



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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A Publication Presenting Highlights of April 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth rate was negative 2.7 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 22,600 jobs. Even with strongly negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states, ranking eighteenth highest in April.

...During such turbulent times, no single indicator summarizes New Mexico's workforce conditions. Job growth is at a 55-year low, while the unemployment rate is only at a five-year high. Individual data series appear to contain conflicting messages or may be at different points in the economic cycle. We recommend looking at all workforce indicators—unemployment, job growth, and unemployment insurance claims.

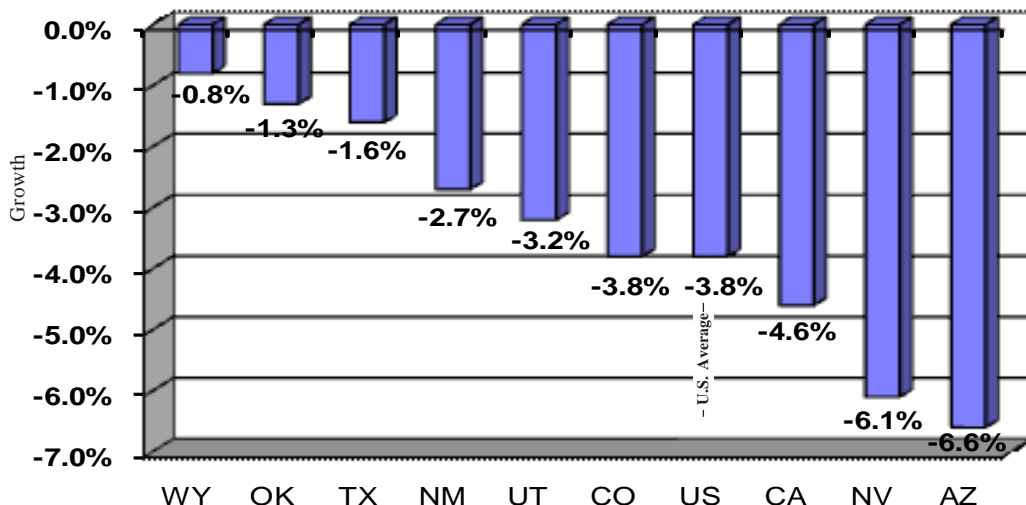
...Employment in the Albuquerque MSA has fallen by 12,000 jobs or 3.0 percent since April 2008, marking the seventh straight month of negative job growth.

...The Las Cruces MSA over-the-year job growth rate was negative 1 percent. Las Cruces had not experienced negative job growth since November 2001, and after teetering near negative territory for months, job growth fell to the lowest rate in almost 18 years.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 3.1 percent, representing a loss of 2,000 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

'April 2009 over April 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in April 2009, down from 5.9 percent in March but up from 3.9 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 8.9 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing April 2009 with April 2008, was negative 2.7 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 22,600 jobs. Even with strongly negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states, ranking eighteenth highest in April. All but the top two states and the District of Columbia reported job losses. Still, recent performance is worse than we have experienced in decades.

Prior to October 2008, the state's job growth had not been negative since June 1991, almost 18 years ago. At that time, job growth turned negative for just one month. The last period of sustained job losses in the state occurred from October 1986 through February 1987. To find job growth that dropped as low as the minus 2.7 percent reported this month requires going back to 1954 when jobs declined by as much as 3.6 percent. That year followed a decade where job growth averaged more than 6 percent. We are clearly living through times that are without recent precedent.

During such turbulent times, no single indicator summarizes New Mexico's workforce conditions. Job growth is at a 55-year low, while the unemployment rate is only at a five-year high. Individual data series appear to contain conflicting messages or may be at different points in the economic cycle. We recommend looking at all the workforce indicators—unemployment, job growth, and unemployment insurance claims—published in this report.

Government and private health care appear to offer the best employment prospects for the state as we continue to endure difficult economic times. Only two of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while the 11 others reported employment declines. Most of the gains came from government employment, which was up by 3,100 jobs. Many of the new government jobs are at the local level, notably at tribally owned casinos. Also, just this month, hundreds of census workers joined the federal government payrolls in preparation for the massive Census 2010 endeavor. The health care component of the educational & health services industry was up 2,600 jobs on the year, while the much smaller private educational services component added another 300.

Mining generated over-the-year gains until February when job losses escalated and employment slipped below last year's level. Layoffs escalated this month and the industry is now down 1,500

jobs on the year. Previous gains in mining employment were a carryover from last summer when commodity prices reached record levels. The construction industry reported 9,800 fewer jobs in April 2009 than in April 2008. The industry is going through a difficult period of adjustment following four years of growth that resulted in the creation of 14,000 new jobs. The state also lost 3,400 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board. As was widely reported by the local media, Eclipse Aviation recently ceased production of its light aircraft, adding to the losses in manufacturing.

With a rather dismal holiday shopping season far behind us, the short-term outlook for retail trade appears no better, with a reported 5,000 fewer jobs in April than at the same time last year. A number of faltering retailers held on through the peak holiday season then had liquidation sales early in the new year before finally closing. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,200 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 2,100 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,400 jobs, down 5.6 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 2,800 fewer jobs, with all of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 1,000 since last April. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 300 fewer jobs than at this time last year. This follows a seven-month boom in employment in the run-up to the national election. The major political parties and social advocacy organizations boosted employment by as many as 1,000 jobs from April to October last year.

Finally, the information industry reported an over-the-year decline of 100 jobs. This industry is still doing fairly well, but the comparison is to a strong period last year. The source of employment opportunities has been the state's film industry. This industry has done well over the last three years despite the large month-to-month employment swings that are common in film production work. During times of intensive production, employment in the state's film industry has been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2008	Mar 2009	Apr 2008
Civilian Labor Force	955,600	954,600	956,300	+1,000	-700
Employment	900,000	898,500	918,700	+1,500	-18,700
Unemployment	55,600	56,100	37,600	-500	+18,000
Rate	5.8%	5.9%	3.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	6.0%	3.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 6.3 percent in April 2009, down from 6.6 percent in March. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by a meager 200 jobs in April for a gain of 0.1 percent. The average March to April increase during the period 1990-2008 was 0.5 percent, with the bulk of the gain typically coming from tourism and construction. This year leisure & hospitality (up 600 jobs or 1.6 percent) and construction (up 200 jobs or 0.8 percent) posted smaller-than-average gains. Government employment was boosted by a sharp rise at the federal level (up 500 jobs or 3.4 percent) that was related to 2010 Census activities, but the gain was partially offset by a 100-job loss in state government. Local government employment was unchanged over the month. Financial activities inched up by 100 jobs to round out the gaining industries. Weak consumer demand continued to hamper retail trade, which lost 500 jobs or 1.2 percent. Manufacturing slipped by 400 jobs, down 2.0 percent, while information and educational & health services each declined by 100. The four remaining industries—wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; professional & business services; and miscellaneous *other services*—each remained at last month’s employment levels.

Employment in the Albuquerque MSA has fallen by 12,000 jobs or 3.0 percent since April 2008, marking the seventh straight month of negative job growth. The losses began in October 2008 and have accelerated each month since. April’s declines were broad-based, with only two industries posting over-the-year employment gains. Government led the way, adding 2,000 jobs while expanding 2.5 percent. Federal government was up by 900 jobs or 6.3 percent, mainly because of staffing increases at U.S. Census Bureau offices. Local government increased by 1,100 jobs or 2.7 percent, while state government employment remained unchanged.

Educational & health services employment was also up 2.5 percent, an increase of 1,300 jobs. Growth has gradually decelerated from a recent peak of 5.5 percent in September 2008, indicating that the industry, while more recession-resistant than any other in the private sector, is not entirely recession-proof. The educational & health services industry plays a strong role in the Albuquerque employment picture, remaining steady even when other segments of the economy falter. This industry has not experienced an over-the-year decline since the latest payroll employment series began in 1990.

The goods-producing sectors were down 7,700 jobs or 15.0 percent over the year. Construction declined by 17.2 percent (-5,000 jobs),

which actually represented an improvement from the 17.4 percent loss posted in March. The industry has contracted for 28 consecutive months, and April’s employment total was down 7,400 from a peak of 31,400 in December 2006. Now that federal stimulus funding has begun flowing into the state, it appears likely that losses have reached or are nearing a bottom. The stimulus funding should provide a surge in construction employment going forward, and several major projects will be in full swing by this summer. The New Mexico Business Weekly reported that these funds are expected to create 3,500 to 4,000 jobs statewide over the next 18 months. Among the jobs that have been or will soon be awarded in the Albuquerque area are \$37 million to rebuild the I-40/Paseo del Volcan West Central Interchange, \$16 million to improve Double Eagle II Airport, \$14 million for the north portion of Paseo del Volcan in Rio Rancho, \$5.4 million for a bicycle trail along I-40, and \$2.9 million for improvements to U.S. Route 550 and Camino Don Tomas in Bernalillo.

Manufacturing slipped by 2,700 jobs or 12.1 percent, marking 23 consecutive months of losses. April 2009 employment totaled 19,600, the industry’s first time below 20,000 in the current payroll series. One bright spot is Schott Solar, which recently opened its new 200,000-square-foot facility at Mesa del Sol. Company officials expect to employ 350 by the end of 2009, with long-term plans to grow to 1,500 employees and 800,000 square feet of plant space.

Leisure & hospitality employment fell by 2,600 or 6.5 percent over the year, the industry’s fourth consecutive month of escalating losses and eleventh straight month in negative territory. The accommodation and food services component has been especially hard hit by the recent pullback in consumer spending. According to CareerBuilder.com, the U.S.’s largest online job site, 35 percent of American workers are not planning a vacation this year, a troubling prospect for leisure & hospitality employment as the summer tourist season gets underway.

The year-over-year loss in retail trade totaled 2,100 jobs, a 4.7 percent decline. Consumer confidence remained low, pushing retail employment in the Albuquerque MSA to its lowest level in five years. Wholesale trade fell by 600 jobs or 4.5 percent.

Employment declined by 1,300 jobs or 2.0 percent in professional & business services, the area’s largest private-sector industry. Transportation, warehousing & utilities and financial activities each lost 400 jobs, while miscellaneous *other services* shed 200. Information employment held steady at last year’s level.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2008	Mar 2009	Apr 2008
Civilian Labor Force	406,300	406,300	412,300	0	-6,000
Employment	380,900	379,500	397,200	+1,400	-16,300
Unemployment	25,500	26,800	15,100	-1,300	+10,400
Rate	6.3%	6.6%	3.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	6.3%	3.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 5.6 percent in April 2009, down from 5.8 percent in March. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.9 percent.

In April 2009, the Las Cruces area added 300 jobs between the manufacturing, wholesale trade, and financial activities sectors, but these gains were offset by losses in retail trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and government. Employment in six other industries remained at last month's levels.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was negative 1 percent, comparing April 2009 with April 2008. Las Cruces had not experienced negative job growth since November 2001, and after teetering near negative territory for months, job growth fell to the lowest rate in almost 18 years.

