



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Labor Force
Information
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INSIDE

A Publication Presenting Highlights of June 2009 Labor Market Data

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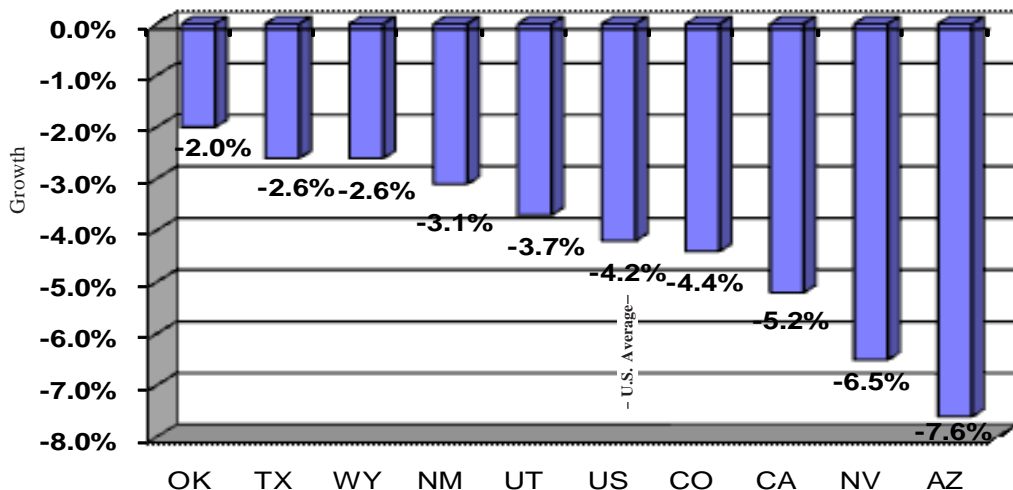
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.9 percent. This month marks the fourth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 4.2 percent, representing a loss of 2,800 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for almost two years, but recent data are disappointing.

...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. Farmington area employment estimates were reinstated beginning in January 2009, and publication resumed this month. Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 800 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

*June 2009 over June 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.8 percent in June 2009, up from 6.5 percent in May and 4.1 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 9.5 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing June 2009 with June 2008, was negative 3.1 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 26,400 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico remained in the top half of the state rankings, at twentieth highest for June. Every state except North Dakota reported declining year-over-year employment.

Previously, the state's job growth had not been negative since June 1991, a one-month drop below the zero line. The last period of sustained job losses in the state occurred from October 1986 through February 1987. The current level of hardship is the state's worst since 1954, when jobs declined by 3.6 percent at the lowest point. This followed a decade where job growth averaged more than 6 percent.

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 only at a 12-year high. Individual data series provide differing readings of the severity of the current downturn. To most 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 3,800 jobs on the year from strength in both components of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 2,400 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 2,000 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 8,600 fewer jobs in June 2009 than in June 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 3,700 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board.

Employment totals for retail trade have gone from bad to worse, with a reported 5,300 fewer jobs in June 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 1,600 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 3,000 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,000 jobs, down 4.2 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 2,800 fewer jobs, with most of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 2,000 since last June. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 1,800 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 800 jobs. This industry is still doing fairly well, but the comparison is to strong employment numbers last year. The source of employment opportunities has been the state's film industry. This industry has done well over the last three years despite the large month-to-month employment swings that 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>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	954,000	958,800	957,800	-4,800	-3,800
Employment	889,100	896,400	918,400	-7,300	-29,300
Unemployment	64,900	62,400	39,400	+2,500	+25,500
Rate	6.8%	6.5%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	6.5%	4.6%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.8 percent in June 2009, down from 7.0 percent in May but up sharply from last June's rate of 4.1 percent. The number of unemployed people in the Albuquerque MSA has risen by 10,700 in the last 12 months.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area fell by seven tenths of a percentage point (2,600 jobs) in June to 383,300. Seven of the 12 major industry divisions posted over-the-month decreases. Government employment took a seasonal hit of 1,400 jobs as state educational institutions let out for the semester break. Losses in private education pushed educational & health services down by 700, while layoffs of school bus drivers trimmed transportation, warehousing & utilities by 400. A drop of 300 retail trade jobs ran contrary to the normal seasonal pattern for June, highlighting the ongoing weakness in this large industry. Three other industries lost 100 jobs each: wholesale trade, information, and professional & business services. Construction (+200), leisure & hospitality (+200), and miscellaneous *other services* (+100) were the only industries to add jobs, while manufacturing and financial activities remained unchanged from their May levels.

Employment declined by 13,000 jobs or 3.3 percent over the year in the Albuquerque MSA, with only two of the 12 industries adding jobs. Job growth has been negative for nine consecutive months, with the rate of decline increasing for each month during that period. The metro area's June decrease was slightly larger than the statewide loss of 3.1 percent.

Educational & health services again posted the largest increase, expanding by 2,000 jobs or 3.9 percent and this has been the only private-sector industry to consistently add jobs during the ongoing recession. In fact, educational & health services has not recorded an over-the-year loss since the current employment series began in 1990. An aging population, longer life expectancies, and rising student enrollments have all contributed to the industry's consistent growth.

Government expanded by 1,200 jobs or 1.5 percent, with most of the growth coming in local government (up 900). Indian casinos and resort operations contributed many of the new jobs, but the economic downturn has curtailed revenues and diminished the likelihood of further expansions in the near term. Ongoing preparation for the 2010 Census pushed federal government up by 300 jobs or 2.0 percent, while state government and information industry employment were each unchanged over the year.

The goods-producing industries of construction and manufacturing continued to account for over half of the Albuquerque area's over-

the-year losses. Construction was down by 4,800 jobs or 16.3 percent, marking 30 consecutive months of negative growth. Many federal stimulus-funded projects are out for bid and should prompt significant hiring in the coming months. Construction employment has declined by 7,600 jobs or 23.6 percent since reaching a series high of 32,200 in June 2006.

The situation in manufacturing continued to worsen as over-the-year losses for June totaled 3,000 jobs or 13.3 percent. The demise of Eclipse Aviation, which at one time employed nearly 1,800 workers in Albuquerque, accounted for the bulk of the losses, but several smaller closures and contractions also contributed to the decline. Among those cited in media reports were the shuttering of facilities by Solo Cup, Sparton Corp., and Windsor Foods and layoffs at Emcore Corp. and Advent Solar. Manufacturing employment dropped below 20,000 for the first time in the current series in April, to 19,600, before falling to 19,500 for both May and June.

Bankruptcy filings by familiar names such as Circuit City, Linens n' Things, and Mervyns combined with other assorted closings and downsizings to shrink retail trade employment to its lowest level in nearly five and a half years. The industry declined by 2,600 jobs or 5.8 percent over the year as job security concerns continued to hamper consumers' willingness and ability to spend. Wholesale trade also declined sharply over the year, contracting by 700 jobs or 5.3 percent. The industry has posted negative employment growth for 13 consecutive months.

Leisure & hospitality slipped by 2,200 jobs or 5.5 percent over the year, a slight improvement over the past two months but still extremely weak. The Albuquerque area's largest private-sector industry, professional & business services, posted a loss of 1,800 jobs or 2.8 percent. Although the rate of decline has increased for each month during 2009, this industry has still fared better than many others. A big employment boost is expected when Hewlett Packard opens its new technical support center in Rio Rancho early next year. The company plans to employ 600 workers initially, 1,350 within two years, and up to 1,800 eventually.

Miscellaneous *other services* shed 500 jobs (-3.9 percent) to post its fifth consecutive—and so far largest—decline in 2009. Transportation, warehousing & utilities (-2.9 percent) and financial activities (-1.6 percent) each lost 300 jobs over the year.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	May 2009	June 2008
Civilian Labor Force	406,700	408,100	412,600	-1,400	-5,900
Employment	378,900	379,600	395,600	-700	-16,700
Unemployment	27,800	28,500	17,100	-700	+10,700
Rate	6.8%	7.0%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.7%	6.7%	4.6%		

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 June 2009, unchanged from the previous month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.4 percent.

Every June, thousands of jobs leave the Las Cruces area not to return until August. The end of the semester at New Mexico State University means the temporary reduction in employment at the university and the largest one-month drop in employment this area will experience all year. This year, employment fell by 2,300 jobs; the private sector lost 200 jobs coupled with the 2,100-job reduction in government employment, which includes New Mexico State University.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.9 percent, comparing June 2009 with June 2008. This month marks the fourth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

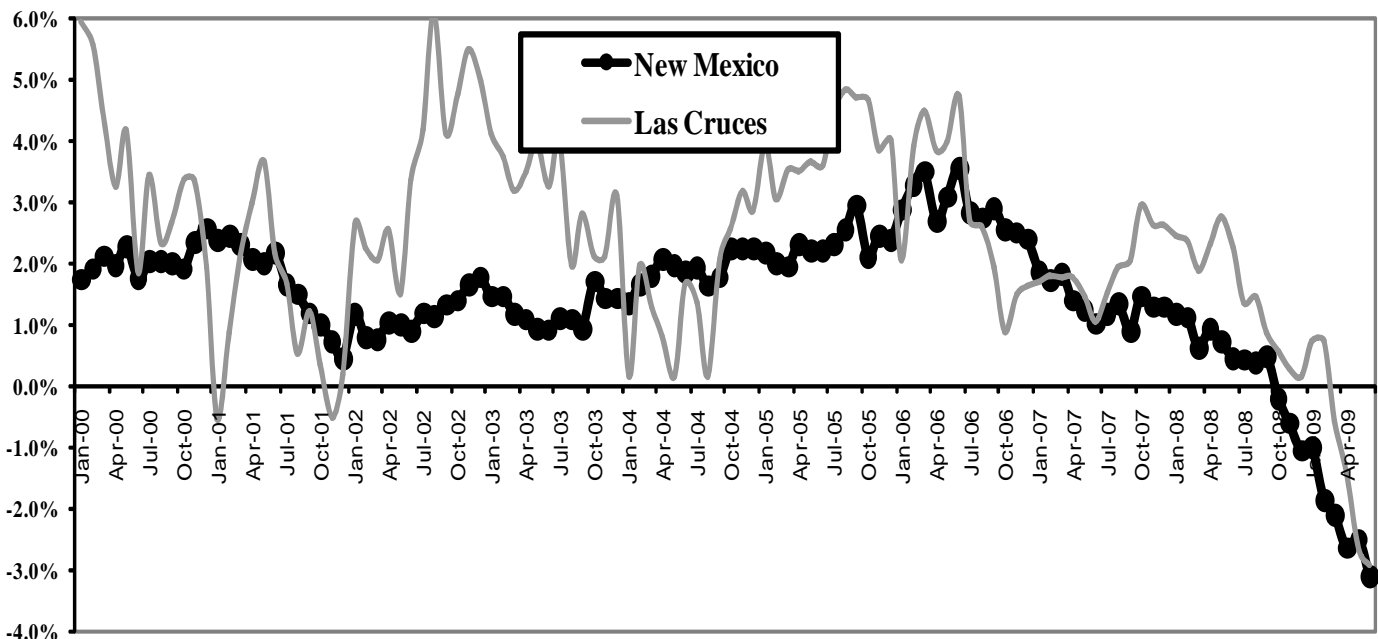
Educational & health services continued to be solid with a gain of 300 jobs, growing 2.7 percent. Slight decreases at the local level in the government sector were offset by a 100-job gain at the federal level.

