





















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

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2010				REVISED JULY 2010				REVISED AUGUST 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	959,415	878,569	80,846	8.4%	966,658	880,592	86,066	8.9%	958,858	884,570	74,288	7.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,180	372,611	36,569	8.9%	413,483	375,114	38,369	9.3%	410,400	377,648	32,752	8.0%
Bernalillo	314,586	287,316	27,270	8.7%	317,692	289,246	28,446	9.0%	315,632	291,200	24,432	7.7%
Sandoval	56,036	50,706	5,330	9.5%	56,766	51,046	5,720	10.1%	56,386	51,391	4,995	8.9%
Torrance	6,940	6,260	680	9.8%	7,032	6,302	730	10.4%	7,002	6,345	657	9.4%
Valencia	31,618	28,329	3,289	10.4%	31,992	28,519	3,473	10.9%	31,380	28,712	2,668	8.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,879	50,417	5,462	9.8%	56,828	50,891	5,937	10.4%	56,393	51,490	4,903	8.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,651	86,074	7,577	8.1%	93,048	84,927	8,121	8.7%	91,079	84,335	6,744	7.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,185	72,809	5,376	6.9%	78,779	73,054	5,725	7.3%	78,926	73,680	5,246	6.6%
Catron	1,734	1,595	139	8.0%	1,747	1,597	150	8.6%	1,722	1,580	142	8.2%
Chaves	28,511	26,185	2,326	8.2%	28,669	26,126	2,543	8.9%	28,249	26,169	2,080	7.4%
Cibola	12,205	11,207	998	8.2%	12,379	11,316	1,063	8.6%	12,254	11,369	885	7.2%
Colfax	7,286	6,731	555	7.6%	7,506	6,915	591	7.9%	7,503	6,990	513	6.8%
Curry	21,945	20,744	1,201	5.5%	22,101	20,809	1,292	5.8%	21,652	20,617	1,035	4.8%
De Baca	942	892	50	5.3%	960	905	55	5.7%	919	870	49	5.3%
Eddy	29,041	27,311	1,730	6.0%	29,328	27,429	1,899	6.5%	28,641	26,876	1,765	6.2%
Grant	11,448	10,254	1,194	10.4%	11,587	10,290	1,297	11.2%	11,870	10,301	1,569	13.2%
Guadalupe	1,835	1,646	189	10.3%	1,890	1,681	209	11.1%	1,832	1,683	149	8.1%
Harding	407	389	18	4.4%	414	394	20	4.8%	403	381	22	5.5%
Hidalgo	3,052	2,848	204	6.7%	3,025	2,803	222	7.3%	2,950	2,726	224	7.6%
Lea	28,286	26,141	2,145	7.6%	28,496	26,158	2,338	8.2%	28,540	25,946	2,594	9.1%
Lincoln	11,704	11,002	702	6.0%	11,777	11,015	762	6.5%	11,909	11,254	655	5.5%
Los Alamos	10,269	9,872	397	3.9%	10,337	9,910	427	4.1%	10,280	9,914	366	3.6%
Luna	15,051	12,824	2,227	14.8%	14,165	11,706	2,459	17.4%	14,648	12,765	1,883	12.9%
McKinley	27,849	25,040	2,809	10.1%	27,687	24,690	2,997	10.8%	27,772	25,263	2,509	9.0%
Mora	2,118	1,804	314	14.8%	2,124	1,792	332	15.6%	2,122	1,852	270	12.7%
Otero	26,396	24,411	1,985	7.5%	26,512	24,383	2,129	8.0%	26,331	24,459	1,872	7.1%
Quay	4,269	3,927	342	8.0%	4,321	3,951	370	8.6%	4,207	3,931	276	6.6%
Rio Arriba	20,767	18,993	1,774	8.5%	21,202	19,321	1,881	8.9%	20,768	19,171	1,597	7.7%
Roosevelt	9,080	8,504	576	6.3%	9,331	8,700	631	6.8%	8,989	8,469	520	5.8%
San Miguel	13,131	11,970	1,161	8.8%	13,344	12,124	1,220	9.1%	13,200	12,110	1,090	8.3%
Sierra	6,320	5,947	373	5.9%	6,267	5,853	414	6.6%	6,249	5,910	339	5.4%
Socorro	9,535	8,915	620	6.5%	9,674	9,004	670	6.9%	9,526	8,966	560	5.9%
Taos	17,133	15,428	1,705	10.0%	17,442	15,641	1,801	10.3%	17,363	15,804	1,559	9.0%
Union	2,201	2,077	124	5.6%	2,232	2,091	141	6.3%	2,160	2,040	120	5.6%

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 2010			REVISED JULY 2010			REVISED AUGUST 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	14.8%	LUNA	1	17.4%	GRANT	1	13.2%
LUNA	1	14.8%	MORA	2	15.6%	LUNA	2	12.9%
GRANT	3	10.4%	GRANT	3	11.2%	MORA	3	12.7%
GUADALUPE	4	10.3%	GUADALUPE	4	11.1%	LEA	4	9.1%
MCKINLEY	5	10.1%	MCKINLEY	5	10.8%	MCKINLEY	5	9.0%
TAOS	6	10.0%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	10.4%	TAOS	5	9.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	9.8%	TAOS	7	10.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	8.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	8.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	9.3%	SAN MIGUEL	8	8.3%
SAN MIGUEL	9	8.8%	SAN MIGUEL	9	9.1%	CATRON	9	8.2%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.5%	STATEWIDE		8.9%	GUADALUPE	10	8.1%
STATEWIDE		8.4%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	8.0%
CIBOLA	11	8.2%	CHAVES	10	8.9%	STATEWIDE		7.7%
CHAVES	11	8.2%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	8.7%	RIO ARRIBA	12	7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	8.1%	CIBOLA	13	8.6%	HIDALGO	13	7.6%
CATRON	14	8.0%	CATRON	13	8.6%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	7.4%
QUAY	14	8.0%	QUAY	13	8.6%	CHAVES	14	7.4%
COLFAX	16	7.6%	LEA	16	8.2%	CIBOLA	16	7.2%
LEA	16	7.6%	OTERO	17	8.0%	OTERO	17	7.1%
OTERO	18	7.5%	COLFAX	18	7.9%	COLFAX	18	6.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.9%	HIDALGO	19	7.3%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.6%
HIDALGO	20	6.7%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	7.3%	QUAY	19	6.6%
SOCORRO	21	6.5%	SOCORRO	21	6.9%	EDDY	21	6.2%
ROOSEVELT	22	6.3%	ROOSEVELT	22	6.8%	SOCORRO	22	5.9%
LINCOLN	23	6.0%	SIERRA	23	6.6%	ROOSEVELT	23	5.8%
EDDY	23	6.0%	EDDY	24	6.5%	UNION	24	5.6%
SIERRA	25	5.9%	LINCOLN	24	6.5%	LINCOLN	25	5.5%
UNION	26	5.6%	UNION	26	6.3%	HARDING	25	5.5%
CURRY	27	5.5%	CURRY	27	5.8%	SIERRA	27	5.4%
DE BACA	28	5.3%	DE BACA	28	5.7%	DE BACA	28	5.3%
HARDING	29	4.4%	HARDING	29	4.8%	CURRY	29	4.8%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.9%	LOS ALAMOS	30	4.1%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

