

Labor Market Review

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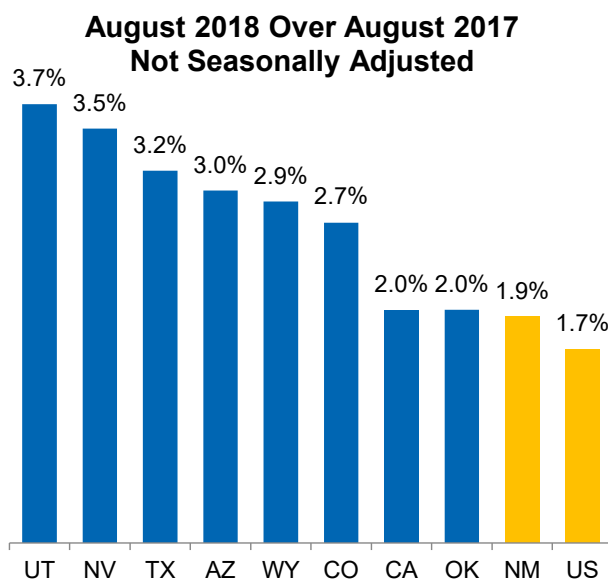
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Highlights: August 2018 Labor Market Data

- New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew by 16,100 jobs, or 1.9 percent, between August 2017 and August 2018.
- Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA increased by 7,900 jobs, or 2.0 percent.
- Total nonfarm employment in the Las Cruces MSA was down 1,200 jobs, or 1.7 percent.
- Total nonfarm employment in the Santa Fe MSA increased by 1,100 jobs, or 1.7 percent, over the year.
- Farmington MSA employment was up 900 jobs, or 1.9 percent.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth



Total Nonfarm Employment (NSA) August 2018 (in 1000s)

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Utah | 1,517.8 |
| Nevada | 1,389.5 |
| Texas | 12,585.3 |
| Arizona | 2,839.9 |
| Wyoming | 297.1 |
| Colorado | 2,749.9 |
| California | 17,127.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,688.5 |
| New Mexico | 845.2 |
| United States | 149,226.0 |



Susana Martinez
Governor

Erin Thompson
Acting Cabinet Secretary



Latest Employment News

New Mexico

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.6 percent in August 2018, down from 4.7 percent in July and from 6.0 percent in August 2017. The national unemployment rate in August was 3.9 percent, unchanged from July and down from 4.4 percent in August 2017.

Over the month, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment (based on the Current Employment Statistics survey, also known as the establishment survey) increased by 7,400 jobs, which represented a gain of 0.9 percent. All growth occurred in the public sector, which was up 7,900 jobs, or 4.6 percent. Private-sector employment fell by 500 jobs, representing a loss of 0.1 percent. Within the private sector, the goods-producing industries were down 700 jobs, or 0.7 percent, and the private service-providing industries were up 200 jobs, representing zero percent growth after rounding. Of the private-sector industries, four posted over-the-month employment gains and five posted losses.

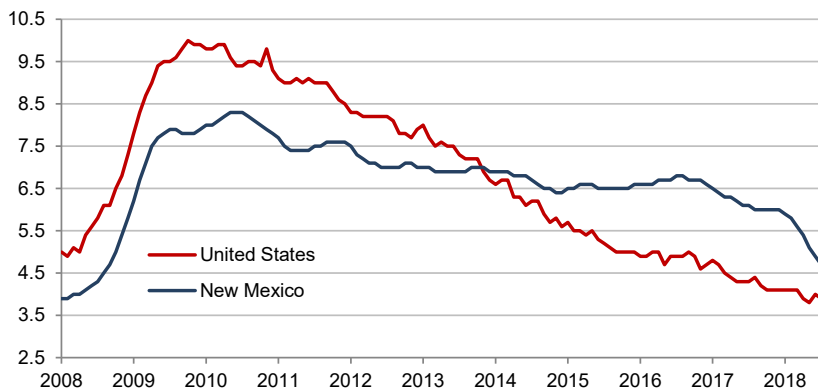
The education and health services industry gained 2,100 jobs over the month, which represented 1.6 percent growth. Professional and business services employment was up 400 jobs, or 0.4 percent. Information (up 1.7 percent) and manufacturing (up 0.7 percent) each grew by 200 jobs. Within the manufacturing supersector, gains were evenly split between non-durable goods (up 0.8 percent) and durable goods (up 0.7 percent).

Leisure and hospitality posted a loss of 1,500 jobs, or 1.4 percent, over the month. Mining and construction employment fell by 900 jobs, or 1.3 percent. All losses within the supersector occurred in construction, which was down 1,500 jobs, or 0.3 percent; mining employment grew by 600 jobs, or 2.8 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* fell by 600 jobs, or 2.0 percent. Financial activities employment dropped by 300 jobs, or 0.8 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities reported a loss of 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent. Within the supersector, wholesale trade increased by 200 jobs, or 0.9 percent, retail trade fell by 300 jobs, or 0.3 percent, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities remained at its July employment level.

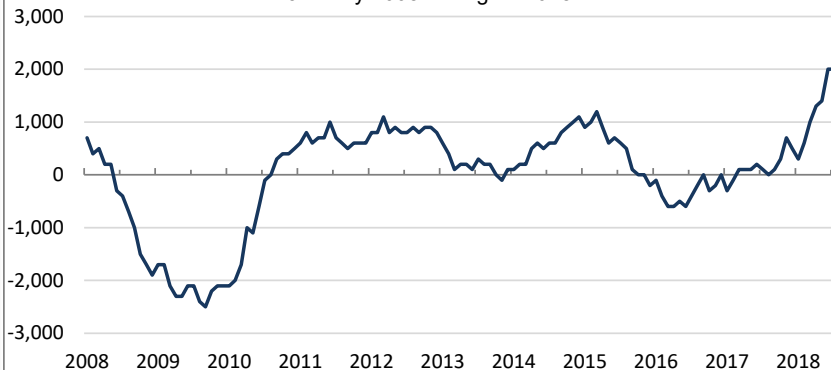
All three components of the public sector—local, state, and federal government—posted over-the-month gains. Local government employment

increased by 5,800 jobs, or 6.2 percent, with growth primarily driven by a gain of 5,000 jobs, or 11.5 percent, in local government education. State government employment was up 1,600 jobs, or 3.2 percent. State government education, with an employment increase of 7.3 percent, contributed 1,500 jobs to that gain. Employment in federal government grew by 500 jobs, or 1.7 percent.

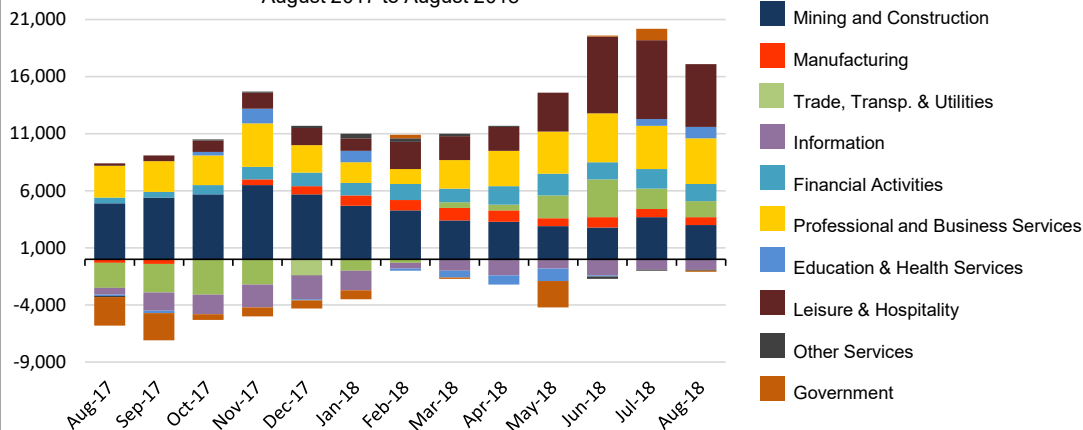
New Mexico Unemployment Rate (Percent, Seasonally Adjusted)
January 2008 to August 2018



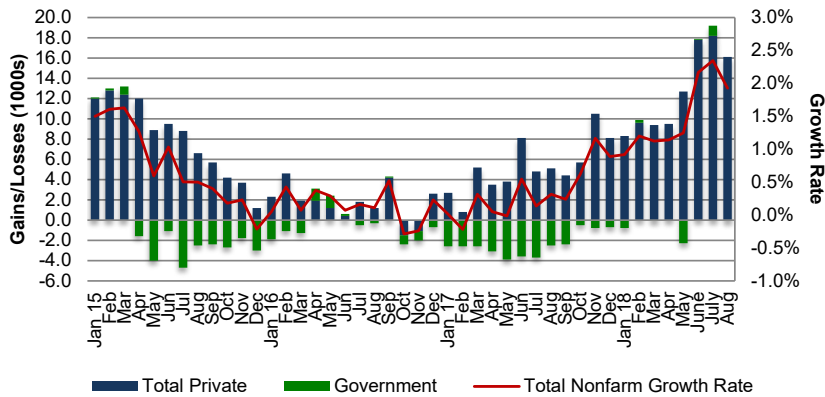
New Mexico Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities Employment
Over-the-Year Gains/Losses
January 2008 to August 2018



New Mexico Over-the-Year Gains/Losses by Industry
August 2017 to August 2018



**New Mexico Over-the-Year Job Gains/Losses
and Total Nonfarm Growth Rate**



Over the year, New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew by 16,000 jobs, or 1.9 percent. All aggregate gains came from the private sector, which was up 16,100 jobs, or 2.5 percent. The public sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent. Growth was reported in both components of the private sector. The private service-providing industries were up 12,400 jobs, or 2.2 percent, while the goods-producing industries were up 3,700 jobs, representing a gain of 3.9 percent. Seven supersector-level industries added jobs and three lost jobs.

Leisure and hospitality employment increased by 5,500 jobs, or 5.6 percent, reporting the largest numeric and percentage increase among all supersector-level industries. Professional and business services employment was up 4,000 jobs, or 3.8 percent, over the year. Mining and construction employment grew by 3,000 jobs, or 4.5 percent. Within this supersector, construction increased by 2,300 jobs, or 5.0 percent, while mining reported a gain of 700 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Employment in financial activities grew by 1,500 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 1,400 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Within this supersector, employment in transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 1,700 jobs, or 7.0 percent; wholesale trade was up 600 jobs, or 2.8 percent; and retail trade reported a loss of 900 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Employment in education and health services increased by 1,000 jobs, or 0.7 percent. Within the supersector, educational services employment was up 700 jobs, or 3.8 percent, while health care and social assistance employment was up 300 jobs, or 0.3 percent. Manufacturing employment grew by 700 jobs, or 2.6 percent. All growth occurred in non-durable goods manufacturing, with employment rising by 6.0 percent over the year; durable goods manufacturing employment was unchanged from August 2017.

Employment in the information industry decreased by 900 jobs, or 7.1 percent, over the year. Employment in miscellaneous *other services* was down 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Within the public sector, local government was up 500 jobs, or 0.5 percent. This growth occurred despite a loss of 600 jobs, or 1.2 percent, in local government education. State government employment decreased by 400 jobs, or 0.8 percent, with state government education posting a gain of 500 jobs, or 2.3 percent.

Federal government reported a loss of 200 jobs, or 0.7 percent.

The accompanying charts display recent employment trends.

Albuquerque MSA

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 4.3 percent in August 2018, up from 4.2 percent in July 2018 and down from 5.7 percent in August 2017.

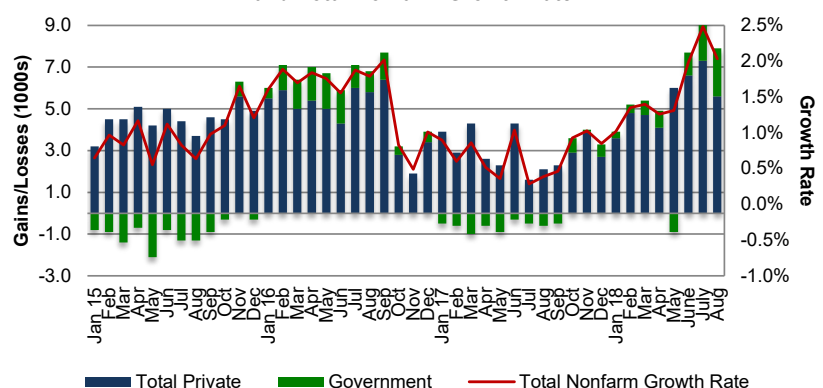
Over the month, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in the Albuquerque MSA increased by 100 jobs, which represented zero percent growth after rounding. Private-sector employment fell by 500 jobs, or 0.2 percent, while the public sector grew by 600 jobs, or 0.7 percent. Within the private sector, a gain of 200 jobs, or 0.1 percent, in the private service-providing industries was offset by a loss of 700 jobs, or 1.7 percent, in the goods-producing industries. Of the nine private-sector industries, five added jobs and four lost jobs.

The professional and business services industry grew by 400 jobs, or 0.6 percent, over the month. Trade, transportation, and utilities posted a gain of 300 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Within the supersector, retail trade was up 200 jobs, or 0.5 percent; transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent; and wholesale trade was unchanged from the previous month. Education and health services gained 200 jobs, representing growth of 0.3 percent. Employment in each of information (up 1.4 percent) and manufacturing (up 0.6 percent) increased by 100 jobs.

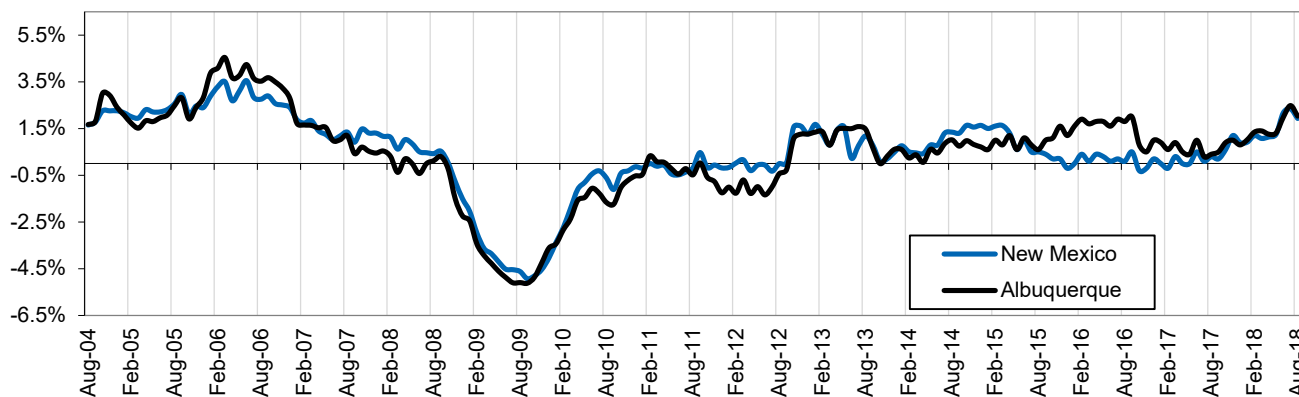
The construction industry lost 800 jobs over the month, representing a drop in employment of 3.2 percent. Leisure and hospitality fell by 400 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Financial activities was down 300 jobs, or 1.5 percent, and miscellaneous *other services* was down 100 jobs, or 0.8 percent.

