,555	8.9%	413,374	379,990	33,384	8.1%
Bernalillo	317,489	288,998	28,491	9.0%	316,481	289,404	27,077	8.6%	317,748	293,006	24,742	7.8%
Sandoval	56,731	51,002	5,729	10.1%	56,537	51,074	5,463	9.7%	56,968	51,710	5,258	9.2%
Torrance	7,027	6,297	730	10.4%	6,990	6,306	684	9.8%	7,011	6,384	627	8.9%
Valencia	31,968	28,495	3,473	10.9%	31,866	28,535	3,331	10.5%	31,647	28,890	2,757	8.7%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,931	50,987	5,944	10.4%	56,627	50,885	5,742	10.1%	57,557	52,608	4,949	8.6%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,110	84,990	8,120	8.7%	93,258	85,607	7,651	8.2%	90,403	83,541	6,862	7.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,706	72,969	5,737	7.3%	78,148	72,773	5,375	6.9%	79,691	74,382	5,309	6.7%
Catron	1,744	1,594	150	8.6%	1,753	1,613	140	8.0%	1,714	1,573	141	8.2%
Chaves	28,624	26,078	2,546	8.9%	28,639	26,326	2,313	8.1%	28,444	26,310	2,134	7.5%
Cibola	12,361	11,296	1,065	8.6%	12,347	11,358	989	8.0%	12,435	11,533	902	7.3%
Colfax	7,494	6,903	591	7.9%	7,352	6,791	561	7.6%	7,652	7,127	525	6.9%
Curry	22,066	20,771	1,295	5.9%	21,899	20,763	1,136	5.2%	21,829	20,796	1,033	4.7%
De Baca	958	903	55	5.7%	966	916	50	5.2%	937	891	46	4.9%
Eddy	29,283	27,379	1,904	6.5%	29,033	27,266	1,767	6.1%	28,951	27,142	1,809	6.2%
Grant	11,569	10,271	1,298	11.2%	11,746	10,474	1,272	10.8%	12,157	10,499	1,658	13.6%
Guadalupe	1,888	1,678	210	11.1%	1,868	1,679	189	10.1%	1,856	1,708	148	8.0%
Harding	413	393	20	4.8%	413	395	18	4.4%	403	383	20	5.0%
Hidalgo	3,075	2,851	224	7.3%	2,991	2,783	208	7.0%	3,090	2,858	232	7.5%
Lea	28,449	26,109	2,340	8.2%	28,254	26,007	2,247	8.0%	28,795	26,213	2,582	9.0%
Lincoln	11,755	10,995	760	6.5%	11,599	10,858	741	6.4%	11,984	11,337	647	5.4%
Los Alamos	10,319	9,892	427	4.1%	10,204	9,842	362	3.5%	10,302	9,948	354	3.4%
Luna	14,148	11,686	2,462	17.4%	13,662	11,087	2,575	18.8%	13,806	11,765	2,041	14.8%
McKinley	27,656	24,653	3,003	10.9%	27,805	25,036	2,769	10.0%	27,564	25,045	2,519	9.1%
Mora	2,121	1,789	332	15.7%	2,112	1,795	317	15.0%	2,123	1,864	259	12.2%
Otero	26,471	24,339	2,132	8.1%	26,290	24,326	1,964	7.5%	26,532	24,657	1,875	7.1%
Quay	4,314	3,943	371	8.6%	4,285	3,942	343	8.0%	4,253	3,971	282	6.6%
Rio Arriba	21,173	19,288	1,885	8.9%	21,011	19,234	1,777	8.5%	21,326	19,730	1,596	7.5%
Roosevelt	9,315	8,684	631	6.8%	9,327	8,745	582	6.2%	9,173	8,669	504	5.5%
San Miguel	13,327	12,105	1,222	9.2%	13,441	12,264	1,177	8.8%	13,523	12,429	1,094	8.1%
Sierra	6,256	5,843	413	6.6%	6,319	5,941	378	6.0%	6,183	5,852	331	5.4%
Socorro	9,659	8,989	670	6.9%	9,605	9,004	601	6.3%	9,688	9,126	562	5.8%
Taos	17,417	15,614	1,803	10.4%	17,390	15,556	1,834	10.5%	17,715	16,093	1,622	9.2%
Union	2,229	2,087	142	6.4%	2,203	2,083	120	5.4%	2,187	2,062	125	5.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the USDOL, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are subject to revision.

