



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Recession  
Information  
Page 12

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

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...Over the year, Albuquerque MSA payroll employment fell 3.4 percent, representing a loss of 13,400 jobs. July's decrease, though large, actually marked a slight improvement from a revised 3.5 percent decline for June.

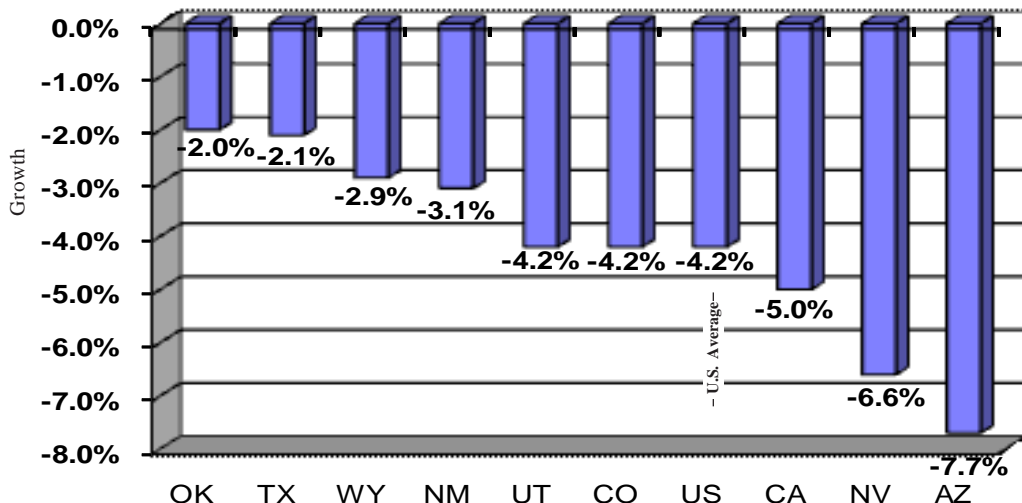
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.8 percent. This month marks the fifth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was minus 4.9 percent, representing a loss of 3,300 jobs. Previously, Santa Fe MSA job growth had alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Employment totals have, however, taken a sharp turn for the worse since the start of the year.

...Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 1,100 jobs. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009. Farmington MSA employment estimates were reinstated beginning in January 2009, and publication resumed last month.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

July 2009 over July 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



### INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights  
Page 2-6

NM Household Data History  
Total Nonfarm Growth  
NM Ranking  
Page 7

Area Spotlight: Northern WIA  
Page 8

NM Unemployment Insurance Claims  
Page 9

NM Labor Force Estimates  
Page 10

Unemployment Rate Rankings  
by County and by State  
Page 10-11

Nonfarm Employment:  
Growth Rates by Industry  
Page 11

Article: Is The End In Sight?  
Page 12-13

Nonfarm Employment: State & MSAs  
Page 14-15

WIA Region Continued Claims and  
Labor Force Estimates  
Page 16

Article: A Look At Regional  
States' Economies  
Page 17

Workforce Information Tip  
Page 18

Article: Where Did They Go?  
A Post-Layoff Analysis Tool  
Page 19

Average Hours & Earnings  
& US Consumer Price Index  
Page 20

NM Occupational  
Shortages and Surpluses  
Page 21

NM Economic Activity by Area  
Page 22-23

## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in July 2009, up from 6.8 percent in June and 4.2 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate dropped slightly to 9.4 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing July 2009 with July 2008, was negative 3.1 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 25,900 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico remained in the top half of the state rankings, at twentieth highest for July. Only North Dakota and the District of Columbia reported year-over-year employment increases.

The decline in the number of jobs is the worst the state has experienced since 1954, when jobs declined by an even greater 3.6 percent at the lowest point. This 1954 decline followed a decade where job growth averaged more than 6 percent. Back in the 1950s, New Mexico had a much smaller economy and such variability was fairly normal. This kind of a drop in employment is unprecedented in recent times.

As mentioned previously, during such turbulent times, no single indicator fully summarizes New Mexico's workforce conditions. Job growth is at a 55-year low, while the unemployment rate is still at only a 12½-year high. Individual data series provide differing readings of the severity of the current downturn. To more accurately gauge local employment conditions, we suggest looking at all the workforce indicators published in this report—unemployment, job growth, and unemployment insurance claims.

Only two of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while the 11 others reported employment declines. Government and private health care appear to offer the best employment prospects for the state as we continue to endure difficult economic times. Most of the gains came from educational & health services, which was up 3,600 jobs on the year from strength in both components of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 2,300 jobs. Many of the new government jobs are at the federal level now that hundreds of workers are actively engaged in preparation for the massive Census 2010 endeavor.

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 2,200 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 8,100 fewer jobs in July 2009 than in July 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 4,100 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board.

Employment reports for retail trade continue to worsen, with a reported 6,200 fewer jobs in July than at the same time last year. A number of faltering retailers held on through the start of the year and then had liquidation sales before finally closing. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,200 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 4,900 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,200 jobs, down 5.1 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 3,100 fewer jobs, with most of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 400 since last July. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 200 fewer jobs than at this time last year. This follows a seven-month boom in employment in the run-up to the national election last year. The major political parties and social advocacy organizations boosted employment by as many 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 strong employment number last year. During times of intensive film production, employment in the state's film industry may be as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels.

<b>New Mexico</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	953,300	954,500	959,000	-1,200	-5,700
Employment	886,400	889,600	918,700	-3,200	-32,300
Unemployment	66,900	64,900	40,400	+2,000	+26,500
Rate	7.0%	6.8%	4.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.5%	7.3%	4.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was unchanged from June at 6.8 percent. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent.

Payroll employment fell by 0.7 percent (2,500 jobs) over the month, with losses reported in five of the 12 major industry groups. Two industries remained unchanged, leaving five with higher employment levels than in June. Local government shed 1,800 jobs, most of which will return with the start of the new school year. Goods-producing industries totaled a 900-job loss as construction slipped by 500 and manufacturing by 400. Retail trade also lost 400 jobs, while transportation, warehousing & utilities declined by 100. Leisure & hospitality was the one bright spot against this drab background, increasing employment by 300 in a month that typically produces a loss. Part of the gain, however, was due to an atypical drop in employment for June. Four industries—information, financial activities, professional & business services, and educational & health services—each added 100 jobs, while wholesale trade and miscellaneous *other services* were unchanged over the month.

Over the year, payroll employment fell 3.4 percent, representing a loss of 13,400 jobs from the Albuquerque area economy. July's decrease, though large, actually marked a slight improvement from a revised 3.5 percent decline for June. Only two of the 12 major industry divisions added jobs, while ten posted employment decreases. Gains were once again led by educational & health services with an increase of 3,500 jobs or 7.0 percent, the industry's largest over-the-year rise since August 2001. Educational & health services accounted for 14.1 percent of the Albuquerque area's total nonfarm employment in July 2009, up from 12.8 percent in July 2008.

Government employment increased in all three branches, totaling 1,800 new jobs. Local government was up 1,000 jobs or 2.5 percent, a solid gain considering that the comparison was to a strong month last year. Federal government added 700 jobs, growing 4.7 percent. Census workers accounted for most of the growth as address canvassing continued in advance of the 2010 Census. State government, constrained by the ongoing hiring freeze, was up just 100 jobs over the year. Growth has been flat for nearly a year and below 2 percent since February 2007.

The goods-producing industries of construction and manufacturing remain mired in a deep slump that has reduced payrolls by a combined 8,300 jobs since last July. Construction

employment fell by 4,700 jobs or 16.3 percent as both the residential and nonresidential components continued to struggle. The New Mexico Business Weekly recently published first quarter 2009 construction data that help explain the precipitous employment reductions over the past year. According to the report, the value of new residential construction building permits dropped 70.3 percent in Albuquerque, 33.1 percent in Rio Rancho, and 41.0 percent for the state as a whole from first quarter 2008. Nonresidential construction was down 8.0 percent statewide but 30.8 percent in the Albuquerque MSA. More current data for the Albuquerque area provide a glimmer of hope, however, as the value of nonresidential construction contracts for May 2009 was up 50 percent over the year.

Manufacturing employment declined by 3,600 jobs or 16.0 percent, falling to a new low of 18,900. The industry has shrunk by a third since a recent peak of 28,300 workers in March 2001. As of this writing, Eclipse Aerospace was set to finalize its purchase of Eclipse Aviation's assets at the end of August and restart operations in Albuquerque on September 1. The new firm is expected to employ a few hundred workers, a fraction of the nearly 2,000 that were once employed at Eclipse Aviation. Any hiring will help offset additional losses expected from GE Aviation's planned closure of its Albuquerque manufacturing plant in fall 2010. The facility currently employs about 400.

Retail trade continued its sharp contraction, falling by 3,400 jobs or 7.7 percent over the year. Industry employment dropped to 41,000, a level last seen in April 2002. Wholesale trade posted its fourteenth consecutive month of losses, declining by 700 jobs or 5.3 percent.

Employment in professional & business services fell by 2,500 jobs or 3.9 percent. Despite the decline, the industry still accounted for 16.4 percent of total nonfarm employment in July, the same percentage as a year ago.

Leisure & hospitality was down 1,900 jobs or 4.8 percent, marking 14 consecutive months in negative territory. Smaller losses were recorded in financial activities (down 600 jobs or 3.2 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 500 jobs or 4.8 percent); miscellaneous *other services* (down 500 jobs or 3.9 percent); and information (down 300 jobs or 3.2 percent).

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	408,200	407,900	413,400	+300	-5,200
Employment	380,600	380,200	396,000	+400	-15,400
Unemployment	27,600	27,700	17,400	-100	+10,200
Rate	6.8%	6.8%	4.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8%	7.6%	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 6.5 percent in July 2009, unchanged from the previous month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.6 percent.

Another 1,600 jobs were lost in the Las Cruces economy in July, following a loss of 2,400 jobs in the previous month. These jobs will return in August and September when local school districts and New Mexico State University hire workers for the new school year. In July, all major industry divisions in the Las Cruces area either kept the same number of jobs or reduced employment. A slight 100-job gain at the state government level was offset by the loss of 1,300 jobs in local government.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.8 percent, comparing July 2009 with July 2008. This month marks the fifth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession. Nine of the 12 industries lost jobs, two industries stayed at the same level as last year, and only one industry gained employment over the year.

