Highlights: April 2011

Labor Market Data

- New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,600 jobs.
- Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA for April was down 6,300 jobs or 1.7 percent over the year, marking a step backward from a revised 0.9 percent decline in March.
- Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA recorded a loss of 1,100 jobs, much of which was due to a large and atypical March to April decline of 600 jobs.
- Santa Fe MSA employment increased by 900 jobs or 1.5 percent, its best performance since September 2007 and seventh consecutive month in positive territory following a 26-month period of sustained job losses.
- Over the year, total employment in the Farmington area expanded by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent. The area has now posted gains for five straight months after ending a two-year run of job losses that began in December 2008.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

April 2011 over April 2010 - Not Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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0.0% 0.5% 1.0% 1.5% 2.0% 2.5%
New Mexico

New Mexico’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.6 percent in April 2011, down from 8.1 percent in March and 8.3 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 9.0 percent. New Mexico has recorded two large monthly declines in the unemployment rate since peaking at 8.7 percent for the first two months of the year.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing April 2011 with April 2010, was negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,600 jobs. The state’s job growth rate has remained close to the zero line for about a year, and below the zero line continuously for two and a half years.

The two large monthly drops in the state’s unemployment rate for March and April provide reason for optimism, but other measures of employment conditions show lingering signs of recession-caused job losses. The two main surveys viewed together provide an overall picture of slow recovery in the job market following a sustained period of large job losses and higher unemployment. The recovery is under way but progressing slowly because of a lack of impetus from any one sector to lead the way. Previously, the construction industry had helped us through difficult times, but not during this recovery. A number of industries are now cautiously adding jobs, but there is still evidence of restraint.

The current job situation includes eight growing and five declining industries. All but one of the declining industries are still down thousands of jobs, more than offsetting gains in the eight expanding industries.

The leisure & hospitality industry has added 4,000 jobs, which is more than any other industry. Following a close second, the educational & health services industry is up 3,600 jobs since this time last year. Retail trade has made a comeback from previous losses to now report 1,500 additional jobs, while wholesale trade posted gains of 400 jobs. The mining industry reported another gain, up 1,500 jobs, following 14 months of losses that ended in 2010. Earlier losses had been as high as 5,000 jobs. The financial activities industry posted a gain of 1,000 jobs, which follows three years of job losses that ended two months ago. The miscellaneous other services category added 700 jobs. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry gained 700 jobs, up 3.3 percent.

The remaining four private-sector industries each recorded declining employment. The professional & business services industry reported employment that was down 8,300 jobs from last year. Construction was down 2,800 jobs over the year, which was actually an improvement from the 4,600 jobs lost during the preceding 12 months ending in April 2010.

Losses were also reported in the information industry, down 1,200 jobs, and the manufacturing industry, down 500 jobs.

As the private sector recovers, the government sector remains in recession, forced into restraint by tight budgets and the absence of new revenues. Government employment registered a decline of 3,200 jobs from the year-ago total, with job losses reported at all levels. State government reported 1,500 fewer jobs, while local government, the largest of the three public-sector components, posted a loss of 700 jobs.

Also, federal government has declined now that the employment boost from Census 2010 is long over. Federal government employment reported 1,000 fewer jobs than last year when census activities were under way. Census employment peaked in May 2010.

Albuquerque MSA
(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped to 8.0 percent in April, a 0.5 percentage point decline from its March level. Much of the over-the-month improvement in the jobless rate for both March and April was due to a shrinking civilian labor force, as large decreases in unemployment were combined with much smaller increases in employment. This was also the case for the state as a whole during the same period. The unemployment rate in the Albuquerque MSA stood at 8.6 percent a year ago.

Nonfarm payroll employment for April was down 6,300 jobs or 1.7 percent over the year, marking a step backward from a revised 0.9 percent decline in March. Losses have moderated significantly from their worst in third quarter 2009, when the rate of decline was 5.0 percent. However, after improving fairly sharply through June 2010, the rate of job loss has drifted between negative 0.7 percent and negative 1.8 percent. Only one industry posted an over-the-year employment gain in April, while ten registered losses and one remained unchanged. The Albuquerque MSA has now reported negative growth for 31 consecutive months.