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

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

PRELIMINARY JULY 2010			REVISED JUNE 2010			REVISED JULY 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.4%	LUNA	1	18.8%	LUNA	1	14.8%
MORA	2	15.7%	MORA	2	15.0%	GRANT	2	13.6%
GRANT	3	11.2%	GRANT	3	10.8%	MORA	3	12.2%
GUADALUPE	4	11.1%	TAOS	4	10.5%	TAOS	4	9.2%
MCKINLEY	5	10.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	10.1%	MCKINLEY	5	9.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	10.4%	GUADALUPE	5	10.1%	LEA	6	9.0%
TAOS	6	10.4%	MCKINLEY	7	10.0%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	8.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	9.3%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	8.9%	CATRON	8	8.2%
SAN MIGUEL	9	9.2%	SAN MIGUEL	9	8.8%	SAN MIGUEL	9	8.1%
STATEWIDE		8.9%	STATEWIDE		8.5%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	8.1%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.9%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.5%	GUADALUPE	11	8.0%
CHAVES	10	8.9%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	8.2%	STATEWIDE		7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	8.7%	CHAVES	12	8.1%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	7.6%
CIBOLA	13	8.6%	CIBOLA	13	8.0%	HIDALGO	13	7.5%
CATRON	13	8.6%	QUAY	13	8.0%	CHAVES	13	7.5%
QUAY	13	8.6%	CATRON	13	8.0%	RIO ARRIBA	13	7.5%
LEA	16	8.2%	LEA	13	8.0%	CIBOLA	16	7.3%
OTERO	17	8.1%	COLFAX	17	7.6%	OTERO	17	7.1%
COLFAX	18	7.9%	OTERO	18	7.5%	COLFAX	18	6.9%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	7.3%	HIDALGO	19	7.0%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.7%
HIDALGO	19	7.3%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.9%	QUAY	20	6.6%
SOCORRO	21	6.9%	LINCOLN	21	6.4%	EDDY	21	6.2%
ROOSEVELT	22	6.8%	SOCORRO	22	6.3%	SOCORRO	22	5.8%
SIERRA	23	6.6%	ROOSEVELT	23	6.2%	UNION	23	5.7%
EDDY	24	6.5%	EDDY	24	6.1%	ROOSEVELT	24	5.5%
LINCOLN	24	6.5%	SIERRA	25	6.0%	LINCOLN	25	5.4%
UNION	26	6.4%	UNION	26	5.4%	SIERRA	25	5.4%
CURRY	27	5.9%	CURRY	27	5.2%	HARDING	27	5.0%
DE BACA	28	5.7%	DE BACA	27	5.2%	DE BACA	28	4.9%
HARDING	29	4.8%	HARDING	29	4.4%	CURRY	29	4.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	4.1%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.4%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

## Unemployment Rate by State

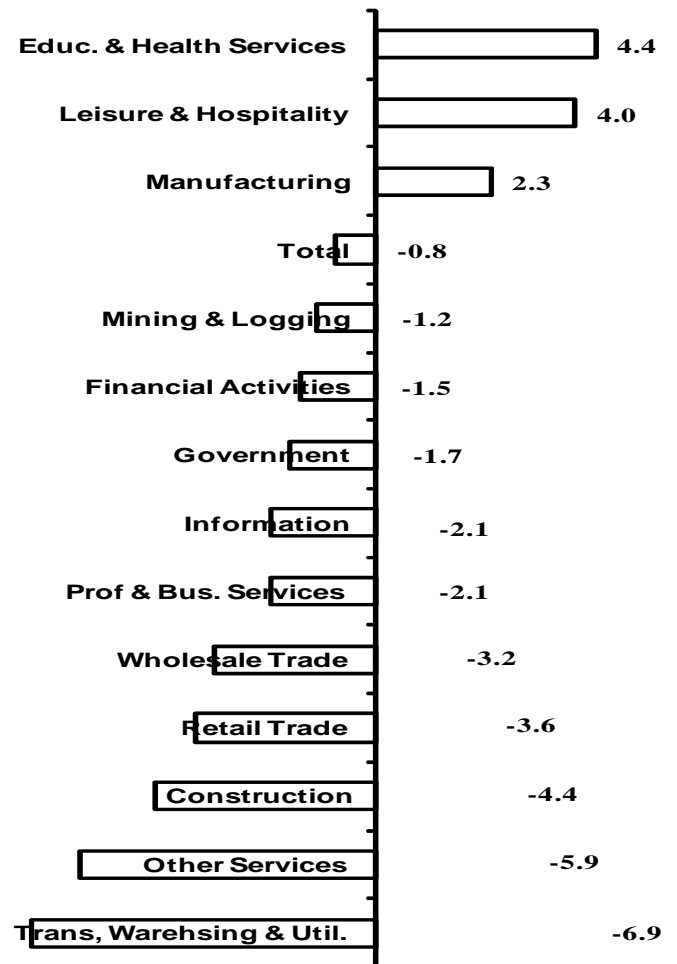
(Seasonally Adjusted)