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## Unemployment Rate by State

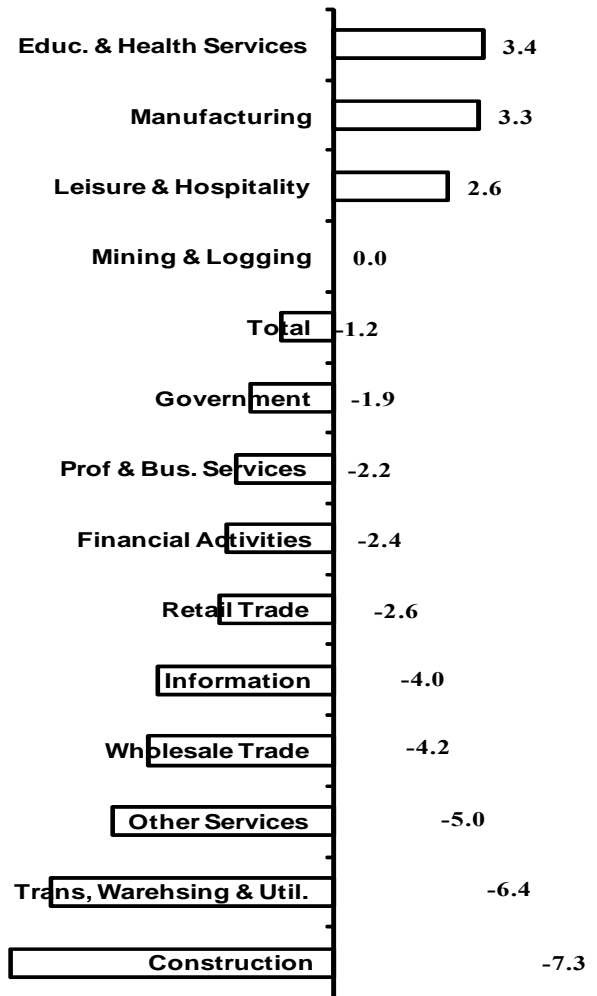
(Seasonally Adjusted)

August 2010			August 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.4	Michigan	1	14.3
Michigan	2	13.1	Nevada	2	12.6
California	3	12.4	South Carolina	3	12.1
Rhode Island	4	11.8	California	4	12.0
Florida	5	11.7	Rhode Island	5	11.7
South Carolina	6	11.0	Oregon	6	11.2
Oregon	7	10.6	Florida	7	11.0
Indiana	8	10.2	North Carolina	8	10.9
Illinois	9	10.1	Tennessee	8	10.9
Ohio	9	10.1	District of Columbia	10	10.8
Georgia	11	10.0	Kentucky	10	10.8
Kentucky	11	10.0	Ohio	12	10.7
Mississippi	11	10.0	Alabama	13	10.6
District of Columbia	14	9.9	Illinois	13	10.6
Arizona	15	9.7	Indiana	15	10.3
North Carolina	15	9.7	Georgia	16	10.0
New Jersey	17	9.6	Mississippi	17	9.8
Tennessee	17	9.6	Missouri	18	9.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.6</b>	New Jersey	18	9.7
Missouri	19	9.3	<b>United States</b>		<b>9.7</b>
Alabama	20	9.2	Arizona	20	9.5
Pennsylvania	20	9.2	Washington	21	9.2
Connecticut	22	9.1	Massachusetts	22	8.8
Idaho	23	8.9	New York	22	8.8
Washington	23	8.9	Wisconsin	22	8.8
Massachusetts	25	8.8	Connecticut	25	8.6
West Virginia	25	8.8	West Virginia	25	8.6
Delaware	27	8.4	Idaho	27	8.5
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Pennsylvania	27	8.5
New York	28	8.3	Delaware	29	8.3
Texas	28	8.3	Alaska	30	8.2
Colorado	31	8.2	Maine	30	8.2
Maine	32	8.0	Minnesota	32	8.1
Wisconsin	33	7.9	Texas	33	8.0
Alaska	34	7.7	Colorado	34	7.9
Louisiana	35	7.6	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Arkansas	36	7.5	Arkansas	36	7.5
Montana	37	7.4	Louisiana	37	7.3
Utah	37	7.4	Kansas	38	7.2
Maryland	39	7.3	Maryland	38	7.2
Minnesota	40	7.0	Wyoming	40	7.1
Oklahoma	40	7.0	Hawaii	41	7.0
Virginia	40	7.0	Oklahoma	42	6.9
Iowa	43	6.8	Vermont	42	6.9
Wyoming	43	6.8	Virginia	42	6.9
Kansas	45	6.6	Utah	45	6.8
Hawaii	46	6.4	New Hampshire	46	6.7
Vermont	47	6.0	Montana	47	6.4
New Hampshire	48	5.7	Iowa	48	6.3
Nebraska	49	4.6	Nebraska	49	4.8
South Dakota	50	4.5	South Dakota	49	4.8
North Dakota	51	3.7	North Dakota	51	4.4

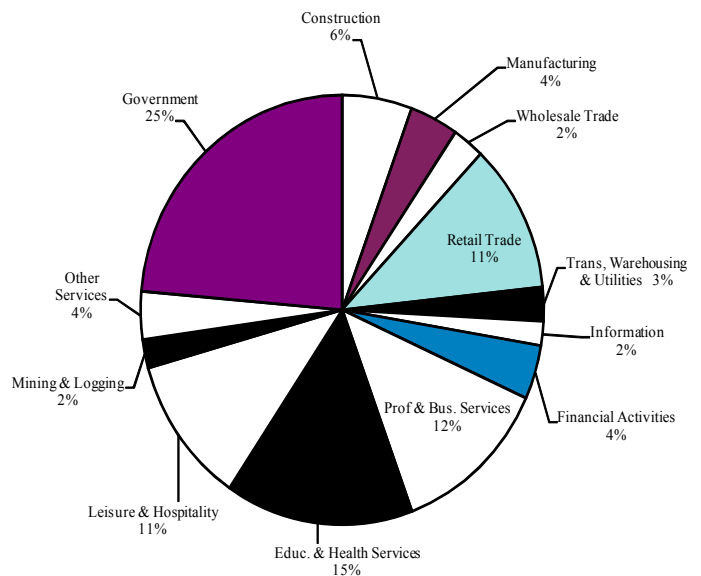
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



# ***Just When We Thought It Was Over***

Bob Richards, Economist

On September 20, the National Bureau of Economic Research declared an end to the longest lasting recession (18 months) since WWII. NBER proclaimed the long-awaited end of the national recession as of June 2009. In all fairness to NBER, they go through a painstakingly long process just to be certain they catch all the possible economic signs that a recession has truly begun and ended.

