



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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A Publication Presenting Highlights of August 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 3.7 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 30,900 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico ranked twenty-fifth highest in August for job growth.

...Over the year, the Albuquerque MSA economy shed 14,500 jobs, down 3.7 percent from August 2008.

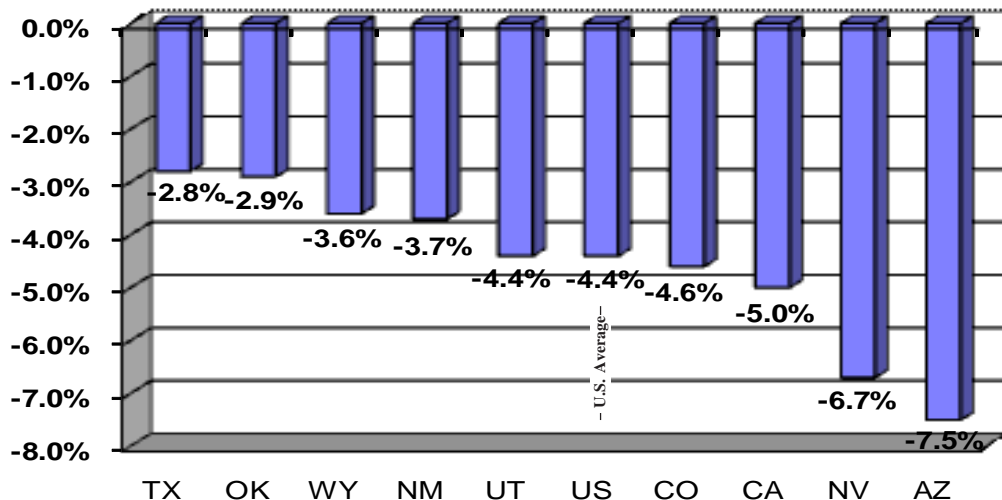
...The job growth rate for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.9 percent. This month marks the sixth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

...Over the year, the job growth rate for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 3.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,200 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but the recent data are especially disappointing.

...Total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,000 jobs or 3.8 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

'August 2009 over August 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Economic Research and Analysis

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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.5 percent in August 2009, up from 7.0 percent in July and 4.3 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 9.7 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing August 2009 with August 2008, was negative 3.7 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 30,900 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico ranked twenty-fifth highest in August for job growth. Every state except North Dakota (and the District of Columbia) reported declining year-over-year employment.

Conditions in the local job market are grim. The decline in the number of jobs is the worst the state has seen since January 1944, when the decline was also 3.7 percent. The 1943 to 1944 decline was fairly short-lived and followed years where job growth averaged more than 8 percent. Back in the 1940s, New Mexico had a much smaller economy and such variability was more normal than it is today. The current drop in employment is unprecedented in recent times.

As mentioned previously, during such turbulent times, no single indicator fully summarizes New Mexico's workforce conditions. Job growth is at a 65-year low, while the unemployment rate is still at only a 13-year high. Individual data series provide differing readings of the severity of the current downturn. To more accurately gauge local employment conditions, we suggest looking at all the workforce indicators published in this report—unemployment, job growth, and unemployment insurance claims.

Only three of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while the ten others reported employment declines. Government and private health care appear to offer the best employment prospects for the state as we continue to endure difficult economic times. Most of the gains came from educational & health services, which was up 4,100 jobs on the year from strength in both components of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 1,100 jobs. Some of the new government jobs are at the federal level now that hundreds of workers are actively engaged in preparation for Census 2010. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 900 more jobs than at this time last year. This increase is misleading and likely a sampling anomaly.

because employment in this industry should be lower than last year when the major political parties and social advocacy organizations boosted employment by as many as 1,000 jobs prior to the election last year.

Mining generated over-the-year gains until February, when job losses escalated and employment slipped below last year's level. Layoffs continued for subsequent months, and the industry is now down 2,600 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 8,500 fewer jobs in August 2009 than in August 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 5,000 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board.

Employment reports for retail trade continue to worsen, with a reported 6,300 fewer jobs in August than at the same time last year. A number of faltering retailers held on through the start of the year and then had liquidation sales before finally closing. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,500 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 6,600 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,400 jobs, down 5.8 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 2,700 fewer jobs, with all of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 1,900 since last August.

Finally, the information industry reported an over-the-year decline of 500 jobs. This industry is still doing fairly well, but the comparison is to a strong employment number last year. During times of movie production, employment in the state's film industry may be as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	957,700	953,300	961,700	+ 4,400	-4,000
Employment	886,300	886,500	920,400	-200	-34,100
Unemployment	71,300	66,700	41,300	+4,600	+30,000
Rate	7.5%	7.0%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6%	7.5%	4.6%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.4 percent in August, up from 6.8 percent in July. Unemployment has risen 2.9 percentage points from last August's rate of 4.5 percent.

Over the month, nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 1,200 jobs or 0.3 percent. Employment increased in six of the 12 industry groupings, decreased in five, and remained unchanged in one. Government payrolls grew by 600 jobs as a substantial increase at the state level more than offset a modest decline in local government. This month's dissimilarity in seasonal growth patterns for state and local government has to do with reporting differences between the two groups. The state employment figures reflect employment increases related to the startup of the fall semester at the University of New Mexico. In local government, however, a slight lag in the timing of the August pay period for public school workers means that the fall employment increase will not show up until next month.

Construction employment increased by 400 as the industry posted its fourth over-the-month gain since March. Leisure & hospitality also added 400 jobs, while educational & health services and transportation, warehousing & utilities each edged up by 200 and information by 100. Retail trade employment slipped by 300 jobs, and four other industries—manufacturing, financial activities, professional & business services, and miscellaneous *other services*—each declined by 100. Wholesale trade remained at last month's employment level.

Over the year, the metro area economy shed 14,500 jobs, down 3.7 percent from August 2008. Only two of the 12 major industry divisions registered gains as the area posted its eleventh consecutive month of negative growth. Educational & health services once again represented the bright spot in an otherwise bleak employment situation, adding 3,400 jobs, growing a robust 6.7 percent. This industry has added jobs at a brisk pace despite the ongoing national recession, growing by 8.2 percent since December 2007. As other industries have faltered during the period, educational & health services' share of total nonfarm employment has expanded from 12.5 percent to 14.1 percent.

The rate of growth for government jobs slowed to 1.5 percent over the year for August, marking just the second month below 2 percent since first quarter 2008. The smallest industry

component, federal government, expanded by 5.4 percent (up 800 jobs), but the largest, local government, increased by just 1.0 percent (up 400 jobs). State government employment was unchanged from last August.

Manufacturing employment recorded the steepest decline of any industry, falling by 3,600 jobs or 16.0 percent. The industry has posted 27 consecutive months of negative growth, trimming 5,100 jobs along the way. Although manufacturing is one of the Albuquerque area's smaller industries, accounting for just 5.0 percent of total nonfarm employment for August 2009, it has historically been among the highest paying. The high-profile opening of Eclipse Aerospace on September 1 was welcome news, with the company planning to hire 200 to 300 employees for maintenance and upgrade work at the former Eclipse Aviation site.

Construction also registered another large decrease, but recent employment data do show some signs of improvement. Federal stimulus-funded projects helped reduce August's over-the-year decline to 12.3 percent from 14.6 percent for July and 16.3 percent for June. These short-term boosts will need to be followed by a broader recovery, however, for the construction industry to truly regain its footing. Employment growth has been negative for 32 consecutive months, with March 2009 (down 17.4 percent) accounting for the largest decline.

Retail trade slipped by 4,000 jobs or 9.0 percent, posting its eleventh consecutive (and so far largest) over-the-year loss. At 40,400, the industry has fallen to its lowest employment level since April 2000. The Conference Board, a non-profit business research group, reported that its national Consumer Confidence Index rose from July to August but remains at historically low levels.

Employment fell by 3,600 or 5.5 percent in professional & business services, marking seven consecutive months of over-the-year losses. Leisure & hospitality slipped by 2,000 jobs or 5.0 percent, an improvement from declines of 5.5 percent for July and 6.3 percent for June. Smaller losses were recorded in the five remaining industries: wholesale trade (down 600 jobs or 4.5 percent); financial activities (down 600 jobs or 3.2 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 500 jobs or 4.7 percent); miscellaneous *other services* (down 400 jobs or 3.2 percent); and information (down 300 jobs or 3.2 percent).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2008	Jul 2009	Aug 2008
Civilian Labor Force	409,800	408,200	415,000	+1,600	-5,200
Employment	379,300	380,600	396,300	-1,300	-17,000
Unemployment	30,500	27,600	18,600	+2,900	+11,900
Rate	7.4%	6.8%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.9%	7.7%	4.7%		

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 7.4 percent in August 2009, up from 6.5 percent the previous month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.8 percent.

Over the month, the Las Cruces economy gained 2,200 jobs as the new school year began for local school districts, Doña Ana Community College, and New Mexico State University. State government increased by 800 jobs, including the university. Local government increased by 1,000, including local school district hiring. More jobs are expected to return in September. In August, nine of the 12 industries in the Las Cruces area had flat job growth, and three industries—transportation, warehousing & utilities, educational & health services, and government—increased from July. For August, no industries in the Las Cruces area reported negative over-the-month job growth.

Over the year, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.9 percent, comparing August 2009 with August 2008. This month marks the sixth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession. Although the Las Cruces job numbers are above the state average, ten of the 12 industries lost jobs, one industry stayed at the same level as last year, and one industry gained employment over the year.