Seven industries—construction (-900); professional & business services (-400); retail trade (-300); leisure & hospitality (-200); manufacturing (-200); wholesale trade (-200); and information (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and the industry has experienced nearly 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 three remaining industries—transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and miscellaneous *other services*.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	88,900	89,600	90,300	-700	-1,400
Employment	83,100	83,700	86,300	-600	-3,200
Unemployment	5,800	5,900	4,000	-100	+1,800
Rate	6.5%	6.5%	4.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	6.5%	5.0%		

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 5.6 percent in June 2009, up from a revised rate of 5.5 percent in May. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.4 percent.

The Santa Fe area gained just 100 jobs in June 2009, less than the typical increase at the start summer. Santa Fe usually enjoys its strongest employment gains in June of each year. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 800 jobs, mostly with summer youth programs run by religious organizations. The leisure & hospitality industry added just 100 jobs at the start of the summer tourist season, primarily in food services and at entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. The professional & business services industry also gained 100 jobs. On the downside, educational & health services shed 300 jobs at the onset of summer break for privately run educational establishments. Local government teaching employment also fell, declining by 200 jobs. Construction lost 300 jobs and retail trade 100.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was minus 4.2 percent, representing a loss of 2,800 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for almost two years, but recent data are disappointing. Previously, job growth had alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. However, the numbers have taken a sharp turn for the worse since the start of the year.

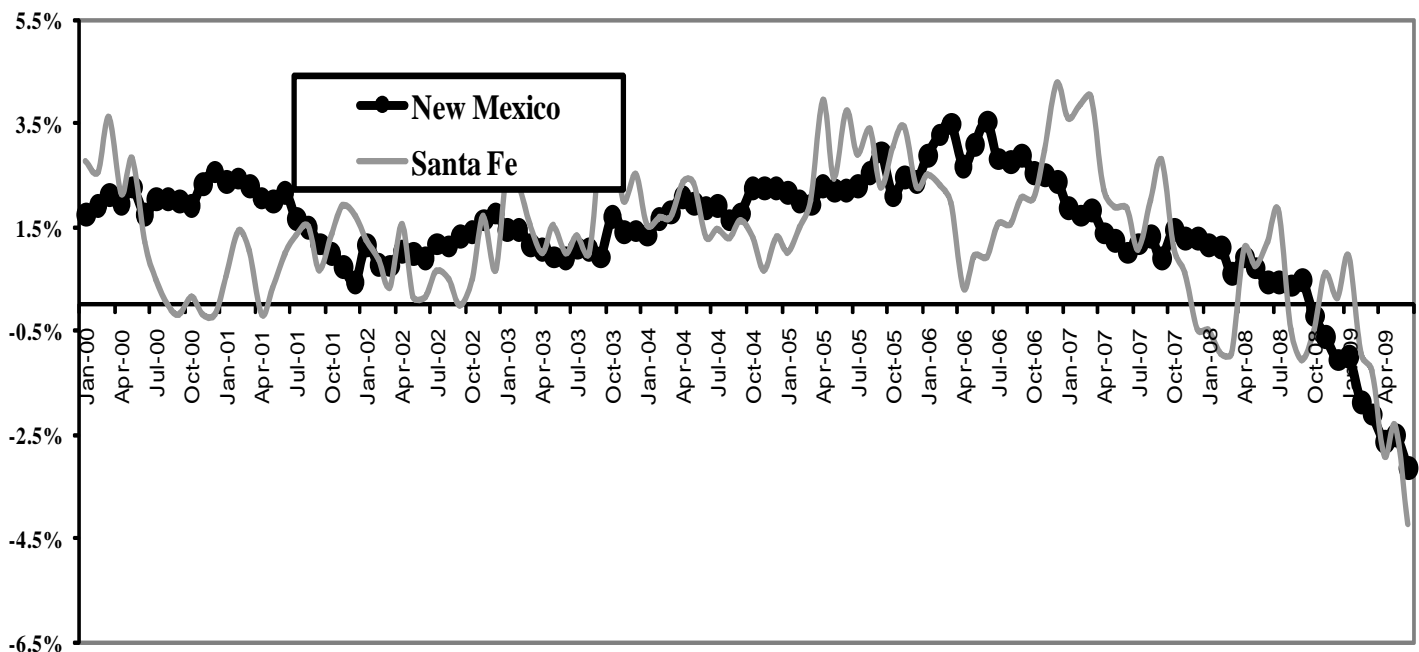
The government sector reported 200 additional jobs, with gains occurring at the local level. Employment at the state and federal government levels remained unchanged. The educational & health services industry was the only private-sector industry to expand over the year, adding 200 new jobs.

The largest employment drop occurred in two industries. Construction was down 1,000 jobs, representing a 21.3 percent loss from last year. The information industry reported 1,000 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 500 jobs, and the much smaller wholesale trade industry was down 100. Leisure & hospitality employment slipped by 300 jobs, while professional & business services, financial activities, and miscellaneous *other services* each lost 100.

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

Santa Fe	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	77,700	78,700	80,000	-1,000	-2,300	
Employment	73,300	74,300	77,300	-1,000	-4,000	
Unemployment	4,300	4,400	2,700	-100	+1,600	
Rate	5.6%	5.5%	3.4%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.2%	5.5%	3.8%			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 6.6 percent in June 2009, down from 7.0 percent in May. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.8 percent.

The Farmington area job growth over the month was flat, with a 100-job gain in the goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the private service-providing industries.

Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 800 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.

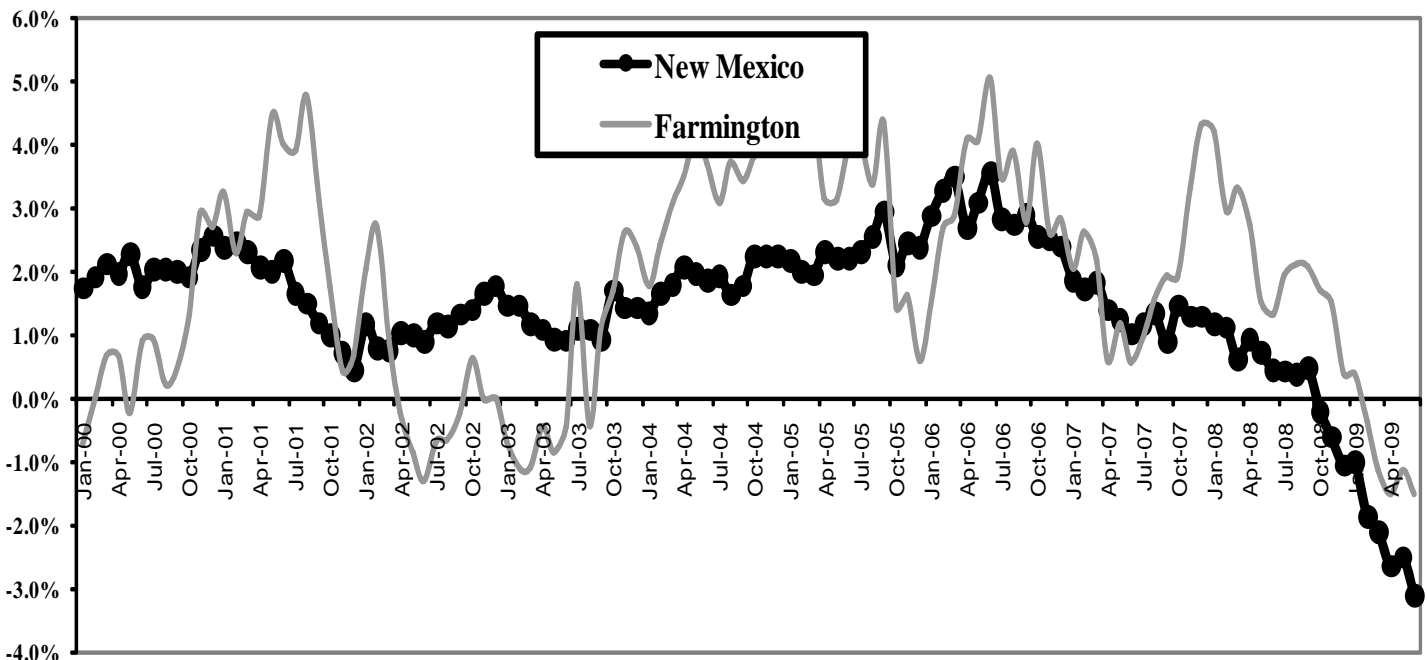
Goods-producing industries reported employment that was 500 jobs below year-ago levels. The end of the large baghouse project at the San Juan Generating Station, as well as lower prices for oil and natural gas, has contributed to the decrease. Private service-providing industries are also down 500 jobs 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 this month.