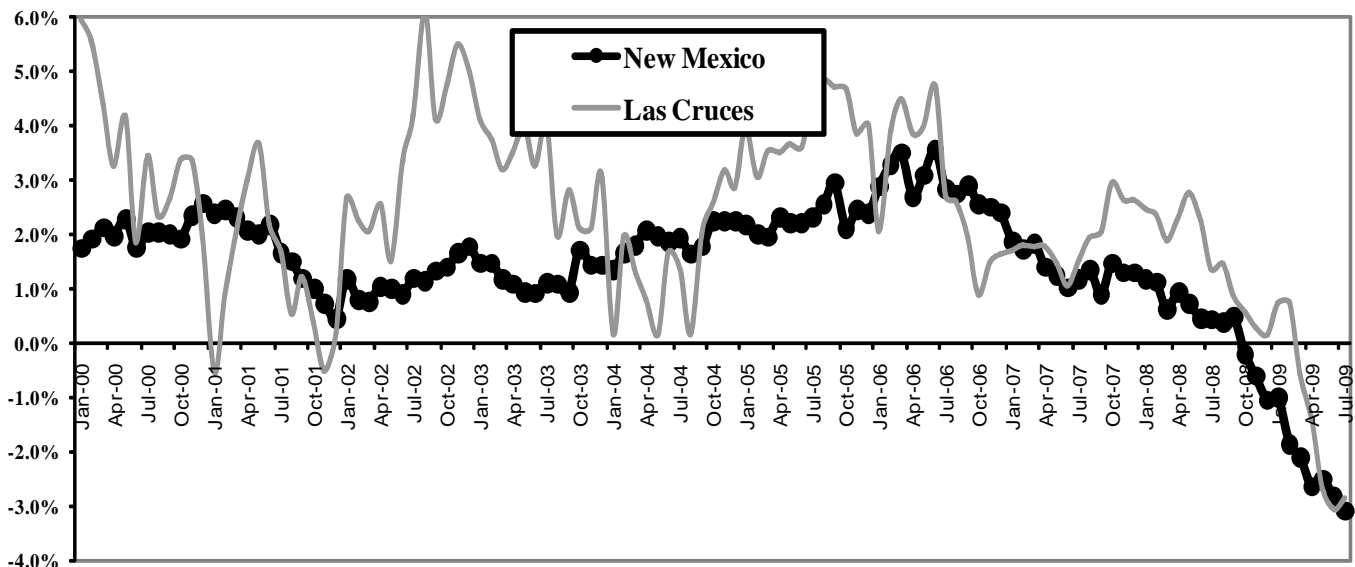
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to be solid with a gain of 400 jobs, growing 3.6 percent. In contrast, federal and state government job growth remained flat, and local government decreased by 200 jobs over the year. July marked the first month of negative job growth for the Las Cruces government sector in three and a half years, decreasing 1 percent.

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

<b>Las Cruces</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	89,000	89,400	89,700	-400	-700
Employment	83,200	83,600	85,600	-400	-2,400
Unemployment	5,800	5,800	4,100	0	+1,700
Rate	6.5%	6.5%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.3%	5.1%		

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 5.7 percent in July 2009, up from 5.6 percent in June. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent.

Santa Fe added 200 jobs in July 2009 after adding 100 jobs in June. A gain of 300 jobs in state government was partially offset by a seasonal loss of 100 jobs in educational & health services.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was minus 4.9 percent, representing a loss of 3,300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but the recent data are especially disappointing. Previously, job growth had alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Employment totals have, however, taken a sharp turn for the worse since the start of the year.

The government sector reported 200 additional jobs, with gains occurring at the federal and state levels. Employment at the local government level remained unchanged. The educational & health services industry was the only private-sector industry to expand over the year, adding 300 new jobs.

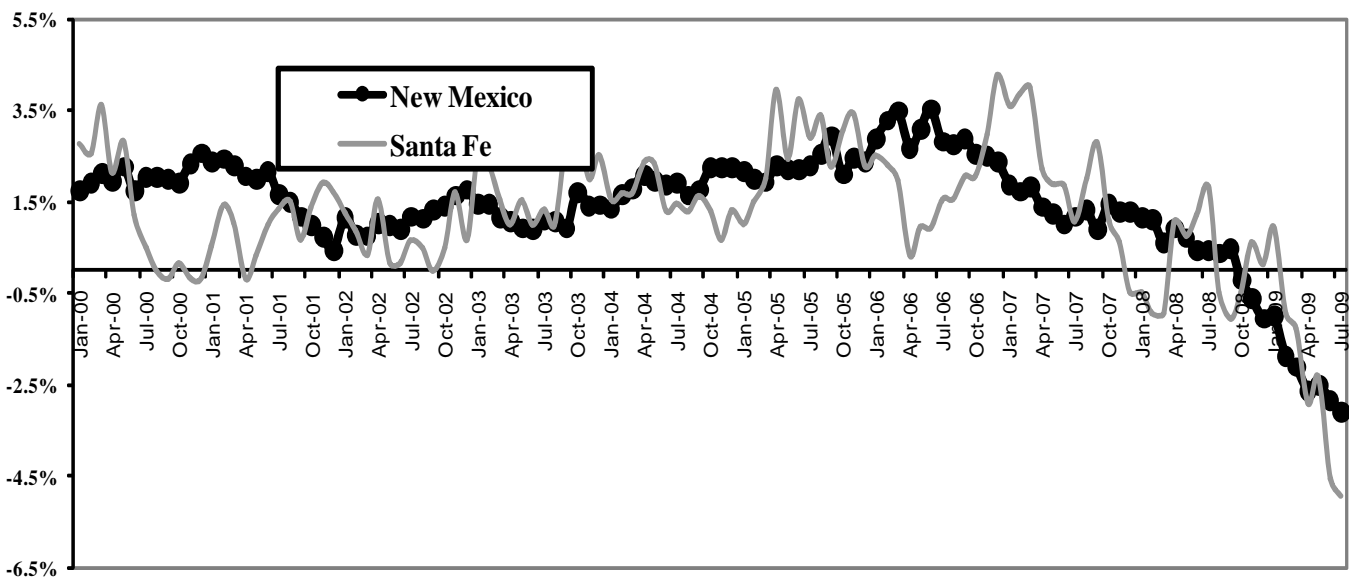
The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 1,100 jobs, representing a 22.9 percent loss from last year. The information industry reported 900 fewer jobs than at this time last year when a major production was filming. Six other industries also reported lower employment levels than a year ago. Retail trade was down 600 jobs, and the much smaller wholesale trade industry was down 100. Leisure & hospitality employment slipped by 600 jobs, while professional & business services was down by 300 jobs. Down by 100 jobs were financial activities and the miscellaneous *other services* industry.

Two industries reported job counts that were unchanged from year-ago levels. Those industries were manufacturing and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2009</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	77,800	77,900	80,300	-100	-2,500	
Employment	73,400	73,500	77,500	-100	-4,100	
Unemployment	4,400	4,300	2,800	+100	+1,600	
Rate	5.7%	5.6%	3.5%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.3%	6.1%	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 6.8 percent in July 2009, up from 6.6 percent in June. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent.

Farmington area job growth over the month was negative 1.9 percent, with flat job growth in the goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—and a loss of 200 jobs in the private service-providing industries. The Farmington area lost an additional 800 jobs in July, all at the local government level, from a seasonal reduction in government-run education over the summer.

Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 1,100 jobs. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004, when the over-the-year rate reached 5.1 percent, and peaked again in June 2006. However, growth has dipped below 1 percent since the end of 2008, and this month marked the lowest job growth rate since 1999 for the Farmington area.

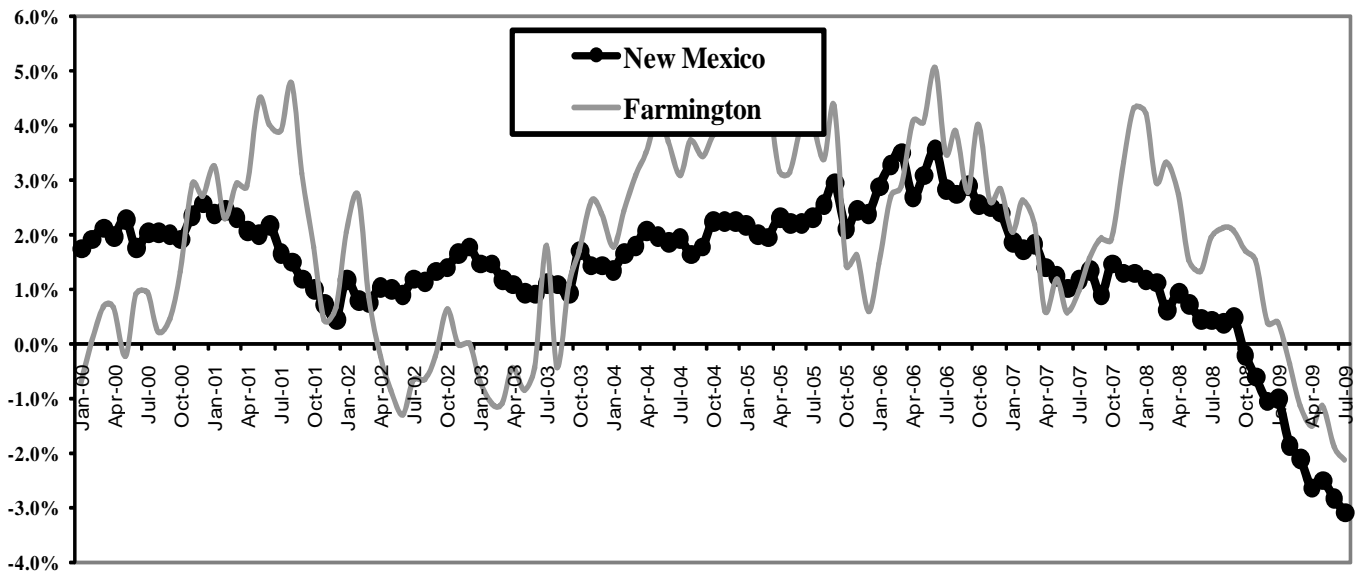
Goods-producing industries reported employment that was 700 jobs below year-ago levels. The end of the large baghouse project at the San Juan Generating Station, as well as lower prices for oil and natural gas, has contributed to the decrease. Private service-providing industries are also down 600 jobs over the year, and small increases in government were evident at the federal and local levels while state government employment remained flat.