July 2010			July 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.3	Michigan	1	14.2
Michigan	2	13.1	Nevada	2	12.3
California	3	12.3	South Carolina	3	12.0
Rhode Island	4	11.9	California	4	11.8
Florida	5	11.5	Oregon	5	11.4
Mississippi	6	10.8	Rhode Island	5	11.4
South Carolina	6	10.8	North Carolina	7	11.0
Oregon	8	10.6	Tennessee	8	10.9
Illinois	9	10.3	Florida	9	10.8
Ohio	9	10.3	Kentucky	9	10.8
Indiana	11	10.2	Ohio	11	10.6
Georgia	12	9.9	Alabama	12	10.5
Kentucky	12	9.9	Illinois	12	10.5
District of Columbia	14	9.8	District of Columbia	14	10.4
North Carolina	14	9.8	Indiana	14	10.4
Tennessee	14	9.8	Georgia	16	9.9
Alabama	17	9.7	Mississippi	17	9.7
New Jersey	17	9.7	Missouri	17	9.7
Arizona	19	9.6	New Jersey	19	9.6
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.5</b>	Arizona	20	9.4
Pennsylvania	20	9.3	<b>United States</b>		<b>9.4</b>
Missouri	21	9.2	Washington	21	9.2
Massachusetts	22	9.0	Wisconsin	22	8.9
Connecticut	23	8.9	Massachusetts	23	8.7
Washington	23	8.9	New York	23	8.7
Idaho	25	8.8	Connecticut	25	8.5
West Virginia	26	8.6	West Virginia	25	8.5
Delaware	27	8.4	Minnesota	27	8.3
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.2</b>	Pennsylvania	27	8.3
New York	28	8.2	Delaware	29	8.2
Texas	28	8.2	Idaho	29	8.2
Maine	31	8.1	Maine	29	8.2
Colorado	32	8.0	Alaska	32	8.1
Wisconsin	33	7.8	Colorado	32	8.1
Alaska	34	7.7	Texas	34	7.9
Arkansas	35	7.4	Arkansas	35	7.4
Montana	36	7.3	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Louisiana	37	7.2	Kansas	37	7.2
Utah	37	7.2	Louisiana	37	7.2
Maryland	39	7.1	Maryland	37	7.2
Virginia	40	7.0	Vermont	40	7.1
Oklahoma	41	6.9	Hawaii	41	7.0
Iowa	42	6.8	Virginia	42	6.9
Minnesota	42	6.8	Oklahoma	43	6.8
Wyoming	44	6.7	Utah	43	6.8
Kansas	45	6.5	Wyoming	43	6.8
Hawaii	46	6.3	New Hampshire	46	6.6
Vermont	47	6.0	Montana	47	6.3
New Hampshire	48	5.8	Iowa	48	6.1
Nebraska	49	4.7	South Dakota	49	4.9
South Dakota	50	4.4	Nebraska	50	4.8
North Dakota	51	3.6	North Dakota	51	4.4

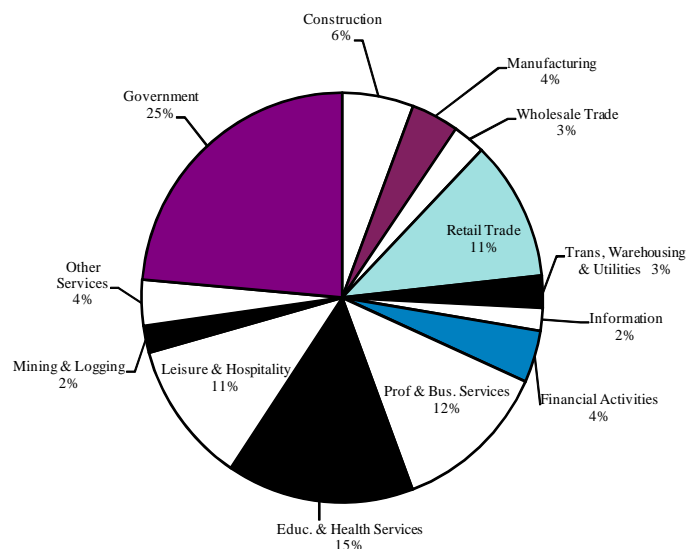
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-10	Jun-10	Jul-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	796,100	800,600	802,700	-4,500	-6,600
GOODS PRODUCING	93,200	91,200	94,800	2,000	-1,600
SERVICE PROVIDING	702,900	709,400	707,900	-6,500	-5,000
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	17,000	17,000	17,200	0	-200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	45,700	44,000	47,800	1,700	-2,100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	30,500	30,200	29,800	300	700
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	20,900	20,600	21,600	300	-700
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	88,200	87,100	91,500	1,100	-3,300
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	20,100	19,900	21,600	200	-1,500
<b>INFORMATION</b>	14,300	14,500	14,600	-200	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	32,900	32,800	33,400	100	-500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	100,100	98,400	102,200	1,700	-2,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	119,900	120,000	114,900	-100	5,000
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	90,000	89,300	86,500	700	3,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,800	28,800	30,600	0	-1,800
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	187,700	198,000	191,000	-10,300	-3,300
Federal Government	36,100	36,500	31,800	-400	4,300
State Government	53,900	52,600	54,900	1,300	-1,000
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,900	24,300	23,900	600	1,000
Local Government	97,700	108,900	104,300	-11,200	-6,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	49,400	58,000	51,600	-8,600	-2,200

