



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 38, No. 12 (published - February 4, 2010)

## A Publication Presenting Highlights of December 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 3.1 percent, representing a loss of 25,900 jobs. New Mexico's ranking among the states was twenty-eighth highest at a time when all 50 states reported declining year-over-year employment.

...Over the year in the Albuquerque MSA, employment declined in ten of the 12 major industry divisions, resulting in a net loss of 13,900 jobs or 3.5 percent.

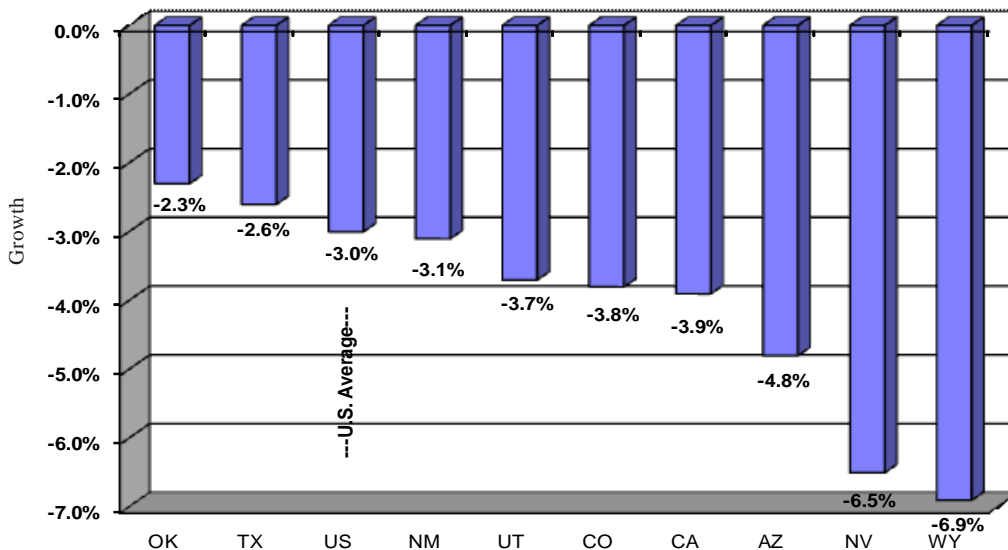
...The over-the-year job growth rate for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.4 percent. This month marked the tenth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the employment series began for this area.

...Employment declined in the Santa Fe MSA by 5.4 percent over the year, representing a loss of 3,500 jobs.

...Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 3,300 jobs or 6.2 percent. December marked the lowest over-the-year job growth rate reported since the employment series began for the Farmington area.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

December 2009 over December 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Economic Research and Analysis

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Bill Richardson  
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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.3 percent in December 2009, a sharp increase from 7.8 percent in November and 4.7 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate stayed at 10.0 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing December 2009 with December 2008, was negative 3.1 percent, representing a loss of 25,900 jobs. New Mexico's ranking among the states was twenty-eighth highest at a time when all 50 states reported declining year-over-year employment.

December was not a good month for employment in New Mexico, with the seasonally adjusted series showing a decline of 4,800 jobs. This may be an indication of reduced seasonal hiring, compared to what is normal. However, we still believe that we are several months into a slow recovery. There are typically a number of setbacks in any recovery, as we take two steps forward and one step back. December appears to one of those steps back.

New Mexico still appears to have reached a statistical low point in August from which a slow recovery has begun. Since then, the employer survey had reported three consecutive months of seasonally adjusted increases before the decline in December. Three good months and one not-so-good month is an improvement from the consistently dismal results posted previously. However, earlier losses are such that we are still down more than 25,000 jobs on the year, and it will be a number of years before employment returns to pre-recession levels. The recent decline in the number of jobs is the worst the state has seen in modern times.

Meanwhile, the state's unemployment rate, currently at a 22-year high, has risen sharply during 2009 and may still be set for further increases. The rate is up significantly from a record low of 3.5 percent reached just two years ago.

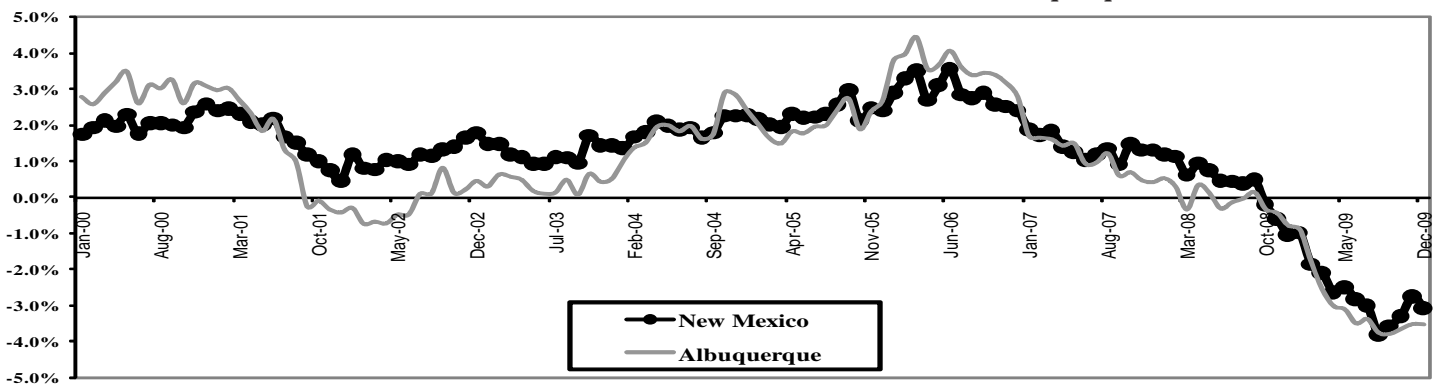
Only four of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while nine others reported employment declines. The largest gains continue to come from educational & health services, which was up 3,300 jobs on the year from strength in the health care component of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 2,500 jobs. Most of the new government jobs are at the local level, but the federal level is also showing gains now that workers are preparing for Census 2010. The information industry has added jobs, presumably from work on several major film productions continuing from previous months. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 800 additional jobs.

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 2,000 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 6,600 fewer jobs in December 2009 than in December 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 4,000 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board.

Employment reports for retail trade continue to worsen, with a reported 9,000 fewer jobs in December than at the same time last year. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,400 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 6,700 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,800 jobs, down 11.1 percent.

The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 1,500 since last December. Leisure & hospitality reported 200 fewer jobs than last year, with the declines now registering in the arts, entertainment & recreation component.

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



New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2008	Nov 2009	Dec 2008
Civilian Labor Force	962,200	962,700	964,900	-500	-2,700
Employment	882,400	887,500	919,800	-5,100	-37,400
Unemployment	79,800	75,100	45,100	+4,700	+34,700
Rate	8.3%	7.8%	4.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.9%	7.5%	4.5%		

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 8.7 percent in December, up from 8.0 percent in November. The rate has increased 3.5 percentage points since this time last year, while the number of unemployed has grown by 14,300.

**Over the month**, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA was down 1,000 (0.3 percent) in December, an atypical movement for a month that saw job increases during each year from 1991 through 2007. Weak seasonal hiring pushed retail trade up just 200 jobs or 0.5 percent, far below the industry's long-run average for December. Leisure & hospitality fell by 400 jobs or 1.1 percent, while six other industries—educational & health services, government, information, manufacturing, *miscellaneous other services*, and professional & business services—each shed 100-200 jobs. Employment was unchanged from November in construction; financial activities; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and wholesale trade.

**Over the year**, employment declined in ten of the 12 major industry divisions, resulting in a net loss of 13,900 jobs or 3.5 percent. Educational & health services was again the sole bright spot among service-providing industries, adding 2,300 jobs (up 4.4 percent). Annual average growth for 2009 was 5.1 percent, marking the strongest performance since 2004. Demand for health services will continue to increase, but budget constraints could temper employment growth beginning this July. The state's Medicaid program has benefitted from a larger federal match provided through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, but those dollars will no longer be available for the 2011 fiscal year.

Government employment rose 1,400 or 1.7 percent, with most of the gain (800 jobs or 5.4 percent) coming at the federal level. This component is set for additional near-term growth as the Census Bureau hires 5,000 to 6,000 throughout the state to start work in February. These workers will be engaged in a variety of jobs, ranging from office positions to door-to-door interviewers. The state and local government divisions each added 300 jobs.

Among declining industries, manufacturing posted the largest over-the-year decrease as payrolls fell by 3,500 jobs or 16.4 percent. Industry employment slipped below 18,000 for the first time in December, down nearly 27 percent from a recent high of 24,500 in October 2006. The 3,500-job decline represents 87.5 percent of the 4,000 manufacturing jobs lost statewide since last December.

Construction posted its thirty-sixth consecutive month of over-the-year losses, falling by 3,400 jobs or 12.5 percent for December. Declines have moderated in recent months, and industry employment has remained slightly above the nearly six-year low set in April. The U.S. Senate is expected to begin debating a new jobs bill later this month or in early February that would provide another round of stimulus for construction projects. The Jobs for Main Street Act of 2010 could create 2,500 to 3,000 construction jobs statewide, according to Mike Gibson, executive director for the Associated Contractors of New Mexico, in a recent *New Mexico Business Weekly* article. Specific projects are still being determined, but Gibson said that a new interchange at I-25 and Paseo del Norte would likely not be included.

Professional & business services also declined by 3,400 jobs (down 5.3 percent) over the year. At 60,400, December employment was up slightly from 60,200 in October, the industry's lowest total since March 2005. Professional & business services' share of private nonfarm employment in the Albuquerque area has remained relatively stable at around 20 percent since the beginning of the current series in January 1990.

Retail trade trimmed 3,000 jobs over the year, ending 2009 at its lowest annual average employment level since 2002. Though down 6.6 percent, the sector actually fared better in the Albuquerque area than in other parts of the state. The statewide decline was 9.2 percent.

Smaller losses were reported in the six remaining industries: leisure & hospitality (down 1,400 jobs or 3.6 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 700 jobs or 6.4 percent); financial activities (down 600 jobs or 3.2 percent); wholesale trade (down 600 jobs or 4.6 percent); information (down 500 or 5.2 percent); and *miscellaneous other services* (down 500 jobs or 4.1 percent).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2008	Nov 2009	Dec 2008
Civilian Labor Force	409,500	410,600	409,900	-1,100	-400
Employment	373,800	377,800	388,500	-4,000	-14,700
Unemployment	35,600	32,700	21,300	+2,900	+14,300
Rate	8.7%	8.0%	5.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.9%	7.7%	4.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 8.5 percent in December 2009, up from 7.9 percent last month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

**Over the month**, the Las Cruces economy lost 100 jobs overall. In the private sector, employment increased by 100 jobs in the leisure & hospitality sector, but this gain was offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the wholesale trade sector. Government also saw a loss of 100 jobs at the state level, while federal and local government remained flat. The nine remaining private industries in the Las Cruces area had flat job growth over the month.