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

<b>Farmington</b> Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	July 2008	
Civilian Labor Force	58,300	58,300	57,900	0	+400	
Employment	54,300	54,500	55,700	-200	-1,400	
Unemployment	4,000	3,800	2,300	+200	+1,700	
Rate	6.8%	6.6%	3.9%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.2%	7.7%	4.7%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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

		<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Un- Employ- ment</b>	<b>Un- Employ- ment Rate %</b>	<b>Unadj. Rate %</b>	
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	953,309	886,445	66,864	7.0%	7.5%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-1,171	-3,142	1,971	0.2%	0.2%
	Year Ago	-5,735	-32,242	26,507	2.8%	2.7%
	2 Yrs. Ago	8,710	-25,272	33,982	3.5%	3.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	18,153	-10,069	28,222	2.9%	2.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.1%	-0.4%	3.0%		
	Year Ago	-0.6%	-3.5%	65.7%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	0.9%	-2.8%	103.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	1.9%	-1.1%	73.0%		

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

State	Rank	July 2008	July 2009	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	362.0	366.8	4.8	1.3%
DC	2	719.2	724.0	4.8	0.7%
Alaska	3	346.2	344.9	-1.3	-0.4%
Louisiana	4	1,923.7	1,914.2	-9.5	-0.5%
Nebraska	5	962.2	949.9	-12.3	-1.3%
South Dakota	6	416.5	410.3	-6.2	-1.5%
Montana	7	454.0	446.5	-7.5	-1.7%
Mississippi	7	1,128.6	1,109.5	-19.1	-1.7%
Maryland	9	2,613.1	2,562.7	-50.4	-1.9%
New York	9	8,832.0	8,660.4	-171.6	-1.9%
Oklahoma	11	1,581.4	1,549.7	-31.7	-2.0%
Texas	12	10,575.8	10,356.6	-219.2	-2.1%
Arkansas	13	1,192.4	1,166.7	-25.7	-2.2%
New Hampshire	14	649.1	633.9	-15.2	-2.3%
Missouri	15	2,769.9	2,698.3	-71.6	-2.6%
Hawaii	16	610.6	594.0	-16.6	-2.7%
Virginia	17	3,765.3	3,657.8	-107.5	-2.9%
Wyoming	17	305.2	296.3	-8.9	-2.9%
New Jersey	17	4,081.3	3,961.0	-120.3	-2.9%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>841.5</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
Iowa	20	1,513.7	1,466.9	-46.8	-3.1%
Pennsylvania	22	5,786.0	5,601.4	-184.6	-3.2%
Massachusetts	23	3,304.4	3,195.5	-108.9	-3.3%
West Virginia	24	761.5	735.4	-26.1	-3.4%
Maine	25	628.6	606.9	-21.7	-3.5%
Kansas	25	1,374.8	1,326.3	-48.5	-3.5%
Washington	27	2,978.3	2,868.8	-109.5	-3.7%
Minnesota	27	2,772.8	2,670.7	-102.1	-3.7%
Rhode Island	27	480.5	462.7	-17.8	-3.7%
Vermont	30	301.1	289.6	-11.5	-3.8%
Connecticut	31	1,691.1	1,625.7	-65.4	-3.9%
Wisconsin	31	2,886.7	2,772.7	-114.0	-3.9%
South Carolina	33	1,916.4	1,839.1	-77.3	-4.0%
Tennessee	33	2,761.4	2,649.7	-111.7	-4.0%
<b>United States</b>		<b>137,050.0</b>	<b>131,318.0</b>	<b>-5,732.0</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>
Colorado	35	2,363.6	2,263.6	-100.0	-4.2%
Utah	35	1,242.8	1,190.2	-52.6	-4.2%
Kentucky	37	1,852.1	1,770.0	-82.1	-4.4%
Alabama	38	1,990.9	1,901.9	-89.0	-4.5%
Ohio	39	5,376.8	5,126.4	-250.4	-4.7%
Illinois	40	5,984.9	5,700.1	-284.8	-4.8%
Georgia	41	4,077.9	3,878.5	-199.4	-4.9%
Indiana	42	2,920.7	2,774.6	-146.1	-5.0%
California	42	14,943.9	14,192.9	-751.0	-5.0%
North Carolina	42	4,066.2	3,860.9	-205.3	-5.0%
Florida	45	7,631.9	7,243.4	-388.5	-5.1%
Delaware	45	437.3	415.0	-22.3	-5.1%
Idaho	47	657.9	622.3	-35.6	-5.4%
Oregon	48	1,722.9	1,624.7	-98.2	-5.7%
Michigan	49	4,104.6	3,834.2	-270.4	-6.6%
Nevada	49	1,264.7	1,180.8	-83.9	-6.6%
Arizona	51	2,576.7	2,379.0	-197.7	-7.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Northern WIA

Joy Forehand, Economist



The average weekly wage for the Northern WIA in 4th Quarter 2008 was \$792. This would be equivalent to \$19.80 per hour or \$41,184 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide is \$768, which is equivalent to \$19.20 per hour or \$39,936 per year.

The total civilian labor force in the Northern WIA for July 2009 was 224,045, of which 232,493 were employed and 18,296 were unemployed. The seasonally unadjusted

unemployment rate was 7.5 percent as compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 7.0 percent.

The total number of employees in 4th Quarter 2008 was 202,869. The largest major industry sector was Health Care and Social Assistance (with 14 percent of the employment), followed by Retail Trade (44 & 45) (with 12 percent), and Public Administration (with 12 percent).

The largest major occupational group was Office & Administrative Support Occupations (15 percent of the estimated employment), followed by Construction & Extraction Occupations (11 percent), and Sales & Related Occupations (10 percent).

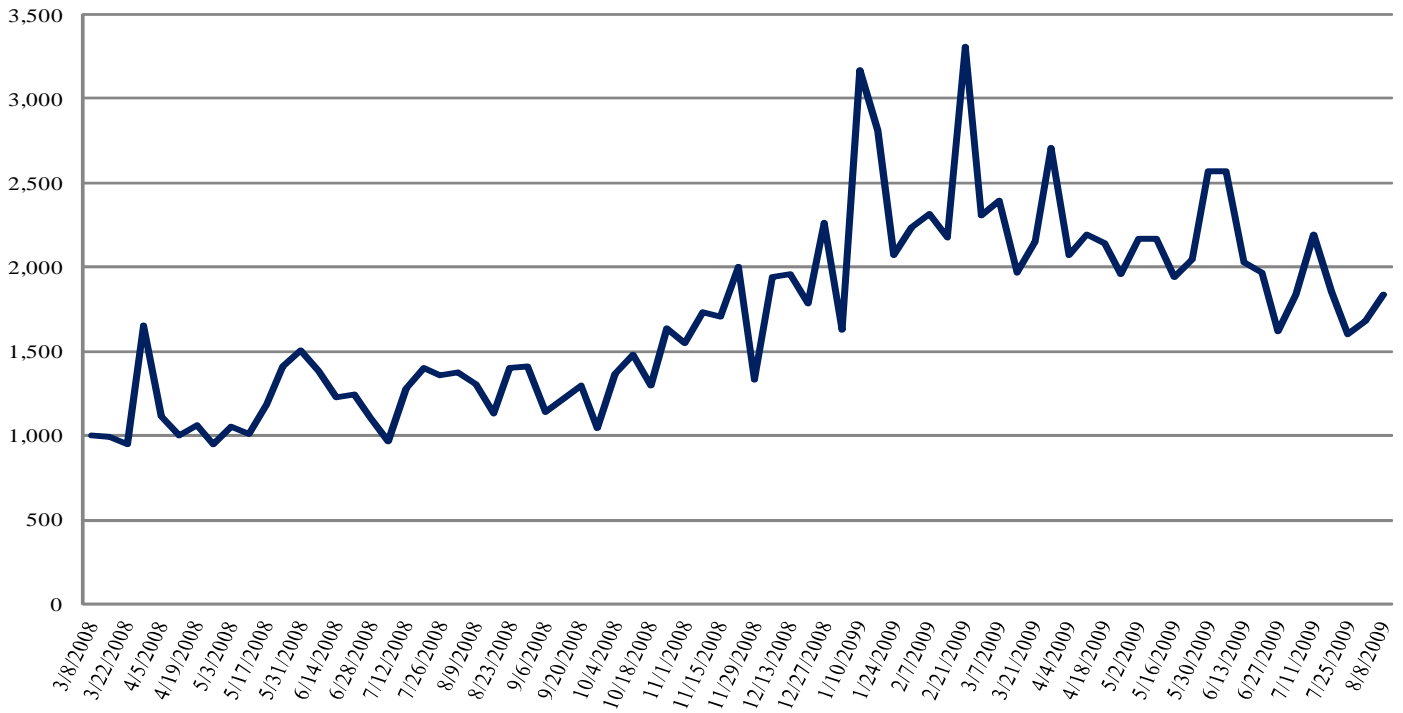
Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	14,294	202,869
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,413	28,982
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	2,013	24,763
Public Administration	609	23,556
Education Services	287	21,112
Accommodation & Food Services	1,127	20,650
Construction	1,873	14,304
Art, Entertainment & Recreation	315	6,384
Other Services (except Public Admin)	1,192	6,313
Finance & Insurance	608	4,435
Transportation & Warehousing (48 & 49)	413	3,819

Top Ten Occupational Groups	2008 Estimated Number of Employed	2018 Projected Number of Employed
Total, All Occupations	221,851	252,582
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	31,997	34,142
Sales & Related Occupations	22,653	25,117
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	19,387	21,719
Construction & Extraction Occupations	18,311	21,262
Management Occupations	17,587	19,430
Education, Training & Library Occupations	13,079	15,083
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	10,776	13,327
Personal Care & Service Occupations	9,856	12,958
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	9,764	10,673
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	9,716	11,146



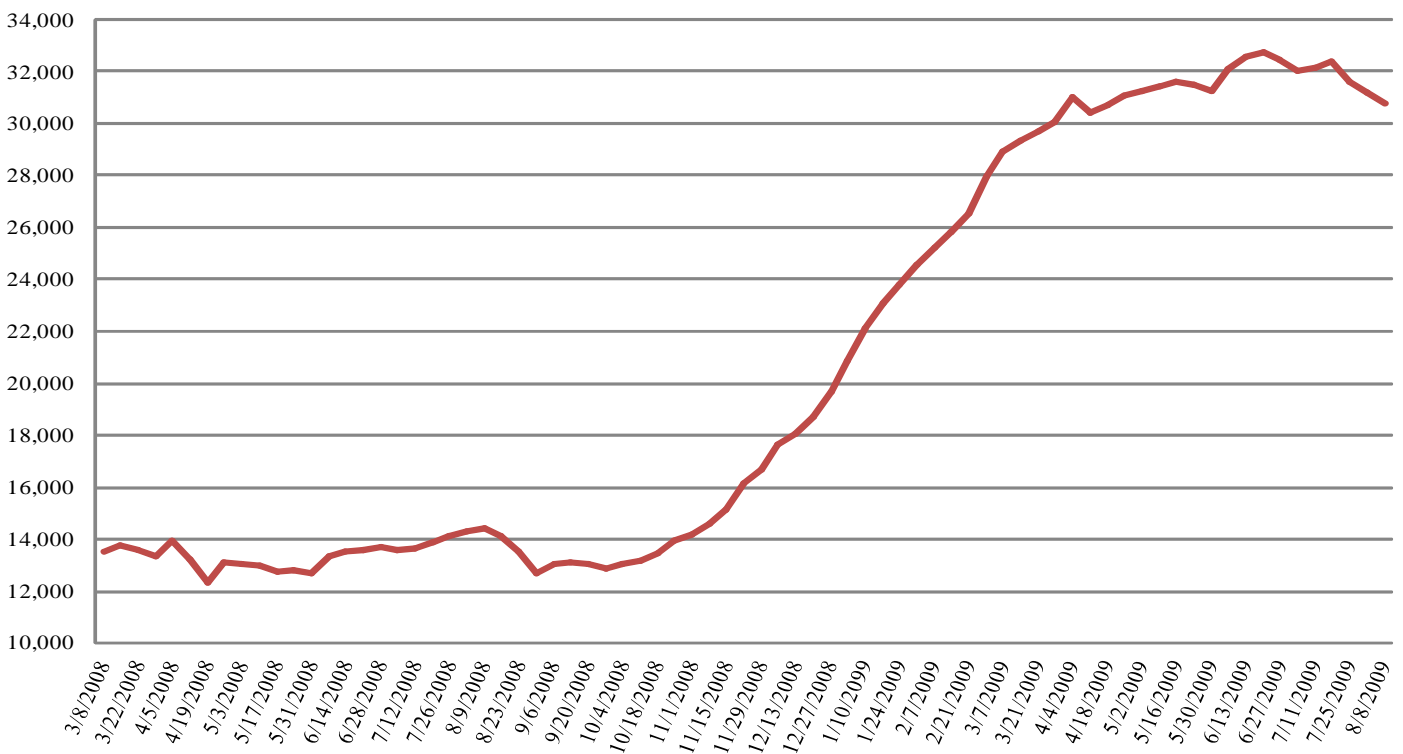
# New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