I have been following the economic indicators very closely, and in the July 2009 Labor Market Review, I wrote that the bottom was in sight, based on 2009 first and second quarter data. Many of the economic indicators were decreasing at a decreasing rate in the first quarter and flattening out or increasing by the end of the second quarter. It's not often that economists agree. The committee at NBER assures us we are out of the 2007–2009 recession. Subsequently, if the economy weakens again, it will be considered a new recession.

We are certainly glad the recession is over, and now we can concentrate on the job losses, which lag most economic indicators during a recovery. Being an ex-boilermaker from the Midwest during the 1970s and 80s, I have first-hand knowledge of recessions with jobless recoveries. The term used today to describe this is “growth recession.” In this case, the economic recession is over, GDP is positive, yet job losses are still prevalent.

As previously mentioned, NBER declared the recession over on September 20 and by September 23, we get the news release stating the unemployment rate ticked up yet another one-tenth of a point from the previous month - both nationally as well as for the state. To many, this still feels like the same old recession. Unfortunately, there will likely be more unemployment reports like this before it gets better. Now that the economic recession is declared over, we watch and wait for the bottom of the growth recession.



## **UNM ORGANIZES** **ANNUAL NEW MEXICO DATA USERS CONFERENCE**

The 12th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference will be held on Wednesday, November 10th, 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 Dept. of Health, NM Dept. of Workforce Solutions, Western New Mexico University, and two UNM groups – Geospatial and Population Studies and BBER.

The conference will feature a plenary session, nine breakout sessions and luncheon presentations. Included are topics related to Census Bureau data and programs—2010 Census wrap up and product release schedule; the American Community Survey; upcoming major redesign of the American FactFinder web site; geographic programs; and using economic data in real-world applications.

Other sessions include 2009-2019 occupational forecasts; health statistics on the NM Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health (IBIS); applications of county population projections in higher education strategic planning; and the importance of local-area population characteristics in predicting migration and estimating small-area populations.

BBER presenters will also conduct breakouts that include a session on women and the economy in 2010, and another session on basic applications of Census Bureau socioeconomic data and how to use the American FactFinder web site to access these data.

Dr. Larry Waldman, BBER senior economist, and Dr. Jack Baker, UNM Geospatial and Population Studies, will be the luncheon speakers. Larry will present a review of New Mexico's recent economic performance and a short-term economic outlook. Jack will summarize the accomplishments of the UNM Geospatial and Population Studies group (formerly BBER's Population Estimates and Projections Program) in pre-2010 efforts to improve census counts and plans for post-2010 intercensal estimates.

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 [bber.unm.edu/conference.htm](http://bber.unm.edu/conference.htm), or call 277-8300.

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## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Aug-10	Jul-10	Aug-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	797,500	799,700	807,400	-2,200	-9,900
GOODS PRODUCING	92,900	94,000	95,400	-1,100	-2,500
SERVICE PROVIDING	704,600	705,700	712,000	-1,100	-7,400
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	17,200	17,100	17,200	100	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	44,600	46,500	48,100	-1,900	-3,500
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	31,100	30,400	30,100	700	1,000
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	20,500	20,700	21,400	-200	-900
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	89,500	87,900	91,900	1,600	-2,400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	20,500	20,400	21,900	100	-1,400
<b>INFORMATION</b>	14,400	14,300	15,000	100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	32,500	33,200	33,300	-700	-800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	100,800	100,100	103,100	700	-2,300
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	120,200	120,600	116,300	-400	3,900
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	89,200	90,100	86,900	-900	2,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,700	28,900	30,200	-200	-1,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	188,300	189,500	192,000	-1,200	-3,700
Federal Government	34,400	34,800	32,400	-400	2,000
State Government	51,800	53,700	56,100	-1,900	-4,300
<i>State Government Education</i>	23,900	24,800	24,000	-900	-100
Local Government	102,100	101,000	103,500	1,100	-1,400
<i>Local Government Education</i>	51,100	49,600	52,100	1,500	-1,000
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Aug-10	Jul-10	Aug-09	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	370,300	370,900	377,600	-600	-7,300
GOODS PRODUCING	40,000	39,900	42,300	100	-2,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	330,300	331,000	335,300	-700	-5,000
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	22,500	22,300	24,400	200	-1,900
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	17,500	17,600	17,900	-100	-400
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	12,100	12,200	11,900	-100	200
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	40,900	40,400	41,600	500	-700
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	9,200	8,900	9,400	300	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b>	8,700	8,700	9,300	0	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	17,800	17,900	18,100	-100	-300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	57,600	57,800	61,400	-200	-3,800
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	54,200	54,200	53,000	0	1,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	37,800	37,800	38,500	0	-700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	12,100	12,200	11,900	-100	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	79,900	80,900	80,200	-1,000	-300
Federal Government	16,300	16,800	15,300	-500	1,000
State Government	24,800	24,000	24,600	800	200
Local Government	38,800	40,100	40,300	-1,300	-1,500

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Aug-10	Revised Jul-10	Revised Aug-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,400	6,500	100	0
SERVICE PROVIDING	62,100	60,700	60,900	1,400	1,200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	4,300	4,600	4,100	-300	200
State	8,000	7,400	8,100	600	-100
Local	8,600	7,800	8,600	800	0
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>	Preliminary Aug-10	Revised Jul-10	Revised Aug-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	3,500	3,700	4,100	-200	-600
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,900	57,400	58,100	500	-200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</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>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</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>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	1,200	1,300	1,000	-100	200
State	8,300	8,400	8,400	-100	-100
Local	7,200	6,900	7,300	300	-100
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>	Preliminary Aug-10	Revised Jul-10	Revised Aug-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	36,600	36,800	37,900	-200	-1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	9,900	10,000	10,300	-100	-400
SERVICE PROVIDING	37,200	37,400	38,100	-200	-900
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	26,700	26,800	27,600	-100	-900
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	1,700	1,600	1,500	100	200
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,300	8,500	8,500	-200	-200