Leisure & hospitality, up 400 jobs or 1.1 percent, was the only industry to expand employment since last April, extending its run of positive growth to seven consecutive months. The industry added just 700 jobs over the month, marking its smallest March to April gain since 2000. The over-the-month employment gain is typically larger in April than in any other month, with a 2001 through 2010 average increase of 1,100.
Construction employment slipped to 18,700 in April, its lowest total since July 1993, as the industry posted a year-over-year loss of 2,500 jobs or 11.8 percent. Negative growth has persisted for 52 consecutive months, with April’s decline the steepest in a year. Construction employment has fallen nearly 42 percent since peaking at 32,200 in mid-2006 during the housing boom.

Professional & business services employment was off by 1,300 jobs or 2.3 percent, a slight deterioration from the previous month’s 1.6 percent over-the-year decline. At 55,500, April employment was only slightly above January and February levels that represented the industry’s lowest since early 1999. Job growth has rebounded sharply, albeit a bit unevenly, since bottoming out at negative 9.7 percent in October 2009. Employment growth plummeted from a recent peak of 1.2 percent in just 12 months to reach that low.

Information was down 1,100 jobs or 12.0 percent, the largest percentage decrease for any industry. Employment was little changed over the month, but the over-the-year comparison was to a strong April 2010 level. As noted previously, the information industry’s motion picture component is subject to large employment fluctuations based on film production activity. April, May, and June 2010 each produced an elevated job-count estimate, so large over-the-year losses for at least the next two months would not be a surprise.

Educational & health services, down 600 jobs or 1.1 percent, remained in negative territory for a second consecutive month. Over-the-year declines in March and April marked the first such occurrences for the industry during the current employment series, which began in January 1990. Annual average employment growth reached 4.5 percent in 2008 and 4.7 percent in 2009 before slipping to 1.7 percent last year. The educational & health services industry has long been a consistent source of job growth in the U.S., prompted largely by rising student enrollments, an aging population, and longer life expectancies. Industry projections data indicate that health care and educational services will continue to be among the fastest-growing segments in the Albuquerque MSA through the projected year 2018.

Financial activities was down 500 jobs or 2.8 percent from its year-ago employment level. Manufacturing slipped by 300 jobs or 1.7 percent, while transportation, warehousing & utilities, down 1.1 percent; wholesale trade, down 0.8 percent; retail trade, down 0.2 percent; and government, down 0.1 percent, each shed 100 jobs. Miscellaneous other services employment was unchanged over the year.

Las Cruces MSA
(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 7.9 percent in April 2011, little changed from its April 2010 level of 7.8 percent but down 0.4 point from last month’s 8.3 percent.
Over the month, the Las Cruces economy lost 600 jobs, of which 500 were in the private sector and 100 were in the government sector. Preliminary April data showed construction, up 100, as the only private-sector industry to add jobs, while five others lost a combined 600 jobs and five reported no change. The largest loss came in professional & business services, which was down 200 from its March level. Retail trade, financial activities, educational & health services, and miscellaneous other services each lost 100 jobs. Manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; and leisure & hospitality each remained unchanged over the month. Among public-sector components, state government posted a 100-job decline, while federal and local government employment remained at their March levels.

Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA recorded a loss of 1,100 jobs, much of which was due to a large and atypical March to April decline of 600 jobs. The private sector registered a loss of 900 jobs, while government totaled a decline of 200. State government was flat over the year, but the local and federal levels were each down 100 jobs. The decline in federal government was likely do, at least in part, to the completion of census activities last year. Similarly, local government employment was likely impacted by the expiration of stimulus funding.

In the private sector, only one industry recorded a gain, four registered losses, and the remaining six remained at their year-ago levels. Construction, up 100 jobs, was the sole gaining industry. The largest over-the-year job loss came in the professional & business services, down 500 jobs 6.3 percent. Manufacturing employment declined by 300 jobs or 10.7 percent, and retail trade and miscellaneous other services each lost 100. The industries that remained unchanged over the year were wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; financial activities; educational & health services; and leisure & hospitality.

Santa Fe MSA
(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 6.2 percent for April 2011, down from 6.7 percent in March and 7.0 percent a year ago.

Over the month, the Santa Fe MSA’s employment total increased by 600 jobs, as a gain of 700 jobs in the private sector was partially offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the public sector. The largest increase was in leisure & hospitality, which added 400 jobs. This industry typically posts a sizable gain from March to April with the beginning of the summer tourism season. Educational & health services added 200 jobs and retail trade 100. Employment was unchanged from March in construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; financial activities; professional & business services; and miscellaneous other services. State government lost 100 jobs, while employment was unchanged in the other two public-sector components, federal and local government.