## Initial UI Claims (Week ending 08/08/2009)



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

## Continued UI Claims (Week ending 08/08/2009)



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

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

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2009				REVISED JUNE 2009				REVISED JULY 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	965,789	893,675	72,114	7.5%	963,243	892,654	70,589	7.3%	970,864	924,674	46,190	4.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	411,106	379,236	31,870	7.8%	409,969	378,743	31,226	7.6%	416,358	396,310	20,048	4.8%
Bernalillo	317,049	293,423	23,626	7.5%	316,279	293,042	23,237	7.3%	321,424	306,634	14,790	4.6%
Sandoval	55,388	50,370	5,018	9.1%	55,087	50,305	4,782	8.7%	55,719	52,638	3,081	5.5%
Torrance	7,182	6,583	599	8.3%	7,193	6,575	618	8.6%	7,346	6,880	466	6.3%
Valencia	31,486	28,859	2,627	8.3%	31,410	28,821	2,589	8.2%	31,869	30,158	1,711	5.4%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,515	53,741	4,774	8.2%	59,019	54,463	4,556	7.7%	58,191	55,471	2,720	4.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	88,379	81,868	6,511	7.4%	89,349	82,829	6,520	7.3%	89,048	84,471	4,577	5.1%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,922	74,890	5,032	6.3%	78,953	74,113	4,840	6.1%	82,467	79,241	3,226	3.9%
Catron	1,783	1,647	136	7.6%	1,783	1,652	131	7.3%	1,739	1,661	78	4.5%
Chaves	28,558	26,550	2,008	7.0%	28,623	26,735	1,888	6.6%	27,956	26,597	1,359	4.9%
Cibola	12,729	11,870	859	6.7%	12,734	11,907	827	6.5%	12,474	11,825	649	5.2%
Colfax	7,846	7,340	506	6.4%	7,662	7,153	509	6.6%	7,861	7,549	312	4.0%
Curry	21,606	20,630	976	4.5%	21,483	20,580	903	4.2%	21,480	20,696	784	3.6%
De Baca	902	860	42	4.7%	892	856	36	4.0%	885	847	38	4.3%
Eddy	29,462	27,742	1,720	5.8%	29,139	27,451	1,688	5.8%	28,231	27,250	981	3.5%
Grant	12,634	11,020	1,614	12.8%	12,710	11,118	1,592	12.5%	12,518	11,904	614	4.9%
Guadalupe	1,801	1,661	140	7.8%	1,813	1,680	133	7.3%	1,785	1,672	113	6.3%
Harding	431	411	20	4.6%	436	420	16	3.7%	414	402	12	2.9%
Hidalgo	2,947	2,722	225	7.6%	2,860	2,651	209	7.3%	2,923	2,802	121	4.1%
Lea	31,134	28,647	2,487	8.0%	31,206	28,746	2,460	7.9%	30,037	29,020	1,017	3.4%
Lincoln	11,999	11,391	608	5.1%	11,776	11,175	601	5.1%	12,064	11,633	431	3.6%
Los Alamos	9,786	9,466	320	3.3%	9,716	9,421	295	3.0%	10,315	9,946	369	3.6%
Luna	13,770	11,763	2,007	14.6%	13,409	11,175	2,234	16.7%	13,634	12,271	1,363	10.0%
McKinley	26,744	24,341	2,403	9.0%	27,204	24,923	2,281	8.4%	26,967	25,260	1,707	6.3%
Mora	2,144	1,893	251	11.7%	2,116	1,870	246	11.6%	2,062	1,905	157	7.6%
Otero	26,393	24,626	1,767	6.7%	25,877	24,197	1,680	6.5%	26,603	25,305	1,298	4.9%
Quay	4,275	4,008	267	6.2%	4,256	3,992	264	6.2%	4,194	3,967	227	5.4%
Rio Arriba	21,450	19,917	1,533	7.1%	21,247	19,737	1,510	7.1%	21,683	20,514	1,169	5.4%
Roosevelt	9,402	8,929	473	5.0%	9,259	8,821	438	4.7%	9,499	9,127	372	3.9%
San Miguel	13,465	12,421	1,044	7.8%	13,535	12,540	995	7.4%	13,482	12,752	730	5.4%
Sierra	6,361	6,057	304	4.8%	6,302	6,014	288	4.6%	6,156	5,903	253	4.1%
Socorro	9,739	9,214	525	5.4%	9,615	9,116	499	5.2%	9,677	9,261	416	4.3%
Taos	18,188	16,614	1,574	8.7%	18,044	16,422	1,622	9.0%	17,888	16,913	975	5.5%
Union	2,316	2,198	118	5.1%	2,255	2,153	102	4.5%	2,272	2,200	72	3.2%

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 JULY 2009			REVISED JUNE 2009			REVISED JULY 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.6%	LUNA	1	16.7%	LUNA	1	10.0%
GRANT	2	12.8%	GRANT	2	12.5%	MORA	2	7.6%
MORA	3	11.7%	MORA	3	11.6%	GUADALUPE	3	6.3%
MCKINLEY	4	9.0%	TAOS	4	9.0%	MCKINLEY	3	6.3%
TAOS	5	8.7%	MCKINLEY	5	8.4%	TAOS	5	5.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.2%	LEA	6	7.9%	SAN MIGUEL	6	5.4%
LEA	7	8.0%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	7.7%	QUAY	6	5.4%
GUADALUPE	8	7.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	7.6%	RIO ARRIBA	6	5.4%
SAN MIGUEL	8	7.8%	SAN MIGUEL	9	7.4%	CIBOLA	9	5.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	7.8%	CATRON	10	7.3%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.1%
HIDALGO	11	7.6%	GUADALUPE	10	7.3%	GRANT	11	4.9%
CATRON	11	7.6%	STATEWIDE	10	7.3%	OTERO	11	4.9%
STATEWIDE		7.5%	HIDALGO	10	7.3%	CHAVES	11	4.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	7.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	7.3%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	14	4.8%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.1%	RIO ARRIBA	14	7.1%	STATEWIDE		4.8%
CHAVES	15	7.0%	COLFAX	15	6.6%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	4.7%
CIBOLA	16	6.7%	CHAVES	15	6.6%	CATRON	16	4.5%
OTERO	16	6.7%	CIBOLA	17	6.5%	SOCORRO	17	4.3%
COLFAX	18	6.4%	OTERO	17	6.5%	DE BACA	17	4.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.3%	QUAY	19	6.2%	HIDALGO	19	4.1%
QUAY	20	6.2%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.1%	SIERRA	19	4.1%
EDDY	21	5.8%	EDDY	21	5.8%	COLFAX	21	4.0%
SOCORRO	22	5.4%	SOCORRO	22	5.2%	ROOSEVELT	22	3.9%
UNION	23	5.1%	LINCOLN	23	5.1%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.9%
LINCOLN	23	5.1%	ROOSEVELT	24	4.7%	CURRY	24	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.0%	SIERRA	25	4.6%	LOS ALAMOS	24	3.6%
SIERRA	26	4.8%	UNION	26	4.5%	LINCOLN	24	3.6%
DE BACA	27	4.7%	CURRY	27	4.2%	EDDY	27	3.5%
HARDING	28	4.6%	DE BACA	28	4.0%	LEA	28	3.4%
CURRY	29	4.5%	HARDING	29	3.7%	UNION	29	3.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.3%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%	HARDING	30	2.9%

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

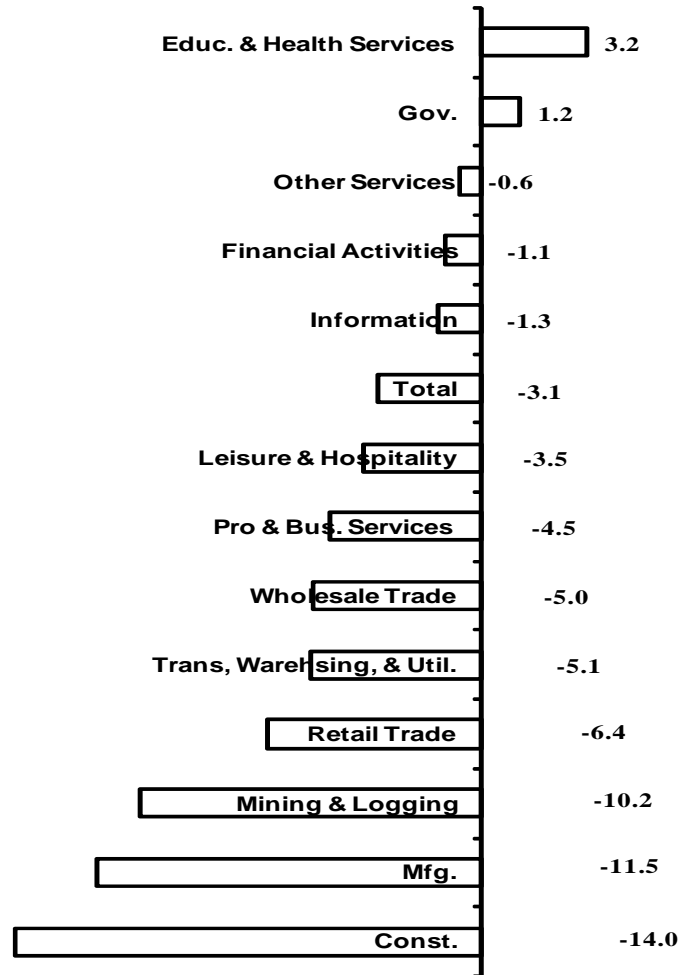
(Seasonally Adjusted)