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-10	Revised Jul-10	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>798,200</b>	<b>802,600</b>	<b>-4,400</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Wholesale Trade	20,400	20,500	-100
Retail Trade	89,100	87,700	1,400
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,600	20,800	-200
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>99,300</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>123,100</b>	<b>124,400</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>86,800</b>	<b>-900</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>194,500</b>	<b>196,900</b>	<b>-2,400</b>
Federal Government	33,600	34,800	-1,200
State Government	54,600	57,900	-3,300
Local Government	106,300	104,200	2,100
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>370,900</b>	<b>372,700</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
<b>FARMINGTON</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>300</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		
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$630.68	\$604.32	\$567.86	39.1	38.2	39.6	\$16.13	\$15.82	\$14.34

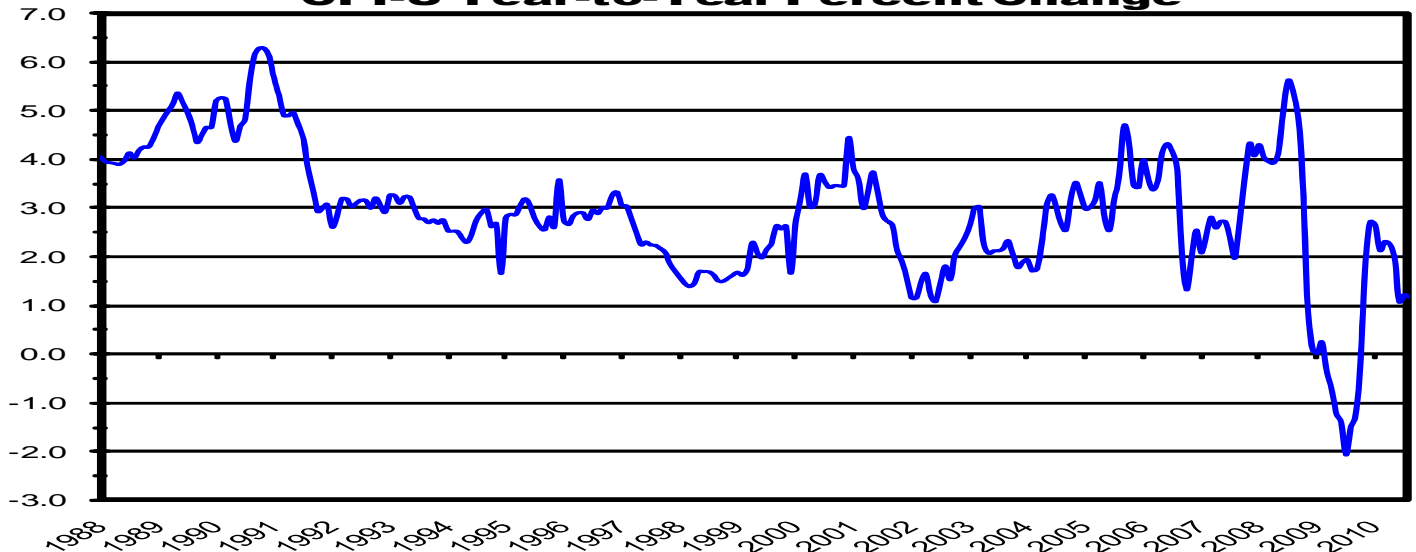
## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
<b>CPI-U</b>	218.3	218.0	215.8	0.1%	1.1%
<b>CPI-W</b>	214.2	214.0	211.2	0.1%	1.4%

\*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
<b>Statewide Summary</b>	<b>Statewide Summary</b>
Correctional Officers & Jailers Electricians Registered Nurses Sales Representatives	Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Construction Laborers Cooks, Institution & Cafeteria Customer Service Representatives Data Entry Keyers FarmWrks & Laborers, Crop 1st-Line Spvrs/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrks Food Servers Janitors & Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrks Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards Teacher Assistants Telecommunications Equip Install & Repair Tellers Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Waiters & Waitresses
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>
Insurance Sales Agents Registered Nurses Sales Representatives	Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Customer Service Representatives Driver/Sales Wrks Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks Telecommunications Equip Install & Repair Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>
Correctional Officers & Jailers Electrical Engineering Technicians FarmWrks & Laborers, Crop Internists	Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Cooks, Institution & Cafeteria Helpers--Production Wrks Janitors & Cleaners Laundry & Dry-Cleaning Wrks Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Secretaries Tellers
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>
Personal & Home Care Aides LPN & LVN Personal & Home Care Aides Pharmacists	Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives First-Line Spvrs/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrks Food Preparation Wrks Food Servers, Nonrestaurant Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services Waiters & Waitresses
<b>Farmington MSA</b>	<b>Farmington MSA</b>
Electricians Instructional Coordinators Registered Nurses	Construction Laborers Cashiers FarmWrks & Laborers, Crop Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Production, Plan & Expediting Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
<b>Occupational Rollover Statistics**</b>	
Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists Bus Drivers, School Medical & Health Services Mngrs	

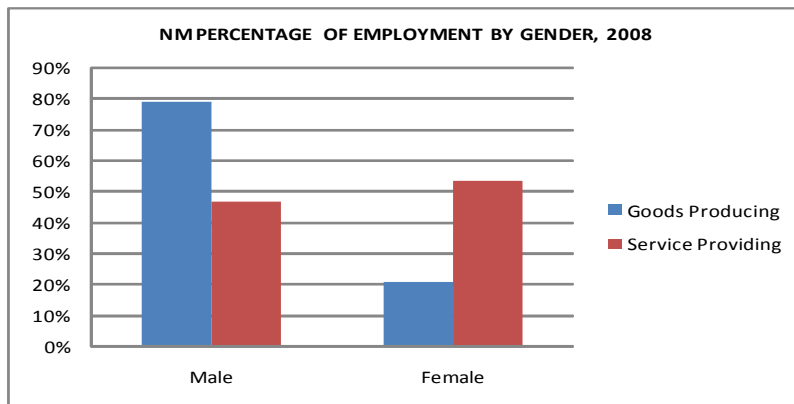
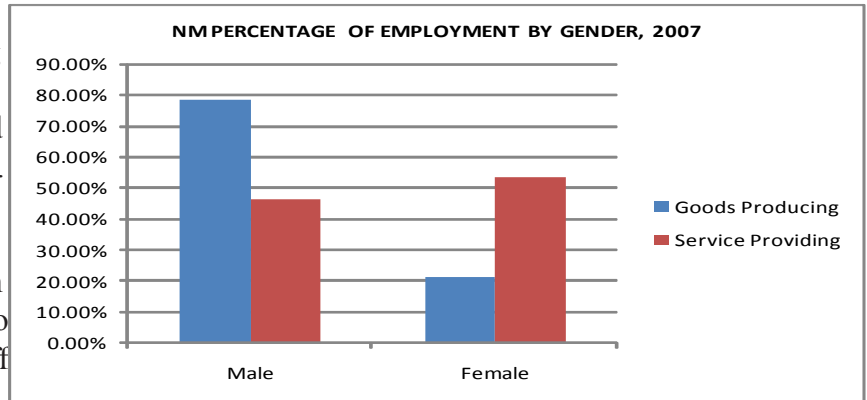
\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (September 21, 2010).