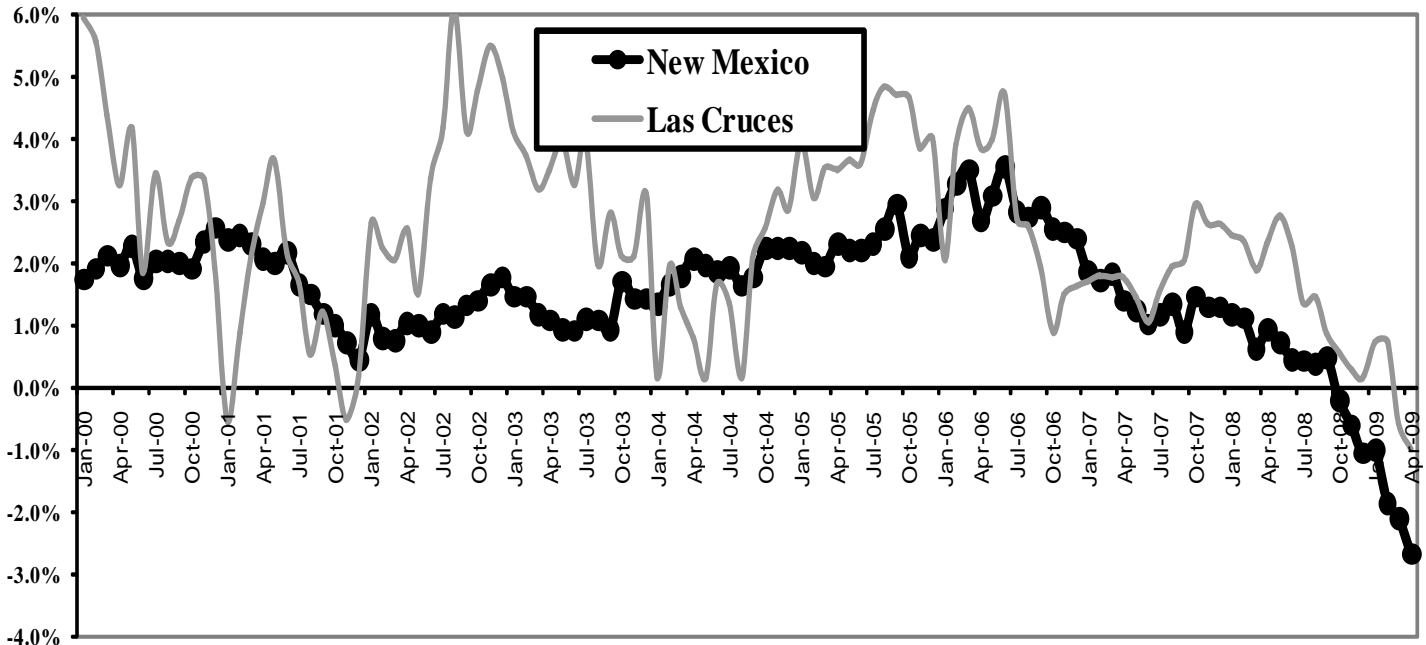
Educational & health services continued to be solid with a gain of 400 jobs, growing 3.6 percent. Financial activities and miscellaneous *other services* both added 100. The government sector expanded by 200 jobs since last year, with the increase reported at the federal level.

Five industries—construction (-600); retail trade (-400); manufacturing (-200); leisure & hospitality (-200); and transportation, warehousing & utilities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time. Employment increases at area call centers, which helped the professional & business services industry expand, have now been factored into baseline numbers, and professional & business services was flat at 0 percent. Employment was also unchanged from last year in the two remaining industries—wholesale trade and information.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>Mar 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2008</u>	<u>Mar 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	89,700	89,800	90,000	-100	-300	
Employment	84,700	84,600	86,500	100	-1,800	
Unemployment	5,000	5,200	3,500	-200	1,500	
Rate	5.6%	5.8%	3.9%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.8%	6.1%	4.0%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 5.1 percent in April 2009, down from 5.2 percent in March. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent.

Santa Fe lost 400 jobs in April as a result of declines in government and three private sector industries. The federal government added census workers, but not enough to offset losses in local and state government.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was minus 3.1 percent, representing a loss of 2,000 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for the last year and a half, but this month hit a new low. Job growth has alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Some months have been better than others, but employment prospects in the local area have been fairly poor.

The government sector reported 200 additional jobs, all of which were added at the federal level as a result of Census Bureau hiring. Employment at both the local and state government levels was unchanged. Educational & health services added 100 jobs, which was more than most other private industries. The only other industry to expand employment was leisure & hospitality, also up just 100 jobs.

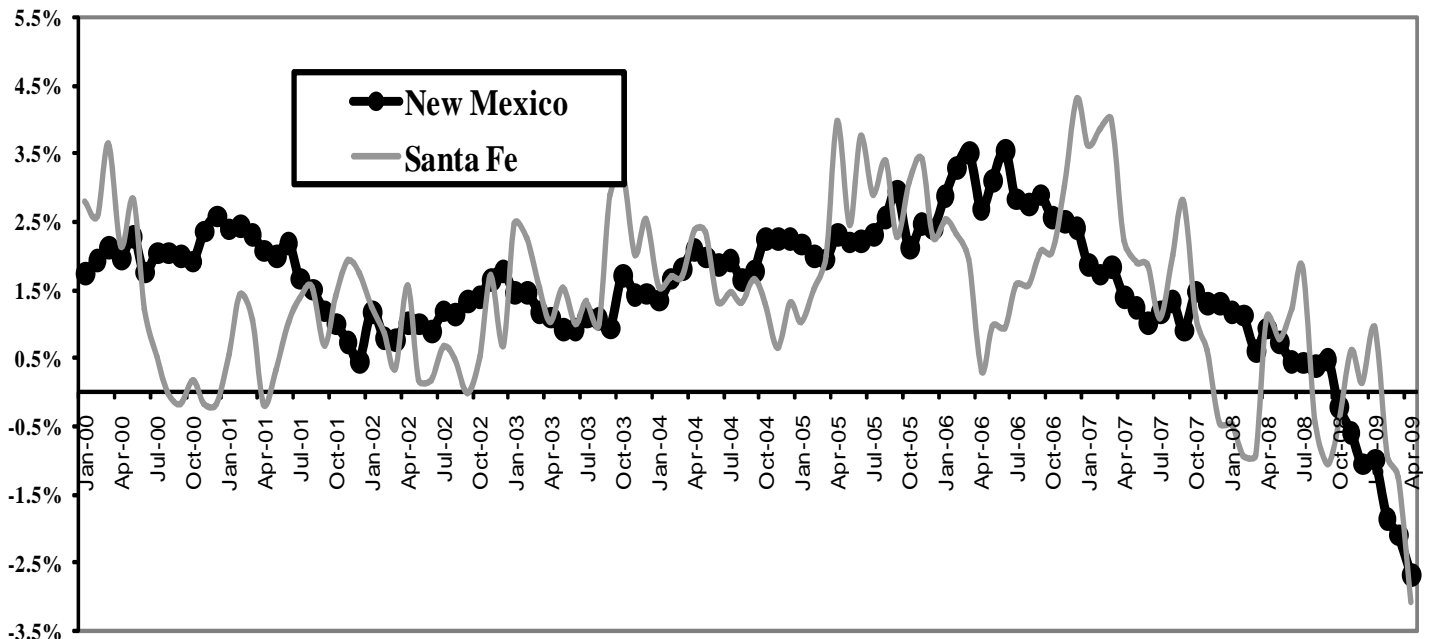
The largest drop occurred in construction, which was down 800 jobs. This performance is consistent with the current poor fortunes of construction in most other parts of the state. Six other industries also reported lower employment levels than a year ago. The information industry reported 600 fewer jobs than at this time last year when a major production was filming. Retail trade was also down 600 jobs, and the much smaller wholesale trade industry was down 100. Professional & business services reported 100 fewer jobs, as did financial activities and miscellaneous *other services*.

Two industries reported job counts that were unchanged from year-ago levels. Those industries were manufacturing and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>Mar 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2008</u>	<u>Mar 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,700	78,900	79,400	-1,200	-1,700
Employment	73,800	74,800	77,100	-1,000	-3,300
Unemployment	3,900	4,100	2,300	-200	+1,600
Rate	5.1%	5.2%	3.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.2%	2.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Area Spotlight: San Juan County

Joy Forehand, Economist



The average weekly wage for San Juan County in 3rd Quarter 2008 was \$756. This would be equivalent to \$18.90 per hour or \$39,312 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked year-round. The average weekly wage statewide is \$712, which is equivalent to \$17.80 per hour or \$37,024 per year.

The total civilian labor force in San Juan County for April 2009 was 57,743, of which 54,577 were employed and 3,166 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent as compared to the statewide rate of 5.7 percent.

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
San Juan County	57,743	54,577	3,166	5.5%
New Mexico	950,757	896,169	54,588	5.7%
United States (in thousands)	153,834	140,586	13,248	8.6%

These figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: NMDWS LAUS unit in conjunction with US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The total number of employees located in San Juan County in 3rd Quarter 2008 was 52,092. The largest major industry sector was Retail Trade (44 & 45) (with 12.5 percent), followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (with 12.0 percent), and Mining (also with 12.0 percent).

Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	2,938	52,092
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	398	6,490
Health Care and Social Assistance	271	6,259
Mining	213	6,252
Construction	387	5,766
Accommodation and Food Services	169	4,310
Public Administration	99	4,141
Education Services	33	3,626
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	227	2,024
Wholesale Trade	193	1,999
Transportation and Warehousing (48 & 49)	118	1,635

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,446	680,463	54,983	7.5%	
1993		755,054	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,987	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,832	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		917,569	870,288	47,281	5.2%	
2006		935,396	896,359	39,037	4.2%	
2007		945,700	912,167	33,533	3.5%	
2008		959,458	919,466	39,992	4.2%	
2008	JAN	953,182	917,942	35,240	3.7%	3.7%
	FEB	954,767	918,771	35,996	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	954,996	918,195	36,801	3.9%	3.7%
	APR	956,306	918,662	37,644	3.9%	3.5%
	MAY	957,148	918,626	38,522	4.0%	3.9%
	JUN	957,813	918,384	39,429	4.1%	4.6%
	JUL	959,044	918,687	40,357	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	961,695	920,398	41,297	4.3%	4.6%
	SEP	964,253	922,013	42,240	4.4%	4.2%
	OCT	964,525	921,336	43,189	4.5%	4.3%
	NOV	964,878	920,747	44,131	4.6%	4.4%
	DEC	964,892	919,833	45,059	4.7%	4.5%
2009	JAN	957,791	908,921	48,870	5.1%	5.2%
	FEB	957,436	905,836	51,600	5.4%	5.7%
	MAR	954,599	898,536	56,063	5.9%	6.0%
	APR	955,589	899,977	55,612	5.8%	5.7%
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	990	1,441	-451	-0.1%	-0.3%
	Year Ago	-717	-18,685	17,968	1.9%	2.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	13,391	-8,967	22,358	2.3%	2.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	22,553	7,779	14,774	1.4%	1.4%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.2%	-0.8%		
	Year Ago	-0.1%	-2.0%	47.7%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.4%	-1.0%	67.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.4%	0.9%	36.2%		

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

State	Rank	April 2008	April 2009	Change	% Change
DC	1	701.7	704.0	2.3	0.3%
North Dakota	1	365.9	367.0	1.1	0.3%
Alaska	1	313.1	313.9	0.8	0.3%
Louisiana	4	1,943.5	1,936.8	-6.7	-0.3%
Wyoming	5	290.4	288.2	-2.2	-0.8%
South Dakota	6	407.1	401.8	-5.3	-1.3%
Montana	6	442.4	436.6	-5.8	-1.3%
Oklahoma	6	1,598.2	1,577.1	-21.1	-1.3%
Texas	9	10,619.3	10,454.5	-164.8	-1.6%
Nebraska	10	965.2	948.4	-16.8	-1.7%
Iowa	11	1,528.5	1,496.8	-31.7	-2.1%
New York	11	8,779.3	8,594.8	-184.5	-2.1%
Arkansas	11	1,208.4	1,182.8	-25.6	-2.1%
New Hampshire	14	641.1	626.5	-14.6	-2.3%
Missouri	15	2,808.4	2,741.0	-67.4	-2.4%
Hawaii	16	619.8	603.9	-15.9	-2.6%
Kansas	16	1,399.0	1,362.5	-36.5	-2.6%
New Mexico	18	848.1	825.5	-22.6	-2.7%
West Virginia	18	760.1	739.6	-20.5	-2.7%
Maryland	18	2,609.5	2,538.5	-71.0	-2.7%
Virginia	21	3,770.5	3,666.8	-103.7	-2.8%
Pennsylvania	21	5,826.4	5,661.9	-164.5	-2.8%
Utah	23	1,259.1	1,218.9	-40.2	-3.2%
Maine	23	609.3	589.7	-19.6	-3.2%
Minnesota	25	2,747.0	2,656.9	-90.1	-3.3%
New Jersey	25	4,064.9	3,929.8	-135.1	-3.3%
Mississippi	27	1,161.6	1,122.2	-39.4	-3.4%
Massachusetts	28	3,293.3	3,178.1	-115.2	-3.5%
Washington	29	2,960.6	2,851.9	-108.7	-3.7%
Kentucky	30	1,862.0	1,791.7	-70.3	-3.8%
Connecticut	30	1,705.4	1,640.7	-64.7	-3.8%
United States		137,543.0	132,295.0	-5,248.0	-3.8%
Colorado	30	2,348.8	2,258.4	-90.4	-3.8%
Vermont	33	304.6	292.1	-12.5	-4.1%
Illinois	34	5,962.7	5,705.9	-256.8	-4.3%
Rhode Island	35	485.0	463.5	-21.5	-4.4%
Wisconsin	36	2,863.3	2,735.0	-128.3	-4.5%
Indiana	36	2,974.1	2,840.0	-134.1	-4.5%
South Carolina	36	1,950.0	1,861.4	-88.6	-4.5%
Tennessee	39	2,798.6	2,671.2	-127.4	-4.6%
California	39	15,094.7	14,407.2	-687.5	-4.6%
Alabama	41	2,008.4	1,915.0	-93.4	-4.7%
North Carolina	41	4,150.7	3,955.6	-195.1	-4.7%
Georgia	43	4,137.0	3,939.9	-197.1	-4.8%
Florida	43	7,875.9	7,496.4	-379.5	-4.8%
Ohio	43	5,387.4	5,126.6	-260.8	-4.8%
Delaware	46	435.1	413.8	-21.3	-4.9%
Idaho	46	645.3	613.7	-31.6	-4.9%
Oregon	48	1,728.5	1,632.6	-95.9	-5.5%
Nevada	49	1,280.5	1,202.0	-78.5	-6.1%
Arizona	50	2,655.3	2,479.6	-175.7	-6.6%
Michigan	51	4,171.4	3,893.2	-278.2	-6.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

PRELIMINARY APRIL 2009			REVISED MARCH 2009			REVISED APRIL 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.0%	LUNA	1	18.0%	LUNA	1	12.7%
GRANT	2	10.6%	GRANT	2	11.6%	MORA	2	7.4%
MORA	3	9.4%	MORA	3	10.4%	GUADALUPE	3	5.0%
TAOS	4	7.6%	CATRON	4	8.1%	TAOS	4	4.9%
HIDALGO	5	7.5%	HIDALGO	5	7.1%	RIO ARRIBA	5	4.5%
COLFAX	6	6.6%	GUADALUPE	6	6.5%	CATRON	6	4.4%
CATRON	7	6.4%	MCKINLEY	6	6.5%	MCKINLEY	7	4.3%
MCKINLEY	8	6.1%	TAOS	8	6.5%	SAN MIGUEL	8	4.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	6.0%	RIO ARRIBA	9	6.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	8	4.0%
RIO ARRIBA	10	5.8%	COLFAX	10	6.3%	QUAY	10	3.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	6.3%	COLFAX	11	3.7%
STATEWIDE		5.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.1%	SIERRA	12	3.6%
GUADALUPE	12	5.7%	STATEWIDE		6.0%	CIBOLA	12	3.6%
LEA	13	5.6%	CIBOLA	13	5.6%	STATEWIDE		3.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	5.5%	SAN MIGUEL	14	5.4%	GRANT	14	3.5%
CIBOLA	15	5.1%	QUAY	15	5.2%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	14	3.5%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.1%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	5.2%	CHAVES	16	3.4%
CHAVES	17	5.0%	CHAVES	15	5.2%	OTERO	16	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	5.0%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	15	5.2%	HIDALGO	18	3.3%
OTERO	19	4.8%	OTERO	19	5.1%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.0%
QUAY	20	4.7%	LEA	20	5.0%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	2.9%
SIERRA	21	4.5%	DE BACA	21	4.9%	LINCOLN	20	2.9%
EDDY	22	4.4%	SIERRA	21	4.9%	DE BACA	22	2.8%
LINCOLN	23	4.3%	LINCOLN	23	4.4%	SOCORRO	23	2.7%
DE BACA	24	3.9%	EDDY	24	4.3%	HARDING	23	2.7%
SOCORRO	25	3.7%	SOCORRO	25	4.0%	LOS ALAMOS	23	2.7%
HARDING	26	3.3%	HARDING	26	3.8%	CURRY	26	2.6%
CURRY	27	3.2%	CURRY	27	3.5%	EDDY	27	2.5%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.1%	UNION	28	3.2%	ROOSEVELT	28	2.4%
UNION	29	3.0%	ROOSEVELT	29	3.1%	LEA	29	2.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.4%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%	UNION	30	2.1%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 2009				REVISED MARCH 2009				REVISED APRIL 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	950,757	896,169	54,588	5.7%	947,974	891,352	56,622	6.0%	955,115	921,295	33,820	3.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	405,923	381,718	24,205	6.0%	405,046	379,581	25,465	6.3%	411,776	397,395	14,381	3.5%
Bernalillo	313,300	295,344	17,956	5.7%	312,620	293,690	18,930	6.1%	318,085	307,473	10,612	3.3%
Sandoval	54,367	50,700	3,667	6.7%	54,274	50,416	3,858	7.1%	55,044	52,782	2,262	4.1%
Torrance	7,158	6,626	532	7.4%	7,132	6,589	543	7.6%	7,182	6,899	283	3.9%
Valencia	31,098	29,048	2,050	6.6%	31,018	28,885	2,133	6.9%	31,465	30,241	1,224	3.9%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,743	54,577	3,166	5.5%	57,665	54,644	3,021	5.2%	57,440	55,714	1,726	3.0%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,813	84,644	5,169	5.8%	89,706	84,231	5,475	6.1%	90,071	86,475	3,596	4.0%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,781	73,920	3,861	5.0%	77,913	73,890	4,023	5.2%	79,475	77,173	2,302	2.9%
Catron	1,618	1,514	104	6.4%	1,550	1,424	126	8.1%	1,559	1,491	68	4.4%
Chaves	27,888	26,488	1,400	5.0%	27,585	26,140	1,445	5.2%	27,749	26,795	954	3.4%
Cibola	12,422	11,788	634	5.1%	12,261	11,579	682	5.6%	12,297	11,857	440	3.6%
Colfax	6,468	6,044	424	6.6%	6,568	6,155	413	6.3%	6,531	6,287	244	3.7%
Curry	21,593	20,909	684	3.2%	21,498	20,753	745	3.5%	21,548	20,978	570	2.6%
De Baca	871	837	34	3.9%	898	854	44	4.9%	846	822	24	2.8%
Eddy	28,650	27,385	1,265	4.4%	28,008	26,790	1,218	4.3%	27,333	26,640	693	2.5%
Grant	12,637	11,299	1,338	10.6%	12,667	11,202	1,465	11.6%	12,584	12,141	443	3.5%
Guadalupe	1,730	1,631	99	5.7%	1,711	1,599	112	6.5%	1,770	1,681	89	5.0%
Harding	418	404	14	3.3%	422	406	16	3.8%	408	397	11	2.7%
Hidalgo	2,575	2,381	194	7.5%	2,560	2,377	183	7.1%	2,486	2,404	82	3.3%
Lea	31,283	29,525	1,758	5.6%	30,795	29,262	1,533	5.0%	29,678	29,030	648	2.2%
Lincoln	11,281	10,791	490	4.3%	11,029	10,543	486	4.4%	11,191	10,868	323	2.9%
Los Alamos	9,575	9,347	228	2.4%	9,720	9,455	265	2.7%	10,025	9,756	269	2.7%
Luna	12,112	10,049	2,063	17.0%	12,035	9,863	2,172	18.0%	11,840	10,338	1,502	12.7%
McKinley	26,817	25,189	1,628	6.1%	26,707	24,975	1,732	6.5%	27,027	25,872	1,155	4.3%
Mora	2,042	1,850	192	9.4%	2,008	1,799	209	10.4%	2,030	1,879	151	7.4%
Otero	26,102	24,842	1,260	4.8%	26,189	24,846	1,343	5.1%	26,210	25,309	901	3.4%
Quay	4,185	3,990	195	4.7%	4,120	3,904	216	5.2%	4,183	4,018	165	3.9%
Rio Arriba	20,833	19,633	1,200	5.8%	20,491	19,189	1,302	6.4%	20,800	19,856	944	4.5%
Roosevelt	9,936	9,631	305	3.1%	9,960	9,649	311	3.1%	9,934	9,694	240	2.4%
San Miguel	13,394	12,713	681	5.1%	13,383	12,654	729	5.4%	13,703	13,151	552	4.0%
Sierra	5,885	5,621	264	4.5%	5,822	5,539	283	4.9%	5,706	5,498	208	3.6%
Socorro	9,707	9,351	356	3.7%	9,575	9,192	383	4.0%	9,634	9,373	261	2.7%
Taos	17,279	15,964	1,315	7.6%	17,932	16,773	1,159	6.5%	17,131	16,298	833	4.9%
Union	2,197	2,131	66	3.0%	2,152	2,083	69	3.2%	2,151	2,106	45	2.1%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State

