



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 39, No. 10 (published - December 3, 2010)

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

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...Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA declined by 6,100 jobs or 1.6 percent over the year as five industries expanded, six contracted, and one remained unchanged.

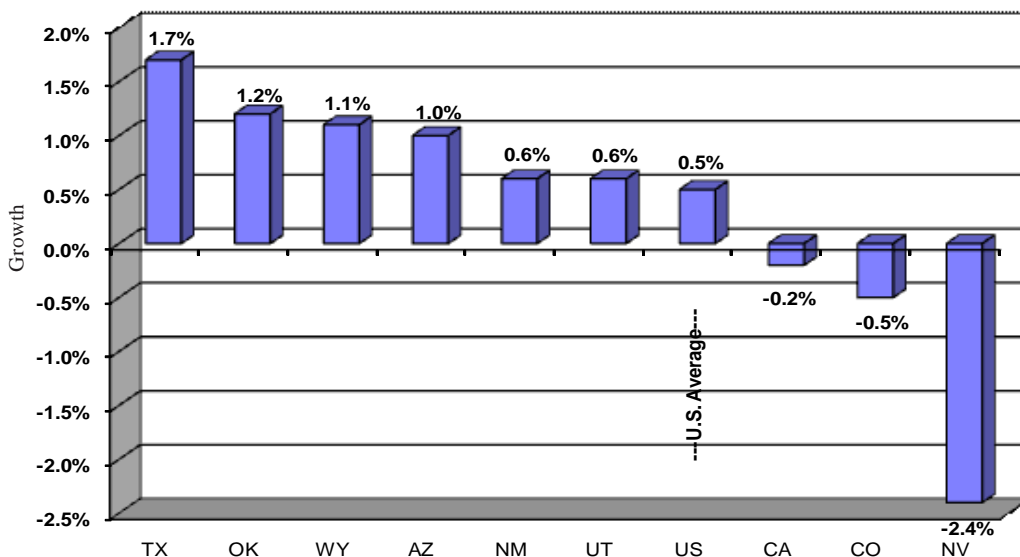
...Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 2,000 jobs for growth of 2.9 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for six consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses.

...The rate of job growth over the year for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 0.2 percent, representing a loss of 100 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years, but is improving.

..Over the year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 400 jobs or 0.8 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

October 2010 over October 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.4 percent in October 2010, up from 8.2 percent in September and 8.0 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate remained at 9.6 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing October 2010 with October 2009, was 0.6 percent, representing an increase of 4,600 jobs. Compared with other states, New Mexico ranked twenty-second for job growth. The national average was 0.5 percent growth.

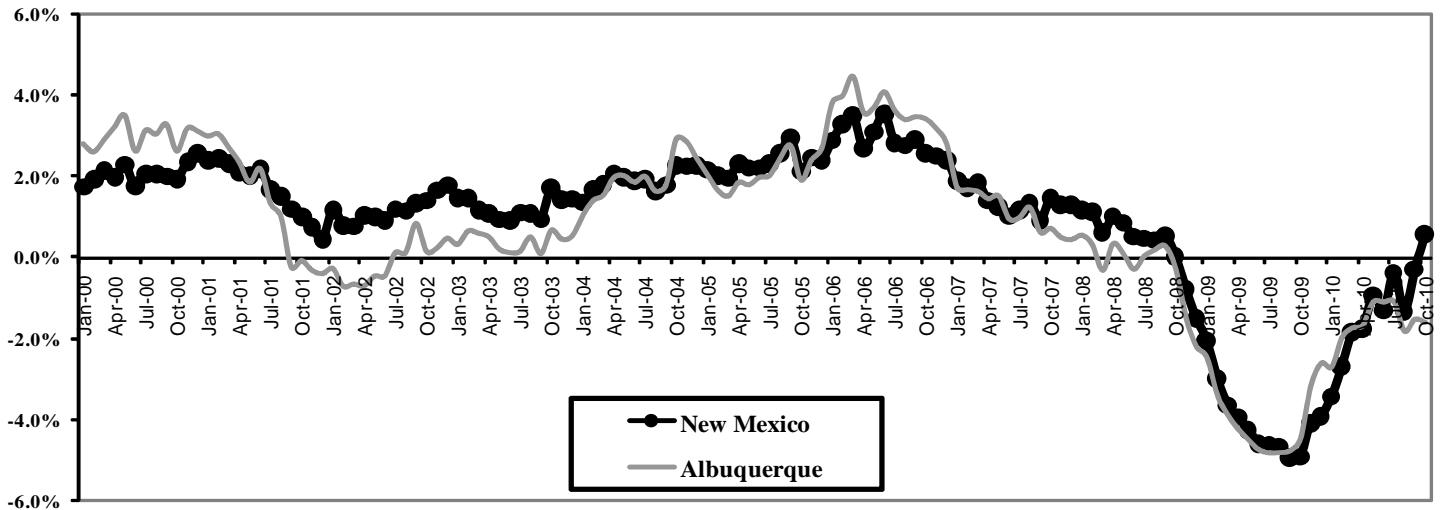
This month we are able to report a return to job growth, as opposed to job loss. This welcome news comes after 23 months of over-the-year employment declines. The state is still carrying the losses that mounted over the last two years, but current job gains outnumber current losses. This means that the recovery has begun. Jobs are being created faster than they are being lost. Still, it will be several years before job creation eliminates the labor market slack created by the recession. Also, during a time of recovery like this, it is typical for some individual industries, or even industry groups, to continue in decline while others gain jobs. The economy and the job market are dynamic, responding to changed needs and circumstances. The job situation includes seven growing and six declining industries.

The educational & health services industry added the most jobs, up 5,300 since this time last year. Government reported employment levels that were 3,700 jobs higher than a year ago. State government reported 2,900 additional jobs across the state. Local government, the largest of the three public-sector components, reported numbers that were up by only 700 jobs. Federal government employment gains continued to diminish from a peak reached earlier this year, now that temporary census workers have ended their employment. Still, a gain of 100 jobs in federal government is notable in this slow economy.

Also adding jobs was the manufacturing industry group, which reported an increase of 1,200 from this time last year. The mining industry reported another gain, up 800 jobs, following 18 months of losses that ended in August. Earlier losses had been as high as 5,000 jobs. The leisure & hospitality industry also added jobs, up 700 over the year. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 700 additional jobs. The financial activities industry also gained jobs, increasing by 200 since last October.

The remaining six industries each posted declining employment. Construction was down 1,000 jobs over the year, an improvement from the 11,200 jobs lost during the preceding 12 months ending in October 2009. Retail trade reported losses totaling 2,900 jobs, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry shed 900. The professional & business services industry reported employment that was down by 2,000 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 600 jobs, down 2.8 percent. The information industry reported numbers that were 600 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



| New Mexico | Prel. | | Revised | | Change From | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Oct 2010 | Sep 2010 | Oct 2009 | Oct 2009 | Sep 2010 | Oct 2009 |
| Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force | 957,500 | 955,500 | 957,500 | 957,500 | +2,000 | 0 |
| Employment | 876,700 | 876,800 | 881,100 | 881,100 | -100 | -4,400 |
| Unemployment | 80,800 | 78,700 | 76,500 | 76,500 | +2,100 | +4,300 |
| Rate | 8.4% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 8.0% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 8.3% | 8.0% | 7.8% | 7.8% | | |

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 8.8 percent in October from a revised 8.6 percent in September. The rate stood at 8.0 percent in October 2009.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 6,100 jobs or 1.6 percent over the year as five industries expanded, six contracted, and one remained unchanged. Five growing industries is an improvement from the three or four typically seen earlier this year, but the gains so far have been tepid and not nearly enough to offset losses.

Educational & health services added 1,200 jobs—equaling the aggregate increase for the other four gaining industries—for growth of 2.2 percent. This gain, though modest by historical standards, came as all other private service-providing industries combined for an employment loss of 2.5 percent.

Government employment increased by 500 jobs or 0.6 percent as growth slipped to levels only slightly above the 2010 lows posted in January, when the increase was 400 jobs or 0.5 percent. The federal component was up 500 jobs or 3.3 percent after remaining temporary census assignments were completed, while a 200-job gain in state government was offset by an equal-sized loss at the local level.

Three of the Albuquerque area's smallest industries combined to add 700 jobs over the year. Wholesale trade increased employment by 400 jobs or 3.4 percent; miscellaneous *other services* by 200 jobs or 1.7 percent; and transportation, warehousing & utilities by 100 jobs or 1.1 percent.