**Over the year**, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.4 percent, comparing December 2009 with December 2008. This month marked the tenth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the employment series began for this area. Although the Las Cruces job growth rate was above the state average, eight of the 12 industries lost jobs, two industries stayed at the same level as last year, and two industries gained employment over the year.

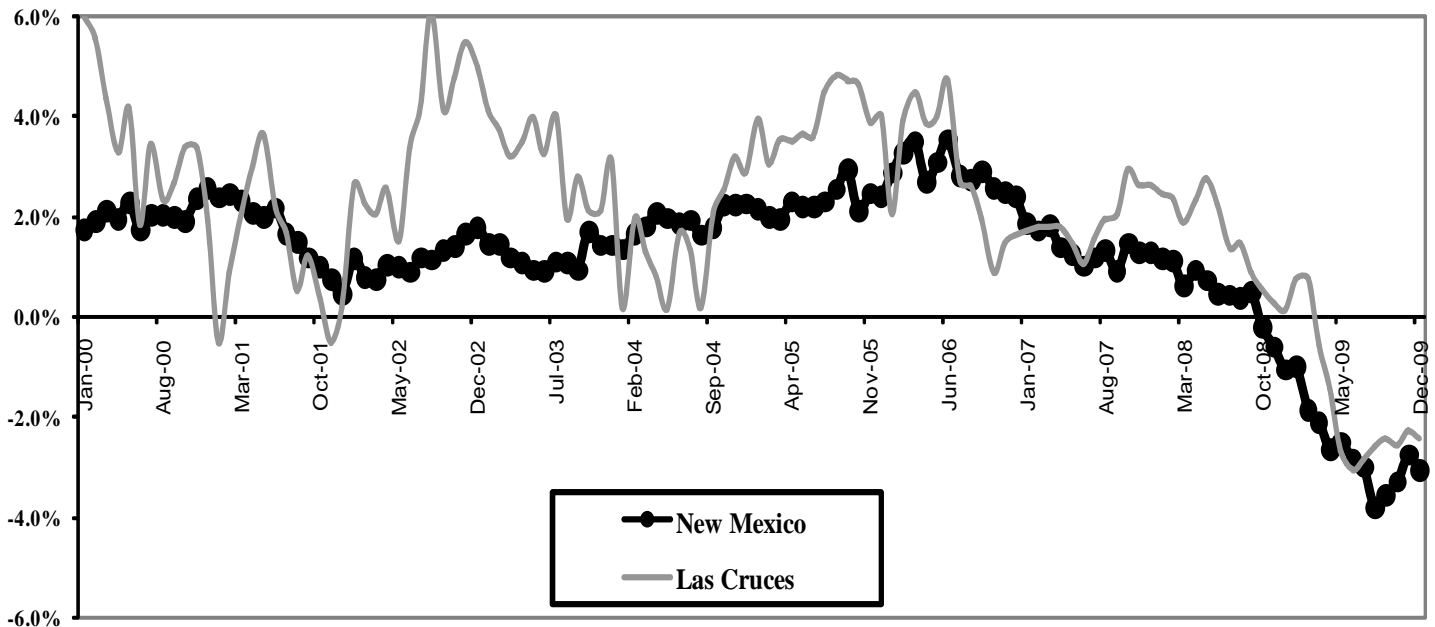
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 100 jobs and growth of 0.9 percent. Growth in this industry has slowed as this month marks the fourth consecutive month that over-the-year growth has fallen below 2 percent. Federal government reported 100 more jobs than last year, and state and local government employment remained unchanged from December 2008.

Eight other industries—construction (-500); manufacturing (-400); retail trade (-400); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-200); professional & business services (-100); wholesale trade (-100); information (-100); and miscellaneous *other services* (-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 was unchanged from last year in the two remaining private industries, financial activities and leisure & hospitality.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	90,600	90,500	89,900	+100	+700	
Employment	82,800	83,400	85,200	-600	-2,400	
Unemployment	7,700	7,100	4,600	+600	+3,100	
Rate	8.5%	7.9%	5.1%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.7%	7.0%	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 7.2 percent for December 2009, up from 6.8 percent in November. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent.

**Over the month,** 11 of Santa Fe's 12 industries reported changes, up or down, but the net result showed no change. The largest movement was 200 additional leisure & hospitality jobs, likely associated with seasonal activity in the ski industry.

**Over the year,** the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 5.4 percent, representing a loss of 3,500 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but recent data have been 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 earlier in the year.

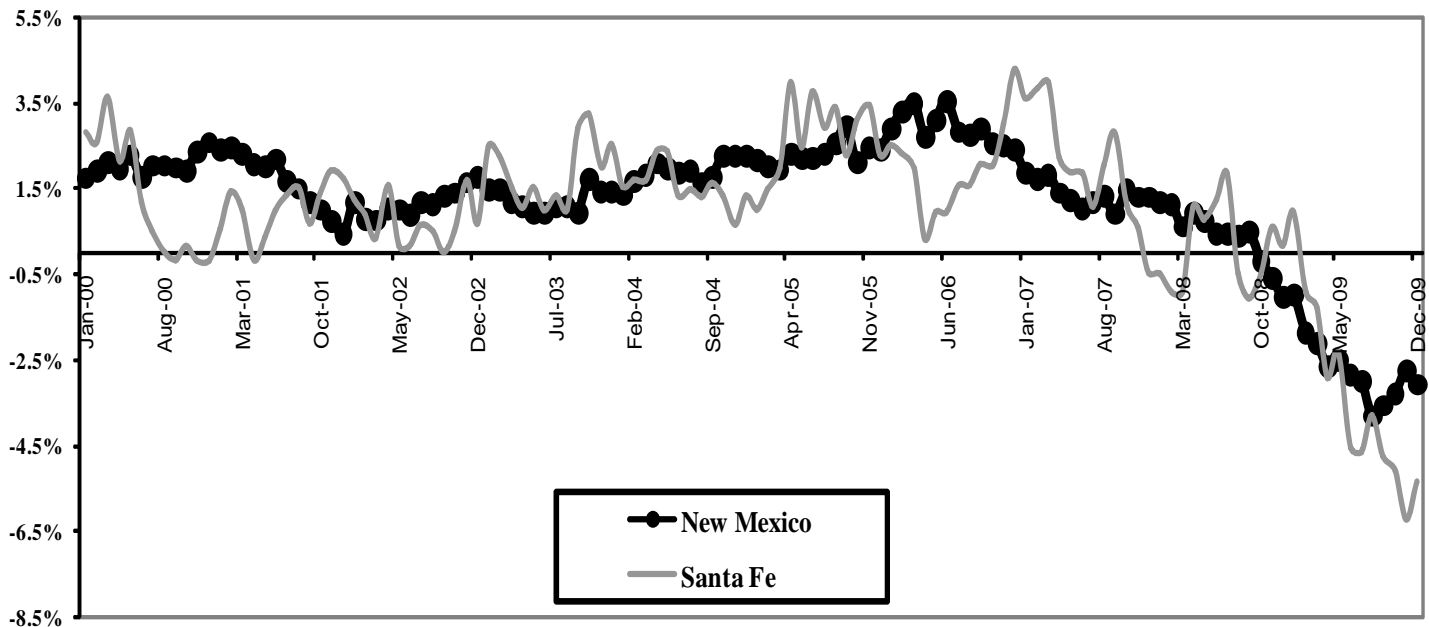
The only job gains from year-ago levels were in leisure & hospitality, possibly indicating better factors for winter tourism than existed at this time last year. Local government reported a decrease of 100 jobs after having previously posted increases. Federal and state government employment remained unchanged over the year. The private sector fared much worse overall, with all but two industries reporting losses.

Even the usual exception to the list of declining industries, educational & health services, has lost 300 jobs over the year. The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 1,300 jobs, representing a 28.9 percent loss from last year. Employment was down 800 in professional & business services, 600 in retail trade, and 200 in both information and wholesale trade. Three private sector industries—financial activities, manufacturing, and miscellaneous *other services*—recorded losses of 100 jobs each. The remaining industry, transportation, warehousing & utilities, reported the same number of jobs as last year.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	77,900	77,400	79,200	+500	-1,300	
Employment	72,200	72,100	75,900	+100	-3,700	
Unemployment	5,600	5,200	3,300	+400	+2,300	
Rate	7.2%	6.8%	4.2%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.6%	6.4%	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 10.1 percent in December 2009, up from 9.5 percent in November. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.3 percent.

**Over the month**, the Farmington area lost a total of 500 jobs, including a loss of 200 jobs in the goods-producing industries, which include mining, construction, and manufacturing, and a loss of 300 jobs in the service-providing industries. Local government lost 100 jobs over the month, and federal and state government remained flat.

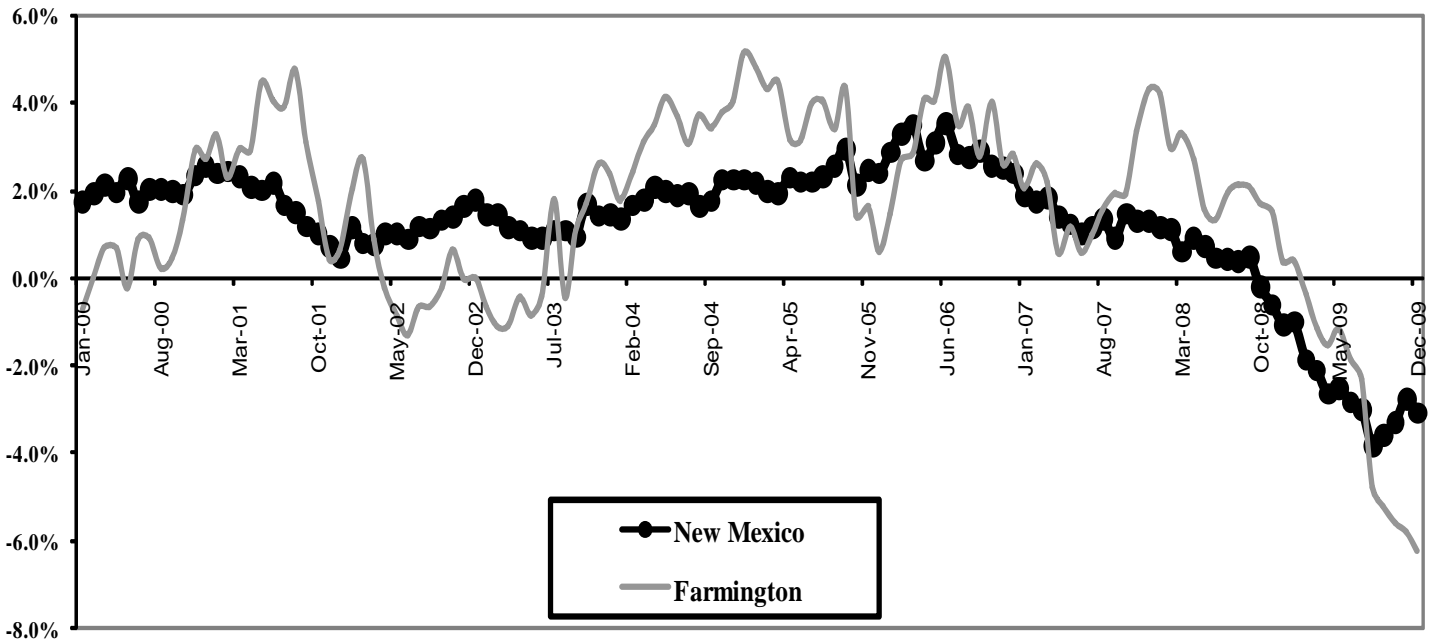
**Over the last year**, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 3,300 jobs or 6.2 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009. December marks the lowest over-the-year job growth rate reported since the employment series began for the Farmington area.

