



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 38, No. 1 (published - March 9, 2009)

Bill Richardson
Governor

Betty Sparrow Doris
Secretary

**New Feature:
Employment
Projections
Through 2009
Pages 10-11**

INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights
Page 2-5

Article: What is Benchmark?
Page 6

Workforce Information Tips
Page 6

NM Household Data History
Page 7

Total Nonfarm Growth
NM Ranking
Page 7

NM Labor Force Estimates
Page 8

Unemployment Rate Rankings
by County and by State
Page 8-9

Nonfarm Employment:
Growth Rates by Industry
Page 9

Article: Another Look at New Mexico
Employment Projections
Through 2009
Page 10-11

Nonfarm Employment:
State & MSAs
Page 12-14

Average Hours & Earnings
& US Consumer Price Index
Page 14

NM Occupational
Shortages and Surpluses
Page 15

NM Economic Activity by Area
Page 16-17

A Publication Presenting Highlights of January 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth was negative 1.0 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 8,600 jobs. Even with negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states.

...The Albuquerque MSA has lost 3,400 jobs since last January, a drop of 0.9 percent.

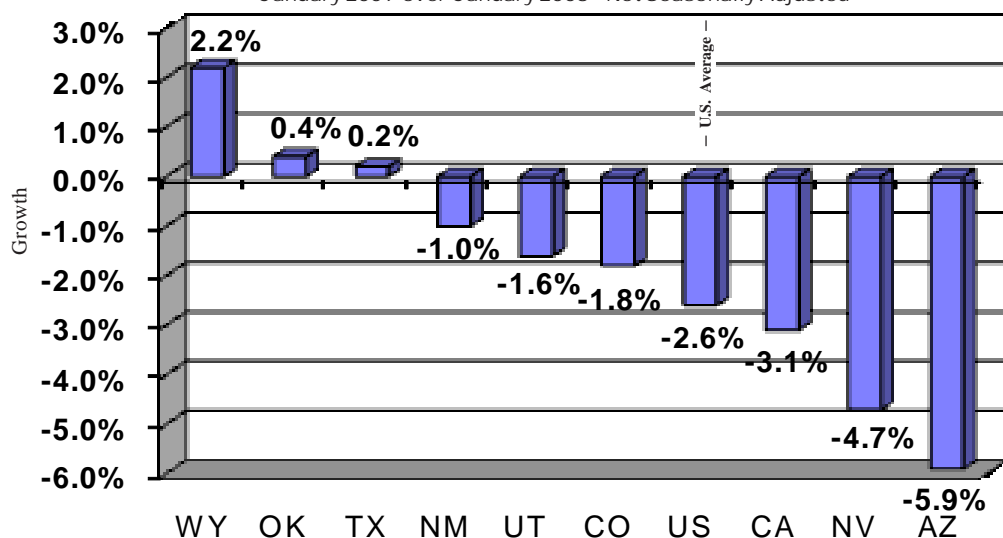
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 0.6 percent. The local area added 400 jobs over the last year, maintaining low but consistent job growth while other areas of the state have done much worse.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 0.8 percent, representing a gain of 500 jobs.

...The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has discontinued funding in the Current Employment Statistics program for 65 small metropolitan areas across the country, including the Farmington MSA. We have ended the estimation and publication of Farmington area employment estimates as of March 2009.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

January 2009 over January 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103 - 505.841.8645



www.dws.state.nm.us

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in January 2009, up from revised estimates of 4.7 percent in December and 3.7 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate was 7.6 percent.

The employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics survey are newly benchmarked to the full count of employment from the QCEW program. The data are revised from April 2007 forward. Benchmarking replaces previous estimates with more complete counts of employment and updated estimates for employment not covered by the QCEW program. New Mexico uses the replacement methodology through September 2008 and then re-estimates employment for the rest of 2008 using sample data. Again this year, the revisions to the data are fairly small statewide, reducing employment by an average of less than one tenth of one percent. This means that employment growth in 2008 was not quite as strong as originally measured. Most of the downward revisions to the data cover the months of April through August 2008. Benchmark revisions for the state's metro areas also brought slightly weaker job growth to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and slightly stronger job growth for Las Cruces. Nineteen years of employment data by industry have been updated on the Department of Workforce Solutions data page on the Internet.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing January 2009 with January 2008, was negative 1.0 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 8,600 jobs. Even with negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states, ranking twelfth highest. Prior to October 2008, the state's job growth had not been negative since June 1991, more than 17 years ago. At that time, job growth turned negative for just one month. The last period of sustained job losses in the state occurred from October 1986 through February 1987. To find job growth that dropped as low as the minus 1.0 percent reported this month requires going back to the period starting April 1982 and ending April 1983, when job growth reached as low as minus 1.3 percent. One of the worst years for employment in New Mexico was back in 1954 when jobs declined by an average of 2.3 percent. That year followed a decade where job growth averaged more than 6 percent.

Only three of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while ten other industries reported declining employment. Most of the gains came from the health care component of the educational & health services industry, up 4,500 jobs on the year. Government jobs also continued to

grow during difficult times, up 2,200 jobs. Most of the government jobs are at the local level, many at tribally owned casinos. Mining also added jobs, 600 since last year. The gains in mining employment are a carryover from last summer when commodity prices reached record levels. With already announced layoffs not yet reflected in the job count, it is just a matter of time until the mining industry joins the other ten declining industries. Health care and government appear to offer the best employment prospects for the state as we navigate difficult economic times.

The construction industry reported 5,500 fewer jobs in January 2009 than in January 2008. The industry is going through a period of adjustment following four years of growth that resulted in the creation of 14,000 new jobs. The state also lost 1,800 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board and more on the way.

With the holiday shopping season having ended, retail trade reported 3,300 fewer jobs than at this time last year. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 700 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 1,300 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,200 jobs, down 4.7 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 1,100 fewer jobs, with most of the declines reported in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 700 since last January. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 100 fewer jobs than at this time last year. This follows a seven-month boom in employment in the run-up to the national election. The major political parties and social advocacy organizations boosted employment by as much as 1,000 jobs from April to October last year.

Finally, the information industry reported an over-the-year decline of 200 jobs. This industry is still doing fairly well, but the comparison is to a fairly strong month last year. The source of employment opportunities has been the state's film industry. This industry has done well over the last three years. However, large month-to-month employment swings are common in film production work. During times of intensive production, employment in the state's film industry has been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2009</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	<u>Jan 2008</u>	<u>Dec 2008</u>	<u>Jan 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	957,900	964,900	953,200	-7,000	+4,700	
Employment	908,900	919,800	917,900	-10,900	-9,000	
Unemployment	49,000	45,100	35,200	+3,900	+13,800	
Rate	5.1%	4.7%	3.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	4.5%	3.7%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.5 percent in January, up from 5.3 percent in December. A year ago, unemployment was significantly lower at 3.7 percent.

Over the month, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA was down by 9,700 jobs or 2.4 percent, with declines posted in all but one of the 12 major industry divisions. Many of the losses were seasonal in nature, including most of those in retail trade (2,200), construction (1,300), leisure & hospitality (-1,300), and professional & business services (-800, largely resulting from declines in temporary help supply). Semester break at UNM and post-holiday declines in postal employment combined to reduce government employment by 2,700 jobs (3.2 percent). Also posting job losses were financial activities (-400); educational & health services (-300); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-300); manufacturing (-200); wholesale trade (-100); and information (-100). Employment in miscellaneous *other services* was unchanged from December.

The Albuquerque MSA has lost 3,400 jobs since last January, a drop of 0.9 percent. The area has posted negative over-the-year growth for four consecutive months, with the rate of decline accelerating each month. The goods-producing industries were especially hard hit, losing 3,700 jobs while slipping 7.3 percent. Service-providing industries added just 300 jobs, up a mere 0.1 percent over the year. Only four of the 12 industry divisions increased employment over the year, while eight others lost jobs.

Educational & health services again provided a partial offset to broad-based employment losses elsewhere in the economy. The industry added 2,400 jobs while expanding by a robust 4.9 percent since January 2008. Industry growth has averaged nearly 5 percent during the past nine months, helping restrain the Albuquerque area's rate of negative growth for the period to 0.3 percent.

Government also recorded strong gains over the year, adding 2,100 jobs for growth of 2.7 percent. Local government led the way, gaining 1,600 jobs while growing by 4.0 percent. This advance follows annual average growth of 3.8 percent for 2008. Federal and state government also added jobs, expanding by 400 (2.8 percent) and 100 (0.4 percent), respectively.

Information continued to grow in the Albuquerque MSA, even though the January 2009 over-the-year increase was a scant 100 jobs. This was due to the relatively high employment

level posted for January 2008. Rounding out the gaining industries was miscellaneous *other services*, which added 200 jobs over the year for growth of 1.7 percent.