The biggest drag on employment growth continued to be professional & business services, which contracted by 3,700 jobs or 6.2 percent from its year-ago total. Albuquerque's largest private-sector industry slipped to 56,000 employees in October, marking the lowest level since May 1999. Professional & business services employment peaked in August 2008 before falling more precipitously than in any other service-providing industry. Its two-year decline of 14.0 percent was exceeded only by losses in the goods-producing industries of construction and manufacturing, which slipped by 23.4 percent and 19.2 percent, respectively.

Construction is still struggling to find a bottom, with October employment falling to its lowest level since February 2000. The industry was down by 2,600 jobs or 10.9 percent in recording its forty-sixth consecutive month of over-the-year declines. The news was better in manufacturing, which was down just 200 jobs or 1.1 percent. A year ago, the industry was one month removed from a series-worst employment loss of 4,800 jobs or 21.4 percent.

Retail trade was down 800 jobs or 1.9 percent heading into the holiday hiring season. If month-to-month increases approach their 2000-2007 averages of 3.9 percent for November and 1.6 percent for December, the industry will close 2010 with an over-the-year employment gain. The two remaining declining industries were leisure & hospitality, down 800 jobs or 2.1 percent, and financial activities, down 400 jobs or 2.2 percent.

| Albuquerque | Prel. | Revised | | Change From | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Oct 2010</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> |
| <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u> | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 408,700 | 408,200 | 410,800 | +500 | -2,100 |
| Employment | 372,700 | 373,000 | 377,800 | -300 | -5,100 |
| Unemployment | 36,000 | 35,200 | 33,000 | +800 | +3,000 |
| Rate | 8.8% | 8.6% | 8.0% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 8.9% | 8.5% | 8.0% | | |

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 8.4 percent in October 2010, up from September's revised rate of 8.2 percent. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent.

Over the month, the continuing return of students to institutions of learning added 700 government jobs to the Las Cruces economy. Employment was unchanged overall in the private sector, with gains in professional & business services offsetting losses in construction.

Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 2,000 jobs for growth of 2.9 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for six consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses. Six of the 12 industries expanded employment, two were unchanged, and four lost jobs over the year.

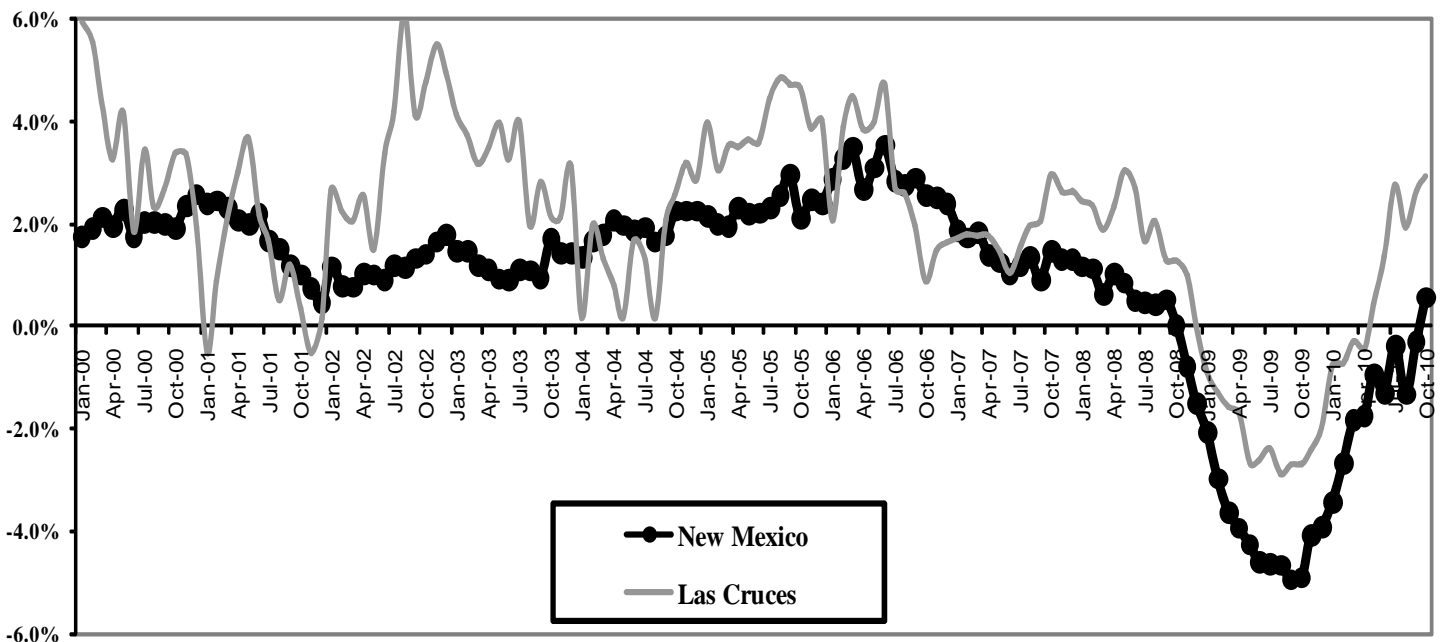
Professional & business services added 1,200 jobs to lead all industries. The other private-sector gainers were educational & health services, up 400; leisure & hospitality, up 200; and information and retail trade, each up 100. All three government-sector components added jobs, with state government up 200 and the federal and local levels each up 100.

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

| Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u> | Prel. | | Revised | | Change From | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | <u>Oct 2010</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 94,300 | 93,900 | 91,400 | +400 | +2,900 | |
| Employment | 86,300 | 86,200 | 84,300 | +100 | +2,000 | |
| Unemployment | 8,000 | 7,700 | 7,100 | +300 | +900 | |
| Rate | 8.4% | 8.2% | 7.8% | | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 7.8% | 7.6% | 7.4% | | | |

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 7.0 percent for October 2010, up from 6.8 percent in September. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent.

Over the month, the Santa Fe area reported no change in the overall employment level. A seasonal decline in leisure & hospitality combined with a drop in employment in professional & business services to offset small gains in construction, educational & health services, and federal government.

Over the year, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 0.2 percent, representing a loss of 100 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.

Three industries—educational & health services, government, and miscellaneous *other services*—reported over-the-year employment gains. Within the government sector, federal and state governments reported gains, while local governments reported declining employment.

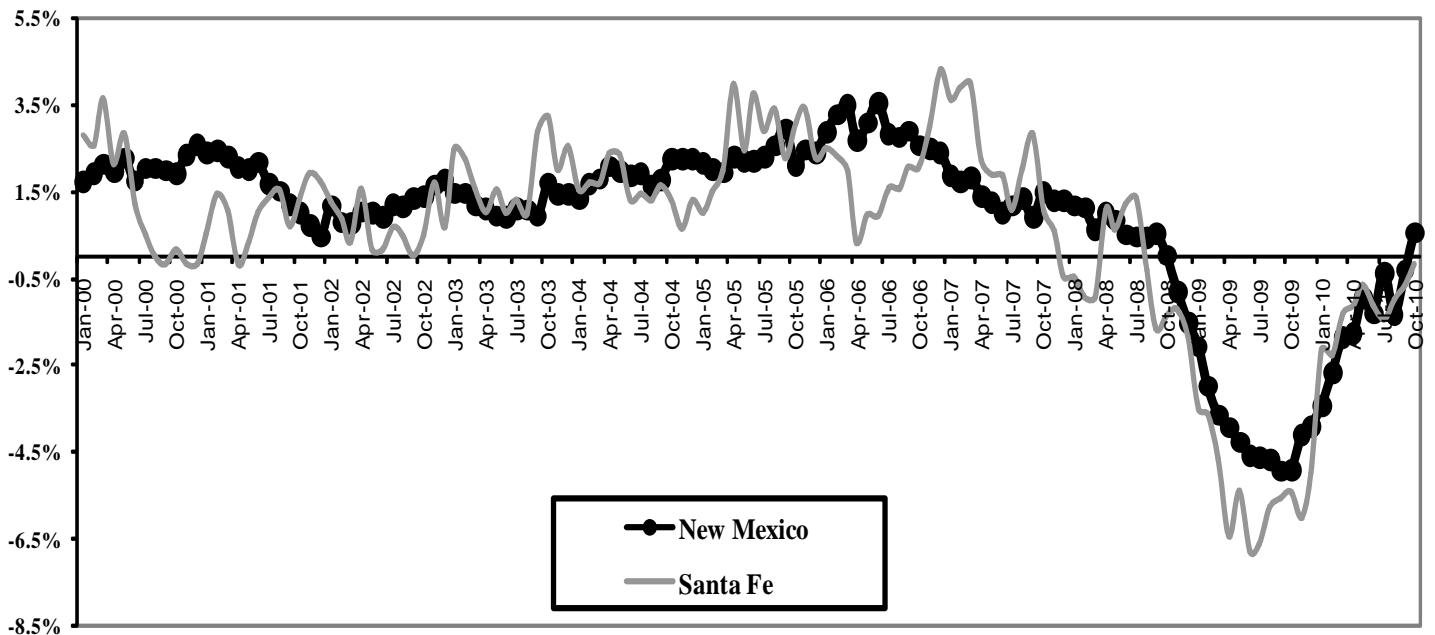
The largest employment declines were reported in professional & business services, which was down 300 jobs. Wholesale trade and construction each reported the loss of 100 jobs.

