



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 1.9 percent, representing a loss of 15,500 jobs.

...Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA declined by 1.6 percent, representing a loss of 6,200 jobs.

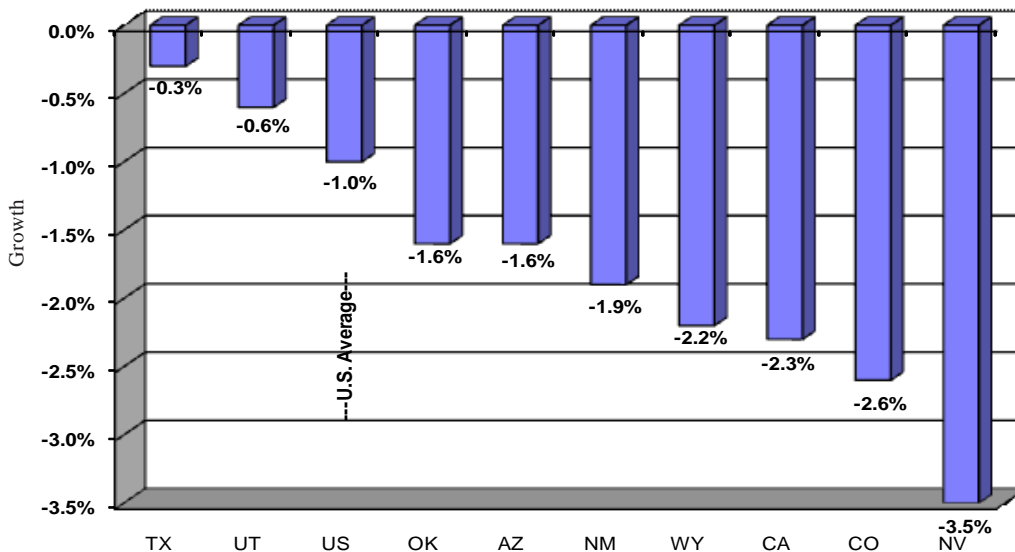
...The over-the-year job growth rate for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 0.3 percent, and this month marked the sixteenth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces.

...Over the year, the rate of job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 1.0 percent, representing a loss of 600 jobs.

...Total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,700 jobs or 5.3 percent over the year. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

## Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

April 2010 over April 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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Bill Richardson  
Governor

Kenneth Ortiz  
Secretary

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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in April 2010, down from 8.8 percent in March, but up from 6.6 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 9.9 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing April 2010 with April 2009, was negative 1.9 percent, representing a loss of 15,500 jobs. Only two of the state's 13 industries have posted job growth since last year, while 11 others reported employment declines. Government employment showed more growth than any other industry, mostly caused by the federal government hiring thousands of temporary census workers. Those workers are expected to remain employed for several months. Federal government showed overall gains of 1,400 jobs. The other branches of government also reported gains, with state government showing 600 more jobs than year ago and local government employment 500 jobs higher. The total government gain over the year was 2,500 jobs or 1.2 percent.

The one private-sector industry adding jobs is educational & health services. This industry group has added 2,200 jobs over the last 12 months. Employment in this industry did dip for a while at the start of this year, but the underlying fundamentals remain strong, even as the rest of the economy struggles.

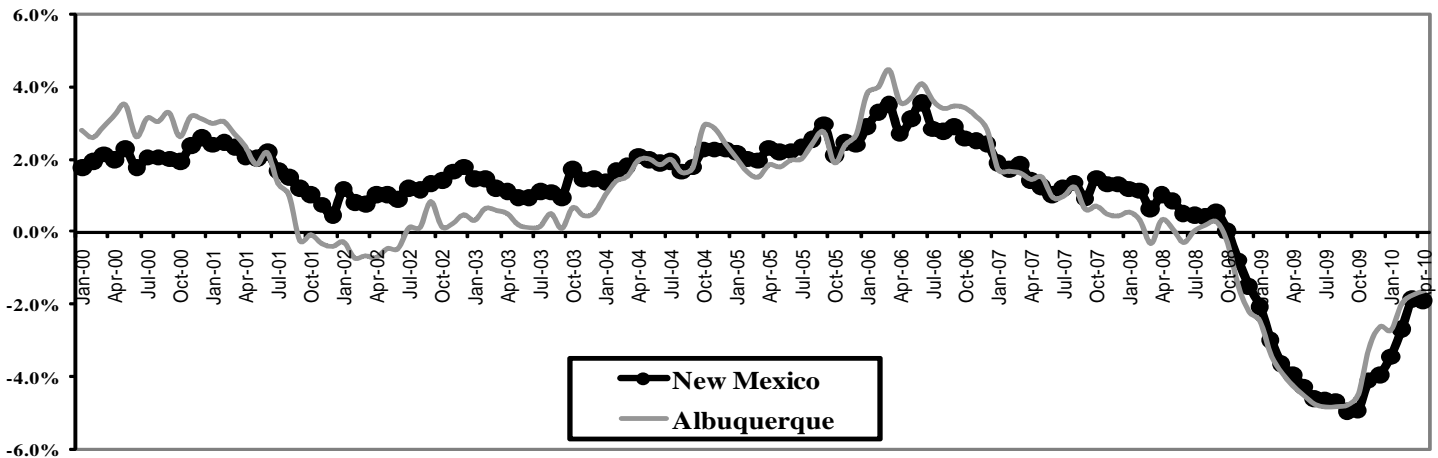
The remaining 11 industries have each lost jobs over the year. The goods-producing industries of mining, manufacturing, and construction have shed a combined 7,300 jobs since last April. Mining was down 1,500 jobs over the year, while construction slipped by 5,400 and manufacturing by 400.

The leisure & hospitality industry is back in negative territory after having actually shown a little strength for the previous four months. By most accounts, the just-ended ski season was a good one, and the industry benefited as a result.

The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 3,100 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,500 jobs, down 11.0 percent. Retail trade reported losses of 3,500, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry contracted by 800.

The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 1,200 fewer jobs. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 700 since last April. Finally, the information industry reported numbers that were 500 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from a pause in activity by the state's film industry.

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



New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.			Change From	
	Apr 2010	Mar 2010	Apr 2009	Mar 2010	Apr 2009
Civilian Labor Force	967,600	966,800	953,400	+800	+14,200
Employment	883,600	881,300	890,900	+2,300	-7,300
Unemployment	84,000	85,400	62,500	-1,400	+21,500
Rate	8.7%	8.8%	6.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.1%	9.0%	6.2%		

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 9.0 percent in April, down slightly from 9.2 percent in March. The rate was up 2.1 percentage points from last April's level of 6.9 percent.

Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 1.6 percent, representing a loss of 6,200 jobs. The rate of decline has steadily moderated since the middle of last year; however, the April 2010 nonfarm employment total was the lowest for the month since 2004, an indicator of the recession's severity. Negative growth persisted for the nineteenth consecutive month as only three of the 12 major industry divisions added jobs.

Government led the gaining industries, expanding by 900 jobs or 1.1 percent. Most of the increase (600 jobs) came at the federal level, which has received a significant boost from U.S. Census Bureau hiring. Temporary workers will continue to be needed through at least mid-July to conduct door-to-door follow-up interviews for Census 2010. State government added 300 jobs (up 1.1 percent), while local government was unchanged from last April.

Employment increased by 800 jobs or 1.5 percent in educational & health services, continuing a recent trend of slower growth. The industry remained strong while others faltered during 2008 and 2009, posting annual average increases of 4.5 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively. The rate peaked at 7.3 percent in January 2009 before gradually decelerating through the end of the year. This year has started even weaker, with employment for the first four months growing just 1.7 percent over the year. Wholesale trade also expanded employment, growing by 2.5 percent or 300 jobs. In remaining at 12,100 for the third straight month, employment continued to gradually recover from a low of 11,700 recorded in June 2009.

The goods-producing sector continued to account for the bulk of over-the-year losses. Construction fell by 2,800 jobs as employment dropped to its lowest level since February 2000. April's 11.7 percent decline followed four months in single-digit territory. The industry has posted negative growth for 40 consecutive months going back to January 2007. Manufacturing employment has fared better recently, narrowing its over-the-year loss to 1,000 jobs or 5.4 percent.

Professional & business services employment appears to have steadied, reducing its decline to 1,500 jobs or 2.5 percent. The gain was likely due to additional hiring at such businesses as professional employer agencies, temporary help agencies, payroll service providers, and tax preparation services.

Retail trade contracted by 1,100 jobs or 2.7 percent over the year, slightly worse than the minus 2.4 percent posted in March. Employment appears to be stabilizing in 2010 at levels not seen since mid-1997.

Leisure & hospitality lost 700 jobs or 1.9 percent, slipping back to negative growth after five months of over-the-year increases. Smaller job losses were posted in transportation, warehousing & utilities (-400); information (-300); financial activities (-200); and miscellaneous other services (-200).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2010	Mar 2010	Apr 2009	Mar 2010	Apr 2009
Civilian Labor Force	414,000	415,200	409,000	-1,200	+5,000
Employment	376,900	377,000	380,800	-100	-3,900
Unemployment	37,100	38,200	28,200	-1,100	+8,900
Rate	9.0%	9.2%	6.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.3%	9.1%	6.4%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 8.1 percent in April 2010, down from 8.5 percent last month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 6.3 percent.

**Over the month**, the Las Cruces economy gained 200 jobs overall, mostly due to small increases throughout the economy. Federal government saw a total gain of 100 jobs, state government lost 100 jobs, and local government remained flat. In the private sector, small employment increases were seen in two industries, while employment remained flat in nine industries. No private industries had decreased employment over the month.

**Over the year**, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was negative at 0.3 percent, comparing April 2010 with April 2009. This month marked the sixteenth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the employment series began for this area. Although the Las Cruces job growth rate was above the state average, six of the 12 industries lost jobs, three industries stayed at the same level as last year, and three industries gained employment over the year.