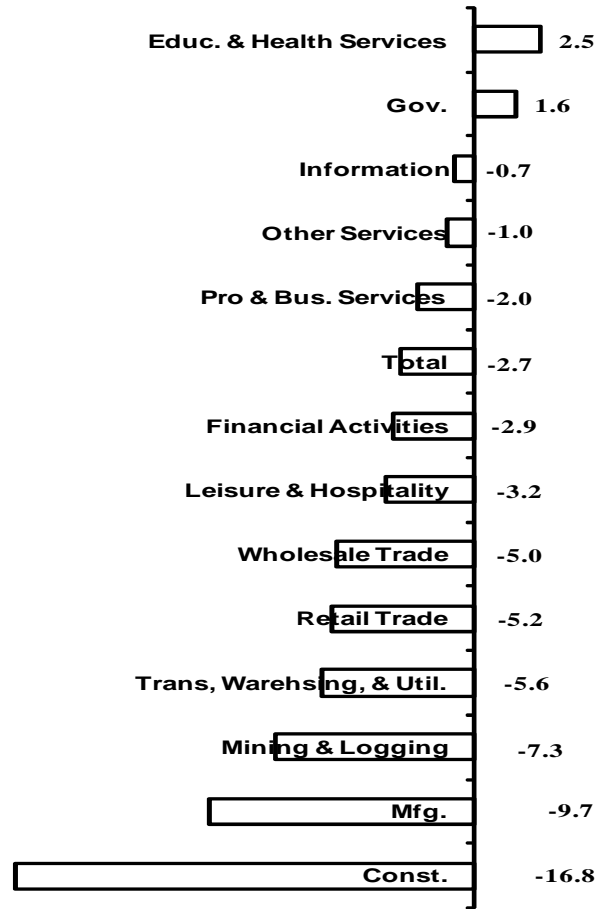
(Seasonally Adjusted)

April 2009			April 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	12.9	Michigan	1	7.9
Oregon	2	12.0	Rhode Island	2	7.1
South Carolina	3	11.5	Alaska	3	6.6
Rhode Island	4	11.1	California	3	6.6
California	5	11.0	District of Columbia	5	6.4
North Carolina	6	10.8	Mississippi	5	6.4
Nevada	7	10.6	Illinois	7	6.2
Ohio	8	10.2	Ohio	7	6.2
District of Columbia	9	9.9	South Carolina	7	6.2
Indiana	9	9.9	Kentucky	10	6.1
Tennessee	9	9.9	Tennessee	11	6.0
Kentucky	12	9.8	Georgia	12	5.8
Florida	13	9.6	Nevada	12	5.8
Illinois	14	9.4	North Carolina	14	5.7
Georgia	15	9.3	Florida	15	5.6
Mississippi	16	9.1	Missouri	15	5.6
Washington	16	9.1	Oregon	15	5.6
Alabama	18	9.0	Indiana	18	5.4
United States	8.9		Minnesota	18	5.4
Wisconsin	19	8.6	Connecticut	20	5.2
New Jersey	20	8.4	Maine	21	5.1
Minnesota	21	8.1	New Jersey	22	5.0
Missouri	21	8.1	New York	22	5.0
Alaska	23	8.0	Pennsylvania	22	5.0
Massachusetts	23	8.0	United States	5.0	
Connecticut	25	7.9	Arizona	25	4.9
Maine	25	7.9	Arkansas	25	4.9
Pennsylvania	27	7.8	Washington	25	4.9
Arizona	28	7.7	Massachusetts	28	4.8
New York	28	7.7	Colorado	29	4.7
Delaware	30	7.5	Texas	30	4.6
West Virginia	30	7.5	Vermont	30	4.6
Colorado	32	7.4	Alabama	32	4.5
Vermont	33	7.1	Wisconsin	32	4.5
Idaho	34	7.0	Idaho	34	4.3
Hawaii	35	6.9	West Virginia	34	4.3
Maryland	36	6.8	Delaware	36	4.2
Virginia	36	6.8	Kansas	36	4.2
Texas	38	6.7	Montana	36	4.2
Arkansas	39	6.5	Louisiana	39	4.1
Kansas	40	6.4	Iowa	40	4.0
New Hampshire	41	6.3	Maryland	40	4.0
Louisiana	42	6.2	New Mexico	42	3.9
Oklahoma	42	6.2	New Hampshire	43	3.7
Montana	44	6.0	Virginia	43	3.7
New Mexico	45	5.8	Hawaii	45	3.5
Utah	46	5.2	Oklahoma	45	3.5
Iowa	47	5.1	Nebraska	47	3.3
South Dakota	48	4.8	Utah	47	3.3
Wyoming	49	4.5	North Dakota	49	3.0
Nebraska	50	4.4	South Dakota	50	2.9
North Dakota	51	4.0	Wyoming	50	2.9

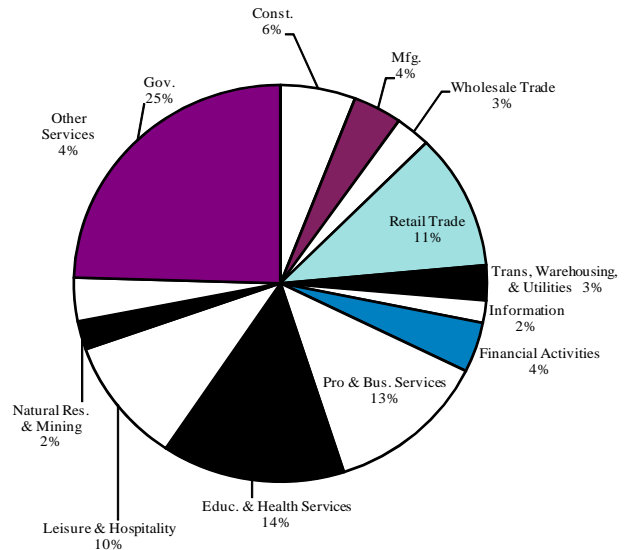
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



The CPI: Not Your Ordinary Economic Indicator

Joy Forehand, Economist

Remember when a stamp was 20¢? Even 10¢?

The price of a stamp rose from 42¢ to 44¢ this month and is nearly 3 ½ times the price in 1975. Stamps have increased every Monday after Mother's Day for the past couple years due to new postal law dictating that the price of stamps cannot increase more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI).



The Post Office is not the only one watching the CPI. The CPI directs

many decisions across the business and labor policy spectrum including the interest rate and other fiscal and monetary policy tools. However, the CPI also affects the lives of citizens every day. Cost-of-living adjustments to salaries, rental agreements, child support payments, pensions, food stamp benefits, Medicare, and even school lunch costs are based on the CPI. CPI movement affects Social Security Insurance income eligibility levels, the federal income tax brackets and standard deductions, and payments to military and federal civilian services retirees and survivors.

The CPI, sometimes referred to as “headline inflation,” is the measure of change in prices paid by consumers over time for a defined market basket of goods and services, or simply comes down to measuring the purchasing power of the consumer dollar. How far will a dollar go in comparison to last year? The market basket, usually updated every ten years and determined by survey and family diaries, covers eight major groups of goods and services, including things from pet food to prescription drugs. The goods and services are weighted according to their importance. A list of the eight major groups, as well as exclusions, can be found at www.bls.gov/cpi.

Calculating the CPI involves complicated sampling techniques and statistical procedures, but basically, BLS surveys and collects price changes for each item, averages the prices, and then compares the average to last year's number. The price index is determined by

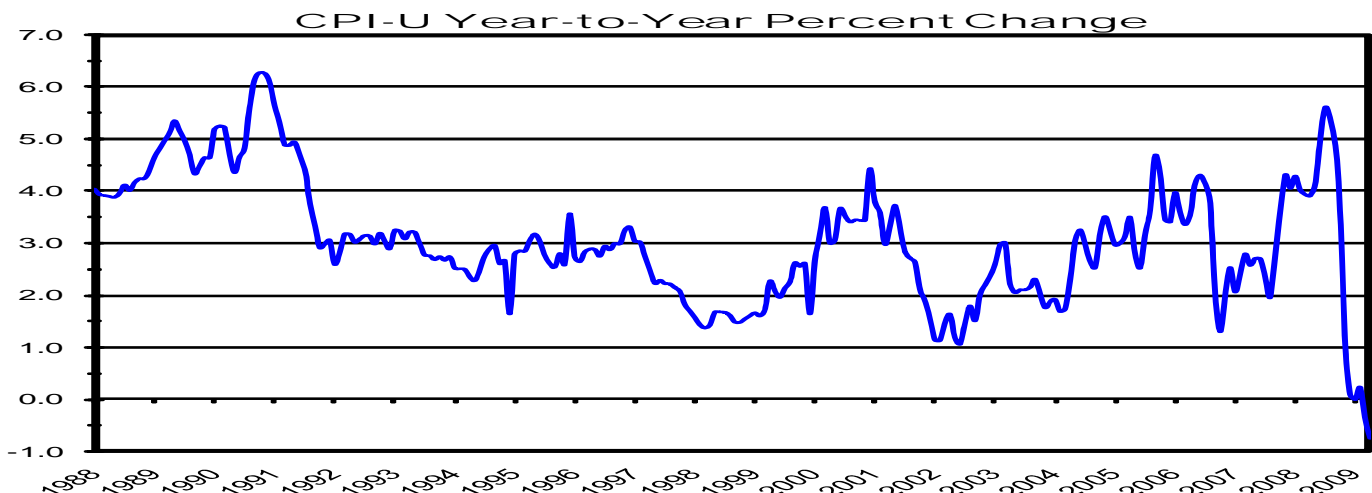
taking the cost of that basket as a percentage of the cost of the same basket a month or a year ago, and this is the measure of inflation at the consumer level. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes the month-month change, but it is particularly useful to look at the year-year change for signs of inflation, since there can be quite a bit of month-month volatility.

The CPI is one of the most frequently used statistics for measuring inflation/deflation or stagflation. The most commonly cited number by the media is the CPI-U (All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers). A version of the CPI-U excludes food and energy costs and is often cited as the “core rate of inflation.” The CPI-W, a subset of the CPI-U, only considers urban wage earners and clerical workers, and this represents about 32 percent of the population. There are thousands of other consumer price indexes for many, many different areas published by BLS.

