



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 39, No. 06 (published - August 3, 2010)

*A Publication Presenting Highlights of
June 2010 Labor Market Data*

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 1.8 percent, representing a loss of 14,200 jobs.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA was down 5,100 jobs or 1.4 percent over the past year. Only three of the 12 major industry divisions posted year-over-year gains as the area registered its twenty-first consecutive month of negative growth.

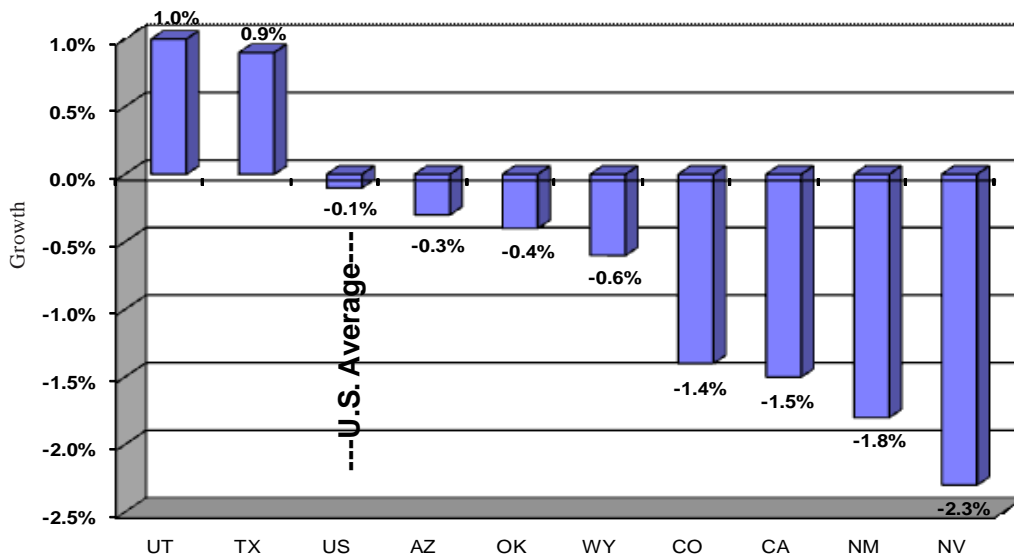
...Over the year, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces MSA was positive at 0.6 percent. Las Cruces has had positive job growth for two consecutive months, marking the end of a 16-month negative job growth for this area.

...The rate of job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 1.1 percent, representing a loss of 700 jobs.

...Total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,200 jobs or 4.3 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2010 over June 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103 - 505.383.2729

Special Article:
Personal Income
Page 10

Bill Richardson
Governor

Kenneth Ortiz
Secretary

INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights
Page 2-6

NM Household Data History
Total Nonfarm Growth
NM Ranking
Page 7

Area Spotlight: Sierra County
Page 8

NM Unemployment Insurance Claims
Page 9

Unemployment Rates by County
Page 9

Article: Recessional Impact on
New Mexico's Personal Income
Page 10-11

NM Labor Force Estimates
Page 12

Unemployment Rate Rankings
by County and by State
Page 12-13

Nonfarm Employment:
Growth Rates by Industry
Page 13

Nonfarm Employment: State & MSAs
Page 14-15

Article: Projections Tools-
Occupational Growth in
Various Industries
Page 16-17

Average Hours & Earnings
& US Consumer Price Index
Page 18

NM Occupational
Shortages and Surpluses
Page 19

Article:
Review of Education
Labor Market Information
Page 20-23

Workforce Information Tip
Page 23

NM Economic Activity by Area
Page 24-25



www.dws.state.nm.us

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in June 2010, down from 8.4 percent in May, but up from 7.1 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate dropped to 9.5 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing June 2010 with June 2009, was negative 1.8 percent, representing a loss of 14,200 jobs. The job count peaked in New Mexico back in April 2008, and since then we have lost thousands of jobs.

Two of the state's 13 industries posted year-over-year job growth, while 11 others reported employment declines. The educational & health services industry added the most jobs, up 3,500 since this time last year. The leisure & hospitality industry also added a large number of jobs, up 3,200 over the year. This industry group includes a large number of eating and drinking places as well as an amusement and recreation component.