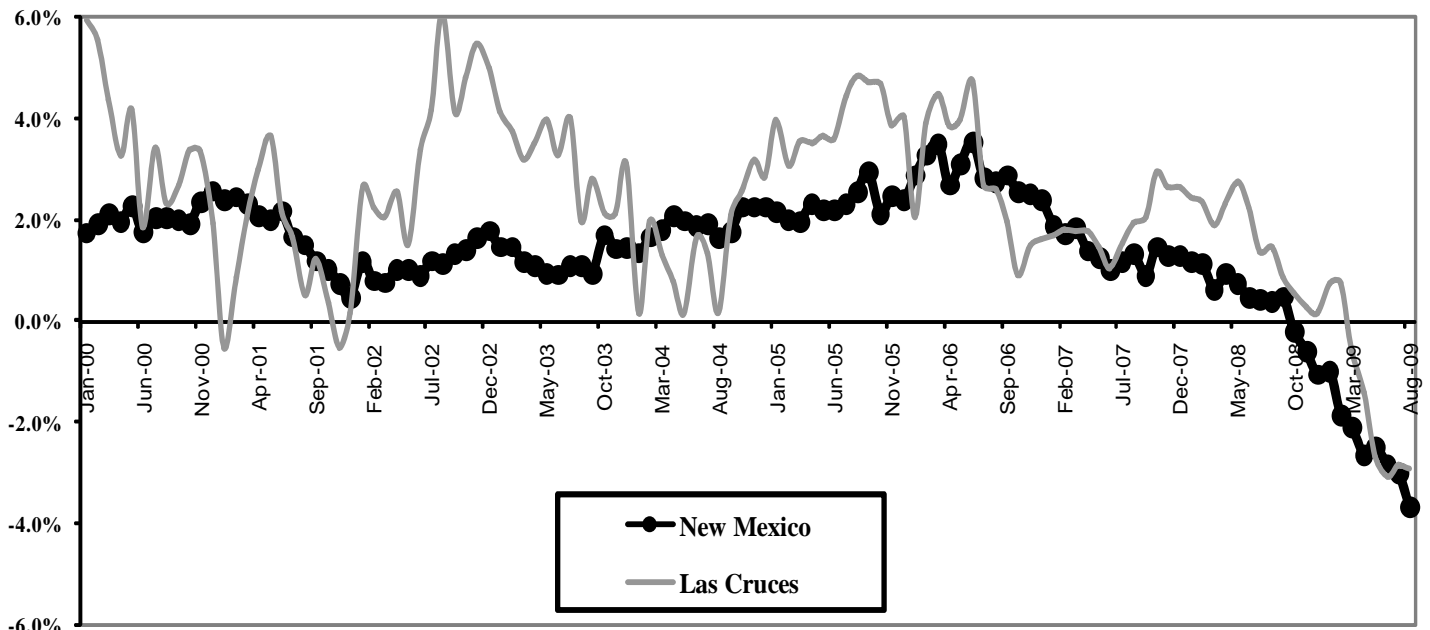
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to be solid with a gain of 400 jobs, growing 3.5 percent. Growth in this industry last dipped into negative territory five years ago and has averaged 3.7 over-the-year growth since the beginning of the 2009. In contrast, the government sector has had only slight gains throughout the year, and August marks the second consecutive month of negative job growth, a situation not seen in the Las Cruces government sector in eight years. Federal and state government job growth remained flat, and local government decreased by 100 jobs over the year.

Nine other industries—construction (-700); professional & business services (-300); retail trade (-300); manufacturing (-300); leisure & hospitality (-200); wholesale trade (-200); financial activities (-100); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-100); and information (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and the industry has experienced two years of consecutive negative growth. Employment increases at area call centers, which helped the professional & business services industry expand, have now been factored into baseline numbers. Employment was unchanged from last year in the remaining industry, miscellaneous *other services*.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2008	Jul 2009	Aug 2008	
Civilian Labor Force	89,500	88,900	90,400	+600	-900	
Employment	82,900	83,100	86,100	-200	-3,200	
Unemployment	6,700	5,800	4,300	+900	+2,400	
Rate	7.4%	6.5%	4.8%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	7.4%	4.6%			

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 6.3 percent in August 2009, up from 5.7 percent in July. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent.

Over the month, Santa Fe employers reported the same number of jobs for August as they had for July. Two private sector industries each gained 100 jobs, and the gains were offset by losses of 100 jobs in both state and local government employment. All in all, not much changed employment-wise for Santa Fe in August.

Over the year, the job growth rate for Santa Fe was minus 3.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,200 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but the recent data are especially disappointing. Previously, job growth had alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Employment totals have, however, taken a sharp turn for the worse since the start of the year.

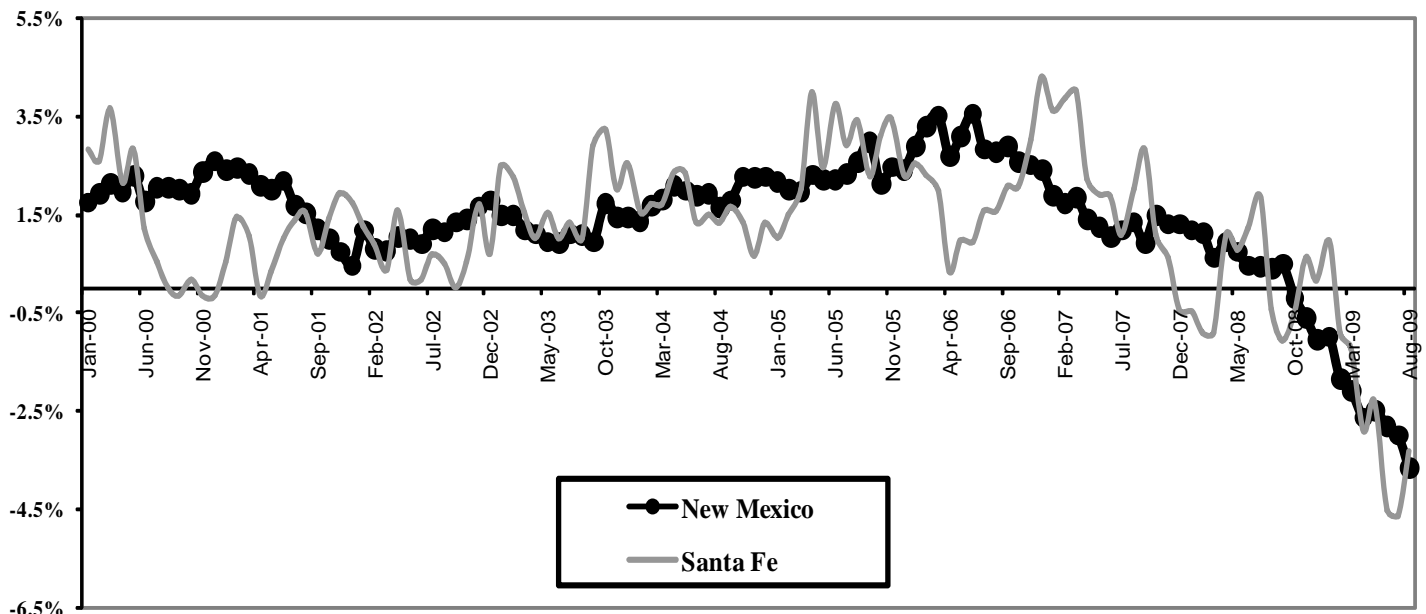
Educational & health services was the only industry to expand over the year, adding 300 new jobs. Each of the 11 other industries either lost jobs since the same month a year ago or made no gains. The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 1,100 jobs, representing a 22.9 percent loss from last year. The information industry reported 200 fewer jobs than at this time last year when a major production was still filming. Five other industries also reported lower employment levels than a year ago. Retail trade and professional & business services were each down by 400 jobs, while leisure & hospitality slipped by 200. Financial activities and manufacturing each posted a 100-job loss.

Four industries reported job counts that were unchanged from year-ago levels. Those industries were transportation, warehousing & utilities; the small wholesale trade industry; the miscellaneous *other services* industry; and government. The government sector reported 100 additional federal jobs, offset by 100 fewer local government jobs.

Santa Fe	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	78,500	78,000	79,600	+500	-1,100	
Employment	73,600	73,600	76,600	0	-3,000	
Unemployment	4,900	4,400	3,000	+500	+1,900	
Rate	6.3%	5.7%	3.8%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.4%	6.3%	3.9%			

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 7.7 percent in August 2009, up from 6.8 percent in July. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.0 percent.

Over the month, Farmington area employment decreased by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent, with slight job growth in the goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—and flat job growth in the private service-providing industries. The Farmington area lost 300 jobs in August at the local government level from continued seasonal reduction in government-run education over the summer. Employment at the local school districts is expected to pick up in September as the new school year is underway. Federal government gained 100 jobs over the month.

Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,000 jobs or 3.8 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate reached 5.1 percent and peaked again in June 2006. However, growth has been below 1 percent since the end of 2008, and this month marked the lowest job growth rate since the employment series began for the Farmington area.