Farmington <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>June 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	58,100	58,100	57,800	0	+300
Employment	54,200	54,100	55,600	+100	-1,400
Unemployment	3,800	4,100	2,200	-300	+1,600
Rate	6.6%	7.0%	3.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8%	6.6%	4.4%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		917,569	870,288	47,281	5.2%	
2006		935,396	896,359	39,037	4.2%	
2007		945,700	912,167	33,533	3.5%	
2008		959,458	919,466	39,992	4.2%	
2008	JAN	953,182	917,942	35,240	3.7%	3.7%
	FEB	954,767	918,771	35,996	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	954,996	918,195	36,801	3.9%	3.7%
	APR	956,306	918,662	37,644	3.9%	3.5%
	MAY	957,148	918,626	38,522	4.0%	3.9%
	JUN	957,813	918,384	39,429	4.1%	4.6%
	JUL	959,044	918,687	40,357	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	961,695	920,398	41,297	4.3%	4.6%
	SEP	964,253	922,013	42,240	4.4%	4.2%
	OCT	964,525	921,336	43,189	4.5%	4.3%
	NOV	964,878	920,747	44,131	4.6%	4.4%
	DEC	964,892	919,833	45,059	4.7%	4.5%
2009	JAN	957,791	908,921	48,870	5.1%	5.2%
	FEB	957,436	905,836	51,600	5.4%	5.7%
	MAR	954,599	898,536	56,063	5.9%	6.0%
	APR	955,478	900,052	55,426	5.8%	5.7%
	MAY	958,824	896,385	62,439	6.5%	6.5%
	JUN	954,022	889,074	64,948	6.8%	7.3%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-4,802	-7,311	2,509	0.3%	0.8%
	Year Ago	-3,791	-29,310	25,519	2.7%	2.7%
	2 Yrs. Ago	9,755	-22,300	32,055	3.3%	3.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	17,169	-8,409	25,578	2.6%	2.5%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.5%	-0.8%	4.0%		
	Year Ago	-0.4%	-3.2%	64.7%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.0%	-2.4%	97.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	1.8%	-0.9%	65.0%		

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

State	Rank	June 2008	June 2009	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	370.9	376.3	5.4	1.5%
DC	2	704.5	703.2	-1.3	-0.2%
Alaska	3	340.9	339.8	-1.1	-0.3%
Louisiana	4	1,947.0	1,932.2	-14.8	-0.8%
Montana	5	454.9	450.2	-4.7	-1.0%
South Dakota	6	421.0	414.5	-6.5	-1.5%
Nebraska	7	976.3	959.3	-17.0	-1.7%
Oklahoma	8	1,594.8	1,562.7	-32.1	-2.0%
New Hampshire	9	655.7	642.0	-13.7	-2.1%
Maryland	10	2,629.5	2,572.3	-57.2	-2.2%
Arkansas	10	1,208.6	1,182.0	-26.6	-2.2%
New York	12	8,887.4	8,672.5	-214.9	-2.4%
Wyoming	13	308.0	300.1	-7.9	-2.6%
Texas	13	10,666.2	10,391.6	-274.6	-2.6%
Mississippi	15	1,152.7	1,120.4	-32.3	-2.8%
Iowa	16	1,543.7	1,499.5	-44.2	-2.9%
Missouri	16	2,828.5	2,746.4	-82.1	-2.9%
Virginia	16	3,806.8	3,695.0	-111.8	-2.9%
West Virginia	19	763.7	741.0	-22.7	-3.0%
Pennsylvania	20	5,856.1	5,675.3	-180.8	-3.1%
New Mexico	20	849.8	823.4	-26.4	-3.1%
Massachusetts	22	3,336.7	3,228.6	-108.1	-3.2%
Maine	23	632.4	611.6	-20.8	-3.3%
Hawaii	24	623.4	602.5	-20.9	-3.4%
Washington	25	2,993.4	2,888.6	-104.8	-3.5%
New Jersey	25	4,140.3	3,993.9	-146.4	-3.5%
Utah	27	1,261.6	1,215.1	-46.5	-3.7%
Kansas	28	1,404.5	1,351.4	-53.1	-3.8%
Connecticut	28	1,724.7	1,658.3	-66.4	-3.8%
Vermont	30	308.7	296.8	-11.9	-3.9%
Minnesota	31	2,814.5	2,702.2	-112.3	-4.0%
Wisconsin	32	2,923.2	2,800.2	-123.0	-4.2%
United States		138,451.0	132,609.0	-5,842.0	-4.2%
Rhode Island	33	489.8	468.9	-20.9	-4.3%
Colorado	34	2,379.1	2,274.7	-104.4	-4.4%
Tennessee	35	2,782.3	2,655.1	-127.2	-4.6%
Kentucky	35	1,872.3	1,786.2	-86.1	-4.6%
Illinois	35	6,023.0	5,744.1	-278.9	-4.6%
Alabama	38	2,011.2	1,917.6	-93.6	-4.7%
North Carolina	38	4,158.3	3,962.9	-195.4	-4.7%
South Carolina	38	1,958.1	1,865.4	-92.7	-4.7%
Idaho	41	661.4	628.7	-32.7	-4.9%
Delaware	42	440.9	418.8	-22.1	-5.0%
Georgia	43	4,119.3	3,909.8	-209.5	-5.1%
California	44	15,149.7	14,367.5	-782.2	-5.2%
Ohio	44	5,431.8	5,148.7	-283.1	-5.2%
Florida	46	7,711.2	7,306.0	-405.2	-5.3%
Indiana	47	2,978.7	2,817.3	-161.4	-5.4%
Oregon	48	1,741.0	1,643.0	-98.0	-5.6%
Nevada	49	1,278.9	1,195.2	-83.7	-6.5%
Arizona	50	2,602.8	2,405.5	-197.3	-7.6%
Michigan	51	4,242.3	3,903.1	-339.2	-8.0%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Area Spotlight: Colfax County

Joy Forehand, Economist



The average weekly wage for Colfax County in the 4th Quarter 2008 was \$576. This would be equivalent to \$14.40 per hour or \$29,952 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$768, which was equivalent to \$19.20 per hour or \$39,936 per year.

The total civilian labor force in Colfax County for June 2009 was 7,581, of which 7,072 were employed and 509 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 6.7 percent as compared to the statewide rate of 7.3 percent.

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Colfax County	7,581	7,072	509	6.7%
New Mexico	962,794	892,145	70,649	7.3%
United States (in thousands)	154,926	140,196	14,729	9.7%

These figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: NMDWS LAUS unit in conjunction with US Bureau of Labor Statistics

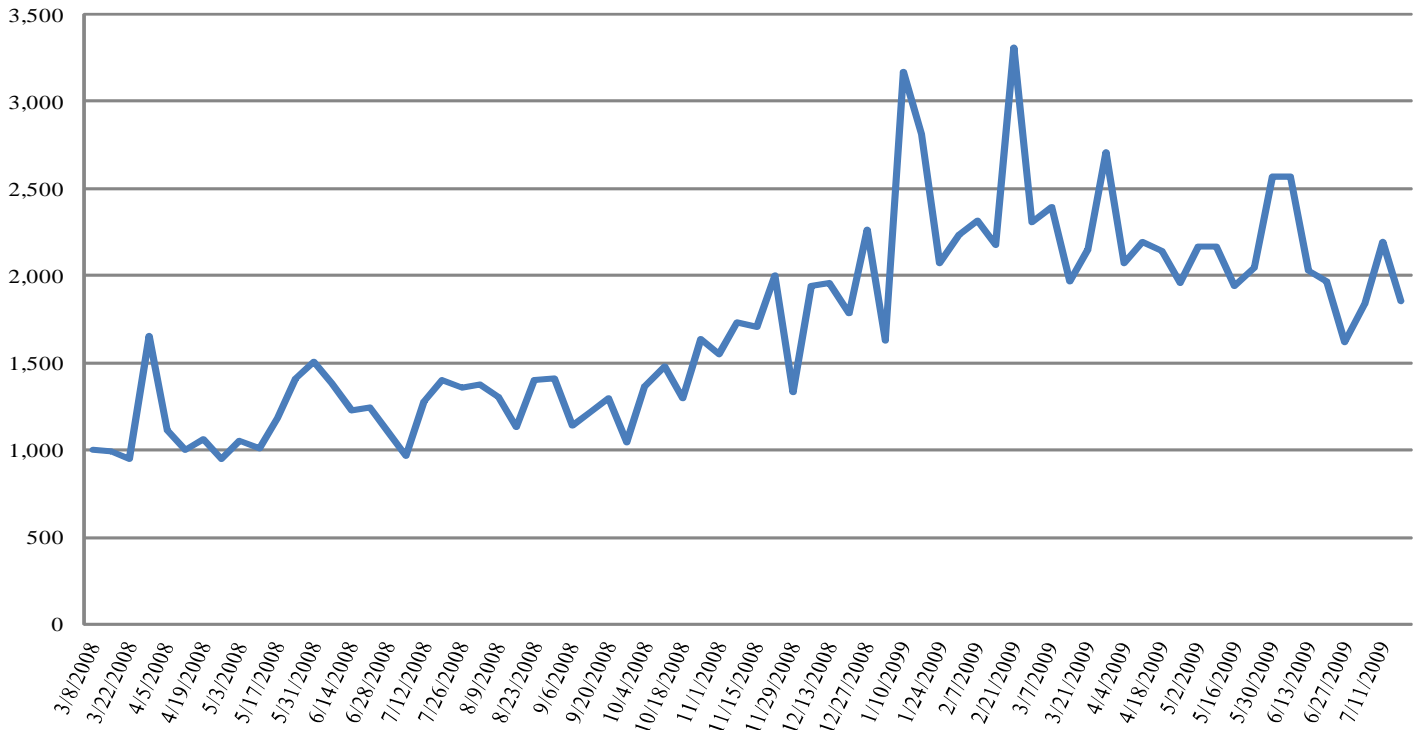
The total number of employees located in Colfax County in 4th Quarter 2008 was 4,925. The largest major industry sectors were Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services (each with 18 percent of the employment), followed by Retail Trade (with 14 percent).

Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	589	4,925
Health Care and Social Assistance	41	905
Accommodation and Food Services	66	886
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	79	674
Public Administration	51	404
Construction	94	332
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	32	230
Manufacturing (31-33)	18	181
Finance and Insurance	30	168
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svc	38	126
Transportation and Warehousing (48 & 49)	20	105

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Initial UI Claims (Week ending 06/13/2009)



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

Continued UI Claims (Week ending 06/13/2009)



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

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2009				REVISED MAY 2009				REVISED JUNE 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	962,794	892,145	70,649	7.3%	954,539	892,724	61,815	6.5%	967,592	922,978	44,614	4.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	408,736	377,429	31,307	7.7%	406,471	379,165	27,306	6.7%	414,757	395,492	19,265	4.6%
Bernalillo	315,317	292,025	23,292	7.4%	313,746	293,368	20,378	6.5%	320,235	306,001	14,234	4.4%
Sandoval	54,923	50,130	4,793	8.7%	54,413	50,361	4,052	7.4%	55,476	52,530	2,946	5.3%
Torrance	7,171	6,552	619	8.6%	7,150	6,582	568	7.9%	7,302	6,866	436	6.0%
Valencia	31,324	28,721	2,603	8.3%	31,162	28,854	2,308	7.4%	31,745	30,096	1,649	5.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,782	54,216	4,566	7.8%	57,954	54,125	3,829	6.6%	58,484	55,894	2,590	4.4%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	88,852	82,393	6,459	7.3%	90,009	84,117	5,892	6.5%	90,250	85,780	4,470	5.0%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,764	73,910	4,854	6.2%	77,975	73,709	4,266	5.5%	81,164	78,118	3,046	3.8%
Catron	1,780	1,647	133	7.5%	1,688	1,570	118	7.0%	1,720	1,644	76	4.4%
Chaves	28,304	26,416	1,888	6.7%	28,012	26,415	1,597	5.7%	27,819	26,549	1,270	4.6%
Cibola	12,779	11,950	829	6.5%	12,608	11,919	689	5.5%	12,449	11,814	635	5.1%
Colfax	7,581	7,072	509	6.7%	6,637	6,168	469	7.1%	7,574	7,264	310	4.1%
Curry	21,400	20,506	894	4.2%	21,503	20,747	756	3.5%	21,277	20,528	749	3.5%
De Baca	893	856	37	4.1%	897	863	34	3.8%	883	846	37	4.2%
Eddy	29,382	27,694	1,688	5.7%	28,837	27,377	1,460	5.1%	28,041	27,103	938	3.3%
Grant	12,752	11,149	1,603	12.6%	12,826	11,356	1,470	11.5%	12,639	12,061	578	4.6%
Guadalupe	1,793	1,660	133	7.4%	1,729	1,620	109	6.3%	1,820	1,710	110	6.0%
Harding	438	422	16	3.7%	423	412	11	2.6%	426	414	12	2.8%
Hidalgo	2,808	2,604	204	7.3%	2,743	2,518	225	8.2%	2,733	2,611	122	4.5%
Lea	31,978	29,525	2,453	7.7%	31,493	29,397	2,096	6.7%	30,183	29,240	943	3.1%
Lincoln	11,801	11,202	599	5.1%	11,394	10,854	540	4.7%	11,820	11,411	409	3.5%
Los Alamos	9,701	9,406	295	3.0%	9,563	9,320	243	2.5%	10,312	9,956	356	3.5%
Luna	13,680	11,445	2,235	16.3%	12,759	10,509	2,250	17.6%	13,234	11,723	1,511	11.4%
McKinley	27,491	25,206	2,285	8.3%	26,857	25,032	1,825	6.8%	27,616	25,983	1,633	5.9%
Mora	2,103	1,856	247	11.7%	2,082	1,863	219	10.5%	2,053	1,892	161	7.8%
Otero	26,036	24,357	1,679	6.4%	26,152	24,739	1,413	5.4%	26,043	24,812	1,231	4.7%
Quay	4,328	4,064	264	6.1%	4,268	4,054	214	5.0%	4,236	4,022	214	5.1%
Rio Arriba	21,509	19,997	1,512	7.0%	20,927	19,624	1,303	6.2%	21,542	20,365	1,177	5.5%
Roosevelt	9,439	9,000	439	4.7%	9,831	9,487	344	3.5%	9,400	9,057	343	3.6%
San Miguel	13,393	12,390	1,003	7.5%	13,447	12,650	797	5.9%	13,500	12,788	712	5.3%
Sierra	6,284	5,994	290	4.6%	6,063	5,791	272	4.5%	6,063	5,810	253	4.2%
Socorro	9,681	9,181	500	5.2%	9,664	9,265	399	4.1%	9,599	9,199	400	4.2%
Taos	18,053	16,426	1,627	9.0%	17,499	15,911	1,588	9.1%	17,688	16,691	997	5.6%
Union	2,273	2,173	100	4.4%	2,230	2,148	82	3.7%	2,265	2,201	64	2.8%

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 JUNE 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	16.3%
GRANT	2	12.6%
MORA	3	11.7%
TAOS	4	9.0%
MCKINLEY	5	8.3%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	7.8%
LEA	7	7.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	7	7.7%
SAN MIGUEL	9	7.5%
CATRON	9	7.5%
GUADALUPE	11	7.4%
STATEWIDE		7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	7.3%
HIDALGO	12	7.3%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.0%
COLFAX	15	6.7%
CHAVES	15	6.7%
CIBOLA	17	6.5%
OTERO	18	6.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.2%
QUAY	20	6.1%
EDDY	21	5.7%
SOCORRO	22	5.2%
LINCOLN	23	5.1%
ROOSEVELT	24	4.7%
SIERRA	25	4.6%
UNION	26	4.4%
CURRY	27	4.2%
DE BACA	28	4.1%
HARDING	29	3.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

REVISED MAY 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.6%
GRANT	2	11.5%
MORA	3	10.5%
TAOS	4	9.1%
HIDALGO	5	8.2%
COLFAX	6	7.1%
CATRON	7	7.0%
MCKINLEY	8	6.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	6.7%
LEA	9	6.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	11	6.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.5%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
GUADALUPE	13	6.3%
RIO ARRIBA	14	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.9%
CHAVES	16	5.7%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	5.5%
CIBOLA	17	5.5%
OTERO	19	5.4%
EDDY	20	5.1%
QUAY	21	5.0%
LINCOLN	22	4.7%
SIERRA	23	4.5%
SOCORRO	24	4.1%
DE BACA	25	3.8%
UNION	26	3.7%
CURRY	27	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.5%
HARDING	29	2.6%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.5%

REVISED JUNE 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.4%
MORA	2	7.8%
GUADALUPE	3	6.0%
MCKINLEY	4	5.9%
TAOS	5	5.6%
RIO ARRIBA	6	5.5%
SAN MIGUEL	7	5.3%
CIBOLA	8	5.1%
QUAY	8	5.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.0%
OTERO	11	4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	4.6%
STATEWIDE		4.6%
GRANT	12	4.6%
CHAVES	12	4.6%
HIDALGO	15	4.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.4%
CATRON	16	4.4%
DE BACA	18	4.2%
SIERRA	18	4.2%
SOCORRO	18	4.2%
COLFAX	21	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	23	3.6%
CURRY	24	3.5%
LINCOLN	24	3.5%
LOS ALAMOS	24	3.5%
EDDY	27	3.3%
LEA	28	3.1%
UNION	29	2.8%
HARDING	29	2.8%

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

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4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State

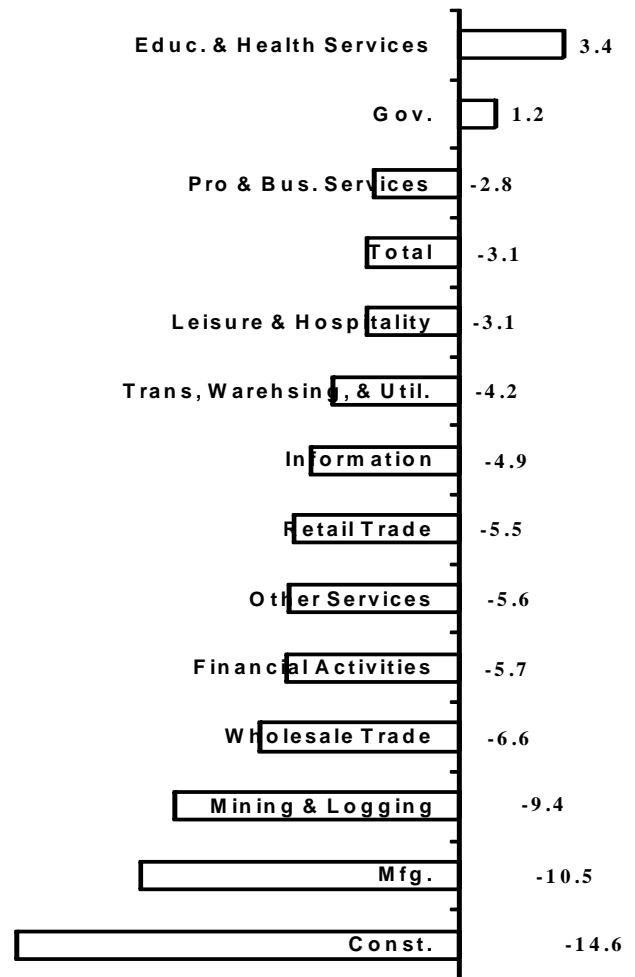
(Seasonally Adjusted)