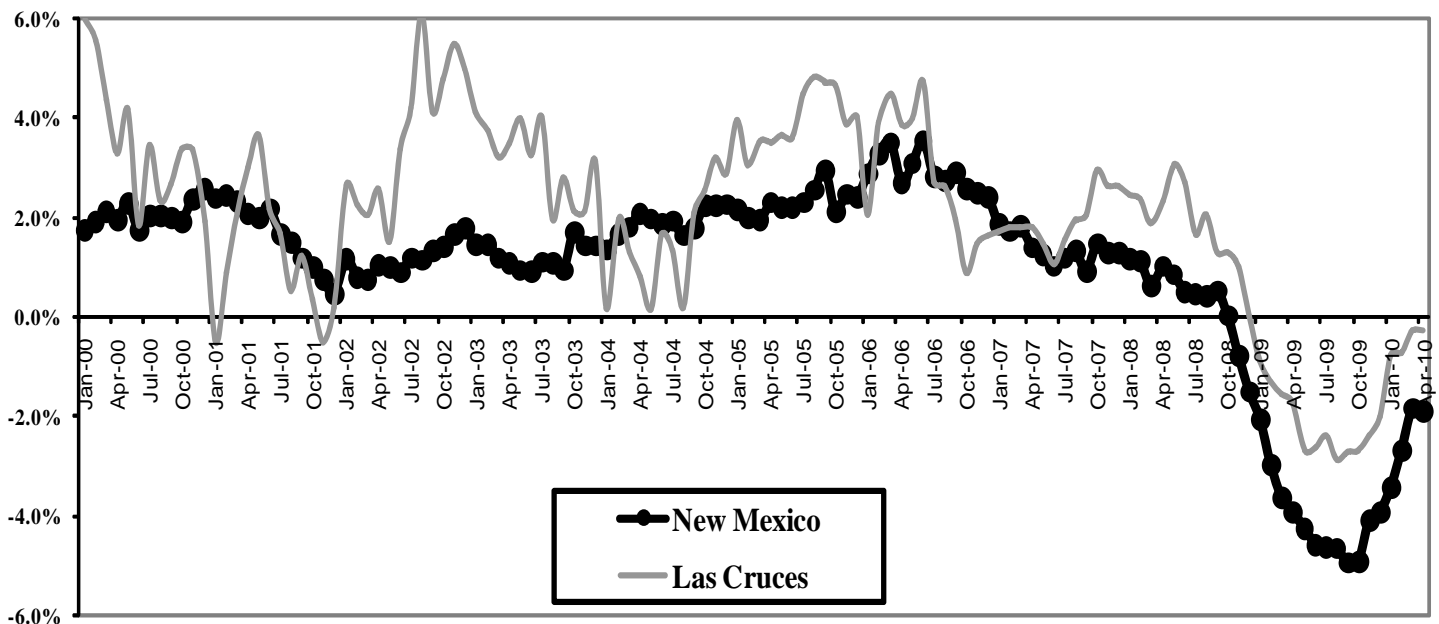
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 400 jobs, growing 3.5 percent. Slight job growth of 100 jobs was evident in professional & business services. Federal government reported 200 more jobs than last year, while state and local government employment remained unchanged.

Six other industries—construction (-300); retail trade (-200); manufacturing (-100); wholesale trade (-100); financial activities (-100); and transportation, warehousing & utilities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and from April 2009 to April 2010, the industry has declined nearly 8 percent. Employment was unchanged from last year in the three remaining private industries—information, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services*.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	93,200	93,400	90,600	-200	+2,600
Employment	85,600	85,400	84,900	+200	+700
Unemployment	7,600	7,900	5,700	-300	+1,900
Rate	8.1%	8.5%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.0%	9.0%	6.2%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces**



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 7.0 percent for April 2010, down from 7.5 percent in March. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent.

**Over the month**, Santa Fe lost 200 jobs in April as a result of declines in state government and leisure & hospitality employment. All other industries were unchanged from March.

**Over the year**, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 1.0 percent, representing a loss of 600 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years but appears to be improving. At its worst last summer, the number of jobs was down by as much as 6.8 percent over a 12-month period. At that time, huge losses in manufacturing and downtime in the information industry coincided to cause unprecedented declines.

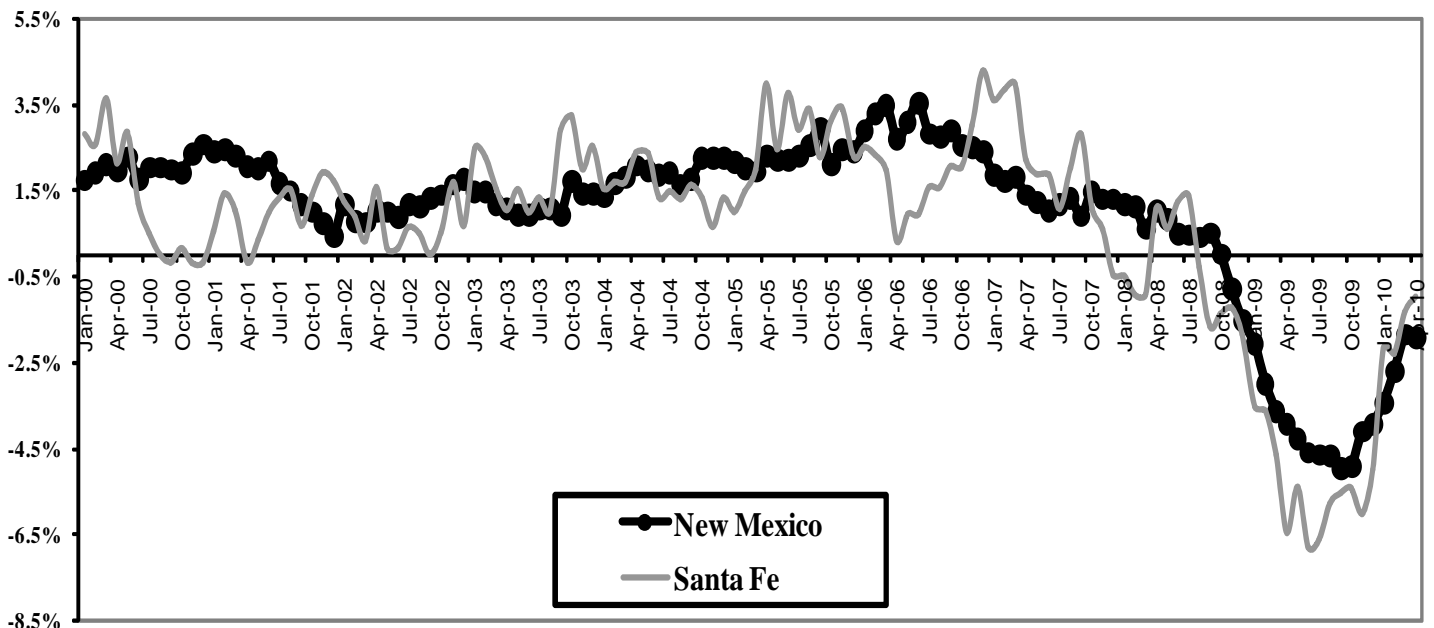
Three industries reported employment gains from year-ago levels. Retail trade posted 200 more jobs than last year, continuing the improvement first reported last month. The government sector added 200 jobs, mostly as the result of temporary federal Census Bureau workers hired for the head count. State government posted a small gain as well, while the number of local government jobs was unchanged from year-ago levels. Leisure & hospitality recorded a 100-job gain, even though the ski season had already ended.

The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 700 jobs, representing a 20.6 percent loss from last year. Employment was down 200 in professional & business services. Financial activities reported the loss of 100 jobs, as did wholesale trade. Five industries reported no change from year-ago employment levels. Those industries were transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; manufacturing; educational & health services; and miscellaneous *other services*.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,000	79,000	77,600	0	+1,400
Employment	73,400	73,000	73,200	+400	+200
Unemployment	5,500	6,000	4,400	-500	+1,100
Rate	7.0%	7.5%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.7%	7.6%	5.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 10.1 percent in April 2010, down from 11.2 percent in March. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent.

**Over the month**, the Farmington area gained a total of 300 jobs, including a small gain of 100 jobs at the federal government level. State and local government remained flat over the month. The month also included a gain of 200 jobs in the goods-producing industries, which include mining, construction, and manufacturing. The private service-providing industries remained flat over the month.

**Over the year**, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,700 jobs or 5.3 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

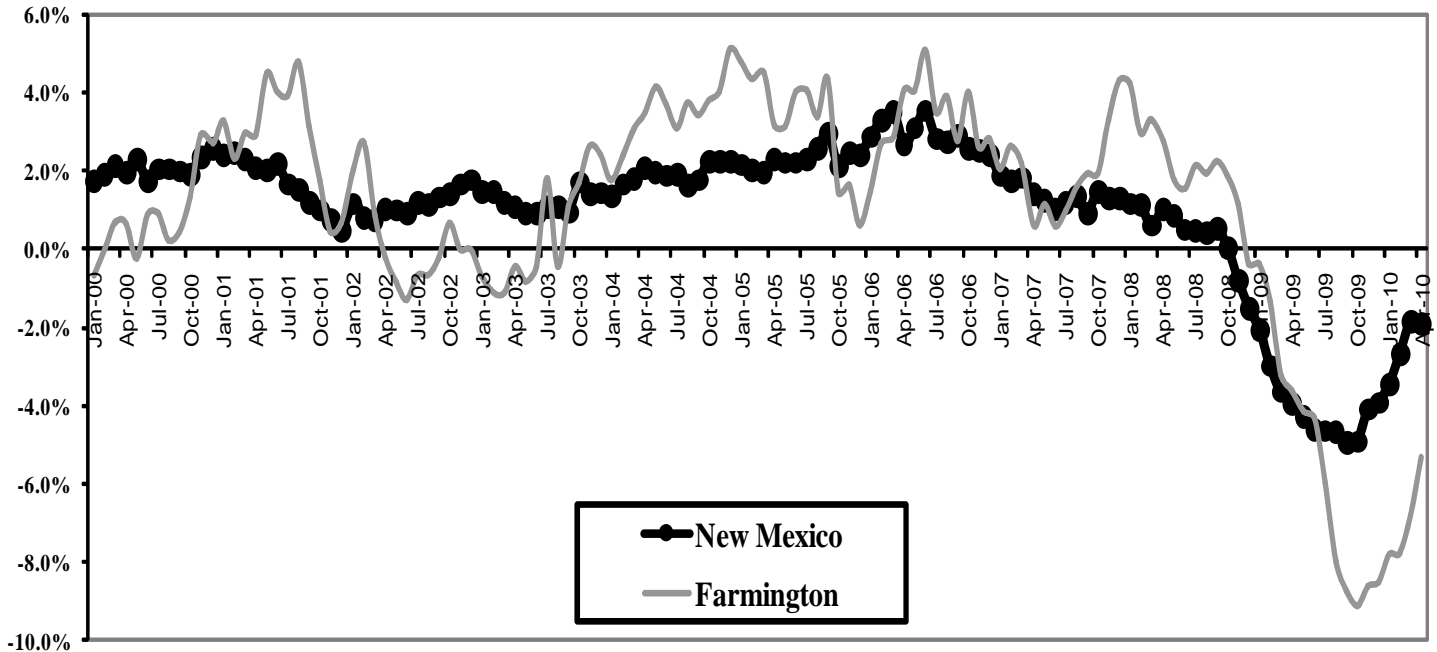
The goods-producing industries reported employment that was 1,100 jobs below year-ago levels, declining 10.3 percent. Lower prices for oil and especially natural gas over the last several quarters have contributed to the decrease. The layoffs and job loss effects have trickled through the local economy, and private service-providing industries were down 1,400 jobs over the year.