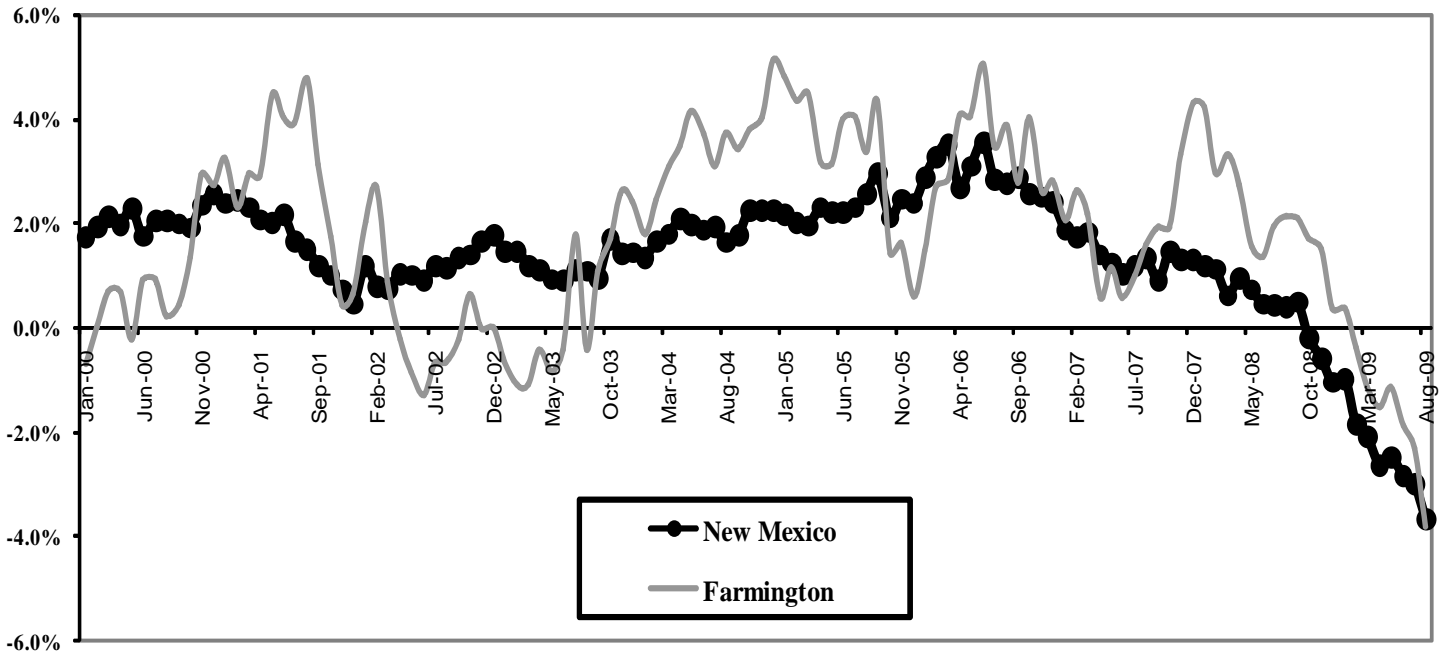
Goods-producing industries reported employment that was 1,300 jobs below year-ago levels. Lower prices for oil and natural gas have contributed to the decrease. Private service-providing industries were also down 800 jobs over the year, and a small increase in government was evident at the local level, while federal and state government employment remained flat.

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has restored some funding in the Current Employment Statistics program for small metropolitan areas across the country, including the Farmington MSA. The CES program produces monthly employment estimates by industry, and Farmington area employment estimates were reinstated beginning in January 2009.

Farmington <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Jul 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	58,000	58,100	58,300	-100	-300
Employment	53,600	54,200	56,000	-600	-2,400
Unemployment	4,400	4,000	2,300	+400	+2,100
Rate	7.7%	6.8%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.4%	8.2%	4.4%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
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		735,447	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		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	955,478	900,052	55,426	5.8%	5.7%
	MAY	958,824	896,385	62,439	6.5%	6.5%
	JUN	954,480	889,587	64,893	6.8%	7.3%
	JUL	953,279	886,546	66,733	7.0%	7.5%
	AUG	957,662	886,313	71,349	7.5%	7.6%
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	4,383	-233	4,616	0.5%	0.1%
	Year Ago	-4,033	-34,085	30,052	3.2%	3.0%
	2 Yrs. Ago	11,507	-26,862	38,369	4.0%	4.0%
	3 Yrs. Ago	22,083	-11,349	33,432	3.4%	3.4%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.5%	0.0%	6.9%		
	Year Ago	-0.4%	-3.7%	72.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.2%	-2.9%	116.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.4%	-1.3%	88.2%		

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

State	Rank	August 2008	August 2009	Change	% Change
DC	1	714.7	716.2	1.5	0.2%
North Dakota	1	364.2	364.9	0.7	0.2%
Alaska	3	345.1	344.1	-1.0	-0.3%
Montana	4	454.6	450.6	-4.0	-0.9%
South Dakota	5	419.9	413.1	-6.8	-1.6%
Louisiana	6	1,941.6	1,909.5	-32.1	-1.7%
Nebraska	6	964.8	948.4	-16.4	-1.7%
New York	8	8,796.4	8,628.9	-167.5	-1.9%
Arkansas	9	1,200.3	1,175.1	-25.2	-2.1%
Maryland	10	2,607.3	2,542.4	-64.9	-2.5%
New Hampshire	11	649.5	632.6	-16.9	-2.6%
Texas	12	10,611.7	10,316.3	-295.4	-2.8%
Oklahoma	13	1,591.4	1,545.0	-46.4	-2.9%
New Jersey	13	4,052.3	3,933.5	-118.8	-2.9%
Mississippi	15	1,141.9	1,108.0	-33.9	-3.0%
Missouri	15	2,780.1	2,697.4	-82.7	-3.0%
Virginia	15	3,759.1	3,644.9	-114.2	-3.0%
Massachusetts	18	3,292.0	3,187.0	-105.0	-3.2%
Iowa	18	1,512.9	1,464.2	-48.7	-3.2%
Pennsylvania	20	5,781.3	5,592.3	-189.0	-3.3%
West Virginia	20	763.7	738.5	-25.2	-3.3%
Maine	20	626.9	606.0	-20.9	-3.3%
Kansas	23	1,370.1	1,321.0	-49.1	-3.6%
Wyoming	23	304.9	293.9	-11.0	-3.6%
New Mexico	25	846.5	815.6	-30.9	-3.7%
Hawaii	25	611.4	588.7	-22.7	-3.7%
Vermont	27	301.2	289.9	-11.3	-3.8%
Washington	27	2,969.9	2,856.5	-113.4	-3.8%
Rhode Island	27	481.0	462.5	-18.5	-3.8%
Wisconsin	30	2,884.6	2,772.6	-112.0	-3.9%
Connecticut	31	1,687.4	1,620.0	-67.4	-4.0%
South Carolina	32	1,928.5	1,849.6	-78.9	-4.1%
Tennessee	33	2,773.3	2,654.6	-118.7	-4.3%
Minnesota	33	2,777.1	2,657.0	-120.1	-4.3%
United States		137,002.0	131,003.0	-5,999.0	-4.4%
Utah	35	1,252.1	1,196.7	-55.4	-4.4%
Colorado	36	2,369.9	2,260.5	-109.4	-4.6%
Kentucky	37	1,862.2	1,774.2	-88.0	-4.7%
Florida	38	7,691.0	7,320.7	-370.3	-4.8%
California	39	14,925.4	14,184.2	-741.2	-5.0%
Alabama	39	1,992.1	1,893.0	-99.1	-5.0%
Ohio	41	5,380.2	5,108.3	-271.9	-5.1%
Illinois	41	5,982.2	5,674.9	-307.3	-5.1%
North Carolina	41	4,130.6	3,917.9	-212.7	-5.1%
Delaware	44	435.9	413.1	-22.8	-5.2%
Idaho	45	659.1	622.9	-36.2	-5.5%
Indiana	46	2,956.5	2,792.2	-164.3	-5.6%
Georgia	47	4,105.2	3,867.0	-238.2	-5.8%
Oregon	48	1,722.4	1,620.7	-101.7	-5.9%
Nevada	49	1,260.6	1,176.2	-84.4	-6.7%
Arizona	50	2,596.5	2,401.9	-194.6	-7.5%
Michigan	51	4,137.1	3,797.0	-340.1	-8.2%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Area Spotlight: Doña Ana County

Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for Doña Ana County in fourth quarter 2008 was \$665. This would be equivalent to \$16.63 per hour or \$34,580 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$768, which is equivalent to \$19.20 per hour or \$39,936 per year.

The total civilian labor force in Doña Ana County for August 2009 was 89,072, of which 82,602 were employed and 3,470 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 7.3 percent as compared to the statewide rate of 7.6 percent.

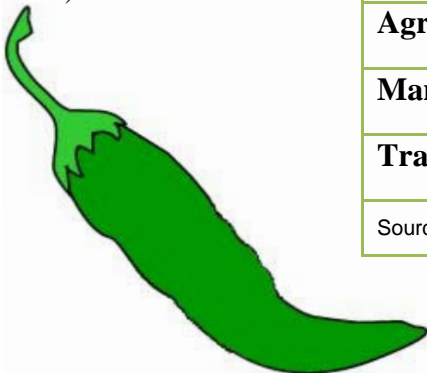
Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Doña Ana County	89,072	82,602	6,470	7.3%
New Mexico	960,756	888,196	72,560	7.6%
United States (in thousands)	154,899	140,074	14,823	9.6%

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 Doña Ana County in the fourth quarter 2008 was 69,633. The largest major industry sector was education services (with 17 percent of the employment), followed by health care and social assistance (with 15 percent), and retail trade (with 10 percent).

Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	4,296	69,633
Education Services	99	11,655
Health Care and Social Assistance	522	10,775
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	456	7,234
Public Administration	112	6,276
Accommodation and Food Services	289	6,083
Construction	640	4,256
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svcs	374	3,434
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	175	3,320
Manufacturing (31-33)	146	3,270
Transportation and Warehousing (48 & 49)	118	1,635

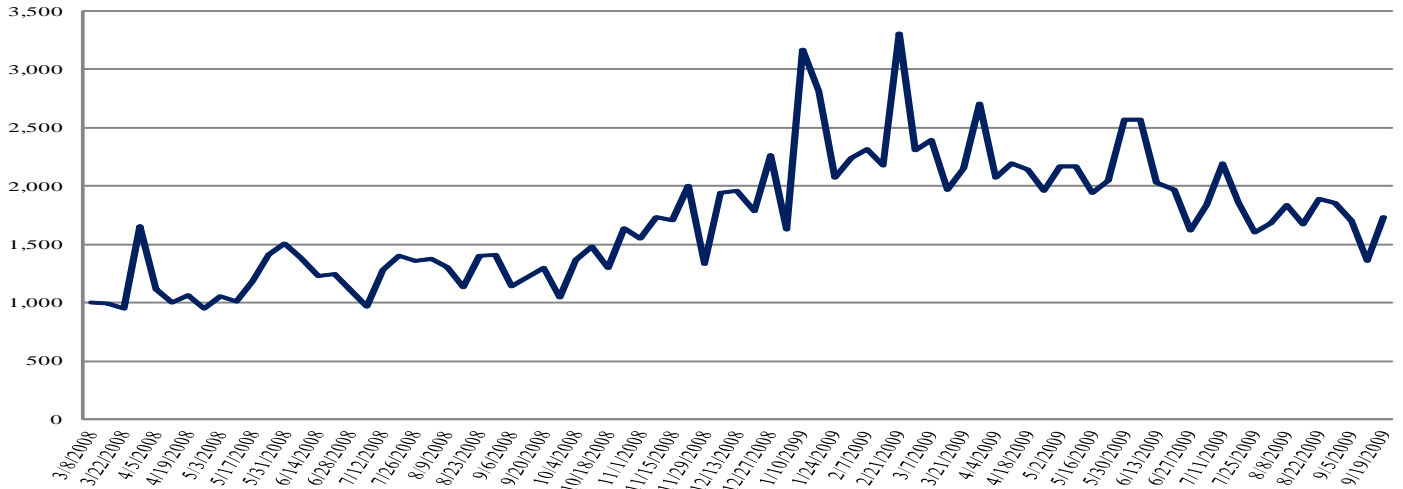
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau



New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Please see "A New Way To Count Claims" on page 13 for more information about initial and continued claims and weeks compensated.