July 2009			July 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	15.0	Michigan	1	8.3
Rhode Island	2	12.7	Rhode Island	2	7.9
Nevada	3	12.5	California	3	7.3
California	4	11.9	Mississippi	3	7.3
Oregon	4	11.9	District of Columbia	5	7.0
South Carolina	6	11.8	South Carolina	6	6.9
Ohio	7	11.2	Alaska	7	6.7
Kentucky	8	11.0	Illinois	7	6.7
North Carolina	8	11.0	Nevada	7	6.7
Florida	10	10.7	Ohio	7	6.7
Tennessee	10	10.7	Tennessee	11	6.6
District of Columbia	12	10.6	Kentucky	12	6.5
Indiana	12	10.6	Florida	13	6.3
Illinois	14	10.4	North Carolina	13	6.3
Georgia	15	10.3	Oregon	13	6.3
Alabama	16	10.2	Georgia	16	6.2
Mississippi	17	9.7	Missouri	17	6.1
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.4</b>		Indiana	18	6.0
Missouri	18	9.3	Connecticut	19	5.8
New Jersey	18	9.3	<b>United States</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
Arizona	20	9.2	Arizona	20	5.7
Washington	21	9.1	New Jersey	21	5.5
West Virginia	22	9.0	Maine	22	5.4
Wisconsin	22	9.0	Minnesota	22	5.4
Idaho	24	8.8	New York	22	5.4
Massachusetts	24	8.8	Pennsylvania	22	5.4
New York	26	8.6	Washington	26	5.3
Pennsylvania	27	8.5	Massachusetts	27	5.2
Maine	28	8.4	Alabama	28	5.1
Alaska	29	8.3	Arkansas	29	5.0
Delaware	30	8.2	Idaho	29	5.0
Minnesota	31	8.1	Colorado	31	4.9
Texas	32	7.9	Texas	31	4.9
Colorado	33	7.8	Delaware	33	4.8
Connecticut	33	7.8	Vermont	34	4.6
Arkansas	35	7.4	Wisconsin	34	4.6
Kansas	35	7.4	Montana	36	4.5
Louisiana	35	7.4	Louisiana	37	4.4
Maryland	38	7.3	Maryland	37	4.4
Hawaii	39	7.0	Kansas	39	4.3
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Virginia	41	6.9	Virginia	40	4.2
New Hampshire	42	6.8	Iowa	42	4.1
Vermont	42	6.8	Hawaii	43	4.0
Montana	44	6.7	Virginia	43	4.0
Iowa	45	6.5	Oklahoma	45	3.9
Oklahoma	45	6.5	New Hampshire	46	3.8
Wyoming	45	6.5	Utah	47	3.4
Utah	48	6.0	Nebraska	48	3.3
Nebraska	49	4.9	North Dakota	48	3.3
South Dakota	49	4.9	Wyoming	48	3.3
North Dakota	51	4.2	South Dakota	51	3.0

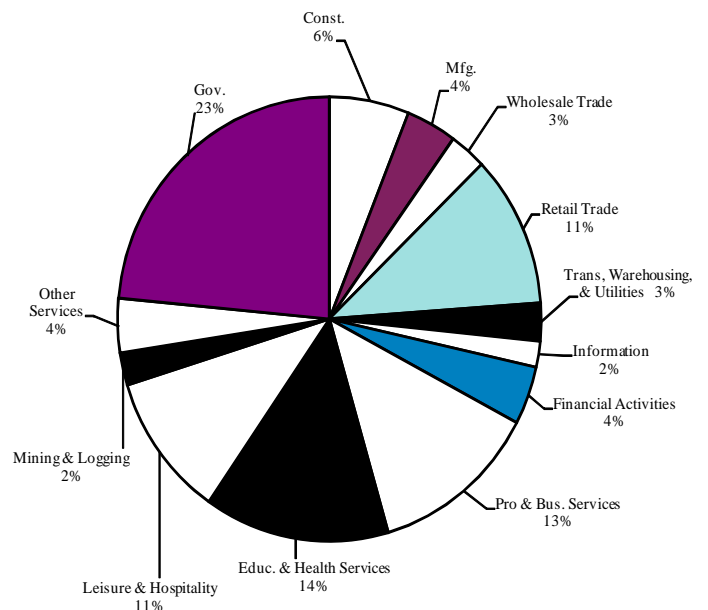
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



# Is The End In Sight?

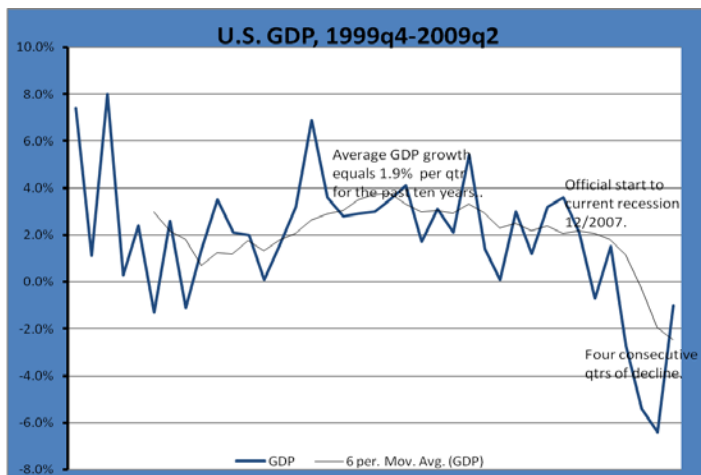
Bob Richards, Economist

The 2007 recession originally appeared to be confined to mortgage markets and housing price corrections, a vast departure from the downturn in the early 1980s. The primary cause of that recession was a contractionary monetary policy established by the Federal Reserve to control runaway inflation. Raising interest rates curbed not only inflation, but most all business growth as well. The 2007 recession quickly spread from the mortgage markets to the financial markets, shaking the confidence of investors and, coupled with the threat of bank failures, adding to the downward pressure. Households stopped spending, contributing to the decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The velocity of the decline caught most market-watchers by surprise. Every day brought new lows not seen since the 1930s. This contraction seemed to have it all.

## So where are we today?

The duration of this recession has eclipsed the 1981-82 recession, which lasted 16 months. We have not reached the percentage of laid off workers that we saw in the early 1980s, although the national unemployment rate is expected to reach 10 percent by the middle of 2010. GDP has seen negative growth for the past four quarters, but the decline is easing somewhat. Purchases of new homes in the U.S. jumped in July, adding to signs that the economy is rebounding. Sales of new homes increased 9.6 percent in July from June 2009. The number of houses on the market dropped to a 7.5-month supply, sharply down from a high of 12.4 months in January 2009. Most indicators are showing signs of slight expansion or at least slowing declines. Unless we experience a double dip in the economy, as some economists have warned, we may soon see signs of expansion.

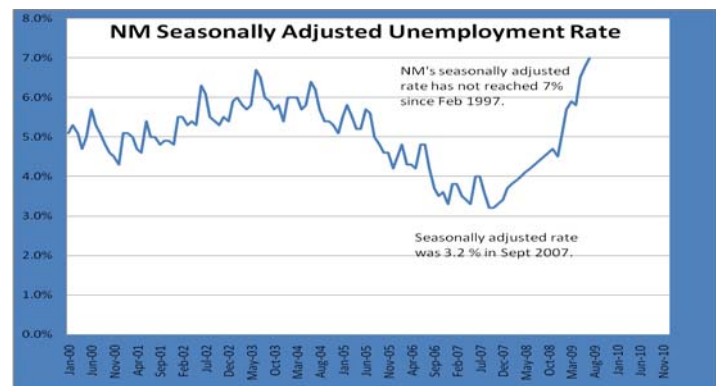
Recessions are generally defined as a decline in the GDP over two or more consecutive quarters. A declining GDP and reduction in other economic activity began in December 2007. The most current four quarters, 2008q2 to 2009q2, report over-the-quarter declines of -2.7 percent, -5.4 percent, -6.4 percent, and -1.0 percent respectively.



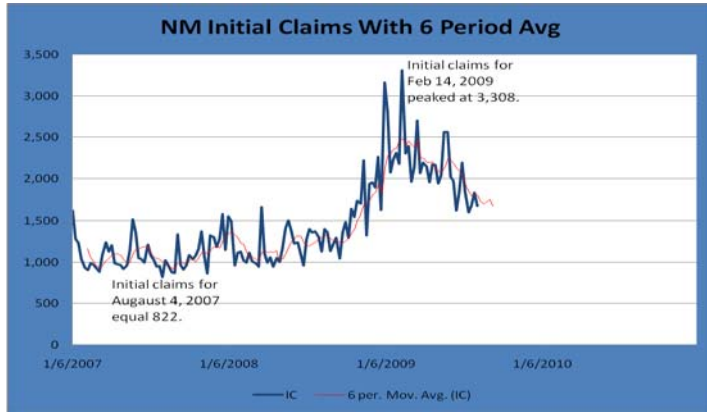
New orders for manufactured durable goods in the U.S. in July increased \$7.8 billion or 4.9 percent to \$168.4 billion, the U.S. Census Bureau announced recently. This was the third increase in the last four months and the largest percent increase since July 2007.



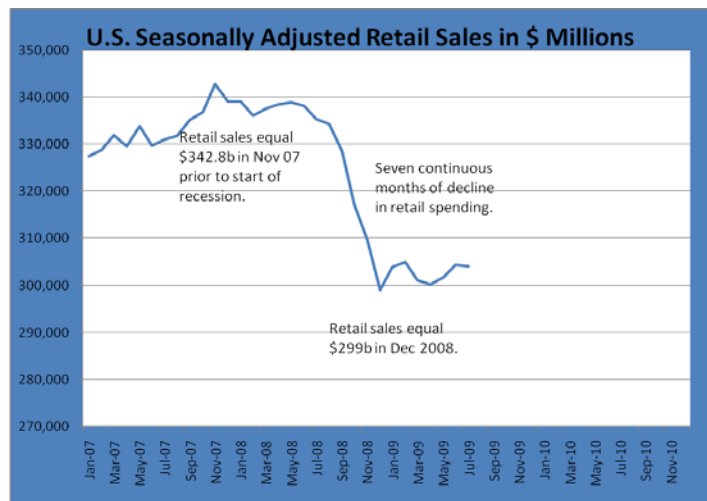
Lagging indicators are statistics that follow an economic event. As such, they can be used to confirm what has already happened in the economy and can be used to establish a trend. Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator because once people start to lose their jobs, the economy has already started declining.



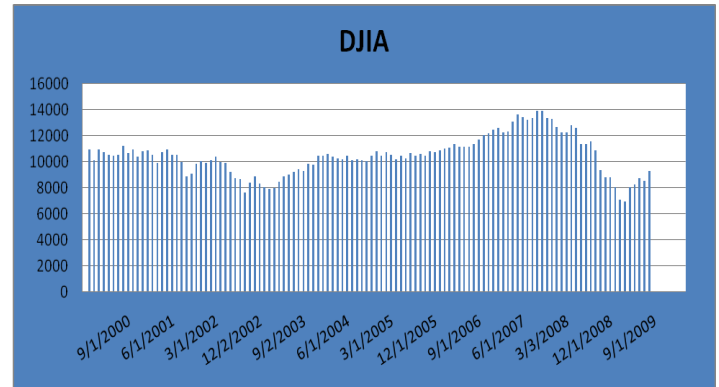
Initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits, while still at very high levels, are trending lower in recent weeks.



The U.S. Census Bureau announced that advance estimates of U.S. retail sales for July, adjusted for seasonal variation and holiday and trading-day differences, but not for price changes, were about \$304 billion, a decrease of 0.1 percent from the previous month and 8.3 percent below July 2008. Gasoline stations sales were down 32.5 percent from July 2008, and building material & garden equipment dealers were down 14.7 percent from last year. The decline in retail sales appears to have leveled off. Now we must wait and see if this will be the new level of spending or if consumers return to pre-recession spending levels.



The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) has regained nearly 40 percent of its losses since March 2009. While the DJIA is considered an important resource for investor confidence, it is not representative of economic and market realities. The DJIA adds new industries and removes weak or bankrupt ones, such as AIG or, most recently, the replacement of GM and Citigroup with Cisco Systems and Travelers Group.