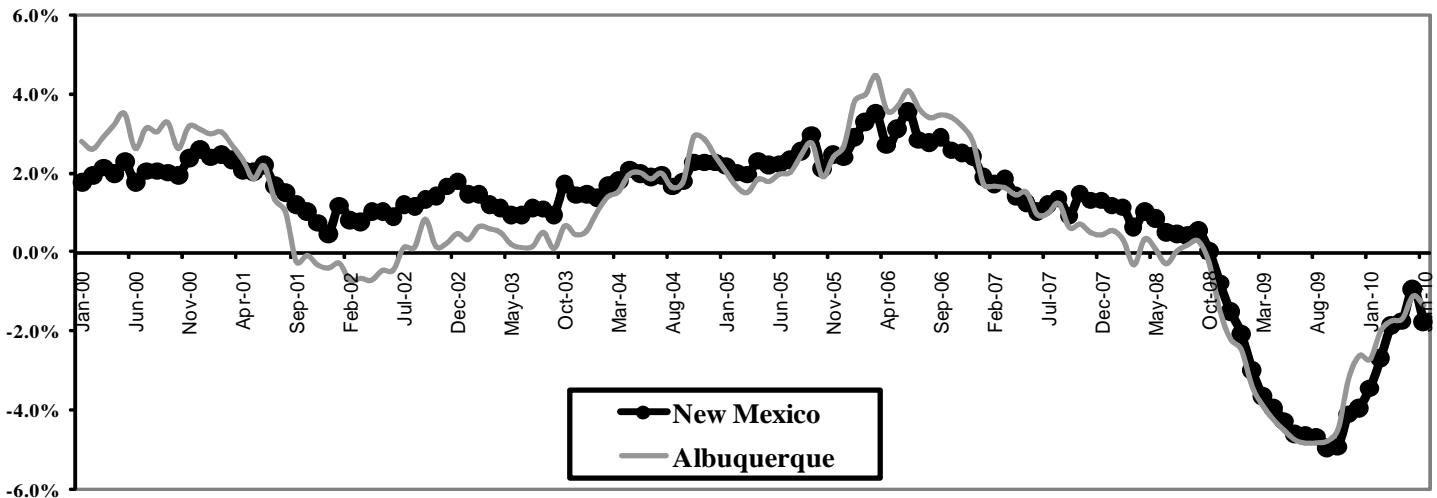
The remaining 11 industries have each lost jobs over the year. The goods-producing industries—mining, manufacturing, and construction—were down 3,800 jobs. Construction was down 3,500 jobs over the year, while mining slipped by 200 and manufacturing by 100.

Retail trade reported losses totaling 5,000 jobs, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry shed 1,200. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 4,600 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,100 jobs, down 9.6 percent.

The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 1,800 fewer jobs. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 800 since last June. The information industry reported numbers that were 600 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry.

Government employment is starting to look a little less secure these days, reporting overall losses of 1,000 jobs. State government reported 4,300 fewer jobs, and local government was down 600. Only the federal government increased employment, adding 900 jobs from the hiring of temporary Census workers. Those workers have been employed for several months, and their numbers are already dwindling.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 2010	May 2010	June 2009	May 2010	June 2009
Civilian Labor Force	959,800	965,100	953,000	-5,300	+6,800
Employment	881,500	883,900	885,400	-2,400	-3,900
Unemployment	78,300	81,200	67,600	-2,900	+10,700
Rate	8.2%	8.4%	7.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.6 percent in June, down two tenths of a point from May. Despite a third consecutive month of decline, the rate remained well above its year-ago level of 7.4 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment was down 5,100 jobs or 1.4 percent over the past year. Only three of the 12 major industry divisions posted year-over-year gains as the area registered its twenty-first consecutive month of negative growth. After peaking at 399,500 in December 2007, employment gradually slipped to a low of 370,200 in January 2010. January typically accounts for the lowest monthly total during a given year; therefore, June employment of 372,400 represents little to no gain in 2010 beyond the addition of temporary census jobs. Employment levels for recent months were lowest since 2004, the recent recession having reversed five years of job growth.

Educational & health services—the only industry to have never posted an over-the-year loss during the current series—expanded by 1,400 jobs or 2.6 percent. Growth dipped to 1.3 percent for March 2010 before trending back upward the past three months.

Government employment was up 1,400 jobs or 1.7 percent over the year, with nearly all of the gain coming at the federal level from Census Bureau hiring. State government added 200 jobs, while local government lost 700. The small wholesale trade industry expanded by 600 jobs or 5.1 percent.

Construction was down 2,200 jobs or 9.1 percent, marking 42 consecutive months of year-over-year decline. Employment has bounced back slightly from a low point in April, but June's total of 21,900 was the weakest for the month since 1998. Manufacturing declined by 700 jobs or 3.9 percent, continuing the gradual improvement that began last October.

Employment slipped by 2,800 jobs or 4.6 percent in professional & business services, the area's largest private-sector industry. Losses narrowed to 3.0 percent in April before worsening again. Retail trade has fared somewhat better in recent months, trimming its over-the-year decline to 800 jobs or 1.9 percent. Over-the-year job losses were also posted in transportation, warehousing & utilities (-600); financial activities (-500); information (-400); leisure & hospitality (-400), information (-200), and miscellaneous *other services* (-100).