A small increase of 200 jobs was evident at the federal government level, with higher employment expected in the next couple months for the 2010 Census. Per the Census website, "The largest operation is nonresponse follow-up (door-to-door enumeration) from May through July with hiring and training in April." State government employment remained flat over the year and local government decreased by 400 jobs.

<b>Farmington</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>Mar 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	57,600	57,400	57,800	+200	-200	
Employment	51,700	51,000	54,100	+700	-2,400	
Unemployment	5,800	6,500	3,600	-700	+2,200	
Rate	10.1%	11.2%	6.3%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.6%	10.7%	6.0%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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

		<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Employ- ment</b>	<b>Un- Employ- ment</b>	<b>Rate %</b>	<b>Unadj. Rate %</b>
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		913,453	866,349	47,104	5.2%	
2006		930,832	892,336	38,496	4.1%	
2007		941,554	908,557	32,997	3.5%	
2008		961,259	918,041	43,218	4.5%	
2009		955,904	887,358	68,546	7.2%	
2009	JAN	960,869	904,327	56,542	5.9%	6.0%
	FEB	957,586	899,120	58,466	6.1%	6.4%
	MAR	954,945	894,542	60,403	6.3%	6.5%
	APR	953,371	890,878	62,493	6.6%	6.2%
	MAY	952,768	887,867	64,901	6.8%	6.8%
	JUN	953,000	885,438	67,562	7.1%	7.7%
	JUL	953,881	883,640	70,241	7.4%	7.8%
	AUG	955,105	882,429	72,676	7.6%	7.7%
	SEP	956,361	881,613	74,748	7.8%	7.6%
	OCT	957,546	881,056	76,490	8.0%	7.8%
	NOV	958,583	880,648	77,935	8.1%	7.7%
	DEC	959,469	880,445	79,024	8.2%	7.9%
2010	JAN	962,289	880,473	81,816	8.5%	8.9%
	FEB	964,181	880,724	83,457	8.7%	8.9%
	MAR	966,770	881,346	85,424	8.8%	9.0%
	APR	967,613	883,611	84,002	8.7%	8.1%
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	843	2,265	-1,422	-0.1%	-0.9%
	Year Ago	14,242	-7,267	21,509	2.1%	1.9%
	2 Yrs. Ago	9,728	-36,513	46,241	4.8%	4.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	28,758	-22,930	51,688	5.3%	4.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.3%	-1.7%		
	Year Ago	1.5%	-0.8%	34.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.0%	-4.0%	122.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.1%	-2.5%	160.0%		

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

State	Rank	April 2009	April 2010	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	362.8	368.8	6.0	1.7%
DC	2	700.4	711.1	10.7	1.5%
Alaska	3	313.6	316.7	3.1	1.0%
Indiana	4	2,801.2	2,803.4	2.2	0.1%
South Dakota	5	399.1	398.6	-0.5	-0.1%
Kentucky	5	1,773.9	1,771.6	-2.3	-0.1%
Texas	7	10,352.9	10,319.5	-33.4	-0.3%
New Hampshire	8	619.9	617.4	-2.5	-0.4%
North Carolina	9	3,926.4	3,908.1	-18.3	-0.5%
Virginia	9	3,647.7	3,628.4	-19.3	-0.5%
South Carolina	9	1,832.8	1,822.9	-9.9	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	12	5,634.5	5,602.5	-32.0	-0.6%
Utah	12	1,194.1	1,187.1	-7.0	-0.6%
New York	12	8,545.5	8,493.5	-52.0	-0.6%
Nebraska	15	946.4	939.9	-6.5	-0.7%
Maryland	16	2,527.8	2,508.8	-19.0	-0.8%
Connecticut	16	1,626.9	1,614.6	-12.3	-0.8%
Iowa	16	1,486.8	1,475.4	-11.4	-0.8%
Hawaii	16	594.6	589.9	-4.7	-0.8%
Minnesota	16	2,652.9	2,631.4	-21.5	-0.8%
Missouri	16	2,706.7	2,684.3	-22.4	-0.8%
Massachusetts	22	3,182.5	3,155.0	-27.5	-0.9%
Tennessee	22	2,628.8	2,605.1	-23.7	-0.9%
Montana	22	426.1	422.2	-3.9	-0.9%
Louisiana	22	1,911.1	1,893.3	-17.8	-0.9%
<b>United States</b>		<b>131,389.0</b>	<b>130,119.0</b>	<b>-1,270.0</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
Vermont	26	293.6	290.6	-3.0	-1.0%
West Virginia	27	746.3	738.3	-8.0	-1.1%
New Jersey	27	3,884.4	3,841.1	-43.3	-1.1%
Delaware	29	415.7	410.4	-5.3	-1.3%
Arkansas	29	1,174.4	1,158.9	-15.5	-1.3%
Mississippi	31	1,103.9	1,088.6	-15.3	-1.4%
Idaho	31	607.7	599.1	-8.6	-1.4%
Ohio	31	5,095.3	5,023.0	-72.3	-1.4%
Florida	34	7,352.4	7,240.6	-111.8	-1.5%
Oklahoma	35	1,551.1	1,527.0	-24.1	-1.6%
Arizona	35	2,458.0	2,419.8	-38.2	-1.6%
Alabama	35	1,900.7	1,870.1	-30.6	-1.6%
Wisconsin	35	2,748.4	2,703.9	-44.5	-1.6%
Illinois	35	5,676.3	5,584.2	-92.1	-1.6%
Kansas	40	1,357.9	1,334.5	-23.4	-1.7%
Oregon	40	1,615.4	1,587.5	-27.9	-1.7%
Michigan	42	3,895.6	3,825.7	-69.9	-1.8%
Washington	42	2,835.6	2,783.7	-51.9	-1.8%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>815.4</b>	<b>799.9</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
Wyoming	45	283.2	277.0	-6.2	-2.2%
Maine	46	588.1	574.7	-13.4	-2.3%
California	47	14,177.6	13,850.4	-327.2	-2.3%
Georgia	48	3,912.7	3,821.6	-91.1	-2.3%
Colorado	49	2,247.1	2,189.5	-57.6	-2.6%
Rhode Island	50	459.8	447.1	-12.7	-2.8%
Nevada	51	1,158.0	1,117.5	-40.5	-3.5%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Torrance County

Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for Torrance County in third quarter of 2009 was \$524. This would be equivalent to \$13.10 per hour or \$27,248 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$722, which is equivalent to \$18.05 per hour or \$37,544 per year.



As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based on the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in Torrance County for April 2010 was 7,050, of which 6,363 people were employed and 687 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 9.7 percent as compared to the statewide unadjusted rate of 8.1 percent.

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on data for workers covered by state of New Mexico unemployment insurance laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. This program reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. QCEW data is currently available for the third quarter of 2009. The largest major industry sector was retail trade (16.3 percent of the employment), followed by construction (7.9 percent of the employment) and health care & social assistance (7.6 percent of the employment).



Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Torrance County</b>	7,050	6,363	687	9.7%
<b>New Mexico</b>	960,729	882,580	78,149	8.1%
<b>United States</b>	153,911,000	139,302,000	14,609,000	9.5%

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

Top Ten Industry Groups Torrance County	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	298	2,904
<b>Retail Trade</b>	36	472
<b>Construction</b>	44	229
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	27	220
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	22	218
<b>Public Administration</b>	35	216
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</b>	14	130
<b>Utilities</b>	9	114
<b>Manufacturing</b>	13	77
<b>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</b>	24	60
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	8	56

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

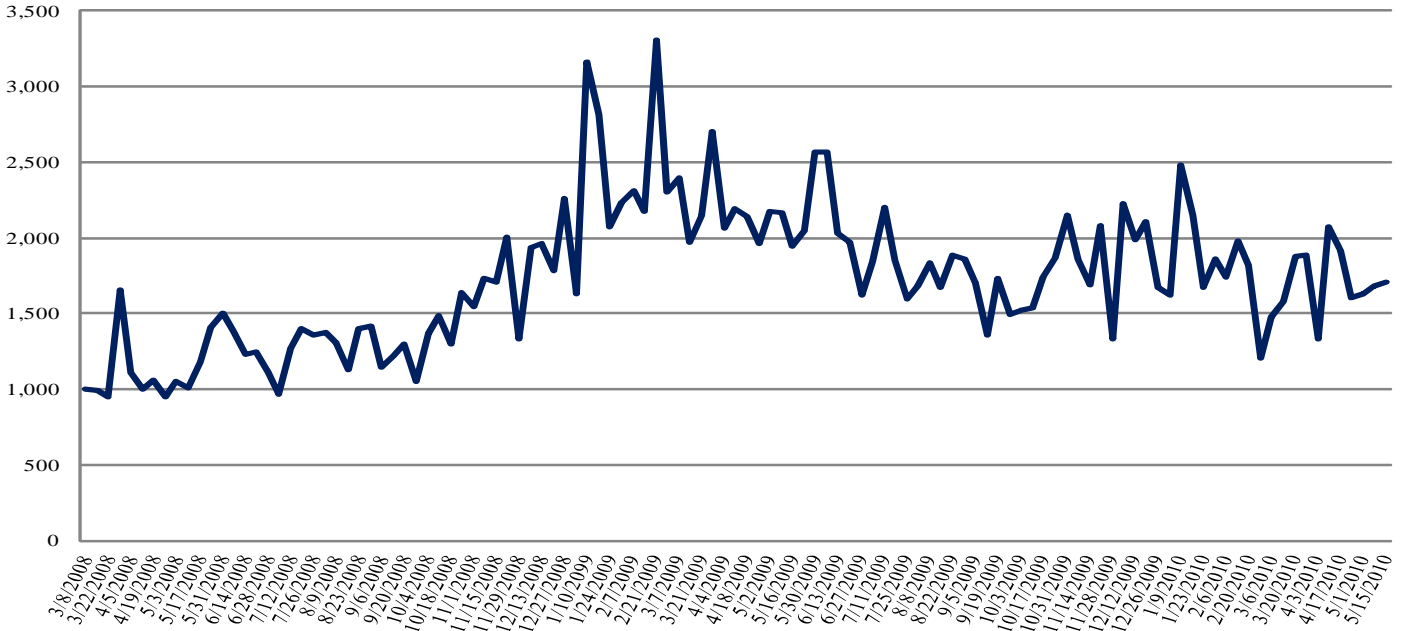
Top Ten Industry Groups New Mexico	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	54,288	786,602
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	5,713	120,487
<b>Retail Trade</b>	6,465	92,445
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	3,841	82,185
<b>Education Services</b>	1,094	71,095
<b>Public Administration</b>	1,717	64,182
<b>Professional, Scientific &amp; Technical Services</b>	6,400	56,902
<b>Construction</b>	6,343	51,623
<b>Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	2,860	44,074
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,643	29,941
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	2,738	22,110