Manufacturing contracted at a slower rate in July as the PMI registered 48.9 percent, which is 4.1 percentage points higher than the 44.8 percent reported in June. This is the eighteenth consecutive month of contraction in the manufacturing sector. A reading above 50 percent indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding; below 50 percent indicates that it is generally contracting. A PMI in excess of 41.2 percent, over a period of time, generally indicates an expansion of the overall economy. Therefore, the PMI indicates growth for the third consecutive month in the overall economy and continuing contraction in the manufacturing sector.





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## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-09	Jun-09	Jul-08	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>815,600</b>	<b>825,800</b>	<b>841,500</b>	<b>-10,200</b>	<b>-25,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	100,500	101,400	114,900	-900	-14,400
SERVICE PROVIDING	715,100	724,400	726,600	-9,300	-11,500
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-8,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-4,100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>96,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-6,200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>104,400</b>	<b>105,500</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-4,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>115,100</b>	<b>116,200</b>	<b>111,500</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>3,600</b>
Educational Services	10,700	11,500	9,900	-800	800
Health Care & Social Assistance	104,400	104,700	101,600	-300	2,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,100</b>	<b>86,300</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3,100</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	9,500	9,300	9,700	200	-200
Accommodation & Food Services	76,600	77,000	79,500	-400	-2,900
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>198,900</b>	<b>189,300</b>	<b>-7,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Federal Government	31,800	32,800	30,600	-1,000	1,200
State Government	54,900	55,500	55,300	-600	-400
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>23,900</i>	<i>23,400</i>	<i>22,400</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Local Government	104,900	110,600	103,400	-5,700	1,500
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>51,700</i>	<i>57,100</i>	<i>51,600</i>	<i>-5,400</i>	<i>100</i>
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-09	Jun-09	Jul-08	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>382,500</b>	<b>393,400</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-13,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	43,000	43,900	51,300	-900	-8,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	337,000	338,600	342,100	-1,600	-5,100
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3,600</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>50,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Federal Government	15,500	15,300	14,800	200	700
State Government	23,700	23,900	23,600	-200	100
Local Government	40,900	42,700	39,900	-1,800	1,000

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jul-09	Revised Jun-09	Revised Jul-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>66,400</b>	<b>66,700</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,500	7,400	0	-900
SERVICE PROVIDING	58,300	59,900	59,300	-1,600	-1,000
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</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>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-200</b>
Federal	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
State	7,300	7,200	7,300	100	0
Local	7,700	9,000	7,900	-1,300	-200
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jul-09	Revised Jun-09	Revised Jul-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-3,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	4,600	4,600	5,700	0	-1,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	58,900	58,700	61,100	200	-2,200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>0</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>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-900</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>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
State	8,500	8,200	8,400	300	100
Local	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	0
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jul-09	Revised Jun-09	Revised Jul-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,200	40,400	41,500	-200	-1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	11,900	11,900	12,600	0	-700
SERVICE PROVIDING	39,000	40,000	39,400	-1,000	-400
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,300	28,500	28,900	-200	-600
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,700	9,500	8,600	-800	100

## WIA Area Continued Claims Counts by Industry

### CONTINUED CLAIMS COUNTS BY INDUSTRY BY WIA AREA

<b>JULY 2009</b>	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southwestern</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,658</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>4,207</b>
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	350	8	95	52	195
Mining & Construction	7,483	2,297	1,681	2,172	1,333
Manufacturing	2,301	1,531	136	236	398
Wholesale trade	1,058	516	159	264	119
Retail trade	2,691	1,374	302	678	337
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	1,450	717	266	166	301
Information	891	566	51	228	46
Financial Activities	1,042	523	151	284	84
Professional & Business Svcs	3,998	2,275	396	809	518
Educational & Health Svcs	3,352	1,425	389	1,055	483
Leisure & Hospitality	2,361	1,017	391	680	273
Other Services	767	370	163	187	47
Government	914	309	46	486	73
<b>JUNE 2009</b>	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southwestern</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>13,392</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>4,655</b>
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	546	13	79	59	395
Mining & Construction	8,132	2,519	1,887	2,306	1,420
Manufacturing	2,535	1,586	140	271	538
Wholesale trade	1,069	541	145	250	133
Retail trade	2,802	1,446	279	711	366
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	1,554	811	269	167	307
Information	889	596	47	193	53
Financial Activities	1,068	545	148	290	85
Professional & Business Svcs	4,139	2,393	371	846	529
Educational & Health Svcs	2,966	1,249	357	904	456
Leisure & Hospitality	2,403	1,025	396	722	260
Other Services	717	358	120	182	57
Government	880	310	34	480	56
<b>JULY 2008</b>	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southwestern</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,597</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>1,910</b>
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	194	6	27	21	140
Mining & Construction	2,296	967	270	752	307
Manufacturing	802	394	109	97	202
Wholesale trade	344	193	37	66	48
Retail trade	1,170	593	122	280	175
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	946	486	147	92	221
Information	440	286	15	119	20
Financial Activities	511	288	47	131	45
Professional & Business Svcs	1,934	1,066	141	462	265
Educational & Health Svcs	1,893	839	188	580	286
Leisure & Hospitality	1,154	467	155	406	126
Other Services	331	137	105	62	27
Government	582	176	19	339	48

Source: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Program to Measure Insured Unemployed Statistics (PROMIS) database.

Note: Counts represent regular UI claims without earnings for the week that included the twelfth of the month and exclude claims without a valid industry code.

## WIA Area Labor Force Estimates for 2009

	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>JUNE</b>	<b>JULY</b>
<b>CENTRAL WIA AREA</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	406,966	408,077	405,046	405,542	406,471	409,969	411,106
Employment	384,932	383,569	379,581	381,427	379,165	378,743	379,236
Unemployment	22,034	24,508	25,465	24,115	27,306	31,226	31,870
Rate	5.4%	6.0%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	7.6%	7.8%
<b>EASTERN WIA AREA</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	163,439	164,901	164,367	166,090	166,769	167,015	168,279
Employment	157,121	157,719	156,829	158,538	158,113	156,806	157,653
Unemployment	6,318	7,182	7,538	7,552	8,656	10,209	10,626
Rate	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	6.1%	6.3%
<b>NORTHERN WIA AREA</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	244,345	245,678	244,648	244,616	245,549	250,230	250,789
Employment	232,081	232,444	231,113	231,333	230,321	232,549	232,493
Unemployment	12,264	13,234	13,535	13,283	15,228	17,681	18,296
Rate	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	6.2%	7.1%	7.3%
<b>SOUTHWESTERN WIA AREA</b>							
Civilian Labor Force	132,479	134,704	133,915	134,401	135,752	136,028	135,613
Employment	123,861	125,392	123,828	124,947	125,126	124,555	124,291
Unemployment	8,618	9,312	10,087	9,454	10,626	11,473	11,322
Rate	6.5%	6.9%	7.5%	7.0%	7.8%	8.4%	8.3%

# A Look At Regional States' Economies

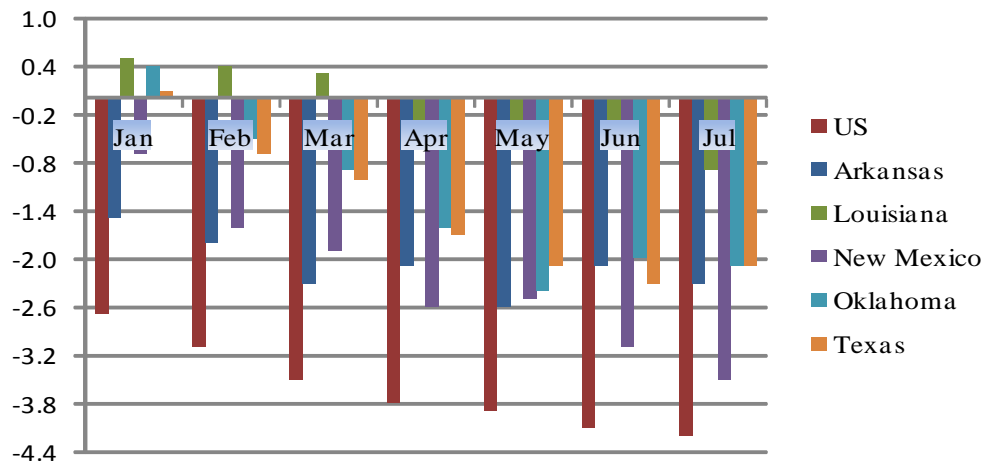
Joy Forehand, Economist

During this recession, New Mexico has remained in the top half of the state rankings for job growth and in the top quarter of states for lowest unemployment rates. Even with weak job growth and increasing unemployment, New Mexico appears to be better off than many states, including neighboring states such as Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado. The western states were particularly hard hit by the housing market bust and record high foreclosure rates, and this part of the country has struggled the most during this recession. New Mexico's economy has been negatively impacted by the real estate crisis, but not to the extreme seen in Arizona, Nevada, and California.

In the southwest region defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which includes New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, New Mexico is fairing slightly differently. On a national scale, New Mexico tends to fall in the upper-middle, but compared to the southwest region, New Mexico shows more economic distress than other states.



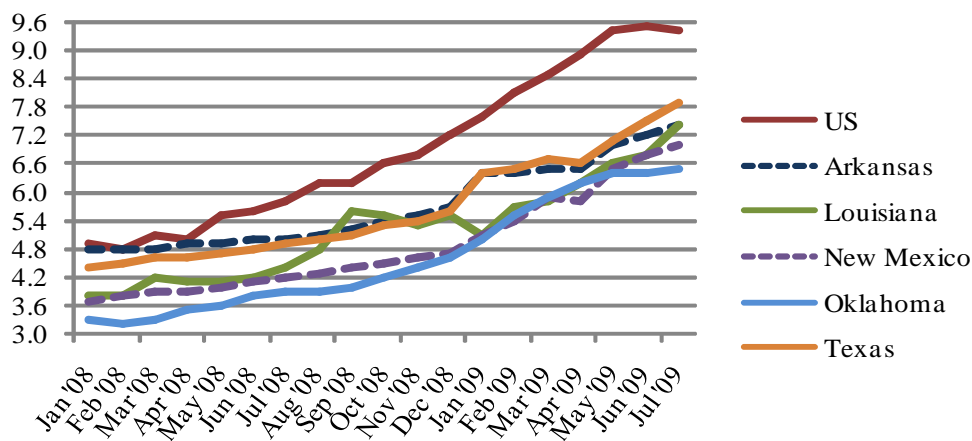
## 2009 Over-the-year Job Growth Rates<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted.  
\*July 2009 rates are preliminary.

Out of the five states, New Mexico has the lowest over-the-year job growth by nearly a full percentage point. The end of 2008 and the first quarter of this year were turning points for the southwest regional states into the negative job growth territory. Louisiana was the last state in the region to go negative (April 2009) and is still teetering near zero at -0.5 percent, fourth highest in the country. Of the regional states, New Mexico has had largest decrease in the statewide job growth since the beginning of 2009 with a drop of nearly 3 percent, and Arkansas has had the least decrease at -0.8 percent since January.

## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 2008 data reflects revised population controls, model reestimation, and new seasonal factors.  
\*July 2009 unemployment rates are preliminary.

New Mexico has the second lowest unemployment rate for July among all the states; however, the unemployment rates for all five states are well below the national jobless rate of 9.4 percent. New Mexico also has the second largest jump in the unemployment rate since the beginning of the year at a 1.9 increase, followed by Louisiana with a 2.3 percent increase.