The goods-producing industries reported employment that was 2,300 jobs below year-ago levels. Lower prices for oil and natural gas have contributed to the decrease, and additional job loss is expected in the gas processing arena with the announcements of some local operation relocations. The layoffs and job loss effects have trickled through the local economy, and private service-providing industries were down 1,200 jobs over the year. A small increase of 200 jobs in government was evident at the local level, while federal and state government employment remained flat.

<b>Farmington</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Dec 2009</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,900	57,900	58,300	0	-400
Employment	52,000	52,500	55,800	-500	-3,800
Unemployment	5,900	5,500	2,500	+400	+3,400
Rate	10.1%	9.5%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.4%	8.9%	4.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Un- 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	957,552	886,271	71,281	7.4%	7.5%
	SEP	958,551	885,015	73,536	7.7%	7.4%
	OCT	957,693	882,664	75,029	7.8%	7.5%
	NOV	962,650	887,512	75,138	7.8%	7.5%
	DEC	962,195	882,414	79,781	8.3%	7.9%
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-455	-5,098	4,643	0.5%	0.4%
	Year Ago	-2,697	-37,419	34,722	3.6%	3.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	8,915	-36,317	45,232	4.7%	4.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	21,899	-22,728	44,627	4.6%	4.6%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.0%	-0.6%	6.2%		
	Year Ago	-0.3%	-4.1%	77.1%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	0.9%	-4.0%	130.9%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.3%	-2.5%	126.9%		

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

State	Rank	December 2008	December 2009	Change	% Change
DC	1	707.7	713.8	6.1	0.9%
North Dakota	2	370.7	370.1	-0.6	-0.2%
Alaska	3	309.2	306.6	-2.6	-0.8%
Virginia	4	3,731.4	3,676.6	-54.8	-1.5%
New Hampshire	4	643.6	634.1	-9.5	-1.5%
Maryland	6	2,586.6	2,541.9	-44.7	-1.7%
Arkansas	6	1,196.4	1,175.6	-20.8	-1.7%
Vermont	8	303.9	298.2	-5.7	-1.9%
New York	8	8,818.1	8,648.3	-169.8	-1.9%
South Carolina	10	1,885.6	1,847.5	-38.1	-2.0%
Massachusetts	11	3,254.2	3,187.0	-67.2	-2.1%
Missouri	12	2,784.5	2,721.7	-62.8	-2.3%
New Jersey	12	4,036.2	3,944.7	-91.5	-2.3%
Oklahoma	12	1,604.4	1,567.7	-36.7	-2.3%
Mississippi	12	1,131.3	1,105.1	-26.2	-2.3%
Louisiana	16	1,958.5	1,911.4	-47.1	-2.4%
West Virginia	17	761.7	742.6	-19.1	-2.5%
Pennsylvania	18	5,791.9	5,642.0	-149.9	-2.6%
Texas	18	10,685.7	10,408.3	-277.4	-2.6%
Nebraska	18	968.0	942.6	-25.4	-2.6%
Iowa	21	1,521.3	1,480.9	-40.4	-2.7%
Maine	21	610.0	593.7	-16.3	-2.7%
South Dakota	21	409.5	398.4	-11.1	-2.7%
Delaware	24	425.0	412.8	-12.2	-2.9%
Minnesota	25	2,725.9	2,645.2	-80.7	-3.0%
<b>United States</b>		<b>135,917.0</b>	<b>131,821.0</b>	<b>-4,096.0</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
Washington	25	2,931.0	2,842.3	-88.7	-3.0%
Montana	25	444.4	430.9	-13.5	-3.0%
North Carolina	28	4,068.9	3,944.4	-124.5	-3.1%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>846.4</b>	<b>820.5</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
Florida	28	7,656.9	7,421.9	-235.0	-3.1%
Idaho	28	631.7	611.9	-19.8	-3.1%
Kentucky	32	1,835.9	1,776.5	-59.4	-3.2%
Tennessee	33	2,747.0	2,656.4	-90.6	-3.3%
Alabama	33	1,962.3	1,897.2	-65.1	-3.3%
Connecticut	35	1,694.8	1,635.4	-59.4	-3.5%
Ohio	35	5,312.7	5,124.9	-187.8	-3.5%
Indiana	37	2,920.9	2,817.1	-103.8	-3.6%
Rhode Island	38	475.4	457.8	-17.6	-3.7%
Utah	38	1,258.3	1,211.4	-46.9	-3.7%
Colorado	40	2,336.7	2,249.0	-87.7	-3.8%
Hawaii	40	617.3	593.6	-23.7	-3.8%
California	42	14,825.2	14,240.9	-584.3	-3.9%
Illinois	43	5,885.4	5,645.7	-239.7	-4.1%
Wisconsin	44	2,843.5	2,722.8	-120.7	-4.2%
Oregon	45	1,695.3	1,623.2	-72.1	-4.3%
Kansas	45	1,400.7	1,340.7	-60.0	-4.3%
Georgia	45	4,034.8	3,859.8	-175.0	-4.3%
Arizona	48	2,561.3	2,437.5	-123.8	-4.8%
Michigan	49	4,068.9	3,858.1	-210.8	-5.2%
Nevada	50	1,241.6	1,160.9	-80.7	-6.5%
Wyoming	51	300.6	279.9	-20.7	-6.9%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Roosevelt County

Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for Roosevelt County in second quarter of 2009 was \$589. This would be equivalent to \$14.73 per hour or \$30,628 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide is \$724, which was equivalent to \$18.10 per hour or \$37,648 per year.

As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in Roosevelt County for December 2009 was 9,747, of which 9,208 were employed and 539 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent as compared to the statewide unadjusted rate of 7.9 percent.

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on a employer payroll survey and reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. The total number of employees located in Roosevelt County in the second quarter of 2009 was 6,461. The largest major industry sector was Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (with 16 percent of the employment), followed by Retail Trade and Health Care & Social Assistance (both with 11 percent).



Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	9,747	9,208	539	5.5%
<b>New Mexico</b>	962,714	886,831	75,883	7.9%
<b>United States</b>	153,059,000	137,792,000	15,267,000	9.7%

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

Top Ten Industry Groups Roosevelt County	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	450	6,461
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</b>	45	1,008
<b>Retail Trade</b>	50	742
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	43	720
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	24	524
<b>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</b>	39	406
<b>Manufacturing</b>	15	393
<b>Construction</b>	64	293
<b>Public Administration</b>	34	224
<b>Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	11	115
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	21	114

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

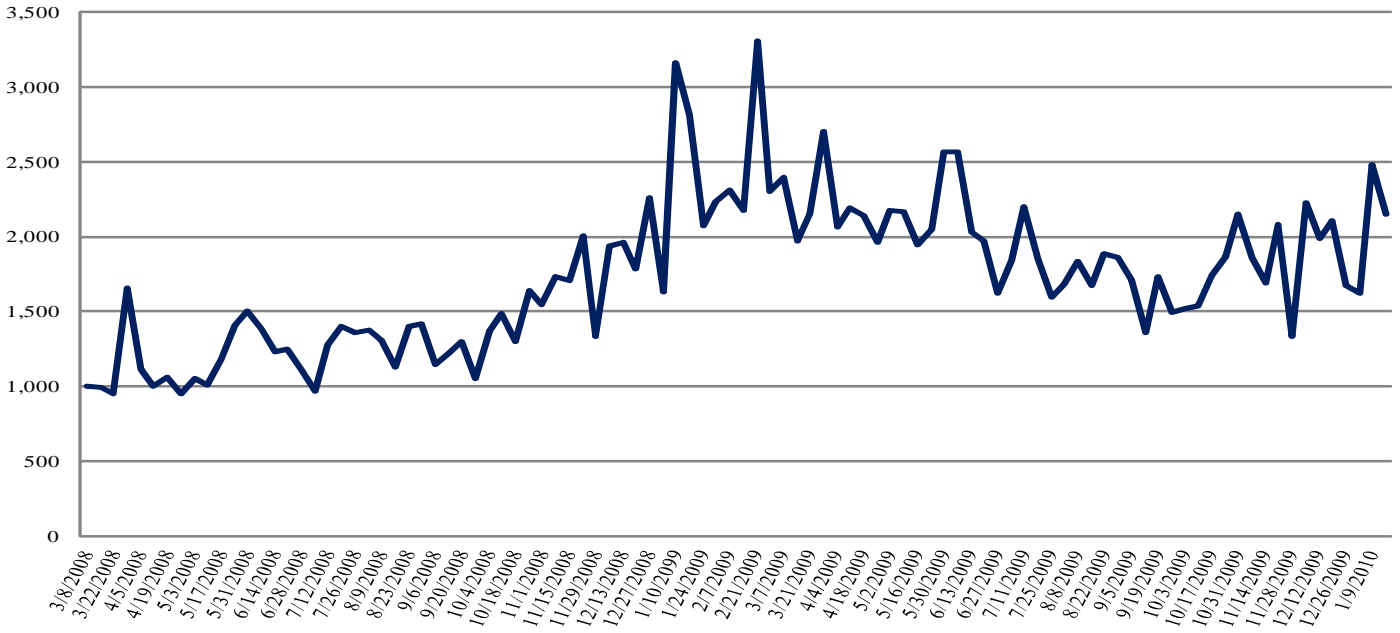
Top Ten Industry Groups New Mexico	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	54,414	796,265
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	5,627	119,588
<b>Retail Trade</b>	6,481	91,868
<b>Education Services</b>	1,086	84,108
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	3,832	81,843
<b>Public Administration</b>	1,715	64,207
<b>Professional, Scientific &amp; Technical Svc</b>	6,402	56,845
<b>Construction</b>	6,442	52,164
<b>Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	2,848	43,333
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,670	29,758
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	2,762	22,592