Over the year, Santa Fe MSA employment increased by 900 jobs or 1.5 percent, its best performance since September 2007 and seventh consecutive month in positive territory following a 26-month period of sustained job losses. Educational & health services, up 6.0 percent, and leisure & hospitality, up 6.9 percent, each added 600 jobs, while retail trade was up 200 jobs or 2.4 percent, and miscellaneous other services was up 100 jobs or 3.6 percent. Five other industries—construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing and utilities; and financial activities—were unchanged over the year. Only two private-sector industries posted negative growth: information, down 100 jobs, and professional & business services, down 200 jobs.

Government employment was down 300 jobs or 1.8 percent over the year, with none of the three components posting a gain. The federal government loss of 200 jobs was at least partly due to the elimination of temporary census jobs that were added a year ago, while the local government decline of 100 jobs may have resulted from the expiration of stimulus funding. State government employment was unchanged from its year-ago level.
Farmington MSA
(San Juan County)
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Farmington MSA was 8.2 percent in April 2011, down from a revised 8.8 percent in March 2011 and 9.9 percent a year ago.

Over the month, the Farmington area gained 500 jobs, with private service-providing industries adding 400 and local government 100. Federal and state government remained unchanged from their March levels. The goods-producing industries also were unchanged over the month.

Over the year, total employment in the Farmington area expanded by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent. The area has now posted gains for five straight months after ending a two-year run of job losses that began in December 2008. Private service-providing industries were up 300 jobs from last year, marking four consecutive months of positive growth. The April over-the-year gain was prompted by the 400-job monthly increase mentioned above. The government sector reported a gain of 100 jobs, all of which came at the local level. Employment was unchanged from last year in both the state and federal components.

Goods-producing industries were down 300 jobs or 2.8 percent as they slowly recover from earlier devastating losses as large as 3,200 jobs over the year. Farmington's goods-producing industries turned negative in December 2008 and, with the exception of October, November, and December 2010, have posted negative or zero growth ever since.
New Mexico Area Economic Activity

This section presents the latest economic news gathered from published articles, government documents, private- and public-sector news releases, and reports from local New Mexico Workforce Connection Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information.

Statewide

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, New Mexico’s 2010 chile crop was the smallest in 37 years. Farmers harvested about 8,700 acres, both red and green, a drop of roughly 29.3 percent from 2009 and 74.7 percent from the all-time high reached in 1992. Gene Baca, a member of the New Mexico Chile Association and vice president of Bueno Foods in Albuquerque, blamed the declining acreage primarily on an increase in foreign chile competition. New Mexico chile growers have cited the low wages paid in Mexico and other countries and a shrinking pool of laborers in the U.S. as factors that have made it difficult for them to compete. Additionally, according to the chile association, other countries do not face the same regulations that domestic producers must meet.

Some familiar names have announced plans to open new dining outlets in New Mexico in the coming months. Groundbreaking is scheduled for June at the site of a planned IHOP restaurant near the Cabezon neighborhood in Rio Rancho. The restaurant will be the seventh IHOP location in the metro area. Jack in the Box is slated to open two new locations in September, one in the southwest mesa and one in Rio Rancho. Finally, longtime Albuquerque eatery Los Cuates will be expanding into Santa Fe May 5 with a location inside the Lodge of Santa Fe.

Central Workforce Investment Area

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Kirtland Air Force Base held a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the location of a new Battlespace Environment Laboratory that will bring to the area nearly 200 jobs and an annual budget of about $89 million. The lab is the centerpiece of the Battlespace Environment Division, which is transferring to Kirtland from Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts as part of the recommendations of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission. The lab is expected to be fully equipped and staffed by August.

Albuquerque Tortilla Company, owned and operated by a local family since 1987, has been bought out by the world’s largest tortilla company. Mission Foods, part of the multinational Gruma Corporation, paid $8.8 million for the corn and flour tortilla portion of Albuquerque Tortilla’s business. The Martinez family, operating as a new company called Authentic New Mexico, will retain the frozen food line and continue to produce tamales, chile rellenos, and red and green chile under the Albuquerque Tortilla brand for now, but they expect to establish new brand names soon. About 40 of Albuquerque Tortilla’s 200 employees are expected to stay with the Martinez family, while the remaining employees will be given a chance to work for Mission Foods.