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

# Mass Layoff Statistics Research

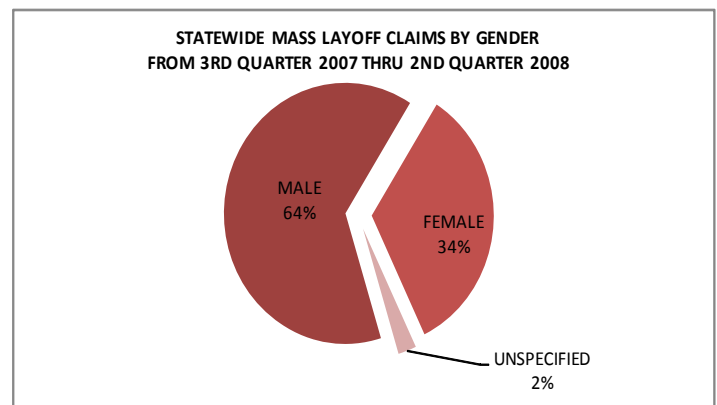
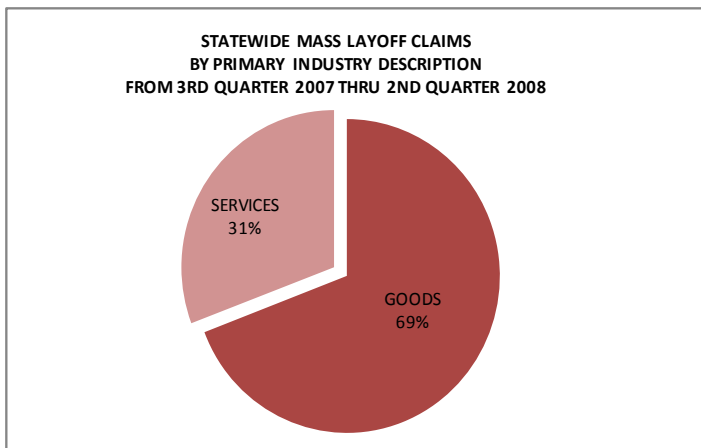
Brandi Ewing, Intern & Monique Ortiz, Economist

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey and Current Employment Statistics indicate men were being laid off 230 percent more than women in the same industries nationally in 2009. This prompted research into the gender trends in New Mexico. The following shall outline the New Mexico labor force and unemployment dynamics for gender before the recession began in comparison to the data during the recession, in an effort to explain why men hold a larger share of the layoff events within the state.



Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) is a federal-state cooperative program which collects reports on mass layoff actions. Mass layoff actions are defined as 50 or more workers being separated from their jobs. Initially, between the third quarter of 2007 and the second quarter of 2008, the goods-producing industries, which include agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing, felt the largest impact from layoff actions. During the same time period, men held a larger share of the layoff actions. Later, between the third quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of

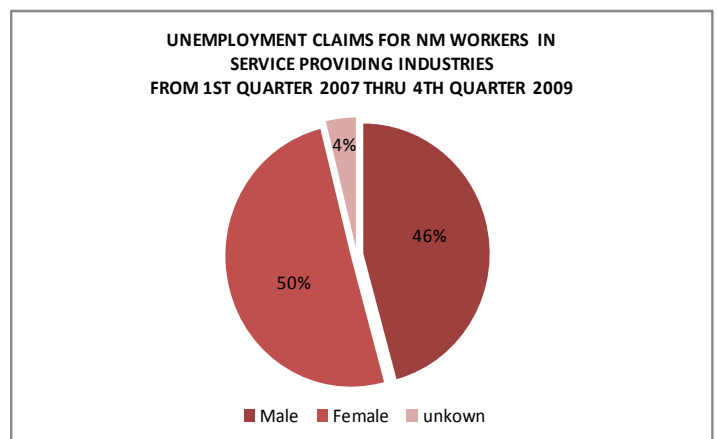
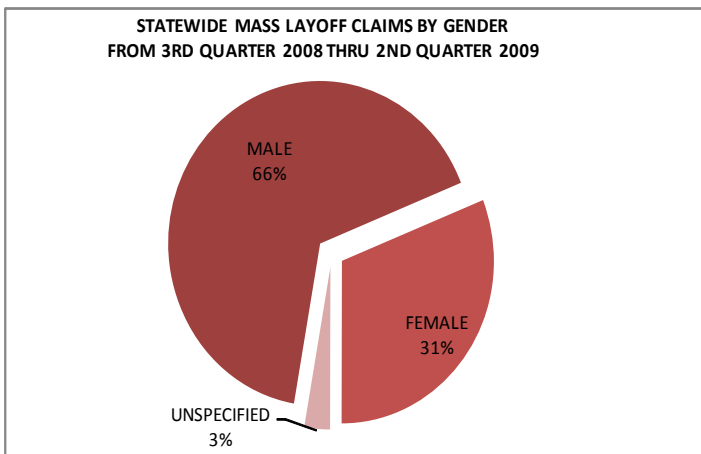
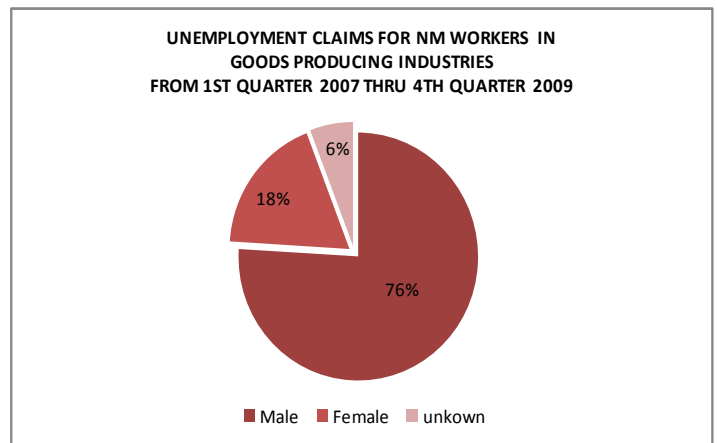
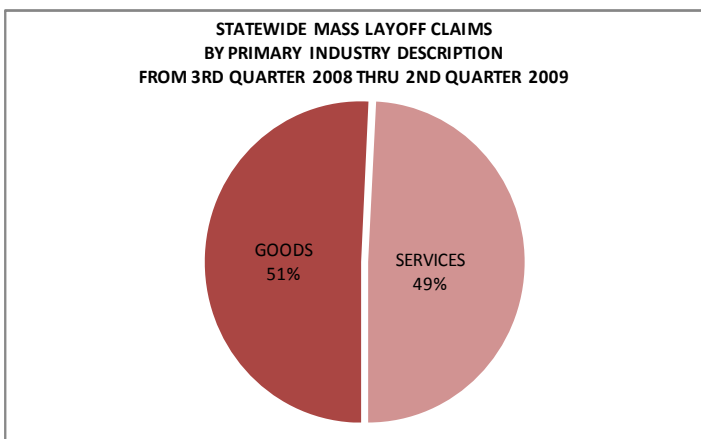
2009, the layoff actions in the service-providing industries began to increase, leveling the share of layoff actions between industry types. Men continued to hold a larger share of the layoff actions during this time. The data shows that the current recession has affected men more than women. However, according to the New Mexico Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), in 2007 before the recession, men dominated the industry sectors most impacted by the recession by more than 60 percent.