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-10	Jun-10	Jul-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	371,100	373,300	375,000	-2,200	-3,900
GOODS PRODUCING	40,100	39,400	42,100	700	-2,000
SERVICE PROVIDING	331,000	333,900	332,900	-2,900	-1,900
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	22,500	21,800	24,100	700	-1,600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	17,600	17,600	18,000	0	-400
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	12,200	12,200	11,900	0	300
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	40,500	40,400	41,500	100	-1,000
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	9,000	9,000	9,300	0	-300
<b>INFORMATION</b>	8,500	8,600	9,100	-100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	17,900	17,800	18,200	100	-300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	57,800	58,000	60,900	-200	-3,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	54,200	54,400	52,600	-200	1,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	37,900	37,900	38,200	0	-300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	12,200	12,200	12,100	0	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	80,800	83,400	79,100	-2,600	1,700
Federal Government	16,900	17,100	15,200	-200	1,700
State Government	24,000	24,200	23,700	-200	300
Local Government	39,900	42,100	40,200	-2,200	-300

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Jul-10	Revised Jun-10	Revised Jul-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>67,900</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>1,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	-100
SERVICE PROVIDING	60,800	61,500	58,800	-700	2,000
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>600</b>
Federal	4,500	4,600	4,100	-100	400
State	7,400	7,200	7,300	200	100
Local	8,000	9,000	7,900	-1,000	100
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>					
	Preliminary Jul-10	Revised Jun-10	Revised Jul-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	3,600	3,600	4,200	0	-600
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,500	57,500	57,800	0	-300
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</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>8,600</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</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>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</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>4,400</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
Federal	1,300	1,300	1,000	0	300
State	8,500	8,200	8,500	300	0
Local	7,100	7,300	7,100	-200	0
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>					
	Preliminary Jul-10	Revised Jun-10	Revised Jul-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	10,000	9,800	10,500	200	-500
SERVICE PROVIDING	37,500	37,800	38,500	-300	-1,000
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	26,700	26,600	27,700	100	-1,000
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	1,700	1,800	1,500	-100	200
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,600	8,900	8,800	-300	-200



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jul-10	Revised Jun-10	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>799,100</b>	<b>796,900</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>129,200</b>	<b>127,900</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Wholesale Trade	20,700	20,400	300
Retail Trade	88,000	87,300	700
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,500	20,200	300
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>99,300</b>	<b>97,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>123,700</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,700</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>195,100</b>	<b>199,100</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
Federal Government	36,100	35,500	600
State Government	58,200	56,200	2,000
Local Government	100,800	107,400	-6,600
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>372,900</b>	<b>372,600</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>FARMINGTON</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>69,700</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>-500</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