Conditions continued to worsen in construction as employment declined by 2,600 or 9.1 percent over the year. The industry has posted losses for 25 consecutive months, shedding 5,400 jobs during the period. Federal infrastructure funding included in the economic stimulus package will provide welcome relief for an industry that has yet to hit bottom in terms of employment losses. Another piece of good news was Intel's recent announcement of a planned \$2.5 billion upgrade at its Rio Rancho facility. The project is expected to generate more than 1,000 temporary construction jobs involved in refitting the plant to accommodate the production of Intel's new 32nm chip technology.

Retail trade lost 1,700 jobs as employment growth slipped to minus 3.8 percent. The current economic downturn has led to downsizing or outright demise for many retailers, both large and small. In the past few months, Albuquerque has seen announced store closures for such familiar names as Circuit City, Linens n' Things, Mervyns, and American Home.

Manufacturing lost 1,100 jobs over the year, shrinking by 4.9 percent. The industry has recorded negative job growth for 20 consecutive months, but January's loss does represent a slight easing from the minus 6.4 percent annual average growth rate posted in 2008. The uptick may be short-lived, however, because current data do not include the Eclipse Aviation workers furloughed in February. The Intel upgrade noted above is not expected to generate any new permanent positions in semiconductor manufacturing.

Leisure & hospitality declined by 700 jobs, continuing a trend of slower than negative growth that began after a recent peak of 7.7 percent in November 2006. Industry growth has been in negative territory each month since June 2008.

Wholesale trade employment fell by 600 jobs or 4.4 percent over the year. The rate of decline matches December's figure, which marked the sharpest decrease since November 2003. The three remaining industries—transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and professional & business services—each lost 500 jobs over the year, declining by 4.5 percent, 2.7 percent, and 0.8 percent, respectively. Professional & business services is the area's largest private-sector industry, employing 16.3 percent of all nonfarm workers.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2009	Dec 2008	Jan 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2008	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>						
Civilian Labor Force	409,500	411,200	411,500	-1,700	-2,000	
Employment	387,100	389,300	396,300	-2,200	-9,200	
Unemployment	22,400	21,800	15,200	+600	+7,200	
Rate	5.5%	5.3%	3.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	4.8%	3.7%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 5.3 percent in January 2009, up from 5.1 percent in December. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent.

The Las Cruces economy lost 2,900 jobs in January 2009, mostly from seasonal declines in government employment. State government employment slipped by 2,100 jobs at the end of the semester at New Mexico State University. The number of local government jobs also posted a decline, down 100. Retail trade dropped 300 jobs at the end of the holiday shopping season, which is typical for this time of year. Four other industries—construction, manufacturing, educational & health services, and leisure & hospitality—each lost 100 jobs. There were no gaining industries in January.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 0.6 percent, comparing January 2009 with the same month a year ago. The local area added 400 jobs over the last year, maintaining low but consistent job growth while other areas of the state have done much worse.

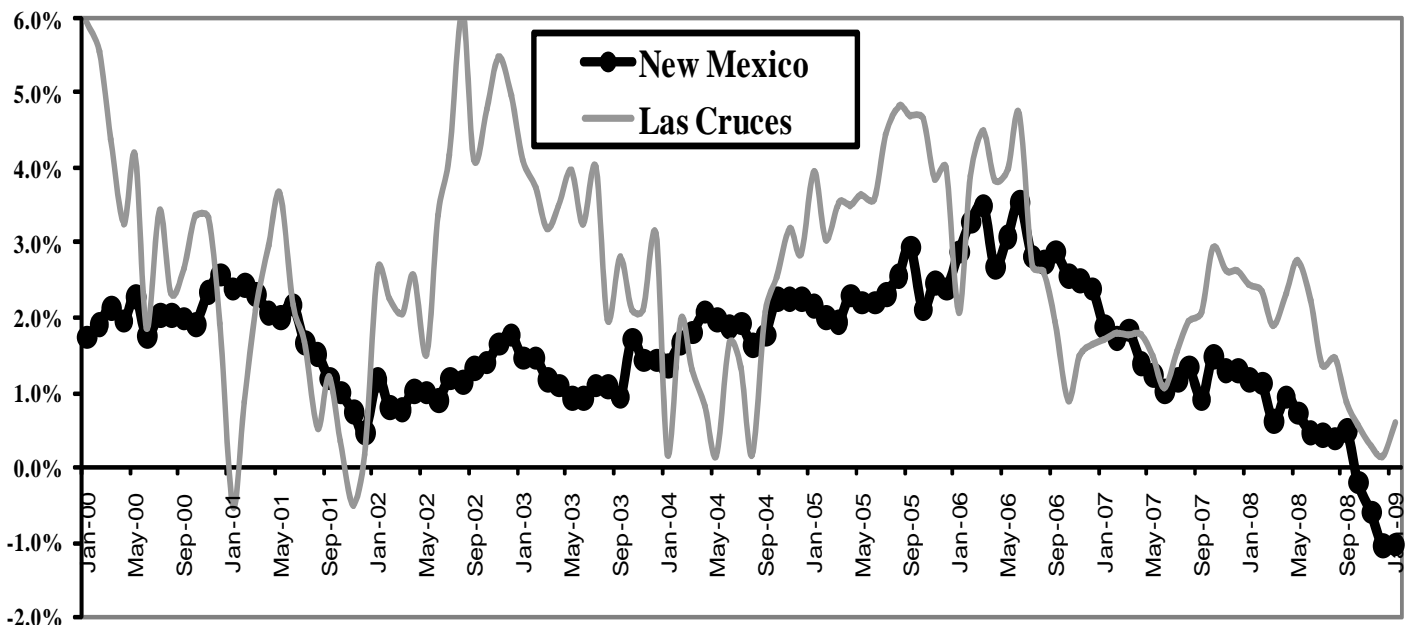
Educational & health services gained 500 jobs, growing 4.6 percent. Employment increases at area call centers helped the professional & business services industry expand by 400 jobs since last year. Financial activities added 200 jobs, and miscellaneous *other services* added 100. The government sector expanded by 200 jobs since last year, with increases reported at the federal and local levels.

Four industries—construction (-400); retail trade (-300); leisure & hospitality (-200); and transportation, warehousing & utilities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time. Employment was unchanged from last year in the three remaining industries—wholesale trade, manufacturing, and information.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.			Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2009	Dec 2008	Jan 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2008
Civilian Labor Force	88,900	90,800	89,000	-1,900	-100		
Employment	84,200	86,200	85,300	-2,000	-1,100		
Unemployment	4,700	4,700	3,700	0	+1,000		
Rate	5.3%	5.1%	4.1%				
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.6%	4.6%	4.2%				

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 4.6 percent in January 2009, up from a revised 4.3 percent in December. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 2.8 percent.

As is typical for Santa Fe, January was a very weak month for employment. January 2009 workforce reductions resulted in 2,000 fewer jobs than were recorded in December. Government lost the most jobs, with the state and local divisions declining by 200 and 300, respectively. Retail trade lost 300 jobs at the end of the Christmas shopping season, while educational & health services employment also fell by 300. Five other industries—construction, information, professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services*—also contributed to the monthly decline.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 0.8 percent, representing a gain of 500 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for the last year. Job growth has alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Some months have been better than others, but employment prospects in the local area have been better.

Educational & health services added 400 jobs, which was more than for any other private industry. The government sector also reported 400 more jobs, all of which were added at the local level as employment at both the federal and state levels remained unchanged. Professional & business services managed to add 200 jobs, as did the leisure & hospitality industry.

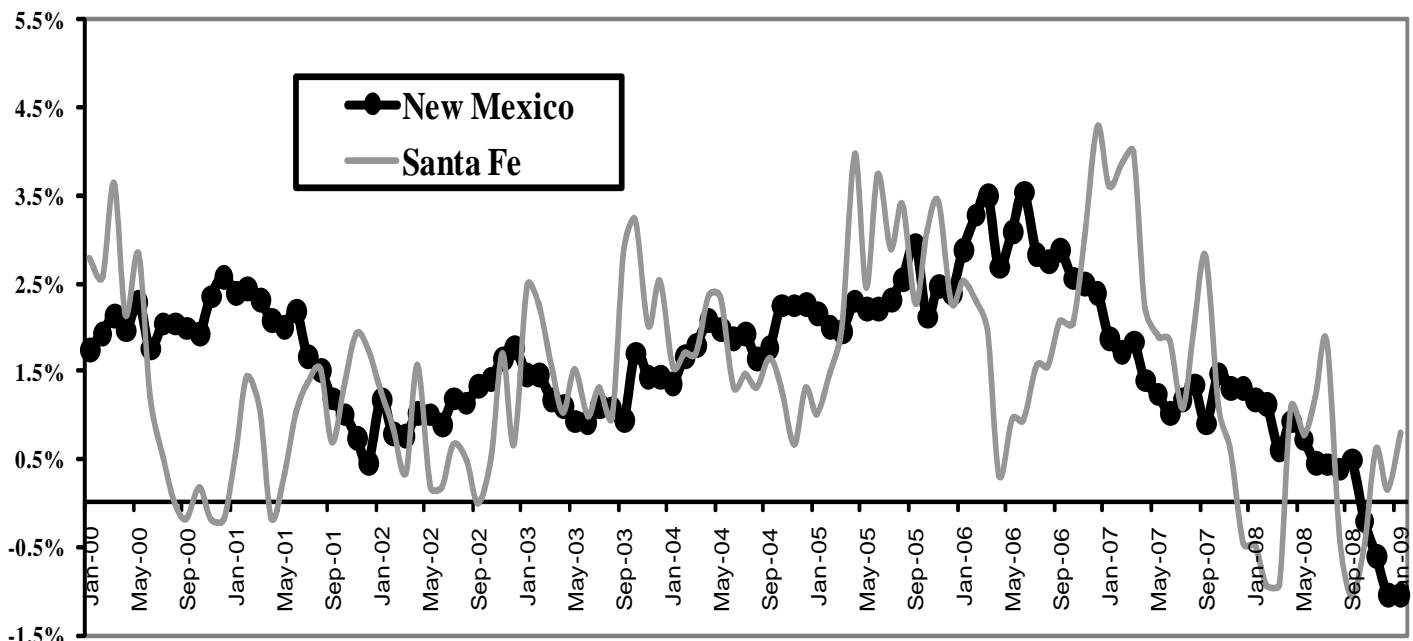
The biggest losses occurred in information, which experienced a slowing in the state's film industry compared to this time last year. The construction industry is also feeling the pains of the reduced demand seen in most parts of the state, down 200 jobs in the local area.