All government employment gains came from state government, which was up 700 jobs, or 2.6 percent. Employment in local government fell by 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent. Federal government employment did not change over the month.

**Albuquerque MSA Over-the-Year Job Gains/Losses
and Total Nonfarm Growth Rate**



Albuquerque MSA Over-the-Year Growth Rates



Over the year, total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA increased by 7,900 jobs, or 2.0 percent. Gains occurred in both the private sector (up 5,600 jobs, or 1.8 percent) and the public sector (up 2,300 jobs, or 2.9 percent). Both components of the private sector reported growth. The private service-providing industries were up 4,900 jobs, or 1.8 percent, while the goods-producing industries added 700 jobs, representing a gain of 1.8 percent. Seven private industries posted job gains, one posted a loss, and one remained at its year-ago employment level.

Employment in professional and business services grew by 4,100 jobs, or 6.7 percent, which represented the largest numeric and percentage gain in the MSA. Leisure and hospitality employment increased by 700 jobs, or 1.6 percent, over the year. Construction was up 500 jobs, or 2.1 percent. Financial activities employment was also up 500 jobs, representing growth of 2.6 percent. Manufacturing grew by 200 jobs, or 1.3 percent. Employment increased in each of information (up 1.4 percent) and miscellaneous *other services* (up 0.8 percent) by 100 jobs.

Education and health services reported a loss of 600 jobs, or 0.9 percent, over the year. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities was unchanged in the aggregate from the previous year. Within the supersector, a gain of 100 jobs in each of transportation, warehousing, and utilities (up 1.0 percent) and wholesale trade (up 0.9 percent) offset a loss of 200 jobs, or 0.5 percent, in retail trade.

Public-sector employment growth primarily occurred in state government, which was up 1,900 jobs, or 7.3 percent. Employment in local government grew by 500 jobs, or 1.3 percent. Federal government employment fell by 100 jobs, or 0.7 percent.

The accompanying charts display recent employment trends.

Las Cruces MSA

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Las Cruces MSA was 5.4 percent in August 2018, up from 5.3 percent in July 2018 and down from 6.8 percent in August 2017.

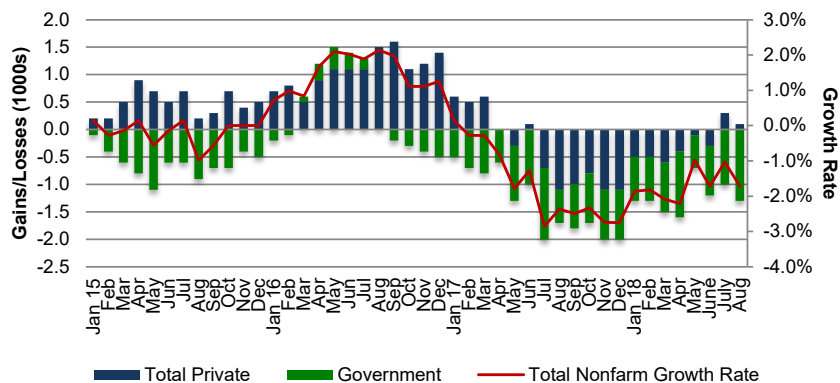
Over the month, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment was up 1,600 jobs, or 2.4 percent, in the Las Cruces MSA. The majority of gains occurred in the public sector, which was up 1,300 jobs, or 8.2 percent. The private sector was up 300 jobs, or 0.6 percent. Within the private sector, the private service-providing industries posted a gain of 300 jobs, or 0.7 percent, while the goods-producing industries reported no change from the previous month. Of the nine private-sector industries, three posted gains, three posted losses, and three reported no change in employment over the month.

Education and health services employment increased by 400 jobs, or 2.5 percent, over the month. Employment in each of manufacturing (up 4.3 percent) and leisure and hospitality (up 1.3 percent) grew by 100 jobs.

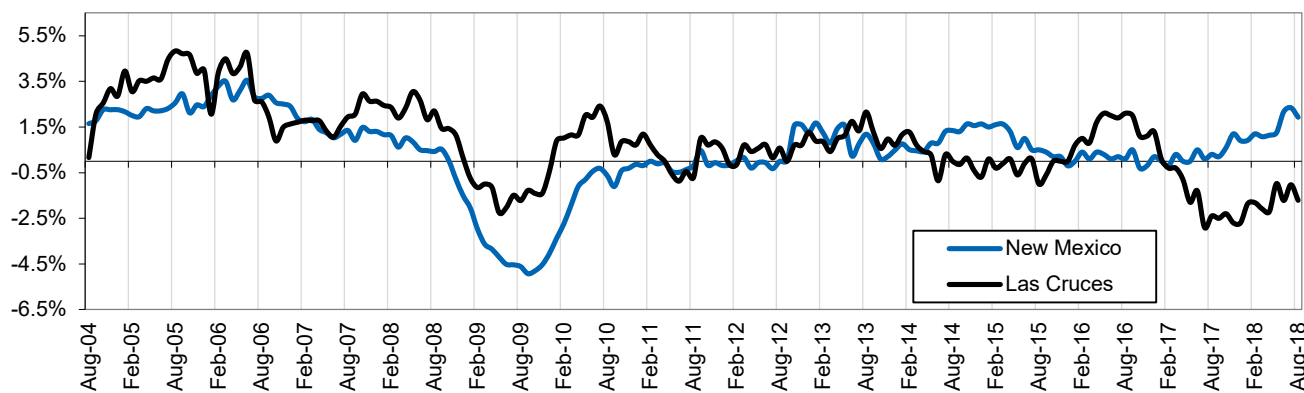
Employment fell by 100 jobs in each of construction (down 2.7 percent) and professional and business services (down 1.5 percent). Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (down 0.9 percent) also fell by 100 jobs. All losses posted for this supersector occurred in retail trade, which was down 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent; transportation, warehousing, and utilities and wholesale trade reported no change over the month. The remaining private-sector industries stayed at their July employment levels.

Within the public sector, state government employment was up 800 jobs, or 16.7 percent, while local government employment grew by 500 jobs, or 6.5 percent. Federal government employment did not change from July.

Las Cruces MSA Over-the-Year Job Gains/Losses and Total Nonfarm Growth Rate



Las Cruces MSA Over-the-Year Growth Rates



Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the Las Cruces MSA was down 1,200 jobs, or 1.7 percent. All losses occurred in the public sector, which was down 1,300 jobs, or 7.1 percent. Private-sector employment was up 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent. All gains within the private sector came from the private service-providing industries, which added 100 jobs, representing an increase of 0.2 percent. Employment in the goods-producing industries was unchanged from the previous year. Two of the private-sector industries added jobs, three lost jobs, and four posted no change from a year earlier.

Employment in education and health services grew by 400 jobs, representing a gain of 2.5 percent. Employment in manufacturing was up 100 jobs, or 4.3 percent.

The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector posted a loss of 200 jobs, or 1.8 percent, over the year. Within the supersector, transportation, warehousing, and utilities (down 4.5 percent) and retail trade (down 1.3 percent) each reported a loss of 100 jobs, while wholesale trade remained at its August 2017 level.

Employment in each of construction (down 2.7 percent) and leisure and hospitality (down 1.2 percent) decreased by 100 jobs. All other private industries remained at their year-earlier employment levels.

All three components of the government—local, state, and federal government—reported over-the-year employment losses. State government was down 900 jobs, or 13.8 percent; local government employment fell by 300 jobs, or 3.5 percent; and federal government employment dropped by 100 jobs, or 2.9 percent.

The accompanying charts display recent employment trends.

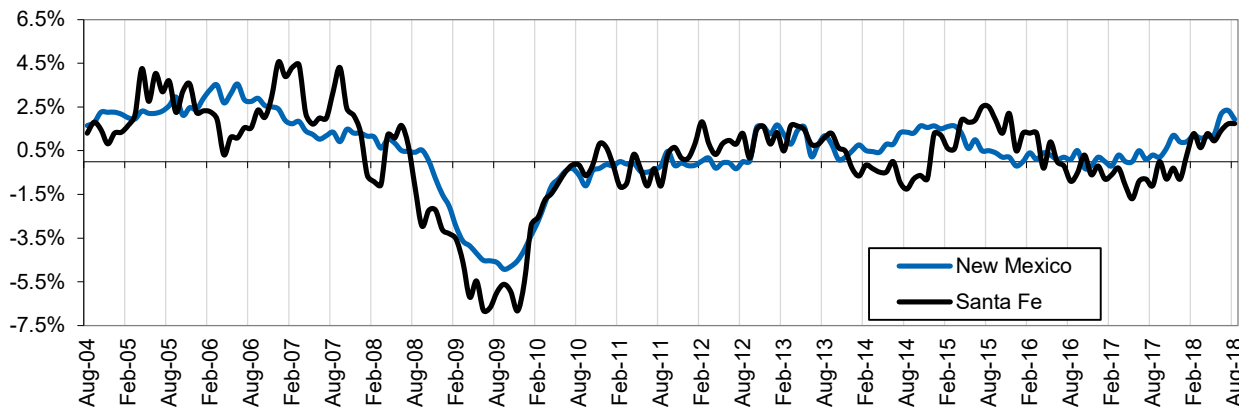
Santa Fe MSA

(Santa Fe County)

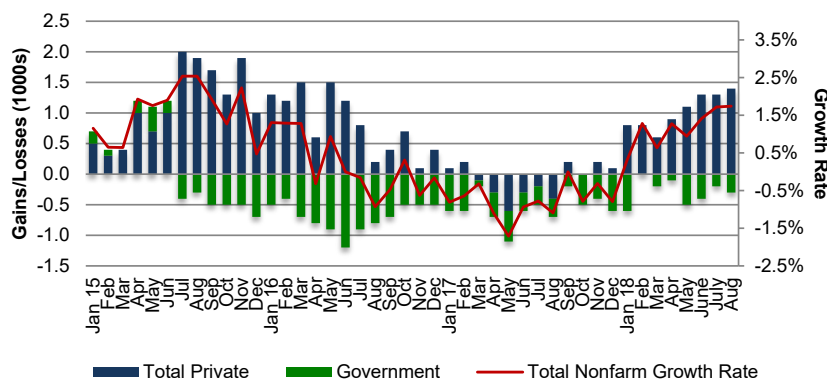
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Santa Fe MSA was 3.8 percent in August 2018, up from 3.7 percent in July 2018 and down from 5.1 percent in August 2017.



Santa Fe MSA Over-the-Year Growth Rates



Santa Fe MSA Over-the-Year Job Gains/Losses and Total Nonfarm Growth Rate



Over the month, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment for the Santa Fe MSA fell by 800 jobs, or 1.2 percent. All losses occurred in the private sector, which was down 900 jobs, or 1.8 percent. Employment in the public sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.6 percent. Private-sector losses came entirely from the private service-providing industries, which were down 2.0 percent; employment in the goods-producing industries was unchanged from July. Of the nine private-sector industries, one added jobs, four lost jobs, and four remained at the previous month's employment level.

Employment in the education and health services industry expanded by 100 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Employment in miscellaneous *other services* fell by 500 jobs, or 12.8 percent. The leisure and hospitality industry was down 300 jobs, or 2.4 percent. The professional and business services and trade, transportation, and utilities industries each reported a loss of 100 jobs over the month, representing a drop in employment of 1.9 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. All losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector occurred in retail trade, which was down 100 jobs, or 1.2 percent; transportation, warehousing, and utilities and wholesale trade remained at their July employment levels. The four remaining private industries remained at their July employment levels.

Within the public sector, local government (up 1.5 percent) and state government (up 1.3 percent) each reported a gain of 100 jobs over the month. Federal government employment was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent, from July.

Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the Santa Fe MSA was up 1,100 jobs, or 1.7 percent. All gains occurred in the private sector, which was up 1,400 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Public-sector employment was down 300 jobs, or 1.9 percent. Within the private sector, most gains came from the private service-providing industries, which added 1,200 jobs, representing an increase of 2.8 percent. The goods-producing industries were up 200 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Seven of the private-sector industries added jobs, one lost jobs, and one posted no change in employment from the previous year.

The leisure and hospitality industry reported a gain of 800 jobs, or 7.1 percent, over the year. Employment in education and health services grew by 400 jobs, representing a gain of 3.7 percent. Employment in each of information (up 12.5 percent), manufacturing (up 11.1 percent), construction (up 3.4 percent), miscellaneous *other services* (up 3.0 percent), and professional and business services (up 2.0 percent) increased by 100 jobs.



Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities was down 300 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Within the supersector, all losses occurred in retail trade, which was down 300 jobs, or 3.6 percent; employment in transportation, warehousing, and utilities and wholesale trade was unchanged from a year earlier. Financial activities also reported no change in employment from August 2017.

Within the public sector, local government employment fell by 200 jobs, or 2.9 percent, while federal government employment was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent. Employment in state government was unchanged from August 2017.

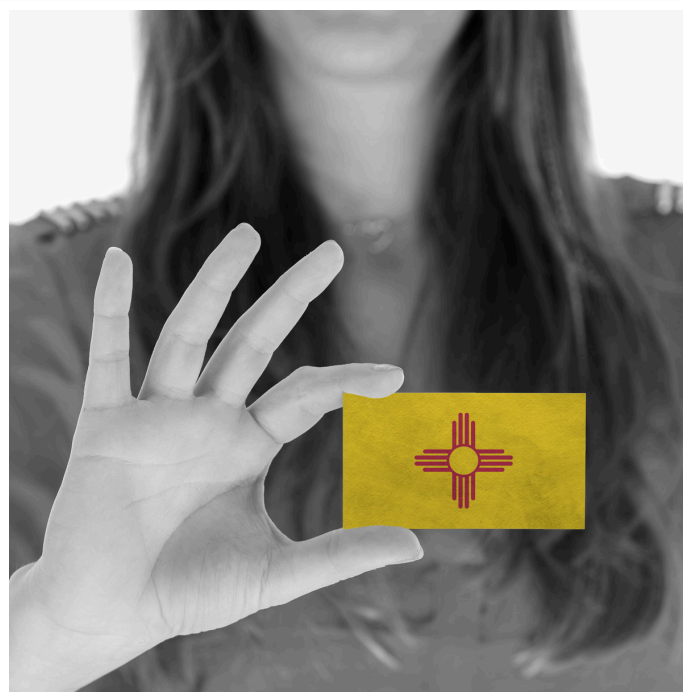
The accompanying charts display recent employment trends.

Farmington MSA

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Farmington MSA was 4.9 percent in August 2018, up from 4.7 percent in July 2018 and down from 6.7 percent in August 2017.

Over the month, Farmington MSA employment was up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent. Employment was split evenly between the public sector (up 1.0 percent) and private sector (up 0.3 percent). Within the private sector, all gains occurred in the goods-producing industries, which were up 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent.