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

| Santa Fe | Prel. | Revised | | Change From | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u> | <u>Oct 2010</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> | <u>Sep 2010</u> | <u>Oct 2009</u> |
| Civilian Labor Force | 77,300 | 77,100 | 77,400 | +200 | -100 |
| Employment | 71,900 | 71,900 | 72,100 | 0 | -200 |
| Unemployment | 5,400 | 5,200 | 5,300 | +200 | +100 |
| Rate | 7.0% | 6.8% | 6.9% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 7.0% | 6.6% | 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 9.0 percent in October 2010, unchanged from the revised rate for September. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 9.2 percent.

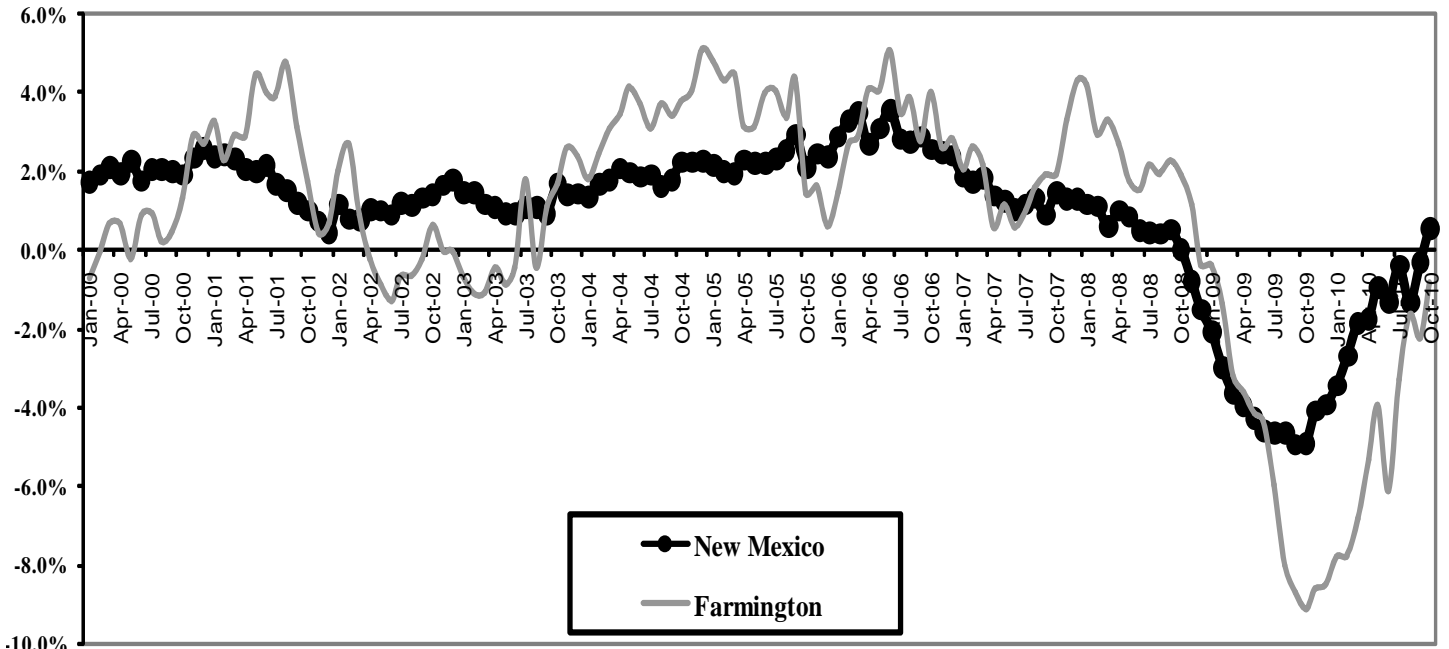
Over the month, the Farmington area gained 300 jobs, continuing to make up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Private service-providing jobs increased by 200, and local government jobs expanded by 100. No employment declines were reported.

Over the year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 400 jobs or 0.8 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008. The goods-producing industries reported a small, 100-job increase in employment from year-ago levels, an improvement compared to previously reported losses. Private service-providing industries were down 400 jobs over the year. The government sector reported losses of 100 jobs, all of them in federal government, with unchanged employment being reported at both the state and local levels.

| Farmington Seasonally Adjusted | Prel. | | Revised | | Change From | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--|
| | Oct 2010 | Sep 2010 | Oct 2009 | Sep 2010 | Oct 2009 | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 56,100 | 56,100 | 56,600 | 0 | -500 | |
| Employment | 51,000 | 51,100 | 51,400 | -100 | -400 | |
| Unemployment | 5,100 | 5,000 | 5,200 | +100 | -100 | |
| Rate | 9.0% | 9.0% | 9.2% | | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 9.1% | 8.8% | 9.0% | | | |

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 | 957,486 | 876,712 | 80,774 | 8.4% | 8.3% |
| | NOV | | | | | |
| | DEC | | | | | |
| # CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | 2,001 | -75 | 2,076 | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| | Year Ago | -60 | -4,344 | 4,284 | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | -9,547 | -40,267 | 30,720 | 3.2% | 3.5% |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 12,129 | -35,270 | 47,399 | 4.9% | 5.1% |
| % CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | 0.2% | 0.0% | 2.6% | | |
| | Year Ago | 0.0% | -0.5% | 5.6% | | |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | -1.0% | -4.4% | 61.4% | | |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 1.3% | -3.9% | 142.0% | | |

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

| State | Rank | October 2009 | October 2010 | Change | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| DC | 1 | 705.4 | 726.0 | 20.6 | 2.9% |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 626.9 | 643.3 | 16.4 | 2.6% |
| Texas | 3 | 10,281.0 | 10,455.9 | 174.9 | 1.7% |
| Minnesota | 4 | 2,655.1 | 2,697.2 | 42.1 | 1.6% |
| North Dakota | 5 | 373.1 | 378.8 | 5.7 | 1.5% |
| Arkansas | 6 | 1,167.3 | 1,182.7 | 15.4 | 1.3% |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 1,534.7 | 1,553.7 | 19.0 | 1.2% |
| Massachusetts | 7 | 3,183.5 | 3,221.6 | 38.1 | 1.2% |
| Maryland | 9 | 2,521.2 | 2,549.9 | 28.7 | 1.1% |
| Indiana | 9 | 2,806.3 | 2,838.0 | 31.7 | 1.1% |
| Wyoming | 9 | 285.0 | 288.0 | 3.0 | 1.1% |
| Louisiana | 12 | 1,893.4 | 1,912.6 | 19.2 | 1.0% |
| Arizona | 12 | 2,408.0 | 2,432.4 | 24.4 | 1.0% |
| Virginia | 14 | 3,626.8 | 3,660.3 | 33.5 | 0.9% |
| Pennsylvania | 14 | 5,627.1 | 5,676.9 | 49.8 | 0.9% |
| Tennessee | 14 | 2,613.1 | 2,635.7 | 22.6 | 0.9% |
| South Carolina | 14 | 1,818.6 | 1,834.1 | 15.5 | 0.9% |
| Kentucky | 18 | 1,774.4 | 1,788.7 | 14.3 | 0.8% |
| West Virginia | 19 | 744.6 | 750.1 | 5.5 | 0.7% |
| Iowa | 19 | 1,487.5 | 1,497.8 | 10.3 | 0.7% |
| Washington | 19 | 2,814.6 | 2,833.9 | 19.3 | 0.7% |
| Hawaii | 22 | 587.8 | 591.5 | 3.7 | 0.6% |
| Utah | 22 | 1,197.2 | 1,204.4 | 7.2 | 0.6% |
| Wisconsin | 22 | 2,754.0 | 2,769.8 | 15.8 | 0.6% |
| New Mexico | 22 | 810.4 | 815.0 | 4.6 | 0.6% |
| Oregon | 22 | 1,611.5 | 1,620.5 | 9.0 | 0.6% |
| Florida | 27 | 7,183.5 | 7,219.5 | 36.0 | 0.5% |
| Kansas | 27 | 1,343.1 | 1,349.7 | 6.6 | 0.5% |
| United States | | 130,889.0 | 131,515.0 | 626.0 | 0.5% |
| South Dakota | 27 | 406.0 | 407.9 | 1.9 | 0.5% |
| Delaware | 27 | 413.4 | 415.3 | 1.9 | 0.5% |
| Nebraska | 27 | 944.1 | 948.4 | 4.3 | 0.5% |
| New York | 32 | 8,577.6 | 8,612.8 | 35.2 | 0.4% |
| Illinois | 33 | 5,654.2 | 5,668.7 | 14.5 | 0.3% |
| North Carolina | 34 | 3,926.7 | 3,936.4 | 9.7 | 0.2% |
| Alabama | 34 | 1,872.2 | 1,875.2 | 3.0 | 0.2% |
| Ohio | 36 | 5,071.6 | 5,079.1 | 7.5 | 0.1% |
| Vermont | 36 | 299.9 | 300.2 | 0.3 | 0.1% |
| Connecticut | 38 | 1,629.6 | 1,628.8 | -0.8 | 0.0% |
| Maine | 39 | 601.7 | 601.3 | -0.4 | -0.1% |
| California | 40 | 13,963.0 | 13,938.2 | -24.8 | -0.2% |
| Georgia | 40 | 3,844.9 | 3,837.7 | -7.2 | -0.2% |
| Idaho | 40 | 614.0 | 612.8 | -1.2 | -0.2% |
| Alaska | 43 | 320.0 | 319.0 | -1.0 | -0.3% |
| Mississippi | 44 | 1,094.3 | 1,090.4 | -3.9 | -0.4% |
| Michigan | 45 | 3,925.4 | 3,905.5 | -19.9 | -0.5% |
| Colorado | 45 | 2,227.5 | 2,215.3 | -12.2 | -0.5% |
| Missouri | 47 | 2,695.1 | 2,678.1 | -17.0 | -0.6% |
| Rhode Island | 48 | 461.2 | 457.6 | -3.6 | -0.8% |
| Montana | 49 | 433.0 | 429.0 | -4.0 | -0.9% |
| New Jersey | 49 | 3,894.5 | 3,858.0 | -36.5 | -0.9% |
| Nevada | 51 | 1,140.5 | 1,112.9 | -27.6 | -2.4% |