Six other industries reported job counts that were unchanged from year-ago levels. Those industries were manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and miscellaneous *other services*.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2009	Dec 2008	Jan 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2008
Civilian Labor Force	79,200	78,500	78,200	+700	+1,000
Employment	75,600	75,200	76,000	+400	-400
Unemployment	3,600	3,400	2,200	+200	+1,400
Rate	4.6%	4.3%	2.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.6%	3.9%	3.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



What is Benchmark?

Employment benchmark numbers released March 5th

At the beginning of every year, two of our statistical series that herald the state of the economy go through a planned revision called benchmark. Both the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data series go through this adjustment process.

Why do these statistical data series have revisions?

To answer a question with a question, does everybody pay their taxes on time? Revisions in CES and LAUS happen because both series rely in part on unemployment tax information. Therefore, both series are revised as additional information from late filers becomes available. There are other inputs into both series that also cause the need to revise the estimates to provide better understanding of the economic situation.

CES publishes preliminary estimates and revised estimates each month and then revised estimates for the prior year at the beginning

of each year. The monthly estimates incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm>. Annually the CES survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to the nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit <http://www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm>.

LAUS annual processing is done at the beginning of each calendar year on the previous year's estimates, incorporating revisions to such inputs as population estimates, Current Employment Statistics-based employment figures, unemployment insurance claims counts, and updated historical relationships. For more information on this process, please visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/launews1.htm>.

Workforce Information Tips

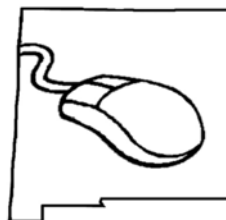
How do I find economic activity in a specific county?

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.
2. Click on "Area Profile."
3. My favorite selection is "Custom Area Report" where you will be able to choose a variety of different economic information for a quick-glance report. The "Narrative Area Summary" and "Tabular Area Summary" both are nice, fast economic reports. Click on "Custom Area Report."
4. Select the area you are interested in: "Statewide," "A Specific County" or "A Specific Workforce Development Region."
5. Put checks in the boxes for the statistics you are interested in. There are a variety of options for Labor Market Data, Demographics and Economics. Click "View Report."
6. At the bottom of the page is the option for a "Print View."

How do I compare my counties economic activity to the State or another county?

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/>.
2. Click on "Compare Areas."
3. Select your first area to compare. Start with "Statewide." Now don't get confused as the page will display the areas again; it's time to choose your second area such as "A Specific County" and "Sandoval."
4. Now you have a quick report with New Mexico and Sandoval statistics, including Average Weekly Wage, Civilian Labor Force, Population, Industries, Income, and other economic indicators.
5. At the bottom of the page is the option for a "Print View."

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



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

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

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,446	680,463	54,983	7.5%	
1993		755,054	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,987	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,832	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		917,569	870,288	47,281	5.2%	
2006		935,396	896,359	39,037	4.2%	
2007		945,700	912,167	33,533	3.5%	
2008		959,458	919,466	39,992	4.2%	
2008	JAN	953,182	917,942	35,240	3.7%	3.7%
	FEB	954,767	918,771	35,996	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	954,996	918,195	36,801	3.9%	3.7%
	APR	956,306	918,662	37,644	3.9%	3.5%
	MAY	957,148	918,626	38,522	4.0%	3.9%
	JUN	957,813	918,384	39,429	4.1%	4.6%
	JUL	959,044	918,687	40,357	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	961,695	920,398	41,297	4.3%	4.6%
	SEP	964,253	922,013	42,240	4.4%	4.2%
	OCT	964,525	921,336	43,189	4.5%	4.3%
	NOV	964,878	920,747	44,131	4.6%	4.4%
	DEC	964,892	919,833	45,059	4.7%	4.5%
2009	JAN	957,868	908,895	48,973	5.1%	5.2%
	FEB					
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-7,024	-10,938	3,914	0.4%	0.7%
	Year Ago	4,686	-9,047	13,733	1.4%	1.5%
	2 Yrs. Ago	17,618	3,182	14,436	1.4%	1.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	28,832	22,891	5,941	0.5%	0.7%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.7%	-1.2%	8.7%		
	Year Ago	0.5%	-1.0%	39.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.9%	0.4%	41.8%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.1%	2.6%	13.8%		