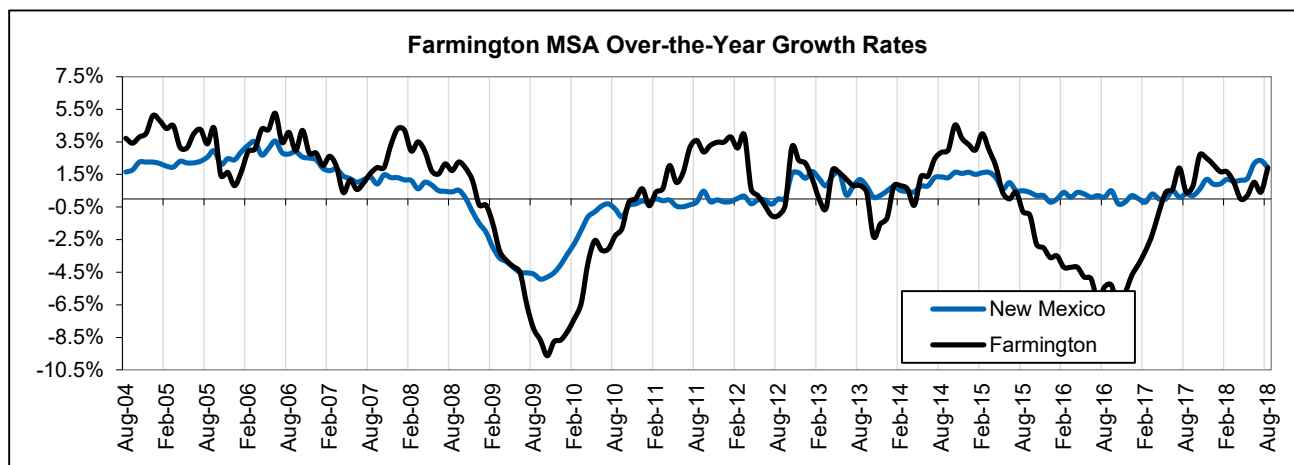
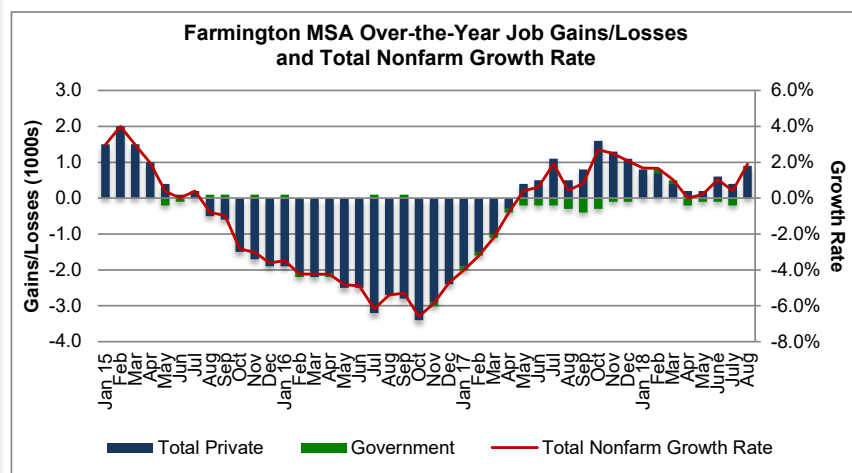


Employment in the private service-providing industries was unchanged from July. Within the public sector, all gains occurred in federal government, which was up 100 jobs, or 7.1 percent.

State government employment and local government employment were unchanged from the previous month.

Over the year, Farmington MSA employment was up 900 jobs, or 1.9 percent. All growth occurred in the private sector, which was up 900 jobs, or 2.4 percent. Public-sector employment was unchanged from August 2017 in the aggregate and at all component levels (local, state, and federal). Within the private sector, the goods-producing industries were up 700 jobs, or 7.2 percent, and the private service-providing industries were up 200 jobs, or 0.7 percent.

The accompanying charts display recent employment trends.



Major Employment Developments

Major employment developments are activities driving either the creation or loss of around 50 jobs or more. Information is gathered from published articles, government documents, private- and public-sector news releases, and reports from local Workforce Connection offices. In most cases, information is not verified for accuracy.

Statewide

At its August meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,006,425 in funding to support the creation of 118 jobs with nine New Mexico companies, including: Marty's Meals, Santa Fe (four jobs); Descartes Labs, Santa Fe (six jobs); Resin Partners, Los Lunas (31 jobs); Raytheon, Navajo Nation (30 jobs); Herbs, Etc., Santa Fe (four jobs); 3D Glass Solutions, Albuquerque (one job); Insight Investments, Albuquerque (30 jobs); Bye UAS, Albuquerque (eight jobs); and Meow Wolf, Santa Fe (four jobs). For details on JTIP funding, visit the Economic Development Department's website at <https://gonm.biz/business-development/edd-programs-for-business/job-training-incentive-program/>.

The Warner Bros. television series "Roswell" will film its first season in Santa Fe and Las Vegas from August 2018 to January 2019, employing about 90 New Mexico crew members and 2,600 local background performers.



Bernalillo County:

Sitel plans to add 400 jobs to its Albuquerque call center. The pay for the new positions will range from about \$9.50 an hour to \$12.00 an hour. The positions should be filled in the next several months.

TaskUs, a provider of customer support for tech companies, will open an office in downtown Albuquerque. The company plans to hire 695 employees over five years.

Valencia County:

The Range Café is opening a new location in Los Lunas. This will be the seventh location of the franchise. Between 50 and 60 people will be hired for the opening date in early 2019.

For an updated listing of these and other recent major employment developments, visit www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Publications/Labor-Market-Review.



New Mexico's Real Per Capita Personal Income, 2016

Mark Flaherty, Economist

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) updated estimates of personal income for states and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in May 2018. These updates include new estimates for 2016 and revised estimates for 2014 and 2015.

Personal income is the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business in the form of transfers. It includes income from domestic sources as well as the rest of world. It does not include realized or unrealized capital gains or losses. For more information on personal income components, please visit <https://bea.gov>.

Real personal income (RPI) is personal income that has been adjusted for inflation. According to the BEA, estimates are adjusted for inflation by using regional price parities (RPPs), which provide a measure of differences in price levels for goods and services across states and regions in relation to a measured national price level. RPPs are calculated using price quotes for a wide array of items from the Consumer Price Index (CPI). For more information on the BEA estimates for RPI and RPPs, visit https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/rpp/rpp_

[newsrelease.htm](#). All data presented in this analysis are from the BEA.

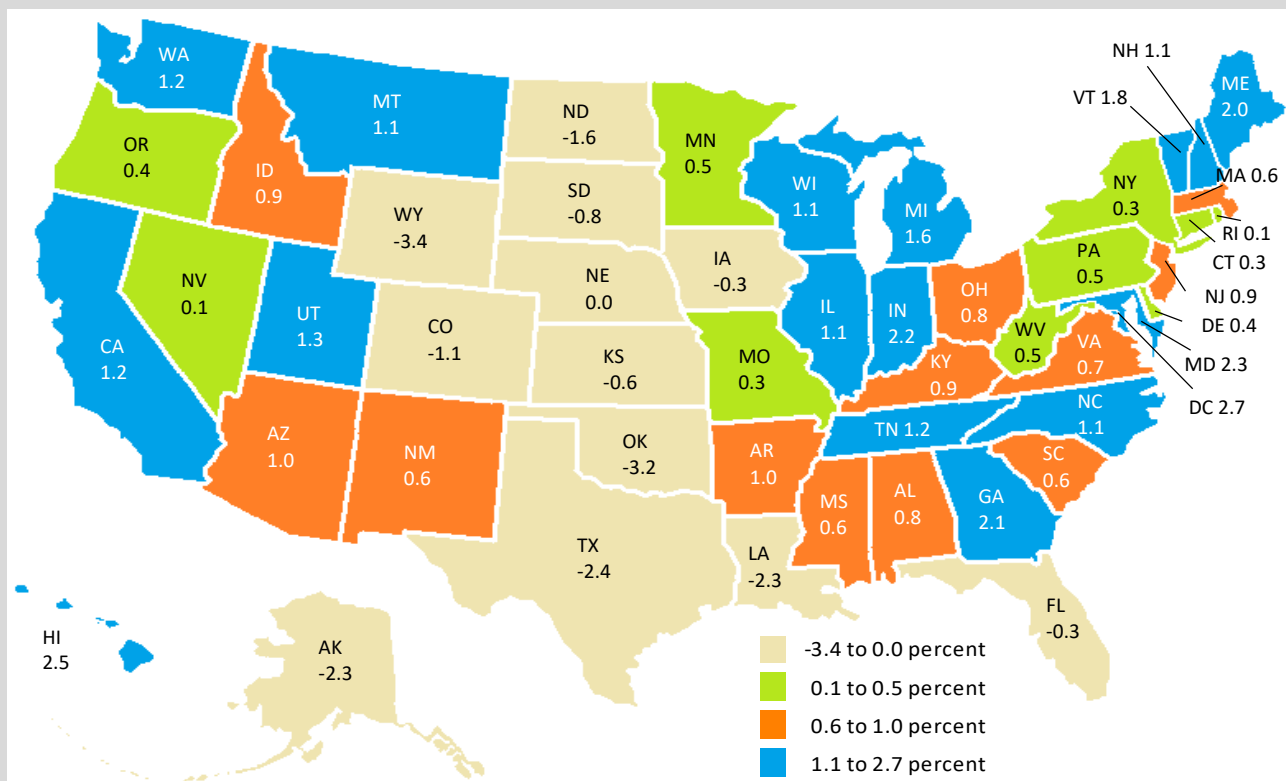
To be able to make comparisons between areas and exclude the impact of the size of an area's population, this analysis will concentrate on real per capita personal income. Real per capita personal income (RPCPI) is real personal income divided by midyear population estimates provided by the Census Bureau. Because the BEA has estimated RPCPI in chained 2009 dollars, the change in RPCPI can be calculated.

New Mexico's Real Per Capita Personal Income, 2015–2016

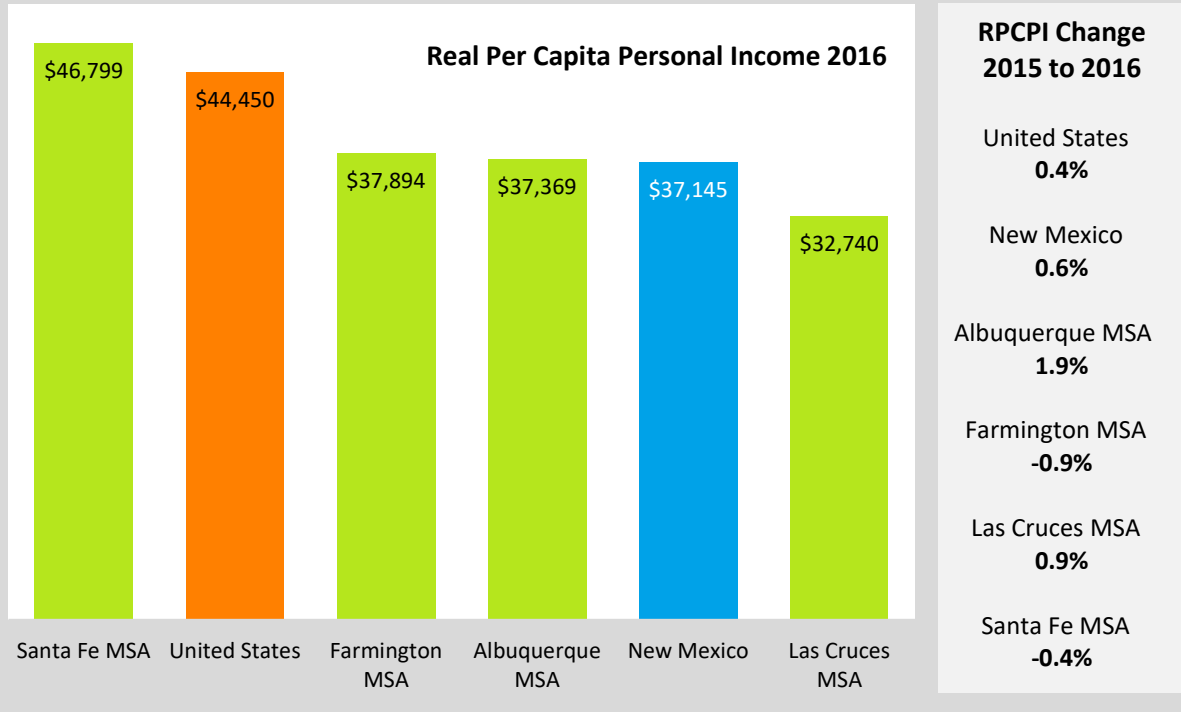
As shown in Exhibit 1, New Mexico's percentage increase in RPCPI between 2015 and 2016 was 0.6 percent. This was equal to the RPCPI increase in Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South Carolina and 0.2 percentage point greater than the United States' increase of 0.4 percent over the same period. The only neighboring states (i.e., those contiguous to New Mexico) with a greater percentage increase in RPCPI from 2015 to 2016 were Utah (1.3 percent) and Arizona (1.0 percent). Nationwide, 24 states and the District of Columbia experienced higher rates of growth in RPCPI than New Mexico. The District of Columbia,

1 Real Per Capita Personal Income Percent Change, 2015–2016

All Individual States and the United States



2 Real Per Capita Personal Income (2016) and Percentage Change (2015–2016) New Mexico, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and the United States



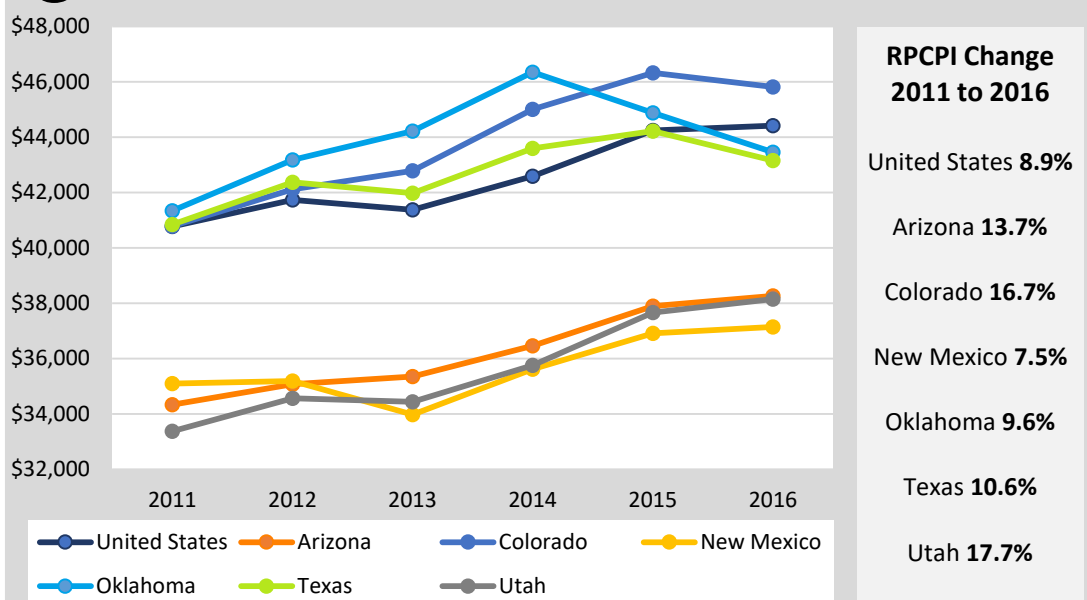
with a 2.7 percent change, had the largest percentage increase, followed by Hawaii, at 2.5 percent, and Maryland, at 2.3 percent. Wyoming, at -3.4 percent, had the nation's largest decrease in RPCPI between 2015 and 2016.