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 1/

| | PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 2010 | | | | REVISED SEPTEMBER 2010 | | | | REVISED OCTOBER 2009 | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|-------|------------------------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate |
| STATEWIDE | 962,256 | 882,059 | 80,197 | 8.3% | 957,345 | 881,164 | 76,181 | 8.0% | 959,037 | 884,644 | 74,393 | 7.8% |
| Albuquerque MSA 2/ | 410,883 | 374,329 | 36,554 | 8.9% | 408,988 | 374,101 | 34,887 | 8.5% | 410,964 | 378,242 | 32,722 | 8.0% |
| Bernalillo | 315,913 | 288,641 | 27,272 | 8.6% | 314,514 | 288,465 | 26,049 | 8.3% | 316,050 | 291,658 | 24,392 | 7.7% |
| Sandoval | 56,246 | 50,939 | 5,307 | 9.4% | 55,959 | 50,908 | 5,051 | 9.0% | 56,380 | 51,472 | 4,908 | 8.7% |
| Torrance | 7,015 | 6,289 | 726 | 10.3% | 6,958 | 6,285 | 673 | 9.7% | 7,020 | 6,355 | 665 | 9.5% |
| Valencia | 31,709 | 28,460 | 3,249 | 10.2% | 31,556 | 28,442 | 3,114 | 9.9% | 31,514 | 28,757 | 2,757 | 8.7% |
| Farmington MSA 3/ | 57,008 | 51,826 | 5,182 | 9.1% | 56,447 | 51,452 | 4,995 | 8.8% | 57,106 | 51,980 | 5,126 | 9.0% |
| Las Cruces MSA 4/ | 95,094 | 87,630 | 7,464 | 7.8% | 93,668 | 86,576 | 7,092 | 7.6% | 92,102 | 85,323 | 6,779 | 7.4% |
| Santa Fe MSA 5/ | 77,523 | 72,093 | 5,430 | 7.0% | 77,093 | 71,975 | 5,118 | 6.6% | 77,436 | 72,241 | 5,195 | 6.7% |
| Catron | 1,718 | 1,564 | 154 | 9.0% | 1,736 | 1,608 | 128 | 7.4% | 1,695 | 1,532 | 163 | 9.6% |
| Chaves | 28,516 | 26,210 | 2,306 | 8.1% | 28,345 | 26,148 | 2,197 | 7.8% | 28,584 | 26,488 | 2,096 | 7.3% |
| Cibola | 12,344 | 11,346 | 998 | 8.1% | 12,249 | 11,316 | 933 | 7.6% | 12,331 | 11,467 | 864 | 7.0% |
| Colfax | 6,424 | 5,848 | 576 | 9.0% | 6,409 | 5,884 | 525 | 8.2% | 6,437 | 5,910 | 527 | 8.2% |
| Curry | 22,187 | 20,958 | 1,229 | 5.5% | 21,902 | 20,766 | 1,136 | 5.2% | 21,891 | 20,876 | 1,015 | 4.6% |
| De Baca | 928 | 874 | 54 | 5.8% | 928 | 879 | 49 | 5.3% | 914 | 869 | 45 | 4.9% |
| Eddy | 29,123 | 27,436 | 1,687 | 5.8% | 29,123 | 27,548 | 1,575 | 5.4% | 29,118 | 27,292 | 1,826 | 6.3% |
| Grant | 11,534 | 10,301 | 1,233 | 10.7% | 11,447 | 10,303 | 1,144 | 10.0% | 12,021 | 10,480 | 1,541 | 12.8% |
| Guadalupe | 1,888 | 1,686 | 202 | 10.7% | 1,878 | 1,695 | 183 | 9.7% | 1,837 | 1,689 | 148 | 8.1% |
| Harding | 428 | 404 | 24 | 5.6% | 413 | 396 | 17 | 4.1% | 452 | 429 | 23 | 5.1% |
| Hidalgo | 3,266 | 3,042 | 224 | 6.9% | 3,181 | 2,976 | 205 | 6.4% | 3,203 | 2,947 | 256 | 8.0% |
| Lea | 28,278 | 26,265 | 2,013 | 7.1% | 28,412 | 26,457 | 1,955 | 6.9% | 28,481 | 25,916 | 2,565 | 9.0% |
| Lincoln | 11,131 | 10,393 | 738 | 6.6% | 11,286 | 10,618 | 668 | 5.9% | 11,269 | 10,603 | 666 | 5.9% |
| Los Alamos | 10,325 | 9,913 | 412 | 4.0% | 10,301 | 9,934 | 367 | 3.6% | 10,144 | 9,818 | 326 | 3.2% |
| Luna | 13,904 | 11,914 | 1,990 | 14.3% | 14,606 | 12,589 | 2,017 | 13.8% | 13,448 | 11,611 | 1,837 | 13.7% |
| McKinley | 27,653 | 24,970 | 2,683 | 9.7% | 27,416 | 24,867 | 2,549 | 9.3% | 27,355 | 24,943 | 2,412 | 8.8% |
| Mora | 2,064 | 1,754 | 310 | 15.0% | 2,086 | 1,786 | 300 | 14.4% | 2,115 | 1,820 | 295 | 13.9% |
| Otero | 26,469 | 24,406 | 2,063 | 7.8% | 26,235 | 24,372 | 1,863 | 7.1% | 26,330 | 24,454 | 1,876 | 7.1% |
| Quay | 4,275 | 3,926 | 349 | 8.2% | 4,250 | 3,922 | 328 | 7.7% | 4,258 | 3,977 | 281 | 6.6% |
| Rio Arriba | 20,846 | 19,056 | 1,790 | 8.6% | 20,587 | 18,908 | 1,679 | 8.2% | 20,927 | 19,335 | 1,592 | 7.6% |
| Roosevelt | 9,583 | 9,040 | 543 | 5.7% | 9,620 | 9,112 | 508 | 5.3% | 9,408 | 8,921 | 487 | 5.2% |
| San Miguel | 13,600 | 12,444 | 1,156 | 8.5% | 13,462 | 12,374 | 1,088 | 8.1% | 13,632 | 12,542 | 1,090 | 8.0% |
| Sierra | 6,467 | 6,038 | 429 | 6.6% | 6,390 | 6,003 | 387 | 6.1% | 6,507 | 6,146 | 361 | 5.5% |
| Socorro | 9,599 | 8,991 | 608 | 6.3% | 9,622 | 9,055 | 567 | 5.9% | 9,624 | 9,098 | 526 | 5.5% |
| Taos | 17,072 | 15,389 | 1,683 | 9.9% | 17,096 | 15,481 | 1,615 | 9.4% | 17,265 | 15,650 | 1,615 | 9.4% |
| Union | 2,127 | 2,014 | 113 | 5.3% | 2,167 | 2,061 | 106 | 4.9% | 2,185 | 2,047 | 138 | 6.3% |