Just as the unemployment rate has made headlines with record movements, the CPI-U year-over-year recently fell for the first time since 1955. This may be a signal of a risk of deflation if the CPI continues to move in a negative direction; however, a look at the core inflation rate (excludes food and energy), tells a different story. The energy-related categories (i.e., the bouncing gas prices, could be driving the CPI-U) and the core inflation rate has not seen the same decrease.

There are some limitations and drawbacks to the CPI. The index is a lagging indicator, so once an inflation, deflation or stagflation trend is evident, the economy is already in that cycle. The CPI does not account for new products coming out or if consumers are substituting goods (i.e., buying chicken instead of beef because of the difference in cost). Quality of life issues such as health, safety, and crime are not part of the CPI; therefore, the CPI is not an all-encompassing cost-of-living index. Also, the different spending habits of various types of households or lifestyles are not part of the index.

So, what can you buy with a dollar today as compared to a dollar in 1975? For one thing, fewer stamps.



New Mexico's Stimulus Money

Joy Forehand, Economist

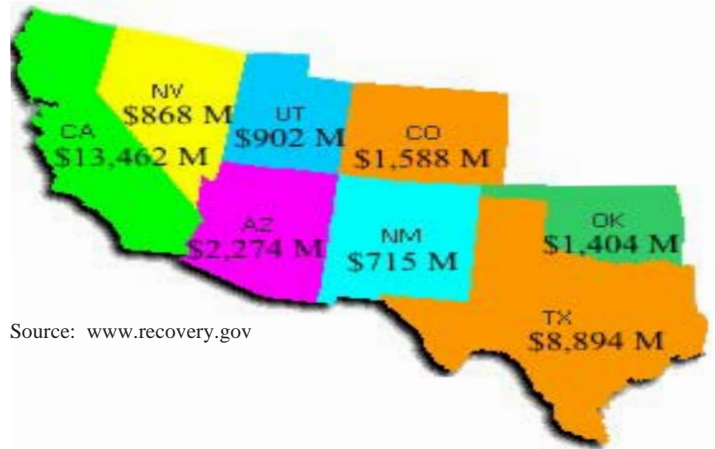
At the Albuquerque summit, held by Governor Richardson's Competitive Grant Advisory Team on May 20th, it was announced that New Mexico will be receiving over \$3 billion from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). There are several ways in which the stimulus money flows to the states, including direct non-competitive streams from the federal agencies to the specific state agencies, and competitive grant processes for individual organizations, local governments, and communities. Because of the various funding mechanisms, the total stimulus amount for New Mexico will be determined as grants are awarded and ARRA money is distributed.

The \$787 billion American Reinvestment and Recovery Act is intended to "jumpstart" our economy by creating jobs, helping families, investing in infrastructure, and addressing issues such as housing, energy, and healthcare. The legislation is vast and all-encompassing, and many states, including New Mexico, have jumped at the opportunities.

Just some of the benefits for New Mexico include education technology, clean water infrastructure, vocational rehabilitation, clean energy, tribal infrastructure and public safety, childcare, Medicaid, crime victims' assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), tax relief, and many more. Broadband, green grid, and health information technology are also major statewide collaborative projects in the works.

The range of projects and programs funded by the ARRA spans all policy areas. Just recently, Governor Richardson announced that \$5 million from the ARRA has been allocated to New Mexico to the State Energy Program to provide traffic and pedestrian light retrofits at intersections throughout the state. Drinking water and

Southwestern States - Current Funding Distributions



Source: www.recovery.gov

wastewater projects across the state will receive \$27.5 million of ARRA funding. There will be grant money available to eligible nonprofit organizations, small communities, and faith-based organizations to address the arts, education, economic development, and clean energy issues.

With the amount of stimulus money distributed at various governmental and organizational levels for a multitude of policy concerns and programs, the tracking and monitoring of funds is critical. "Accountability and transparency" are key elements of ARRA and as President Obama stressed, there should be no "bridges to nowhere." Aside from accounting for stimulus dollars and ensuring that all agencies abide by the requirements and guidelines, the accountability and transparency measures will provide research analysts and economists with stimulus money data.

Here at ER&A, we can safely estimate the future job effect, using our economic modeling software, as we get more specific information about where the money will go and how much will be allocated to the various programs. This information is critical because each activity, whether it be construction-related or other government investments, has a unique multiplier effect on the projected job growth for various industry sectors.

In order to pin down this information, we will be watching and following the updates on both the national recovery website and the NM Office of Recovery and Reinvestment website. Information about the stimulus package can be found on the following websites:

www.recovery.gov

www.recovery.state.nm.us

In addition to potential future analyses and reports regarding New Mexico's stimulus money, ER&A currently provides labor market information, employment data, and other useful statistics that can assist individuals and organizations applying for ARRA grant money. Please visit our site for publications and more information at

www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 New Mexico - Awarded/Allocated/Estimated Funds



Source: New Mexico Office of Recovery and Reinvestment

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Apr-09	Revised Mar-09	Revised Apr-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	825,500	829,800	848,100	-4,300	-22,600
GOODS-PRODUCING	99,500	101,000	114,200	-1,500	-14,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	726,000	728,800	733,900	-2,800	-7,900
MINING & LOGGING	19,100	19,100	20,600	0	-1,500
CONSTRUCTION	48,700	50,100	58,500	-1,400	-9,800
MANUFACTURING	31,700	31,800	35,100	-100	-3,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,700	22,700	23,900	0	-1,200
RETAIL TRADE	91,100	93,000	96,100	-1,900	-5,000
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	23,500	23,900	24,900	-400	-1,400
INFORMATION	15,000	15,800	15,100	-800	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	33,700	33,800	34,700	-100	-1,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	105,200	105,800	107,300	-600	-2,100
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	118,700	119,100	115,800	-400	2,900
Educational Services	15,300	15,200	15,000	100	300
Health Care & Social Assistance	103,400	103,900	100,800	-500	2,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	84,400	84,000	87,200	400	-2,800
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,400	8,700	8,400	-300	0
Accommodation & Food Services	76,000	75,300	78,800	700	-2,800
OTHER SERVICES	29,100	29,000	29,400	100	-300
GOVERNMENT	202,600	201,700	199,500	900	3,100
Federal Government	31,900	30,700	30,300	1,200	1,600
State Government	61,300	61,600	61,600	-300	-300
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,800	29,600	29,200	200	600
Local Government	109,400	109,400	107,600	0	1,800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	59,300	59,600	59,100	-300	200

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Apr-09	Revised Mar-09	Revised Apr-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	384,800	384,600	396,800	200	-12,000
GOODS-PRODUCING	43,600	43,800	51,300	-200	-7,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	341,200	340,800	345,500	400	-4,300
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	24,000	23,800	29,000	200	-5,000
MANUFACTURING	19,600	20,000	22,300	-400	-2,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,600	12,600	13,200	0	-600
RETAIL TRADE	42,200	42,700	44,300	-500	-2,100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	10,500	10,500	10,900	0	-400
INFORMATION	9,100	9,200	9,100	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,400	18,300	18,800	100	-400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,700	62,700	64,000	0	-1,300
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	52,800	52,900	51,500	-100	1,300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	37,200	36,600	39,800	600	-2,600
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	12,200	12,400	0	-200
GOVERNMENT	83,500	83,100	81,500	400	2,000
Federal Government	15,300	14,800	14,400	500	900
State Government	26,400	26,500	26,400	-100	0
Local Government	41,800	41,800	40,700	0	1,100

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Apr-09	Revised Mar-09	Revised Apr-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	69,500	69,500	70,200	0	-700
GOODS-PRODUCING	6,700	6,600	7,500	100	-800
SERVICE-PROVIDING	62,800	62,900	62,700	-100	100
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,800	3,800	4,400	0	-600
MANUFACTURING	2,900	2,800	3,100	100	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	7,000	7,300	-100	-400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-100
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,500	6,500	6,500	0	0
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	11,500	11,500	11,100	0	400
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	7,200	7,200	7,400	0	-200
OTHER SERVICES	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
GOVERNMENT	22,300	22,400	22,100	-100	200
Federal	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	200
State	9,200	9,300	9,200	-100	0
Local	9,100	9,200	9,100	-100	0

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Apr-09	Revised Mar-09	Revised Apr-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	63,200	63,600	65,200	-400	-2,000
GOODS-PRODUCING	4,800	4,800	5,600	0	-800
SERVICE-PROVIDING	58,400	58,800	59,600	-400	-1,200
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,900	3,900	4,700	0	-800
MANUFACTURING	900	900	900	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,800	9,300	-100	-600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,900	0	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,700	8,800	8,600	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-100
GOVERNMENT	17,000	17,100	16,800	-100	200
Federal	1,200	1,000	1,000	200	200
State	8,200	8,300	8,200	-100	0
Local	7,600	7,800	7,600	-200	0

So, Which Employment Numbers Do You Use?

Suzan Reagan, Labor Market Information Webmaster

Jobs Versus People Employed

Our office publishes three different measurements of employment for New Mexico. Each of these measurements has strengths based on the sophisticated methodologies involved. The employment measures are *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*, *Current Employment Statistics (CES)*, and *Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*. QCEW and CES both measure jobs where a person is employed. Some people may hold more than one job, so these two measurements will count them twice. Also, it is important to note that these two series count jobs by where the employer resides and provides breakouts for industry. To clarify, many people work in one county and commute to another county, such as living in Bernalillo and commuting to Santa Fe for work. LAUS counts people where they live and if they are employed or unemployed. The question of which employment measurement should be used comes up often. The answer of course is dependent on if you need a count of jobs or a count of people employed.