The Albuquerque-based New Mexico Symphony Orchestra announced plans to file for Chapter 7 bankruptcy and cease operations after 79 years in existence. About 80 musicians and staff members will lose their jobs. Board Chairman John Slipke said operations were hurt by declining corporate gifts, changes in music taste, and the economy. The symphony had struggled with financial difficulty for years, and its musicians and staff recently worked for four months without pay.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Construction crews recently raised the ceremonial final beam as work progresses at the site of the University of New Mexico Sandoval Regional Medical Center in Rio Rancho’s City Center. The $93 million facility is expected to be completed by June 2012. By 2014, 44 medical staff and another 445 hospital staff members are expected to be employed at the site. “This facility will be the only community-based training hospital in this region of the southwest,” said Paul Roth, chancellor of UNM Health Sciences and dean of the university’s school of medicine.

Southwestern Workforce Investment Area

Chaparral Area, Dona Aña County:

IECSA and Plastics LLC, a distributor of plastics and recycled materials, will establish a warehousing and distribution operation in Chaparral. The New Mexico Economic Development Department reports that the company expects to start operations at the beginning of summer 2011. The Chaparral facility will supply plastics and recycled material to industrial customers in El Paso, Texas, and southern New Mexico. Phase one of the project will entail the construction a 15,000-square-foot industrial building that will be staffed by 12 full-time employees.
Santa Teresa Area, Dona Aña County:
Union Pacific Railroad will break ground in June on a refueling station in southern New Mexico. The location will be next to Santa Teresa municipal airport and is part of Union Pacific’s long-term plan to upgrade its Sunset Route from Los Angeles seaports to El Paso. A fuel tax break, signed into law by Governor Susana Martinez, will exempt the company from New Mexico taxes on diesel for its locomotives starting in July 2013, as long as Union Pacific has already started construction. The project is expected to create about 3,000 construction jobs and 600 permanent positions once the facility is operating at full capacity in 2025.

Las Cruces, Dona Aña County:
Hibbing, Minnesota-based L&M Radiator Inc., a producer of flexible-core heat exchangers for industrial applications, plans to open a manufacturing operation in Las Cruces that will employ as many as 60 workers by July and possibly up to 200 eventually. The company closed a 30-year-old plant in El Paso about two years ago after a downturn in the oil and gas and mining industries—the company’s primary customer base—and the national recession combined to significantly reduce sales.

Northern Workforce Investment Area
Española Area, Rio Arriba County:
Forest Energy Corporation, based in Show Low, Arizona, will open a wood-pellet manufacturing plant at the old sawmill north of Española and hire more than a dozen employees. The operation, to be called New Mexico Fuels, will produce 40,000 tons of pellets a year using wood materials from nearby public and private forests. The company is leasing the location of the old Duke City Lumber Co. from Ohkay Owingeh. Forest Energy’s president, Rob Davis, said the company plans to complete a modular pellet-manufacturing plant at the site by late summer.

Groundbreaking is expected this summer on Presbyterian Española Hospital’s new tower that will add 55,000 square feet to the facility when the $24 million first phase is completed in late 2012. The three-story structure will provide 34 new patient rooms and be the home to all medical departments, bringing together under one roof the multiple services that are currently in various locations. In later phases, Presbyterian Española Hospital is planning improvements to radiological services, emergency services, surgical areas, and nutrition services. “We’re very excited for this construction project and what it will mean for the residents of Española and Rio Arriba County,” said Hospital Administrator Brenda Romero. “I believe it will be of significant benefit for all residents as Presbyterian Healthcare Services and Rio Arriba County reinvest into improving the health care in north-central New Mexico.”

Farmington Area, San Juan County:
Great Lakes Aviation is set to add a direct flight to Los Angeles on May 15, connecting Farmington to its fourth international hub. City Manager Rob Mayes says he’s proud of the fact that Farmington is so connected without having to subsidize any of the flights with taxpayer money. “We are fortunate, as a small community, having unsubsidized flight to four international hub airports, he said. “This is really beneficial to our community and the entire region.” Farmington will now be connected to Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Denver, and Phoenix.