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	412,700	414,500	408,800	-1,800	+3,900
Employment	377,200	378,100	378,600	-900	-1,400
Unemployment	35,500	36,400	30,200	-900	+5,300
Rate	8.6%	8.8%	7.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%		

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 7.9 percent in June 2010, down from 8.1 percent in May. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 7 percent.

Over the month, the Las Cruces economy decreased by 1,900 jobs overall, mostly due to the thousands of jobs that leave Las Cruces and return in August at the state government level. 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. Federal and local government saw small losses of 100 jobs each. In the private sector, employment increases were seen in four industries, employment remained flat in three industries, and four industries slightly declined.

Over the year, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was positive at 0.6 percent, comparing June 2010 with June 2009. Las Cruces has had positive job growth for two consecutive months, marking the end of a 16-month negative job growth for this area. Although the Las Cruces job growth rate was above the state average and positive, four of the 12 industries lost jobs, two industries stayed at the same level as last year, and six industries gained employment over the year.

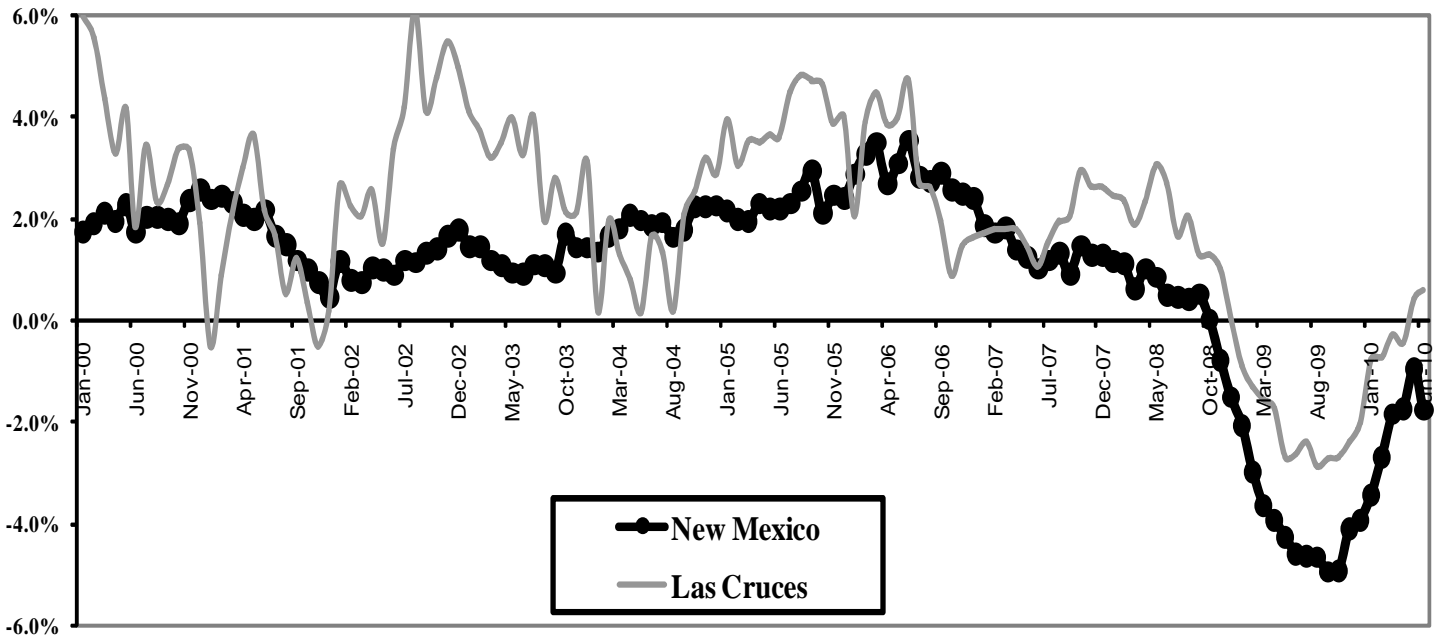
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 300 jobs, growing 2.7 percent. Slight job growth of 100 jobs was evident in professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, information, and miscellaneous *other services*. In the government sector, federal government reported 500 more jobs than last year, while state government remained unchanged and local government had a slight decrease of 100 jobs.

Four other industries—construction (-200), retail trade (-200), wholesale trade (-200), and financial activities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Employment was unchanged from last year in the two remaining private industries—manufacturing and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	93,000	93,300	91,000	-300	+2,000
Employment	85,700	85,700	84,700	0	+1,000
Unemployment	7,400	7,600	6,300	-200	+1,100
Rate	7.9%	8.1%	7.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.2%	7.7%	7.5%		

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 6.7 percent for June 2010, down from a revised rate of 6.9 percent in May. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 6.1 percent.