The goods-producing industries experienced slowdowns in production; some even experienced establishment closures. In 2007, there were 115.7 thousand people employed in goods-producing industries. This decreased over the next two years to 95.4 thousand in 2009, a 17.5 percent decrease. Among the people who claimed unemployment in the goods-producing industries, 73 percent were men. According to QWI, in 2007 before the recession began, men made up 78.44 percent of the goods-producing industries. They continued to dominate employment in these industries in 2008 (78.85 percent).

Service-providing is a much larger aggregation. Service-providing industries include utilities, transportation and warehousing, wholesale and retail trade, information, finance and insurance, real estate, professional, scientific, technical, management, administrative, waste management, remediation, health care, social assistance, education, arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service sectors. In 2007, there were 533.2 thousand New Mexicans employed in the service-providing industries. This number decreased to 517.9 thousand, a 2.9 percent decrease by 2009. The QWI data shows that women dominate the service industries, but only by 53.49 percent in 2007 and 53.42 percent in 2008.

The recent national recession officially began in December 2007 and continued through the second quarter of 2009. Nationally, the industries most impacted by the recession have been construction, manufacturing, and mining, all goods-producing industries dominated by male employment. In New Mexico, mining, construction, and manufacturing had the most incidents of mass layoffs when compared to other nonfarm employment (BLS). In the service-providing industries, MLS events were proportional to gender share while male layoff events were proportional to the employment dynamics for goods-producing industries.



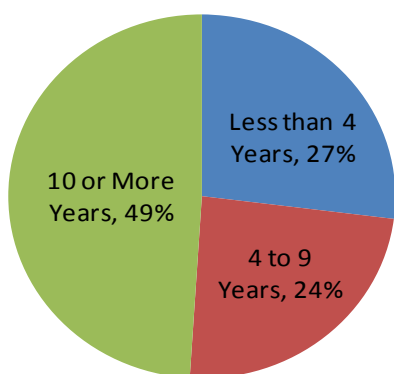
# New Data - Business Employment Dynamics

Michelle Doran, Economist

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are important series created by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to show the dynamic changes and churning of businesses in the United States. BED data are based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax records from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. Until recently, BED data consisted of job gains and losses due to opening, expansion, closing and contraction. New developments in the program provide more data for national and state series that include U.S. job gains and losses by major industry sector and 3-digit industry, U.S. job gains and losses by size class, and establishment age and survival data for the U.S. and State BED.

BED U.S. data are now available for age of establishments by private-sector. As of March 2009, almost half of the private-sector establishments in the nation were 10 years or older and employed more than two-thirds (71 percent) of U.S. employment.\*

**Percent of total private establishments by age:  
March 2009 (U.S.)**

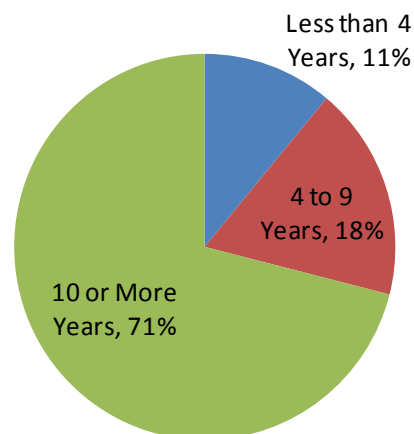


The largest percentages of older establishments (as defined as 10 years or older) were within the Utilities (70 percent) and Manufacturing (66.5 percent) industry sectors and accounted for 86 percent and 87 percent of sector employment, respectively. The industries with the most turnover (least percentage of surviving older establishments) were within the Administrative and Waste Services sector and the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sectors (40 percent each). Manufacturing employs 14 percent of total employment at older establishments, which is only surpassed by Health Care and Social Assistance with 16.2 percent.

BED State data are now available for age and survival of total private sector establishments. In New Mexico, 48 percent of private sector establishments are 10 years or older and almost 30 percent were less than 4 years old. In New Mexico, private-sector older establishments accounted for 68 percent of total employment and establishments less than 4 years employ only 14 percent of private-sector employment. Older establishments are important to the New Mexico economy.

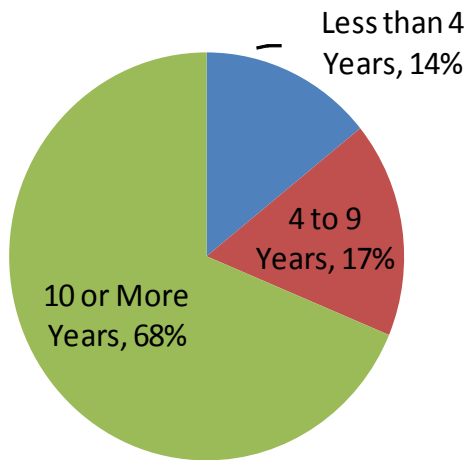
Data relating to survival counts and rates of establishments are available from 1994 to present. The survival of an establishment through difficult times is an important measurement. Anecdotes during recessions say that rates of survival for new companies beginning during a recession are extremely low. BED survival rates can provide evidence to prove or disprove the theory. Unfortunately, these series began in 1994, so evidentiary support is not available for the 1990–1991 recession or any prior recessions. We can analyze the economic slowdown experienced in 2001. Using BED data for March 2001 and following the cohort over