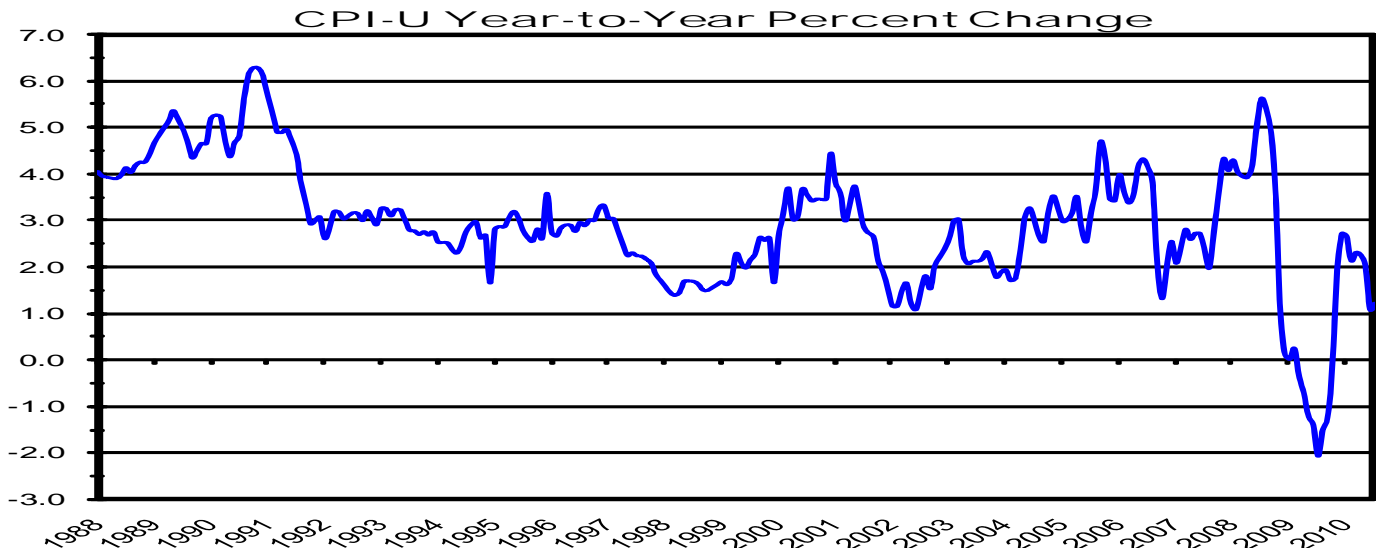
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 10	June 10	July 09	July 10	June 10	July 09	July 10	June 10	July 09
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$573.80	\$624.08	\$557.63	36.9	39.7	37.5	\$15.55	\$15.72	\$14.87

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
<b>CPI-U</b>	218.0	218.0	215.4	0.0%	1.2%
<b>CPI-W</b>	213.9	213.8	210.5	0.0%	1.6%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



## New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	
FarmWrks & Laborers Electricians Internists Physical Therapists Registered Nurses	Ist-Line Sups/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrks      Maintenance & Repair Wrks Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks      Office Clerks Cashiers      Receptionists & Information Clerks Construction Laborers      Retail Salespersons Customer Service Representatives      Security Guards Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts      Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks Human Resources Assts      Stock Clerks Janitors & Cleaners      Teacher Assts Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers      Tellers Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners      Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Albuquerque MSA	
Physical Therapists Registered Nurses Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten & Elementary School Training & Development Specialists	Admin Services Mngrs      Office & Admin Support Wrks Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks      Office Clerks Cashiers      Retail Salespersons Customer Service Representatives      Security Guards Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts      Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks Ist-Line Sups/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrks      Stock Clerks Helpers--Production Wrks      Tellers Janitors & Cleaners      Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Medical Assts
Las Cruces MSA	
FarmWrks & Laborers Internists	Accountants      Retail Salespersons Admin Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Helpers--Production Wrks Human Resources Assts Janitors & Cleaners Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks
Santa Fe MSA	
Meter Readers, Utilities	Admin Services Mngrs      Stock Clerks Cashiers Construction Mngrs Customer Service Representatives Electricians Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts Maintenance & Repair Wrks Office Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards
Farmington MSA	
FarmWrks & Laborers Registered Nurses	Bill & Account Collectors      Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Cashiers Construction Carpenters Construction Laborers Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts Office Clerks Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators Retail Salespersons Stock Clerks Tellers
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Drywall & Ceiling Tile Installers LPNs & LVNs Lifeguards, Ski Patrol & Other Recreational Protective Service Workers Pharmacists	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (July 30, 2010).

\*\*Occupational Rollover Statistics is an indicator of occupational activity with both numerous job orders & resumes in NM Workforce Connection.

# Release Dates for Census 2010 Counts

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

In April, we all were expected to fill out and send in a survey for the Census 2010. The census data is very important to various groups for a number of reasons. The census information is the tool by which the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives is determined. Census numbers are also used to allocate federal spending at the local level over the next decade. Others use census data to identify social and economic trends for both the national and local level. These numbers are so important that now the question is “When do we get to see the results of the survey?”

The primary reason for the Census is the adjustment in the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives. For those watching the national political changes, December 2010 will be the first important data release with total population numbers. Also, very important is the fact that census numbers determine federal funding for states and local areas. For those policy makers in state government and local political parties, you will be looking for the second data release in March 2011 with the release of state redistricting data. This release will also include race and housing unit counts.