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

State	Rank	January 2008	January 2009	Change	% Change
Wyoming	1	286.1	292.3	6.2	2.2%
Alaska	2	299.1	304.1	5.0	1.7%
DC	3	689.0	699.8	10.8	1.6%
North Dakota	4	356.9	360.1	3.2	0.9%
Louisiana	5	1,910.6	1,923.1	12.5	0.7%
Oklahoma	6	1,566.3	1,572.6	6.3	0.4%
Texas	7	10,439.7	10,461.2	21.5	0.2%
South Dakota	8	399.6	398.8	-0.8	-0.2%
Kansas	9	1,366.0	1,362.1	-3.9	-0.3%
Nebraska	10	949.1	944.8	-4.3	-0.5%
Montana	10	433.6	431.6	-2.0	-0.5%
West Virginia	12	746.7	739.3	-7.4	-1.0%
New Mexico	12	834.1	825.5	-8.6	-1.0%
New Hampshire	14	637.6	630.0	-7.6	-1.2%
Pennsylvania	15	5,712.1	5,640.5	-71.6	-1.3%
Iowa	15	1,496.1	1,477.3	-18.8	-1.3%
New York	15	8,636.0	8,522.6	-113.4	-1.3%
Maryland	18	2,560.1	2,519.9	-40.2	-1.6%
Missouri	18	2,747.8	2,704.6	-43.2	-1.6%
Virginia	18	3,719.8	3,658.9	-60.9	-1.6%
Utah	18	1,244.5	1,224.1	-20.4	-1.6%
Arkansas	22	1,190.8	1,171.1	-19.7	-1.7%
Washington	23	2,916.9	2,864.0	-52.9	-1.8%
Colorado	23	2,314.6	2,272.6	-42.0	-1.8%
Massachusetts	25	3,226.2	3,154.2	-72.0	-2.2%
Connecticut	26	1,685.3	1,645.1	-40.2	-2.4%
New Jersey	26	4,016.3	3,920.2	-96.1	-2.4%
Hawaii	28	619.9	604.4	-15.5	-2.5%
Wisconsin	29	2,828.3	2,755.6	-72.7	-2.6%
United States		135,840.0	132,341.0	-3,499.0	-2.6%
Maine	29	599.7	584.2	-15.5	-2.6%
Mississippi	31	1,147.3	1,116.6	-30.7	-2.7%
Minnesota	31	2,719.1	2,644.6	-74.5	-2.7%
Kentucky	33	1,839.1	1,784.8	-54.3	-3.0%
Illinois	33	5,869.4	5,693.0	-176.4	-3.0%
California	35	14,940.7	14,476.2	-464.5	-3.1%
Indiana	36	2,925.3	2,832.2	-93.1	-3.2%
Alabama	36	1,986.0	1,921.6	-64.4	-3.2%
Tennessee	38	2,762.4	2,669.5	-92.9	-3.4%
Oregon	38	1,702.9	1,644.6	-58.3	-3.4%
Delaware	40	426.8	411.7	-15.1	-3.5%
Rhode Island	41	474.3	457.1	-17.2	-3.6%
Georgia	41	4,110.7	3,961.2	-149.5	-3.6%
Idaho	41	633.3	610.2	-23.1	-3.6%
Vermont	44	307.0	295.4	-11.6	-3.8%
North Carolina	45	4,113.5	3,954.0	-159.5	-3.9%
South Carolina	46	1,918.9	1,842.8	-76.1	-4.0%
Ohio	46	5,316.7	5,102.5	-214.2	-4.0%
Florida	48	7,871.8	7,530.1	-341.7	-4.3%
Nevada	49	1,268.4	1,208.8	-59.6	-4.7%
Arizona	50	2,642.3	2,486.9	-155.4	-5.9%
Michigan	51	4,146.4	3,882.3	-264.1	-6.4%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2009				REVISED DECEMBER 2008				REVISED JANUARY 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	947,309	897,970	49,339	5.2%	959,884	916,511	43,373	4.5%	945,726	910,941	34,785	3.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,670	384,583	22,087	5.4%	411,990	392,403	19,587	4.8%	408,614	393,658	14,956	3.7%
Bernalillo	313,950	297,560	16,390	5.2%	318,089	303,611	14,478	4.6%	315,543	304,582	10,961	3.5%
Sandoval	54,439	51,081	3,358	6.2%	55,092	52,119	2,973	5.4%	54,764	52,286	2,478	4.5%
Torrance	7,179	6,676	503	7.0%	7,260	6,812	448	6.2%	7,144	6,834	310	4.3%
Valencia	31,101	29,266	1,835	5.9%	31,549	29,861	1,688	5.4%	31,163	29,956	1,207	3.9%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,428	54,799	2,629	4.6%	58,057	55,760	2,297	4.0%	56,820	55,021	1,799	3.2%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	87,678	82,809	4,869	5.6%	90,395	86,196	4,199	4.6%	87,487	83,839	3,648	4.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,651	74,049	3,602	4.6%	78,922	75,883	3,039	3.9%	77,103	74,819	2,284	3.0%
Catron	1,543	1,434	109	7.1%	1,508	1,414	94	6.2%	1,549	1,461	88	5.7%
Chaves	27,538	26,265	1,273	4.6%	27,777	26,625	1,152	4.1%	27,564	26,606	958	3.5%
Cibola	12,385	11,735	650	5.2%	12,410	11,839	571	4.6%	12,172	11,710	462	3.8%
Colfax	6,677	6,310	367	5.5%	6,484	6,138	346	5.3%	6,770	6,531	239	3.5%
Curry	21,131	20,458	673	3.2%	21,396	20,785	611	2.9%	21,287	20,728	559	2.6%
De Baca	884	849	35	4.0%	893	860	33	3.7%	887	860	27	3.0%
Eddy	28,175	27,236	939	3.3%	28,504	27,738	766	2.7%	27,222	26,538	684	2.5%
Grant	12,825	11,901	924	7.2%	13,011	12,187	824	6.3%	12,347	11,888	459	3.7%
Guadalupe	1,755	1,637	118	6.7%	1,722	1,622	100	5.8%	1,777	1,675	102	5.7%
Harding	466	452	14	3.0%	472	460	12	2.5%	450	437	13	2.9%
Hidalgo	2,602	2,450	152	5.8%	2,998	2,843	155	5.2%	2,492	2,394	98	3.9%
Lea	30,413	29,389	1,024	3.4%	30,291	29,479	812	2.7%	29,248	28,658	590	2.0%
Lincoln	11,095	10,643	452	4.1%	11,050	10,649	401	3.6%	10,935	10,606	329	3.0%
Los Alamos	9,757	9,498	259	2.7%	9,945	9,701	244	2.5%	10,140	9,935	205	2.0%
Luna	12,251	10,303	1,948	15.9%	12,498	10,872	1,626	13.0%	11,951	10,407	1,544	12.9%
McKinley	27,182	25,536	1,646	6.1%	27,164	25,670	1,494	5.5%	27,490	26,238	1,252	4.6%
Mora	2,027	1,828	199	9.8%	2,059	1,866	193	9.4%	2,035	1,843	192	9.4%
Otero	26,293	25,054	1,239	4.7%	26,454	25,344	1,110	4.2%	26,492	25,572	920	3.5%
Quay	4,048	3,854	194	4.8%	3,996	3,813	183	4.6%	4,115	3,944	171	4.2%
Rio Arriba	20,485	19,250	1,235	6.0%	20,754	19,663	1,091	5.3%	20,675	19,642	1,033	5.0%
Roosevelt	9,478	9,174	304	3.2%	9,594	9,321	273	2.8%	9,659	9,418	241	2.5%
San Miguel	13,243	12,574	669	5.1%	13,670	13,055	615	4.5%	13,088	12,513	575	4.4%
Sierra	5,960	5,696	264	4.4%	6,267	6,031	236	3.8%	5,555	5,356	199	3.6%
Socorro	9,665	9,302	363	3.8%	9,802	9,486	316	3.2%	9,606	9,328	278	2.9%
Taos	17,836	16,799	1,037	5.8%	17,637	16,708	929	5.3%	18,046	17,207	839	4.6%
Union	2,166	2,103	63	2.9%	2,164	2,101	63	2.9%	2,152	2,109	43	2.0%

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 JANUARY 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	15.9%
MORA	2	9.8%
GRANT	3	7.2%
CATRON	4	7.1%
GUADALUPE	5	6.7%
MCKINLEY	6	6.1%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.0%
HIDALGO	8	5.8%
TAOS	8	5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.6%
COLFAX	11	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	5.4%
CIBOLA	13	5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
SAN MIGUEL	14	5.1%
QUAY	15	4.8%
OTERO	16	4.7%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	4.6%
CHAVES	17	4.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	4.6%
SIERRA	20	4.4%
LINCOLN	21	4.1%
DE BACA	22	4.0%
SOCORRO	23	3.8%
LEA	24	3.4%
EDDY	25	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	26	3.2%
CURRY	26	3.2%
HARDING	28	3.0%
UNION	29	2.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

REVISED DECEMBER 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	13.0%
MORA	2	9.4%
GRANT	3	6.3%
CATRON	4	6.2%
GUADALUPE	5	5.8%
MCKINLEY	6	5.5%
COLFAX	7	5.3%
TAOS	7	5.3%
RIO ARRIBA	7	5.3%
HIDALGO	10	5.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	4.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.6%
CIBOLA	12	4.6%
QUAY	12	4.6%
STATEWIDE		4.5%
SAN MIGUEL	15	4.5%
OTERO	16	4.2%
CHAVES	17	4.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	3.9%
SIERRA	20	3.8%
DE BACA	21	3.7%
LINCOLN	22	3.6%
SOCORRO	23	3.2%
UNION	24	2.9%
CURRY	24	2.9%
ROOSEVELT	26	2.8%
EDDY	27	2.7%
LEA	27	2.7%
HARDING	29	2.5%
LOS ALAMOS	29	2.5%

REVISED JANUARY 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.9%
MORA	2	9.4%
GUADALUPE	3	5.7%
CATRON	3	5.7%
RIO ARRIBA	5	5.0%
TAOS	6	4.6%
MCKINLEY	6	4.6%
SAN MIGUEL	8	4.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	9	4.2%
QUAY	9	4.2%
HIDALGO	11	3.9%
CIBOLA	12	3.8%
GRANT	13	3.7%
STATEWIDE		3.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	13	3.7%
SIERRA	15	3.6%
COLFAX	16	3.5%
CHAVES	16	3.5%
OTERO	16	3.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.2%
DE BACA	20	3.0%
LINCOLN	20	3.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	3.0%
SOCORRO	23	2.9%
HARDING	23	2.9%
CURRY	25	2.6%
EDDY	26	2.5%
ROOSEVELT	26	2.5%
LOS ALAMOS	28	2.0%
LEA	28	2.0%
UNION	28	2.0%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State

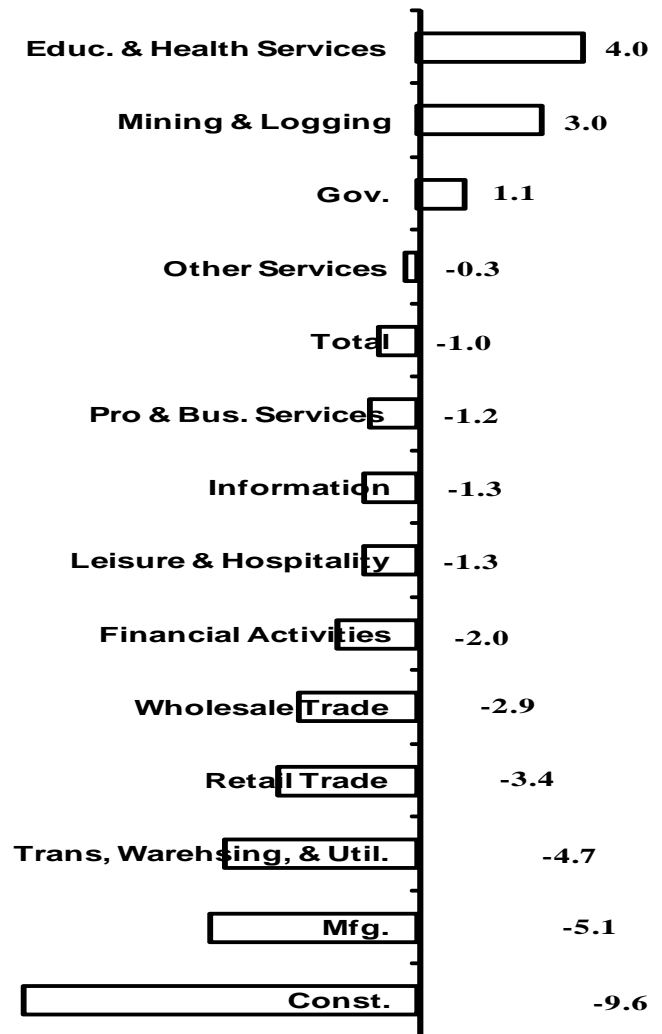
(Seasonally Adjusted)