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



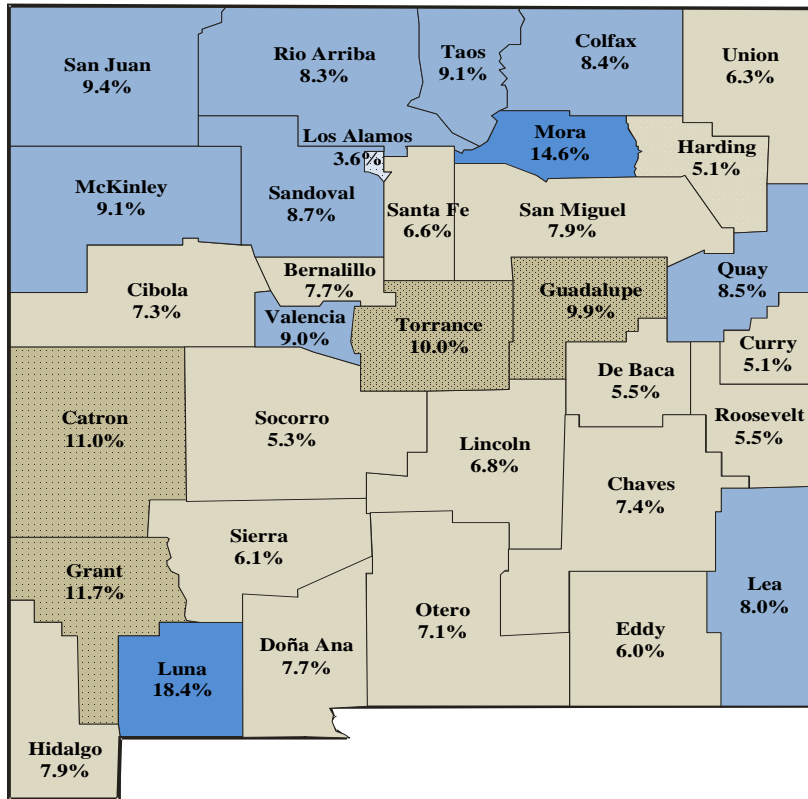
# New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

## Initial UI Claims (Week ending 01/16/2010)



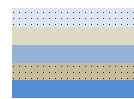
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, [www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov).

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



December 2009

	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>	
<b>New Mexico</b>	7.9%	8.3%	5% or below
<b>United States</b>	9.7%	10.0%	NM rate of 7.9% or below
			Above NM rate of 7.9%
			Above US rate of 9.7%
			12% or above



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

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 2009				REVISED NOVEMBER 2009				REVISED DECEMBER 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	962,714	886,831	75,883	7.9%	966,155	893,544	72,611	7.5%	959,884	916,511	43,373	4.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	411,500	378,802	32,698	7.9%	413,437	381,738	31,699	7.7%	411,990	392,403	19,587	4.8%
Bernalillo	317,368	293,087	24,281	7.7%	318,925	295,359	23,566	7.4%	318,089	303,611	14,478	4.6%
Sandoval	55,132	50,313	4,819	8.7%	55,445	50,703	4,742	8.6%	55,092	52,119	2,973	5.4%
Torrance	7,306	6,576	730	10.0%	7,287	6,627	660	9.1%	7,260	6,812	448	6.2%
Valencia	31,694	28,826	2,868	9.0%	31,780	29,049	2,731	8.6%	31,549	29,861	1,688	5.4%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,675	52,260	5,415	9.4%	58,176	53,004	5,172	8.9%	58,057	55,760	2,297	4.0%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	91,130	84,104	7,026	7.7%	91,597	85,191	6,406	7.0%	90,395	86,196	4,199	4.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,554	72,415	5,139	6.6%	77,764	72,801	4,963	6.4%	78,922	75,883	3,039	3.9%
Catron	1,655	1,473	182	11.0%	1,642	1,475	167	10.2%	1,508	1,414	94	6.2%
Chaves	28,405	26,295	2,110	7.4%	28,444	26,421	2,023	7.1%	27,777	26,625	1,152	4.1%
Cibola	12,299	11,397	902	7.3%	12,344	11,494	850	6.9%	12,410	11,839	571	4.6%
Colfax	6,643	6,086	557	8.4%	6,509	5,977	532	8.2%	6,484	6,138	346	5.3%
Curry	22,120	21,000	1,120	5.1%	22,038	21,090	948	4.3%	21,396	20,785	611	2.9%
De Baca	915	865	50	5.5%	912	866	46	5.0%	893	860	33	3.7%
Eddy	29,499	27,722	1,777	6.0%	29,501	27,769	1,732	5.9%	28,504	27,738	766	2.7%
Grant	12,532	11,070	1,462	11.7%	12,685	11,210	1,475	11.6%	13,011	12,187	824	6.3%
Guadalupe	1,771	1,595	176	9.9%	1,753	1,601	152	8.7%	1,722	1,622	100	5.8%
Harding	472	448	24	5.1%	476	456	20	4.2%	472	460	12	2.5%
Hidalgo	3,020	2,782	238	7.9%	3,316	3,064	252	7.6%	2,998	2,843	155	5.2%
Lea	30,549	28,099	2,450	8.0%	30,791	28,331	2,460	8.0%	30,291	29,479	812	2.7%
Lincoln	11,111	10,358	753	6.8%	11,114	10,436	678	6.1%	11,050	10,649	401	3.6%
Los Alamos	9,764	9,417	347	3.6%	9,713	9,417	294	3.0%	9,945	9,701	244	2.5%
Luna	12,613	10,293	2,320	18.4%	13,378	11,000	2,378	17.8%	12,498	10,872	1,626	13.0%
McKinley	27,553	25,044	2,509	9.1%	27,323	24,987	2,336	8.5%	27,164	25,670	1,494	5.5%
Mora	2,175	1,857	318	14.6%	2,178	1,870	308	14.1%	2,059	1,866	193	9.4%
Otero	26,578	24,680	1,898	7.1%	26,229	24,492	1,737	6.6%	26,454	25,344	1,110	4.2%
Quay	4,250	3,890	360	8.5%	4,261	3,957	304	7.1%	3,996	3,813	183	4.6%
Rio Arriba	20,757	19,039	1,718	8.3%	20,709	19,114	1,595	7.7%	20,754	19,663	1,091	5.3%
Roosevelt	9,747	9,208	539	5.5%	9,844	9,401	443	4.5%	9,594	9,321	273	2.8%
San Miguel	13,879	12,782	1,097	7.9%	13,886	12,857	1,029	7.4%	13,670	13,055	615	4.5%
Sierra	6,454	6,059	395	6.1%	6,623	6,274	349	5.3%	6,267	6,031	236	3.8%
Socorro	9,882	9,356	526	5.3%	9,827	9,354	473	4.8%	9,802	9,486	316	3.2%
Taos	17,968	16,334	1,634	9.1%	17,458	15,799	1,659	9.5%	17,637	16,708	929	5.3%
Union	2,243	2,101	142	6.3%	2,227	2,095	132	5.9%	2,164	2,101	63	2.9%

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 DECEMBER 2009			REVISED NOVEMBER 2009			REVISED DECEMBER 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	18.4%	LUNA	1	17.8%	LUNA	1	13.0%
MORA	2	14.6%	MORA	2	14.1%	MORA	2	9.4%
GRANT	3	11.7%	GRANT	3	11.6%	GRANT	3	6.3%
CATRON	4	11.0%	CATRON	4	10.2%	CATRON	4	6.2%
GUADALUPE	5	9.9%	TAOS	5	9.5%	GUADALUPE	5	5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	9.4%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.9%	MCKINLEY	6	5.5%
MCKINLEY	7	9.1%	GUADALUPE	7	8.7%	COLFAX	7	5.3%
TAOS	7	9.1%	MCKINLEY	8	8.5%	TAOS	7	5.3%
QUAY	9	8.5%	COLFAX	9	8.2%	RIO ARRIBA	7	5.3%
COLFAX	10	8.4%	LEA	10	8.0%	HIDALGO	10	5.2%
RIO ARRIBA	11	8.3%	RIO ARRIBA	11	7.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	4.8%
LEA	12	8.0%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	7.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	13	7.9%	HIDALGO	13	7.6%	CIBOLA	12	4.6%
SAN MIGUEL	13	7.9%	STATEWIDE		7.5%	QUAY	12	4.6%
STATEWIDE		7.9%	SAN MIGUEL	14	7.4%	STATEWIDE		4.5%
HIDALGO	13	7.9%	QUAY	15	7.1%	SAN MIGUEL	15	4.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	16	7.7%	CHAVES	15	7.1%	OTERO	16	4.2%
CHAVES	17	7.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	17	7.0%	CHAVES	17	4.1%
CIBOLA	18	7.3%	CIBOLA	18	6.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	4.0%
OTERO	19	7.1%	OTERO	19	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	3.9%
LINCOLN	20	6.8%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.4%	SIERRA	20	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	6.6%	LINCOLN	21	6.1%	DE BACA	21	3.7%
UNION	22	6.3%	UNION	22	5.9%	LINCOLN	22	3.6%
SIERRA	23	6.1%	EDDY	22	5.9%	SOCORRO	23	3.2%
EDDY	24	6.0%	SIERRA	24	5.3%	UNION	24	2.9%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.5%	DE BACA	25	5.0%	CURRY	24	2.9%
DE BACA	25	5.5%	SOCORRO	26	4.8%	ROOSEVELT	26	2.8%
SOCORRO	27	5.3%	ROOSEVELT	27	4.5%	EDDY	27	2.7%
HARDING	28	5.1%	CURRY	28	4.3%	LEA	27	2.7%
CURRY	28	5.1%	HARDING	29	4.2%	HARDING	29	2.5%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%	LOS ALAMOS	29	2.5%

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

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## Unemployment Rate by State