Detailed Information On Each Employment Measurement

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

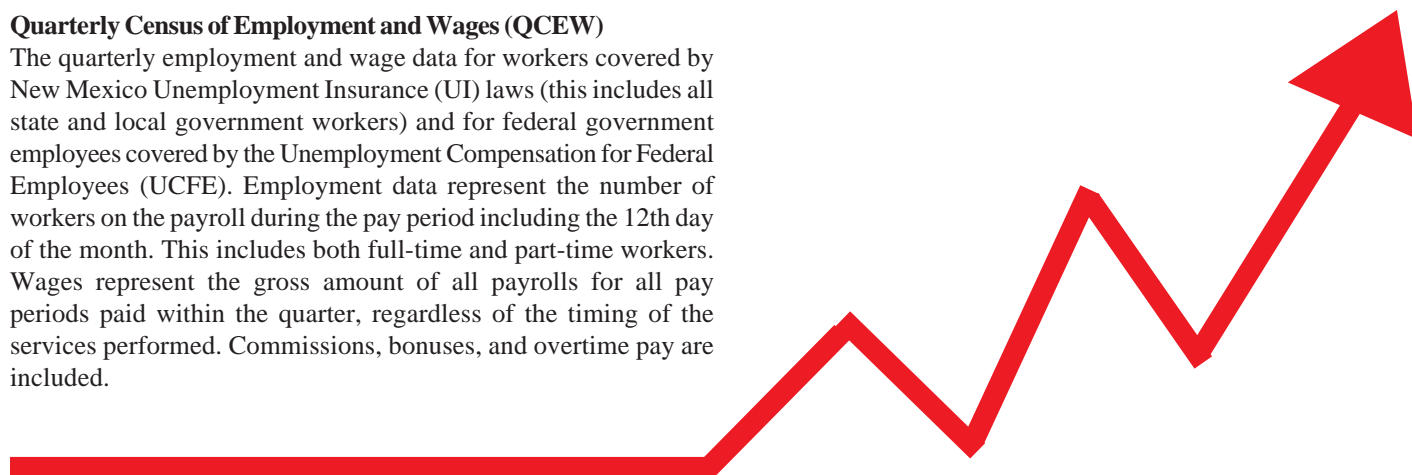
The quarterly employment and wage data for workers covered by New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws (this includes all state and local government workers) and for federal government employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE). Employment data represent the number of workers on the payroll during the pay period including the 12th day of the month. This includes both full-time and part-time workers. Wages represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods paid within the quarter, regardless of the timing of the services performed. Commissions, bonuses, and overtime pay are included.

Current Employment Statistics (CES)

The CES is an estimate based on a current sample of industry reporters and is used to estimate employment on a monthly basis. Employment is the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, would be included as employed under the CES definitions. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) - Also referred to as the Civilian Labor Force.

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS.



Employment Series	Data and Areas	Time	Measure
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)	Industry Breakouts with Average Weekly Wages by Statewide, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Workforce Investment Areas, and Counties.	Quarterly data available about 6 months after the close of the quarter.	Jobs covered under Unemployment Insurance by place of employment.
Current Employment Statistics (CES)	Industry Breakouts by Statewide and Metropolitan Statistical Areas.	Monthly data available two months after the close of the month.	Jobs including non-covered, where the employer is located.
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Labor Force, Employment & Unemployment by Statewide, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Counties.	Monthly data available two months after the close of the month.	Employed and unemployed by place of residence.

Workforce Information Tip

What was the total employment for New Mexico last year?

Currently, there are three different series for employment numbers. Your intended use for the employment number will determine which series is right for you.

QCEW

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.
2. Click on "Industry."
3. Click on "Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages."
4. In Step 1 use the pull-down list to select the area you are interested in. In this case "New Mexico." The page will reload and then click "Select."
5. The page will reload and Step 2 will now show available time frames. The drop-down list contains a category of time - such as Quarterly or Annual - after you make your selection the page will reload to display more specific time frames for you to choose from.
6. Step 3 allows you a choice of industries. Select "Total, all industries" and click "Search."
7. Now you have total employment in New Mexico. You can view total employment numbers by the ownership: Federal, State, and Local Government and Private businesses.

CES

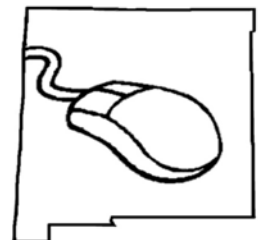
1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.
2. Click on "Industry."
3. Click on "Current Employment Statistics (CES)."
4. In Step 1 use the pull-down list to select "New Mexico." Click on "Select."
5. In Step 2 select "Annual" from the pull-down list and then 2007 in the box below. Click on "Select" and then on "Search."
6. Now you have Total Nonfarm employment for last year plus industry detail.

LAUS

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.
2. Click on "Labor Force" and then click on "Labor Force, Employment & Unemployment."
3. In Step 1 use the pull-down list to select "New Mexico." Click on "Select."
4. In Step 2 select "Annual" from the pull-down list and then 2007 in the box below. Click on "Search."
5. Now you have civilian labor force, employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate for last year. Note the options at the bottom of the page for Excel spreadsheet, Text or Print View.

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

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



www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html

Need a Little More Data In Your Life?

Joy Forehand, Economist

A little data can go a long way, and if you need New Mexico labor market and employment information, the NMDWS Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis (ER&A) is a valuable source. In addition to *LASER*, New Mexico's online labor market information system, ER&A produces various publications throughout the year. The following is a list of some of the regular ER&A publications and does not include all special projects and research. If you need assistance with any of our publications or have data questions, please contact us via our website at www.dws.state.nm.us or by telephone at (505) 841-8645.

Monthly News Release: The release includes statewide and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) employment narratives, labor force estimates, unemployment data, total nonfarm employment, unemployment rates by states, average hours and earnings, and the U.S. Consumer Price Index. The News Release is published online usually every fourth Thursday of the month.

Labor Market Review: This monthly publication includes special labor market information articles, New Mexico and MSA highlights, labor force estimates, nonfarm employment, workforce information tips, New Mexico economic activity by area, and much more.

New Mexico State of the Workforce Report: The State of the Workforce Report covers current and future workforce supply and demand, population growth rates, unemployment data, mass layoff statistics, and industry and occupation projections. This report is published annually and is released in the first quarter of each year.

New Mexico Employment Projections: This publication is the 2008 edition of an employment projection report designed to meet the needs of students, counselors, job seekers, employers, and public and private planning groups for information about industrial patterns and career opportunities in New Mexico. This is the statewide edition of the Employment Projections 2006-2016, a series that includes separate condensed reports for New Mexico's four MSAs and four WIAs. Employment Projections are published annually.

In-Brief Employment Projections: The New Mexico Employment Projections In-Briefs present summaries of information about the state's job market and economy for ten years from 2006-2016. The graphs and tables in the In-Briefs provide industry and occupation information that will impact our state's economic outlook. The In-Briefs are available for statewide, WIA, and MSA data and are updated once a year.

Wage Information for Job Seekers: These pamphlets are designed to serve the needs of people in New Mexico, to help job seekers, and to assist those just looking for general information about New Mexico wages. The pamphlets feature typical starting wages and a broad range of average wage information on almost 200 occupations. Statewide, WIA, and MSA Wage Information sheets are revised and published biannually.

New Mexico Annual Social and Economic Indicators: The Annual Social and Economic Indicators publication consists of frequently requested information on population, personal income, employment, wages, poverty, industry and occupational forecasts, Labor Surplus Areas, and educational data. The information is based on data available from a wide range of sources and is revised and updated twice a year.

Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages: This publication contains quarterly employment and wage data for workers covered by New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws (this includes all state and local government workers) and for federal government employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE). The QCEW publication provides preliminary data only. Areas covered include statewide New Mexico, all the 33 counties, and the four WIA regions. While the data are in a monthly format, this publication is updated only quarterly.

Facts & Figures: This publication contains employment data for private sector workers covered by New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. Government employees are not included. The number of establishments and workers are provided in table format for the state and each of the 33 counties. Facts & Figures is published every September.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Area Profiles and County Profiles: The Area Profiles provide civilian labor force data, unemployment rates, demographics, income, taxes, wages, industry employment numbers, and employment growth rates for each of New Mexico's four WIA areas and 33 counties. This publication is updated annually.

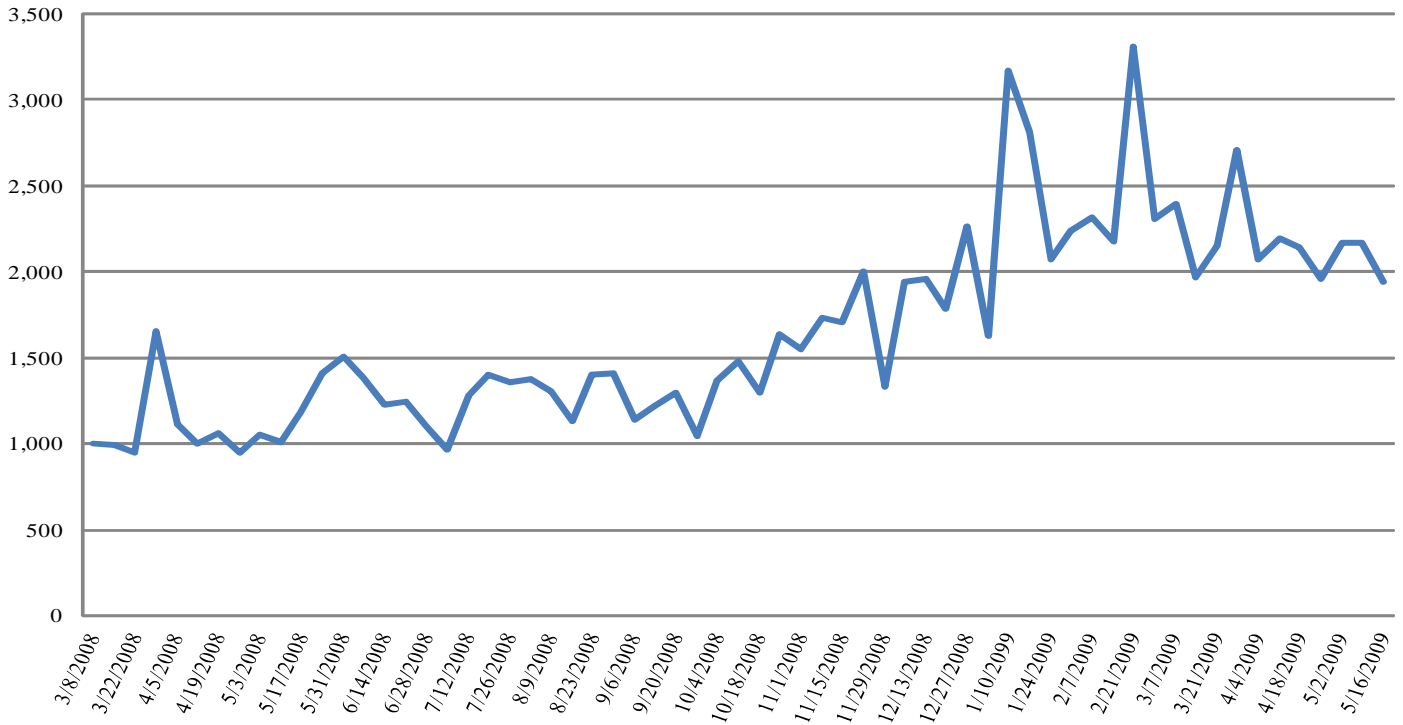
NM Career Prospects: This resume, cover letter, and job application guide provides tips, tools, and examples for career exploration and job hunting. The Pocket Resume and interview tips are also included.

ER&A also produces various brochures and handouts throughout the year, including such topics and titles as how to use the Career Solutions system, "Surviving Job Loss," "Is Your Job Recession-Proof?," how to use *LASER*, "What's Ahead in 2009," and many more.