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 OCTOBER 2010 | | | REVISED SEPTEMBER 2010 | | | REVISED OCTOBER 2009 | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------|------------------------|------|-------|----------------------|------|-------|
| AREAS | RANK | RATE | AREAS | RANK | RATE | AREAS | RANK | RATE |
| MORA | 1 | 15.0% | MORA | 1 | 14.4% | MORA | 1 | 13.9% |
| LUNA | 2 | 14.3% | LUNA | 2 | 13.8% | LUNA | 2 | 13.7% |
| GUADALUPE | 3 | 10.7% | GRANT | 3 | 10.0% | GRANT | 3 | 12.8% |
| GRANT | 3 | 10.7% | GUADALUPE | 4 | 9.7% | CATRON | 4 | 9.6% |
| TAOS | 5 | 9.9% | TAOS | 5 | 9.4% | TAOS | 5 | 9.4% |
| MCKINLEY | 6 | 9.7% | MCKINLEY | 6 | 9.3% | LEA | 6 | 9.0% |
| FARMINGTON MSA 2/ | 7 | 9.1% | FARMINGTON MSA 2/ | 7 | 8.8% | FARMINGTON MSA 2/ | 6 | 9.0% |
| COLFAX | 8 | 9.0% | ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 8 | 8.5% | MCKINLEY | 8 | 8.8% |
| CATRON | 8 | 9.0% | COLFAX | 9 | 8.2% | COLFAX | 9 | 8.2% |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 10 | 8.9% | RIO ARRIBA | 9 | 8.2% | GUADALUPE | 10 | 8.1% |
| RIO ARRIBA | 11 | 8.6% | SAN MIGUEL | 11 | 8.1% | SAN MIGUEL | 11 | 8.0% |
| SAN MIGUEL | 12 | 8.5% | STATEWIDE | 12 | 8.0% | HIDALGO | 11 | 8.0% |
| STATEWIDE | | 8.3% | CHAVES | 12 | 7.8% | ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 11 | 8.0% |
| QUAY | 13 | 8.2% | QUAY | 13 | 7.7% | STATEWIDE | | 7.8% |
| CHAVES | 14 | 8.1% | CIBOLA | 14 | 7.6% | RIO ARRIBA | 14 | 7.6% |
| CIBOLA | 14 | 8.1% | LAS CRUCES MSA 3/ | 14 | 7.6% | LAS CRUCES MSA 3/ | 15 | 7.4% |
| LAS CRUCES MSA 3/ | 16 | 7.8% | CATRON | 16 | 7.4% | CHAVES | 16 | 7.3% |
| OTERO | 16 | 7.8% | OTERO | 17 | 7.1% | OTERO | 17 | 7.1% |
| LEA | 18 | 7.1% | LEA | 18 | 6.9% | CIBOLA | 18 | 7.0% |
| SANTA FE MSA 4/ | 19 | 7.0% | SANTA FE MSA 4/ | 19 | 6.6% | SANTA FE MSA 4/ | 19 | 6.7% |
| HIDALGO | 20 | 6.9% | HIDALGO | 20 | 6.4% | QUAY | 20 | 6.6% |
| SIERRA | 21 | 6.6% | SIERRA | 21 | 6.1% | UNION | 21 | 6.3% |
| LINCOLN | 21 | 6.6% | LINCOLN | 22 | 5.9% | EDDY | 21 | 6.3% |
| SOCORRO | 23 | 6.3% | SOCORRO | 22 | 5.9% | LINCOLN | 23 | 5.9% |
| DE BACA | 24 | 5.8% | EDDY | 24 | 5.4% | SIERRA | 24 | 5.5% |
| EDDY | 24 | 5.8% | ROOSEVELT | 25 | 5.3% | SOCORRO | 24 | 5.5% |
| ROOSEVELT | 26 | 5.7% | DE BACA | 25 | 5.3% | ROOSEVELT | 26 | 5.2% |
| HARDING | 27 | 5.6% | CURRY | 27 | 5.2% | HARDING | 27 | 5.1% |
| CURRY | 28 | 5.5% | UNION | 28 | 4.9% | DE BACA | 28 | 4.9% |
| UNION | 29 | 5.3% | HARDING | 29 | 4.1% | CURRY | 29 | 4.6% |
| LOS ALAMOS | 30 | 4.0% | LOS ALAMOS | 30 | 3.6% | LOS ALAMOS | 30 | 3.2% |

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

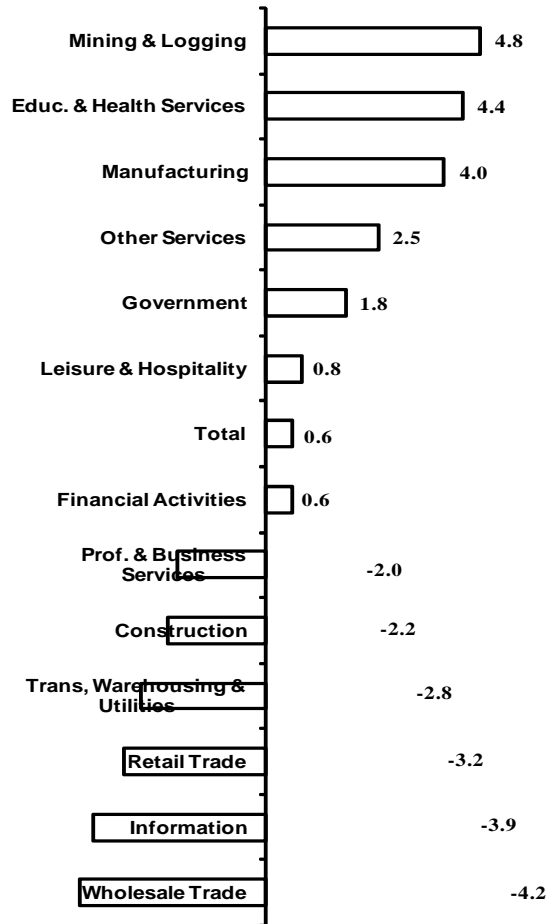
(Seasonally Adjusted)

| October 2010 | | | October 2009 | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| State | Rank | Rate | State | Rank | Rate |
| Nevada | 1 | 14.2 | Michigan | 1 | 14.4 |
| Michigan | 2 | 12.8 | Nevada | 2 | 12.9 |
| California | 3 | 12.4 | Rhode Island | 3 | 12.3 |
| Florida | 4 | 11.9 | California | 4 | 12.2 |
| Rhode Island | 5 | 11.4 | South Carolina | 4 | 12.2 |
| South Carolina | 6 | 10.7 | District of Columbia | 6 | 11.4 |
| Oregon | 7 | 10.5 | Florida | 6 | 11.4 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 10.0 | Illinois | 8 | 10.9 |
| Georgia | 9 | 9.9 | North Carolina | 8 | 10.9 |
| Indiana | 9 | 9.9 | Oregon | 8 | 10.9 |
| Ohio | 9 | 9.9 | Alabama | 11 | 10.8 |
| Illinois | 12 | 9.8 | Ohio | 11 | 10.8 |
| District of Columbia | 13 | 9.7 | Tennessee | 11 | 10.8 |
| Mississippi | 13 | 9.7 | Kentucky | 14 | 10.7 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 9.6 | Georgia | 15 | 10.2 |
| United States | | 9.6 | Mississippi | 15 | 10.2 |
| Arizona | 16 | 9.5 | United States | | 10.1 |
| Missouri | 17 | 9.4 | Indiana | 17 | 9.9 |
| Tennessee | 17 | 9.4 | New Jersey | 17 | 9.9 |
| West Virginia | 19 | 9.3 | Missouri | 19 | 9.7 |
| New Jersey | 20 | 9.2 | Arizona | 20 | 9.3 |
| Connecticut | 21 | 9.1 | Washington | 21 | 9.2 |
| Idaho | 21 | 9.1 | Massachusetts | 22 | 9.1 |
| Washington | 21 | 9.1 | New York | 23 | 8.9 |
| Alabama | 24 | 8.9 | Idaho | 24 | 8.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 25 | 8.8 | West Virginia | 24 | 8.8 |
| Colorado | 26 | 8.4 | Connecticut | 26 | 8.7 |
| New Mexico | 27 | 8.4 | Wisconsin | 27 | 8.7 |
| Delaware | 28 | 8.3 | Pennsylvania | 28 | 8.6 |
| New York | 28 | 8.3 | Delaware | 29 | 8.5 |
| Louisiana | 30 | 8.1 | Alaska | 30 | 8.4 |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 8.1 | Maine | 31 | 8.1 |
| Texas | 30 | 8.1 | Texas | 31 | 8.1 |
| Alaska | 33 | 7.9 | New Mexico | 33 | 8.0 |
| Arkansas | 34 | 7.8 | Minnesota | 34 | 7.7 |
| Wisconsin | 34 | 7.8 | Arkansas | 35 | 7.5 |
| Utah | 36 | 7.6 | Colorado | 35 | 7.5 |
| Maine | 37 | 7.4 | Wyoming | 37 | 7.4 |
| Maryland | 37 | 7.4 | Louisiana | 38 | 7.3 |
| Montana | 39 | 7.3 | Maryland | 38 | 7.3 |
| Minnesota | 40 | 7.1 | Hawaii | 40 | 6.9 |
| Oklahoma | 41 | 6.9 | Oklahoma | 40 | 6.9 |
| Virginia | 42 | 6.8 | Kansas | 42 | 6.8 |
| Iowa | 43 | 6.7 | New Hampshire | 42 | 6.8 |
| Kansas | 43 | 6.7 | Virginia | 42 | 6.8 |
| Wyoming | 43 | 6.7 | Utah | 45 | 6.7 |
| Hawaii | 46 | 6.4 | Vermont | 45 | 6.7 |
| Vermont | 47 | 5.7 | Montana | 47 | 6.6 |
| New Hampshire | 48 | 5.4 | Iowa | 48 | 6.5 |
| Nebraska | 49 | 4.7 | Nebraska | 49 | 4.7 |
| South Dakota | 50 | 4.5 | South Dakota | 49 | 4.7 |
| North Dakota | 51 | 3.8 | North Dakota | 51 | 4.3 |