Initial UI Claims
(Week ending 09/19/2009)



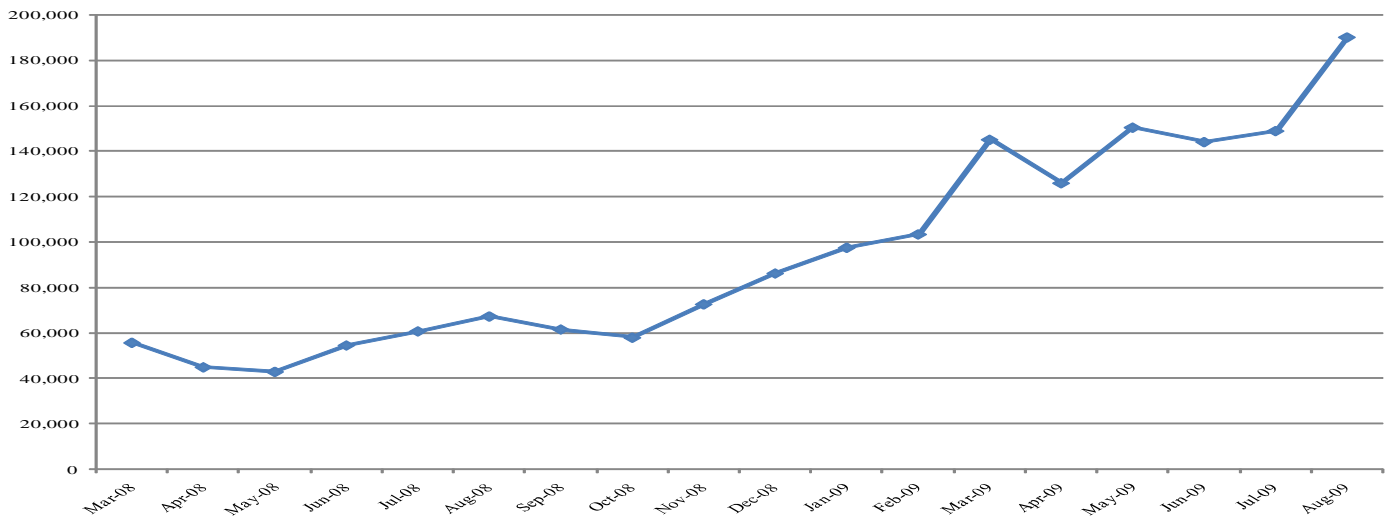
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, www.doleta.gov.

Continued UI Claims
(Week ending 09/19/2009)



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

Weeks Compensated



Note: Weeks compensated determined by adding regular UI claims, Tier I claims, and Tier II claims.
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, <http://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/>

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2009				REVISED JULY 2009				REVISED AUGUST 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	960,756	888,196	72,560	7.6%	965,747	893,775	71,972	7.5%	963,119	919,072	44,047	4.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	407,774	375,717	32,057	7.9%	411,056	379,248	31,808	7.7%	412,975	393,425	19,550	4.7%
Bernalillo	314,642	290,701	23,941	7.6%	317,011	293,433	23,578	7.4%	318,769	304,402	14,367	4.5%
Sandoval	54,775	49,903	4,872	8.9%	55,380	50,372	5,008	9.0%	55,230	52,255	2,975	5.4%
Torrance	7,166	6,522	644	9.0%	7,183	6,584	599	8.3%	7,286	6,830	456	6.3%
Valencia	31,191	28,591	2,600	8.3%	31,483	28,860	2,623	8.3%	31,691	29,939	1,752	5.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,720	52,877	4,843	8.4%	58,364	53,599	4,765	8.2%	57,972	55,438	2,534	4.4%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,072	82,602	6,470	7.3%	88,269	81,759	6,510	7.4%	89,954	85,777	4,177	4.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,240	74,140	5,100	6.4%	80,100	75,073	5,027	6.3%	80,334	77,226	3,108	3.9%
Catron	1,781	1,642	139	7.8%	1,782	1,646	136	7.6%	1,671	1,604	67	4.0%
Chaves	28,376	26,368	2,008	7.1%	28,537	26,531	2,006	7.0%	27,443	26,218	1,225	4.5%
Cibola	12,622	11,764	858	6.8%	12,795	11,939	856	6.7%	12,370	11,737	633	5.1%
Colfax	7,594	7,086	508	6.7%	7,836	7,333	503	6.4%	7,618	7,311	307	4.0%
Curry	21,400	20,404	996	4.7%	21,589	20,614	975	4.5%	21,068	20,378	690	3.3%
De Baca	901	855	46	5.1%	907	866	41	4.5%	882	846	36	4.1%
Eddy	29,391	27,671	1,720	5.9%	29,546	27,830	1,716	5.8%	28,209	27,320	889	3.2%
Grant	12,555	10,983	1,572	12.5%	12,621	11,014	1,607	12.7%	12,419	11,832	587	4.7%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,629	145	8.2%	1,799	1,660	139	7.7%	1,757	1,651	106	6.0%
Harding	429	405	24	5.6%	423	403	20	4.7%	427	415	12	2.8%
Hidalgo	2,934	2,715	219	7.5%	2,959	2,736	223	7.5%	2,929	2,814	115	3.9%
Lea	31,003	28,439	2,564	8.3%	31,122	28,639	2,483	8.0%	29,492	28,570	922	3.1%
Lincoln	11,901	11,270	631	5.3%	11,990	11,382	608	5.1%	11,923	11,519	404	3.4%
Los Alamos	9,682	9,346	336	3.5%	9,779	9,460	319	3.3%	10,139	9,815	324	3.2%
Luna	14,687	12,800	1,887	12.8%	13,881	11,880	2,001	14.4%	14,563	13,252	1,311	9.0%
McKinley	27,154	24,711	2,443	9.0%	26,698	24,303	2,395	9.0%	27,132	25,505	1,627	6.0%
Mora	2,176	1,904	272	12.5%	2,162	1,911	251	11.6%	2,060	1,896	164	8.0%
Otero	26,184	24,382	1,802	6.9%	26,358	24,598	1,760	6.7%	26,287	25,075	1,212	4.6%
Quay	4,253	3,990	263	6.2%	4,271	4,007	264	6.2%	4,153	3,937	216	5.2%
Rio Arriba	21,235	19,661	1,574	7.4%	21,442	19,914	1,528	7.1%	21,168	20,032	1,136	5.4%
Roosevelt	9,224	8,729	495	5.4%	9,392	8,922	470	5.0%	9,258	8,941	317	3.4%
San Miguel	13,249	12,186	1,063	8.0%	13,463	12,422	1,041	7.7%	13,156	12,417	739	5.6%
Sierra	6,505	6,183	322	5.0%	6,382	6,078	304	4.8%	6,305	6,080	225	3.6%
Socorro	9,657	9,123	534	5.5%	9,732	9,208	524	5.4%	9,613	9,226	387	4.0%
Taos	17,985	16,430	1,555	8.6%	18,177	16,602	1,575	8.7%	17,602	16,631	971	5.5%
Union	2,299	2,184	115	5.0%	2,317	2,198	119	5.1%	2,241	2,184	57	2.5%

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 AUGUST 2009			REVISED JULY 2009			REVISED AUGUST 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.8%	LUNA	1	14.4%	LUNA	1	9.0%
GRANT	2	12.5%	GRANT	2	12.7%	MORA	2	8.0%
MORA	3	12.5%	MORA	3	11.6%	GUADALUPE	3	6.0%
MCKINLEY	4	9.0%	MCKINLEY	4	9.0%	MCKINLEY	3	6.0%
TAOS	5	8.6%	TAOS	5	8.7%	SAN MIGUEL	5	5.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.4%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.2%	TAOS	6	5.5%
LEA	7	8.3%	LEA	7	8.0%	RIO ARRIBA	7	5.4%
GUADALUPE	8	8.2%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	7.7%	QUAY	8	5.2%
SAN MIGUEL	9	8.0%	SAN MIGUEL	8	7.7%	CIBOLA	9	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	7.9%	GUADALUPE	8	7.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	4.7%
CATRON	11	7.8%	CATRON	11	7.6%	GRANT	10	4.7%
STATEWIDE		7.6%	HIDALGO	12	7.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.6%
HIDALGO	12	7.5%	STATEWIDE		7.5%	OTERO	12	4.6%
RIO ARRIBA	13	7.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	7.4%	STATEWIDE		4.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	7.3%	RIO ARRIBA	14	7.1%	CHAVES	14	4.5%
CHAVES	15	7.1%	CHAVES	15	7.0%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	4.4%
OTERO	16	6.9%	CIBOLA	16	6.7%	DE BACA	16	4.1%
CIBOLA	17	6.8%	OTERO	16	6.7%	COLFAX	17	4.0%
COLFAX	18	6.7%	COLFAX	18	6.4%	SOCORRO	17	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.3%	CATRON	17	4.0%
QUAY	20	6.2%	QUAY	20	6.2%	HIDALGO	20	3.9%
EDDY	21	5.9%	EDDY	21	5.8%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	3.9%
HARDING	22	5.6%	SOCORRO	22	5.4%	SIERRA	22	3.6%
SOCORRO	23	5.5%	UNION	23	5.1%	ROOSEVELT	23	3.4%
ROOSEVELT	24	5.4%	LINCOLN	23	5.1%	LINCOLN	23	3.4%
LINCOLN	25	5.3%	ROOSEVELT	25	5.0%	CURRY	25	3.3%
DE BACA	26	5.1%	SIERRA	26	4.8%	LOS ALAMOS	26	3.2%
UNION	27	5.0%	HARDING	27	4.7%	EDDY	26	3.2%
SIERRA	27	5.0%	DE BACA	28	4.5%	LEA	28	3.1%
CURRY	29	4.7%	CURRY	28	4.5%	HARDING	29	2.8%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.3%	UNION	30	2.5%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