**Percent of total employment by establishment age:  
March 2009 (U.S.)**



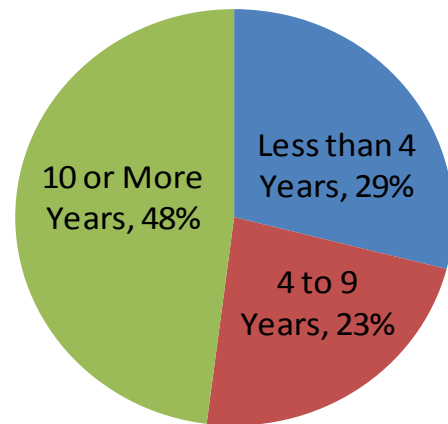
Percent of total employment by establishment age:

March 2009 (New Mexico)

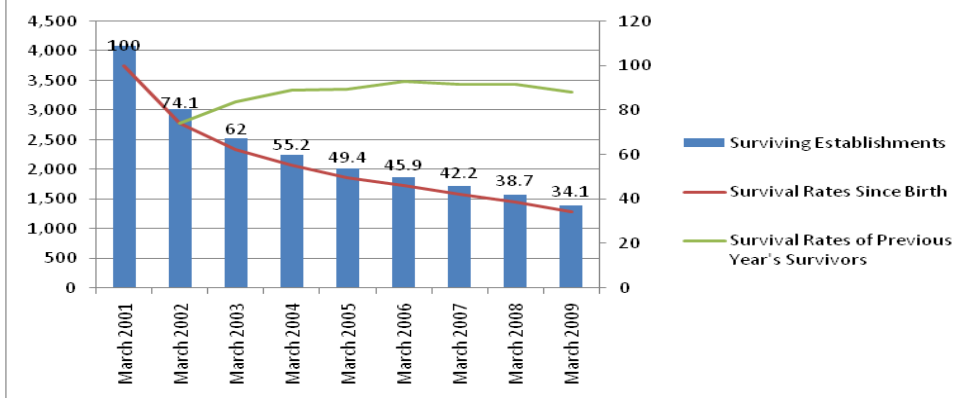


Percent of total private establishments by age:

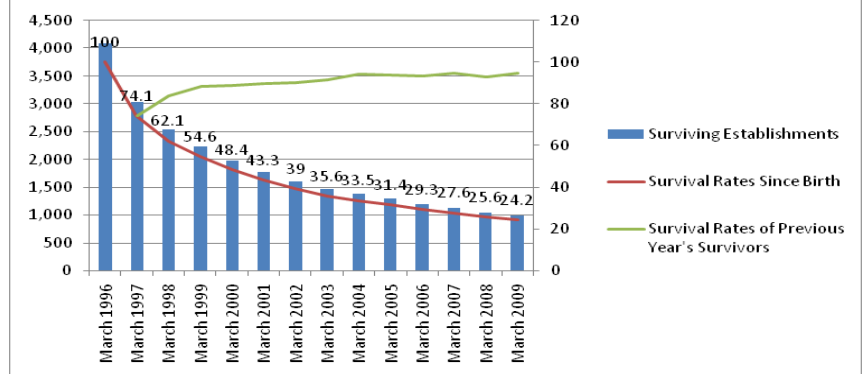
March 2009 (New Mexico)



Survival of Private Sector Establishments (2001)



Survival of Private Sector Establishments (1996)



These series will provide many insights into the Great Recession for years to come. These series will also provide evidence of which industries were truly affected and how many establishments closed to cut their losses. Unfortunately, these series are not timely, and data are unavailable until long after events have occurred. Continue watching BED press releases for new data available and for new tales of the economy. Data are available through the BLS at

<http://www.bls.gov/bdm/home.htm>.

\* "The role of younger and older business establishments in the U.S. labor market"  
 - Issues in Labor Statistics, Summary 10-09, August 2010.  
[http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/summary\\_10\\_09/younger\\_older\\_business\\_establishments.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/summary_10_09/younger_older_business_establishments.htm)

## 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.)

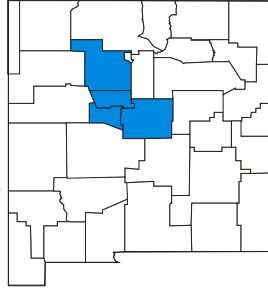
### Statewide:

**Two major broadband Internet projects** in northern New Mexico were awarded almost \$75 million in economic stimulus funds. One of the projects will allow the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative to string fiber optic lines to each of its approximately 29,000 customers. The two-year Kit Carson project involves laying 2,800 miles of fiber optic line and is expected to create between 300 and 500 temporary jobs. The other project is aimed at improving connectivity in the city of Española and the southern part of Rio Arriba County.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The proposed and long-anticipated Unser Crossing **Lowe's** home improvement store is not going to be built. The company was planning on breaking ground for a new store at the Central Avenue and Unser Boulevard location, where CVS Pharmacy just added a new store. Lowe's still owns the land and is going to take a financial loss by not having a store at the site.



The owners of **El Bruno's Restaurante y Cantina**, a popular New Mexican restaurant in Cuba, New Mexico, are going to open their first Albuquerque location in the now-closed 6,000-square-foot Garduño's at 8806 Fourth Street NW. The property, furniture, and equipment were purchased in a \$730,000 deal that was finalized at the end of July. The restaurant will reopen as another El Bruno's in December—with the same menu and a similar look and feel as the El Bruno's in Cuba. The Cuba restaurant has been in operation since 1976. It suffered a devastating fire in June 2006, and the family reopened it that same year across the street in a former Frostee Freez. Today, it remains across the street from its original location and includes the Frostee Freeze building and an old casita as well as a large patio, seating about 150 people.

**Schott Solar** is suspending one of its two concentrated solar power production lines in Albuquerque. Schott says the suspension will mean laying off about 30 temp agency employees. The company blames slow growth in the North American market and a slowdown in the Spanish market. Company spokesman Matthew Kraft in Elmsford, New York, says Schott had 370 employees in Albuquerque before the announced layoffs. Schott produces photovoltaic panels and thermal receivers at its 200,000-square-foot Albuquerque plant, its flagship facility in North America. The concentrated solar power modules or thermal receivers are used in large-scale solar power plant trough systems. Officials say Schott's production of photovoltaic modules is not affected. Mainz, Germany-based Schott AG opened the Albuquerque plant last year.

#### Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

A Lowe's home improvement warehouse opened in late August at 1600 Main Street in Los Lunas. The new store, with 94,000 square feet of retail space and a garden center, employs about 120 workers. Lowe's employees stocked an inventory of more than 32,000 home improvement items in anticipation of the store opening.

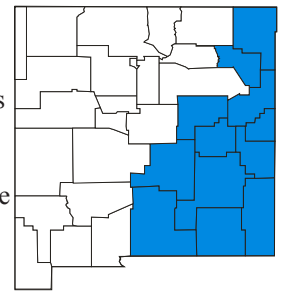
#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

**Intel** will pay Sandoval County \$100,000 for failing to meet a goal to ensure that 60 percent of new hires for its Rio Rancho plant are New Mexico residents. The county set the goal as part of its conditions for the \$16 billion industrial revenue bond it approved for Intel in 2004. The company imposed a hiring freeze at the end of 2008 but had to honor job offers it had already made. In 2009, the company hired 11 people to work in its Rio Rancho plant; three of those, or 27 percent of the total, were from New Mexico. Under its agreement, Intel had to pay \$100,000 to be spent for educational purposes. Intel also failed to meet the goal in 2006 when only 103 of 185 new hires, or 56 percent, were from New Mexico.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Clovis Area, Curry County:

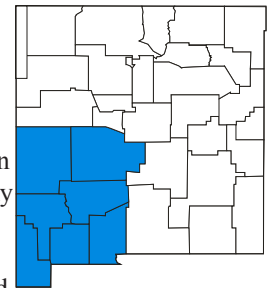
Clovis' newest McDonald's restaurant was scheduled to begin serving customers in early September. The opening of the new North Prince Street restaurant also marks the start of a complete rebuild of the McDonald's on Mitchell Street. While construction is taking place, the Prince Street restaurant will be open 24 hours a day, but it will change to a 5 a.m. to midnight schedule when the Mitchell Street store reopens in a few months.



### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Texas-based **Border Entertainment** plans to open a new Blockbuster store in Las Cruces in October. The new store will open at 1600 S. Valley Drive, the site of a recently closed Hollywood Video store. Interestingly, three Blockbuster Video locations in Las Cruces were recently closed by another owner.



Two of the biggest commercial buildings in the West Mesa Industrial Park have found a new tenant. **Alaska Structures**, which makes shelters for the military as well as commercial customers, has moved into the 184,000-square-foot building at 301 Rea Boulevard that was formerly occupied by Rea Magnet Wire. Previously, Alaska Structures had a location on South Main Street in Mesilla Park. The move to the industrial park's two buildings represents a significant increase in space for the company. The company builds shelters ranging from eight feet wide to 150 feet wide.

Starting in September, **Navy pilots will resume training flights** from the Las Cruces airport. About 100 Navy personnel, including as many as 60 pilots with about 20 airplanes, were expected to arrive from Naval Air Station Corpus Christi in Texas. The flights were scheduled to run through November 9. Navy pilots did not train in Las Cruces last year because of runway repairs.

**Pro's Ranch Market** is expected to open in either February or March of next year. The City Council gave its approval to the zoning change needed to convert the old Community Action Agency building in the El Paseo Plaza into a 9,975-square-foot store. The Las Cruces store will be the thirteenth in the Pro's Ranch chain. The store's opening is anticipated to bring 250 new jobs to Las Cruces.

**Deming Area, Luna County:**

A wind farm planned for Luna County in southern New Mexico could break ground in December. A company spokesperson said construction of the Macho Springs Wind Energy Project could take six to seven months. Element Power, the parent company of the wind project, plans to build 28 wind turbines on the Nutt grasslands in northeastern Luna County off NM 26. It plans 28 more turbines for Sierra County in a later phase of the project. The first phase is expected to generate about 50 megawatts, enough for about 30,000 homes.

A dispute between **Four-Four Inc.** and the Workers Compensation Administration has resulted in the closure of the company's Circle S gas stations. The closure came after owners allegedly ignored mandates to fund workers compensation insurance. Four-Four Inc. offers pipeline service work from its Farmington yard and operates the three Circle S gas stations and convenience stores in Farmington and Bloomfield. The company employed more than 60 workers at the time of the announcement.

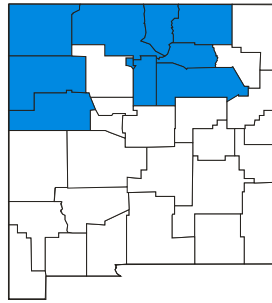
**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

The St. Michael's Village West shopping center at 1604 St. Michael's Drive is now home to **Sophia's Carne Seca de Santa Fe Beef Jerky**. The new store will be managed by Sophia Rodarte and will also carry candy, soda, and a variety of New Mexico products. The jerky is made in Tomé, a village in Valencia County. The Tomé factory now employs 13 people. In addition to Tomé and Santa Fe, there are also retail stores in Los Lunas, Bosque Farms, Española and Las Vegas. ☀

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Ambrosia Lake Area, McKinley County:**

Lewisville, Texas-based **Uranium Resources Inc.** plans to start drilling in the Grants uranium belt of northwestern New Mexico in early September. URI has contracted with Stewart Brothers Drilling Co. of Milan to drill at the Ambrosia Lake region property to evaluate its suitability for in-situ recovery mining. A state permit allows the company to drill up to ten holes to extract core samples until November 2011. The Ambrosia Lake property in McKinley County is known as Section 13. URI says it has about 2.4 million pounds of mineralized uranium material in the Ambrosia Lake district and a total of 101.4 million pounds of mineralized uranium material in New Mexico. None of URI's properties are currently in production.



**Española Area, Rio Arriba County:**

**Seeds of Change**, a New Mexico seed company acquired by Mars Inc., is moving to California. Mars, which bought Seeds of Change in 1997, is in the process of closing its Santa Fe warehouse and its El Guique farm along the Rio Grande north of Española, resulting in the layoffs of 17 employees, about half of whom have been offered jobs in California.

**Farmington Area, San Juan County:**

Navajo gaming officials are hoping to break ground this fall on a major casino to be built in the **Upper Fruitland Chapter** in northwest New Mexico. The tribe hopes the project leads to the creation of about 400 jobs. The chief executive officer of the Navajo Nation Gaming Enterprise says the tribe is facing 56 percent unemployment. Gaming facilities are a high priority for the Navajo Nation, which joined the gaming industry decades after Indian gaming became legal. A second major Navajo tribal casino is planned near Flagstaff, Arizona.

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions  
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)  
P.O. Box 1928  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103



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Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



*New Mexico Labor Market Review*  
is a monthly publication from the New Mexico  
Department of Workforce Solutions.

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