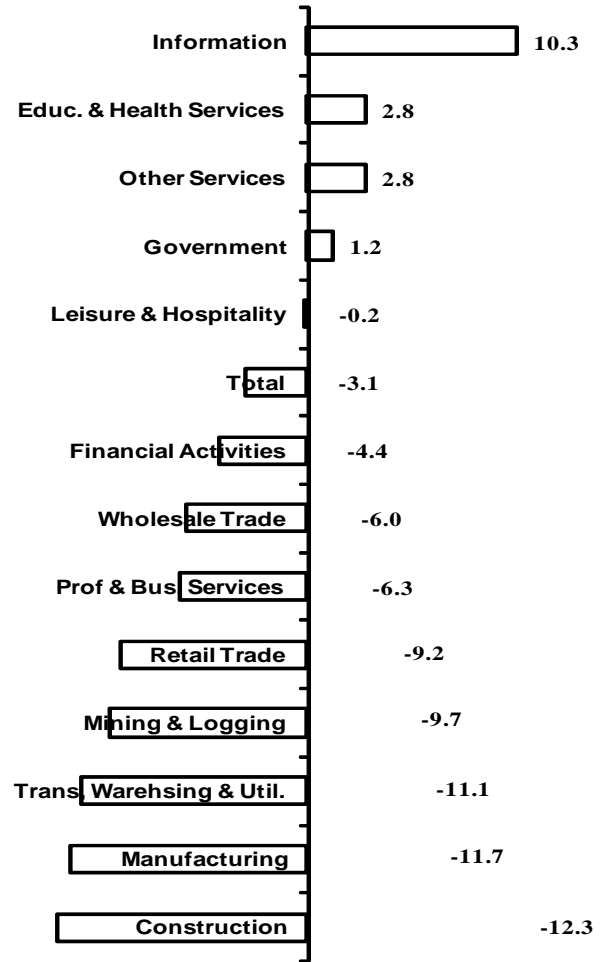
(Seasonally Adjusted)

December 2009			December 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	14.6	Michigan	1	10.2
Nevada	2	13.0	Rhode Island	2	9.4
Rhode Island	3	12.9	South Carolina	3	8.8
South Carolina	4	12.6	California	4	8.7
California	5	12.4	Nevada	5	8.4
District of Columbia	6	12.1	Oregon	6	8.3
Florida	7	11.8	District of Columbia	7	8.2
North Carolina	8	11.2	North Carolina	8	8.1
Illinois	9	11.1	Indiana	9	7.8
Alabama	10	11.0	Mississippi	10	7.8
Oregon	11	11.0	Florida	11	7.6
Ohio	12	10.9	Kentucky	12	7.6
Tennessee	13	10.9	Tennessee	13	7.6
Kentucky	14	10.7	Georgia	14	7.5
Mississippi	15	10.6	Ohio	15	7.4
Georgia	16	10.3	<b>United States</b>		<b>7.4</b>
New Jersey	17	10.1	Illinois	16	7.2
<b>United States</b>		<b>10.0</b>	Missouri	17	7.1
Indiana	18	9.9	Alaska	18	6.8
Missouri	19	9.6	New Jersey	19	6.8
Washington	20	9.5	Arizona	20	6.6
Massachusetts	21	9.4	Connecticut	21	6.6
Arizona	22	9.1	Minnesota	22	6.6
Idaho	23	9.1	New York	23	6.6
West Virginia	24	9.1	Alabama	24	6.5
Delaware	25	9.0	Maine	25	6.5
New York	26	9.0	Washington	26	6.5
Connecticut	27	8.9	Massachusetts	27	6.4
Pennsylvania	28	8.9	Pennsylvania	28	6.4
Alaska	29	8.8	Idaho	29	6.1
Wisconsin	30	8.7	Vermont	30	5.9
Maine	31	8.3	Wisconsin	31	5.9
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Colorado	32	5.8
Texas	33	8.3	Arkansas	33	5.7
Arkansas	34	7.7	Delaware	34	5.7
Colorado	35	7.5	Texas	35	5.6
Louisiana	36	7.5	Louisiana	36	5.5
Maryland	37	7.5	Maryland	37	5.4
Wyoming	38	7.5	Hawaii	38	5.1
Minnesota	39	7.4	Kansas	39	5.0
New Hampshire	40	7.0	Montana	40	5.0
Hawaii	41	6.9	Virginia	41	5.0
Vermont	42	6.9	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Virginia	43	6.9	Oklahoma	43	4.6
Montana	44	6.7	West Virginia	44	4.5
Utah	45	6.7	Iowa	45	4.4
Iowa	46	6.6	New Hampshire	46	4.3
Kansas	47	6.6	Utah	47	4.1
Oklahoma	48	6.6	Nebraska	48	3.9
Nebraska	49	4.7	South Dakota	49	3.7
South Dakota	50	4.7	North Dakota	50	3.3
North Dakota	51	4.4	Wyoming	51	3.2

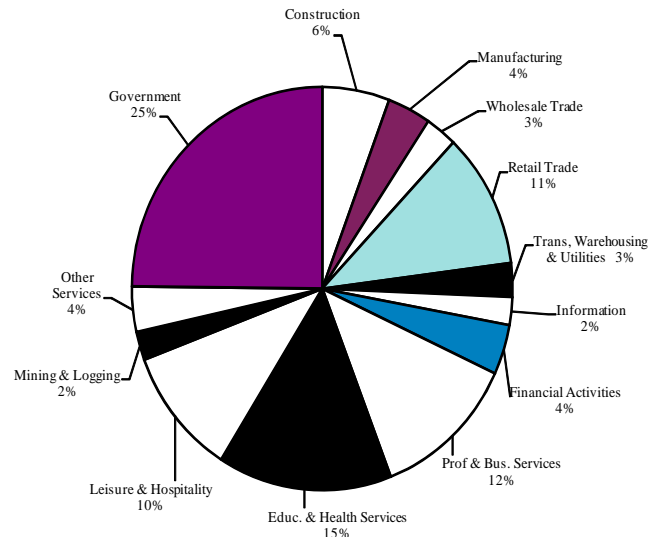
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



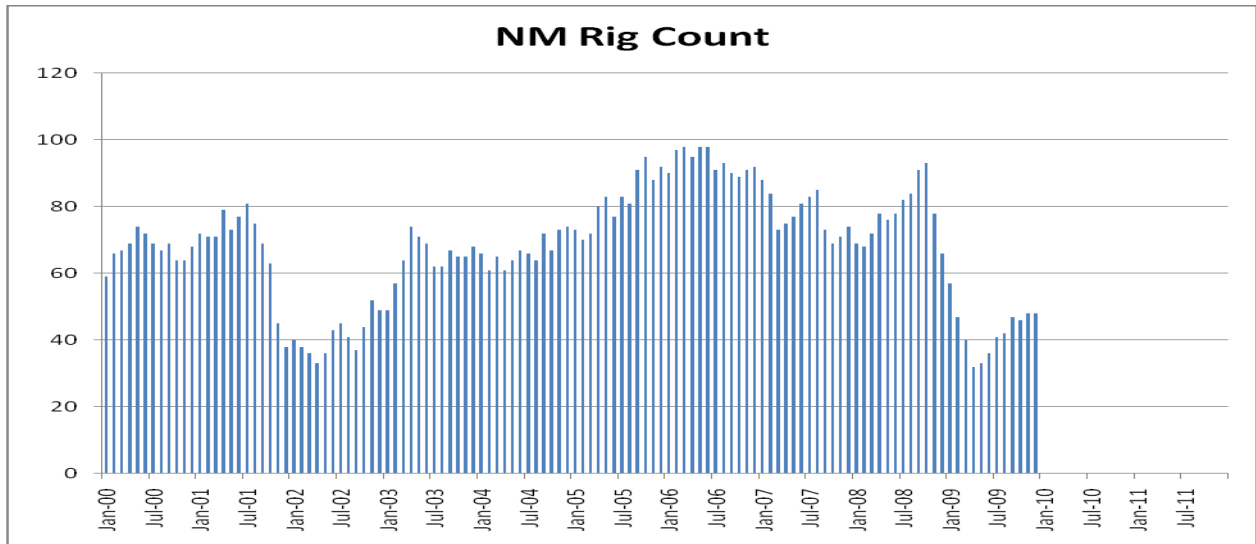
### NAICS Industries



# New Mexico's Oil and Gas Extraction Industry

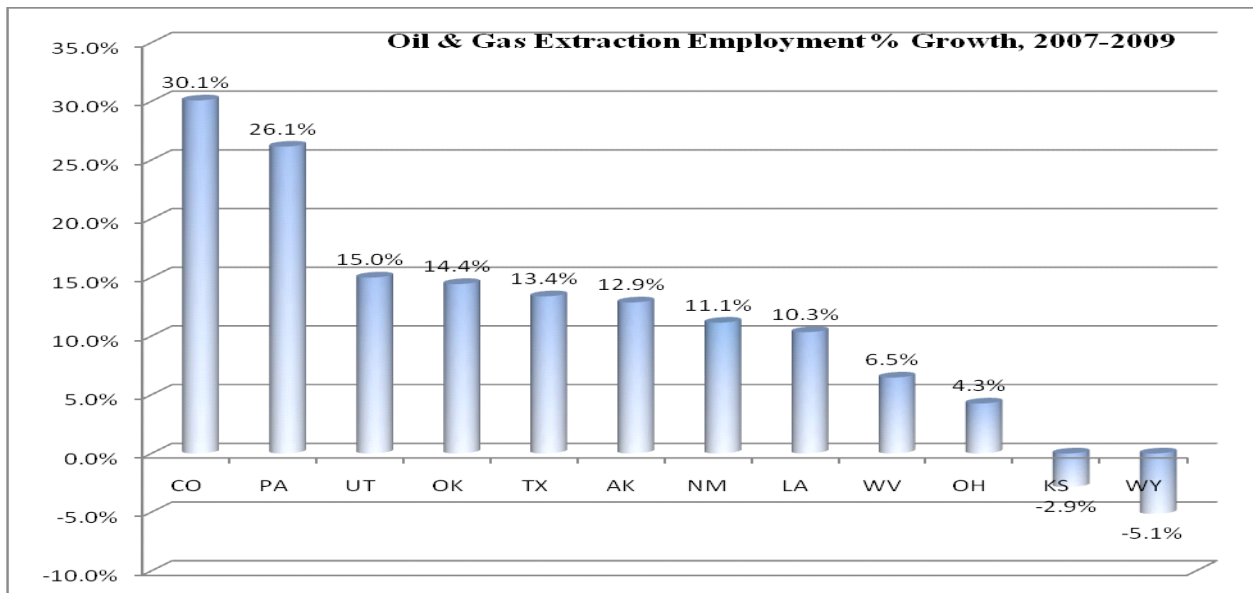
Bob Richards, Economist

Not many sectors of New Mexico's economy have been spared from losses in employment since 2007. The oil and gas extraction sector is no exception. Rig counts, a good indicator of oil and gas activity, have dropped by about two-thirds from October 2008 through April 2009, highlighting the problems facing the industry. The low count in April 2009 (32) was the fewest rigs operating since April 1999 (25). While employment dropped off somewhat in 2009, it has remained near 2008 levels. When we look at states with a larger oil and gas employment sector, only Kansas and Wyoming have experienced negative job growth from 2007 to 2009.