January 2009			January 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	11.6	Michigan	1	7.3
South Carolina	2	10.4	Alaska	2	6.4
Rhode Island	3	10.3	Rhode Island	3	6.3
California	4	10.1	California	4	6.1
Oregon	5	9.9	Mississippi	5	6.0
North Carolina	6	9.7	District of Columbia	6	5.9
Nevada	7	9.4	Illinois	7	5.8
District of Columbia	8	9.3	Ohio	8	5.7
Indiana	9	9.2	South Carolina	8	5.7
Ohio	10	8.8	Kentucky	10	5.5
Kentucky	11	8.7	Missouri	10	5.5
Mississippi	11	8.7	Nevada	12	5.3
Florida	13	8.6	Oregon	12	5.3
Georgia	13	8.6	Tennessee	12	5.3
Tennessee	13	8.6	Georgia	15	5.2
Missouri	16	8.0	Connecticut	16	5.0
Alaska	17	7.9	Florida	16	5.0
Illinois	17	7.9	North Carolina	16	5.0
Alabama	19	7.8	United States		4.9
Maine	19	7.8	Arkansas	19	4.8
Washington	19	7.8	Indiana	19	4.8
Minnesota	22	7.6	Maine	19	4.8
United States		7.6	Minnesota	19	4.8
Massachusetts	23	7.4	New York	23	4.7
Connecticut	24	7.3	Massachusetts	24	4.6
New Jersey	24	7.3	New Jersey	24	4.6
Arizona	26	7.0	Pennsylvania	24	4.6
New York	26	7.0	Washington	24	4.6
Pennsylvania	26	7.0	Arizona	28	4.4
Wisconsin	29	6.9	Texas	28	4.4
Vermont	30	6.8	Wisconsin	28	4.4
Delaware	31	6.7	Colorado	31	4.3
Colorado	32	6.6	Vermont	31	4.3
Idaho	32	6.6	West Virginia	33	4.1
Arkansas	34	6.4	Alabama	34	3.9
Texas	34	6.4	Delaware	34	3.9
Maryland	36	6.2	Iowa	34	3.9
Hawaii	37	6.1	Kansas	34	3.9
Virginia	38	6.0	Montana	34	3.9
Kansas	39	5.8	Louisiana	39	3.8
Montana	40	5.6	Idaho	40	3.7
West Virginia	41	5.3	New Mexico	40	3.7
Louisiana	42	5.1	Maryland	42	3.6
New Hampshire	42	5.1	New Hampshire	43	3.5
New Mexico	42	5.1	Virginia	44	3.4
Oklahoma	45	5.0	Oklahoma	45	3.3
Iowa	46	4.8	Utah	46	3.2
Utah	47	4.6	Hawaii	47	3.0
South Dakota	48	4.4	Nebraska	47	3.0
Nebraska	49	4.3	North Dakota	47	3.0
North Dakota	50	4.2	South Dakota	50	2.7
Wyoming	51	3.7	Wyoming	50	2.7

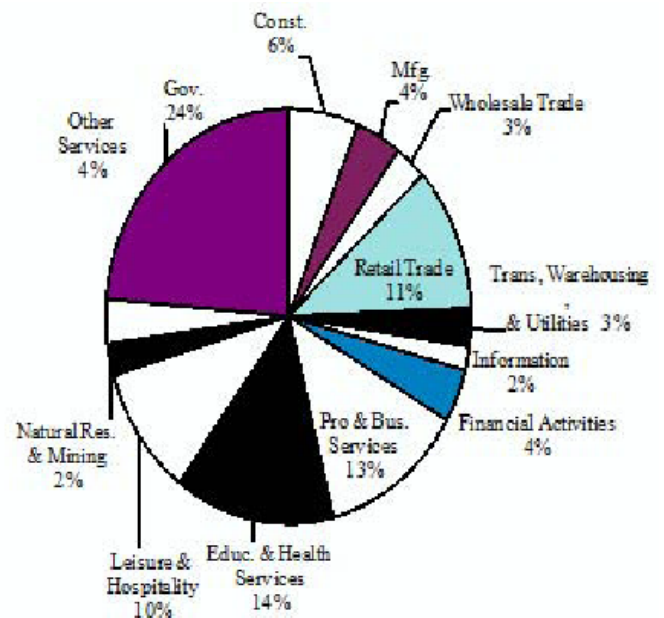
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Another Look at New Mexico Employment Projections Through 2009

By Bob Richards, Economist

The days of reporting positive job growth in New Mexico have temporarily come to an end in 2009. Yes, the recession has finally hit the local economy as well. With new national data made available, the projections staff decided to revise the previous short-term industry projections (2007–2009) to see how the projection models would react to the slowdown. Total employment is now expected to contract by about 2,300 jobs from the first quarter of 2008 through the fourth quarter of 2009. This represents a statewide decline of just about 0.25 percent. While it doesn't sound like a major downturn, if the models are correct, it would be the first time since 1982 that the state saw employment contract for the year. In 1982, employment contracted by 0.4 percent. We would have to go back to 1954 for the only other time since 1940 that New Mexico employment declined for the year.

As we discussed in the previous *Labor Market Review*, some industries and occupations are less likely to be affected by a recession. In the case of government, timing is everything. Federal and local government are projected to add over 4,000 jobs. Most of those gains are attributed to the hiring of Census 2010 workers. The additional jobs certainly will help offset losses from other industry sectors. Other gainers include the healthcare & social assistance industry. This sector is projected to add over 3,000 jobs through 2009. Accommodations & food service; arts, entertainment & recreation; education; and information are projected to add employment through the remainder of 2009.

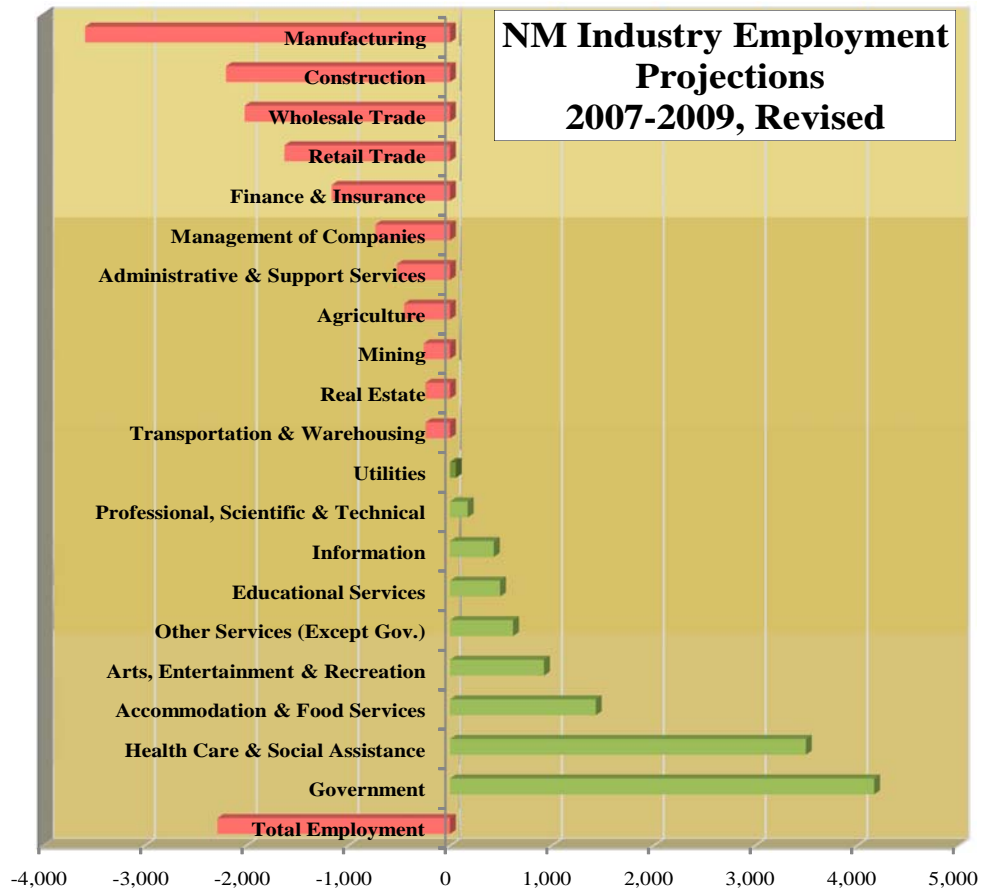
According to our revised short-term projections, the manufacturing sector is projected to lose roughly 3,600 jobs, the most of all industry sectors, through the end of 2009. This represents nearly a 10 percent decline across the projection horizon. The retail and wholesale trades sectors combined are anticipated to lose approximately 3,700 jobs through the projection period. Construction is expected to see employment drop by about 2,200 or 3.7 percent. The finance & insurance industry could shed nearly 1,200 jobs through the end of 2009.