June 2009			June 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	15.2	Michigan	1	8.1
Rhode Island	2	12.4	Rhode Island	2	7.7
Oregon	3	12.2	California	3	7.1
South Carolina	4	12.1	Mississippi	4	6.9
Nevada	5	12.0	District of Columbia	5	6.8
California	6	11.6	Alaska	6	6.6
Ohio	7	11.1	Illinois	6	6.6
North Carolina	8	11.0	South Carolina	8	6.5
District of Columbia	9	10.9	Kentucky	9	6.4
Kentucky	9	10.9	Nevada	9	6.4
Tennessee	11	10.8	Ohio	9	6.4
Indiana	12	10.7	Tennessee	9	6.4
Florida	13	10.6	Georgia	13	6.1
Illinois	14	10.3	North Carolina	13	6.1
Alabama	15	10.1	Florida	15	6.0
Georgia	15	10.1	Oregon	16	5.9
United States	9.5		Missouri	17	5.8
Missouri	17	9.3	Indiana	18	5.6
Washington	17	9.3	United States	5.6	
New Jersey	19	9.2	Arizona	19	5.5
West Virginia	19	9.2	Connecticut	19	5.5
Mississippi	21	9.0	Minnesota	21	5.3
Wisconsin	21	9.0	New York	21	5.3
Arizona	23	8.7	Pennsylvania	21	5.3
New York	23	8.7	Maine	24	5.2
Massachusetts	25	8.6	New Jersey	24	5.2
Maine	26	8.5	Washington	24	5.2
Alaska	27	8.4	Massachusetts	27	5.1
Delaware	27	8.4	Arkansas	28	5.0
Idaho	27	8.4	Alabama	29	4.9
Minnesota	27	8.4	Colorado	30	4.8
Pennsylvania	31	8.3	Texas	30	4.8
Connecticut	32	8.0	Idaho	32	4.7
Colorado	33	7.6	Delaware	33	4.6
Texas	34	7.5	Vermont	34	4.5
Hawaii	35	7.4	Montana	35	4.4
Maryland	36	7.3	Wisconsin	35	4.4
Arkansas	37	7.2	Kansas	37	4.3
Virginia	37	7.2	Maryland	37	4.3
Vermont	39	7.1	West Virginia	37	4.3
Kansas	40	7.0	Louisiana	40	4.2
Louisiana	41	6.8	Iowa	41	4.1
New Hampshire	41	6.8	New Mexico	41	4.1
New Mexico	41	6.8	Hawaii	43	3.9
Montana	44	6.4	Virginia	43	3.9
Oklahoma	45	6.3	Oklahoma	45	3.8
Iowa	46	6.2	New Hampshire	46	3.7
Wyoming	47	5.9	Nebraska	47	3.3
Utah	48	5.7	Utah	47	3.3
South Dakota	49	5.1	Wyoming	49	3.2
Nebraska	50	5.0	North Dakota	50	3.1
North Dakota	51	4.2	South Dakota	51	2.9

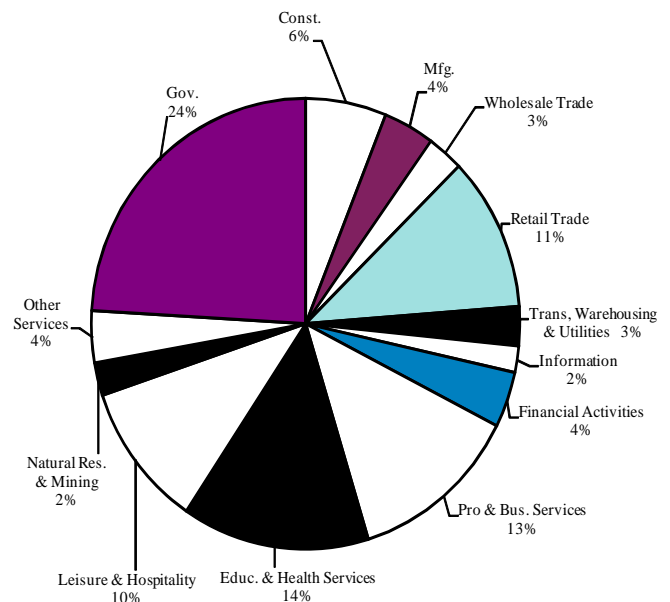
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Labor Force Participation Rates

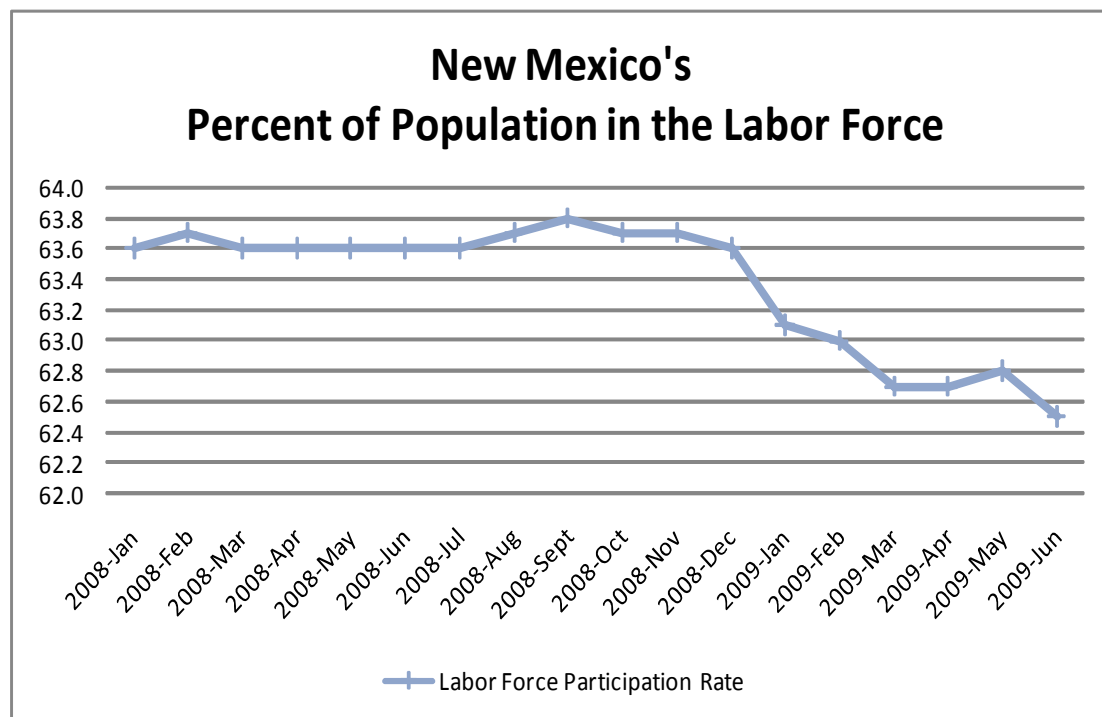
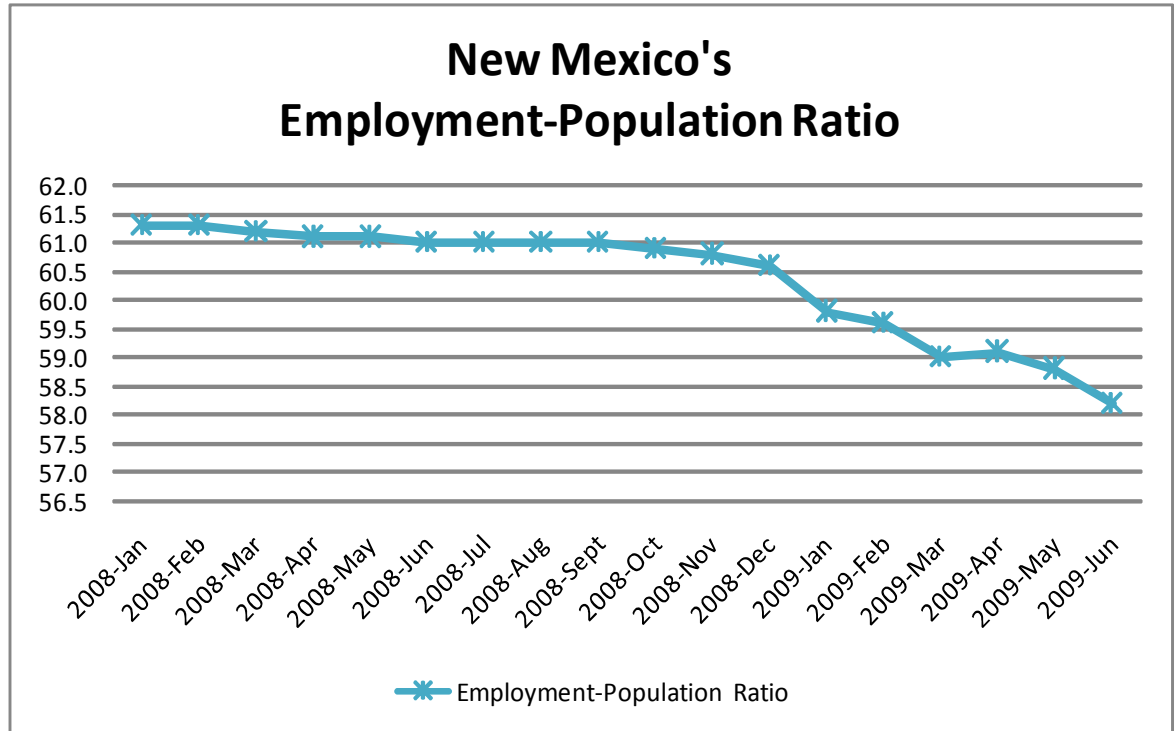
Suzan Reagan, Labor Market Information Webmaster

There are many different measures regarding the employment situation. Each measurement gives an indication of the economic conditions of our times. While the unemployment rate gets all the press, two other related series can be excellent indicators for current economic strength or weakness. The employment-population ratio identifies issues of long-term unemployment. The other indicator is the labor force

participation rate, which represents the proportion of people in the workforce for the non-institutional population age 16 and above. Both of these indicators are available monthly by state, and as expected, track increases and decreases in unemployment.