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



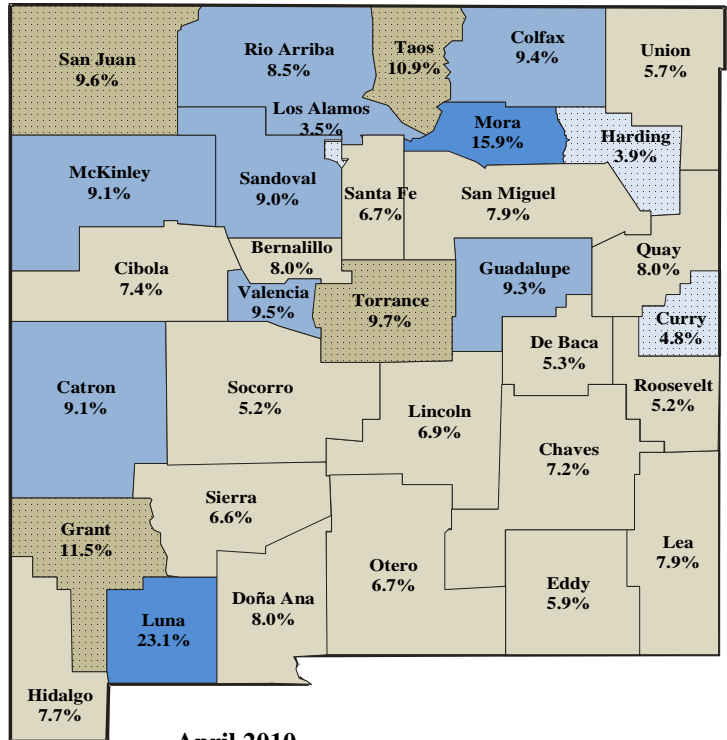
# New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

## Initial UI Claims (Week ending 05/15/2010)



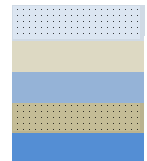
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, [www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov).

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



April 2010

	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>	
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	5% or below
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	NM rate of 8.1% or below
			Above NM rate of 8.1%
			Above US rate of 9.5%
			12% or above



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

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 2010				REVISED MARCH 2010				REVISED APRIL 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	960,729	882,580	78,149	8.1%	961,524	874,854	86,670	9.0%	949,331	890,407	58,924	6.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	412,985	378,703	34,282	8.3%	412,164	374,466	37,698	9.1%	407,970	381,888	26,082	6.4%
Bernalillo	317,514	292,014	25,500	8.0%	316,790	288,746	28,044	8.9%	313,813	294,469	19,344	6.2%
Sandoval	56,623	51,535	5,088	9.0%	56,550	50,958	5,592	9.9%	55,936	51,968	3,968	7.1%
Torrance	7,050	6,363	687	9.7%	7,052	6,292	760	10.8%	6,981	6,416	565	8.1%
Valencia	31,799	28,792	3,007	9.5%	31,772	28,470	3,302	10.4%	31,239	29,034	2,205	7.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,045	51,586	5,459	9.6%	56,736	50,679	6,057	10.7%	57,224	53,811	3,413	6.0%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,189	85,776	7,413	8.0%	93,083	84,720	8,363	9.0%	90,627	85,003	5,624	6.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,045	72,794	5,251	6.7%	77,904	71,948	5,956	7.6%	76,700	72,509	4,191	5.5%
Catron	1,629	1,481	148	9.1%	1,576	1,395	181	11.5%	1,627	1,516	111	6.8%
Chaves	28,574	26,505	2,069	7.2%	28,483	26,092	2,391	8.4%	28,178	26,637	1,541	5.5%
Cibola	12,391	11,480	911	7.4%	12,376	11,328	1,048	8.5%	12,427	11,737	690	5.6%
Colfax	6,549	5,932	617	9.4%	6,764	6,129	635	9.4%	6,324	5,870	454	7.2%
Curry	22,308	21,244	1,064	4.8%	22,232	20,998	1,234	5.6%	21,710	20,957	753	3.5%
De Baca	939	889	50	5.3%	929	872	57	6.1%	928	889	39	4.2%
Eddy	28,725	27,036	1,689	5.9%	29,057	27,115	1,942	6.7%	28,322	26,947	1,375	4.9%
Grant	11,370	10,064	1,306	11.5%	11,619	10,134	1,485	12.8%	12,256	10,847	1,409	11.5%
Guadalupe	1,924	1,745	179	9.3%	1,878	1,692	186	9.9%	1,816	1,709	107	5.9%
Harding	407	391	16	3.9%	416	396	20	4.8%	425	410	15	3.5%
Hidalgo	2,693	2,485	208	7.7%	2,665	2,435	230	8.6%	2,690	2,480	210	7.8%
Lea	28,281	26,048	2,233	7.9%	28,522	25,994	2,528	8.9%	29,037	27,150	1,887	6.5%
Lincoln	10,815	10,065	750	6.9%	10,928	10,054	874	8.0%	10,813	10,275	538	5.0%
Los Alamos	9,962	9,617	345	3.5%	10,117	9,695	422	4.2%	9,778	9,513	265	2.7%
Luna	12,373	9,514	2,859	23.1%	12,506	9,621	2,885	23.1%	11,967	9,836	2,131	17.8%
McKinley	27,912	25,372	2,540	9.1%	28,057	25,234	2,823	10.1%	27,250	25,479	1,771	6.5%
Mora	2,114	1,778	336	15.9%	2,101	1,747	354	16.8%	2,033	1,833	200	9.8%
Otero	26,387	24,612	1,775	6.7%	26,667	24,613	2,054	7.7%	26,136	24,745	1,391	5.3%
Quay	4,267	3,924	343	8.0%	4,233	3,816	417	9.9%	4,207	3,993	214	5.1%
Rio Arriba	20,872	19,107	1,765	8.5%	20,955	18,994	1,961	9.4%	20,439	19,151	1,288	6.3%
Roosevelt	9,716	9,213	503	5.2%	9,678	9,088	590	6.1%	9,752	9,415	337	3.5%
San Miguel	13,804	12,712	1,092	7.9%	13,787	12,559	1,228	8.9%	13,563	12,819	744	5.5%
Sierra	6,013	5,614	399	6.6%	5,938	5,479	459	7.7%	5,955	5,663	292	4.9%
Socorro	9,730	9,224	506	5.2%	9,698	9,100	598	6.2%	9,611	9,216	395	4.1%
Taos	17,519	15,605	1,914	10.9%	18,236	16,395	1,841	10.1%	17,403	16,021	1,382	7.9%
Union	2,190	2,066	124	5.7%	2,215	2,065	150	6.8%	2,166	2,091	75	3.5%

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 2010			REVISED MARCH 2010			REVISED APRIL 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	23.1%	LUNA	1	23.1%	LUNA	1	17.8%
MORA	2	15.9%	MORA	2	16.8%	GRANT	2	11.5%
GRANT	3	11.5%	GRANT	3	12.8%	MORA	3	9.8%
TAOS	4	10.9%	CATRON	4	11.5%	TAOS	4	7.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	9.6%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	10.7%	HIDALGO	5	7.8%
COLFAX	6	9.4%	TAOS	6	10.1%	COLFAX	6	7.2%
GUADALUPE	7	9.3%	MCKINLEY	6	10.1%	CATRON	7	6.8%
MCKINLEY	8	9.1%	GUADALUPE	8	9.9%	MCKINLEY	8	6.5%
CATRON	8	9.1%	QUAY	8	9.9%	LEA	8	6.5%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.5%	COLFAX	10	9.4%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	6.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	8.3%	RIO ARRIBA	10	9.4%	RIO ARRIBA	11	6.3%
STATEWIDE		8.1%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	9.1%	STATEWIDE		6.2%
QUAY	12	8.0%	STATEWIDE		9.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	8.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	9.0%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	13	6.0%
SAN MIGUEL	14	7.9%	SAN MIGUEL	14	8.9%	GUADALUPE	14	5.9%
LEA	14	7.9%	LEA	14	8.9%	CIBOLA	15	5.6%
HIDALGO	16	7.7%	HIDALGO	16	8.6%	SAN MIGUEL	16	5.5%
CIBOLA	17	7.4%	CIBOLA	17	8.5%	CHAVES	16	5.5%
CHAVES	18	7.2%	CHAVES	18	8.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	16	5.5%
LINCOLN	19	6.9%	LINCOLN	19	8.0%	OTERO	19	5.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.7%	SIERRA	20	7.7%	QUAY	20	5.1%
OTERO	20	6.7%	OTERO	20	7.7%	LINCOLN	21	5.0%
SIERRA	22	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	7.6%	SIERRA	22	4.9%
EDDY	23	5.9%	UNION	23	6.8%	EDDY	22	4.9%
UNION	24	5.7%	EDDY	24	6.7%	DE BACA	24	4.2%
DE BACA	25	5.3%	SOCORRO	25	6.2%	SOCORRO	25	4.1%
SOCORRO	26	5.2%	DE BACA	26	6.1%	HARDING	26	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	26	5.2%	ROOSEVELT	26	6.1%	CURRY	26	3.5%
CURRY	28	4.8%	CURRY	28	5.6%	UNION	26	3.5%
HARDING	29	3.9%	HARDING	29	4.8%	ROOSEVELT	26	3.5%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	4.2%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

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

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## Unemployment Rate by State

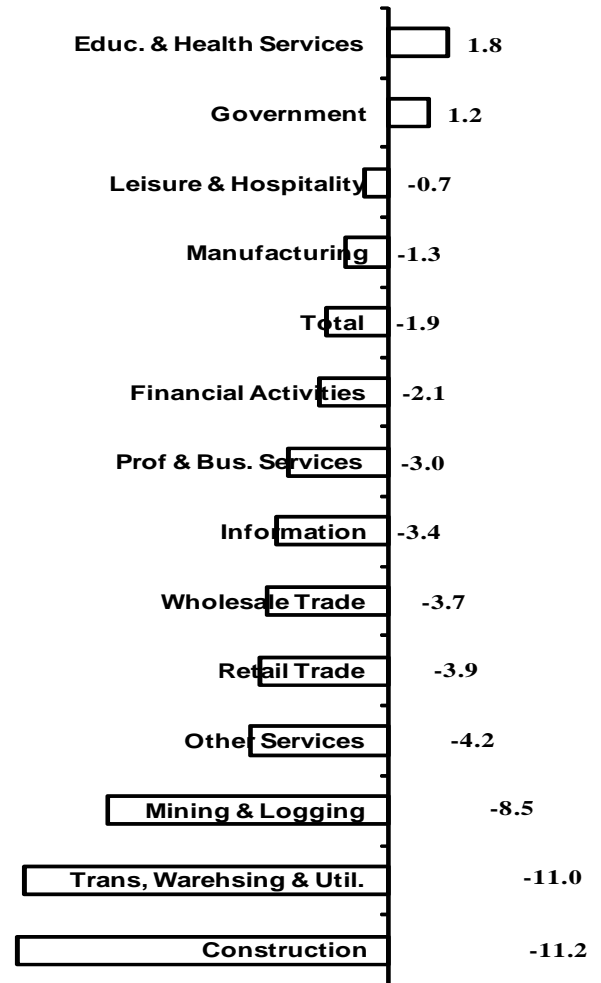
(Seasonally Adjusted)