Healthcare practitioners, technicians, and support workers lead the projected occupational growth in New Mexico through 2009. This occupational group is expected to add roughly 2,000 jobs. Personal care and food prep & servers are projected to add about 1,700 and 1,100, respectively. Occupations within education are anticipated to add over 800 jobs. The hardest-hit occupational groups are projected to include production and construction workers, office support, and wholesale and retail workers. Combined, these groups are expected to shed almost 6,500 jobs through the end of 2009.

The following graphs and tables present information on industries and occupations that will impact our state's economic outlook.

New Mexico Industry Projections				
2007-2009, Revised				
Sector Title	2007	2009	Total Employment Change	Total Percent Change
Total Employment	898,561	896,276	-2,285	-0.3%
Government	90,166	94,334	4,168	4.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	106,620	110,117	3,497	3.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	80,793	82,226	1,433	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	14,307	15,231	924	6.5%
Other Services (Except Gov.)	21,923	22,543	620	2.8%
Educational Services	84,121	84,613	492	0.6%
Information	17,116	17,547	431	2.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	56,211	56,385	174	0.3%
Utilities	4,521	4,579	58	1.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	21,170	20,930	-240	-1.1%
Real Estate	11,360	11,119	-241	-2.1%
Mining	19,508	19,251	-257	-1.3%
Agriculture	10,638	10,187	-451	-4.2%
Administrative & Support Services	46,512	45,989	-523	-1.1%
Management of Companies	5,560	4,827	-733	-13.2%
Finance & Insurance	22,513	21,351	-1,162	-5.2%
Retail Trade	98,540	96,914	-1,626	-1.7%
Wholesale Trade	24,067	22,050	-2,017	-8.4%
Construction	59,643	57,442	-2,201	-3.7%
Manufacturing	36,555	32,970	-3,585	-9.8%

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, STIP 2007-2009



New Mexico Occupational Projections 2007-2009, Revised				
Occupational Title	2007	2009	Total Employment Change	Total Percent Change
Total, All Occupations	898,561	896,276	-2,285	-0.3%
Personal Care & Service	32,248	33,963	1,715	5.3%
Food Prep & Servers	79,487	80,594	1,107	1.4%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	45,030	46,084	1,054	2.3%
Healthcare Support	23,793	24,729	936	3.9%
Education	55,452	56,301	849	1.5%
Protective Service	23,765	24,509	744	3.1%
Building & Grounds Maintenance	36,776	37,267	491	1.3%
Community & Social Services	16,708	17,100	392	2.4%
Business & Financial Operations	26,103	26,494	391	1.5%
Life, Physical & Social Science	11,983	12,244	261	2.2%
Computer & Mathematical	12,707	12,940	233	1.8%
Arts, Design & Entertainment	13,278	13,399	121	0.9%
Architecture & Engineering	22,676	22,689	13	0.1%
Legal	6,053	6,042	-11	-0.2%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	7,254	7,072	-182	-2.5%
Management	49,553	49,212	-341	-0.7%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	37,880	37,463	-417	-1.1%
Transportation & Material Moving	48,951	47,981	-970	-2.0%
Sales & Related	95,647	93,699	-1,948	-2.0%
Office & Administrative Support	137,833	135,735	-2,098	-1.5%
Construction & Extraction	78,207	75,936	-2,271	-2.9%
Production	37,177	34,823	-2,354	-6.3%

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, STIP 2007-2009

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	825,500	846,400	834,100	-20,900	-8,600
GOODS-PRODUCING	105,300	108,300	112,000	-3,000	-6,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	720,200	738,100	722,100	-17,900	-1,900
MINING AND LOGGING	20,400	20,600	19,800	-200	600
CONSTRUCTION	51,500	53,500	57,000	-2,000	-5,500
MANUFACTURING	33,400	34,200	35,200	-800	-1,800
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,200	23,400	23,900	-200	-700
RETAIL TRADE	93,200	98,200	96,500	-5,000	-3,300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	24,200	25,200	25,400	-1,000	-1,200
INFORMATION	15,400	16,500	15,600	-1,100	-200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,000	34,400	34,700	-400	-700
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	105,200	107,000	106,500	-1,800	-1,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	117,200	118,100	112,700	-900	4,500
Educational Services	14,400	14,600	13,900	-200	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	102,800	103,500	98,800	-700	4,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,800	85,100	84,900	-1,300	-1,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,300	8,200	8,300	100	0
Accommodation and Food Services	75,500	76,900	76,600	-1,400	-1,100
OTHER SERVICES	28,600	29,000	28,700	-400	-100
GOVERNMENT	195,400	201,200	193,200	-5,800	2,200
Federal Government	30,600	30,900	30,000	-300	600
State Government	57,400	61,100	57,600	-3,700	-200
<i>State Government Education</i>	25,300	29,400	24,800	-4,100	500
Local Government	107,400	109,200	105,600	-1,800	1,800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	57,800	58,900	57,400	-1,100	400

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jan-09	Dec-08	Jan-08	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	386,700	396,400	390,100	-9,700	-3,400
GOODS-PRODUCING	47,200	48,700	50,900	-1,500	-3,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	339,500	347,700	339,200	-8,200	300
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	26,000	27,300	28,600	-1,300	-2,600
MANUFACTURING	21,200	21,400	22,300	-200	-1,100
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,900	13,000	13,500	-100	-600
RETAIL TRADE	43,200	45,400	44,900	-2,200	-1,700
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,600	10,900	11,100	-300	-500
INFORMATION	9,500	9,600	9,400	-100	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,300	18,700	18,800	-400	-500
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	63,000	63,800	63,500	-800	-500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	51,800	52,100	49,400	-300	2,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,100	38,400	37,800	-1,300	-700
OTHER SERVICES	12,300	12,300	12,100	0	200
GOVERNMENT	80,800	83,500	78,700	-2,700	2,100
Federal Government	14,700	14,800	14,300	-100	400
State Government	24,500	26,600	24,400	-2,100	100
Local Government	41,600	42,100	40,000	-500	1,600

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jan-09	Revised Dec-08	Revised Jan-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	67,400	70,300	67,000	-2,900	400
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,000	7,200	7,400	-200	-400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	60,400	63,100	59,600	-2,700	800
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,900	4,000	4,300	-100	-400
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	7,000	7,300	7,300	-300	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	-100
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,500	6,500	6,100	0	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	11,300	11,400	10,800	-100	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,000	7,100	7,200	-100	-200
OTHER SERVICES	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
GOVERNMENT	20,100	22,300	19,900	-2,200	200
Federal	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
State	7,100	9,200	7,100	-2,100	0
Local	9,100	9,200	9,000	-100	100
SANTA FE MSA					
	Preliminary Jan-09	Revised Dec-08	Revised Jan-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	63,400	65,400	62,900	-2,000	500
GOODS-PRODUCING	5,200	5,400	5,400	-200	-200
SERVICE-PROVIDING	58,200	60,000	57,500	-1,800	700
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	4,300	4,500	4,500	-200	-200
MANUFACTURING	900	900	900	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,900	9,200	8,900	-300	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,200	1,400	1,700	-200	-500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,500	5,000	-300	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,900	10,200	9,500	-300	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,900	9,000	8,700	-100	200
OTHER SERVICES	2,700	2,800	2,700	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	16,600	17,100	16,200	-500	400
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
State	8,100	8,300	8,100	-200	0
Local	7,500	7,800	7,100	-300	400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jan-09	Revised Dec-08	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	840,400	843,100	-2,700
MINING AND LOGGING	20,400	20,600	-200
CONSTRUCTION	54,600	54,500	100
MANUFACTURING	34,300	34,400	-100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	142,100	143,100	-1,000
Wholesale Trade	23,400	23,400	0
Retail Trade	94,400	94,900	-500
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	24,300	24,800	-500
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	15,400	16,500	-1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,200	34,300	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	107,100	106,800	300
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	116,700	117,200	-500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,200	86,900	300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,700	8,600	100
Accommodation and Food Services	78,500	78,300	200
OTHER SERVICES	29,800	29,800	0
GOVERNMENT	198,600	199,000	-400
Federal Government	31,200	31,100	100
State Government	59,500	59,500	0
Local Government	107,900	108,400	-500
ALBUQUERQUE	392,700	394,800	-2,100
LAS CRUCES	69,500	69,400	100
SANTA FE	65,200	65,400	-200