As Exhibit 2 shows, New Mexico and its four MSAs (Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe) experienced varying rates of change in RPCPI from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, New Mexico's RPCPI was \$37,145, up from \$36,910 in 2015. In 2016, Santa Fe was the only MSA in the state with RPCPI (\$46,799) higher than that of the United States (\$44,450). However, the RPCPI was down 0.4 percent from the MSA's RPCPI in 2015 (\$46,968). The Albuquerque MSA's RPCPI in 2016 was \$37,369, up from its 2015 level by 1.9 percent (the highest growth among New Mexico's MSAs). The Las Cruces MSA's RPCPI of \$32,740, which was the lowest in New Mexico, grew by 0.9 percent over the year. The Farmington MSA's RPCPI was \$37,894, which represented a decrease of 0.9 percent between 2015 and 2016.

New Mexico's Real Per Capita Personal Income Historical Trends, 2011–2016

Exhibit 3 displays the RPCPI levels in New Mexico, neighboring states, and the United States from 2011 to 2016. New Mexico's RPCPI levels during the period remained close to those of Utah and Arizona. The RPCPI levels of the remaining neighboring states (Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma) were closer to those of the nation. Colorado reported the largest RPCPI in 2016

3 Real Per Capita Personal Income Level, 2011–2016 New Mexico, Neighboring States, and the United States



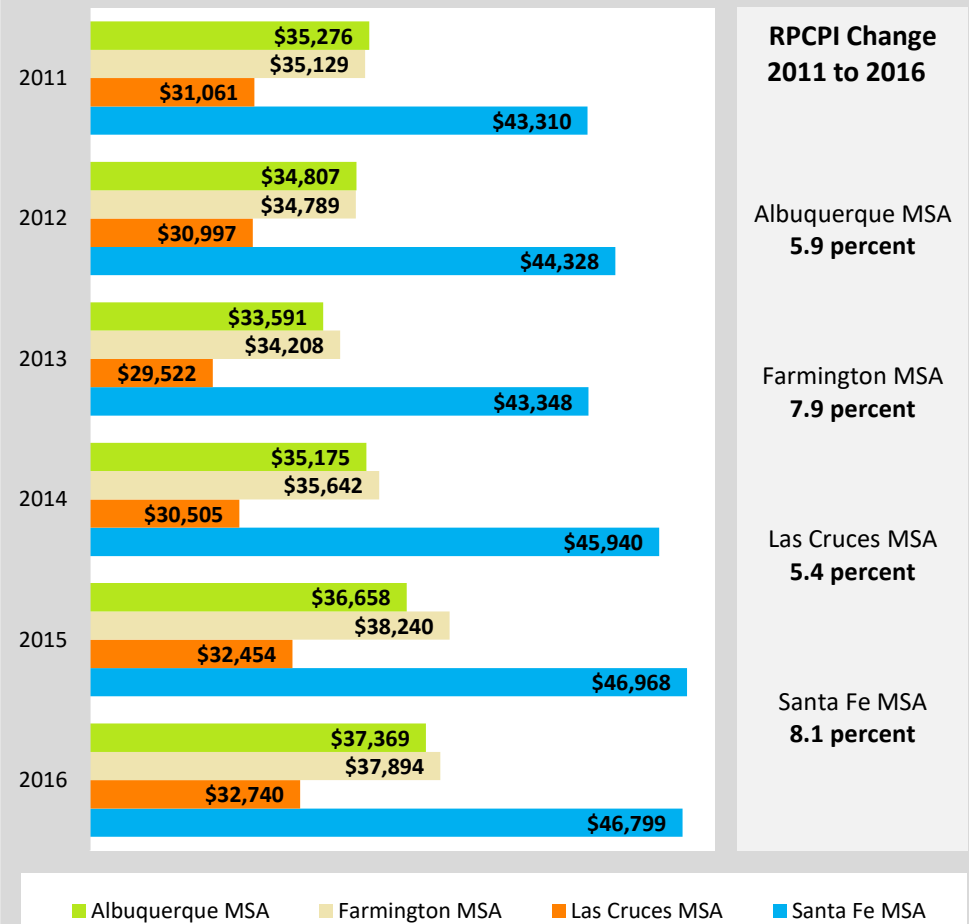
(\$45,806), while Oklahoma's RPCPI in 2014 (\$46,348) was the largest between 2011 and 2016. New Mexico's RPCPI increased by 7.5 percent from 2011 to 2016, an increase that was 1.4 percentage points less than that of the United States, which increased by 8.9 percent during the same period. The state with the largest change from 2011 to 2016 was Utah, with an increase of 17.7 percent. Colorado followed close behind, with an RPCPI increase of 16.7 percent over the same period.

New Mexico charted gains in four of the five years, with over-the-year changes ranging from -3.5 percent between 2012 and 2013 to 4.8 percent between 2013 to 2014. The lowest RPCPI for New Mexico was in 2013 (\$33,976), while the highest was \$37,415 in 2016. The nation experienced a similar trend in RPCPI, with its largest gain (up 3.9 percent to \$44,235) between 2014 to 2015 and its only loss (down 0.9 percent to \$41,373) between 2012 to 2013. Its lowest RPCPI level was \$40,772 in 2011.

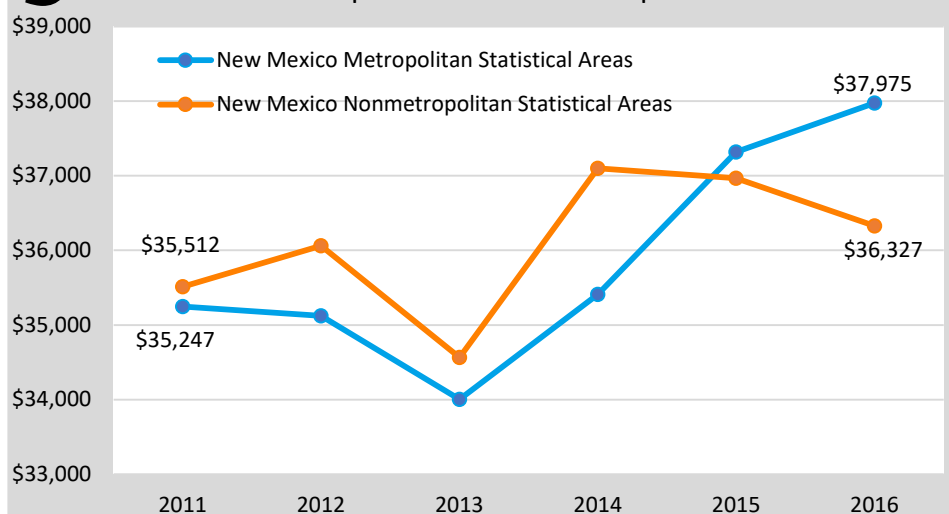
Exhibit 4 shows New Mexico's MSAs RPCPI levels and growth between 2011 and 2016. All MSAs experienced positive rates of change in RPCPI from 2011 to 2016. Of all the MSAs, Santa Fe's 8.1 percent increase in RPCPI came closest to that of the United States (8.9 percent, see Exhibit 3). The RPCPI of the Farmington MSA grew by 7.9 percent, an increase that was 0.4 percentage point higher than the state's increase over the same period. The RPCPIs for both the Albuquerque MSA and the Las Cruces MSA grew at slower rates than the statewide average, increasing 5.9 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Exhibit 5 compares the RPCPIs of New Mexico's metropolitan statistical areas (the four MSAs) and nonmetropolitan statistical areas between 2011 and 2016. RPCPI increased, overall, in New Mexico's MSAs over the six-year period, from \$35,247 to \$37,975 (a gain of 7.7 percent). During the same period, RPCPI increased in New Mexico's nonmetropolitan areas from \$34,631 to \$37,087 (a gain of 2.3 percent). In 2016, New Mexico's metropolitan RPCPI exceeded that of the nonmetropolitan areas by \$1,648.

4 Real Per Capita Personal Income and Percentage Change, 2011–2016 New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)



5 Real Per Capita Personal Income Level, 2011–2016 New Mexico Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Statistical Areas



New Mexico Data Focus

Introducing the Enhanced Career Solutions Website

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions is pleased to announce the release of the enhanced Career Solutions website. Career Solutions debuted in 2016. Since that time, it has become a popular and heavily used tool for educators, students, and individuals who are exploring careers and preparing for the world of work.

Career Solutions is an all-in-one career exploration and planning website for New Mexico's youth, students, and job seekers. The site has interactive tools that assist you in exploring careers, planning your future, and getting the help you need to reach for and achieve your career goals.

The updated Career Solutions site has the same features and tools of the previous version, including the option to create a personal account that allows users to save their activities within the site. But, the site has a new look, improved functionality, and enhanced customization options, with many of the changes driven by feedback from individuals, students, and educators. For users with an existing Career Solutions account, your information is already available in the updated site, and you can log in using your existing user name and password. Users can feel secure knowing that their information is held strictly confidential and secured; it is not used for solicitation or other purposes.

Below are some highlights of Career Solutions. Take a moment to explore the enhanced Career site by visiting:



Create an Account

A Career Solutions account will allow you to save your activity when you use the site's interactive tools and save the occupations, schools, jobs, and scholarships you're interested in.

Your Dashboard

Your dashboard is unique to you and is your home base for Career Solutions. Your dashboard includes:

- Student Progress—Track your progress through the site and your use of interactive tools.

www.NMCareerSolutions.com

| Student Progress | 23 Occupation Library | 5 Institution Library |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Occupation Library 22 | Etchers and Engravers | Central New Mexico Community College |
| Institution Library 5 | Advertising and Promotions Managers | Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell Campus |
| Scholarship Library 6 | Administrative Services Managers | New Mexico State University-Dona Ana |
| Career Exploration Worksheet 100% | Logistics Managers | Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute |
| Résumé Builder 0 | Construction Managers | University of New Mexico-Main Campus |
| | Architectural and Engineering Managers | |
| | Architectural and Engineering Managers | |

- Occupation, Institution, Scholarship, and Jobs Libraries—Quickly view details on the occupations, schools, scholarships, and jobs you've saved to your account.
- Saved Interests—Review any interests, like volunteering or interning, you've saved.
- Labor Market Information—Get a snapshot of the fastest growing and highest paying occupations in New Mexico.
- Other Information—Learn about occupations related to those you've saved and current job opportunities where you live.



What Can I Expect From Career Solutions?

Career Solutions has four main sections, each with step-by-step guidance, invaluable information, and multiple interactive tools.

Career Exploration

Career Exploration is the jumping-off-point for learning about careers. Assess your interests, explore career options, and plan your next steps. Tools include:

- Career Exploration Worksheet—Start thinking about careers and what you're interested in.
- Assessments—Assess job skills, interests, and values.
- Exploration Tool—Explore and learn all there is to know about over 1,000 occupations.
- Comparison Tool—Compare occupations side by side.
- Why I Work—Create a budget to see how much you need to earn in a job.

Education & Training

Learn what to expect when preparing and applying for colleges and training programs and how to budget for and finance your education. This section can also help you decide whether continuing education beyond high school is right for you. Tools include:

- School & Program Finders—Find New Mexico schools by education program and location.
- Countdown to College Checklist—Track your progress in preparing for and applying to schools.
- Scholarship Finder—Find scholarships nationwide by area of study or location.

[My Dashboard](#)
[Career Exploration](#)
[Education & Training](#)
[Gain Experience](#)
[The Job Search](#)

Career Exploration

What do you want to do? You've been asked that a lot, but do you have an answer? Whether you do or you don't, this website is here to help!

The process of identifying careers you're interested in is called Career Exploration. Take the time now to evaluate who you are and what you want so you can get started on the right path. Follow these Career Explorations steps to assess, explore and inform, plan, and act to discover the right career for you.

5 STEPS FOR CAREER EXPLORATION

1
 2
 3
 4
 5

1 GET STARTED

Take the first step in exploring careers by thinking about the things you're interested in and enjoy doing. Fill out the **Career Exploration Worksheet** to get things going. Keep an open mind about what motivates and inspires you and what you're good at. Your non-work experiences are as valuable as anything else, so tap into all of your activities and interests.

[My Dashboard](#)
[Career Exploration](#)
[Education & Training](#)
[Gain Experience](#)
[The Job Search](#)

Explore Education Institutions

Explore educational institutions by making selections in the category filters below and browsing the results.

Filters

Results **48 of 48**

Sort By:

Enrolled Students

⌵

Display

5

⌵

records per page

[First](#)
[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[2](#)
[3](#)
[4](#)
[5](#)
[...](#)
[10](#)
[Next](#)
[Last](#)

[Area: New Mexico](#)
[> Occupation Family](#)
[> Programs/Majors](#)
[> Degree Level](#)
[> Tuition Range](#)
[> Institution Types](#)
[> Locales](#)
[> Residencies](#)

University of New Mexico-Main Campus

Albuquerque, NM

PhD
 Public
 26,999
 372

1:20
 City
 \$6,664

<http://www.unm.edu>

Programs

College


Share


Remove

Career Solutions My Dashboard Career Exploration Education & Training Gain Experience The Job Search

Gain Experience

No matter which career path you choose, *experience* is important to getting your career off the ground. Opportunities are available that will provide you with experience and help build your career pathway. Some options can be pursued alongside working and going to school, while others are paths by themselves. Take a look at the options below to see if any of these opportunities will help you reach your long-term goals. Save the options you're interested in so you can revisit them in the future.




PEACE CORPS
[Remove](#)

The Peace Corps is one of the most recognized volunteer organizations in the country. It was established in the 1960s to promote peace and help individuals all over the world build a better life for themselves and their communities. Over 220,000 Americans have served in over 140 countries.

THE JOB SEARCH

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

7 FOLLOW UP

You should always follow up with an employer quickly after an interview, no matter how the interview went. Send the employer a follow-up note. Emails are appropriate but should always be written like a letter, with the employer formally addressed and closed with your signature (electronic).

Use the tips here to prepare your follow-up note.

TIPS

The Follow-Up Note

TOOLS

- Search Jobs
- Saved Jobs
- Résumé Builder
- Letter Builder
- Interview Prep Tool
- Occupation Search

Gain Experience

Interested in trying some different career paths? Learn about options such as Peace Corps, the military, apprenticeship, and entrepreneurship.