April 2010			April 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	14.0	Michigan	1	13.2
Nevada	2	13.7	Oregon	2	11.5
California	3	12.6	South Carolina	2	11.5
Rhode Island	4	12.5	California	4	11.0
Florida	5	12.0	Nevada	4	11.0
South Carolina	6	11.6	North Carolina	6	10.7
Mississippi	7	11.5	Indiana	7	10.5
Illinois	8	11.2	Tennessee	7	10.5
Alabama	9	11.0	Kentucky	9	10.4
District of Columbia	9	11.0	Rhode Island	9	10.4
Ohio	11	10.9	Ohio	11	10.0
North Carolina	12	10.8	Florida	12	9.9
Kentucky	13	10.6	Alabama	13	9.7
Oregon	13	10.6	Illinois	14	9.6
Tennessee	15	10.5	District of Columbia	15	9.4
Georgia	16	10.4	Georgia	16	9.2
Indiana	17	10.0	Mississippi	16	9.2
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.9</b>	Missouri	18	9.1
New Jersey	18	9.8	Arizona	19	9.0
Arizona	19	9.5	New Jersey	20	8.9
Missouri	20	9.4	<b>United States</b>		<b>8.9</b>
Massachusetts	21	9.2	Washington	20	8.9
Washington	21	9.2	Wisconsin	22	8.6
West Virginia	21	9.2	Minnesota	23	8.3
Idaho	24	9.1	Colorado	24	8.1
Connecticut	25	9.0	Maine	24	8.1
Delaware	25	9.0	New York	24	8.1
Pennsylvania	27	9.0	Connecticut	27	8.0
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.7</b>	Massachusetts	27	8.0
Wisconsin	29	8.5	Delaware	29	7.8
Alaska	30	8.4	Pennsylvania	29	7.8
New York	30	8.4	Alaska	31	7.7
Texas	32	8.3	Idaho	32	7.4
Maine	33	8.1	West Virginia	32	7.4
Colorado	34	8.0	Texas	34	7.3
Arkansas	35	7.8	Vermont	35	7.2
Maryland	36	7.5	Arkansas	36	7.1
Utah	37	7.3	Maryland	37	6.9
Minnesota	38	7.2	Hawaii	38	6.8
Virginia	38	7.2	Kansas	39	6.7
Montana	40	7.1	Utah	39	6.7
Wyoming	40	7.1	Virginia	39	6.7
Iowa	42	6.9	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Hawaii	43	6.7	Louisiana	43	6.5
Louisiana	43	6.7	Oklahoma	44	6.1
New Hampshire	43	6.7	New Hampshire	45	6.0
Oklahoma	46	6.6	Montana	46	5.9
Kansas	47	6.5	Wyoming	47	5.6
Vermont	48	6.4	Iowa	48	5.5
Nebraska	49	5.0	South Dakota	49	4.9
South Dakota	50	4.7	Nebraska	50	4.6
North Dakota	51	3.8	North Dakota	51	4.4

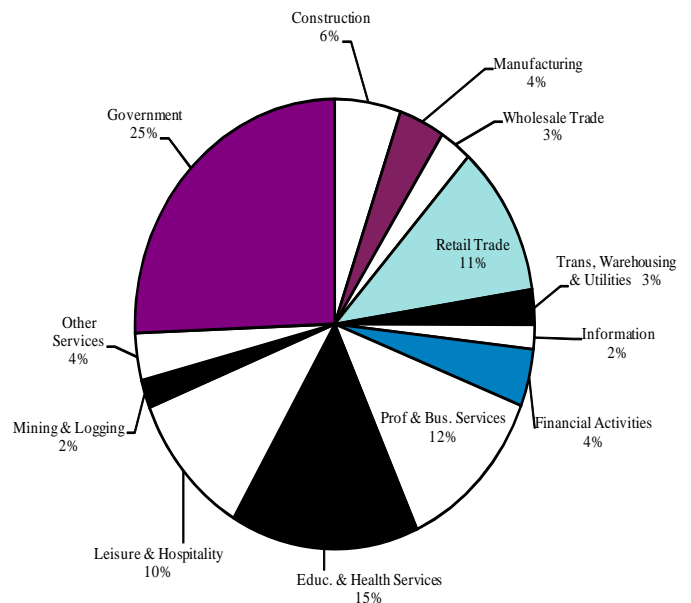
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



# New Mexico's Construction Industry

Bob Richards, Economist

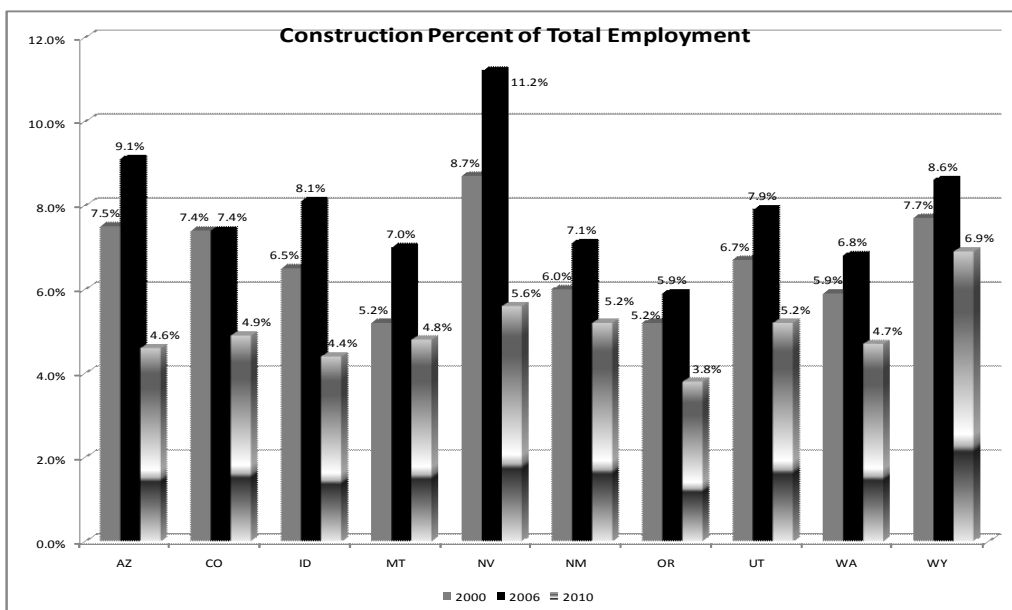
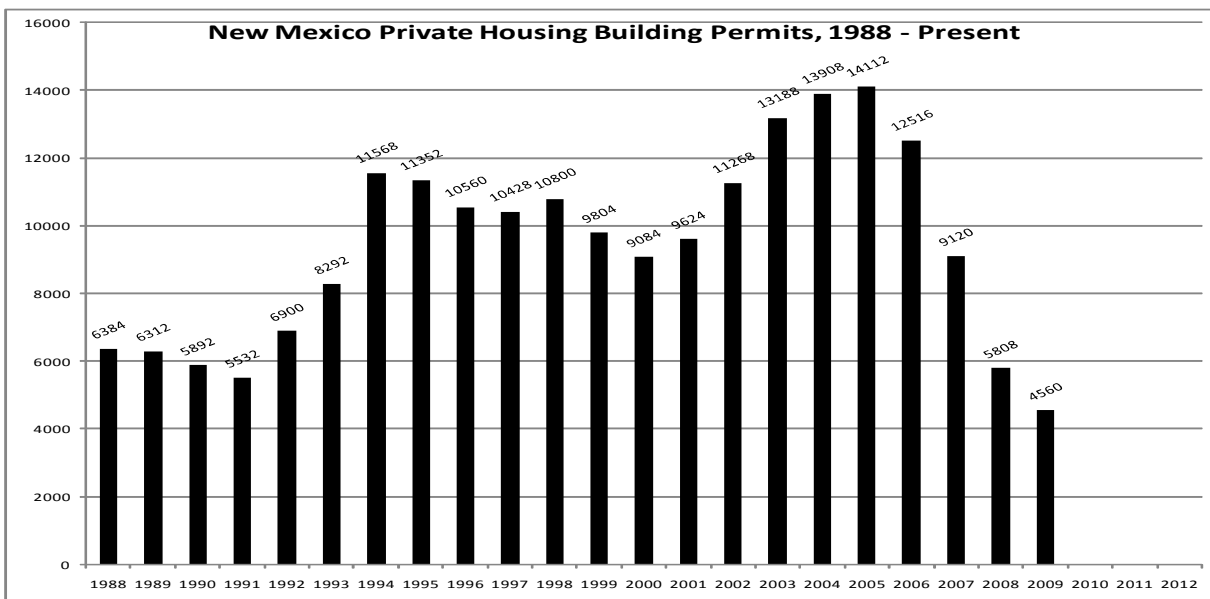
Or should the article be titled “Rebuilding the Hard-hit Construction Industry”? This is an industry that has always seen ebbs and flows in the past, so why the concern now? Besides being an industry that relies heavily on a favorable financial and lending environment, it impacts many sectors of the economy, not to mention the personal wealth of individuals, and revenue to local governments through property taxes. In 2005–2006, U.S. lenders were giving out mortgage money like drunken sailors, and construction, both residential and non-residential, was booming. Employment in the state grew by 98,900 jobs or 13.3 percent between 2000 and 2007. Construction employment grew by over two times that rate, adding 14,300 jobs or 31.9 percent during that same period. New Mexico was experiencing its lowest unemployment rates ever in 2007, as was much of the U.S.

Some in the lending arena saw the housing bubble expanding at an unsustainable rate, yet nothing was done to slow the furious pace of construction growth. And then came the reality that housing prices were too high...and the rest is history.