* 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

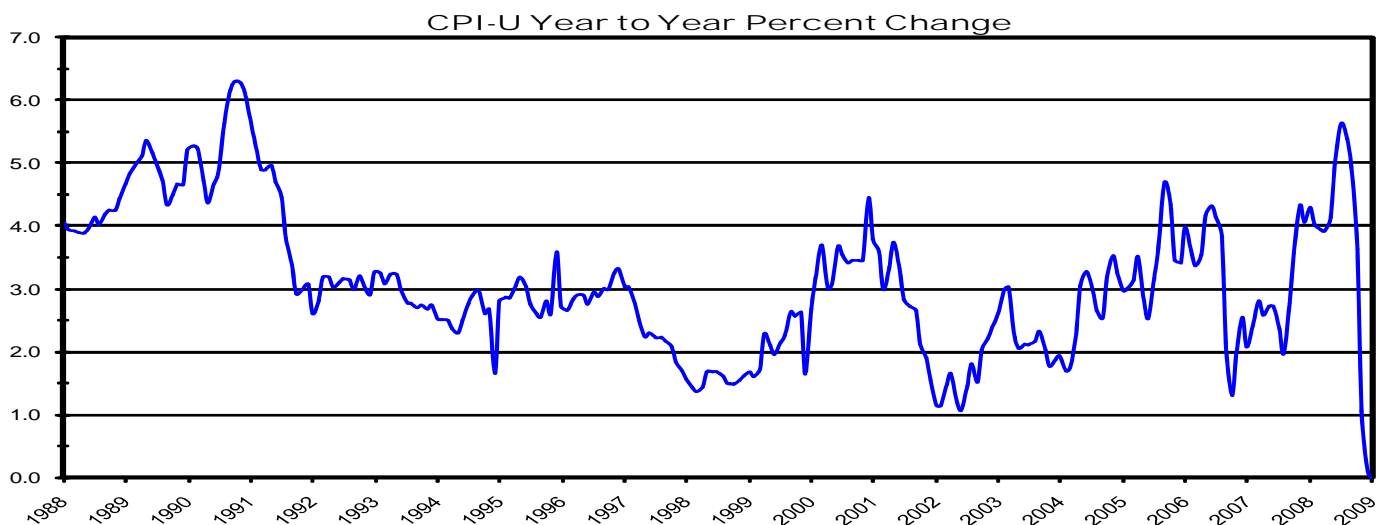
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan 09	Dec 08	Jan 08	Jan 09	Dec 08	Jan 08	Jan 09	Dec 08	Jan 08
NEW MEXICO									
MANUFACTURING	\$569.45	\$577.20	\$564.54	39.6	39.0	38.8	\$14.38	\$14.80	\$14.55

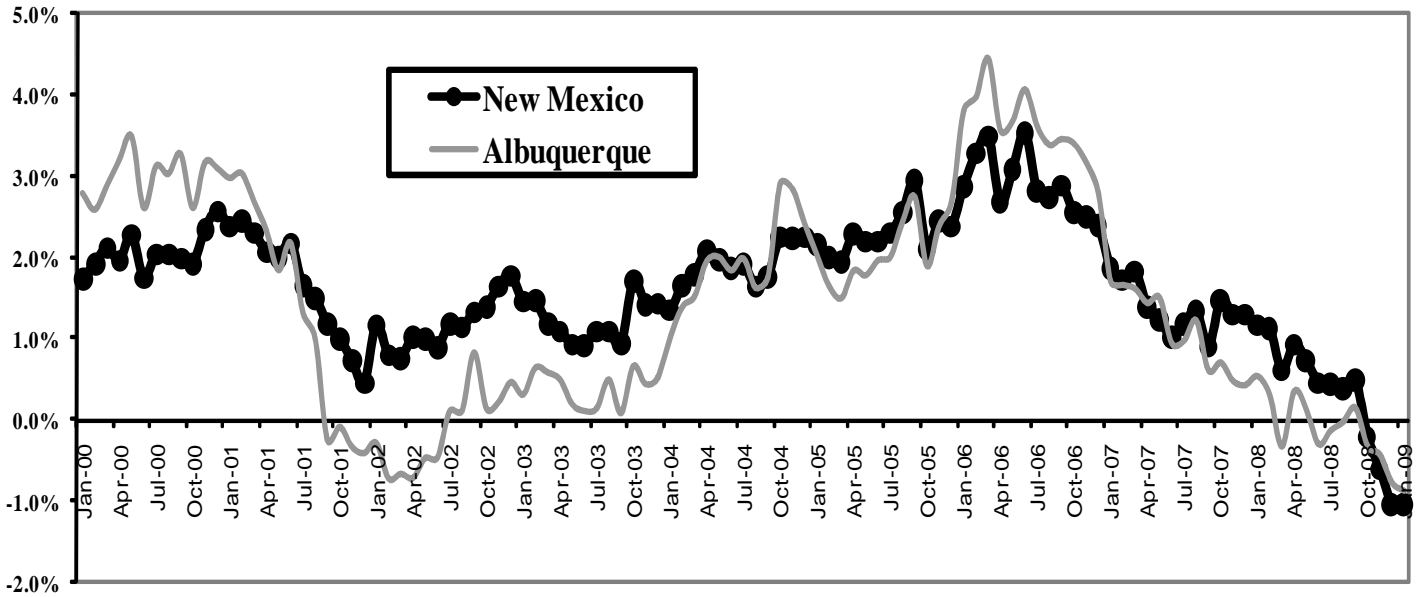
U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	Jan 09	Dec 08	Jan 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
CPI-U	211.1	210.2	211.1	0.4%	0.0%	
CPI-W	205.7	204.8	206.7	0.4%	-0.5%	

*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
Statewide Summary
Correctional Officers & Jailers
Farmworkers & Laborers
Interviewers (Census Bureau)
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Techs
Police Patrol Officers
Registered Nurses
Sales Representatives
Albuquerque MSA
Correctional Officers & Jailers
Engineers
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Personal & Home Care Aides
Pharmacy Technicians
Registered Nurses
Survey Researchers
Las Cruces MSA
Interpreters & Translators
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants
Personnel Recruiters
Registered Nurses
Security Guards
Santa Fe MSA
Civil Engineers
First-Line Super/Mngers of Food Prep & Serving Workers
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technicians
Medical & Health Services Managers
Rehabilitation Counselors
Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks
Farmington MSA
Electricians
Motor Vehicle Operators
Security Guards
Telecommunications Line Installers & Repairers

Surpluses
Statewide Summary
Accountants
Administrative Services Managers
Cashiers
Computer Support Specialists
Construction Carpenters
Construction Laborers
Derrick Operators
Electricians
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assists
General & Operations Managers
Janitors & Cleaners
Office & Administrative Support Workers
Office Clerks
Operating Eng & Other Const Equip Op
Production Workers
Receptionists & Information Clerks
Retail Salespersons
Security Guards
Stock Clerks
Truck Drivers
Albuquerque MSA
Accountants
Administrative Services Managers
Cashiers
Computer Support Specialists
Construction Carpenters
Construction Laborers
Electricians
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assists
First-Line Super/Mngers of Retail Sales
General & Operations Managers
Maintenance & Repair Workers
Managers
Office & Administrative Support Workers
Office Clerks
Production Workers
Retail Salespersons
Sales Managers
Security Guards
Stock Clerks
Truck Drivers
Las Cruces MSA
Cashiers
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers
Construction & Related Workers
Construction Laborers
Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators
Janitors & Cleaners
Office & Administrative Support Workers
Office Clerks
Truck Drivers
Santa Fe MSA
Accountants
Administrative Services Managers
Business Operations Specialists
Cashiers
Construction & Related Workers
Customer Service Representatives
Electricians
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assists
First-Line Super/Mngers of Retail Sales
Managers
Operating Eng & Other Const Equip Op
Retail Salespersons
Farmington MSA
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters
Cashiers
Construction Carpenters
Derrick Operators
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Office Clerks
Production Workers
Retail Salespersons
Security Guards
Truck Drivers

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (February 26, 2009).

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Statewide:

Leading off the new year on a positive note, Governor Bill Richardson, Rio Rancho Mayor Tom Swisstack, and other government and company officials celebrated the groundbreaking for the new **Hewlett-Packard** customer service and technical support center. The new 218,000-square-foot-building near the new Rio Rancho City Hall is expected to be completed in about a year. By the end of 2012, HP plans to have about 1,350 full-time employees in Rio Rancho. HP expects to draw employees from Rio Rancho, Albuquerque's West Side, and surrounding communities.