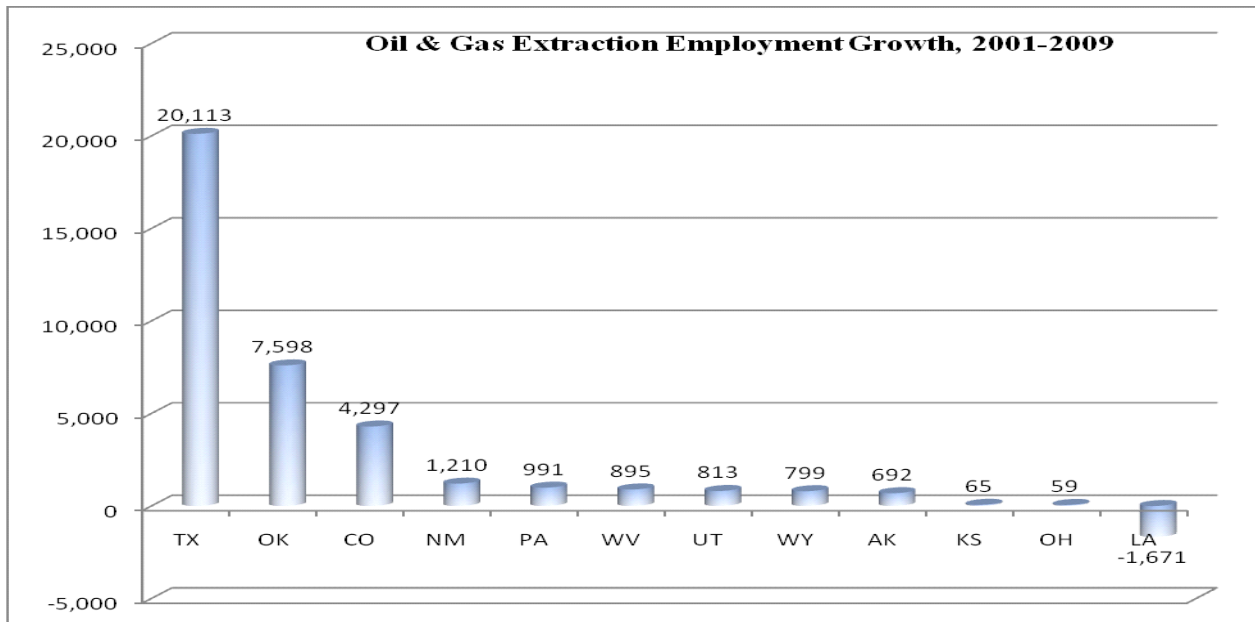
Source: [http://octane.nmt.edu/gotech/Rigcount/monthlyavg\\_rigcount.aspx?year=2009](http://octane.nmt.edu/gotech/Rigcount/monthlyavg_rigcount.aspx?year=2009)

Considering the drop in drilling activity starting in November 2008, it is somewhat surprising to see employment has not dropped off more than it has. According to QCEW employment data, the economy shed about 100 jobs from 2008 through the most current 2009 report. However, over 300 jobs were added from 2007 to the current QCEW period, equating to a 11.1 percent growth. The chart below shows a comparison of states with employment over 1,000 in the extraction industry.



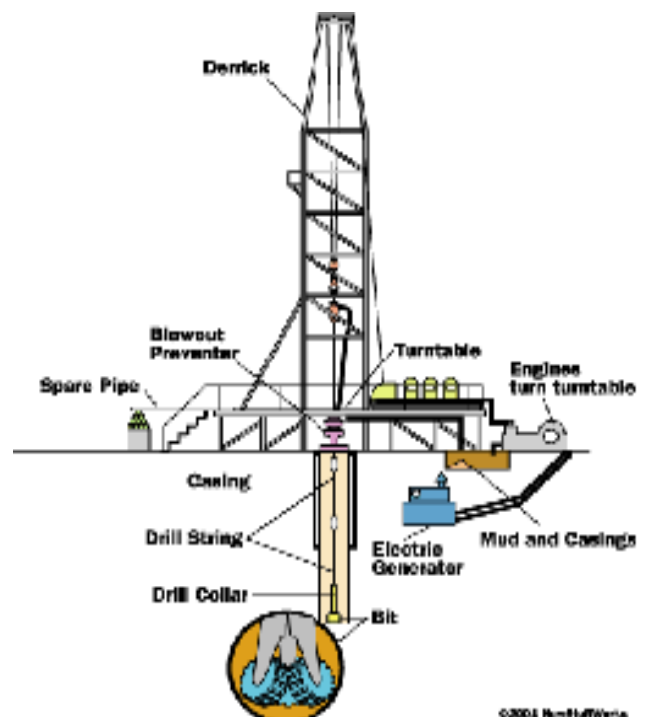
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, QCEW data

Since 2001, about 1,200 extraction jobs have been added to New Mexico's oil and gas industry. That puts us in the top five for employment growth. Only three of our neighboring states have added more jobs to the extraction sector. The jobs added in Texas alone exceed all of the other ten states' combined growth. When employment opportunities are weak in the smaller areas, there is a good likelihood employment may be found in the Texas oil and gas economy.



Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, QCEW data

Where do we go from here? We know oil and gas job growth in New Mexico is going to grow more slowly than in many other states. Job growth likely will not pick up at a faster pace until the second half of 2010. Exploration companies, such as Halliburton and Schlumberger, are optimistic for growth to accelerate in the second half of 2010 in the U.S. as well. In the longer view, industry projections models suggest New Mexico's extraction sector will grow from 4,310 in 2008 to 4,910 by 2018, adding about 600 jobs to the economy. That represents a 14 percent increase through 2018. That is slightly above the growth rate for total all industries of 13.5 percent.



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## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Revised Dec-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>820,500</b>	<b>825,100</b>	<b>846,400</b>	<b>-4,600</b>	<b>-25,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	95,700	97,700	108,300	-2,000	-12,600
SERVICE PROVIDING	724,800	727,400	738,100	-2,600	-13,300
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>46,900</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-6,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>98,200</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-9,000</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-2,800</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>100,300</b>	<b>101,100</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-6,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>121,400</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>118,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Educational Services	14,400	14,700	14,600	-300	-200
Health Care & Social Assistance	107,000	107,300	103,500	-300	3,500
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>83,700</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-200</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,000	7,500	8,200	500	-200
Accommodation & Food Services	76,900	76,200	76,900	700	0
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>203,700</b>	<b>204,900</b>	<b>201,200</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Federal Government	31,300	31,200	30,900	100	400
State Government	60,600	61,500	61,100	-900	-500
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>29,800</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>0</i>
Local Government	111,800	112,200	109,200	-400	2,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>60,400</i>	<i>60,800</i>	<i>58,900</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>1,500</i>

<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Revised Dec-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>382,500</b>	<b>383,500</b>	<b>396,400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-13,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	41,800	41,900	48,700	-100	-6,900
SERVICE PROVIDING	340,700	341,600	347,700	-900	-7,000
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>42,200</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Federal Government	15,600	15,600	14,800	0	800
State Government	26,900	26,900	26,600	0	300
Local Government	42,400	42,500	42,100	-100	300

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Revised Dec-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,300	7,200	0	-900
SERVICE PROVIDING	62,300	62,400	63,100	-100	-800
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
State	9,200	9,300	9,200	-100	0
Local	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	0
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Revised Dec-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	4,000	4,100	5,400	-100	-1,400
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,900	57,800	60,000	100	-2,100
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
State	8,300	8,200	8,300	100	0
Local	7,700	7,600	7,800	100	-100
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Revised Dec-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-3,300</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	38,500	38,900	42,000	-400	-3,500
GOODS PRODUCING	10,600	10,800	12,900	-200	-2,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	39,400	39,700	40,400	-300	-1,000
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	27,900	28,100	29,100	-200	-1,200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,500	9,600	9,300	-100	200

# OnTheMap Version 4

Michelle Doran, Economist

*OnTheMap Version 4 is now available, providing more features, more data, and more functionality.*

*OnTheMap* is a product created by the Census Bureau with state partners and the support of the Employment and Training Administration. *OnTheMap* uses data provided by the states to show where workers are employed and where they live. The Census Bureau frequently updates the application and data in order to provide the best mapping product available based on feedback from users. The new version, implemented mid-December, includes more years of data and provides users additional searchable geographies, a simplified user interface, and the capability to import/export user defined maps.

## Short List of Changes

### New Data

- Ohio added to make 47 states in *OnTheMap*
- 2007 and 2008 data for all states<sup>1</sup>
- Backfill 2006 data for Mississippi

### New Features

- Geography import tools: shapefiles, KML/KMZ, latitude/longitude, addresses
- Easier and more powerful area selection tools
- Identify tool for Points overlay in analysis results
- Export/output tools: shapefiles and KML/KMZ
- Save/Load analyses tool: Save analyses for later or share them directly with others
- Simplified user interface and better graphics
- New layers: airports, universities/colleges, primary/secondary schools, Amtrak stations, and greenspaces
- Expanded search functionality

Please visit <http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/> to find more information about LED and to access *OnTheMap*. The entry page for *OnTheMap* provides a “Getting Started” document as well as two sample analyses on the right-hand side of the screen.

### *Sample Analysis*

This analysis will assist parents who are moving into New Mexico to the Sandia High neighborhood. Their teenage child will be attending Sandia High School. The parents want information about the school, the surrounding

neighborhood, and the workforce in Albuquerque. LED’s *OnTheMap* (OTM) already provides area labor market information about the workforce, but new enhancements provide the ability to search for a school and map it, and then supplies characteristics about the school from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Some questions that can be researched using OTM are:

- How many students go to Sandia High School?
- What are the demographics of the school?
- What is the economic profile of the people residing in the school’s neighborhood?
- What industries/job opportunities might a student have near the school?

### School profile

Sandia High School had a population of 2,086 students during the 2007-2008 school year. The school population was evenly split between male (1,046) and female (1,040). More than 50% of the students were White and 32% were Hispanic. Less than 17% of the students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. The student/teacher ratio was 17.2 students per teacher.



### Area profile

There are more than 32,000 workers residing in the area surrounding Sandia High School (within a two mile radius), many of whom are middle-class. In 2008, 43.4% of workers residing in this area earned between \$1,251 and \$3,333 a month, while 32.3% earned more and 24.4% earned less. More than half of the workers are between 31 and 54 years of age. The two major industries that employ the workers in this area are Health Care and Social Assistance (14.3%) and Retail Trade (13.2%).

## Conclusion

When Sandia High School and its surrounding area is compared to other schools in Albuquerque, these numbers can help present a clearer picture of the area. La Cueva High School has a 22.1 student/teacher ratio and 46.7% of the workers in the area earn more than \$3,333 a month. Highland High School has a 15.6 student/teacher ratio and 56% of its students are Hispanic.

Could the statistics about Sandia High and the neighborhood persuade parents to change their minds about relocating to that area? Maybe. However, they probably used other tools and resources about the area prior to choosing that location in the first place. Adding schools and education statistics to *OnTheMap* adds another dimension to New Mexico's *OnTheMap* data that will eventually help people make informed decisions.