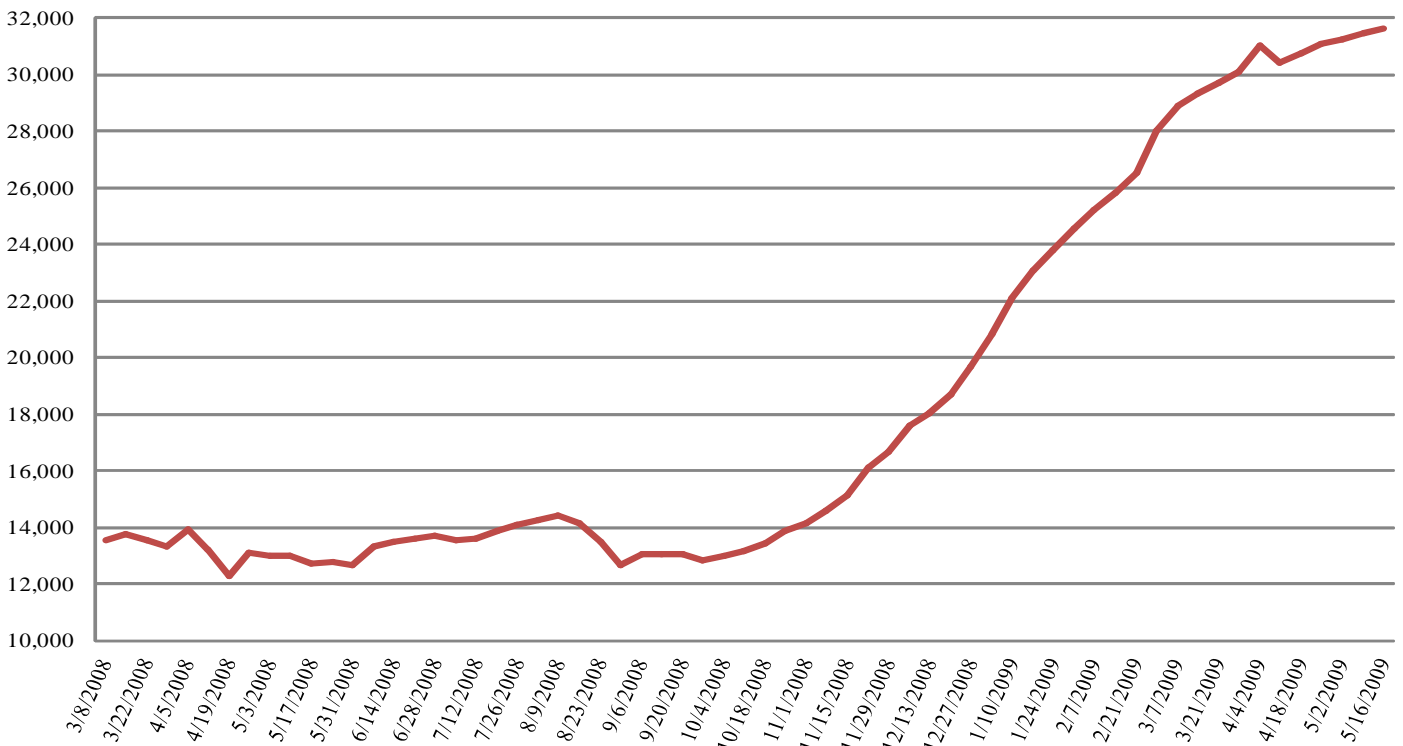
New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Initial UI Claims (Week ending 05/16/2009)



Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, www.doleta.gov.

Continued UI Claims (Week ending 05/16/2009)



Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, www.doleta.gov.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Apr-09	Revised Mar-09	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	824,900	832,400	-7,500
MINING & LOGGING	19,000	19,100	-100
CONSTRUCTION	49,300	51,600	-2,300
MANUFACTURING	32,100	32,300	-200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	138,600	141,000	-2,400
Wholesale Trade	22,700	22,800	-100
Retail Trade	92,500	94,400	-1,900
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	23,400	23,800	-400
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	15,000	15,800	-800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	33,800	33,900	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	105,600	106,900	-1,300
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	117,100	117,800	-700
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	84,600	85,500	-900
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,500	8,800	-300
Accommodation & Food Services	76,100	76,700	-600
OTHER SERVICES	29,800	29,600	200
GOVERNMENT	200,000	198,900	1,100
Federal Government	32,100	31,200	900
State Government	59,400	59,500	-100
Local Government	108,500	108,200	300
ALBUQUERQUE	384,400	385,600	-1,200
LAS CRUCES	68,900	68,800	100
SANTA FE	63,500	63,800	-300

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

Average Hours and Earnings

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

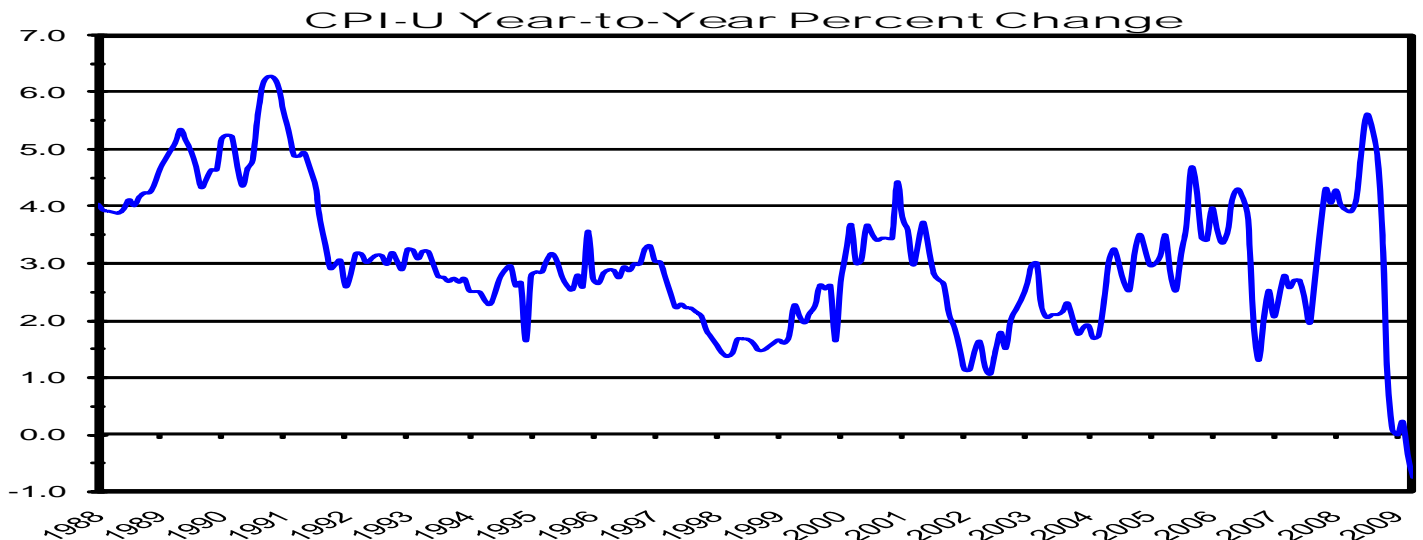
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr 09	Mar 09	Apr 08	Apr 09	Mar 09	Apr 08	Apr 09	Mar 09	Apr 08
NEW MEXICO									
MANUFACTURING	\$530.16	\$500.73	\$571.35	37.1	36.9	39.0	\$14.29	\$13.57	\$14.65

U.S. Consumer Price Index

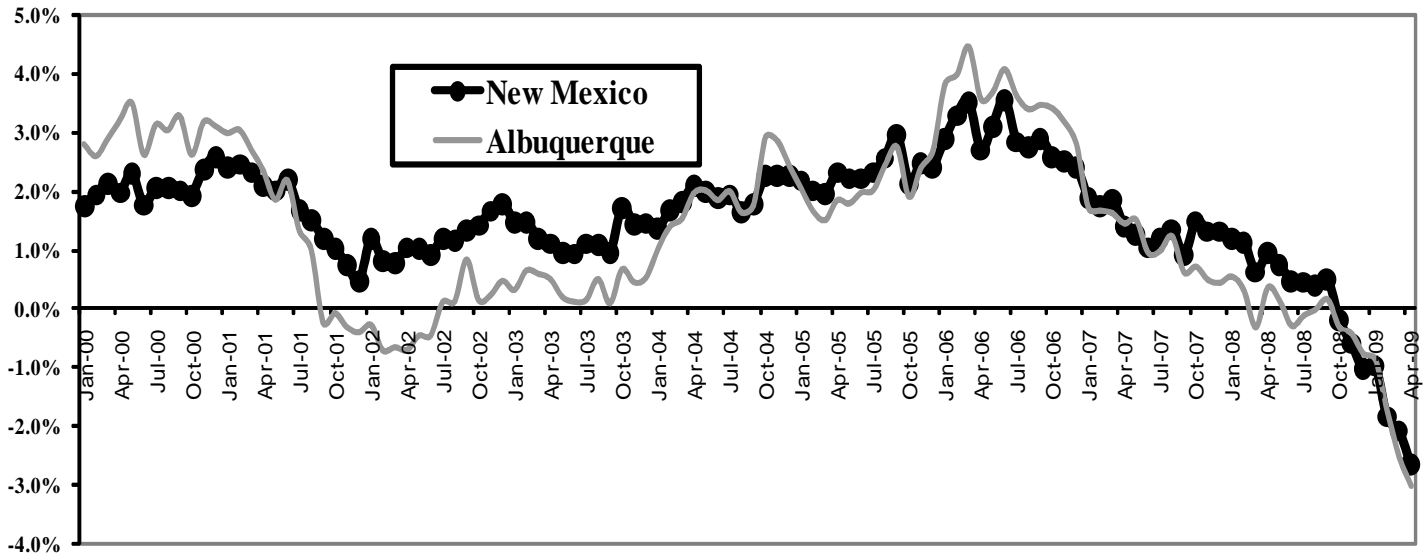
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	Apr 09	Mar 09	Apr 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
CPI-U	213.2	212.7	214.8	0.2%	-0.7%	
CPI-W	207.9	207.2	210.7	0.3%	-1.3%	

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses*

Shortages	
Statewide Summary	
Aerospace Eng & Op Technicians	Registered Nurses
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	Sales & Related Workers
Building Cleaning Workers	Sales Managers
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	Sheriffs & Deputy Sheriffs
Gaming Service Workers	
Medical & Health Services Managers	
Mental Health Counselors	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	
Occupational Therapists	
Police Patrol Officers	
Albuquerque MSA	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	
First-Line Sup/Mngrs of Office & Admin Support Workers	
Medical & Health Services Managers	
Recreation Workers	
Registered Nurses	
Sales Managers	
Las Cruces MSA	
Electricians	
Helpers--Production Workers	
Registered Nurses	
Sales & Related Workers	
Santa Fe MSA	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Sales Representatives	
Waiters & Waitresses	
Farmington MSA	
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	
Electricians	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Security Guards	