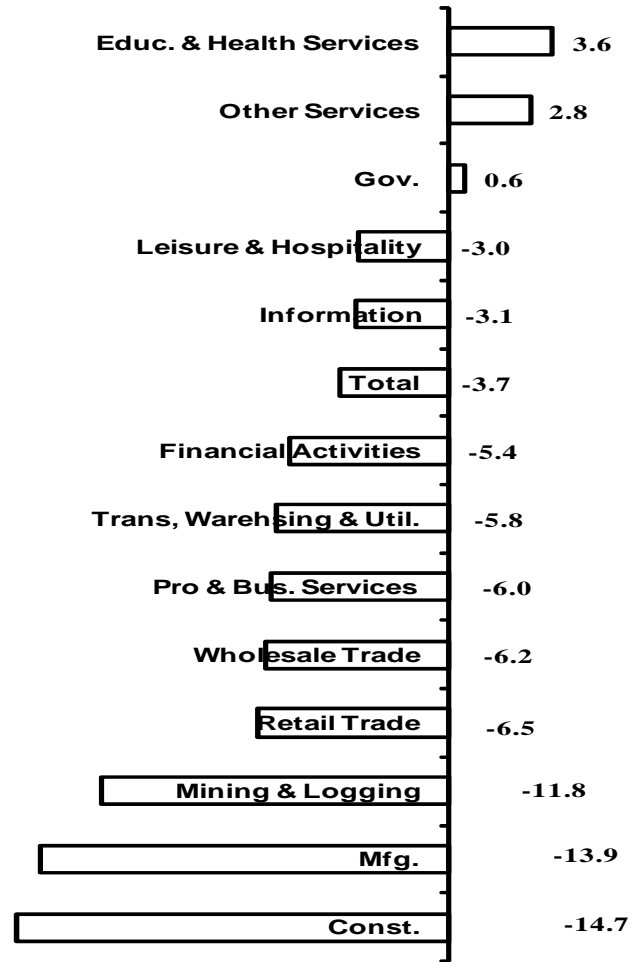
Unemployment Rate by State

(Seasonally Adjusted)

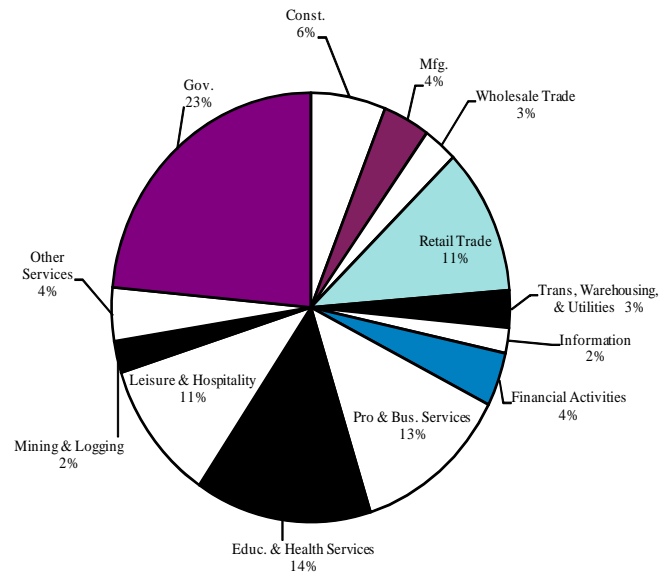
August 2009			August 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	15.2	Michigan	1	8.6
Nevada	2	13.2	Rhode Island	2	8.3
Rhode Island	3	12.8	California	3	7.6
California	4	12.2	Mississippi	4	7.3
Oregon	4	12.2	South Carolina	4	7.3
South Carolina	6	11.5	District of Columbia	6	7.2
District of Columbia	7	11.1	Nevada	7	7.0
Kentucky	7	11.1	Alaska	8	6.7
North Carolina	9	10.8	Illinois	8	6.7
Ohio	9	10.8	Kentucky	8	6.7
Tennessee	9	10.8	Ohio	8	6.7
Florida	12	10.7	North Carolina	12	6.6
Alabama	13	10.4	Tennessee	12	6.6
Georgia	14	10.2	Florida	14	6.5
Illinois	15	10.0	Oregon	14	6.5
Indiana	16	9.9	Georgia	16	6.4
New Jersey	17	9.7	Missouri	17	6.2
United States	9.7		United States	6.2	
Mississippi	18	9.5	Connecticut	18	6.1
Missouri	18	9.5	Indiana	19	6.0
Washington	20	9.2	Arizona	20	5.9
Arizona	21	9.1	New Jersey	21	5.7
Massachusetts	21	9.1	New York	21	5.7
New York	23	9.0	Pennsylvania	23	5.5
West Virginia	23	9.0	Maine	24	5.4
Idaho	25	8.9	Massachusetts	24	5.4
Wisconsin	26	8.8	Minnesota	24	5.4
Maine	27	8.6	Washington	24	5.4
Pennsylvania	27	8.6	Alabama	28	5.2
Alaska	29	8.3	Idaho	28	5.2
Connecticut	30	8.1	Arkansas	30	5.1
Delaware	30	8.1	Delaware	30	5.1
Minnesota	32	8.0	Texas	32	5.0
Texas	32	8.0	Colorado	33	4.9
Louisiana	34	7.8	Louisiana	34	4.8
New Mexico	35	7.5	Vermont	35	4.7
Colorado	36	7.3	Wisconsin	35	4.7
Hawaii	37	7.2	Montana	37	4.6
Maryland	37	7.2	Maryland	38	4.5
Arkansas	39	7.1	Kansas	39	4.4
Kansas	39	7.1	New Mexico	40	4.3
New Hampshire	41	6.9	Hawaii	41	4.2
Iowa	42	6.8	Iowa	41	4.2
Oklahoma	42	6.8	West Virginia	41	4.2
Vermont	42	6.8	Virginia	44	4.1
Montana	45	6.6	New Hampshire	45	3.9
Wyoming	45	6.6	Oklahoma	45	3.9
Virginia	47	6.5	Utah	47	3.4
Utah	48	6.0	Wyoming	47	3.4
Nebraska	49	5.0	Nebraska	49	3.3
South Dakota	50	4.9	North Dakota	49	3.3
North Dakota	51	4.3	South Dakota	51	3.1

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

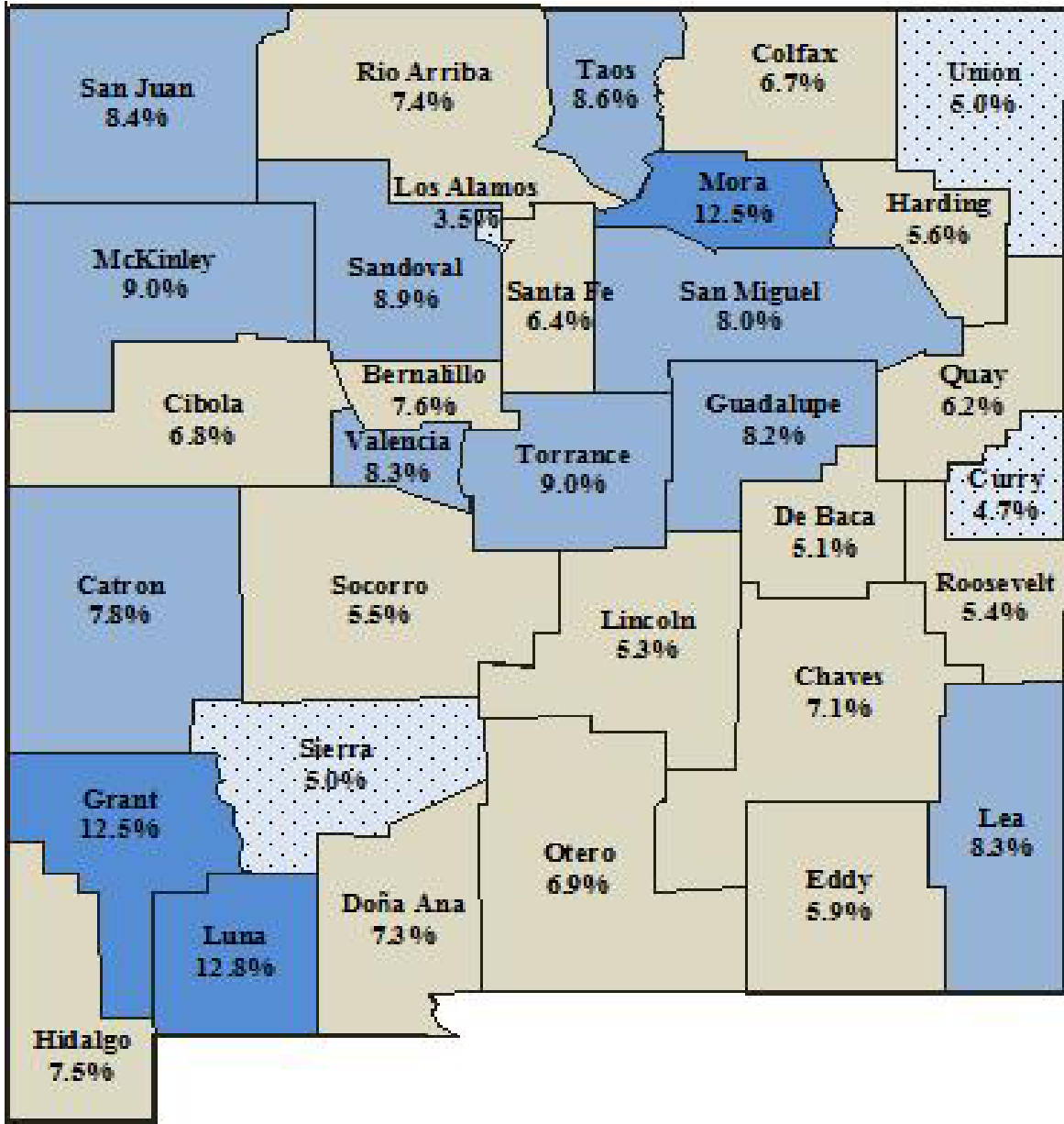
Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries

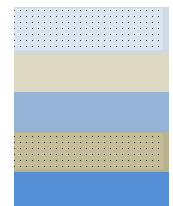


*Unemployment Rates in New Mexico By County
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*



August 2009

	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	5% or below
New Mexico	7.6%	7.5%	NM rate of 7.6% or below
United States	9.6%	9.7%	Above NM rate of 7.6%
			Above US rate of 9.6%
			Above 12%



A New Way To Count Claims

Bob Richards, Economist

Just when you thought unemployment claims data couldn't get any more confusing...

USDOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA) has thrown all of us a new curve with how continued claims are reported. Back in the good old days (prior to last week) we counted and reported the number of continued claims compensated on a weekly basis. Each week, ETA provided information on the current count, and there would be some movement up or down.

In June, we noticed that continued claims had peaked and were beginning a steady decline. We knew that this was partially attributed to exhausted claims. What we didn't factor in right away was the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008 (EUC08), which was intended to add additional weeks of compensation when the state's unemployment rate exceeded a triggering percentage. These additional benefits are referred to as Tier I and Tier II benefits. Just an aside, both Tier I and Tier II benefits are 100 percent federal dollars.

Now the rub. What ETA now reports are the number of weeks compensated by month. We are certain there will be

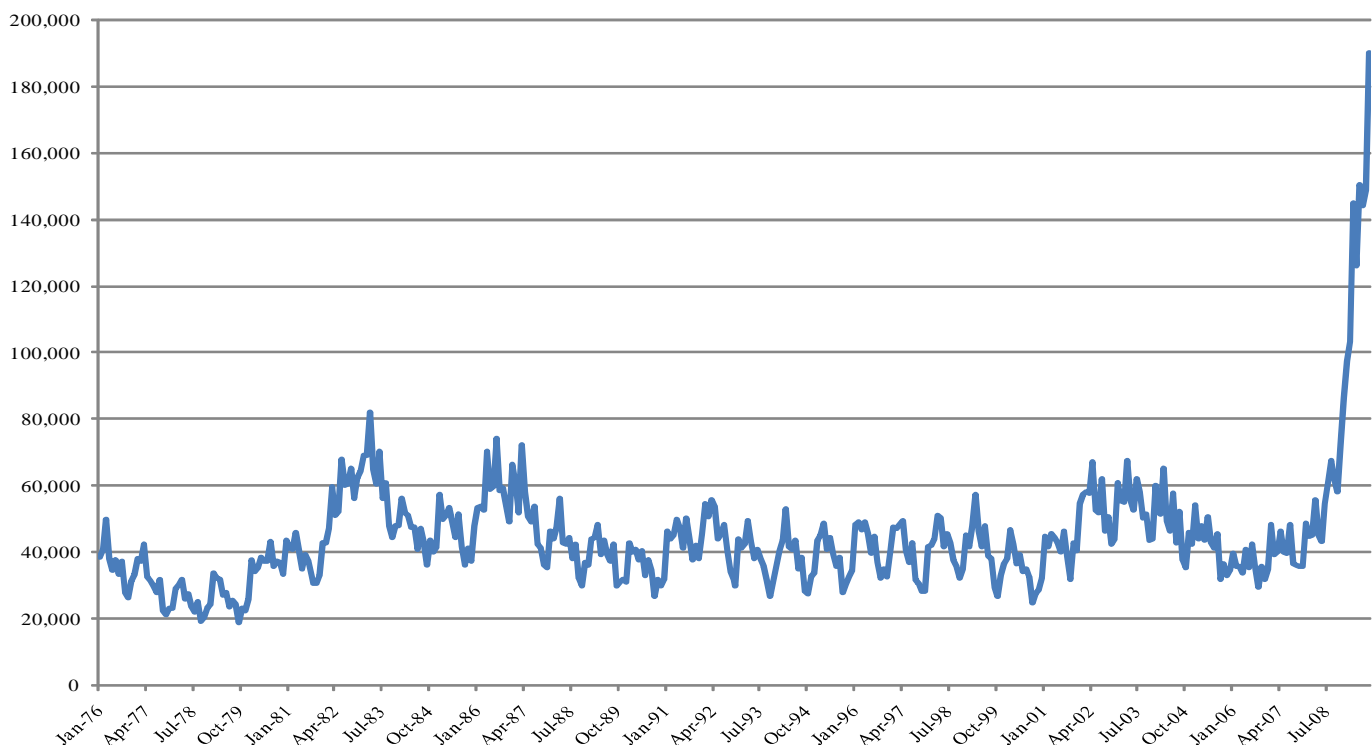
questions, so let us begin by saying "this is not the same as continued claims." It does a good job of capturing all the continued claims types, including regular, Tier I, and Tier II claims on a cumulative basis. Unfortunately, we get the total on a monthly basis.

In English, the report now has the total claims from each week added together, meaning, one person claiming benefits for each of the four weeks in a month is now counted as four weeks compensated, where we previously counted one continued claim per week. One benefit of weeks compensated data that has been identified is it could be used in analysis of the UI funds. For those die-hard fans of continued claims, not to worry, we will continue to report that data along with the weeks compensated.

Numerically, it looks like the table below.

Continued Claims	
week1	40,000
week2	41,000
week3	42,000
week4	41,000
mm-yy	164,000
(ETA Weeks Compensated)	

Weeks Compensated



Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, <http://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/>

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Revised Aug-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	815,600	816,300	846,500	-700	-30,900
GOODS PRODUCING	100,100	101,100	116,200	-1,000	-16,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	715,500	715,200	730,300	300	-14,800
MINING & LOGGING	19,500	19,400	22,100	100	-2,600
CONSTRUCTION	49,500	50,200	58,000	-700	-8,500
MANUFACTURING	31,100	31,500	36,100	-400	-5,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,600	22,900	24,100	-300	-1,500
RETAIL TRADE	90,200	90,300	96,500	-100	-6,300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	22,900	22,800	24,300	100	-1,400
INFORMATION	15,600	15,400	16,100	200	-500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	33,000	33,500	34,900	-500	-1,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	103,400	104,600	110,000	-1,200	-6,600
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	116,700	115,000	112,600	1,700	4,100
Educational Services	11,000	10,700	10,500	300	500
Health Care & Social Assistance	105,700	104,300	102,100	1,400	3,600
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	86,700	86,600	89,400	100	-2,700
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	9,200	9,600	9,200	-400	0
Accommodation & Food Services	77,500	77,000	80,200	500	-2,700
OTHER SERVICES	32,800	32,400	31,900	400	900
GOVERNMENT	191,600	191,700	190,500	-100	1,100
Federal Government	31,800	31,900	31,300	-100	500
State Government	56,100	54,900	56,600	1,200	-500
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>23,900</i>	<i>23,800</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>
Local Government	103,700	104,900	102,600	-1,200	1,100
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>52,300</i>	<i>51,700</i>	<i>52,200</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>100</i>
ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Revised Aug-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	381,400	380,200	395,900	1,200	-14,500
GOODS PRODUCING	43,900	43,600	51,000	300	-7,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	337,500	336,600	344,900	900	-7,400
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	25,000	24,600	28,500	400	-3,500
MANUFACTURING	18,900	19,000	22,500	-100	-3,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,600	12,600	13,200	0	-600
RETAIL TRADE	40,400	40,700	44,400	-300	-4,000
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	10,200	10,000	10,700	200	-500
INFORMATION	9,200	9,100	9,500	100	-300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,200	18,300	18,800	-100	-600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,200	62,300	65,800	-100	-3,600
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	53,900	53,700	50,500	200	3,400
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	37,900	37,500	39,900	400	-2,000
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	12,300	12,600	-100	-400
GOVERNMENT	80,700	80,100	79,500	600	1,200
Federal Government	15,600	15,600	14,800	0	800
State Government	24,600	23,700	24,600	900	0
Local Government	40,500	40,800	40,100	-300	400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Revised Aug-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	67,000	64,800	69,000	2,200	-2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,500	7,500	0	-1,000
SERVICE PROVIDING	60,500	58,300	61,500	2,200	-1,000
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	4,300	0	-700
MANUFACTURING	2,900	2,900	3,200	0	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,500	0	-200
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,900	7,200	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,700	1,600	1,800	100	-100
INFORMATION	900	900	1,000	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,200	6,200	6,500	0	-300
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	11,700	11,400	11,300	300	400
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	6,900	6,900	7,100	0	-200
OTHER SERVICES	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
GOVERNMENT	20,700	18,900	20,800	1,800	-100
Federal	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
State	8,100	7,300	8,100	800	0
Local	8,700	7,700	8,800	1,000	-100
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Revised Aug-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	63,700	63,700	65,900	0	-2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	4,500	4,500	5,700	0	-1,200
SERVICE PROVIDING	59,200	59,200	60,200	0	-1,000
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,700	3,700	4,800	0	-1,100
MANUFACTURING	800	800	900	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,800	9,200	0	-400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	1,300	0	-200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,100	5,500	0	-400
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	9,800	9,700	9,500	100	300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	9,600	9,500	9,800	100	-200
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	16,700	16,900	16,700	-200	0
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
State	8,400	8,500	8,400	-100	0
Local	7,200	7,300	7,300	-100	-100
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Revised Aug-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	50,700	50,800	52,700	-100	-2,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,300	40,200	42,400	100	-2,100
GOODS PRODUCING	12,000	11,900	13,300	100	-1,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	38,700	38,900	39,400	-200	-700
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,300	28,300	29,100	0	-800
GOVERNMENT	10,400	10,600	10,300	-200	100
Federal	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,400	8,700	8,300	-300	100

Workforce Information Tip

How do I find a list of schools in New Mexico?