Here are the steps used to get the information about Sandia High School:

1. Go to <http://lehdmap4.did.census.gov/themap4/>.
2. Type "Sandia" in the *Search Name* box and click "Enter." *Please notice the two areas on the screen, the map area and the left-side navigation. The left-side navigation contains tabs at the top that control the map analysis functions.*
3. *Left-side navigation* - Under the search tab, scroll down to "NCES Schools" and click on "Sandia High."
4. *Map area* - Once the map of Sandia High appears, click on the apple over Sandia High. This will give you a link to "View School Details," which will take you the NCES website and provide information about Sandia High school.
5. *Left side* - Click on the *Analysis* tab.
6. Select "Home/Residential Area" for the years that you would like to view and click "Next."
7. Under *Selection tools*, click "Point(s)."
8. Below *Selection tools*, add a check mark next to "Add Buffer to Selection" and type "2" (miles) as the radius.
9. *Map* - Click on the title "Sandia High" in red and wait for the orange circle to appear in the *Area Shape* box on the left.
10. *Left side* - Click Next.
11. For step 3, leave all the settings on their defaults and click "Go!"
12. To view the Profile Analysis Report for the area, click on one of the links on the left — HTML, Excel, or PDF.

By changing some of these selections, other reports can be generated to provide information about where workers residing in this area commute to work, or information about people working in this area.

## LED Background

"The LED partnership is the cornerstone of a program designed to develop new information about local labor market conditions at low cost, with no added respondent burden, and with the same confidentiality protections afforded census and survey data. This partnership between state labor market information agencies and the Census Bureau supplies new measures – the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – on labor markets that:

- Is **Local**, at the state, county and sub county level.
- Supplies statistics on **Employment**, job creation, turnover, and earnings by industry, age and sex.
- Provides **Dynamic** information on the rapidly changing economy."<sup>2</sup>

States provide employer and employee data collected through the unemployment insurance tax program to the Census Bureau, and the Census Bureau creates "Local Employment Dynamics" data tools. These tools include *QWI* (Quarterly Workforce Indicators) *Online*, *HotReports*, *Industry Focus*, and *OnTheMap*.

New Mexico has been a state partner with LED for more than six-years, providing data to Census staff on time and as accurately as possible. A member of the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau attends annual user conferences to keep current with LED products and upcoming changes to the program. E.R.&A. staff regularly communicate data quality issues with Census staff to ensure that data products are accurate and represent New Mexico's interests.



<sup>1</sup> 2008 for North Carolina could not be produced for OnTheMap because of data unavailability from the state. Also, experimental QWI data are not currently available for 2007 and 2008.

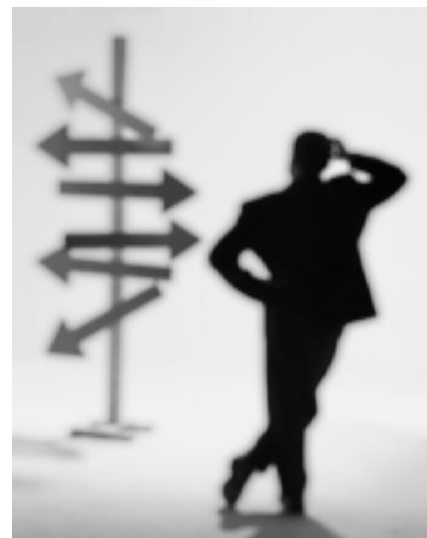
<sup>2</sup> <http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/led.html> - Local Employment Dynamics

# How Businesses Can Use Economic Data in 2010

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

The short-term projections produced by the NMDWS Economic Research & Analysis Bureau can be a valuable business tool and a good assessment of which industries are projected to experience growth or contract during these difficult economic times. In general, the short-term forecast indicates that each New Mexico industry has a different expectation for employment changes in 2010 (see table below). Seven industries are expected to register a combined loss of 1,472 jobs. The sectors with the top job losses are Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation; Arts; Mining; and Information. The greatest job growth is expected in Health Care and Social Assistance; Educational Services; Professional; and Construction. Overall growth is expected to be small, adding just over 7,000 jobs to the statewide labor market.

For the complete industry projections and additional labor market information publications, please visit our website at [www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html) or *LASER* at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.



**Short-Term Industry Sector Employment & Projections in New Mexico  
from Base Year 2008 to Projected Year 2010.**

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Title	2008 Estimated Employment	2010 Projected Employment	Total Annual Avg. Percent Change	Total 2008-2010 Employment Change
000000	Total Employment	891,435	898,656	0.40	7,221
110000	Agriculture	11,271	11,651	1.67	380
210000	Mining	21,680	21,479	-0.46	-201
220000	Utilities	4,096	4,036	-0.74	-60
230000	Construction	55,138	56,571	1.29	1,433
420000	Wholesale Trade	23,549	23,539	-0.02	-10
510000	Information	16,207	16,066	-0.44	-141
520000	Finance and Insurance	22,086	22,173	0.20	87
530000	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,830	10,975	0.67	145
540000	Professional	56,996	58,470	1.28	1,474
550000	Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,318	5,450	1.23	132
560000	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation	45,924	45,298	-0.68	-626
610000	Educational Services	84,919	87,577	1.55	2,658
620000	Health Care and Social Assistance	110,406	115,153	2.13	4,747
710000	Arts	13,397	12,994	-1.52	-403
720000	Accommodation and Food Services	79,960	80,102	0.09	142
810000	Other Services (Except Government)	22,694	22,663	-0.07	-31
900000	Government	92,604	93,615	0.54	1,011

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau



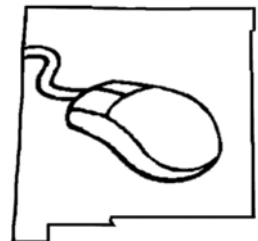
# Workforce Information Tip

## Where To Find Short-term Projections

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us>.
2. Click on “Industry.”
3. Click on “Industry Employment & Projections (Short-Term).”
4. In Step 1, use the pull-down list to select “New Mexico” or “MSA 2000 (Metropolitan Statistical Area based on 2000 area definitions)” or “Workforce Development Region.” If you choose New Mexico, then click the “Select” button. If you choose one of the other two, the page will reload to display more specific geographical areas. Put a check in the box next to all the areas you are interested in. Then click the “Select” button.
5. In Step 2, select “2008-2010.” The short-term projections use the base year 2008 and part of 2009 to determine trends for 2010.
6. In Step 3, click on “Total Employment” and then drag your cursor to highlight all the industry sectors. Then click on “Search.” You can find greater industry details by clicking on the “Advanced Search” link.

Now you have a table with industry sectors, their projected employment, and their resulting change through the end of 2010. You can sort the table by clicking on any of the headings at the top of the table. So to see the table sorted by highest to lowest employment change, click on that column's heading.

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](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html)

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Dec-09	Revised Nov-09	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>817,100</b>	<b>821,900</b>	<b>-4,800</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>47,700</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>129,900</b>	<b>131,800</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
Wholesale Trade	22,000	22,800	-800
Retail Trade	85,900	87,300	-1,400
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	22,000	21,700	300
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>100,900</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>120,900</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,700</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>800</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,400	8,300	100
Accommodation & Food Services	78,300	77,600	700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>201,500</b>	<b>202,300</b>	<b>-800</b>
Federal Government	31,500	31,400	100
State Government	59,000	59,600	-600
Local Government	111,000	111,300	-300
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>380,900</b>	<b>381,700</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>200</b>

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

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

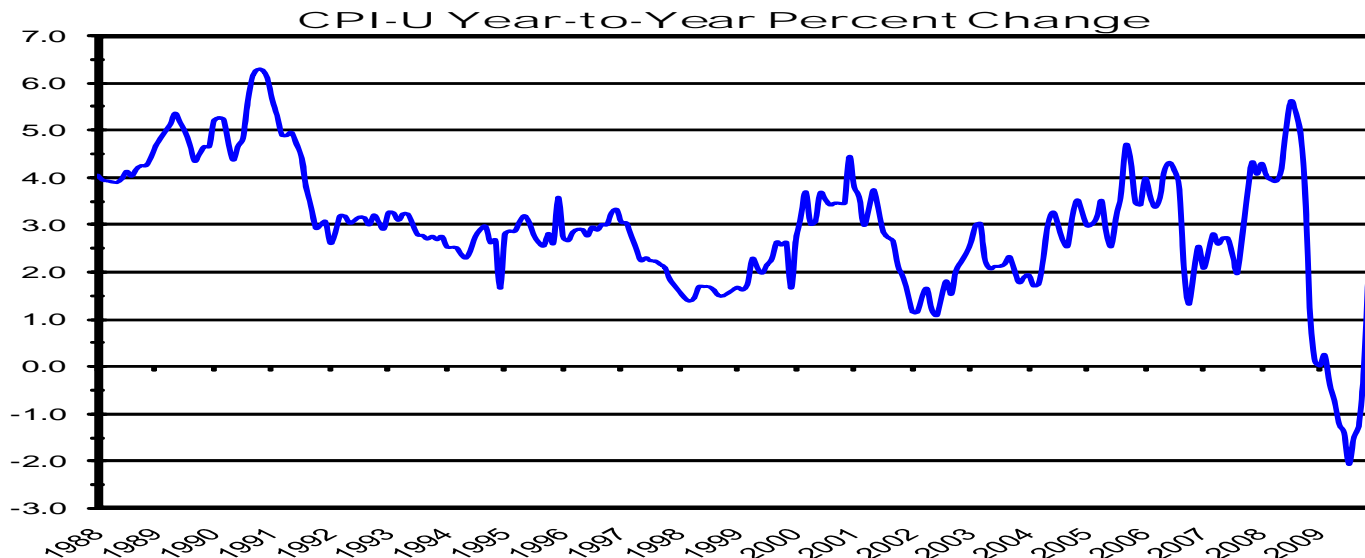
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec 09	Nov 09	Dec 08	Dec 09	Nov 09	Dec 08	Dec 09	Nov 09	Dec 08
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$595.95	\$595.21	\$577.20	38.3	38.5	39.0	\$15.56	\$15.46	\$14.80

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	Dec 09	Nov 09	Dec 08	Dec 08	Month to Month	Year to Year
<b>CPI-U</b>	215.9	216.3	210.2		-0.2%	2.7%
<b>CPI-W</b>	211.7	212.0	204.8		-0.1%	3.4%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



## New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Industrial Eng Lic Practical & Lic Voc Nurses Med & Clinical Lab Technologists Registered Nurses	Accountants Admin Services Mngrs Cashiers Computer Support Specialists Const Carpenters Const Mngrs Cooks, Restaurant Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts General & Operations Mngrs Home Health Aides Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Frgt, Stock, & Mat Movers Landscaping & Groundskeeping Wrkrs Med Assistants Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attend Receptionists & Info Clerks Retail Salespersons Stock Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Waiters & Waitresses
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Industrial Eng Insurance Sales Agents Registered Nurses	Accountants Admin Services Mngrs Cashiers Computer Support Specialists Const Carpenters Const Laborers Const Mngrs Cooks, Restaurant Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Frgt, Stock, & Mat Movers Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Mngrs Office & Admin Support Wrkrs Office Clerks Receptionists & Info Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Lic Practical & Lic Voc Nurses Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attend Occupational Therapists Registered Nurses	Cashiers Child, Family, & School Social Wrkrs Const Carpenters Const Laborers FarmWrkrs & Laborers, Crop Healthcare Support Wrkrs Landscaping & Groundskeeping Wrkrs Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Office Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
Med & Clinical Lab Technologists Occupational Therapists Physical Therapists	Admin Services Mngrs Cashiers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Laborers & Frgt, Stock, & Mat Movers Mngrs Office & Admin Support Wrkrs Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Registered Nurses Lic Practical & Lic Voc Nurses Med Records & Health Info Techs Physical Theraists	Assemblers & Fabricators Automotive Specialty Techs Billing, Cost, & Rate Clerks Cashiers 1st-Line Sup/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrkrs Janitors & Cleaners Office & Admin Support Wrkrs Op Engrs & Other Const Equip Operators Receptionists & Info Clerks Roustabouts, Oil & Gas Security Guards Self-Enrichment Education Teachers Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Customer Service Representatives Plumbers Security Guards	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (January 25, 2010).