Surpluses	
Statewide Summary	
Accountants	Maintenance & Repair Workers
Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks	Managers
Cashiers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	Personal & Home Care Aides
Computer Support Specialists	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Construction & Related Workers	Retail Salespersons
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Security Guards
First-Line Sup/Mngrs of Retail Sales	Stock Clerks
Home Health Aides	Truck Drivers
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Waiters & Waitresses
Albuquerque MSA	
Accountants	
Administrative Services Managers	
Cashiers	
Computer Support Specialists	
Construction Carpenters	
Construction Laborers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
First-Line Sup/Mngrs of Production & Operating Workers	
Home Health Aides	
Managers	
Office Clerks	
Production Workers	
Retail Salespersons	
Sales Representatives	
Truck Drivers	
Las Cruces MSA	
Accountants	
Administrative Services Managers	
Cashiers	
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers	
Construction Laborers	
Electronics Engineering Technicians	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Home Health Aides	
Human Resources, Training & Labor Relations Specialists	
Maintenance & Repair Workers	
Office Clerks	
Stock Clerks	
Truck Drivers	
Waiters & Waitresses	
Santa Fe MSA	
Accountants	
Administrative Services Managers	
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	
Cashiers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Office & Administrative Support Workers	
Retail Salespersons	
Farmington MSA	
Administrative Services Managers	
Cashiers	
Construction Laborers	
Control & Valve Installers & Repairers	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Extraction Workers	
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	
Office & Administrative Support Workers	
Receptionists & Information Clerks	
Retail Salespersons	
Truck Drivers	

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (May 11, 2009).

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

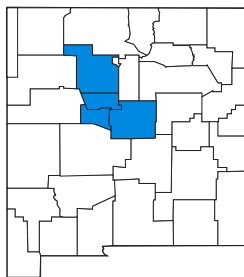
Statewide:

The **Social Security Administration** plans to open an additional field office in the Albuquerque area in 2010. With the opening of the National Hearing Center in Albuquerque and the new field office in Rio Rancho next year, Social Security will be able to better serve local residents and those waiting for disability decisions around the country. The Albuquerque NHC utilizes electronic video technology that enables Administrative Law Judges to hold disability hearings remotely throughout the country to reduce backlogs. Albuquerque initially will hear disability cases for Kansas City, Missouri, and Portland, Oregon—two of the most backlogged offices in the U.S. The agency is working with the General Services Administration on a location for a new field office in the Rio Rancho/north Albuquerque area to better serve the rapidly growing population there. The new office is scheduled to open to the public in early 2010.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Solar Array Ventures, Inc. is a newly formed solar photovoltaic (PV) panel manufacturer that will produce high efficiency thin film solar panels for utility-scale power and large industrial and commercial applications. The company will invest \$210 million in the first phase of what will be the firm's new headquarters and first manufacturing plant. The new facility is to be located in the Cordero Mesa business park on the western edge of Bernalillo County. The start-up company is currently located in Austin, Texas. SAV will begin construction in mid-2009 on a 225,000-square-foot manufacturing plant adjacent to Tempur-Pedic's mattress factory north of Interstate 40 on Paseo del Volcan. The company expects to employ about 220 workers in this first manufacturing plant and about 1,000 workers in Albuquerque within the next five years.



Groundbreaking is planned for mid-May on the **Unser Crossing** development, a 500,000-square-foot project that will be the largest shopping center in Albuquerque's southwest quadrant. The project's main anchor is Lowe's, which will build a 150,000-square-foot store. CVS Pharmacy and Defined Fitness will also have stores at the site.

The second Albuquerque **Chick-fil-A** restaurant opened on April 16 at 8110 San Pedro Dr. NE, just north of Paseo del Norte. The new outlet will create 60 new jobs and feature a 4,227-square-foot interior that seats 134 and has an indoor play area for children.

Isleta Casino & Resort will let go of about 200 workers in three rounds of layoffs. The casino and resort is reportedly making cuts in every department of its operation. Isleta Casino & Resort has about 1,200 employees.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

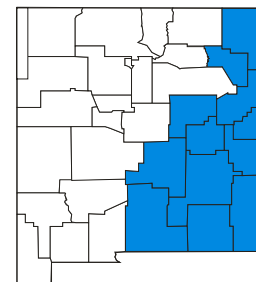
Tsay Construction and Services plans to open a human resources and accounting center in Rio Rancho. Tsay Construction and Services is a

subsidiary of Tsay Corp from Ohkay Owingeh, north of Espanola. The company has received a contract from the U.S. Army to provide operations, maintenance, and support service for two army bases in Georgia. Tsay has obtained 2,500 square feet of office space and plans to hire more than 20 people for its new office on Northern Boulevard.

Eastern WIA Area:

Clovis Area, Curry County:

A \$90 million expansion at **Southwest Cheese** will significantly increase the capacity of the plant and bring an additional 50 high-wage jobs to the facility. The plant currently employs over 240 full-time employees. The Clovis Industrial Development Corporation had been working with Southwest Cheese over the last 12 months to finalize the plant expansion. On April 2, the City of Clovis authorized a \$100 million Industrial Revenue Bond and waived the IRB fee for Southwest Cheese as a local incentive package. Southwest Cheese will be adding an additional 70,000 square feet to its existing 342,000-square-foot building and investing \$69 million in additional equipment. The expansion will increase the daily milk processing capacity from 7 million pounds to 10.5 million pounds. The plant will have the daily production capacity of 1.1 million pounds of American style cheese and 70,000 pounds of high value-added whey protein powder.



Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

\$172 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) will be used to accelerate completion of legacy transuranic waste shipments to the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)** in Carlsbad. Energy Secretary Steven Chu will be announcing the funds for WIPP as part of a \$6 billion package of new funding from the ARRA to accelerate environmental cleanup work and create thousands of jobs across 12 states. WIPP helps prepare waste for disposal at 11 sites across the country and then eventually receives the materials at the Carlsbad facility for long-term storage. Because of the available funding, jobs and investment will increase at the Carlsbad WIPP facility, including facility modifications to take in different sized and shaped containers of waste.

Carbon Diversion, Inc. held its official groundbreaking on April 28, 2009, at the Carbon Diversion site location in the Carlsbad Airport Industrial Park. The company is a leader in waste conversion technologies and utilizes a stringent selection process to secure a "best benefit" combination of waste to carbon bio-products to reduce and/or eliminate waste problems. Carbon Diversion produces equipment for the clean conversion of solid waste and green waste into carbon. Carlsbad will be the first and primary manufacturing location for Carbon Diversion, Inc. in the continental United States. The company will have the first phase of manufacturing operational in early 2010 and may ultimately create 300 new jobs.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

International Isotopes has chosen a site in Lea County for a new facility that will create about 150 jobs. The Lea County site will be west

of Hobbs and has good access to disposal facilities and utilities needed for the project. The company processes uranium and extracts fluorine to be used in high-tech products. The new facility will consist of both depleted uranium de-conversion and fluorine gas extraction processes. INIS holds patents that give it exclusive rights to the Fluorine Extraction Process (FEP), which produces high-value, high-purity gases in conjunction with uranium de-conversion and provides a key commercial advantage to the de-conversion project. The project will go through a permitting process and public hearings that will be held in Lea County. The firm will submit an application for an NRC license for the New Mexico facility by November 2009 and hopes to break ground in 2011.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Western Emulsions, Inc., a supplier of asphalt emulsions products used for pavement preservation, repair, and restoration, opened a new emulsions manufacturing and asphalt storage facility. The company located its facility on a 15-acre rail-served site within Roswell Industrial Air Park in New Mexico.

Northern WIA Area:

Raton Area, Colfax County:

The **Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association** and **First Solar** will construct the United States’ largest PV installation in Colfax County in northeastern New Mexico. This facility will use 30 megawatts of PV panels. The project will be the first utility-scale solar power plant in the region and is expected to be completed by the end of 2010. First Solar will provide monitoring and maintenance services for the PV power plant over the course of its lifetime.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

The **Vertex** call center, based at New Mexico Highlands University, closed because it lost its only client, Duke Energy. The center opened in late 2007 under IEI Financial Services, which shortly afterward was taken over by Vertex, based in the United Kingdom. The closure cost the community almost 50 jobs.

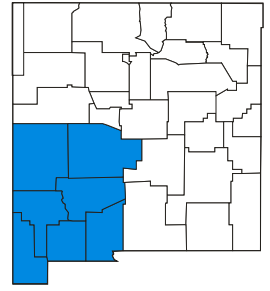
Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Thornburg Mortgage Inc said it plans to file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and go out of business, making the provider of “jumbo” mortgage loans one of the largest casualties of the nation’s housing slump and credit crisis. The Santa Fe, New Mexico-based company had specialized in making mortgages larger than \$400,000 to borrowers with good credit. Thornburg has struggled with liquidity problems since the summer of 2007, when the value of mortgages on its balance sheet began to fall, and later suffered a series of margin calls from its creditors. “It was caught up in the credit crisis like everyone else,” said Christine Myatt, a partner and bankruptcy specialist at the law firm Nexsen Pruet in Greensboro, North Carolina. “It is better to go through Chapter 11 liquidation rather than Chapter 7 because it allows asset sales over a period of time rather than a forced sale right now.” About 150 workers will lose their jobs in the closure.

Southwestern WIA Area:

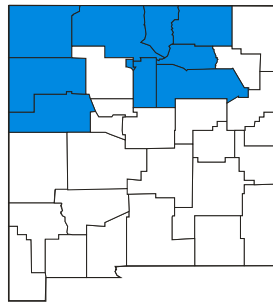
Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

Expeditors International of Washington, Inc. has signed a lease on an 86,550-square-foot facility located in the Verde Bi-National Park in Santa Teresa, New Mexico. Expeditors International is a global logistics company headquartered in Seattle, Washington. The company employs trained professionals in 170 offices and 12 international service centers located on six continents. When operations are fully established, Expeditors will have 30 employees in its Santa Teresa facility.



Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

A former Sonic Drive-In on North Date Street is being converted to an **O’Reilly Auto Parts** store. The store’s opening is planned for June 27, and the company will have “grand opening” sales from late July until mid-August. Most O’Reilly stores are typically staffed with seven to 12 employees. ⚙️




2009

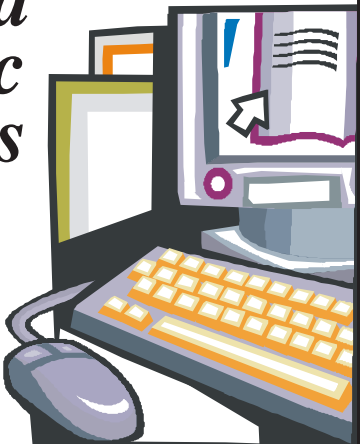
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