Eastern Workforce Investment Area
Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:
Intrepid Potash has received a water discharge permit from the New Mexico Environment Department and is now awaiting the draft and approval of an environmental impact statement for a planned solar solution mine about 20 miles northeast of Carlsbad. The operation, known as the HB Project, would use solution mining and solar evaporation to extract potash already leased by Intrepid from previously mined areas. The project is expected to create 150 to 200 construction jobs and 30 to 40 long-term positions and generate more than $90 million in federal and state royalties and $120 to $130 million in capital construction expenditures.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:
Construction permits in Hobbs doubled between February and March, and officials say it’s just another indicator that Lea County’s economy is on the rebound. The city’s building permit report showed that 152 projects were permitted in March, up sharply from 80 in February and higher than at any point since 173 permits were issued in April 2009. The majority of the permits were for remodeling. Manny Marquez, building inspector for the city, noted that “people are realizing the oilfield is back and they are spending money.” “The oilfields have been so busy they haven’t taken a break,” he added. “People are seeing that.”

Lea County commissioners are taking steps to prepare the Lea County Regional Airport for the first commercial flight to Houston scheduled for July. At a recent meeting, commissioners approved a request for proposals to provide automobile rental concessions at the airport, a project design proposal from Molzen Corbin of Albuquerque for renovations to the airport, a $22,000 runway striping and marking project, and a contract to have Airport Wildlife Consultants, LLC conduct a wildlife study at the airport as mandated by the Federal Aviation Administration. Continental Express, through operator ExpressJet Airlines, will provide the nonstop daily flights.
Data visualization is a wave of the future that may render irrelevant the simple tables and single-axis charts that have long dominated data presentations. This article extends the discussion of data visualization that was introduced in the December 2010 Labor Market Review and provides additional examples of visual input replacing basic rows of numbers to more effectively engage data users. A standard table is great for “data geeks,” but for most people to “see” a story, it needs to be presented in a more visual manner. The Census Bureau has made great strides in this area, as detailed in the December article, but many other groups are also offering new and exciting ways to visualize data.

Google offers data visualization through its Google Public Data Explorer. The company has been working with different groups and agencies, including the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to show publically available data in more visual formats. For example, searching for “unemployment rate New Mexico” in Google yields a graph with New Mexico’s unemployment rate and a link to the Google Public Data Explorer displaying BLS-provided unemployment rate data. The latest Google project, awarded on April 18, 2011, sought to inspire innovation for data visualization. In February, Google and Eyebeam announced a “Data Viz Challenge” to the creative individual who could “make tax data exciting.”1 The winner received $5,000, and the runner-up and other finalists also received cash awards. The winner created a website that takes user input for salary and filing status to show the amount of taxes paid, using the standard deduction, for the 2009 tax year (2010 spending year) and how the tax dollars were spent, based on federal budget data provided by whatwepayfor.com. The winner created a tax pie chart showing the percentages of taxes spent in specific policy areas, including national defense and Medicare. A user can click on a segment of the pie to show taxes spent in each account (program) funded in that policy area. The tool is available at wheredidmytaxdollarsgo.com.

The BLS is beginning to use data visualization for some of its programs. The BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes information about employment and wages by county, ownership, and industry. The QCEW program contains so many data points that the New Mexico QCEW publication alone is 200 pages. The BLS has been beta testing an interactive application that displays geographic economic data through maps, charts, and tables, allowing users to explore employment and wage data of private industry at the national, state, and county level.2 The application can be found at http://beta.bls.gov/maps/cew/us until it has been tested and is in production. Figure 1 provides average weekly wage data for the United States by range and by rank using the new BLS map application.

The chart shows the outlier (District of Columbia) quite graphically. Data choices that can be changed include map series (employment, change in employment, wages), ownership, industry supersector, and color mode. The data table is provided and can be exported to a CSV file or an XML file. Clicking on a state generates the state map with county information.

The New Mexico QCEW publication will never be visually stunning; however, LASER, the Economic Research and Analysis (ER&A) tool for providing labor market information, now provides maps and graphs for QCEW data. The upgrade to LASER completed at the beginning of 2011 offers mapping and graphing options to data series available from ER&A, including QCEW. The new area profile available in LASER offers users the best opportunity to see all ER&A data that are mapped or graphed in LASER. Once in the area profile for a selected area, users can change display options, including elements (add maps and graphs),

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2 Introducing the QCEW State and County Map Application, www.bls.gov/cew/map_application.htm
and distribution options (geography options and sort orders), and change data categories viewed. By changing the display elements to add maps and graphs, users can see New Mexico average weekly wages by county on a map, similar to the map seen above from BLS. Figures 2 and 3 show the average weekly wage graph and map from LASER.