Empty or uncompleted “spec” homes accumulated throughout communities, causing construction to cease and property values to drop more rapidly than in recent times. The number of building permits issued demonstrates the severity of the collapse. However, 2010 is on track to equal 2009 permits issued, which

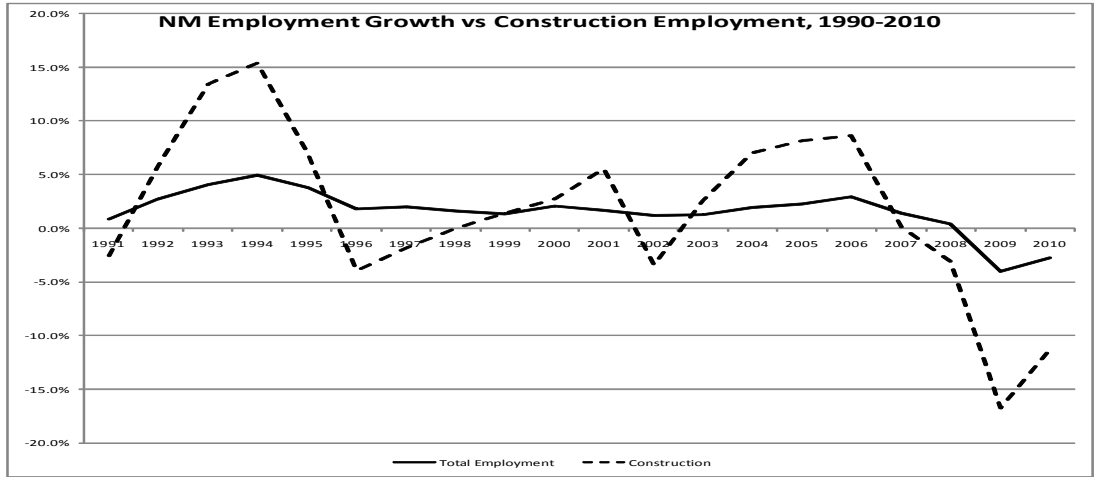
would at least indicate a flattening of the decline.

How did our western neighbors fair? The chart below shows the level of construction employment as a percentage of total employment across the western states. Every state had increased or equaled the share of construction employment from 2000 to 2006. These are significant increases in industry shares, with most over 1 percent and as much as 2.5 percent in Nevada. Colorado was the only state that did not grow its industry

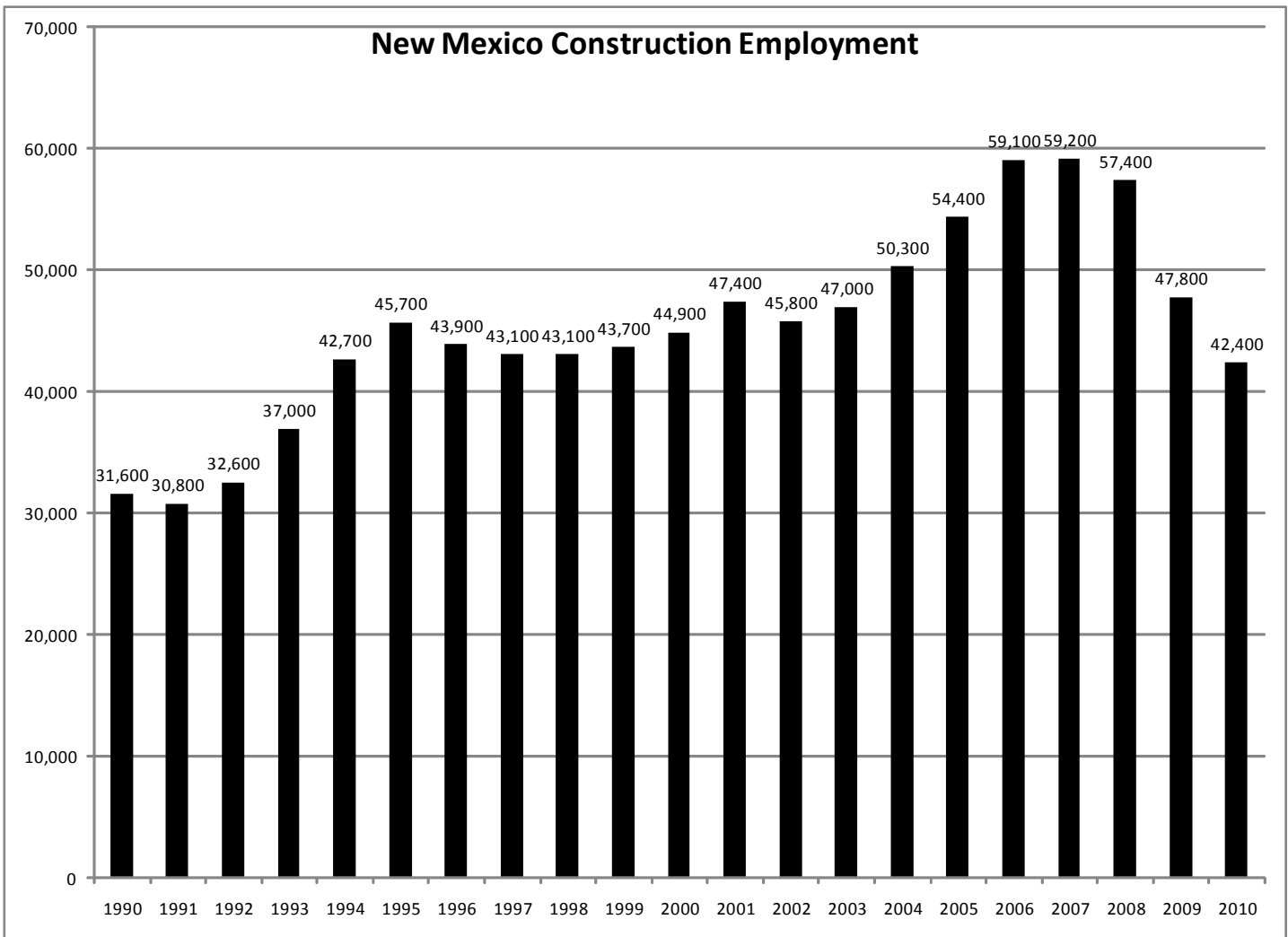


share. The other story told in the chart is the correction the industry has taken by 2010.

The construction industry recovered rapidly following a downturn in the late 1980s, but current economic headwinds (frozen credit markets, falling home prices, and high unemployment) may result in a more gradual recovery this time around. Home prices may fall as much as 5 percent through the first quarter of 2011, according to forecasts from IHS Global Insight. There is no indication to suggest there will be a sudden improvement for construction employment.



Where do we go from here? Assuming the construction industry will bounce back as in previous recoveries, how long will it take to recover to 2007 (pre-recession) levels? From 1990 to 2007, this industry grew at an annual average rate of 3.9 percent per year. As of the first quarter 2010, the employment level was at 42,400. Applying the annual average growth to the base level employment, we anticipate a return to 2007 (59,200) levels in about nine years.



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Apr-10	Mar-10	Apr-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	799,900	801,700	815,400	-1,800	-15,500
GOODS PRODUCING	88,400	87,100	95,700	1,300	-7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	711,500	714,600	719,700	-3,100	-8,200
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	16,200	16,100	17,700	100	-1,500
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	42,700	41,500	48,100	1,200	-5,400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	29,500	29,500	29,900	0	-400
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	20,900	21,100	21,700	-200	-800
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	87,000	87,600	90,500	-600	-3,500
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	20,200	20,400	22,700	-200	-2,500
<b>INFORMATION</b>	14,000	14,600	14,500	-600	-500
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	33,000	33,200	33,700	-200	-700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	98,700	98,400	101,800	300	-3,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	121,600	121,000	119,400	600	2,200
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	83,900	85,900	84,500	-2,000	-600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	27,100	27,000	28,300	100	-1,200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	205,100	205,400	202,600	-300	2,500
Federal Government	33,700	33,400	32,300	300	1,400
State Government	61,900	61,800	61,300	100	600
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,600	29,600	29,800	0	-200
Local Government	109,500	110,200	109,000	-700	500
<i>Local Government Education</i>	60,300	60,800	59,300	-500	1,000
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Apr-10	Mar-10	Apr-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	373,700	372,700	379,900	1,000	-6,200
GOODS PRODUCING	38,600	39,000	42,400	-400	-3,800
SERVICE PROVIDING	335,100	333,700	337,500	1,400	-2,400
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	21,200	21,600	24,000	-400	-2,800
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	17,400	17,400	18,400	0	-1,000
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	12,100	12,100	11,800	0	300
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	39,900	40,200	41,000	-300	-1,100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	9,300	9,300	9,700	0	-400
<b>INFORMATION</b>	8,600	8,600	8,900	0	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	17,800	17,800	18,000	0	-200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	59,200	57,800	60,700	1,400	-1,500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	54,900	54,800	54,100	100	800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	36,900	36,800	37,600	100	-700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	11,700	11,700	11,900	0	-200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	84,700	84,600	83,800	100	900
Federal Government	15,900	15,600	15,300	300	600
State Government	26,700	26,800	26,400	-100	300
Local Government	42,100	42,200	42,100	-100	0

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Apr-10	Revised Mar-10	Revised Apr-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,200	6,100	6,600	100	-400
SERVICE PROVIDING	62,600	62,500	62,400	100	200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
State	9,200	9,300	9,200	-100	0
Local	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>	Preliminary Apr-10	Revised Mar-10	Revised Apr-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-600</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	3,500	3,500	4,200	0	-700
SERVICE PROVIDING	56,900	57,100	56,800	-200	100
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
State	8,300	8,400	8,200	-100	100
Local	7,500	7,500	7,500	0	0
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>	Preliminary Apr-10	Revised Mar-10	Revised Apr-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-2,700</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	36,400	36,200	38,900	200	-2,500
GOODS PRODUCING	9,600	9,400	10,700	200	-1,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	38,500	38,400	40,100	100	-1,600
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	26,800	26,800	28,200	0	-1,400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
Federal	1,800	1,700	1,600	100	200
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,400	9,400	9,800	0	-400

# Projections Tools: Occupational Growth in Varying Industries

Ashley Leach, Economist

## Eastern Workforce Development Area

Industry and occupational projections are one of the strongest data tools available to understand the potential for employment growth in New Mexico. Identifying industries and occupations that will provide New Mexicans with jobs in the future is critical to multiple facets of overall workforce development, from job matching to focused training programs. Ultimately, understanding the direction of the future workforce in New Mexico assists and drives economic development initiatives. For the job seeker, projections, coupled with occupational wage information, not only provide valuable information on occupations that will likely have openings in the future but also those occupations that will pay higher wages.

Traditionally, industry and occupational projections simply look at growth of employment over time. This analysis delves deeper into employment projections by evaluating occupations that are projected to grow overall but may experience declines in employment in select industries. For example, actors may be projected to grow in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording industries but may be projected to decrease in the Performing Arts and Related industries. For job seekers, this information provides one more tool to focus their job search on industries where their specific occupation is anticipated to increase in demand.

This analysis identifies many occupations that are projected to grow overall and highlights where employment is declining in select industries. These occupations were identified using occupational projections between 2008 and 2018 and the staffing patterns of industries. The occupations presented below represent those that typically employ a larger number of workers and/or typically experience higher employment growth.



**General and Operations Managers:** Growth in the listed industries comprises 40 percent of total projected growth in this occupation. Projected employment decreases in the listed contraction industries are small but similar in scale to the employment increases experienced in the growth industries.