New Mexico's employment-population ratio has been above 58 percent since early 1988, with our peak at 61.5 percent in March 2007. Currently, New Mexico's employment-population ratio is 58.2 percent for June 2009.

New Mexico saw its greatest growth in the employment-population ratio from 1983 to 1989 when it went from 55.1 to 59.7 percent, most of which can be attributed to women entering the workforce and economic growth. The downturn in the economy began to be tracked in this series starting January 2008. Since then, the ratio has fallen 3.1 percentage points.



New Mexico's labor force participation rate has been between 62.5 and 64.1 percent for the last 20 years. New Mexico's highest rate occurred June 2006 at 64.1 with our lowest occurring June 2009 at 62.5 percent a decline of 1.6 percent points. Similar to the employment-population ratio, New Mexico saw its greatest growth in labor Force participation rates between 1983 and 1985, when we went from 61.1 to 63.7 percent.

Comparing New Mexico to other states in these two measurements shows that New Mexico is by no means at the bottom of the pack and is also not at the top of the

pack. For June 2006, West Virginia had the lowest rates at 54.5 percent labor force participation and 49.5 percent employment-population. North Dakota came in with the highest at 72.8 percent labor force participation and 69.7 percent employment-population ratio.

Charts on these two measures for New Mexico show how difficult the recession has been so far. Both charts still show downward trends. Further reading and monthly updates for labor force rates are at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm>.

Labor Force Concepts

The *civilian noninstitutional population* consists of persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities and homes for the aged) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. California is the most populous State, with about 27.9 million persons in this category in 2008; Wyoming is the least populous State, with just over 410,000 persons.

Employment consists of all persons who, during the reference week (the calendar week including the twelfth day of the month), (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Employment in 2008 ranged from 17.1 million in California down to 284,000 in Wyoming.

Unemployment consists of all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Again, the extremes in 2008 were represented by California (1.3 million) and Wyoming (9,000).

The *civilian labor force* consists of all persons classified as employed or unemployed as described above. California (18.4 million) and Wyoming (293,000) had the largest and smallest labor force levels, respectively, in 2008.

The *labor force participation rate* represents the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. This measure of labor force activity grew from about 60 percent nationally in 1970 to about 67 percent in 2000, with much of the increase resulting from increased participation by women. In 2008, the participation rates ranged across states from 74.2 percent in North Dakota to 55.6 percent in West Virginia.

The *employment-population ratio* represents the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is employed. Some analysts prefer this measure over the unemployment rate as a measure of economic activity and the economy's performance. North Dakota and West Virginia also had the extreme employment-population ratios in 2008, 71.8 and 53.2 percent, respectively.

The *unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Unemployment rates move inversely with the business cycle, sometimes with a lag. In 2008, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.0 percent in South Dakota to a high of 8.4 percent in Michigan.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Revised Jun-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	823,400	830,600	849,800	-7,200	-26,400
GOODS PRODUCING	101,400	100,600	115,700	800	-14,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	722,000	730,000	734,100	-8,000	-12,100
MINING & LOGGING	19,300	19,300	21,300	0	-2,000
CONSTRUCTION	50,400	49,900	59,000	500	-8,600
MANUFACTURING	31,700	31,400	35,400	300	-3,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,500	22,700	24,100	-200	-1,600
RETAIL TRADE	91,200	91,900	96,500	-700	-5,300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	22,900	23,800	23,900	-900	-1,000
INFORMATION	15,600	15,300	16,400	300	-800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,900	33,600	34,900	-700	-2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	105,500	105,000	108,500	500	-3,000
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	116,600	119,700	112,800	-3,100	3,800
Educational Services	11,500	15,200	11,000	-3,700	500
Health Care & Social Assistance	105,100	104,500	101,800	600	3,300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	86,100	86,200	88,900	-100	-2,800
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	9,300	8,500	9,500	800	-200
Accommodation & Food Services	76,800	77,700	79,400	-900	-2,600
OTHER SERVICES	30,600	29,400	32,400	1,200	-1,800
GOVERNMENT	198,100	202,400	195,700	-4,300	2,400
Federal Government	32,300	32,300	31,300	0	1,000
State Government	55,500	60,400	55,900	-4,900	-400
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>23,400</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>-5,800</i>	<i>500</i>
Local Government	110,300	109,700	108,500	600	1,800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>59,400</i>	<i>56,900</i>	<i>-2,400</i>	<i>100</i>

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Revised Jun-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	383,300	385,900	396,300	-2,600	-13,000
GOODS PRODUCING	44,100	43,900	51,900	200	-7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING	339,200	342,000	344,400	-2,800	-5,200
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	24,600	24,400	29,400	200	-4,800
MANUFACTURING	19,500	19,500	22,500	0	-3,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,500	12,600	13,200	-100	-700
RETAIL TRADE	41,900	42,200	44,500	-300	-2,600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	10,100	10,500	10,400	-400	-300
INFORMATION	9,000	9,100	9,000	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,400	18,400	18,700	0	-300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,700	62,800	64,500	-100	-1,800
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	53,000	53,700	51,000	-700	2,000
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	37,800	37,600	40,000	200	-2,200
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,300	12,900	100	-500
GOVERNMENT	81,400	82,800	80,200	-1,400	1,200
Federal Government	15,100	14,900	14,800	200	300
State Government	23,900	26,000	23,900	-2,100	0
Local Government	42,400	41,900	41,500	500	900

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Revised Jun-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	66,500	68,800	68,500	-2,300	-2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,600	7,600	-100	-1,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	60,000	62,200	60,900	-2,200	-900
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,700	4,500	-100	-900
MANUFACTURING	2,900	2,900	3,100	0	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,200	1,500	100	-200
RETAIL TRADE	7,000	6,900	7,300	100	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,700	-100	0
INFORMATION	900	900	1,000	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,300	6,400	6,700	-100	-400
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	11,400	11,500	11,100	-100	300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	7,000	7,100	7,200	-100	-200
OTHER SERVICES	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
GOVERNMENT	20,100	22,200	20,100	-2,100	0
Federal	3,900	4,000	3,800	-100	100
State	7,200	9,100	7,200	-1,900	0
Local	9,000	9,100	9,100	-100	-100
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Revised Jun-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	63,500	63,400	66,300	100	-2,800
GOODS PRODUCING	4,600	4,900	5,600	-300	-1,000
SERVICE PROVIDING	58,900	58,500	60,700	400	-1,800
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,700	4,000	4,700	-300	-1,000
MANUFACTURING	900	900	900	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,800	9,200	-100	-500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	2,300	0	-1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	5,200	5,400	100	-100
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	9,800	10,100	9,600	-300	200
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	9,000	8,900	9,300	100	-300
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	2,700	3,600	800	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,700	16,900	16,500	-200	200
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,400	7,600	7,200	-200	200
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Revised Jun-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	52,100	52,100	52,900	0	-800
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,500	40,500	41,500	0	-1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	12,000	11,900	12,500	100	-500
SERVICE PROVIDING	40,100	40,200	40,400	-100	-300
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,500	28,600	29,000	-100	-500
GOVERNMENT	11,600	11,600	11,400	0	200
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,500	9,500	9,400	0	100

WIA Area Continued Claims Counts by Industry

JUNE 2009	New Mexico	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southwestern
Total	29,579	13,377	4,244	7,365	4,593
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	546	13	79	59	395
Mining & Construction	8,097	2,517	1,874	2,298	1,408
Manufacturing	2,517	1,585	138	271	523
Wholesale trade	1,059	538	144	249	128
Retail trade	2,792	1,446	278	709	359
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	1,547	810	269	167	301
Information	888	596	47	193	52
Financial Activities	1,060	544	145	290	81
Professional & Business Svcs	4,117	2,387	364	842	524
Educational & Health Svcs	2,958	1,248	356	903	451
Leisure & Hospitality	2,401	1,025	396	722	258
Other Services	717	358	120	182	57
Government	880	310	34	480	56
MAY 2009	New Mexico	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southwestern
Total	28,624	12,714	3,930	6,931	5,049
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1,003	17	69	47	870
Mining & Construction	8,380	2,598	1,858	2,444	1,480
Manufacturing	2,814	1,711	150	285	668
Wholesale trade	1,089	567	149	246	127
Retail trade	2,824	1,463	277	701	383
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	777	369	183	140	85
Information	852	565	47	189	51
Financial Activities	1,049	550	135	273	91
Professional & Business Svcs	4,087	2,410	346	777	554
Educational & Health Svcs	2,263	1,026	276	610	351
Leisure & Hospitality	2,077	833	294	709	241
Other Services	705	340	104	176	85
Government	704	265	42	334	63
JUNE 2008	New Mexico	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southwestern
Total	12,197	5,542	1,269	3,350	2,036
Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	303	6	30	22	245
Mining & Construction	2,340	1,002	255	763	320
Manufacturing	916	420	94	106	296
Wholesale trade	319	189	36	56	38
Retail trade	1,100	544	126	270	160
Transp, Warehousing & Utilities	886	460	112	106	208
Information	355	251	7	77	20
Financial Activities	463	250	47	126	40
Professional & Business Svcs	1,850	972	147	487	244
Educational & Health Svcs	1,676	711	167	532	266
Leisure & Hospitality	1,163	449	155	431	128
Other Services	275	122	67	57	29
Government	551	166	26	317	42

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

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
CENTRAL WIA AREA						
Civilian Labor Force	406,966	408,077	405,046	405,542	406,471	408,736
Employment	384,932	383,569	379,581	381,427	379,165	377,429
Unemployment	22,034	24,508	25,465	24,115	27,306	31,307
Rate	5.4%	6.0%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	7.7%
EASTERN WIA AREA						
Civilian Labor Force	163,439	164,901	164,367	166,090	166,769	168,065
Employment	157,121	157,719	156,829	158,538	158,113	157,875
Unemployment	6,318	7,182	7,538	7,552	8,656	10,190
Rate	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	6.1%
NORTHERN WIA AREA						
Civilian Labor Force	244,345	245,678	244,648	244,616	245,549	250,156
Employment	232,081	232,444	231,113	231,333	230,321	232,429
Unemployment	12,264	13,234	13,535	13,283	15,228	17,727
Rate	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	6.2%	7.1%
SOUTHWESTERN WIA AREA						
Civilian Labor Force	132,479	134,704	133,915	134,401	135,752	135,837
Employment	123,861	125,392	123,828	124,947	125,126	124,413
Unemployment	8,618	9,312	10,087	9,454	10,626	11,424
Rate	6.5%	6.9%	7.5%	7.0%	7.8%	8.4%

Workforce Information Tip

How do I get a spreadsheet of all occupations and wages in New Mexico?