ER&A is embarking on a new era of data visualization. Since the beginning of 2011, the Labor Market Review has been revised to be more colorful and appealing, and LASER has been upgraded to show data maps and graphs. As time passes, the bureau will strive to upgrade publications and add data visualization to make them more appealing to all audiences. For those “data geeks” out there, don’t worry, the QCEW publication will still be 200 pages long and Tables A through D will still show rows and columns of data.

**Figure 3: LASER QCEW Map**

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**Workforce Information Tip**

**How do I find information on green employment?**

1. Start at [www.greenjobs.state.nm.us](http://www.greenjobs.state.nm.us).
2. Click on “Career Services.”
3. Click on “What are green jobs” for an explanation of the concept and its four core areas.
4. Click on “List of Green Jobs” for a table of specific occupational titles.
5. Click on “Green Skills” to access a table detailing the most important job skills for the top 25 green occupations.
6. Review the information in the “Develop” column to identify training available for a specific career or certification.
7. Use the “Job Search” link to apply for or map the locations of current green job openings in NM Workforce Connection.

For more information, please contact Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster, at (505) 383-2731.
The NM Green Job Portal (Portal), launched in March 2011, was developed as part of the New Mexico Labor Market Information Improvement Green Jobs Grant and serves as a one-stop shop for information on the green workforce in New Mexico. The Portal is a resource for job seekers, educators, students, state agencies, businesses, and others interested in learning more about the state’s green economy and workforce.

The Arrowhead Center at New Mexico State University conducted a survey to identify the number and the types of green jobs within the state. DWS then analyzed and summarized the results and assembled the following supplementary information:

- Wage analysis and employment projections
- Educational and training program and certification listings
- Green job skills inventory
- Example career pathways and reemployment opportunities
- Skills gap analysis
- Economic impact analysis

Detailed findings of the employer survey and all supplementary analysis can be found in the “2011 Green Jobs Report,” which is available on the Portal.

The Portal provides information on education, skills, and career pathways, as well as a listing of current green job openings extracted from the state’s job bank. A mapping function is also available to identify the locations of job openings throughout the state. A number of green publications are available on the Portal for a variety of audiences, including children, college students, job seekers, and economic development officials.

Another resource available through the Portal is the “Research Occupations” tool. This tool utilizes Autocoder to produce a list of Standard Occupational Classification job titles and a match score based on a user's entry of a job title, an education level, or even text from a job description. The listing identifies how well each occupation matches the input information. When selecting an occupation title from the list, labor market information, including wages and available job openings, becomes available.

Efforts funded by the State Energy Sector Partnership (SESP) Grant will also be incorporated into Portal information dissemination to further advance training for clean energy jobs and provide additional resources for those interested in green. Visit the NM Green Job Portal to learn more about current and future opportunities for New Mexico's labor force in the growing green economy.
# NM Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

The following designations are based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System (www.jobs.state.nm.us) by occupation in the last 30 days (May 2011).

## Statewide Summary

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## Albuquerque MSA

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## Las Cruces MSA

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<td>Registered Nurses</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Santa Fe MSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortages</th>
<th>Surpluses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Laborers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaming Change Persons &amp; Booth Cashiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Farmington MSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortages</th>
<th>Surpluses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaming Change Persons &amp; Booth Cashiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Engineers &amp; Other Const Equip Operators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Guards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welders, Cutters, &amp; Welder Fitters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Occupational Rollover Statistics*

- Customer Service Representatives
- Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks
- Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer

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

#### Quick Reference and Fast Facts

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civilian Labor Force</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>Unadj. Rate %</th>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>711,891</td>
<td>663,698</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>719,243</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>735,447</td>
<td>680,463</td>
<td>54,984</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>755,053</td>
<td>700,258</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>776,827</td>
<td>725,387</td>
<td>51,440</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>798,621</td>
<td>744,557</td>
<td>54,064</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>812,862</td>
<td>751,826</td>
<td>56,036</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>822,627</td>
<td>768,596</td>
<td>54,031</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>835,879</td>
<td>783,661</td>
<td>52,218</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>839,988</td>
<td>793,052</td>
<td>46,936</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>852,293</td>
<td>810,024</td>
<td>52,205</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>863,682</td>
<td>821,003</td>
<td>42,679</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>871,512</td>
<td>823,191</td>
<td>48,321</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>888,468</td>
<td>835,835</td>
<td>52,633</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>901,833</td>
<td>849,970</td>
<td>51,863</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>913,453</td>
<td>866,349</td>
<td>47,104</td>
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<tr>
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<td>924,516</td>
<td>866,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>933,616</td>
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<td>31,912</td>
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#### Total Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings New Mexico and United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>April 2010</th>
<th>April 2011</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>374.1</td>
<td>386.5</td>
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<td>3.3%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10,313.0</td>
<td>10,567.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
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<td>322.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>935.0</td>
<td>956.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>1,531.0</td>
<td>1,577.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>1,181.2</td>
<td>1,200.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>3,843.4</td>
<td>3,900.9</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1,769.9</td>
<td>1,796.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>1,595.9</td>
<td>1,618.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5,620.7</td>
<td>5,701.1</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1,622.3</td>
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<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>594.3</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>624.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>5,596.1</td>
<td>5,660.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>295.2</td>
<td>298.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>884.4</td>
<td>872.5</td>
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<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>129,695.0</td>
<td>131,088.0</td>
<td>1,393.0</td>
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#### Rankings New Mexico and United States

### State Rank 2010 2011 Change Change

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<th>2011</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change %</th>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>807.6</td>
<td>805.0</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
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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

### Unemployment Rates in New Mexico - Not Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>LUNA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUADALUPE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLFAX</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCKINLEY</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAY</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIO ARRIBA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATRON</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FARMINGTON MSA</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>STATEWIDE</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHAVES</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIBOLA</td>
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<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTERO</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>SANTA FE MSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>LINCOLN</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUXA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCORRO</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROOSEVELT</td>
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<tr>
<td>CURRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNION</td>
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<td>HARDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE BACA</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS ALAMOS</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AREAS RANK RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RANK</th>
<th>RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LUNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORA</td>
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<td>16.3%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.1%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>TAOS</td>
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<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCKINLEY</td>
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<td>GRANT</td>
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<td>COLFAX</td>
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<td>SIERRA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHAVES</td>
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<td>6.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIBOLA</td>
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<td>OTERO</td>
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### Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

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

### New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry

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### NAICS Industries

- **Government (25%)**
- **Manufacturing (9%)**
- **Wholesale Trade (8%)**
- **Retail Trade (7%)**
- **Transport, Warehousing & Utilities (5%)**
- **Information (4%)**
- **Financial Activities (4%)**
- **Professional & Business Services (8%)**
- **Leisure & Hospitality (11%)**
- **Education & Health Services (35%)**
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## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### LAS CRUCES MSA

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<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - Seasonally Adjusted

### Preliminary Revised Monthly Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Preliminary</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Monthly Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW MEXICO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</td>
<td>805,400</td>
<td>802,700</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINING &amp; LOGGING</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>41,500</td>
<td>42,100</td>
<td>-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUFACTURING</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>28,500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</td>
<td>136,200</td>
<td>135,500</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>91,700</td>
<td>91,300</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Warehousing &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</td>
<td>92,400</td>
<td>93,400</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</td>
<td>123,300</td>
<td>122,400</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</td>
<td>88,600</td>
<td>85,700</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SERVICES</td>
<td>29,100</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>198,200</td>
<td>198,400</td>
<td>-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>33,500</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>58,600</td>
<td>58,300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>107,100</td>
<td>106,600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBUQUERQUE</td>
<td>368,000</td>
<td>368,600</td>
<td>-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARMINGTON</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>48,600</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>68,700</td>
<td>69,200</td>
<td>-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANTA FE</td>
<td>61,500</td>
<td>60,700</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Average Hours and Earnings

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor)

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Apr 11</th>
<th>Mar 11</th>
<th>Apr 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANUFACTURING</td>
<td>688.90</td>
<td>693.40</td>
<td>596.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Apr 11</th>
<th>Mar 11</th>
<th>Apr 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANUFACTURING</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Apr 11</th>
<th>Mar 11</th>
<th>Apr 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANUFACTURING</td>
<td>16.56</td>
<td>16.83</td>
<td>15.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Consumer Price Index

#### Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Apr 11</th>
<th>Mar 11</th>
<th>Apr 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPI-U</td>
<td>224.9</td>
<td>223.5</td>
<td>218.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI-W</td>
<td>221.7</td>
<td>220.0</td>
<td>214.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PERCENT CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Month to Month</th>
<th>Year to Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPI-U</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI-W</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers  
*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers  
The New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

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