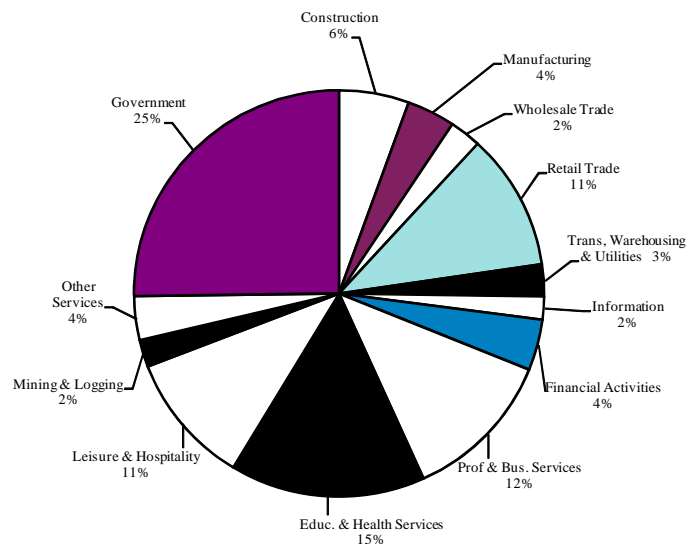
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



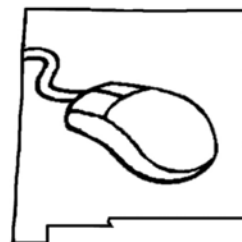
Workforce Information Tip

Where do I find the most current Poverty Thresholds for families?

1. Start at Census.gov.
2. Click on "Poverty" in the People & Households center section of the page.
3. On the Quick Links page click on "Poverty Thresholds."
4. Click on the year you are interested in. The most current is 2009.

For poverty statistics on local areas from the main Poverty page, click on the left hand side link for "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates" and then either "School District Data" or "State and County Data." On the next page, use the "create interactive tables" options.

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

News from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

The USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces a monthly publication called "Focus on Prices and Spending." One topic for the November 2010 issue was the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLAs).

"More than 50 million people currently receive Social Security benefits. In 1972, Congress passed legislation tying Social Security cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) to changes in the Consumer Price Index." The article provided explanation and details to why Social Security recipients will not be receiving a COLA in 2010 or in 2011.

For the full article, including tables and charts, please visit www.bls.gov, click on "Publications" from the top menu, and then click on "Focus on Prices and Spending" link. The article is available for download under "**Consumer Price Index: The Use of the CPI in Social Security Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLAs).**"



Census Data and ACS Data

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

In the next few months, the release of new census data will provide a wealth of demographic and socioeconomic information on various population groups. Both American Community Survey (ACS) and decennial census data will be released in December. This is going to cause some confusion because of differences between the two. The ACS measures the changing social and economic characteristics of the population. The decennial Census 2010 numbers to be released by December 31 will be for apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives among the states.

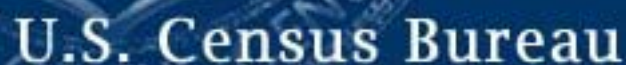
For an understanding of the American Community Survey, you need to know that the decennial census was conducted differently in 2010 than in 2000. The long form was dropped and only the short form was used. Think of the short form as a “snapshot” of the United States for 2010. So how are we going to get the detailed demographic, social, and economic information that was associated with the long form? The ACS has been and is now collecting and reporting this information.

ACS data will be produced every year. It makes sense to do the smaller survey every year and collect data over time to keep a current picture of population demographics between each decennial census. This means we don't need to wait ten years for new data on such economic indicators as employment status (Table B23001 or S2301).

The American Community survey started releasing one- and three-year estimates in 2007 and is expected to release five-year estimates in early December. By necessity, the sample size of the ACS is smaller than that of the Census 2000 long-form sample. To produce statistics that can be released at local geographic levels, ACS data are combined to produce 12, 36, and 60 months of data that comprise the one-, three-, and five-year estimates. The population thresholds for the one-year and three-year estimates are 65,000 and 20,000, respectively, while the five-year estimates will be available for areas as small as census tracts and block groups. The primary advantage of using multiyear estimates is the increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups.

How do you know when to use decennial census data or ACS? Consider that the main function of the decennial census is to provide counts of people for the purpose of congressional apportionment and legislative redistricting. The primary purpose of the ACS is to measure the changing social and economic characteristics of the U.S. population. Further, the Current Population Survey (CPS) is the official source of income and poverty data. The Census Bureau recommends that ACS information on income and poverty be used to supplement CPS data for areas below the state level and for population subgroups (such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and type of household) at the state level.

Access to the American Community Survey can be found at www.census.gov. Detailed information on understanding and using ACS data can be found in the U.S. Census publication “What General Data Users Need to Know,” available at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/handbooks/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf>.

The logo for the U.S. Census Bureau, featuring the text "U.S. Census Bureau" in white serif font on a dark blue rectangular background.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

| NEW MEXICO | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Oct-10 | Sep-10 | Oct-09 | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 815,000 | 810,100 | 810,400 | 4,900 | 4,600 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 93,500 | 93,600 | 92,500 | -100 | 1,000 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 721,500 | 716,500 | 717,900 | 5,000 | 3,600 |
| MINING & LOGGING | 17,600 | 17,500 | 16,800 | 100 | 800 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 45,000 | 44,500 | 46,000 | 500 | -1,000 |
| MANUFACTURING | 30,900 | 31,600 | 29,700 | -700 | 1,200 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 20,400 | 20,400 | 21,300 | 0 | -900 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 88,600 | 88,000 | 91,500 | 600 | -2,900 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES | 20,800 | 20,200 | 21,400 | 600 | -600 |
| INFORMATION | 14,900 | 15,000 | 15,500 | -100 | -600 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 33,100 | 32,800 | 32,900 | 300 | 200 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 98,700 | 101,900 | 100,700 | -3,200 | -2,000 |
| EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES | 125,500 | 124,900 | 120,200 | 600 | 5,300 |
| LEISURE & HOSPITALITY | 85,700 | 86,700 | 85,000 | -1,000 | 700 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 28,400 | 27,700 | 27,700 | 700 | 700 |
| GOVERNMENT | 205,400 | 198,900 | 201,700 | 6,500 | 3,700 |
| Federal Government | 32,200 | 32,400 | 32,100 | -200 | 100 |
| State Government | 63,700 | 59,200 | 60,800 | 4,500 | 2,900 |
| <i>State Government Education</i> | 29,500 | 27,600 | 29,500 | 1,900 | 0 |
| Local Government | 109,500 | 107,300 | 108,800 | 2,200 | 700 |
| <i>Local Government Education</i> | 57,800 | 56,300 | 59,300 | 1,500 | -1,500 |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
| | Oct-10 | Sep-10 | Oct-09 | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 373,000 | 373,500 | 379,100 | -500 | -6,100 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 38,600 | 39,000 | 41,400 | -400 | -2,800 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 334,400 | 334,500 | 337,700 | -100 | -3,300 |
| MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION | 21,300 | 21,500 | 23,900 | -200 | -2,600 |
| MANUFACTURING | 17,300 | 17,500 | 17,500 | -200 | -200 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 12,300 | 12,200 | 11,900 | 100 | 400 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 41,000 | 40,500 | 41,800 | 500 | -800 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,400 | 0 | 100 |
| INFORMATION | 8,900 | 8,800 | 8,900 | 100 | 0 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 17,600 | 17,700 | 18,000 | -100 | -400 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 56,000 | 57,200 | 59,700 | -1,200 | -3,700 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 55,500 | 55,300 | 54,300 | 200 | 1,200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 37,400 | 37,700 | 38,200 | -300 | -800 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 11,900 | 11,800 | 11,700 | 100 | 200 |
| GOVERNMENT | 84,300 | 83,800 | 83,800 | 500 | 500 |
| Federal Government | 15,800 | 16,000 | 15,300 | -200 | 500 |
| State Government | 26,900 | 26,500 | 26,700 | 400 | 200 |
| Local Government | 41,600 | 41,300 | 41,800 | 300 | -200 |