- 1) Start at www.jobs.state.nm.us .

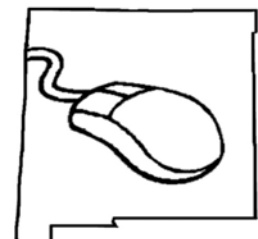


- 2) Click on “Education and Training” under “Special Services.”



- 3) Click on “Training Providers and Schools.”
- 4) The search box starts with the Area set to New Mexico. By clicking the link, you can choose a more detailed area such as a county or a Metro area. You can narrow your search by “Provider Type” or “Ownership Type.” For example, to find apprenticeship programs only change the “Provider Type” to “Apprenticeship” and click “Search.” To see a complete list of education providers click the tab at the top of the page which says “Provider Listing.” Once you have a list of schools, clicking on a provider’s title will show contact information and program details.

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

Employers and Preparing for Recovery

Suzan Reagan, Economist

There are signs that the recession is ending, so what do employers need to start doing in preparation?

While unemployment is still high today, employers need to look to the future and consider how a slowly improving economy will affect business. Right now budgets are still tight. The short-term economic forecasts are still gloomy. Economic stimulus money is slowly trickling down to the local level and may take several more months to cause an impact. But one thing is certain, this recession will end and the economy will recover and begin to grow again. What then do employers need to do in preparation for this?

One area that will be affected is human resource departments. As the economy starts to return to former levels, the demand to hire new workers will increase. Right now, most employers are trying to do more with fewer employees. Many people are working overtime and burnout is becoming an issue. In addition, many HR departments are faced with the situation that a good portion of their workforce is approaching retirement age. Many of these employees are waiting for the economy to turn around so their 401k plans recover before they retire. If you don't want to be caught short and under high pressure to fill these positions in the future, now is the time to plan.

Lots of highly qualified people have been caught in layoffs this recession. Nationwide, the unemployment rate is 9.7 percent. In New Mexico, the unemployment rate is 7.5 percent, which is roughly 71,350 people looking for work. Right now job banks are full of highly qualified workers desperate for re-employment. New Mexico's job bank (www.jobs.state.nm.us) had over 3,800 new resumes in the month of August 2009. So while lots of people are looking for employment opportunities, it is a good time to build up a list of qualified job applicants to call upon. Your company might not be hiring today, but most likely in the future that will change.

Because you are not hiring today doesn't mean you should stop all your recruitment activities. Think about participating in job fairs as marketing and outreach. Consider using online job banks to search for resumes fitting your company's needs. A final note: As you build your labor pool list, you do need to be understanding and respectful of the current job seekers' desperation. Remember, the recession will finally end, and you want to be in a position to offer great employment opportunities to those who have been unemployed during this time.



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-09	Revised Jul-09	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	815,300	818,300	-3,000
MINING & LOGGING	19,500	19,500	0
CONSTRUCTION	47,600	48,400	-800
MANUFACTURING	30,200	31,100	-900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	135,300	136,000	-700
Wholesale Trade	22,500	22,700	-200
Retail Trade	89,700	89,900	-200
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	23,100	23,400	-300
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	15,600	15,400	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,800	33,300	-500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	102,300	103,800	-1,500
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	119,700	118,700	1,000
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	83,100	83,000	100
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,300	8,500	-200
Accommodation & Food Services	74,800	74,500	300
OTHER SERVICES	31,100	30,200	900
GOVERNMENT	198,100	198,900	-800
Federal Government	31,100	31,900	-800
State Government	59,200	59,200	0
Local Government	107,800	107,800	0
ALBUQUERQUE	381,300	380,800	500
LAS CRUCES	67,200	67,000	200
SANTA FE	62,600	62,900	-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

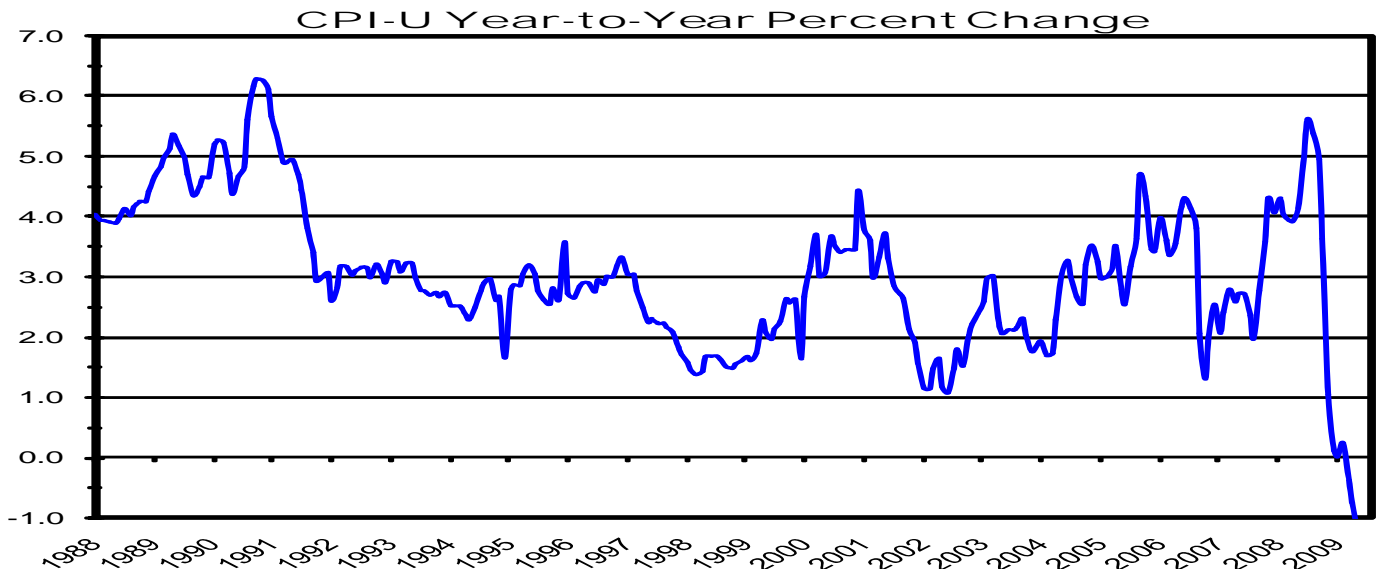
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug 09	July 09	Aug 08	Aug 09	July 09	Aug 08	Aug 09	July 09	Aug 08
NEW MEXICO									
MANUFACTURING	\$583.37	\$557.63	\$575.72	39.1	37.5	38.9	\$14.92	\$14.87	\$14.80

U.S. Consumer Price Index

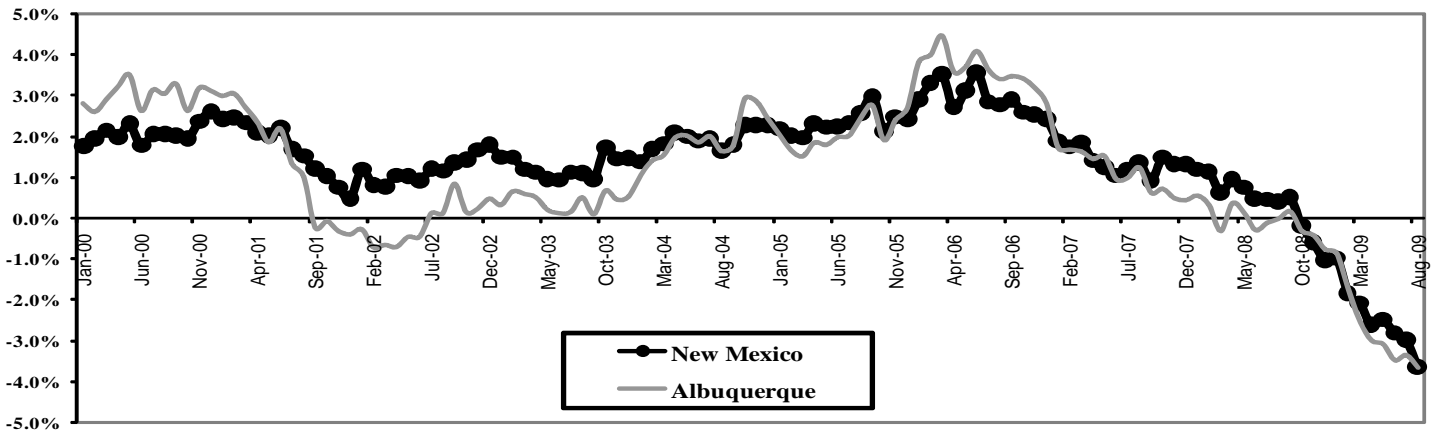
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	August 09	July 09	August 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
CPI-U	215.8	215.4	219.1	0.2%	-1.5%	
CPI-W	211.2	210.5	215.2	0.3%	-1.9%	

*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	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Bus Drivers, School Correctional Officers & Jailers Education, Training & Library Wrkrs Gaming Service Wrkrs Industrial Machinery Mechanics Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses Registered Nurses	Accountants Administrative Services Managers Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks Child Care Wrkrs Combined Food Prep & Serving Wrkrs Computer Support Specialists Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts 1st-Line Sup/Mngers of Retail Sales Wrkrs Home Health Aides Janitors & Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Managers Office Clerks Personal & Home Care Aides Production Wrkrs Receptionists & Information Clerks Security Guards Teacher Assistants Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Business Operations Specialists Computer Hardware Engineers Lic Practical & Lic Vocational Nurses Managers Registered Nurses Sales Managers	Accountants Administrative Services Managers Cashiers Construction Carpenters Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Home Health Aides Human Resources Assistants Managers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Computer Software Engineers, Applications Lic Practical & Lic Vocational Nurses Registered Nurses Rough Carpenters Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters	Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Secretaries, Except Legal, Med & Exec Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
Correctional Officers & Jailers Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists Registered Nurses	Cashiers Construction Carpenters Customer Service Representatives 1st-Line Sup/Mngers of Retail Sales Wrkrs Health Educators Management Analysts Managers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Assemblers & Fabricators Correctional Officers & Jailers Industrial Machinery Mechanics	Administrative Services Managers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Office Clerks Paralegals & Legal Assistants Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Cashiers Customer Service Representatives Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Retail Salespersons	Sales Representatives, Services

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (September 18, 2009).