The Job Search

The Job Search gives easy access to tips, tools, and information on the job search process and how to get hired. Tools include:

- Resume and Letter Builders—Get assistance in creating a resume and cover letter.
- Try Your Hand at Interviewing—Practice answering common interview questions.

What Else is Available?

Parents and Educators

Information and resources are also available to parents and educators to help students and individuals make decisions about their career and employment future. Resources include:

- How your role makes an impact
- The process of career planning
- Five ways to support your child in career planning
- Tips and tools to use when navigating the website

For Parents/Guardians & Educators

YOU ARE HERE

You're here because you're helping your child or student make decisions on their career and employment future. Click through the resources on this page to learn why you should and how you can help.

— For Parents and Guardians: Getting Started and Understanding Your Role

Learn what your role is in your child's career planning and how you can help.

[> Your Role Is Important](#)

Into the Future: Middle School Students

Middle school students are just beginning their journey in learning about careers. This section provides basic information on careers and how to start planning early for your future using Career Solutions.

Into the Future: It's never too early to start thinking about what you want to do!

Do you know what you want to do? It's OK if you're not sure. There's time to figure out what career is right for you. But the sooner you start thinking about your future, the better off you'll be. There are careers you haven't even heard of. This site will help you learn about what you want to do for work when you become an adult. Your goal is to learn about different occupations you're interested in.

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS



1

WHAT'S AN OCCUPATION?

An occupation is what you do for a living. Nurse, engineer, truck driver, movie producer, video game designer, and hair stylist are all occupations.

Example

You're a teacher. This is your occupation. You can be a teacher at any school.

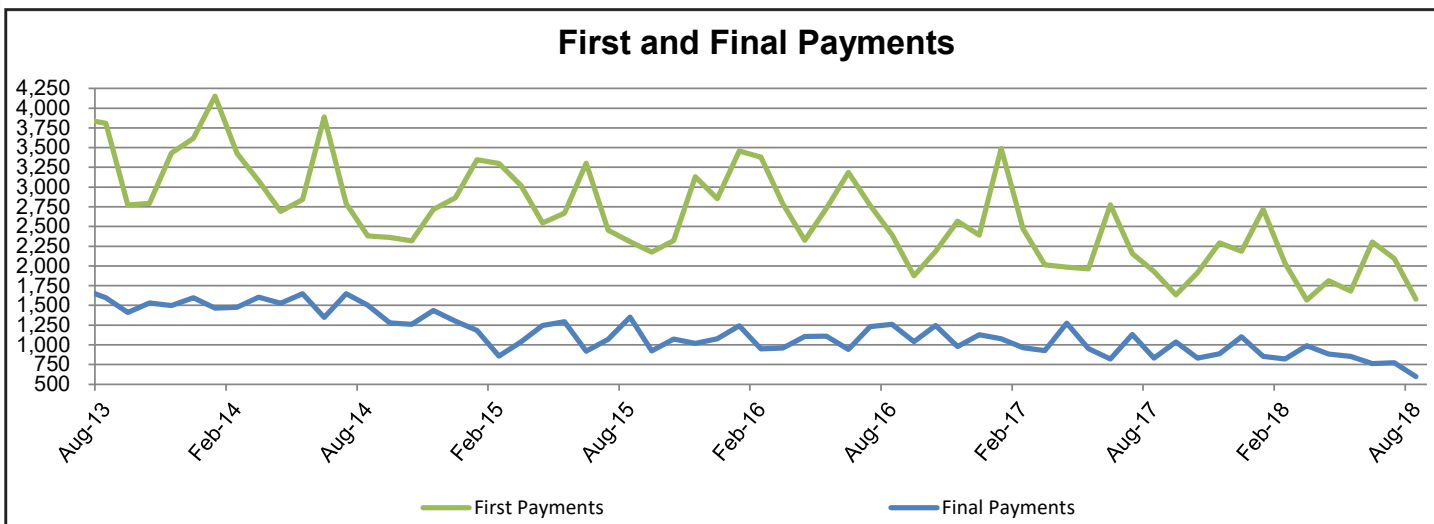


New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

| | Aug-2018 | Jul-2018 | % Change | Aug-2017 | % Change |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| CLAIMS ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| Initial Claims | 3,085 | 3,349 | -7.9% | 3,910 | -21.1% |
| Continued Weeks Claimed # | 34,316 | 44,006 | -22.0% | 41,753 | -17.8% |
| Insured Unemployment # | 7,850 | 9,183 | -14.5% | 10,872 | -27.8% |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 1.0% | 1.2% | -16.7% | 1.4% | -28.6% |
| PAYMENT ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| First Payments | 1,579 | 2,096 | -24.7% | 1,930 | -18.2% |
| Final Payments | 599 | 772 | -22.4% | 831 | -27.9% |
| Weeks Compensated | 29,362 | 38,305 | -23.3% | 35,618 | -17.6% |
| Benefit Payments | \$9,770,183 | \$12,496,265 | -21.8% | \$11,668,404 | -16.3% |
| Average WBA* | \$328.48 | \$328.12 | 0.1% | \$328.57 | 0.0% |
| Average Duration (weeks)* | 17.8 | 17.8 | 0.0% | 18.0 | -1.2% |
| Exhaustion Rate * | 40.6% | 40.8% | -0.5% | 39.7% | 2.2% |

Data are for regular program only, are not seasonally adjusted, and do not include state or federal extended benefits.

*12-month moving average # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims



Glossary

Average Duration: Weeks compensated divided by first payments for the last 12 months.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA): Benefit payments divided by weeks compensated for the last 12 months.

Benefit Payments: The dollar amount of benefits paid to claimants for weeks compensated.

Continued Weeks Claimed: The number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit.

Exhaustion Rate: Average final payments for the last 12 months divided by average first payments for the 12 months ending six months prior.

Final Payments: The number of payments which exhaust benefits available for a claim.

First Payments: The number of first payments of unemployment benefits made during a benefit year.

Initial Claims: New claim applications to establish a benefit year and to obtain a determination of weekly and maximum benefit amounts.

Insured Unemployment Rate: Insured unemployment divided by covered employment for the first four of the last six completed quarters.

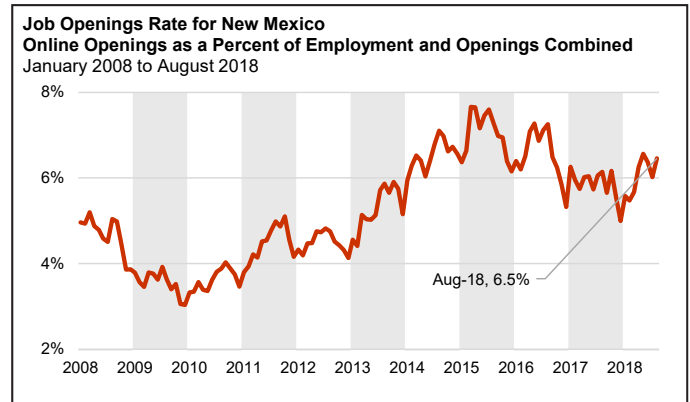
Insured Unemployment: Claimants eligible for UI benefits measured by weeks claimed for the week including the 12th of the month.

Weeks Compensated: The number of weeks claimed for which unemployment benefits are paid.



Real-Time Labor Market Information

Online Job Openings & Employment Data

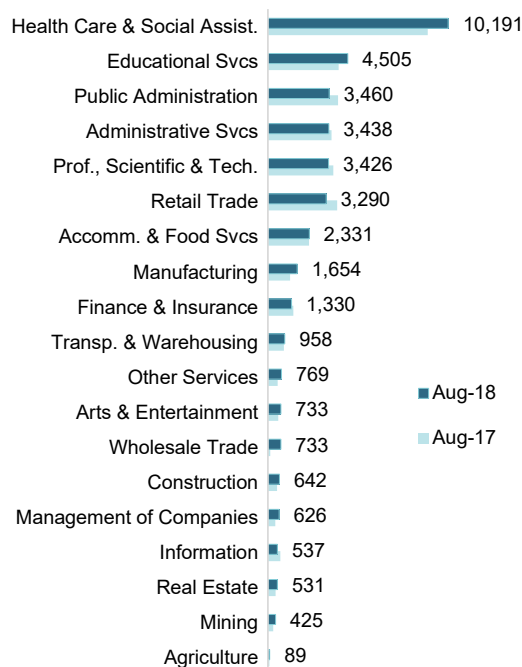


The job openings time series shows seasonality, as job openings typically decline in the fourth quarter of each year. A slowing of openings occurs across many, if not most industries, with slowing attributed to reduced openings after big seasonal hiring pushes in the third quarter for some industries (e.g., retail trade and accommodation and food services) or general reductions in hiring due to the nature of the end of the year.

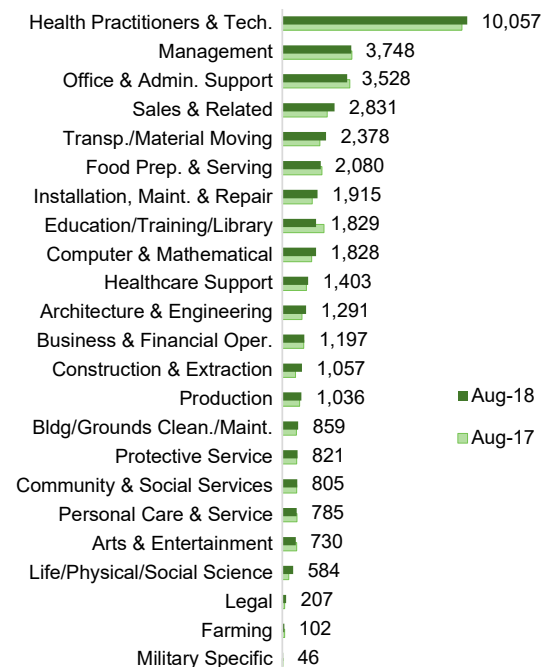
Online job openings data are extracted from the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions' New Mexico Workforce Connection (NMWC) Online System and count openings posted online either internally or through external sites. An internal job opening is submitted directly to the NMWC System, while external openings are gathered from outside sites and placed into the system. Efforts are made to ensure duplicate job openings are not counted. Data only include counts of job openings posted online. Information is typically self-reported by the employer, which introduces error into the data. Online openings data are revised monthly and annually.

The job openings rate represents online job openings as a percentage of the total of employment and online job openings. There are limitations to this calculation, as job openings only include those online. Employment for the job openings rate is from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

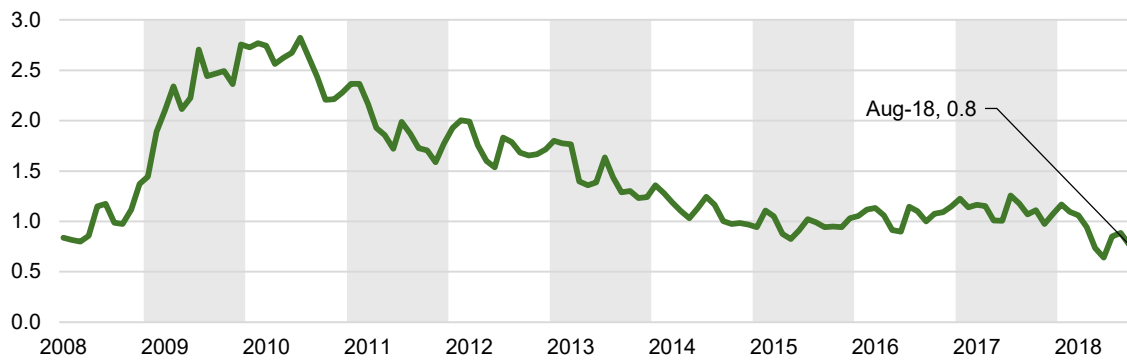
Over-the-Year Online Job Postings for New Mexico by Major Industry Sector, August 2018/2017



Over-the-Year Online Job Postings for New Mexico by Major Occupational Group, August 2018/2017



Unemployed per Online Job Opening January 2008 to August 2018



Data on the unemployed are from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program and are not seasonally adjusted.

| | Online Job Openings | | Year-Over-Year Change | | Unemp. per Opening |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Aug-18 | Aug-17 | # | % | |
| New Mexico | 58,373 | 54,259 | 4,114 | 7.6% | 0.8 |
| Bernalillo | 23,353 | 20,573 | 2,780 | 13.5% | 0.6 |
| Catron | 12 | 39 | -27 | -69.2% | 5.5 |
| Chaves | 2,110 | 2,072 | 38 | 1.8% | 0.6 |
| Cibola | 516 | 493 | 23 | 4.7% | 1.1 |
| Colfax | 305 | 371 | -66 | -17.8% | 0.9 |
| Curry | 1,562 | 1,346 | 216 | 16.0% | 0.6 |
| De Baca | 8 | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 4.5 |
| Dofia Ana | 4,370 | 4,530 | -160 | -3.5% | 1.1 |
| Eddy | 2,964 | 2,066 | 898 | 43.5% | 0.4 |
| Grant | 779 | 525 | 254 | 48.4% | 0.7 |
| Guadalupe | 156 | 210 | -54 | -25.7% | 0.6 |
| Harding | 2 | 4 | -2 | -50.0% | 7.0 |
| Hidalgo | 66 | 70 | -4 | -5.7% | 1.2 |
| Lea | 1,985 | 1,699 | 286 | 16.8% | 0.6 |
| Lincoln | 393 | 354 | 39 | 11.0% | 0.9 |
| Los Alamos | 1,302 | 822 | 480 | 58.4% | 0.2 |
| Luna | 526 | 465 | 61 | 13.1% | 1.6 |
| McKinley | 1,087 | 1,970 | -883 | -44.8% | 1.6 |
| Mora | 26 | 71 | -45 | -63.4% | 4.7 |
| Otero | 1,639 | 1,431 | 208 | 14.5% | 0.7 |
| Quay | 171 | 185 | -14 | -7.6% | 0.9 |
| Rio Arriba | 887 | 851 | 36 | 4.2% | 0.9 |
| Roosevelt | 228 | 260 | -32 | -12.3% | 1.6 |
| San Juan | 2,669 | 3,228 | -559 | -17.3% | 1.0 |
| San Miguel | 684 | 484 | 200 | 41.3% | 0.9 |
| Sandoval | 2,560 | 2,367 | 193 | 8.2% | 1.2 |
| Santa Fe | 5,473 | 5,129 | 344 | 6.7% | 0.6 |
| Sierra | 143 | 135 | 8 | 5.9% | 1.7 |
| Socorro | 384 | 407 | -23 | -5.7% | 0.9 |
| Taos | 1,007 | 950 | 57 | 6.0% | 0.9 |
| Torrance | 144 | 225 | -81 | -36.0% | 2.7 |
| Union | 118 | 100 | 18 | 18.0% | 0.6 |
| Valencia | 744 | 822 | -78 | -9.5% | 2.2 |

Most Online Job Postings by Detailed Industry Sector (Top 15), August 2018

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| General Medical/ Surgical Hospitals | 4,215 |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools | 2,740 |
| Legislative Bodies | 1,722 |
| Employment Placement Agencies | 1,510 |
| Colleges, Univ. & Prof. Schools | 1,436 |
| Psych./ Substance Abuse Hospitals | 1,282 |
| Offices of Physicians | 1,106 |
| Engineering Services | 1,072 |
| National Security | 867 |
| Temporary Help Services | 795 |
| Other Outpatient Care Centers | 699 |
| Nursing Care Facilities | 694 |
| Hotels/ Motels(except Casino) | 683 |
| Mngmt. of Companies & Enterprises | 626 |
| Management Consulting Services | 619 |

Most Online Job Postings by Detailed Occupation (Top 15), August 2018

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Registered Nurses | 4,187 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 916 |
| Retail Salespersons | 758 |
| Physicians & Surgeons, All Other | 677 |
| Heavy/Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 653 |
| Physical Therapists | 563 |
| Freight/Stock/Material Movers, Hand | 530 |
| Occupational Therapists | 454 |
| Food Prep. & Serving Workers Supvrs | 442 |
| Nursing Assistants | 412 |
| Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurses | 407 |
| Retail Sales Workers Supvrs | 397 |
| Exec. Secretaries/Admin. Asst. | 386 |
| Speech-Language Pathologists | 385 |
| Medical Assistants | 366 |

Job openings are presented at the 2- and 5-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry level, and 2- and 6-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) occupation level.