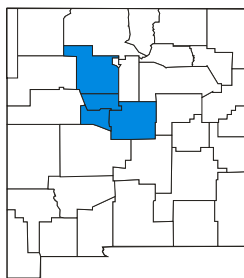
What is a problem for one community may prove to be an opportunity for another. Silver City, a community hard hit by mining layoffs, hosted a job fair for people willing to move across the state. There are more than 2,500 jobs available in Hobbs, according to a City of Hobbs Web site. The **Silver City-Grant County Chamber of Commerce** sponsored a job fair in Silver City for people willing to relocate to southeastern New Mexico. Mike Martin, president and CEO of Western Bank of Lordsburg, learned of the HobbsJobs.com Web site, then contacted the local chamber to set up the job fair, which featured job recruiters and employment material for over a dozen Hobbs employers. Work opportunities were offered by the National Enrichment Facility, Halliburton Energy Services, the Lea County Sheriff's Department, Wallack Concrete, Tactical Security Solutions, New Mexico Junior College, and the Hobbs Small Business Development Center.

Albuquerque's International Support added another international service with the inaugural AeroMexico flight between Albuquerque and Chihuahua. New Mexico Economic Development Department Secretary Fred Mondragón noted that "the establishment of this international flight is another step in strengthening the cultural and economic ties between the states of New Mexico and Chihuahua." He added, "The flight's convenience makes it easy for Mexican visitors to enjoy our golf courses, ski resorts, shopping destinations, and casinos, generating a direct economic benefit to our state." AeroMexico's nonstop round-trip service between the two cities is scheduled for Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. From Chihuahua, passengers will be able to continue on to other AeroMexico destinations like Mexico City and Guadalajara.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

ReelzChannel estimates that its move to New Mexico could save the company up to \$20 million a year in operating costs. The network anticipates leasing a facility in Albuquerque, perhaps Albuquerque Studios, an independent, 28.1-acre studio with six sound stages. The move could be completed as early as March, depending on how fast the company can get a new home wired for production and negotiate an exit from its Los Angeles studio lease. With the move, the programming, production, Web development, creative services, marketing and communications divisions for the company will be housed in the



same location for the first time. ReelzChannel, which held a job fair in mid-January, will move some of its employees from Southern California.

Advent Solar announced it would lay off 55 workers, leaving only 39 employees remaining. The company has pared down its workforce, and most of the remaining workers are involved with research and development. Last March, 68 other workers were laid off, but the company has said it is nowhere near the point of bankruptcy. Advent also said it would conduct a job fair to help its outgoing employees.

Circuit City will close all of its 567 stores, including the two in Albuquerque. The company will be holding sales to liquidate the contents of its stores prior to closing. Liquidation sales were slated to begin on January 17, 2009, and will last as long as it takes to sell off the merchandise at each of the stores. The company expected the sales to wrap up by the end of March 2009. Circuit City employed approximately 34,000 associates in the U.S.

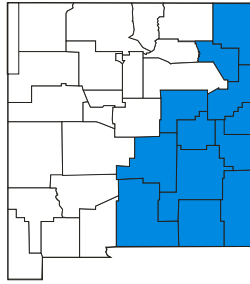
The Albuquerque Journal announced staff reductions as part of a restructuring aimed at reducing costs. The newspaper, the largest daily in New Mexico, announced that only a small percentage of the newsroom staff would be cut. The cuts affect several editorial departments in Albuquerque and the newspaper's Journal North edition based in Santa Fe. The number of positions was imprecise because some part-time employees were laid off. The publishing company also decided to stop home deliveries and rack sales in more than 30 communities around New Mexico because of the economic downturn. Early last year, Albuquerque lost its other daily newspaper, The Albuquerque Tribune, which shut down after nine decades. Last summer, The Santa Fe New Mexican eliminated part of its workforce because of declining advertising revenue.

The Whisque Grill and Bar is one of the latest casualties in a recent wave of Albuquerque restaurant closures. After spending \$2 million remodeling a building that was once slated to become a drugstore, the Whisque opened in April 2007. The upscale restaurant was the first tenant in the location at the corner of Coors and Montano.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Intel officials have confirmed that the workforce at the Rio Rancho plant will be trimmed. The computer chip maker says over the next couple of months, it will be laying off between 100 and 200 workers at its Fab 11x plant. The plant specializes in making smaller computer chips. The Rio Rancho cuts are part of the 6,000 layoffs worldwide that Intel announced last week. Intel says it will notify workers in the next couple of weeks if they will be losing their jobs. Rio Rancho Mayor Tom Swisstack says he's not taking the announcement lightly. "Yes, it does bother me, it does make me a little nervous, but at the same time, I know companies like Hewlett Packard can hopefully augment some of those jobs, but you just can't continue to hope that Hewlett Packard will do this. We need to look at other businesses," said Mayor Swisstack. In 2007, Intel reduced employment by roughly 1,000 at the Rio Rancho plant.

Eastern WIA Area:



Jal Area, Lea County:

The City of Jal has secured a \$250,000 grant from the New Mexico Economic Development Department to rehabilitate the long-vacant J.L. Burke Junior High School. The city is hoping to find a grant for a matching amount and use the funds to reroof the old 40,000-square-foot school. If funding can be secured, **Southern Union Gas Service** may lease the building and consolidate its Jal, New Mexico, and Kermit, Texas, offices in the one location.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

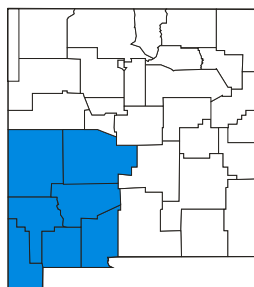
Mosaic Potash has announced a temporary layoff of more than 200 of its hourly workers beginning next month. The company’s human resources manager said the two-week layoff will affect 210 of the 367 hourly employees at the company’s operation in Carlsbad. The layoff period will extend from February 15 to March 1. The reasons cited for the layoff included low demand for fertilizer, lower grain and oil seed prices, a late North American harvest, and the overall global economic slowdown.

Intrepid Potash, citing sales slowdowns that began in the fourth quarter of 2008 and are continuing into 2009, announced that it will temporarily shut down facilities in Carlsbad beginning in February. Intrepid initiated a temporary two-week shutdown at its West and North Carlsbad facilities in mid-February to be followed by a two-week shutdown at its East Carlsbad facility until March 9. During these periods, Intrepid has said it would use part of its workforce to conduct ongoing maintenance and continue critical capital projects. The company also is planning to reduce operations from four crew shifts to three once the temporary shutdowns are over, while it watches for market conditions in the sale of potash and langbeinite to recover.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

In December and November 2008, more than 60,000 orders were placed through the Alamogordo **1-800-Flowers.com** call center. After seven years in the city, the company has raised its base pay from \$7.75 an hour to \$8.25 per hour and provides people in the area with skills and experience that will serve them in the future. The Alamogordo call center is the largest physical site in the 1-800-Flowers.com family, according to company sources. During the 2008-2009 holiday season, 150 sales and service specialists were hired to take calls, not only for flowers, but also for other companies served by the call center.

Southwestern WIA Area:



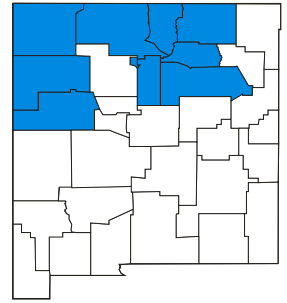
Silver City Area, Grant County:

The state Mining and Minerals Division approved an \$8 million reduction in the bonding requirement for the Tyrone mine after the mine finished reclamation work on closed tailings impoundments. It was the third reduction in bonding

requirements for **Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold Inc.**

During the past three years, the financial assurance for the mine’s eventual closure has declined from about \$270 million to \$210 million.

Northern WIA Area:



Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Two San Juan County General Motors dealerships have updated and expanded new dealerships on existing sites. **Performance GMC, Buick and Pontiac** recently opened a new 20,000-square-foot facility next to the old dealership on San Juan Boulevard in Farmington. **Hi-Country Chevrolet** opened a new, roughly 40,000-square-foot facility at its original site in Aztec. Hi-Country is located at 404 Chaco St. in Aztec, and Performance is located at 1700 San Juan Blvd. in Farmington.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

Results-Las Vegas, a contract call center, opened last September with 50 employees and expectations of hiring up to 150 within 12 months. The company has a reputation as a fun and exciting place to work and continues to add staff, even in these difficult economic times. At last count, Results had 176 workers and is in the process of hiring more.

Galisteo Area, Santa Fe County:

After 26 years in business, the **Galisteo Inn** closed in early January. The 305 year-old restored hacienda that housed the inn will be reoccupied as a private residence. The inn and the associated La Mancha Restaurant that also closed had employed sixteen workers, mostly from the local area. 🍷

2009 Social and Economic Indicators

Now Exclusively Online!

Give it a Click!

New Mexico Department of **WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS**

<http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

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



Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



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

Herb Greenwall, Interim Bureau Lead
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist
Tracy Shaleen, Economist
Bob Richards, Economist
Joy Forehand, Economist (Layout)