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

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:

Comcast is restructuring and consolidating its call centers, eliminating about 160 jobs in Albuquerque and another six in Farmington. The company will lay off New Mexico employees over the next 30 to 60 days and consolidate services to a larger call facility in Denver. The decision to trim the Farmington workforce was in some ways surprising, given the company's in-progress, multi-million dollar service upgrade there.

Harvest is underway for New Mexico's beloved **green chile crop**, and experts predict this will be an excellent season, much to the delight of chile growers and chile eaters. The southern New Mexico chile fields look good, plants are loaded with peppers, and the harvest should be plentiful, said Stephanie Walker, extension vegetable specialist and chile breeding program researcher at New Mexico State University. Extra moisture caused some disease damage on the chile crop in Eddy and Chaves counties so far this season in the eastern part of the state. The eastern area grows mainly red chile and paprika.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Eclipse Aerospace will pay \$40 million for the former Eclipse Aviation assets. The old company filed for Chapter 11 protection with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court last November. In March, however, the Court granted a motion to convert the proceedings to Chapter 7 liquidation. The final sale will close on August 20, and the new company will start gradually hiring workers. At one point, the former company employed nearly 2,000 people. The new firm expects to employ a few hundred workers servicing existing Eclipse jets and make new planes.

The U.S. Forest Service plans to add 140 employees to its Albuquerque workforce by January 2010. The jobs typically pay between \$40,000 and \$70,000 annually. The Forest Service, currently housed in one of the Sun Healthcare buildings at Journal Center in north Albuquerque, has been consolidating its financial services and human resources in Albuquerque for the past two years. For more information about Forest Service jobs, go to www.usajobs.gov or call (toll free) 877-372-7248 ext. 2.

In February, Zangara Dodge at Lomas and Wyoming shut down suddenly, throwing 150 employees out of work. The **Larry H. Miller Group** recently took over the lot and began moving in new inventory. The new dealership will sell Dodge, Chrysler, and Jeep vehicles. The old lot is not all the Larry H. Miller Group took from Zangara Dodge; it also recruited some former employees. The dealership is expected to have 100 employees within the next few months.

Eastern WIA Area:

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

A group of extreme sports fanatics have opened an equipment and apparel store in Artesia named the **Tread Shed**. The Tread Shed, owned by Philip Weiler of Weiler Welding, stocks skateboards and skateboard apparel. Future plans are for the store to carry everything from bicycles to wakeboards and snowboards in the winter. The Tread Shed is located at 1502 South First Street and has three employees.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Constructors Inc. has been awarded \$932,400 in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding to construct a new salt storage evaporation pond at WIPP. The WIPP site is a 2,150-foot-deep mine dug in salt beds for permanent disposal of waste contaminated with plutonium and other radioactive substances.

The Eddy County Commission has approved the sale of \$60 million in taxable industrial revenue bonds for a potash solution mining project expected to bring jobs to southeastern New Mexico. The bonds will help finance facilities for **Intrepid Potash**, a subsidiary of Denver-based H.B. Potash LLC. Intrepid Potash estimates the entire project will cost about \$417 million and generate 40 to 60 permanent jobs in the Carlsbad area. The Bureau of Land Management is conducting an environmental impact study of the project since part of the surface mine involves federal leases.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The **Wholey Cow Deli** at 121 East 7th Street in Clovis has closed. The popular lunch restaurant, which opened in 2004, changed owners last January.

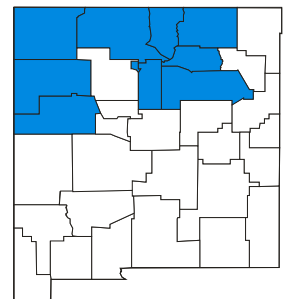
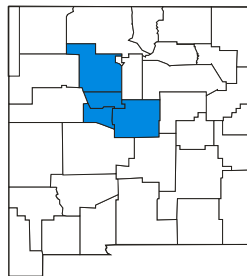
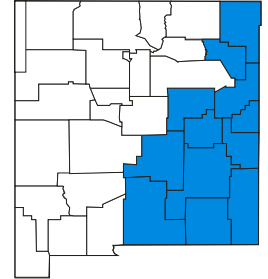
Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Dean Baldwin Painting has secured three new contracts and is rehiring workers it laid off in June. The company, which specializes in aircraft stripping and painting services, had laid off some of its workers when high aircraft fuel prices slowed demand for service. A seasonal dip in business during the summer peak travel months (when airlines have more planes in service) also contributed to the slowdown. SkyWest Airlines recently announced plans to send its regional jets for painting service ahead of schedule this year, and United Airlines and American Eagle have signed new contracts with Dean Baldwin. The company owns a 165,000-square-foot hangar in Roswell that it converted into a temperature-controlled, six-bay facility capable of housing up to nine aircraft simultaneously.

Northern WIA Area:

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

A second major car dealership in Española has closed. **Salazar Dodge Chrysler Jeep** closed in August



because the dealership lost access to bank financing. Dominic Salazar bought the dealership three years ago and grew the business to 40 employees with a \$1 million payroll. Sales increased from \$8 million per year to \$22 million. In May, Española's Ed Corley Ford Mercury closed "due to current economic conditions."

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Sunflower Farmers Markets is continuing to expand its New Mexico operations with its first Santa Fe store opening in August. The new site of the organic and natural food supermarket is in the DeVargas Center at 199 Paseo de Peralta. Sunflower opened the first of its three stores in Albuquerque in 2002. More stores are planned for Albuquerque and Santa Fe in 2010.

Taos Area, Taos County:

Job applicants were recruited in July and August for the new **Family Dollar Store** at 2349 Highway 522 in Questa. The new store is in the process of being stocked and was expected to open around the end of August.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

Even though **La Mesa Racetrack and Casino** held a groundbreaking ceremony in June, the state racing commission has requested assurance that the operation is on track for a Memorial Day 2010 opening. La Mesa Park racetrack hosted races in Raton from 1946 until it closed in 1992. Horse Racing at Raton's president, Michael Moldenhauer, told the commission that, while not apparent from the lack of earthmoving equipment, progress is being made on the project and racing will resume in 2010. La Mesa Racetrack and Casino will be built on a 350 acre parcel of land located east of Interstate 25 and south of Hereford Avenue. The land was sold to Horse Racing at Raton for \$1 as an economic catalyst for the project. According to earlier projections, the track will open for its first live race meet during Memorial Day weekend

of 2010. A temporary casino building for slots and simulcast wagering is projected to open this December. The \$50 million project is projected to generate \$13.3 million in annual tax revenues to the state and provide approximately 300 permanent jobs, thus becoming the Raton area's largest employer.

Southwestern WIA Area:

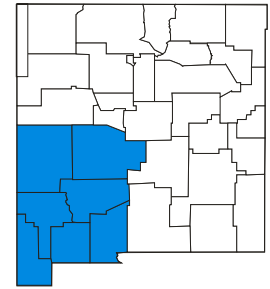
Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Dickey's Barbecue Pit has opened its first Las Cruces area restaurant. Located at 1660 South Valley Drive, near Wal-Mart, the eatery takes over the space that formerly housed the American BBQ Factory. The restaurant offers takeout, delivery, and catering services and has about 20 employees.

First American Bank has opened a new, 14,000-square-foot facility in Las Cruces on Idaho Avenue, near the corner of Idaho and Med Park Drive. While not a bank branch, the location—which employs 35—does have a drive-up ATM and houses the company's mortgage department. In January, the company, founded in Artesia, changed its name to First American Bank from First National Bank, switched from a nationally chartered institution to become a state-chartered bank, and opened the first bank in Chaparral.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Star Mountain Trading, a jewelry and jewelry and craft supplies store, is closing after 14 years of operation. The store's owners note a loss of downtown foot traffic and higher utilities, taxes, and insurance on the 5,250-square-foot building as the primary reasons for the closure of the Bullard Street business. ⚙️



2009 New Mexico Data Users Conference

Presented by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER)

The 11th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference will be held on Thursday, November 5th, starting 7:30 a.m. at the University of New Mexico Continuing Education Conference Center, 1634 University Blvd. NE. Sessions will begin in Ballroom C. The annual event is presented by UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER).

This year's speakers are from the U.S. Census Bureau, NM Public Education Dept., NM Human Services Dept., NM Taxation and Revenue Dept., and BBER. The conference will provide information about complex socioeconomic databases and a sense of how these data are applied in practical situations. Over the years, the Data Users Conference has become a valued learning experience for businesses, government agencies, service organizations, information providers, and students.

Registration is \$50 per person and includes all conference materials, continental breakfast, beverage breaks and a luncheon buffet. For more information and a registration form go to BBER's web site at bber.unm.edu/conference.htm, or call 277-8300.

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