Labor Market Information

Quick Reference and Fast Facts

New Mexico Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment & Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings by State (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate | Unadj. Rate |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1998 | | 834,554 | 783,831 | 50,723 | 6.1% | |
| 1999 | | 836,237 | 789,677 | 46,560 | 5.6% | |
| 2000 | | 845,755 | 804,103 | 41,652 | 4.9% | |
| 2001 | | 857,949 | 815,642 | 42,307 | 4.9% | |
| 2002 | | 874,496 | 826,086 | 48,410 | 5.5% | |
| 2003 | | 889,730 | 837,667 | 52,063 | 5.9% | |
| 2004 | | 902,265 | 852,612 | 49,653 | 5.5% | |
| 2005 | | 918,156 | 871,248 | 46,908 | 5.1% | |
| 2006 | | 928,094 | 889,448 | 38,646 | 4.2% | |
| 2007 | | 934,027 | 898,998 | 35,029 | 3.8% | |
| 2008 | | 944,548 | 902,411 | 42,137 | 4.5% | |
| 2009 | | 940,352 | 869,491 | 70,861 | 7.5% | |
| 2010 | | 936,088 | 860,154 | 75,934 | 8.1% | |
| 2011 | | 930,356 | 860,305 | 70,051 | 7.5% | |
| 2012 | | 927,795 | 861,617 | 66,178 | 7.1% | |
| 2013 | | 923,899 | 859,804 | 64,095 | 6.9% | |
| 2014 | | 927,142 | 865,229 | 61,913 | 6.7% | |
| 2015 | | 927,999 | 867,387 | 60,612 | 6.5% | |
| 2016 | | 928,732 | 866,704 | 62,028 | 6.7% | |
| 2017 | | 929,567 | 872,382 | 57,185 | 6.2% | |
| 2017 | JAN | 927,876 | 867,298 | 60,578 | 6.5% | 6.7% |
| | FEB | 928,003 | 868,228 | 59,775 | 6.4% | 6.6% |
| | MAR | 928,073 | 869,180 | 58,893 | 6.3% | 6.3% |
| | APR | 928,084 | 870,059 | 58,025 | 6.3% | 5.8% |
| | MAY | 928,131 | 870,862 | 57,269 | 6.2% | 5.8% |
| | JUN | 928,342 | 871,658 | 56,684 | 6.1% | 6.8% |
| | JUL | 928,948 | 872,679 | 56,269 | 6.1% | 6.7% |
| | AUG | 929,744 | 873,743 | 56,001 | 6.0% | 6.3% |
| | SEP | 930,756 | 874,914 | 55,842 | 6.0% | 6.0% |
| | OCT | 931,539 | 875,803 | 55,736 | 6.0% | 5.7% |
| | NOV | 931,671 | 875,923 | 55,748 | 6.0% | 5.7% |
| | DEC | 931,571 | 875,799 | 55,772 | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| 2018 | JAN | 933,250 | 878,253 | 54,997 | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| | FEB | 935,022 | 881,113 | 53,909 | 5.8% | 5.5% |
| | MAR | 936,511 | 884,079 | 52,432 | 5.6% | 5.1% |
| | APR | 937,560 | 886,989 | 50,571 | 5.4% | 4.4% |
| | MAY | 938,268 | 890,173 | 48,095 | 5.1% | 4.1% |
| | JUN | 939,292 | 893,250 | 46,042 | 4.9% | 5.2% |
| | JUL | 939,864 | 895,580 | 44,284 | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| | AUG | 939,742 | 896,409 | 43,333 | 4.6% | 4.8% |
| | SEP | | | | | |
| | OCT | | | | | |
| | NOV | | | | | |
| | DEC | | | | | |
| # CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | -122 | 829 | -951 | -0.1% | -0.2% |
| | Year Ago | 9,998 | 22,666 | -12,668 | -1.4% | -1.5% |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | 10,491 | 29,983 | -19,492 | -2.2% | -2.2% |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 12,892 | 29,697 | -16,805 | -1.9% | -1.8% |
| % CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | 0.0% | 0.1% | -2.1% | | |
| | Year Ago | 1.1% | 2.6% | -22.6% | | |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | 1.1% | 3.5% | -31.0% | | |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 1.4% | 3.4% | -27.9% | | |

| State | Rank | Aug 2018 | Aug 2017 | Change Num. | Change Pct. |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Utah | 1 | 1,517.8 | 1,463.1 | 54.7 | 3.7% |
| Nevada | 2 | 1,389.5 | 1,342.1 | 47.4 | 3.5% |
| Washington | 3 | 3,446.7 | 3,334.2 | 112.5 | 3.4% |
| Idaho | 4 | 744.3 | 721.1 | 23.2 | 3.2% |
| Texas | 4 | 12,585.3 | 12,198.4 | 386.9 | 3.2% |
| Arizona | 6 | 2,839.9 | 2,757.1 | 82.8 | 3.0% |
| Wyoming | 7 | 297.1 | 288.7 | 8.4 | 2.9% |
| Colorado | 8 | 2,749.9 | 2,676.8 | 73.1 | 2.7% |
| Oregon | 8 | 1,920.9 | 1,871.3 | 49.6 | 2.7% |
| Florida | 10 | 8,769.4 | 8,547.1 | 222.3 | 2.6% |
| New Hampshire | 11 | 695.9 | 678.7 | 17.2 | 2.5% |
| Hawaii | 12 | 658.3 | 642.9 | 15.4 | 2.4% |
| North Carolina | 13 | 4,525.3 | 4,425.1 | 100.2 | 2.3% |
| Kansas | 14 | 1,418.9 | 1,389.0 | 29.9 | 2.2% |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 3,705.9 | 3,629.5 | 76.4 | 2.1% |
| South Dakota | 15 | 449.7 | 440.4 | 9.3 | 2.1% |
| California | 17 | 17,127.0 | 16,794.0 | 333.0 | 2.0% |
| New Jersey | 17 | 4,210.4 | 4,128.3 | 82.1 | 2.0% |
| Oklahoma | 17 | 1,688.5 | 1,655.6 | 32.9 | 2.0% |
| Rhode Island | 17 | 506.6 | 496.6 | 10.0 | 2.0% |
| Georgia | 21 | 4,554.1 | 4,467.1 | 87.0 | 1.9% |
| Mississippi | 21 | 1,169.1 | 1,146.8 | 22.3 | 1.9% |
| New Mexico | 21 | 845.2 | 829.2 | 16.0 | 1.9% |
| Tennessee | 21 | 3,064.7 | 3,007.3 | 57.4 | 1.9% |
| Montana | 25 | 488.5 | 480.0 | 8.5 | 1.8% |
| South Carolina | 25 | 2,131.8 | 2,093.3 | 38.5 | 1.8% |
| Minnesota | 27 | 3,002.8 | 2,951.6 | 51.2 | 1.7% |
| Ohio | 27 | 5,650.4 | 5,556.2 | 94.2 | 1.7% |
| United States | | 149,226.0 | 146,801.0 | 2,425.0 | 1.7% |
| Delaware | 29 | 465.1 | 457.6 | 7.5 | 1.6% |
| Nebraska | 30 | 1,032.7 | 1,017.1 | 15.6 | 1.5% |
| Wisconsin | 30 | 3,004.3 | 2,961.3 | 43.0 | 1.5% |
| Iowa | 32 | 1,587.5 | 1,566.3 | 21.2 | 1.4% |
| Maine | 32 | 647.3 | 638.6 | 8.7 | 1.4% |
| Michigan | 32 | 4,428.0 | 4,366.1 | 61.9 | 1.4% |
| Virginia | 32 | 4,010.8 | 3,955.4 | 55.4 | 1.4% |
| Connecticut | 36 | 1,695.0 | 1,672.5 | 22.5 | 1.3% |
| Indiana | 36 | 3,151.9 | 3,110.9 | 41.0 | 1.3% |
| New York | 36 | 9,636.5 | 9,512.5 | 124.0 | 1.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 36 | 5,997.8 | 5,921.1 | 76.7 | 1.3% |
| Alabama | 40 | 2,040.0 | 2,016.7 | 23.3 | 1.2% |
| District of Columbia | 40 | 790.0 | 780.6 | 9.4 | 1.2% |
| Missouri | 40 | 2,893.4 | 2,859.3 | 34.1 | 1.2% |
| North Dakota | 40 | 435.3 | 430.2 | 5.1 | 1.2% |
| Maryland | 44 | 2,761.6 | 2,730.8 | 30.8 | 1.1% |
| West Virginia | 44 | 747.6 | 739.5 | 8.1 | 1.1% |
| Illinois | 46 | 6,138.0 | 6,083.1 | 54.9 | 0.9% |
| Louisiana | 47 | 1,978.2 | 1,961.6 | 16.6 | 0.8% |
| Arkansas | 48 | 1,238.9 | 1,230.9 | 8.0 | 0.6% |
| Kentucky | 49 | 1,931.6 | 1,921.6 | 10.0 | 0.5% |
| Alaska | 50 | 348.6 | 350.8 | -2.2 | -0.6% |
| Vermont | 51 | 309.7 | 311.8 | -2.1 | -0.7% |

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

(in thousands)

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates by County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Preliminary August 2018 | | | | Revised July 2018 | | | | Revised August 2017 | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate | Labor Force | Empl. | Unemp. | Rate |
| STATEWIDE | 935,881 | 890,923 | 44,958 | 4.8% | 943,529 | 895,995 | 47,534 | 5.0% | 927,597 | 869,512 | 58,085 | 6.3% |
| Albuquerque MSA | 430,153 | 410,142 | 20,011 | 4.7% | 434,032 | 413,198 | 20,834 | 4.8% | 423,798 | 398,499 | 25,299 | 6.0% |
| Bernalillo | 329,985 | 315,143 | 14,842 | 4.5% | 332,874 | 317,575 | 15,299 | 4.6% | 324,779 | 306,170 | 18,609 | 5.7% |
| Sandoval | 64,398 | 61,245 | 3,153 | 4.9% | 65,072 | 61,697 | 3,375 | 5.2% | 63,656 | 59,551 | 4,105 | 6.4% |
| Torrance | 5,596 | 5,212 | 384 | 6.9% | 5,579 | 5,183 | 396 | 7.1% | 5,483 | 5,017 | 466 | 8.5% |
| Valencia | 30,174 | 28,542 | 1,632 | 5.4% | 30,507 | 28,743 | 1,764 | 5.8% | 29,880 | 27,761 | 2,119 | 7.1% |
| Farmington MSA | 52,178 | 49,389 | 2,789 | 5.3% | 52,585 | 49,628 | 2,957 | 5.6% | 51,682 | 47,952 | 3,730 | 7.2% |
| Las Cruces MSA | 92,540 | 87,648 | 4,892 | 5.3% | 91,942 | 86,581 | 5,361 | 5.8% | 93,567 | 87,274 | 6,293 | 6.7% |
| Santa Fe MSA | 74,791 | 71,755 | 3,036 | 4.1% | 75,808 | 72,671 | 3,137 | 4.1% | 73,653 | 69,777 | 3,876 | 5.3% |
| Catron | 1,215 | 1,149 | 66 | 5.4% | 1,240 | 1,173 | 67 | 5.4% | 1,174 | 1,102 | 72 | 6.1% |
| Chaves | 26,491 | 25,210 | 1,281 | 4.8% | 26,651 | 25,205 | 1,446 | 5.4% | 27,067 | 25,296 | 1,771 | 6.5% |
| Cibola | 8,847 | 8,281 | 566 | 6.4% | 8,913 | 8,310 | 603 | 6.8% | 9,157 | 8,413 | 744 | 8.1% |
| Colfax | 6,227 | 5,965 | 262 | 4.2% | 6,397 | 6,127 | 270 | 4.2% | 6,370 | 6,026 | 344 | 5.4% |
| Curry | 21,874 | 20,974 | 900 | 4.1% | 22,268 | 21,314 | 954 | 4.3% | 21,726 | 20,596 | 1,130 | 5.2% |
| De Baca | 804 | 768 | 36 | 4.5% | 806 | 769 | 37 | 4.6% | 864 | 821 | 43 | 5.0% |
| Eddy | 30,091 | 29,047 | 1,044 | 3.5% | 30,470 | 29,324 | 1,146 | 3.8% | 28,782 | 27,259 | 1,523 | 5.3% |
| Grant | 11,932 | 11,349 | 583 | 4.9% | 11,982 | 11,367 | 615 | 5.1% | 11,962 | 11,211 | 751 | 6.3% |
| Guadalupe | 1,656 | 1,561 | 95 | 5.7% | 1,688 | 1,595 | 93 | 5.5% | 1,664 | 1,559 | 105 | 6.3% |
| Harding | 282 | 268 | 14 | 5.0% | 281 | 267 | 14 | 5.0% | 280 | 261 | 19 | 6.8% |
| Hidalgo | 2,186 | 2,108 | 78 | 3.6% | 2,193 | 2,111 | 82 | 3.7% | 2,131 | 2,016 | 115 | 5.4% |
| Lea | 28,603 | 27,386 | 1,217 | 4.3% | 28,981 | 27,650 | 1,331 | 4.6% | 27,373 | 25,558 | 1,815 | 6.6% |
| Lincoln | 9,161 | 8,792 | 369 | 4.0% | 9,200 | 8,800 | 400 | 4.3% | 9,078 | 8,612 | 466 | 5.1% |
| Los Alamos | 9,577 | 9,277 | 300 | 3.1% | 9,659 | 9,331 | 328 | 3.4% | 9,229 | 8,876 | 353 | 3.8% |
| Luna | 10,743 | 9,896 | 847 | 7.9% | 11,285 | 10,384 | 901 | 8.0% | 10,834 | 9,750 | 1,084 | 10.0% |
| McKinley | 23,988 | 22,277 | 1,711 | 7.1% | 23,842 | 22,031 | 1,811 | 7.6% | 24,195 | 21,984 | 2,211 | 9.1% |
| Mora | 2,259 | 2,138 | 121 | 5.4% | 2,220 | 2,097 | 123 | 5.5% | 2,227 | 2,064 | 163 | 7.3% |
| Otero | 24,132 | 22,942 | 1,190 | 4.9% | 24,311 | 23,055 | 1,256 | 5.2% | 24,518 | 22,935 | 1,583 | 6.5% |
| Quay | 3,189 | 3,028 | 161 | 5.0% | 3,257 | 3,091 | 166 | 5.1% | 3,234 | 3,012 | 222 | 6.9% |
| Rio Arriba | 17,030 | 16,198 | 832 | 4.9% | 17,227 | 16,343 | 884 | 5.1% | 16,975 | 15,888 | 1,087 | 6.4% |
| Roosevelt | 7,814 | 7,456 | 358 | 4.6% | 7,756 | 7,347 | 409 | 5.3% | 7,759 | 7,303 | 456 | 5.9% |
| San Miguel | 10,504 | 9,873 | 631 | 6.0% | 10,597 | 9,917 | 680 | 6.4% | 10,661 | 9,835 | 826 | 7.7% |
| Sierra | 4,193 | 3,948 | 245 | 5.8% | 4,302 | 4,048 | 254 | 5.9% | 4,269 | 3,975 | 294 | 6.9% |
| Socorro | 6,491 | 6,140 | 351 | 5.4% | 6,565 | 6,190 | 375 | 5.7% | 6,479 | 6,030 | 449 | 6.9% |
| Taos | 14,975 | 14,075 | 900 | 6.0% | 15,128 | 14,197 | 931 | 6.2% | 14,963 | 13,776 | 1,187 | 7.9% |
| Union | 1,955 | 1,886 | 69 | 3.5% | 1,943 | 1,874 | 69 | 3.6% | 1,927 | 1,854 | 73 | 3.8% |