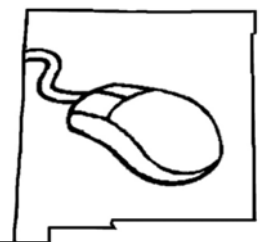
1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us>
2. Click on "Occupation."
3. Click on "Occupational Wages."
4. Click on "NM Occupational Wage Survey."
5. In Step 1 of the "Search Criteria," use the pull-down list to select "New Mexico." Click on "Select."
6. In Step 2, select "Annual" from the pull-down list and then "2008" in the box below. Click on "Select."
7. In Step 3, click on "Total All Occupations" and drag until all the titles are selected. Then click "Search."
8. Now you have a list of all occupations and both their hourly and annual wages. At the bottom of the table you can choose to see the data by hourly or annual only. If you click the Excel button, you can then save the data to your computer. Note that you can view more records at one time by changing records per page from 5 to 100 and clicking "Go."

If you are looking for just one or two occupations, in Step 3 of the "Search Criteria," click the "Advanced Search."

You can also find this same wage information in a different format on the Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates pages at www.dws.state.nm.us/eds/.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-09	Revised May-09	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	819,000	826,200	-7,200
MINING & LOGGING	19,300	19,300	0
CONSTRUCTION	48,700	49,400	-700
MANUFACTURING	31,600	31,700	-100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	136,800	138,700	-1,900
Wholesale Trade	22,300	22,600	-300
Retail Trade	91,200	92,400	-1,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	23,300	23,700	-400
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	15,600	15,300	300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,700	33,700	-1,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	104,800	105,000	-200
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	119,000	118,400	600
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	82,700	85,100	-2,400
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	8,400	8,500	-100
Accommodation & Food Services	74,300	76,600	-2,300
OTHER SERVICES	28,500	29,800	-1,300
GOVERNMENT	199,300	199,800	-500
Federal Government	31,400	31,900	-500
State Government	59,200	59,300	-100
Local Government	108,700	108,600	100
ALBUQUERQUE	381,300	384,600	-3,300
LAS CRUCES	67,900	68,200	-300
SANTA FE	63,100	63,500	-400

* 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

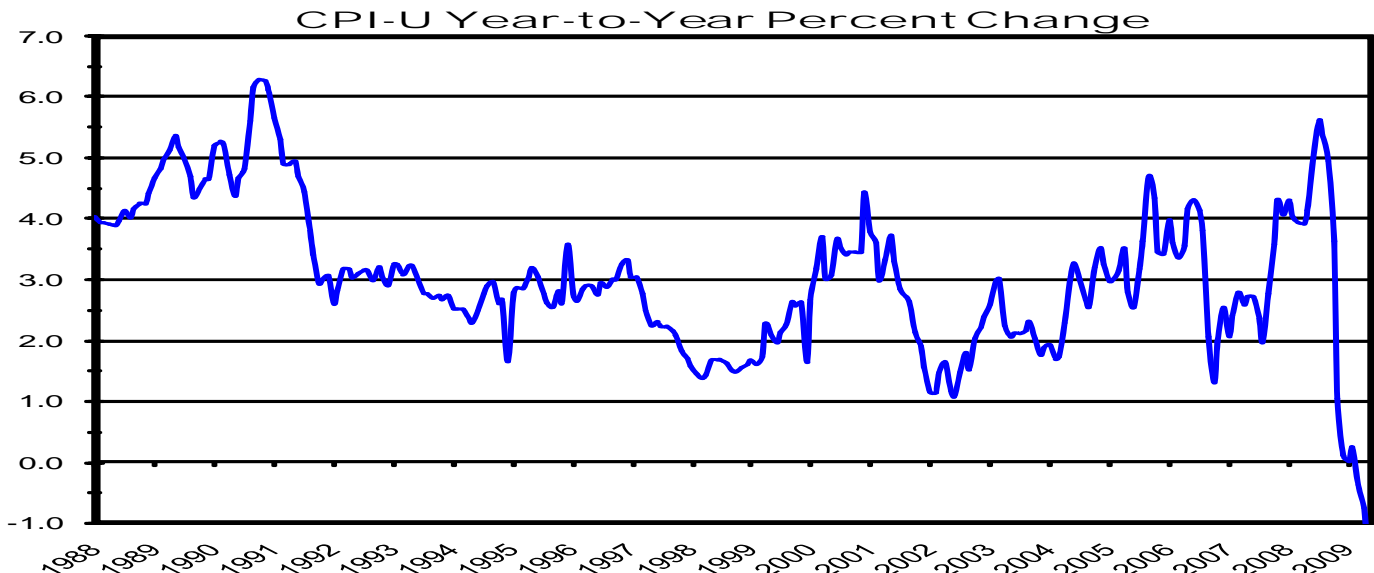
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 09	May 09	June 08	June 09	May 09	June 08	June 09	May 09	June 08
NEW MEXICO									
MANUFACTURING	\$543.53	\$547.16	\$590.92	36.7	37.4	39.9	\$14.81	\$14.63	\$14.81

U.S. Consumer Price Index

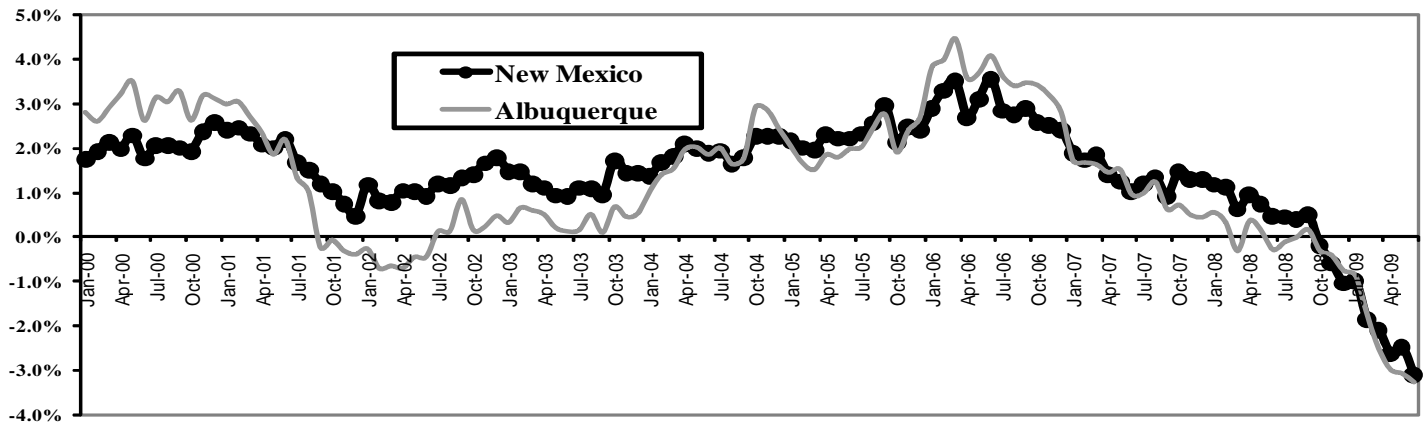
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	Jun 09	May 09	Jun 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
CPI-U	215.7	213.9	218.8	0.9%	-1.4%	
CPI-W	211.0	208.8	215.2	1.1%	-2.0%	

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses*

Shortages		Surpluses	
Statewide Summary		Statewide Summary	
Agricultural Workers	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	Accountants	Maintenance & Repair Workers
Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	Administrative Services Managers	Managers
Counselors	Police Patrol Officers	Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	Recreation Workers	Bus Drivers, School	Office Clerks
Electricians	Registered Nurses	Child Care Workers	Operating Engrs & Const Equip Operators
Gaming Service Workers	Sales Representatives, Services	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Secretaries
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	Telecomm Equip Install & Repairers	Computer Support Specialists	Semiconductor Processors
Licensed Prac & Licensed Voc Nurses		Construction Carpenters	Teacher Assistants
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol & Other Rec Service Wkrs		General & Operations Managers	Truck Drivers
Medical & Health Services Managers		Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers	Waiters & Waitresses
Albuquerque MSA		Albuquerque MSA	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Accountants	Office Clerks
General & Operations Managers		Administrative Services Managers	Operating Engrs & Const Equip Operators
Licensed Prac & Licensed Voc Nurses		Bus Drivers, School	Secretaries
Medical & Health Services Managers		Computer Support Specialists	Semiconductor Processors
Medical Records & Health Information Technicians		Construction Carpenters	Teacher Assistants
Parking Lot Attendants		Construction Laborers	Truck Drivers
Registered Nurses		Janitors & Cleaners	Waiters & Waitresses
Sales Managers		Maintenance & Repair Workers	
Sales Representatives		Managers	
Waiters & Waitresses		Office & Administrative Support Workers	
Las Cruces MSA		Las Cruces MSA	
Farmworkers & Laborers		Accountants	Truck Drivers
Licensed Prac & Licensed Voc Nurses		Cashiers	
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers		Construction Carpenters	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants		Construction Laborers	
Registered Nurses		Cooks, Restaurant	
Sales & Related Workers		Engineering Technicians	
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
		Medical Assistants	
		Receptionists & Information Clerks	
		Retail Salespersons	
Santa Fe MSA		Santa Fe MSA	
Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity		Accountants	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Administrative Services Managers	
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol & Other Rec Service Wkrs		Child Care Workers	
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists		Construction Laborers	
Medical & Health Services Managers		Customer Service Representatives	
Office Clerks		General & Operations Managers	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor		Receptionists & Information Clerks	
Farmington MSA		Farmington MSA	
Agricultural Workers		Assemblers & Fabricators	
Customer Service Representatives		Automotive Specialty Technicians	
Electricians		Cashiers	
Sales Representatives		Construction Laborers	
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
		Helpers--Install, Maint & Repair Workers	
		Production Workers	
Occupational Rollover Statistics**			
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	Customer Service Representatives	Janitors & Cleaners	Security Guards
Cashiers	Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Personal & Home Care Aides	Stock Clerks- Stkm, Warehouse, or Stg Yard
Construction Laborers	Helpers--Production Workers	Production Workers	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Cooks	Home Health Aides	Retail Salespersons	Truck Drivers