New Mexico does have a different industry make-up than the southwest regional states since Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas are strong oil and gas states. Arkansas has a similar economy to New Mexico's, although it has consistently shown less job loss in the construction and mining & logging industries. Educational & health services job opportunities continue to grow across the five states.

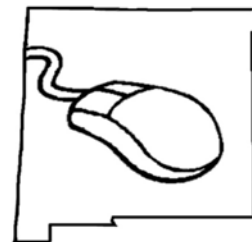
# Workforce Information Tip

## What are the high demand occupations for New Mexico?

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/> .
2. Click on “Occupation.”
3. Click on “Occupational Employment & Projections.”
4. At Step 1, use the pull-down list to select “New Mexico” or "MSA 2000" (Metropolitan Statistical Area) for New Mexico 2000 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. The page will reload, and in Step 2, choose the period of time over which you wish to search for information from the options available in the dropdown list.
6. The page will reload, and in Step 3, click on “Total All occupations” and drag the cursor down until all occupations are highlighted in the box. Click on “Search.”
7. You can sort the list by clicking on any of the table headings. If you click on “2008 Estimated Employment,” the table will sort from least employment to greatest employment. Clicking the heading again will resort the table from greatest to least.
8. At the bottom of the page, change the Detail Data to show “Employment and Openings.”
9. You could sort the table on “Total Annual Average Openings” and say that those occupations with the greatest number of openings are high demand occupations. Consider sorting the table on “Total Percent Change” and say that those occupations with the greatest growth are high demand occupations.

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

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and publications, give it a click!*



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



# Where Did They Go? A Post-Layoff Analysis Tool

Michelle Doran, Economist

A recent article in the *New York Times* titled “Income Loss Persists Long After Layoffs” discussed the wage difficulties facing people affected by past layoffs. This article raised questions regarding how long it took to get back into a job and whether they earned as much as they were earning before the layoff. These are just a couple of the questions asked after a layoff has occurred. Currently, we have the opportunity to use a new system called the MLS Longitudinal Tracking System (LTS) that can analyze past layoffs in order to answer these questions and many others.

As with the rest of the country, New Mexico has been experiencing an increase in mass layoffs. In smaller, more rural areas of New Mexico, a mass layoff has a much more profound and noticeable effect. Many of the workers live and work in the local area, so a layoff can have a significant impact on the small community. When local layoffs are announced, economic development boards require information to help their communities. Recently, a local development board requested information about a planned layoff in a rural area of New Mexico; we used the MLS LTS system to help them answer some fundamental questions.

The company planning the layoff has been manufacturing its product for 25 years. Similar to others in the manufacturing industry, this company has experienced layoffs during the last 10 years. The company employed more than 400 at its peak but is now planning to lay off its remaining workforce and cease production. For the last 10 years, it has slowly laid off a large number of its employees, most of which lived and worked in this small community with limited employment opportunities.

The local economic development board came to us and asked what economic opportunities might be brought in for the area to help foster growth. Using the MLS LTS, we can analyze the last three layoffs to show what industry attracted most of these employees and how they fared financially. These questions can be answered using the basic reports from the LTS system. The LTS system will not allow for a specific company to be chosen, but specific industries and time periods can be selected and analyzed. After the dates of the previous layoffs were determined, the standard report titled “By industry of layoff to industry of reemployment, 2 and 4 quarters after layoff” was used to find reemployment wage and count information for each of the three layoffs. The three time periods for which this company had layoffs included 1999, 2003, and 2006.



In 1999, after two quarters of separation, although there wasn't a dominant industry, many employees were reemployed in the Administrative Services, Agriculture, and Construction industries. There wasn't one specific industry that could be pointed to as a direct path of reemployment. Less than 5 percent of the claimants were not reemployed by two and four quarters after the layoff event. According to the LTS system, the average quarterly wage for the claimants in the manufacturing industry was just over \$2,500. Post-layoff wages were only 57.8 percent of pre-layoff wages.

In 2003, the major industry of reemployment was Manufacturing with 28 percent of the employees remaining in that industry, followed by Administrative Services with 12 percent. Less than 5 percent of claimants were not reemployed by two and four quarters after the layoff event. The average quarterly wage for these claimants was \$4,428, much higher wages than in 1999, but after the layoff, the claimants averaged 47 percent of their pre-layoff wages. In 2006, 100 percent of claimants were reemployed with many staying in the Manufacturing Industry or moving to the Administrative Services industry. The pre-layoff average quarterly wage for 2006 was \$3,466, and after the layoff, claimants averaged only 40 percent of their pre-layoff wages.

The MLS LTS system easily answered the questions asked in the *New York Times* article and added useful information for the local development boards by showing which industries might help the area develop. The LTS system is a great tool to use for layoff studies, but it is still in the experimental stages. Any future software releases will need to answer questions regarding the validity of the calculations for us to provide economic developers and data users with useful information about past layoffs. We are looking forward to future software releases.

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

	Preliminary Jul-09	Revised Jun-09	Monthly Change
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>817,600</b>	<b>821,400</b>	<b>-3,800</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>135,800</b>	<b>136,900</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
Wholesale Trade	22,700	22,600	100
Retail Trade	90,000	90,900	-900
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	23,100	23,400	-300
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>103,600</b>	<b>104,800</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>118,600</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>-400</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,400	8,400	0
Accommodation & Food Services	74,100	74,500	-400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>198,800</b>	<b>200,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
Federal Government	31,800	31,900	-100
State Government	59,200	59,200	0
Local Government	107,800	109,000	-1,200
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>380,600</b>	<b>380,500</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>67,800</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>62,900</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

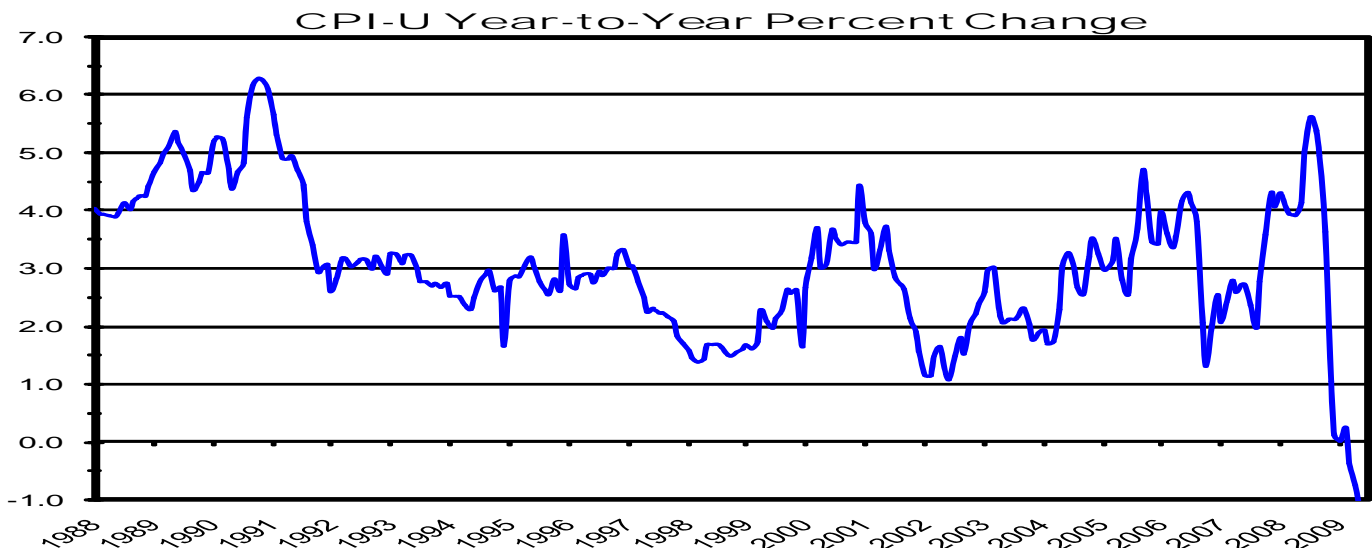
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 09	June 09	July 08	July 09	June 09	July 08	July 09	June 09	July 08
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$539.40	\$540.06	\$578.59	37.2	37.4	39.2	\$14.50	\$14.44	\$14.76

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

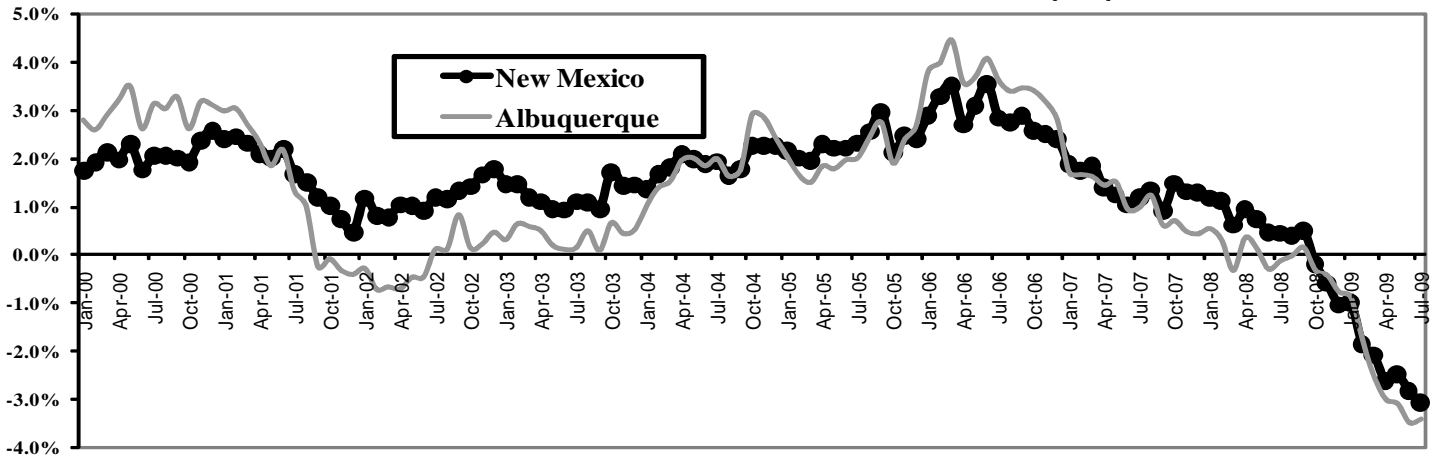
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	July 09	June 09	July 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
<b>CPI-U</b>	215.4	215.7	220.0	-0.2%	-2.1%	
<b>CPI-W</b>	210.5	211.0	216.3	-0.2%	-2.7%	