County Unemployment Rates & Rankings (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| Preliminary Aug-18 | Rank | Rate |
|--------------------|------|-------------|
| Luna | 1 | 7.9% |
| McKinley | 2 | 7.1% |
| Cibola | 3 | 6.4% |
| San Miguel | 4 | 6.0% |
| Taos | 4 | 6.0% |
| Sierra | 6 | 5.8% |
| Guadalupe | 7 | 5.7% |
| Catron | 8 | 5.4% |
| Mora | 8 | 5.4% |
| Socorro | 8 | 5.4% |
| Farmington MSA | 11 | 5.3% |
| Las Cruces MSA | 11 | 5.3% |
| Harding | 13 | 5.0% |
| Quay | 13 | 5.0% |
| Grant | 15 | 4.9% |
| Otero | 15 | 4.9% |
| Rio Arriba | 15 | 4.9% |
| Chaves | 18 | 4.8% |
| STATEWIDE | | 4.8% |
| Albuquerque MSA | 19 | 4.7% |
| Roosevelt | 20 | 4.6% |
| De Baca | 21 | 4.5% |
| Lea | 22 | 4.3% |
| Colfax | 23 | 4.2% |
| Curry | 24 | 4.1% |
| Santa Fe MSA | 24 | 4.1% |
| Lincoln | 26 | 4.0% |
| Hidalgo | 27 | 3.6% |
| Eddy | 28 | 3.5% |
| Union | 28 | 3.5% |
| Los Alamos | 30 | 3.1% |

| Revised Jul-18 | Rank | Rate |
|------------------|------|-------------|
| Luna | 1 | 8.0% |
| McKinley | 2 | 7.6% |
| Cibola | 3 | 6.8% |
| San Miguel | 4 | 6.4% |
| Taos | 5 | 6.2% |
| Sierra | 6 | 5.9% |
| Las Cruces MSA | 7 | 5.8% |
| Socorro | 8 | 5.7% |
| Farmington MSA | 9 | 5.6% |
| Guadalupe | 10 | 5.5% |
| Mora | 10 | 5.5% |
| Catron | 12 | 5.4% |
| Chaves | 12 | 5.4% |
| Roosevelt | 14 | 5.3% |
| Otero | 15 | 5.2% |
| Grant | 16 | 5.1% |
| Quay | 16 | 5.1% |
| Rio Arriba | 16 | 5.1% |
| Harding | 19 | 5.0% |
| STATEWIDE | | 5.0% |
| Albuquerque MSA | 20 | 4.8% |
| De Baca | 21 | 4.6% |
| Lea | 21 | 4.6% |
| Curry | 23 | 4.3% |
| Lincoln | 23 | 4.3% |
| Colfax | 25 | 4.2% |
| Santa Fe MSA | 26 | 4.1% |
| Eddy | 27 | 3.8% |
| Hidalgo | 28 | 3.7% |
| Union | 29 | 3.6% |
| Los Alamos | 30 | 3.4% |

| Revised Aug-17 | Rank | Rate |
|------------------|------|-------------|
| Luna | 1 | 10.0% |
| McKinley | 2 | 9.1% |
| Cibola | 3 | 8.1% |
| Taos | 4 | 7.9% |
| San Miguel | 5 | 7.7% |
| Mora | 6 | 7.3% |
| Farmington MSA | 7 | 7.2% |
| Quay | 8 | 6.9% |
| Sierra | 8 | 6.9% |
| Socorro | 8 | 6.9% |
| Harding | 11 | 6.8% |
| Las Cruces MSA | 12 | 6.7% |
| Lea | 13 | 6.6% |
| Chaves | 14 | 6.5% |
| Otero | 14 | 6.5% |
| Rio Arriba | 16 | 6.4% |
| Grant | 17 | 6.3% |
| Guadalupe | 17 | 6.3% |
| STATEWIDE | | 6.3% |
| Catron | 19 | 6.1% |
| Albuquerque MSA | 20 | 6.0% |
| Roosevelt | 21 | 5.9% |
| Colfax | 22 | 5.4% |
| Hidalgo | 22 | 5.4% |
| Eddy | 24 | 5.3% |
| Santa Fe MSA | 24 | 5.3% |
| Curry | 26 | 5.2% |
| Lincoln | 27 | 5.1% |
| De Baca | 28 | 5.0% |
| Los Alamos | 29 | 3.8% |
| Union | 29 | 3.8% |

Unemployment Rates by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

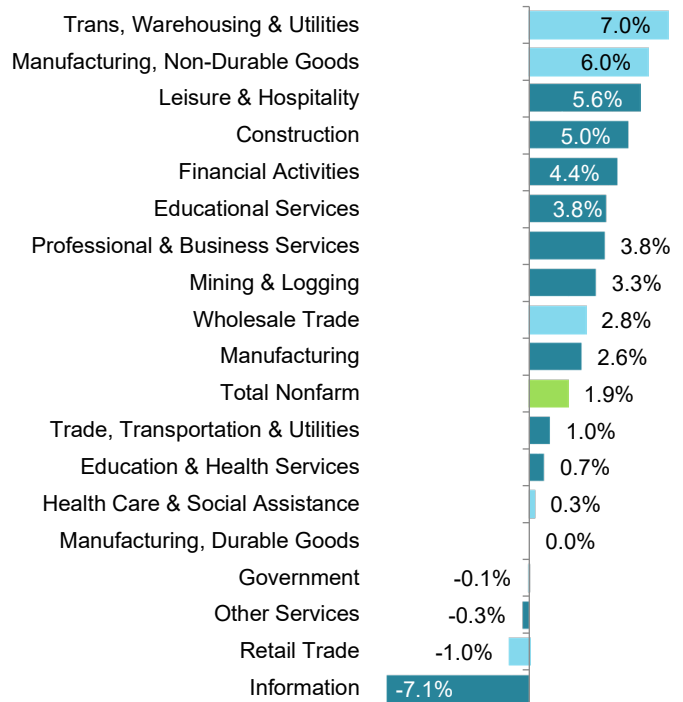
| August 2018 | Rank | Rate | August 2017 | Rank | Rate |
|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Alaska | 1 | 6.7 | Alaska | 1 | 7.2 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | 5.6 | District of Columbia | 2 | 6.1 |
| West Virginia | 3 | 5.3 | New Mexico | 3 | 6.0 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 5.0 | West Virginia | 4 | 5.2 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 4.8 | Illinois | 5 | 5.0 |
| Arizona | 6 | 4.6 | Mississippi | 5 | 5.0 |
| New Mexico | 6 | 4.6 | Ohio | 5 | 5.0 |
| Ohio | 6 | 4.6 | Kentucky | 8 | 4.9 |
| Nevada | 9 | 4.5 | Louisiana | 8 | 4.9 |
| Washington | 9 | 4.5 | Nevada | 8 | 4.9 |
| Kentucky | 11 | 4.4 | Pennsylvania | 11 | 4.8 |
| Connecticut | 12 | 4.3 | Washington | 11 | 4.8 |
| California | 13 | 4.2 | Arizona | 13 | 4.7 |
| Maryland | 13 | 4.2 | New Jersey | 13 | 4.7 |
| New Jersey | 13 | 4.2 | New York | 13 | 4.7 |
| New York | 13 | 4.2 | California | 16 | 4.6 |
| Alabama | 17 | 4.1 | Delaware | 16 | 4.6 |
| Illinois | 17 | 4.1 | Michigan | 16 | 4.6 |
| Michigan | 17 | 4.1 | Connecticut | 19 | 4.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 17 | 4.1 | Georgia | 19 | 4.5 |
| Rhode Island | 21 | 4.0 | North Carolina | 21 | 4.4 |
| Delaware | 22 | 3.9 | Rhode Island | 21 | 4.4 |
| North Carolina | 22 | 3.9 | United States | | 4.4 |
| Texas | 22 | 3.9 | Oklahoma | 23 | 4.2 |
| United States | | 3.9 | Oregon | 23 | 4.2 |
| Wyoming | 22 | 3.9 | South Carolina | 23 | 4.2 |
| Georgia | 26 | 3.8 | Montana | 26 | 4.1 |
| Oregon | 26 | 3.8 | Wyoming | 26 | 4.1 |
| Florida | 28 | 3.7 | Alabama | 28 | 4.0 |
| Oklahoma | 28 | 3.7 | Florida | 28 | 4.0 |
| Arkansas | 30 | 3.6 | Maryland | 28 | 4.0 |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 3.6 | Texas | 28 | 4.0 |
| Montana | 30 | 3.6 | Arkansas | 32 | 3.7 |
| Tennessee | 30 | 3.6 | Virginia | 32 | 3.7 |
| Indiana | 34 | 3.5 | Indiana | 34 | 3.6 |
| South Carolina | 35 | 3.4 | Kansas | 34 | 3.6 |
| Kansas | 36 | 3.3 | Massachusetts | 34 | 3.6 |
| Missouri | 36 | 3.3 | Missouri | 34 | 3.6 |
| Maine | 38 | 3.2 | Maine | 38 | 3.4 |
| Utah | 39 | 3.1 | Minnesota | 38 | 3.4 |
| South Dakota | 40 | 3.0 | South Dakota | 38 | 3.4 |
| Virginia | 40 | 3.0 | Tennessee | 38 | 3.4 |
| Wisconsin | 40 | 3.0 | Wisconsin | 42 | 3.3 |
| Colorado | 43 | 2.9 | Utah | 43 | 3.2 |
| Minnesota | 43 | 2.9 | Idaho | 44 | 3.1 |
| Idaho | 45 | 2.8 | Iowa | 45 | 3.0 |
| Nebraska | 45 | 2.8 | Vermont | 45 | 3.0 |
| Vermont | 45 | 2.8 | Colorado | 47 | 2.9 |
| New Hampshire | 48 | 2.7 | Nebraska | 47 | 2.9 |
| North Dakota | 49 | 2.6 | New Hampshire | 49 | 2.7 |
| Iowa | 50 | 2.5 | North Dakota | 50 | 2.6 |
| Hawaii | 51 | 2.1 | Hawaii | 51 | 2.2 |

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

New Mexico Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rates by Industry

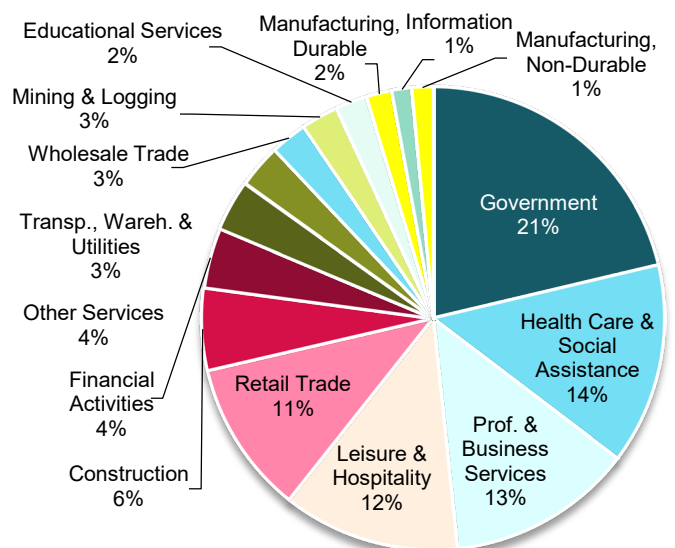
August 2017 to August 2018



NOTE: The subsectors of manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and education and health services (light blue) are included to show their percentage growth rankings.

Industry Employment Share

August 2018



NOTE: Manufacturing breaks out into durable goods and non-durable goods subsectors (yellow), and education and health services breaks out into educational services and health care and social assistance (light blue). Break outs are displayed to provide more information.

Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| NEW MEXICO | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Aug-18 | Jul-18 | Aug-17 | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 845,200 | 837,800 | 829,200 | 7,400 | 16,000 |
| Total Private | 665,100 | 665,600 | 649,000 | -500 | 16,100 |
| Goods-Producing | 97,800 | 98,500 | 94,100 | -700 | 3,700 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 70,300 | 71,200 | 67,300 | -900 | 3,000 |
| <i>Mining & Logging</i> | 21,700 | 21,100 | 21,000 | 600 | 700 |
| <i>Construction</i> | 48,600 | 50,100 | 46,300 | -1,500 | 2,300 |
| Manufacturing | 27,500 | 27,300 | 26,800 | 200 | 700 |
| <i>Durable Goods</i> | 15,100 | 15,000 | 15,100 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Non-Durable Goods</i> | 12,400 | 12,300 | 11,700 | 100 | 700 |
| Service-Providing | 747,400 | 739,300 | 735,100 | 8,100 | 12,300 |
| Private Service-Providing | 567,300 | 567,100 | 554,900 | 200 | 12,400 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 138,200 | 138,300 | 136,800 | -100 | 1,400 |
| <i>Wholesale Trade</i> | 21,900 | 21,700 | 21,300 | 200 | 600 |
| <i>Retail Trade</i> | 90,200 | 90,500 | 91,100 | -300 | -900 |
| <i>Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities</i> | 26,100 | 26,100 | 24,400 | 0 | 1,700 |
| Information | 11,700 | 11,500 | 12,600 | 200 | -900 |
| Financial Activities | 35,500 | 35,800 | 34,000 | -300 | 1,500 |
| Professional & Business Services | 109,800 | 109,400 | 105,800 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Education & Health Services | 137,500 | 135,400 | 136,500 | 2,100 | 1,000 |
| <i>Educational Services</i> | 18,900 | 18,000 | 18,200 | 900 | 700 |
| <i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i> | 118,600 | 117,400 | 118,300 | 1,200 | 300 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 104,500 | 106,000 | 99,000 | -1,500 | 5,500 |
| Other Services | 30,100 | 30,700 | 30,200 | -600 | -100 |
| Government | 180,100 | 172,200 | 180,200 | 7,900 | -100 |
| Federal Government | 29,300 | 28,800 | 29,500 | 500 | -200 |
| State Government | 51,800 | 50,200 | 52,200 | 1,600 | -400 |
| <i>State Government Education</i> | 22,100 | 20,600 | 21,600 | 1,500 | 500 |
| Local Government | 99,000 | 93,200 | 98,500 | 5,800 | 500 |
| <i>Local Government Education</i> | 48,400 | 43,400 | 49,000 | 5,000 | -600 |

| ALBUQUERQUE MSA | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Aug-18 | Jul-18 | Aug-17 | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 396,600 | 396,500 | 388,700 | 100 | 7,900 |
| Total Private | 315,200 | 315,700 | 309,600 | -500 | 5,600 |
| Goods-Producing | 40,000 | 40,700 | 39,300 | -700 | 700 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 24,100 | 24,900 | 23,600 | -800 | 500 |
| Manufacturing | 15,900 | 15,800 | 15,700 | 100 | 200 |
| Service-Providing | 356,600 | 355,800 | 349,400 | 800 | 7,200 |
| Private Service-Providing | 275,200 | 275,000 | 270,300 | 200 | 4,900 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 63,100 | 62,800 | 63,100 | 300 | 0 |
| <i>Wholesale Trade</i> | 11,800 | 11,800 | 11,700 | 0 | 100 |
| <i>Retail Trade</i> | 41,000 | 40,800 | 41,200 | 200 | -200 |
| <i>Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities</i> | 10,300 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 100 | 100 |
| Information | 7,400 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 100 | 100 |
| Financial Activities | 19,400 | 19,700 | 18,900 | -300 | 500 |
| Professional & Business Services | 65,200 | 64,800 | 61,100 | 400 | 4,100 |
| Education & Health Services | 62,900 | 62,700 | 63,500 | 200 | -600 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 44,900 | 45,300 | 44,200 | -400 | 700 |
| Other Services | 12,300 | 12,400 | 12,200 | -100 | 100 |
| Government | 81,400 | 80,800 | 79,100 | 600 | 2,300 |
| Federal Government | 14,300 | 14,300 | 14,400 | 0 | -100 |
| State Government | 27,800 | 27,100 | 25,900 | 700 | 1,900 |
| Local Government | 39,300 | 39,400 | 38,800 | -100 | 500 |

Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| LAS CRUCES MSA | Preliminary Aug-18 | Revised Jul-18 | Revised Aug-17 | Change Monthly | Yearly |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 68,900 | 67,300 | 70,100 | 1,600 | -1,200 |
| Total Private | 51,800 | 51,500 | 51,700 | 300 | 100 |
| Goods-Producing | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,700 | -100 | -100 |
| Manufacturing | 2,400 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 100 | 100 |
| Service-Providing | 62,900 | 61,300 | 64,100 | 1,600 | -1,200 |
| Private Service-Providing | 45,800 | 45,500 | 45,700 | 300 | 100 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 10,700 | 10,800 | 10,900 | -100 | -200 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,500 | -100 | -100 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 0 | -100 |
| Information | 600 | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial Activities | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 6,400 | 6,500 | 6,400 | -100 | 0 |
| Education & Health Services | 16,100 | 15,700 | 15,700 | 400 | 400 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 8,000 | 7,900 | 8,100 | 100 | -100 |
| Other Services | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Government | 17,100 | 15,800 | 18,400 | 1,300 | -1,300 |
| Federal Government | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 0 | -100 |
| State Government | 5,600 | 4,800 | 6,500 | 800 | -900 |
| Local Government | 8,200 | 7,700 | 8,500 | 500 | -300 |

| SANTA FE MSA | Preliminary Aug-18 | Revised Jul-18 | Revised Aug-17 | Change Monthly | Yearly |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 64,300 | 65,100 | 63,200 | -800 | 1,100 |
| Total Private | 48,700 | 49,600 | 47,300 | -900 | 1,400 |
| Goods-Producing | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,800 | 0 | 200 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,900 | 0 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 1,000 | 1,000 | 900 | 0 | 100 |
| Service-Providing | 60,300 | 61,100 | 59,400 | -800 | 900 |
| Private Service-Providing | 44,700 | 45,600 | 43,500 | -900 | 1,200 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 9,700 | 9,800 | 10,000 | -100 | -300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 8,000 | 8,100 | 8,300 | -100 | -300 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 700 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| Information | 900 | 900 | 800 | 0 | 100 |
| Financial Activities | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 5,100 | 5,200 | 5,000 | -100 | 100 |
| Education & Health Services | 11,100 | 11,000 | 10,700 | 100 | 400 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 12,100 | 12,400 | 11,300 | -300 | 800 |
| Other Services | 3,400 | 3,900 | 3,300 | -500 | 100 |
| Government | 15,600 | 15,500 | 15,900 | 100 | -300 |
| Federal Government | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | -100 | -100 |
| State Government | 8,100 | 8,000 | 8,100 | 100 | 0 |
| Local Government | 6,600 | 6,500 | 6,800 | 100 | -200 |

| FARMINGTON MSA | Preliminary Aug-18 | Revised Jul-18 | Revised Aug-17 | Change Monthly | Yearly |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 48,400 | 48,200 | 47,500 | 200 | 900 |
| Total Private | 38,500 | 38,400 | 37,600 | 100 | 900 |
| Goods-Producing | 10,400 | 10,300 | 9,700 | 100 | 700 |
| Service-Providing | 38,000 | 37,900 | 37,800 | 100 | 200 |
| Private Service-Providing | 28,100 | 28,100 | 27,900 | 0 | 200 |
| Government | 9,900 | 9,800 | 9,900 | 100 | 0 |
| Federal Government | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 100 | 0 |
| State Government | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Local Government | 7,900 | 7,900 | 7,900 | 0 | 0 |

Total Nonfarm Average Hours and Earnings (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| Average Weekly Hours | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Aug-18 | Jul-18 | Aug-17 | Monthly | Yearly |
| Total Private | 33.9 | 34.3 | 33.6 | -1.2% | 0.9% |
| Goods-Producing | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 0.2% | 2.0% |
| Private Service-Providing | 32.8 | 33.3 | 32.6 | -1.5% | 0.6% |
| Construction | 40.5 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 1.8% | 3.6% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 34.4 | 34.5 | 33.6 | -0.3% | 2.4% |
| Professional & Business Services | 35.3 | 35.9 | 35.4 | -1.7% | -0.3% |
| Education & Health Services | 32.8 | 33.4 | 32.3 | -1.8% | 1.5% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 26.4 | 27.0 | 26.5 | -2.2% | -0.4% |
| Total Private ALBUQUERQUE | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.4 | -0.9% | -1.2% |
| Total Private SANTA FE | 37.1 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 2.8% | 4.5% |
| Total Private LAS CRUCES | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 0.3% | 1.2% |
| Total Private FARMINGTON | 33.8 | 34.3 | 33.0 | -1.5% | 2.4% |
| PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 38.7 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 3.8% | 1.6% |

| Average Hourly Earnings | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Aug-18 | Jul-18 | Aug-17 | Monthly | Yearly |
| Total Private | \$21.98 | \$21.84 | \$21.26 | 0.6% | 3.4% |
| Goods-Producing | \$24.13 | \$23.87 | \$23.27 | 1.1% | 3.7% |
| Private Service-Providing | \$21.52 | \$21.41 | \$20.85 | 0.5% | 3.2% |
| Construction | \$23.28 | \$22.67 | \$22.74 | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$19.88 | \$20.05 | \$18.58 | -0.8% | 7.0% |
| Professional & Business Services | \$27.65 | \$27.96 | \$28.46 | -1.1% | -2.8% |
| Education & Health Services | \$21.33 | \$21.10 | \$20.52 | 1.1% | 3.9% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | \$14.04 | \$13.88 | \$13.39 | 1.2% | 4.9% |
| Total Private ALBUQUERQUE | \$23.55 | \$23.79 | \$23.30 | -1.0% | 1.1% |
| Total Private SANTA FE | \$21.59 | \$21.37 | \$20.66 | 1.0% | 4.5% |
| Total Private LAS CRUCES | \$19.37 | \$19.19 | \$18.51 | 0.9% | 4.6% |
| Total Private FARMINGTON | \$23.90 | \$23.54 | \$22.85 | 1.5% | 4.6% |
| PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | \$18.12 | \$18.07 | \$17.83 | 0.3% | 1.6% |

| Average Weekly Earnings | Preliminary | Revised | Revised | Change | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| | Aug-18 | Jul-18 | Aug-17 | Monthly | Yearly |
| Total Private | \$745.12 | \$749.11 | \$714.34 | -0.5% | 4.3% |
| Goods-Producing | \$974.85 | \$961.96 | \$921.49 | 1.3% | 5.8% |
| Private Service-Providing | \$705.86 | \$712.95 | \$679.71 | -1.0% | 3.8% |
| Construction | \$942.84 | \$902.27 | \$889.13 | 4.5% | 6.0% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$683.87 | \$691.73 | \$624.29 | -1.1% | 9.5% |
| Professional & Business Services | \$976.05 | \$1,003.76 | \$1,007.48 | -2.8% | -3.1% |
| Education & Health Services | \$699.62 | \$704.74 | \$662.80 | -0.7% | 5.6% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | \$370.66 | \$374.76 | \$354.84 | -1.1% | 4.5% |
| Total Private ALBUQUERQUE | \$777.15 | \$792.21 | \$778.22 | -1.9% | -0.1% |
| Total Private SANTA FE | \$800.99 | \$771.46 | \$733.43 | 3.8% | 9.2% |
| Total Private LAS CRUCES | \$631.46 | \$623.68 | \$596.02 | 1.2% | 5.9% |
| Total Private FARMINGTON | \$807.82 | \$807.42 | \$754.05 | 0.0% | 7.1% |
| PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | \$701.24 | \$674.01 | \$679.32 | 4.0% | 3.2% |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

ND: Not Disclosable—data do not meet BLS or NMDWS disclosure standards

Total Nonfarm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

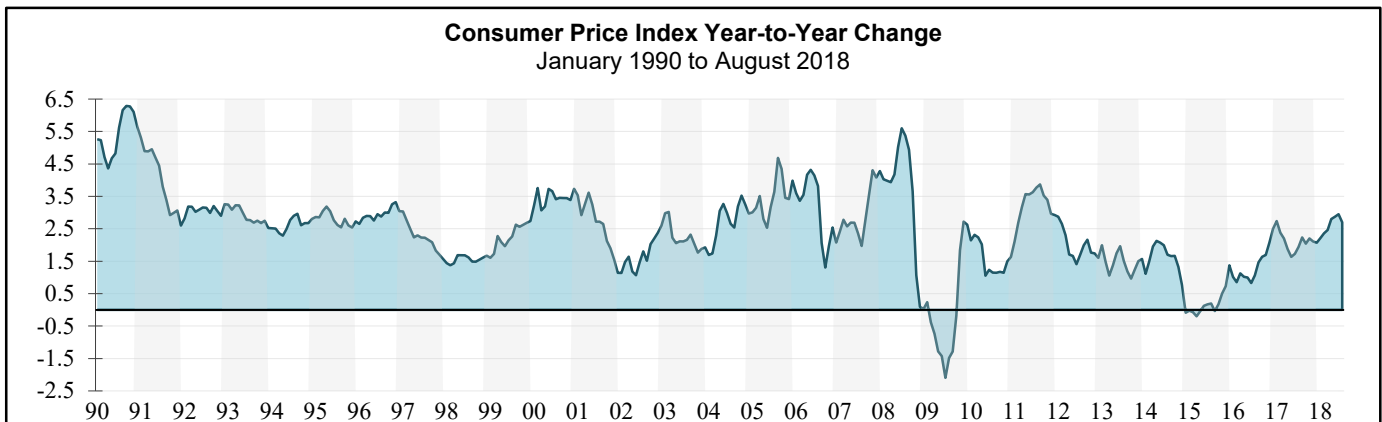
| NEW MEXICO | Prelim Aug-18 | Revised Jul-18 | Revised Aug-17 | Monthly Change |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 846,300 | 843,800 | 830,000 | 2,500 |
| Total Private | 660,300 | 658,200 | 644,100 | 2,100 |
| Goods-Producing | 97,500 | 97,200 | 92,900 | 300 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 70,300 | 70,000 | 66,700 | 300 |
| Mining & Logging | 21,500 | 20,900 | 20,900 | 600 |
| Construction | 48,800 | 49,100 | 45,800 | -300 |
| Manufacturing | 27,200 | 27,200 | 26,200 | 0 |
| Service-Providing | 748,800 | 746,600 | 737,100 | 2,200 |
| Private Service-Providing | 562,800 | 561,000 | 551,200 | 1,800 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 138,300 | 138,000 | 136,600 | 300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 21,800 | 21,300 | 21,200 | 500 |
| Retail Trade | 90,300 | 90,000 | 91,000 | 300 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 26,200 | 26,700 | 24,400 | -500 |
| Information (Not Seasonally Adjusted) | 11,700 | 11,500 | 12,600 | 200 |
| Financial Activities | 35,700 | 35,700 | 34,000 | 0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 109,000 | 108,200 | 104,500 | 800 |
| Education & Health Services | 138,800 | 137,100 | 139,000 | 1,700 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 100,900 | 102,000 | 96,200 | -1,100 |
| Other Services | 28,400 | 28,500 | 28,300 | -100 |
| Government | 186,000 | 185,600 | 185,900 | 400 |
| Federal Government | 28,700 | 28,800 | 29,200 | -100 |
| State Government | 54,800 | 54,400 | 54,800 | 400 |
| Local Government | 102,500 | 102,400 | 101,900 | 100 |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 396,800 | 396,800 | 389,300 | 0 |
| FARMINGTON | 49,600 | 49,500 | 48,700 | 100 |
| LAS CRUCES | 69,100 | 69,300 | 70,400 | -200 |
| SANTA FE | 63,800 | 64,000 | 62,800 | -200 |

U.S. Consumer Price Index (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Aug 18 | Jul 18 | Aug 17 | <u>Change</u> | |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| CPI-U | 252.1 | 252.006 | 245.519 | 0.1% | 2.6% |
| CPI-W | 246.3 | 246.155 | 239.448 | 0.1% | 2.8% |

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Index Base Year 1982-84=100
Data are not seasonally adjusted.

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and
Clerical Workers



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