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (July 21, 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:

Sapphire Energy, a San Diego-based startup, plans to invest \$100 million in a 300-acre biofuel operation that will convert algae into gasoline starting in 2011. This will be the first such algae-based, commercial-scale biofuel production facility in the U.S. The company plans to expand to 1,200 acres once the site demonstrates commercial viability. Sapphire has developed a proprietary process for turning oil from algae into renewable gasoline that is genetically identical to sweet crude pumped from the ground. Sapphire currently has a test-and-development facility at the West Mesa Industrial Park in Las Cruces. The center experiments with algae seed varieties developed at Sapphire's headquarters in San Diego. Construction of the first stage will start in summer 2010 and conclude in early 2011. It will employ at least 400 permanent workers and—if the facility's expansion moves forward—possibly thousands. The facility's location has already been sited and permitted, but it remains confidential. U.S. Sen. Tom Udall, D-NM, announced in late February, however, that the Department of Energy approved a \$951,000 grant for a Sapphire Energy algae-to-fuel demonstration project in Portales.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The historic La Posada de Albuquerque will open later this summer after extensive renovations and remodeling. The new boutique hotel is being renamed **Hotel Andaluz**. The \$30 million Andaluz project has been a balancing act between preserving historic elements and operating an environmentally friendly, energy-efficient building. The lobby and second-floor mezzanine will maintain the hotel's original ambiance with tile floors, heavy woodwork, and wall murals. The second-floor terrace will return to use after being closed to the public since the 1950s. The exterior will closely resemble the original. A key component in the renovation is a 73-panel solar thermal system on the roof of the tenth floor. The hotel will be hiring around 140 people prior to its reopening.

Sento Inc., a Spanish-language call center, has quietly left Albuquerque. Sento Inc. had initially stated plans to hire 800 employees for its 45,000-square-foot call center at 505 Marquette NW. Sento did not reach 800, but at one time had well over 400 employees. The company received more than \$1.2 million in training funds from the state's Job Training Incentive Program to train 392 employees. Sento ceased operations in March as a result of a bad economy and management decisions.

Albuquerque will serve as the hub for **Sitel's HomeShore** program, with associates from within the city and surrounding communities providing customer care from their own homes. Sitel is a leading global business process outsourcing provider. The HomeShore program will create new jobs in the Albuquerque community; 80 percent of the initial 100 agents staffing the launch will be newly hired associates. Once the Albuquerque program is up to speed, Sitel plans to offer its home-based agent program to current and future clients at sites across the country. Albuquerque was selected as the hub site in part because

of the diverse, bilingual labor pool in small surrounding communities.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Maaco Collision Repair has plans to open a franchise in Rio Rancho by August. In May, the Rio Rancho planning and zoning board approved a request for a conditional use permit to operate an auto collision repair and paint shop at 1251 Veranda Rd. Maaco will be located in a 10,700-square-foot building, using 8,700 square feet for the production area and 2,000 square feet for office space. The company anticipates employing 12 to 14 people and will be open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, and for half a day on Saturday.

East Mountain Area, Bernalillo County:

In response to a lowered demand for cement, **GCC Rio Grande Portland Cement** in Tijeras planned to furlough employees for a longer than usual period this year. According to the plant manager, the facility routinely shuts down for maintenance for about two weeks every year. This year, instead of sending most employees home for just two weeks, employees will be gone for about a month. In explaining the decision, GCC managers pointed to the decline in demand for cement caused by the poor economy. The plant employs about 100 people.

Willard Area, Torrance County:

Construction is wrapping up at the site of the **High Lonesome Wind Ranch**, which is being built on private land about 55 miles southeast of Albuquerque. The wind power facility is located on Mesa de los Jumanos, about ten miles south-southeast of Willard and west of NM State Highway 42 in Torrance County. The High Lonesome Wind Ranch is expected to begin producing power sometime this summer. The project will comprise 40 three-bladed wind turbines producing a total of 100 megawatts of electricity, enough to serve about 25,000 homes.

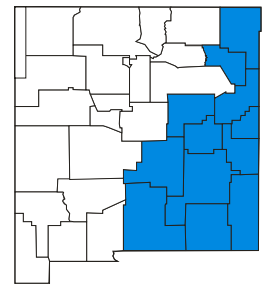
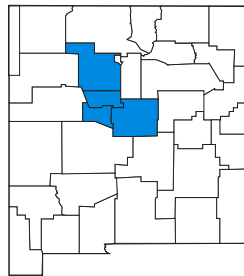
Eastern WIA Area:

Clovis Area, Curry County:

Clovis has a new auto dealership on Mabry Drive. **Hamilton Hyundai** opened its doors with about ten employees on hand to sell and maintain an inventory of about 30 vehicles. The owner of the new franchise expressed hope that those numbers will jump to about 17 employees and a fleet of 50 to 60 vehicles by the end of the month. Hyundai traditionally does not put franchises in towns smaller than 50,000 people, but with the personnel increase at Cannon Air Force base and the general growth of Clovis and Portales, Hyundai deemed the market equal to that of a 50,000-population town. Previously, the closest Hyundai dealer was in Lubbock.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The Connection call center plans to close around the end of August, eliminating about 100 jobs. Company officials say the call center, which opened in 2000, is shutting down for economic reasons. The Carlsbad Department of Development will be talking with its members and employers in Carlsbad to help find jobs for the displaced call center workers.



Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

Company officials say **1-800-flowers.com**'s facility will close on August 16 with no planned job losses. The company is transitioning the call center employees to what is called a "home agent network." With the switch to employees working out of their homes, 1-800-flowers.com's facility on North Florida Street will be shut down. The company's Alamogordo operation normally employs about 140 people and ramps up to as many as 1,000 full- and part-time staffers during busy holiday seasons, such as Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, and Christmas.

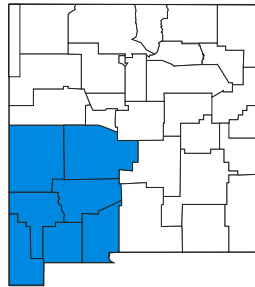
Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

Sunland Inc. is expanding with help from a government incentive program and plans to introduce a new peanut butter flavor and a line of peanut products in the coming months. The expansion will create at least 40 jobs over the next four years and will push the company's payroll to about 160 employees. About half the project's cost will be covered by the state Economic Development Department and the City of Portales, which contributed \$156,000 and \$52,000, respectively. The company will contribute the other half.

Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

A recent article in the Las Cruces Sun-News highlighted the success of the call center industry in the Las Cruces area. A number of companies are adding staff, including **CyraCom** at 2303 Divot Ave. in Las Cruces. CyraCom employs close to 100 people and has just renovated and expanded its facilities. The company provides language services to hospitals and healthcare institutions, as well as for other, non-medical clients, and needs bilingual employees. CyraCom is looking to hire between 60 and 80 representatives. Cincinnati-based **Convergys Corp.**, which opened a call center at 4201 N. Del Rey Blvd. last year to service a telecommunications client, is also currently hiring. The **Sitel** customer service facility in Las Cruces employs nearly 600 workers and is still hiring, at its 2100 Summit Court facility. Other Las Cruces area call centers are also hiring and demand is particularly high for bilingual staff members to serve the nation's growing Hispanic market.



Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

A 92-megawatt solar thermal plant to be called the **Suntower** will be built on 450 acres of private land near the Santa Teresa port of entry in far southern New Mexico near El Paso, Texas. The plant will use heat from the sun instead of fossil fuel to generate steam and produce electricity. It will look like a giant field of mirrors relatively low to the ground, interspersed with 180-foot towers topped by boilers. Motors on the mirrors will keep them aligned with the sun. Construction is expected to start early next year. El Paso Electric says it will take up to 16 months to build the plant, which is scheduled to be in full operation by the summer of 2011. The project will create 220 construction jobs and about 20 permanent full time jobs when the plant is operational.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

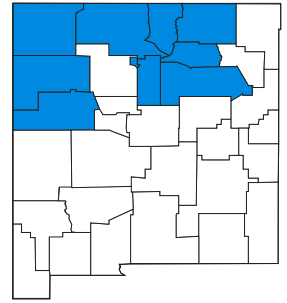
About 25 to 30 people have been hired for the new **Walgreens** in

Silver City. The new store is in a 16,510-square-foot building that is larger than the typical Walgreens. It features a drive-thru pharmacy, a waiting room, food, a full-service photo lab, a liquor department with an expanded wine selection, and groceries. The new Silver City Walgreens is on Rosedale Road just across the street from the Albertson's Shopping Center.

Northern WIA Area:

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Espanola's **Ed Corley Ford Mercury** dealership has closed, a member of the Corley family said. The business, which was the city's only Ford dealer, employed about 15 and had been operating under the Corley name for the past two years after the Corley family acquired Rio Valley Ford and renamed the operation. Because of current economic conditions, the Corley Auto Group has had to look at reducing its number of dealerships in New Mexico, said a statement from Ed Corley Sr. The Corley Auto Group, which is based in Grants, was started by Ed Corley Sr. 26 years ago.



Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

In mid-June, **American Eagle Airlines** launched service to Santa Fe from Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. American Eagle will offer a single round trip each day, arriving in and leaving the town around midday.



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