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



## Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



### New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

Shortages		Surpluses	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>		<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Assemblers & Fabricators		Ist-Line Sup/Mngrs of Office & Admin	Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers		Accountants	Home Health Aides
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Administrative Services Mngrs	Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs
Farmworkers & Laborers		Bookkeeping, Actcing & Auditing Clerks	Mngrs
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers		Child Care Wrkrs	Production Wrkrs
Registered Nurses		Computer & Information Systems Mngrs	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Sales & Related Workers		Construction Laborers	Stock Clerks
		Construction Mngrs	Teacher Assistants
		Cooks, Restaurant	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
		Driver/Sales Wrkrs	Waiters & Waitresses
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>		<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Criminal Investigators & Special Agents		Administrative Services Mngrs	Production Wrkrs
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Cashiers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Workers		Computer & Information Systems Mngrs	Security Guards
Helpers--Electricians		Construction Laborers	Stock Clerks
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners		Driver/Sales Wrkrs	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Public Relations Specialists		Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
Sales Managers		Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers	
		Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs	
		Mngrs	
		Office Clerks	
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>		<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Assemblers & Fabricators		Administrative Services Mngrs	
Farmworkers & Laborers		Computer Support Specialists	
Registered Nurses		Cooks, Restaurant	
Sales & Related Workers		Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	
Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters		Home Health Aides	
		Office Clerks	
		Production Wrkrs	
		Receptionists & Information Clerks	
		Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>		<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers		Ist-Line Sup/Mngrs of Hskping & Jan Wrkrs	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Ist-Line Sup/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrkrs	
Medical Assistants		Accountants	
Registered Nurses		Administrative Services Mngrs	
Structural Iron & Steel Workers		Cashiers	
		Computer & Information Systems Mngrs	
		Construction Mngrs	
		Home Health Aides	
		Interpreters & Translators	
		Receptionists & Information Clerks	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>		<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Assemblers & Fabricators		Construction Laborers	
Farmworkers & Laborers		Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	
Financial Specialists		Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers	
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses		Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs	
Preschool Teachers		Office Clerks	
		Receptionists & Information Clerks	
		Stock Clerks	
		Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters	
<b>Occupational Rollover Statistics**</b>			
Cashiers	Helpers--Production Wrkrs	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	Sales Representatives
Computer Support Specialists	Janitors & Cleaners	Office Clerks	Security Guards
Customer Service Representatives	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers	Personal & Home Care Aides	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Electricians	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Retail Salespersons	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (August 24, 2009).

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

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

Harvest time is set to begin in New Mexico for the state's beloved **green chile crop**. Experts are predicting an excellent crop this year, delighting growers and chile-loving New Mexicans alike. The fields look good, plants are loaded with peppers, and the harvest should be plentiful. This year's southern New Mexico crop benefited from a lack of disease pressure and insect issues that weakened production in years past. Extra moisture so far this season has caused some disease damage to the chile crop in Eddy and Chaves counties in the eastern part of the state, said county extension agent Woods Houghton. The area mainly grows 5,000 acres of red chile and paprika used for dye and extracts. Overall, chile prices have gone up slightly this year.

Santa Fe-based **Jetstream Wind Inc.** announced it has broken ground on a new \$219 million plant in Truth or Consequences that will use electricity from wind, solar, and "other renewable energy sources" to split water into hydrogen and oxygen using a process called electrolysis. The resulting hydrogen will then be burned to spin turbines similar to those found in natural gas plants. The 10-megawatt T or C plant will be designed to smooth the natural variability of the energy created by wind and solar generators, producing enough electricity to power about 6,000 homes and businesses. Officials from Jetstream Wind expect it will take more than a year to build the plant once the permitting process is complete. The plant is expected to generate about 150 construction jobs and 30 permanent jobs.

**Sunflower Farmers Market** continues to expand its operations in New Mexico. Customers lined up as early as 5 a.m. for the opening of Albuquerque's third Sunflower Market in late July, and another new store will open in Santa Fe in August. The new Albuquerque Sunflower, in the former Whole Foods location at San Mateo and Academy NE, employs about 100 people.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Verizon Wireless** scheduled two career fairs in July to add about 200 employees at its Albuquerque call center located near the intersection of Central and Coors SW. This expansion comes at time when Verizon Communications Inc. is tightening its belt and laying off employees. Nationally, the company posted a 21 percent decline in profit for second quarter 2009, prompting plans to cut 8,000 jobs during the second half of this year. The new job cuts include employees and contractors and will be focused on Verizon's landline division. The New York-based company, which employs about 235,000 people, has already cut about 8,000 jobs over the past year.

Albuquerque's fifth **Walmart Supercenter** opened at 2266 Wyoming Blvd. NE in the Wyoming Mall shopping center. The new 196,012-square-foot discount store and grocery employs about 450 workers.

**General Electric** will close its 42-year-old, 400-employee jet engine component plant in Albuquerque's South Valley in the third quarter of

2010 because of the troubled economy. Two hundred seventy-five of the plant's workers will be eligible for special early retirement packages. The plant has been operating at 336 Woodward SE, just west of Broadway and north of Rio Bravo, since 1967, manufacturing components for commercial and military jet engines.

The **Albuquerque International Sunport** is investing \$9 million in passenger comfort upgrades. A new 9,000-square-foot food court at the intersection of the A and B concourses will include five fast-food purveyors. New food and beverage concessionaires coming include El Pinto, Range Café, Rt. 66 Bar, Watch Sports Bar and Grill, and Panda Express. Garduño's, which for the past decade has had the largest and most prominent location at the Sunport, is closed. El Pinto will occupy the vacated restaurant's 14,000 square feet near the departing passengers' security complex. El Pinto's management is committed to the project and will likely start remodeling soon. The airport's contractor, Bradbury Stamm, has demolished one wall at the current Garduño's so it can be turned over for the elaborate remodeling, which will include new dining areas, a bar, a private dining room and a fresh tortilla maker.

### Santa Ana Pueblo, Sandoval County:

**Santa Ana Pueblo** is restarting work on a \$25 million casino expansion. The tribe had intended to add a hotel to the Santa Ana Star Casino, but the project was stopped because of the slump in the national economy. The tribe now plans to spend between \$4 million to \$5 million to use the space for more gaming and retail options. The tribe has already spent \$12 million to create a 1,200-space covered parking area at the site. Another \$3 million went to renovate a part of the casino that re-opened this spring. The tribe is also spending \$5 million to upgrade the food and beverage areas at the casino.

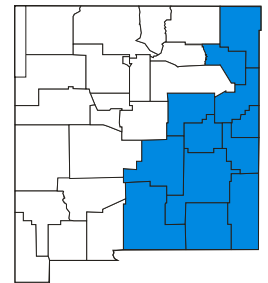
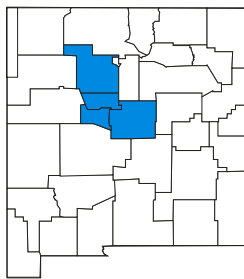
### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

**Presbyterian Healthcare Services** has resumed construction of Rio Rancho's Presbyterian Hospital at a site located on the southern edge of the city at Unser and Black Arroyo boulevards. Officials broke ground last August, but the construction of the facility was put on hold when the board of directors delayed issuing \$200 million in bonds to start the project. The facility will be Rio Rancho's first full-service community hospital and 24-hour emergency department. Construction is expected to be completed in 2011.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **Candlewood Suites**, Roswell's newest hotel, formally opened in mid-July with a ribbon-cutting ceremony for about 100 guests. The four-story hotel has 87 suites. Five are one-bedroom suites with separate living quarters, fully-equipped kitchens, an executive desk, recliners and VCR/DVD players. The smaller suites have kitchenettes with microwaves, mini fridges and two-top stoves. All suites have granite countertops and a 32-inch flat-screen TV. The hotel's general manager said the hotel was already fully staffed and credited the Workforce Development Center with helping to fill all the positions so quickly.



**Alamogordo Area, Otero County:**

The commander of Air Combat Command announced the selection of **Holloman Air Force Base** in Alamogordo to be the new location for an additional MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper formal training unit. Gen. John D.W. Corley, with concurrence from the chief of staff of the Air Force, announced that the additional formal training unit will allow the Air Force to increase the number of Predator and Reaper combat operators. The decision was made based on the completion of a favorable Environmental Impact Analysis required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Other factors in the decision included the best combination of existing facilities, restricted airspace, cost effectiveness, mission compatibility and good weather.

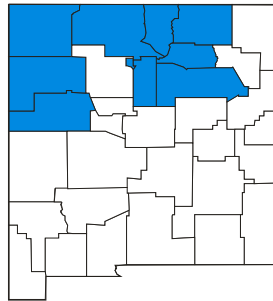
**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**

A **Papa Murphy's** take-and-bake pizza store is coming soon to Portales. The White family, owners of the Clovis Papa Murphy's, plans to open their second eastern New Mexico store, probably in mid-August. The store will have a staff of 15-18 people initially.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Raton Area, Colfax County:**

**First Solar** is planning to build a large solar plant between Cimarron and Springer. According to the company's management, the plant will remove 45,000 tons of CO2 emissions from the air and be water efficient as well. The plant will be able to generate 60,000 watts of electricity. The 250-acre plant will bring about 200 construction jobs to the county initially. Once completed, the operation will require only two full-time line employees. The new plant scheduled to be on-line until mid-2010.



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

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is providing **Los Alamos National Laboratory** with \$212 million for environmental cleanup activities. The funds will assist environmental compliance efforts and the cleanup of Cold War-era buildings slated for demolition. More than 20 unused buildings and structures in the laboratory's Technical Area 21 are slated for demolition, including a former plutonium research and processing facility that is now unoccupied. The funds will also finance the cleanup of LANL's first waste disposal pits that were used from 1944 to 1948. The work is expected to save or create about 200 jobs.

**Espanola Area, Rio Arriba County:**

**Bells Department Store** is currently searching for a new location in Espanola along Riverside Drive. The national chain was informed 18 months ago it would need to leave its location in a Santa Clara Pueblo-owned mini-mall off of Riverside Drive. The local store closed July 25.

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

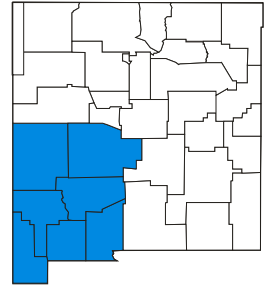
Santa Fe's **Pitre Hyundai Mitsubishi** dealership at 1955 St. Michael's Drive has closed. The Mitsubishi side of the dealership has gone out of business, and the Hyundai line has been taken over by Garcia Auto Group and moved to the former Cadillac dealership site at 2586 Camino Entrada in Valdes Business Park. About 20 people worked at the Mitsubishi dealership in Santa Fe. The manager of Garcia Hyundai

in Santa Fe, Paul Graffis, said he has hired about 12 people to work in the new dealership and expects to expand that number to about 25 people once the operation is up and running.

**Southwestern WIA Area:**

**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**

**Walgreens** plans to open its newest Las Cruces outlet, the company's fourth, on busy Lohman Avenue at Walton Boulevard later this fall, but no date has yet been announced. The new store will contain 16,510 square feet and have a drive-through pharmacy and one-hour photography service. The new store will employ about 30.



**Buffalo Wild Wings**, a Minneapolis-based company, opened a Las Cruces location at 2750 Mall Drive on July 27. The new 6,000-square-foot sports-themed restaurant, featuring about 50 televisions spread throughout, will employ about 100 workers.

**Silver City Area, Grant County:**

Grant County's first **Walgreens** store opened for business just off Rosedale Road in Silver City. The main store hours will be 7a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week, and the pharmacy will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week. The store's footprint covers 16,510 square feet, which is big for a Walgreens. ☼

**2009**

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