For the business community and other data users, census numbers are used to identify characteristics of specific populations for a wide variety of purposes. These groups will find the first two releases mentioned above informative but lacking in detail. The Census will continue to release 2010 data well into 2013. Three important files to highlight are Demographic Profiles scheduled for May 2011, Summary File 1 for Jun 2011-Aug 2011, and Summary File 2 for Dec 2011-Apr 2012. For those who in the past used Summary File 3 or 4, you will now be using The American Community Survey (ACS) from the Census Bureau. For information on accessing the ACS see the Workforce Information Tip. Below are selected release dates from the Census. Further information on release dates can be found at:

[www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html)

## Key Dates

**December 2010** – Census Bureau delivers state total population counts to the President for apportionment.

**March 2011** – Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states: 2010 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File with State population counts for race and Hispanic Origin and state housing unit counts by occupancy status to the block level.

**May 2011** – Demographic Profile - Selected population and housing characteristics for Places, includes Congressional Districts of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress.

**June 2011-August 2011** – Summary File 1 - Population counts for 63 race categories and Hispanic or Latino and American Indian tribes to the block level.

**December 2011-April 2012** – Summary File 2 - Population and housing characteristics iterated for many detailed race categories to the census tract level.

**May 2012 – December 2012** – Population and Housing Characteristics Report Series – Summary data tables on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, households, families, housing tenure and occupancy, population density, and area measurements to the place level.

**April 2012 – September 2013** – Population and Housing Unit Counts Report Series - Data tables providing selected historical population and housing unit counts to the place level.

**January 2013** – Congressional District Summary file (113<sup>th</sup> Congress) - Re-tabulation of Summary File 1 for newly redistricted Congressional Districts (113<sup>th</sup> Congress).

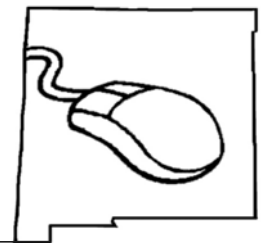
**June 2013** – State Legislative District Summary File - Re-tabulation of Summary File 1 for State Legislative Districts drawn following the 2010 Census.

## Workforce Information Tip

### How do I find unemployment statistics by age, sex, and race for New Mexico?

- 1) Start at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)
- 2) Click on “American FactFinder” left-hand side.
- 3) Click on “Data Sets” left-hand side.
- 4) Now click on “American Community Survey” under “Data Sets.”
- 5) In the center, a shaded area is titled "2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates." In the right side of this box click on “Detailed Tables.”
- 6) On the Select Geography page, change the first select box from “Nation” to “State.”
- 7) Once the page refreshes, select “New Mexico” in the second box.
- 8) Now click the “Add” button below. The box at the bottom of the page now shows New Mexico. You can add other geographies if desired. Once done, click the “Next” box.
- 9) The top box has the data series available. For this specific data, find and select the table “B23001 Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over.” Click the “Add” button below the box. For the race statistics also highlight and add tables B23001A through B23001I. Once every item desired has been added to the bottom box, click the “Show Result” button.
- 10) The data selected will now be displayed on the web page. To download this data in another format such as excel spreadsheet, use the “Print/Download” options on the navigation at the top of the page.

Suzan Reagan  
Labor Market Information Webmaster  
New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions  
Economic Research & Analysis Bureau



*For more labor market information and publications, give it a click!*

[www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html)

## 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.)

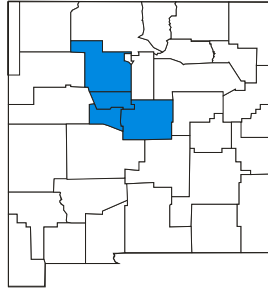
### Statewide:

Some northern New Mexico residents are concerned because **P.H.I. Medical Helicopter Company** is closing one of its offices. Prior to its closing, the P.H.I. Santa Fe office served about 200,000 northern New Mexicans. A P.H.I. spokesperson said the office is closing because of the current economy. Arranging flights from other P.H.I. locations in Farmington and Albuquerque will likely mean delays for residents of rural northern counties.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Planet Fitness** opened its fourth Albuquerque location at the end of July at 4665 Irving Blvd. NW. The 17,000-square-foot facility is the chain's largest, representing a \$2 million investment by owner Rick Glassman. The new fitness outlet is situated about 1.5 miles south of Rio Rancho's southern border at Golf Course Road and Irving Boulevard, serving Rio Rancho and Albuquerque's West Side. Future expansions for the franchise are being planned, with the possibility of openings in Las Cruces, Santa Fe, and other Duke City locations. Current locations are at 1518 Eubank NE, 11200 Montgomery NE, and 3301 Coors Blvd. NW.