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

| LAS CRUCES MSA | Preliminary Oct-10 | Revised Sep-10 | Revised Oct-09 | Change | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 70,800 | 70,100 | 68,800 | 700 | 2,000 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,600 | -100 | -200 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 64,400 | 63,600 | 62,200 | 800 | 2,200 |
| MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,600 | -100 | -100 |
| MANUFACTURING | 2,900 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 0 | -100 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 6,900 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 0 | 100 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 900 | 900 | 800 | 0 | 100 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 0 | -100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 7,800 | 7,700 | 6,600 | 100 | 1,200 |
| EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES | 12,000 | 12,000 | 11,600 | 0 | 400 |
| LEISURE & HOSPITALITY | 7,100 | 7,100 | 6,900 | 0 | 200 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 0 | -100 |
| GOVERNMENT | 22,800 | 22,100 | 22,400 | 700 | 400 |
| Federal | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 0 | 100 |
| State | 9,500 | 8,900 | 9,300 | 600 | 200 |
| Local | 9,100 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 100 | 100 |
| SANTA FE MSA | Preliminary Oct-10 | Revised Sep-10 | Revised Oct-09 | Change | |
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 60,900 | 60,900 | 61,000 | 0 | -100 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 3,700 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 100 | -100 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 57,200 | 57,300 | 57,200 | -100 | 0 |
| MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION | 2,900 | 2,800 | 3,000 | 100 | -100 |
| MANUFACTURING | 800 | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 0 | -100 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,600 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES | 700 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 0 | 0 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,600 | -100 | -300 |
| EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES | 10,000 | 9,900 | 9,900 | 100 | 100 |
| LEISURE & HOSPITALITY | 9,200 | 9,400 | 9,200 | -200 | 0 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 0 | 200 |
| GOVERNMENT | 16,800 | 16,700 | 16,700 | 100 | 100 |
| Federal | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 |
| State | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,200 | 0 | 100 |
| Local | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 0 | -100 |
| FARMINGTON MSA | Preliminary Oct-10 | Revised Sep-10 | Revised Oct-09 | Change | |
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT | 48,500 | 48,200 | 48,900 | 300 | -400 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 37,100 | 36,900 | 37,400 | 200 | -300 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 10,300 | 10,300 | 10,200 | 0 | 100 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 38,200 | 37,900 | 38,700 | 300 | -500 |
| PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING | 26,800 | 26,600 | 27,200 | 200 | -400 |
| GOVERNMENT | 11,400 | 11,300 | 11,500 | 100 | -100 |
| Federal | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 0 | -100 |
| State | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Local | 9,400 | 9,300 | 9,400 | 100 | 0 |

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

| NEW MEXICO | Preliminary Oct-10 | Revised Sep-10 | Monthly Change |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* | 810,800 | 804,500 | 6,300 |
| MINING & LOGGING | 17,400 | 17,300 | 100 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 44,400 | 43,400 | 1,000 |
| MANUFACTURING | 30,400 | 31,000 | -600 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES | 129,000 | 128,100 | 900 |
| Wholesale Trade | 20,400 | 20,400 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 88,000 | 87,800 | 200 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 20,600 | 19,900 | 700 |
| INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted) | 14,900 | 15,000 | -100 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 33,200 | 32,800 | 400 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 98,500 | 101,100 | -2,600 |
| EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES | 124,600 | 124,400 | 200 |
| LEISURE & HOSPITALITY | 86,300 | 85,400 | 900 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 29,000 | 27,900 | 1,100 |
| GOVERNMENT | 203,100 | 198,100 | 5,000 |
| Federal Government | 32,300 | 32,100 | 200 |
| State Government | 61,900 | 58,200 | 3,700 |
| Local Government | 108,900 | 107,800 | 1,100 |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 371,800 | 372,300 | -500 |
| FARMINGTON | 48,000 | 47,700 | 300 |
| LAS CRUCES | 69,800 | 69,400 | 400 |
| SANTA FE | 60,900 | 60,800 | 100 |

* 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

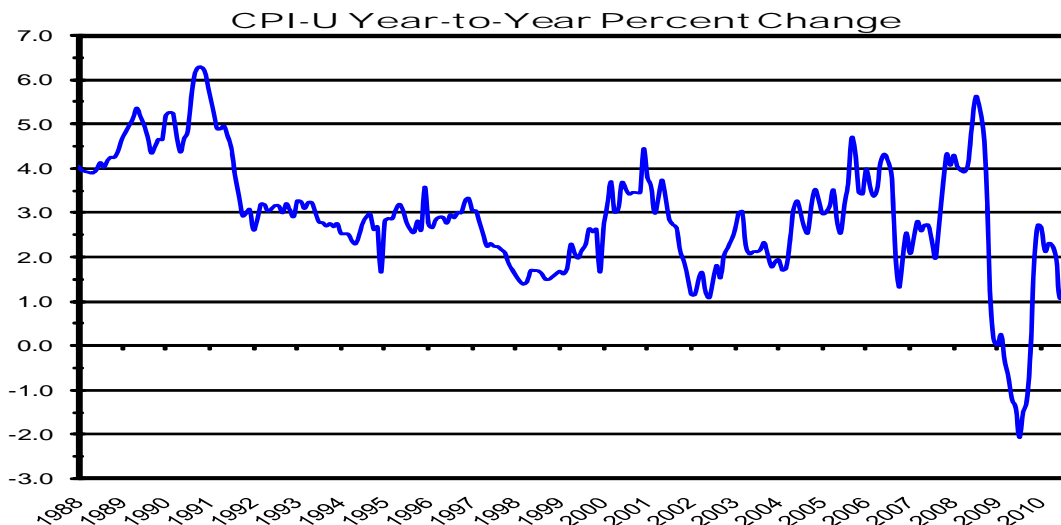
| | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Oct 10 | Sep 10 | Oct 09 | Oct 10 | Sep 10 | Oct 09 | Oct 10 | Sep 10 | Oct 09 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | \$641.99 | \$628.01 | \$592.50 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | \$16.09 | \$15.98 | \$15.00 |

U.S. Consumer Price Index

| | Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100 | | | PERCENT CHANGE | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| | Oct 10 | Sep 10 | Oct 09 | Month to Month | Year to Year |
| CPI-U | 218.7 | 218.4 | 216.2 | 0.1% | 1.2% |
| CPI-W | 214.6 | 214.3 | 211.5 | 0.1% | 1.5% |

*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 | Statewide Summary |
| Aerospace Eng & Operations Techs Correctional Officers & Jailers FarmWrkrs & Laborers, Crop LPNs & LVNs Lifeguards, Ski Patrol & Other Wrkrs Mining Machine Operators Occupational Therapists Survey Researchers Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer | Ist-Line Supers/Mngrs of Retail Sales Administrative Services Mngrs Bill & Account Collectors Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Construction Laborers Cooks Customer Service Representatives Drivers/Sales Workers Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Frght, Stock, & Mat Movers Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Workers Office & Admin Support Workers Retail Salespersons Security Guards Stock Clerks Tellers Waiters & Waitresses |
| Albuquerque MSA | Albuquerque MSA |
| Food Service Mngrs Vocational Education Teachers | Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards |
| Las Cruces MSA | Las Cruces MSA |
| Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Occupational Therapists Transportation Security Officers | Administrative Services Mngrs Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Construction Laborers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Maintenance & Repair Workers |
| Santa Fe MSA | Santa Fe MSA |
| Survey Researchers | Administrative Services Mngrs Construction Carpenters Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts |
| Farmington MSA | Farmington MSA |
| Child Care Wrkrs Lifeguards, Ski Patrol & Other Wrkrs Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer | Cashiers Derrick Operators, Oil & Gas Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners |
| Occupational Rollover Statistics** | |
| Registered Nurses Computer Programmers | |

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 days (November 23, 2010).