<u>General and Operations Managers</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 30	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
General Merchandise Stores	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers
Oil & Gas Extraction	Telecommunications
Construction of Buildings	

**Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses:** Growth in the listed industries comprises 90 percent of total projected growth. Employment decreases in the Hospital industry are small but significant when compared to the amount of overall employment growth in this occupation.

<u>Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 60	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Hospitals
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	



**Cashiers:** Growth in Food and Beverage Stores comprises nearly 90 percent of total projected growth. Employment in this occupation is projected to contract in several industries, with the most significant decrease in Gasoline Stations.

<u>Cashiers</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 340	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Food & Beverage Stores	Gasoline Stations

**Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks:** This occupation is projected to grow in many industries. Projected employment contraction in Crop Production is minimal compared to the overall employment growth.

<u>Bookkeeping, Accounting &amp; Auditing Clerks</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 290	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Crop Production
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Svcs	
Oil & Gas Extraction	

**Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer:** Growth in Truck Transportation comprises nearly half of total projected growth. Employment decreases in Animal and Crop Production are small when compared to the overall employment growth in this occupation.

<u>Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 350	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Truck Transportation	Animal Production
Heavy & Civil Engineering Const.	Crop Production
Support Activities for Mining	

**Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand:** Growth in the listed industries comprises nearly 80 percent of total projected growth. While employment decreases in the listed contraction industries is small, it is significant when compared to the overall amount of employment growth in this occupation.

<u>Laborers and Freight, Stock &amp; Material Movers</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 100	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Administrative & Support Svcs	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods Federal Government

**Farm, Ranch, and Other Agricultural Managers; Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop Nursery, and Greenhouse; and Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals:** Agriculture-related occupations are not typically identified as growth occupations in New Mexico. These occupations, however, have a presence in the eastern counties of the state. In all of the large agriculture-related occupations, employment growth is projected to occur in Animal Production while declining significantly in Crop Production.

<u>Farm, Ranch, and Other Agricultural Managers</u> <u>Farmworkers &amp; Laborers, Crop, Nursery &amp; Greenhouse</u> <u>Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals</u> 2008-2018 Growth: Over 100	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Animal Production	Crop Production

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Apr-10	Revised Mar-10	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>800,200</b>	<b>803,700</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>129,700</b>	<b>130,400</b>	<b>-700</b>
Wholesale Trade	21,000	21,300	-300
Retail Trade	88,500	88,700	-200
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,200	20,400	-200
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>120,200</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>-3,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>202,500</b>	<b>202,600</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal Government	33,900	33,900	0
State Government	60,000	59,600	400
Local Government	108,600	109,100	-500
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>373,800</b>	<b>373,700</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FARMINGTON</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>67,900</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>-200</b>

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

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr 10	Mar 10	Apr 09	Apr 10	Mar 10	Apr 09	Apr 10	Mar 10	Apr 09
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$602.84	\$599.01	\$530.16	38.3	38.3	37.1	\$15.74	\$15.64	\$14.29

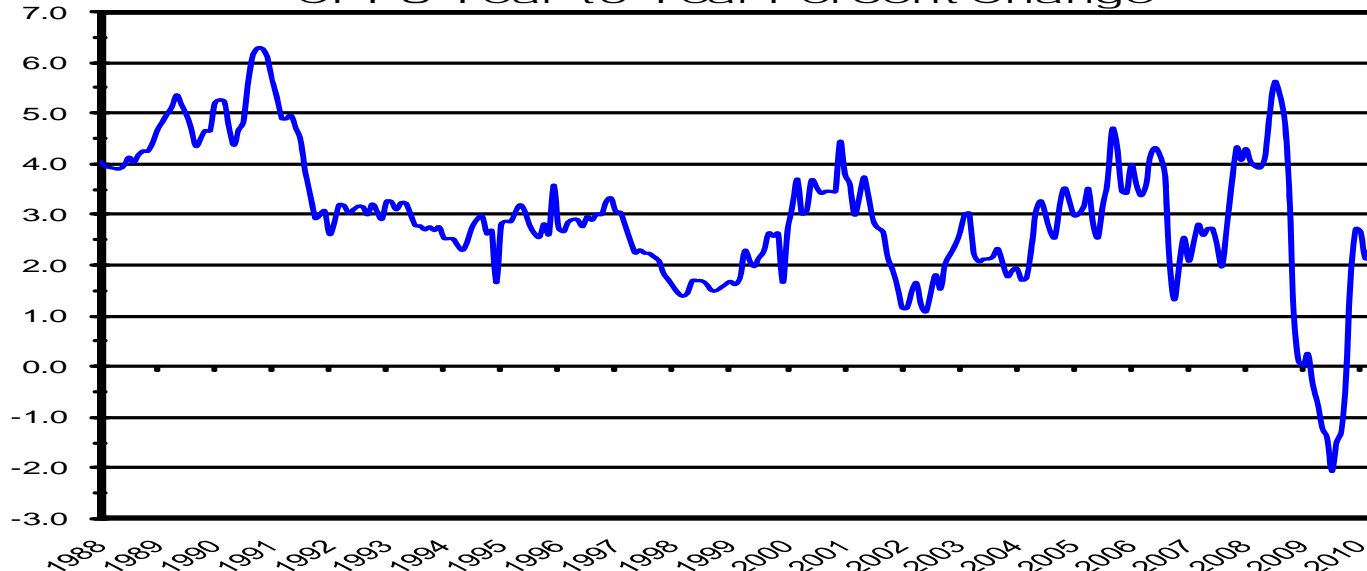
## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Apr 10	Mar 10	Apr 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
<b>CPI-U</b>	218.0	217.6	213.2	0.2%	2.2%
<b>CPI-W</b>	214.0	213.5	207.9	0.2%	2.9%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

### CPI-U Year-to-Year Percent Change



## New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Correc Officers & Jailers Dental Assistants LPN and LVN Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Registered Nurses	Admin Services Managers Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Const Carpenters Const Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts 1st-Line Super/Managers of Retail Sales Home Health Aides Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Sales Representatives, Services Security Guards Teacher Assts Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Food Preparation & Serving Related Wrkrs Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Registered Nurses	Admin Services Managers Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Computer Support Specialists Const Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Retail Salespersons Sales Representatives, Services Security Guards Stock Clerks Tellers
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Correc Officers & Jailers Dental Assistants LPN and LVN Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	Admin Services Managers Cashiers Const Laborers Customer Service Representatives Home Health Aides Janitors & Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Medical Assts Production Wrkrs
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
Registered Nurses LPN and LVN	Admin Services Managers Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Const Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Dental Assistants Probation Officers & Correc Treatment Specialists Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	Admin Services Managers Boilermakers Child, Family & School Social Wrkrs Const Laborers Janitors & Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Retail Salespersons
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Interviewers, Census Takers Office & Admin Support Wrkrs	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (April 21, 2010).

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

# Location Quotient: A Tool for Economic Developers and Local Planners

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

Finding industry performance or specializations is primary to identifying local economy strengths. A simple method for identifying strong industries is to look at a county's employment by industry and sort it from greatest to least employment. While this method will point out major employing industries in a local area, it misses smaller industries which may be important economic performers. Also, a major employing industry may simply be meeting the local area's needs and not have a significant share of the larger economy, as an end result not bring more outside dollars into the local area. So there is a need for a better way to identify if an industry has significant employment. The Location Quotient is a relatively easy mathematical way to compare a local economy to a larger reference area to measure if an industry has a greater share of employment than expected. This comparison can confirm the strength of a local industry.

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a ratio. This ratio is based on comparing the local industry employment (LAE) over total local employment (TLE) to the comparison area industry employment (CAE) over total comparison area employment (TCE). The equation looks like  $LQ = (LAE/TLE)/(CAE/TCE)$ . In interpreting the resulting ratio, there are three cases:

- ◆ Less than 1 - the industry employment share is less than expected and may not be meeting all of the local needs.
- ◆ Equal to 1 - the industry employment share is as expected. Often this is interpreted as the industry may be close to exporting its goods or services to other areas.
- ◆ Greater than 1 - the industry employment share is greater than expected. Often this means the extra jobs are exporting their goods and services to other areas; thus, the industry is a local economic strength.

There are several Location Quotient Calculators available. Recent upgrades to the LASER website ([laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us)) include a Location Quotient function. Available areas for New Mexico are statewide and the 33 counties. Typically, one should select statewide and then compare the smaller areas to it. For an example of how to calculate a LQ for a specific industry area combination, see the Workforce Information Tip. If you want to compare New Mexico to national numbers, then a good choice would be to use the Bureau of Labor Statistics Location Quotient Tool at [http://data.bls.gov:8080/LOCATION\\_QUOTIENT/servlet/lqc.ControllerServlet](http://data.bls.gov:8080/LOCATION_QUOTIENT/servlet/lqc.ControllerServlet). The location quotient with other economic information can be a good tool to identify industries with economic strengths for a local area.

The screenshot shows the 'Location Quotient Calculator' interface on the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The page is titled 'Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)'. It features a navigation bar with 'Databases & Tables' selected. The main content area is divided into two steps:

**STEP 1 - YEAR SELECTION AND OTHER DATA CHARACTERISTICS**

Year:	2008
Data Period:	Annual Average
Data Type:	All Employees
Ownership:	Private
Establishment Sizes:	All establishment sizes

**STEP 2 - AREA SELECTION (possible choices: U.S. total, States, counties, and metropolitan areas)**

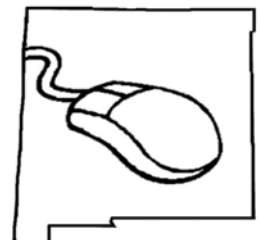
Select the Base Area:	Select up to 3 Analysis Areas:
U.S. TOTAL	Select an Analysis Area (must select at least one area)
	Select an Analysis Area (optional)

# Workforce Information Tip

## How do I find out if in the Santa Fe economy the industry "Motion Picture & Sound Recording" is an economic strength?

- 1) Start at [laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us).
- 2) Click on "Employment and Wage Data" below Historic Data Analysis.
- 3) Click on "Industry Data."
- 4) Click on "Local Industry Activity Levels (Location Quotient Calculator)."
- 5) In the Select an Area section "New Mexico" is already selected as your first (larger) area so click on "Continue."
- 6) When the screen refreshes, you will be selecting the smaller area so change the Area Type to "County" in the Select an Area section. Then change the Specific Area to "Santa Fe" and click "Continue."
- 7) On the next page, choose the time option. For annual use Option 1 and select the year you are interested in. Currently 2005 through 2008 are available. For the most current quarter or for a historical quarter use Option 2. Currently 1st Qtr. 2005 through 3rd Qtr. 2009 are available. In this case, choose Annual 2008 in Option 1 as annual data for this industry is probably more reflective than an individual quarter due to industry employment fluctuations. After changing to the preferred time click the appropriate "Continue" button.
- 8) Now you can select the industry. Using Option 2, change the select box to "Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries" and click "Continue."
- 9) This page shows the numbers for New Mexico and Santa Fe Employment and Establishments for Motion Picture & Sound Recording as well as the location quotient calculation. While this industry only had an annual average employment of 748 for 2008, the location quotient calculation is 3.00. The conclusion is this industry is an economic strength, since Santa Fe has a greater share of employment in this industry than expected because the location quotient is greater than 1. For further discussion on location quotient, see the article "Location Quotient: A Tool for Economic Developers and Local Planners."