\*\*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:

The **Census Bureau** is currently recruiting over 4,000 people from across New Mexico to help with the 2010 federal census. The decennial census is a major undertaking. Workers will collect data on New Mexico's population, verify every address in every county, and take note of new construction. Jobs pay between \$9.75 and \$15.75 an hour for both full-time and part-time work. Hiring starts immediately, and work will last until September 2010. Nearly half of the job openings are in Bernalillo, Sandoval, Valencia, and Torrance counties, but there are opportunities across the state. To apply for a position, contact the US Census Bureau at 866 861-2010 or on the Web at [www.2010Censusjobs.gov](http://www.2010Censusjobs.gov).

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**AeroMexico** will discontinue direct service from Albuquerque to Chihuahua, Mexico. The Albuquerque International Sunport will lose its only international flight in January after the state will have spent an estimated \$175,000 trying to keep the low-occupancy flight going since it began in February 2009. The decision to end the three-times-a-week service, which averaged about nine passengers a flight on the 52-seat jets, comes after subsidy negotiations among the state, the airline, and the state of Chihuahua came to an end.

Construction of the **Four Points by Sheraton** hotel, highly visible from the Big I at 1660 University NE, is on hold due to the tight credit market. Starwood Hotels & Resorts, which manages the brand, has not commented, but a city official confirmed that construction stopped about a year ago. As of November 2008, the hotel was scheduled to open in March of this year, according to the Starwood Web site. The 121-room hotel with 5,000 square feet of meeting space, a restaurant, and an outdoor pool would have been the first Four Points brand in Albuquerque. Construction began about two years ago, and the building appears to be more than halfway complete.

Officials at **Eclipse Aerospace** say the aircraft service company expects to deliver 28 upgraded very light jets to new customers by spring. The company announced that the first two upgraded aircraft will be delivered in mid-January. Eclipse Aerospace bought the bankrupt Albuquerque-based aircraft manufacturer Eclipse Aviation in August and reopened for business a month later with 15 employees. For now, the company is not building new aircraft. The 28 planes were produced in Albuquerque before the bankruptcy, but were turned back over to Eclipse Aviation before it folded. Officials say the company is adding engineers and mechanics to service the nearly 260 existing jets.

#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The new **Hewlett-Packard** customer service and technical support center opened in early December in Rio Rancho. New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson and HP president and CEO Mark Hurd led a ribbon-cutting ceremony in front of the three-story 218,000-square-foot building

as politicians, business leaders, and employees of the computer firm looked on. The governor told the crowd the opening was good news, given that New Mexico and the rest of the nation are grappling with economic uncertainty and high unemployment. In return for a number of financial incentives, HP promised to employ more than 1,300 high-wage workers by the end of 2012 and has already hired about 600 workers. Governor Richardson noted that 80 percent of the people hired by HP so far are New Mexicans.

### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Sapphire Energy

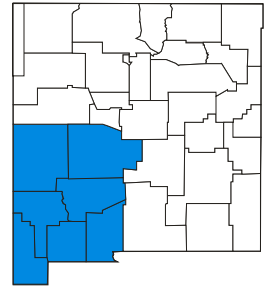
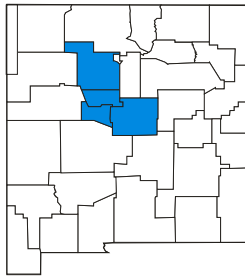
will receive \$104.5 million in federal funding to build a commercial scale, algae-based biofuel operation in southern New Mexico, near Columbus. The project received \$50 million from the U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Agricultural approved a \$54.5 million loan guarantee under the Biorefinery Assistance Program. California-based Sapphire has developed a proprietary process for turning oil from algae into renewable gasoline that is genetically identical to sweet crude pumped from the ground. The company will use the federal funds to build and operate a commercial-scale demonstration plant to grow algae in ponds and refine it into a variety of fuels for ground and air transportation. The project is expected to create 750 direct and indirect jobs. Sapphire has an option to buy roughly 2,200 acres of land near Columbus. Once the demonstration project shows the commercial viability of Sapphire's operation, the company hopes to expand the facility into a 1,200-acre operation that can produce more than 1 million gallons per day of green crude. Sapphire currently operates an \$8 million test-and-development facility at the West Mesa Industrial Park in Las Cruces. The center experiments with algae seed varieties developed at Sapphire's headquarters in San Diego.

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

The **Frontier Airlines** call center on Hickory Loop in Las Cruces closed in December with about 100 workers left at the facility. At one time, Frontier employed as many as 200 workers in the customer support center. The site opened in the summer of 2000. Las Cruces employees were given the opportunity to stay with the company and move to different locations.

#### Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

Pending approval of funding from the State of New Mexico, **Johnson Plate and Tower Fabrication Inc.**, of Canutillo, Texas, has announced plans to build a roughly 84,000-square-foot plant on 22 acres in a Santa Teresa industrial park owned by Verde Realty. The Doña Ana County Commission agreed to serve as the local government agency to handle \$500,000 in economic development funds the company hopes to get from the state. If the project goes forward, the plant would create 150 new jobs during the next three years. Johnson Plate and Tower Fabrication Inc. manufactures components for large windmills used in power generation.



**Deming Area, Luna County:**

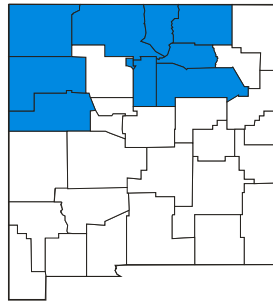
The **Hampton Inn** on 3751 East Cedar Street in Deming was officially opened in time to accommodate I-10 Christmas travelers. Construction of the 75-room hotel created about 90 jobs, and the operation currently employs a staff of about 15 people.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Prewitt Area, McKinley County:**

The 245-megawatt **Escalante Generating Station** in Prewitt, 27 miles northwest of Grants, will be used to test new hybrid technology that combines solar- and coal-generated steam to produce electricity. Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association Inc.

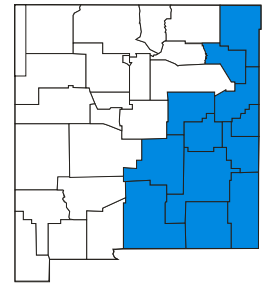
owns the Escalante plant, which was originally built by Plains Electric G&T Cooperative. Solar thermal hybrid applications can provide a low-cost option for incorporating renewable energy into established grids. This is accomplished using steam to create electricity through the turbine generator already established at the coal facility rather than by building new transmission capability for a stand-alone solar concentrating plant. The applications also eliminate the challenges of siting a new plant and new power block. Colorado-based Tri-State is a wholesale electric power supplier owned by 44 electric cooperatives in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and New Mexico.



**Eastern WIA Area:**

Construction of five photovoltaic solar facilities capable of generating enough electricity to power more than 10,000 homes is planned for southeastern New Mexico. Officials for **SunEdison** and **Xcel Energy's Southwestern Public Service Company** say the 50-megawatt project will be one of the largest in North America. The solar arrays will

be located in Lea and Eddy counties. The Lea County project will be within about 10 miles of Jal, and the Eddy County project will be less than 10 miles east of Artesia. The project will be built, financed, and maintained by SunEdison under a 20-year agreement with Xcel, which will then buy the power.



**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**

**Western Dairy Transport** in Portales has laid off about 75 of its workers. The company's president, David Shelton, said the layoffs came because the company's contract with Dairy Farmers of America expired and was not renewed. The layoffs included 30 drivers and 45 support personnel. Shelton said employees involved in local hauling were the only ones affected by the layoffs. Workers involved in hauling around the nation were spared. Shelton says Dairy Farmers of America milk transportation made up about two-thirds of the company's business in the Portales and Clovis areas.

**Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:**

3M-owned **Imtec**, a small Los Alamos manufacturing company that makes dental implants, has cut ten staff positions from its workforce. Imtec has a 20,000-square-foot engineering and research facility in Los Alamos and is scheduled to be build a 5,000-square-foot prototype manufacturing building there. The company was founded in 1990 by Drs. Ronald A. Bulard and E.S.Gillespie. Imtec, which was based in Ardmore, Oklahoma, in 1995, merged with a Los Alamos company, Hytec, to create Imtec Imaging. 3M Corporation acquired the company in 2008.

**Gallup Area, McKinley County:**

The **Ramah Chapter** meat packing plant is a little closer to becoming a reality. Plans for the plant were to go before the McKinley County Commission for final approval in mid-December. The project has been in the works since 2005. The chapter has maintained throughout the process that the mutton-processing plant would be ideal for the area and managed to get state economic development support and to find a partner. Blue Mountain Meats of Utah will commit its expertise and some capital to pay for part of the cost to build the plant and get the business up and running. The plant, to be built just north of Gallup on Highway 491, is expected to bring as many as 15 jobs to the county once it gets up to full operation in the next five years.

December 18 was the final day of work for 61 union employees at **Chevron Mining's McKinley Mine**, just outside Gallup. An additional ten salaried positions have also been eliminated, with the majority of affected employees leaving at the end of the month, the company said. Started in 1962, the coal mine is southeast of Window Rock and about 25 miles northwest of Gallup. The company cited the decreased demand for coal as one reason for ceasing operations at the mine.

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