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

***In September 2010, the Santa Fe MSA had a low number of job orders & a high number of job referrals.

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:

The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board at its October and November meetings approved \$474,600 in funds to facilitate the creation of 78 jobs with nine expanding New Mexico companies. The recipients are located in Santa Fe, Sandoval, and Bernalillo counties.

In Santa Fe County, the **National Center for Genome Resources (NCGR)** was awarded \$78,628 to train six new employees. The scientists at NCGR work to sequence and analyze genomes to discover the inherited basis of diseases and traits in order to help create new diagnostic and therapeutic products and improved agriculture. NCGR currently occupies a 32,000-square-foot research facility in Santa Fe. **CleanAir Systems**, also of Santa Fe, was awarded \$81,180 for 13 additional employees. CleanAIR specializes in air pollution control, manufacturing catalyzed diesel particulate filters, oxidation catalysts, and selective catalytic reduction technology.

Sandoval County welcomes the expansions of **Hach Company** and **Ideum**. Hach Company was approved for \$51,912 to support five new positions. The Hach Company Integrated Information Management group, based in Rio Rancho, offers strategic data management, preventive maintenance, and laboratory information management software solutions for environmental laboratories and water, wastewater, and energy plant operations. Ideum is a privately held stock corporation that develops educational software exhibits and websites for museums, non-profits, and socially responsible businesses. The company moved from San Francisco to Corrales in 2005 and occupies two facilities on Corrales Road. Ideum was awarded \$37,608 for four new trainees.

The remaining five JTIP recipients are from Bernalillo County. **Closed Won LLC** was awarded \$29,001 for two new workers. The company provides web application development, enterprise solutions, and Salesforce CRM consulting to businesses primarily in the Southwest and California. **General Mills** was awarded an additional \$28,512 for 11 more employees. The company is increasing production in Albuquerque in response to the continued high demand for its Nature Valley Granola Bars. **Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute** was approved for \$105,572 to fund 22 new jobs. The Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute is the largest private biomedical not-for-profit, 501(c)(3) research institute in the U.S. dedicated to the reduction of respiratory diseases. **MIMICS Inc.** was awarded \$37,888 for five new trainees. For more than 30 years, MIMICS has been offering its financial clients high-quality, cost-effective, flexible software systems. Lastly, **TEAM Technologies** was awarded \$18,360 to fund ten new jobs. Since 1985, TEAM Technologies Inc. (formerly TEAM Specialty Products) has specialized in taking customers' ideas through the design stage, prototyping, and final production of their products. TEAM Technologies has earned the "Flying Forty" award as one of New Mexico's fastest-growing high-tech companies for the past ten years and is a strategic supplier to Sandia National Laboratories.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Sitel Corporation is planning to hire about 140 workers between now and early December to take incoming calls for two Nashville-based Sitel customers. The call center currently employs about 715 people who provide outsourced customer service and technical support for Sitel corporate customers. The Sitel site operates 19 hours a day, closing from 1:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.

Lovelace Westside Hospital is transforming its long-unused second floor wing into a nine-room birthing center. The center's opening will mark the first time in more than 15 years that residents from the West Side and Rio Rancho will have the option of delivering babies on their side of town.

The architecture firm **Dekker/Perich/Sabatini** was forced to cut 28 employees in August as the construction industry continued to suffer from the recession. The firm has done some large projects this year, such as Presbyterian's new West Side hospital, the Del Norte High School rebuild, and a new parking garage at University of New Mexico, but the work has not been enough to prevent job losses, according to Dekker.

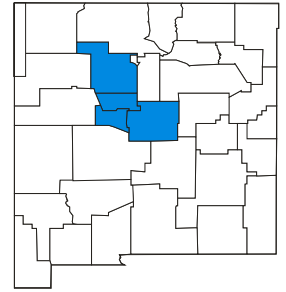
A new **Staples** will open in Nob Hill. Construction has begun on the building, and the national retailer is expected to open in November. Nob Hill was selected because of high traffic from the many home-based businesses and college professors in the area.

Bernalillo Area, Sandoval County:

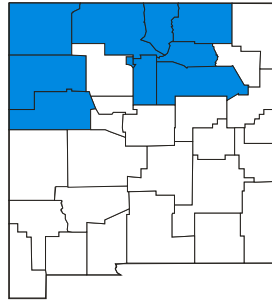
A new **Dion's** restaurant is opening in November on New Mexico 528 in Venada Plaza. The locally owned chain opened its first restaurant in 1978 and now has ten locations in Albuquerque; one in Los Lunas; one in Las Cruces; two in Lubbock, Texas; and one in Rio Rancho. A Dion's spokesperson said the company chose the N.M. 528 site because it offers good access for customers in Bernalillo, Placitas, and northern Rio Rancho. It will have a staff of 63.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **UNM Sandoval Regional Medical Center (SRMC)** held a groundbreaking ceremony October 27. The SRMC will be a state-of-the-art community teaching hospital with high surgical services. The facility will consist of 60 medical/surgical beds, eight behavioral health beds, six operating rooms, and a 13-bay ER/trauma center.



Northern WIA Area:



Shiprock Area, San Juan County:

The Navajo Nation's second casino, **Flowing Water**, opened in October. Sixty-two full-time positions were filled by Navajos and members of area tribes. Officials are breaking ground next month on a third casino near Fruitland, New Mexico, and a fourth casino is being planned near Flagstaff, Arizona.

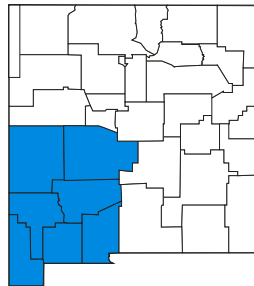
Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The film *Bless Me, Ultima*, by New Mexico author Rudolfo Anaya, will shoot in the Santa Fe area beginning in October. The film production is expected to hire 150 New Mexico residents for the cast and crew and more than 400 background talent. The film will be directed by Carl Franklin and produced by Sarah DiLeo, Jesse B. Franklin, and Mark Johnson. Other films that have been shooting in New Mexico include *Tiger Eyes*, *Blood Brothers*, and *This Must be the Place*.

Taos Area, Taos County:

The town of **Taos** is looking at cutting positions and hours to address budget concerns amid this difficult economic climate. Town leaders are anticipating further losses in revenue when construction projects conclude next year. A formal plan will be presented to the council by November 23.

Southwestern WIA Area:



Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Sitel will be expanding its Las Cruces call center location by 80 positions. It will be recruiting associates for inbound calls for a digital satellite television provider.

The Las Cruces City Council approved a lease for **Sun Edison** that may lead to two solar power plants. The company estimates that as many as 200 construction jobs could be created when work begins on the two generating facilities. Additional positions will be created for maintenance and operation of the two facilities. The company is waiting on New Mexico Public Regulation Commission approval.

JBC International LLC announced it will establish a plastics recycling company in Chaparral, New Mexico. Construction is expected to begin by the end of this year. The company will hire approximately 12 employees.

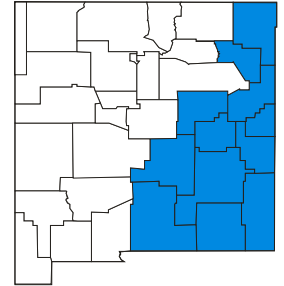
Silver City Area, Grant County:

The Chino copper mine will reopen in Hurley, New Mexico. **Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold Inc.** announced it will be hiring about 570 people beginning November 1. The company suspended mining operations in late 2008 because of depressed copper prices. There are currently 240 employees at Chino, and the company is seeking to add skilled personnel as heavy equipment operators, concentrator operators, filter plant operators, heavy truck drivers, mechanics, drill mechanics, oilers, industrial

mechanics, industrial electricians, and laborers. The mining company reported that its third-quarter net income rose, energized by higher copper prices and increased molybdenum demand.

Residents and dignitaries held a ribbon-cutting ceremony at **Fort Bayard Medical Center's** new multimillion dollar facility. The operation features skilled nursing, assisted care, a veterans residents wing, a chemical dependency unit, a dining facility, a pharmacy, a laundry, a chapel and training rooms.

Eastern WIA Area:



Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Rising oil prices have generated a spike in production in the Permian Basin. Drilling activity has climbed to near pre-recession levels. About 70 drilling rigs are operating statewide compared to the 30 in the spring of 2009. Crude oil is back to \$79 per barrel from below \$35 a barrel during the recession.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

Affiliated Computer Services (ACS) is opening a new call center at the former 1-800-flowers.com building. The call center will handle medical insurance claims information and is currently hiring 200 call center and customer care personnel. This location will be an inbound call center. ACS hopes to be operational sometime in November.



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