Albuquerque's second **Krispy Kreme** store opened July 13 at Wyoming and Menaul NE in the Wyoming Mall. The store is open for business 5:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Sunday-Thursday and 5:30 a.m.-11 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Unlike the West Side location, the new store has no drive-thru. Krispy Kreme is an international retailer of doughnuts that was founded in 1937. The company can be found in 530 cities around the world.

Frozen yogurt retailer **YoYo Bliss** opened in ABQ Uptown in mid-July. The owner, Crystal Trujillo, hopes to open three more shops in Albuquerque, including one in Nob Hill. Plans also include one store each in Santa Fe and Las Cruces before expansion to Scottsdale, Las Vegas (Nevada), and Dallas. YoYo Bliss is a gluten- and fat-free yogurt product, with live and active cultures and 90 calories per serving, according to a release from the company. Customers can add a variety of dried toppings, fresh fruit, nuts, chocolate, or yogurt chips. The new store will employ ten people.

#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

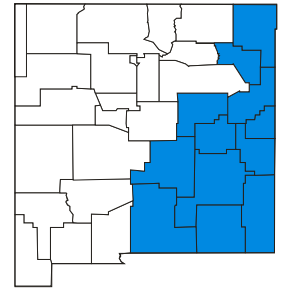
**Intel** plans to hire about 200 people this year at its manufacturing plant in Rio Rancho, which is being converted to the company's latest 32-nanometer processing technology. Intel is spending about \$2.5 billion to upgrade the plant to move from its current 45-nanometer technology to the newer 32-nanometer process to build faster, smaller, and more energy-efficient chips. Production is scheduled for later this year. Intel has about 3,100 employees in Rio Rancho and will start the hiring process later this summer to fill a variety of positions. The planned Rio Rancho hiring would basically return the plant's workforce to its early 2009 level before the company announced layoffs as part of a worldwide restructuring.

**Premiere Cinema Corp. of Big Spring** is seeking the Rio Rancho City Council's approval for a cineplex at a high-traffic Rio Rancho intersection. The company wants to build a 14-screen, 2,750-seat cineplex at Southern and Unser. Premiere Cinema Corp. of Big Spring is an independently owned cinema company with 18 theater complexes throughout Texas, Alabama, and Florida. If approved, the Rio Rancho location would be its first in New Mexico. Premiere's planned 46,595-square-foot movieplex will feature all-digital projection equipment, Real D 3-D technology and high-back rocking love seats with retractable armrests. Rio Rancho, with a population nearing 80,000, has been without a movie theater since the Rio Rancho Twin Cinema at Southern and N.M. 528 closed in August 1998.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Clovis Area, Curry County:

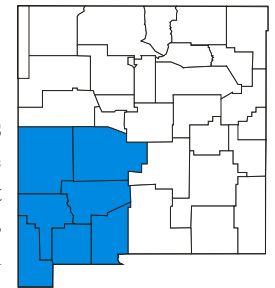
**Vert-I-Go Wind LLC**, a subsidiary of Abundant Energy of Plano, Texas, broke ground on a wind energy plant and manufacturing facility just south of the Clovis city landfill. The company, which builds midsize vertical-axis wind turbines, bought six acres in January and intends to build one turbine on each acre. The wind farm is expected to create 60 jobs by 2013. The first turbine is planned to be operational by this winter, the area's windiest season. The company has leased an 11,000-square-foot building in Clovis for assembly work.



### Southwestern WIA Area:

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

Construction of the new **Las Cruces Convention Center** is scheduled to be completed by December. It is hoped that the project will boost the number of visitors to Las Cruces and generate traffic for retail stores. Even though some local hotels will compete with the convention center for business, Helga Byndas, the general manager at Hotel Encanto de Las Cruces on South Telsor Boulevard, said many overnight lodging businesses are excited to have the convention center in town. The convention center will have a full-time staff of about eight employees and a part-time contingency staff of 50 to 75 to accommodate different events as needed.



**CVS** drugstores may be coming to Las Cruces. A request to rezone two properties, where Chucky's, a combination gas station and convenience store, and a Sonic drive-in restaurant are now located off north Main Street, has been submitted to city officials. Approval of a proposed ordinance to rezone the properties will go to the Las Cruces City Council in late July. If approved, the first CVS Pharmacy could then open in Las Cruces. CVS is one of the largest drugstore chains in the U.S., with more than 7,000 pharmacies in 45 states. Its biggest rival, Walgreens, has more than 7,500 pharmacies in 50 states.



**Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:**

A \$10 million federal stimulus award to the Santa Teresa Port of Entry will help accommodate steadily **increasing cross-border commercial and passenger traffic** from Mexico, officials said. Funds will improve inspection infrastructure and expand the number of entry lanes into the United States. Lanes for passenger vehicles would increase from two to five, and an additional commercial lane would be added to the two that are currently in use. Over 50,000 commercial trucks entered the U.S. at Santa Teresa in 2008-09. The Santa Teresa port has become the preferred entry point for travelers from the interior of Mexico who are trying to avoid Juarez because of traffic and drug cartel-related violence. The port is 42 miles south of Las Cruces and 20 minutes from downtown El Paso. It provides quick access to Interstate 10, only minutes away via the Pete Domenici Highway.

The state of New Mexico received a \$1.23 million **grant to help expand commercial rail service** to the southern part of the state. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provided funding to be used to conduct a study to help determine the feasibility of a bi-national railway bypass from south of Juarez to Santa Teresa in Doña Ana County. The bypass would aide in international trade between Mexico and New Mexico by eliminating the current rail congestion between Juarez and El Paso. The study will focus on environmental, engineering, and financial feasibility, as well as impacts on security and international trade.

**Silver City Area, Grant County:**

**Freeport-MacMoRan Copper** is evaluating the restarting of mining and milling activities at the Chino mine near Silver City that were suspended in late 2008. The restart would increase Freeport copper production by between 150 million and 200 million pounds. About 600 workers were laid off when the mine was shut down.

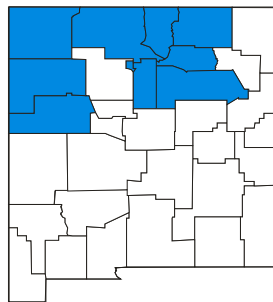
**Deming Area, Luna County:**

The **Luna County Board of Commissioners** approved a resolution that paves the way for an alternative energy project that would put 28 wind turbines in the northeastern part of the county. The resolution is the first of many steps to help Oregon-based Element Power with the project and outlines the responsibilities of each party. County officials say the resolution also keeps the county from incurring any liability if the project fails before the 30-year agreement ends. Opponents say the project will produce too few jobs and would hurt private property rights. The company plans to build 28 wind turbines in Luna County and another 28 in Sierra County.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:**

The blaze that burned railroad ties on the Lobato Trestle four miles north of Chama, and the wildfire started in the ravine under the trestle, shut down **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** for about a month during the critical summer tourist season. The railroad finally returned to its normal operating schedule in mid-July. Passengers are still departing Chama as before at 10 a.m. for the first leg of the trip north to Colorado, but they are now taking a motor-coach bus to Cumbres and then boarding a train



that continues on to Osier, Colorado. It's expected to take months to replace the decades-old LobatoTrestle. Two teams of engineers have assessed damage to the trestle that was caused by the blaze in late June. One team suggested that the trestle's structural shortcomings indicate complete replacement of the span may be necessary. "They said that the most prudent course of action would be to replace the entire thing, but we are still exploring less extreme alternatives," said Elmer Salazar, president and CEO of the C&TSRR Management Co. "It is not yet clear whether this recommendation is based on damage from the fire or from the general condition and design of this almost century-old structure." Railroad officials won't decide on a plan until they have time to review the reports from a second team of engineers and consider all of the options. The railroad would prefer the quicker solution of replacing the roadbed on the existing steel trestle framework, Salazar said.

**Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:**

A new company, **Extreme Aviation LLC**, plans to open an aircraft part repair station in Las Vegas in December, bringing at least 30 high-paying jobs to the northern New Mexico community. The company will lease a 12,000-square-foot building at the Northern New Mexico Wood Business Park north of town. It plans to invest about \$1 million to get the operation up and running. The firm wants to refurbish electro-mechanical and hydraulic parts for aircraft—something no other aviation repair station is currently doing in New Mexico, said Extreme Aviation President and CEO Kurt Encinias.

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

A new **Walmart Supercenter** could be under construction at the southwest end of Santa Fe before the end of the summer. The company is in the process of applying for the building permit, but earthwork and road building began more than a year ago on the 33-acre site of the proposed **Entrada Contenta** shopping center. The proposed development will have 265,000 square feet of retail space, including the Walmart with 150,000 square feet of space. The City Council approved the Entrada Contenta development plan several years ago, but a lawsuit brought by local small-business owners and other opponents of the Walmart Supercenter stalled the project.

Caterpillar's subsidiary, Caterpillar Emissions Solutions, has acquired emissions control systems manufacturer **CleanAIR Systems Inc.** CleanAIR is a Santa Fe company that makes ceramic-based filters with a proprietary catalytic process that uses platinum to convert particulate matter and gasses into nearly harmless emissions. These devices help reduce emissions from diesel-powered machines, including stationary generators, trucks, and off-road vehicles, such as construction and earth-moving equipment. CleanAIR, which was started in 1993, will continue to operate in Santa Fe.



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