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



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## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

**The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP)** board at its April meeting approved \$692,995 in funds to facilitate the creation of 65 jobs with five expanding New Mexico companies. Alamogordo's **PreCheck, Inc.**, a provider of background investigation services, primarily for the healthcare industry, was awarded \$142,372 to fund 21 new positions. Additionally, New Mexico State University-Alamogordo will receive \$4,651 in JTIP funds to provide customized training for JTIP participants at PreCheck. Santa Fe's **Simtable, LLC**, a designer and manufacturer of computer simulation software that displays on 3-D surfaces, will hire two new workers with the \$53,000 granted by the board. The three other JTIP recipients are from Albuquerque: **Array Technologies**, a solar tracking systems manufacturer for commercial and residential customers, was granted \$38,021 to create eight new jobs; **Mechtronic Solutions, Inc.**, a provider of full-service engineering and manufacturing services, was approved for \$130,930 to fund nine positions; and **The Mind Research Network**, a research center dedicated to the discovery and advancement of clinical solutions for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness and brain disorders, will receive \$324,021 to fund 25 jobs.

The financial impact of the **2009-2010 ski season** is estimated to be about \$541 million, up \$61 million from 2008-09. Ski New Mexico, the nonprofit trade organization that promotes the state's ski industry, said its members saw a 23 percent increase in skier days during the 2009-10 season, logging the most skier visits they have seen since the 2000-01 season. Skier visits for the season, which ended April 18, totaled 964,793. Ski New Mexico uses a multiplier of four when calculating how much skiers' spending impacts the economy. That figure includes gross receipts taxes of \$40.6 million—\$4 million on lift tickets alone. Skier spending totaled \$135.4 million, of which 65 percent came from out-of-state residents. The state's 221 inches of snowfall this winter provided abundant choices for skiers and snowboarders. Ski New Mexico members employ 2,500 New Mexicans. The industry group includes Taos Ski Valley, Red River Ski Area, Angel Fire Resort, Sandia Peak, Ski Santa Fe, Ski Pajarito, Sipapu Ski & Summer Resort, and Ski Apache.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The tough economy has claimed another long-time Albuquerque business. After 55 years in business, the **Albuquerque Bicycle Center** has closed all three of its stores. The company provided sales and service for high-end bikes at 2641 San Mateo Blvd. NE, 3330 Coors Blvd. NE, and 1570 Juan Tabo Blvd. NE. More than a dozen people worked at the bike sales and repair shops.

**Outcomes Health Information Solutions, LLC** is opening its Albuquerque office on July 1, 2010. Outcomes will be hiring about 60 workers over the next few months and plans to employ more than 250 within the next two years. The Albuquerque location will provide clinical auditing services and healthcare data analytics solutions for some of the nation's largest health insurance plans, physician groups,

and pharmaceutical clinical research organizations across the 50 states.

Albuquerque's newest **Krispy Kreme** shop will be at 2270 Wyoming Blvd. NE, Suite G. The Krispy Kreme Doughnut Fresh Shop is scheduled to open in late June. The local franchise operators planned to hold an open house at the Northeast Heights shop on Tuesday, June 1 to hire about 15 new employees. The new positions will include retail specialists and shift supervisors. While the new Krispy Kreme store is the city's second, the Fresh Shop will be different from the West Side site on Alameda/Hwy. 528 just west of Ellison NW. The company says that instead of doughnuts being produced in-house as they are at the West Side site, the Fresh Shop will offer fresh doughnuts delivered multiple times each day from the West Side site, which is described as a "Doughnut Factory."

### Bernalillo Area, Sandoval County:

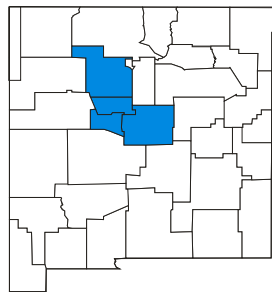
A new fast-food Mexican restaurant market is coming to New Mexico. **Filiberto's** is a 47-unit chain that will open its first restaurant in the Land of Enchantment this week along U.S. Hwy. 550 in Bernalillo. The site, a former Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, contains 2,200 square feet of space. Filiberto's is known for its fresh food, low prices and fast 24-hour drive-through service. Large carne asada burritos priced under \$5 are a Filiberto's staple, and nothing on the menu is more than \$10. Breakfast is served all day, and guacamole is made fresh daily. The chain also serves menudo. The family-owned company plans to lease five restaurants in the Duke City in the next 18 months and expand from there.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

**Green2V** announced a "Sand to Kilowatts" initiative project that will start with a multi-structure campus in Rio Rancho and expand to other cities in New Mexico. At completion, the \$1 billion enterprise will include multiple manufacturing sites and employ 3,000 people statewide. A \$500 million investment will be made in Rio Rancho, where the Green2V campus will include corporate offices, a solar cell manufacturing facility, and a glass factory. The Rio Rancho campus will employ up to 1,500 employees, with an annual payroll of \$64 million. The project will be financed through industrial revenue bonds (IRBs) issued by the City of Rio Rancho. The financial partner in the project is GP3 Ltd from Los Angeles. GP3 is led by CEO George Peters, a 38-year veteran of the energy business. The company has committed to the purchase the first round of industrial revenue bonds issued by the City of Rio Rancho. The proceeds will finance the development of the Green2V project.

### Belen Area, Valencia County:

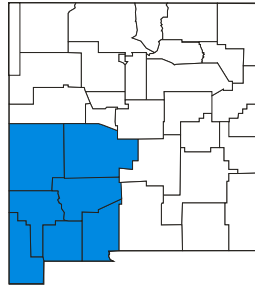
The **City of Belen** laid off 24 workers in mid-April to help solve financial problems. Belen officials said they will continue a hiring freeze on nine other jobs. They said the layoffs will save \$980,000. City officials said benefits would continue through the end of the month for those being laid off. Jobs were cut in recreation, maintenance, animal control, security, records and the Fire Department, officials said.



**Southwestern WIA Area:**

**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**

The new **Olive Garden** in Las Cruces opened its doors for customers on May 10. The 246-seat, 7,441-square-foot restaurant is at 100 N. Telshor Blvd. Its Tuscan Farmhouse design features an interior displaying Italian imports, ceilings supported by exposed wood beams, stone and wood accents, and terra cotta tile highlights. The restaurant employs about 165 workers.

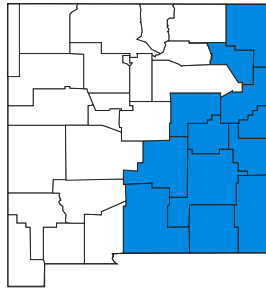


A new **Wal-Mart Supercenter** is planned for construction soon on the corner of Rinconada Boulevard and Northrise Drive. As of mid-April, the schedule was for Wal-Mart to submit building plans in the third quarter of this year and commence construction in January. The store is expected to open in early 2012. Once Wal-Mart—the anchor tenant for Rinconada—opens its doors, other businesses will follow, including a Walgreens Drug Store.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:**

The Carlsbad Department of Development celebrated the start of construction of the first retail/restaurant building at the **Cascades at Carlsbad** during a groundbreaking ceremony held April 16. The new building, encompassing approximately 34,000 square feet, will be home to restaurants and retail establishments on the first floor and the WIPP Records Office and the Carlsbad Department of Development offices on the second floor. Construction of the building will be completed by the end of this year. The Cascades at Carlsbad is an open-air marketplace with over 650,000 square feet available for development. The Cascades will offer retail, dining, and entertainment venues at the ground level and office space on the upper floors. There are plans to have upscale hotels and family entertainment centers within the project as well, creating a unique experience in southeast New Mexico.



**Farmington Area, San Juan County:**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs says it plans to resubmit its biological assessment for a proposed coal-fired power plant on the Navajo Nation. The BIA originally withdrew the assessment for the **Desert Rock Energy Project** last year over concerns of the impact of mercury and selenium on two endangered fish species in the San Juan River in northwestern New Mexico. In a letter Friday to Navajo President Joe Shirley Jr., acting BIA Director Mike Black says the agency will resubmit an updated review and work closely with the tribe and others to resolve key issues holding up the project. Supporters of the project say Desert Rock would be one of the nation’s cleanest coal-burning plants. On the other hand, opponents say a third such plant in the area would compromise air quality, human health, and the environment.

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

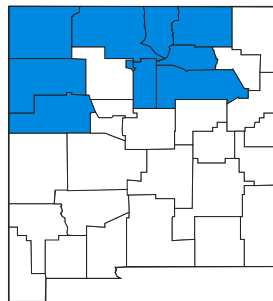
After some difficulty in reaching an agreement, the **Santa Fe Public School District’s school board** completed its budget proposal for the 2010-2011 school year. Included in the budget are plans to shut down Larragoite, Kaune, and Alvord elementary schools. Students from those schools will go to a new K through 8 school at the vacant Alameda campus. After the 2010-2011 school year, Acequia Madre Elementary School students will be merged into the Atalaya K through 8 school. The board says no employees will see their salaries cut, but the board did give up its per diem. Members will no longer be paid \$85 each board meeting. In the past, they had received that money up to four times per month. Athletics, arts, and music departments will see some budget cuts. Elementary school class sizes could increase as well. At this time, layoffs are not on the table. The board will meet again May 6 in a special meeting to approve the budget.



**Northern WIA Area:**

**Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:**

The 2010 season for the **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** started May 22. The first whistle blow of the season was heard on opening day in Chama, New Mexico, and Antonito, Colorado, as trains prepared to pull out of both depots at 10 a.m. sharp. A number of new projects with the potential to bring in money for the railroad are in the works. The railroad’s two new “parlor” cars built last year have proved very popular with train riders wanting a “premium ride,” more filming projects using the train are being explored, last year’s popular “engineer school” will be repeated, and merchandise to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the C&TSR is being planned.



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*Herb Greenwall*, Acting Bureau Chief  
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

**Major Contributors:**

*Mark Boyd*, Economist Supervisor  
*Tracy Shaleen*, Economist  
*Joy Forehand*, Economist

**Other Contributors:**

*Herb Greenwall*, Economist Supervisor  
*Bob Richards*, Economist  
*Suzan Reagan*, Economist  
*Ashley Leach*, Economist