Over the month, Santa Fe posted a net gain of 200 jobs as seasonal declines in government and private education partially offset mostly tourism-related increases in three other industries.

Over the year, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 1.1 percent, representing a loss of 700 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years, but has improved in recent months. At its worst last summer, the number of jobs was down by as much as 6.8 percent over a 12-month period. At that time, huge losses in construction and downtime in the information industry coincided to cause unprecedented declines.

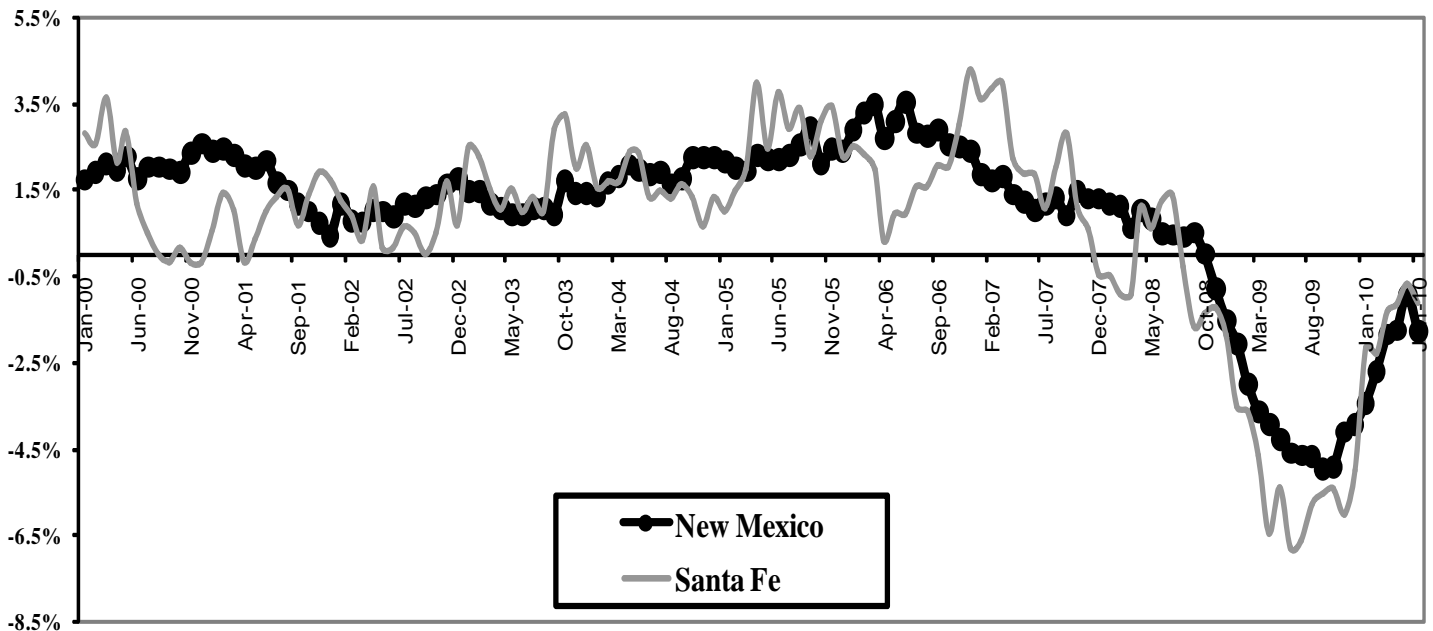
Two industries reported employment gains from year-ago levels. The government sector totaled a net gain of 100 jobs as federal government expanded by 300 (primarily from temporary Census Bureau hiring for the head count), state government remained unchanged, and local government shed 200. Educational & health service was the other industry to add jobs, showing an increase of 200 since last year.

The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 600 jobs, representing a 17.6 percent loss from last year. Employment was down 100 in professional & business services, financial activities, wholesale trade and miscellaneous *other services*. Five industries—transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; leisure & hospitality; retail trade; and manufacturing—reported no change from year-ago employment levels.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,800	78,300	77,300	-500	+500
Employment	72,600	72,900	72,600	-300	0
Unemployment	5,200	5,400	4,700	-200	+500
Rate	6.7%	6.9%	6.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%		

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 9.7 percent in June 2010, down from revised 10.1 percent in May. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 7.2 percent.

Over the month, the Farmington area lost 100 jobs, including a loss of 200 jobs at the federal government level due to temporary Census 2010 employment. State government remained flat, and local government had a slight decrease of 100 jobs over the month. Offsetting some of the losses in government, the goods-producing industries, which include mining, construction, and manufacturing, increased by 200 jobs, and private service-providing industries remained flat.

Over the year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,200 jobs or 4.3 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

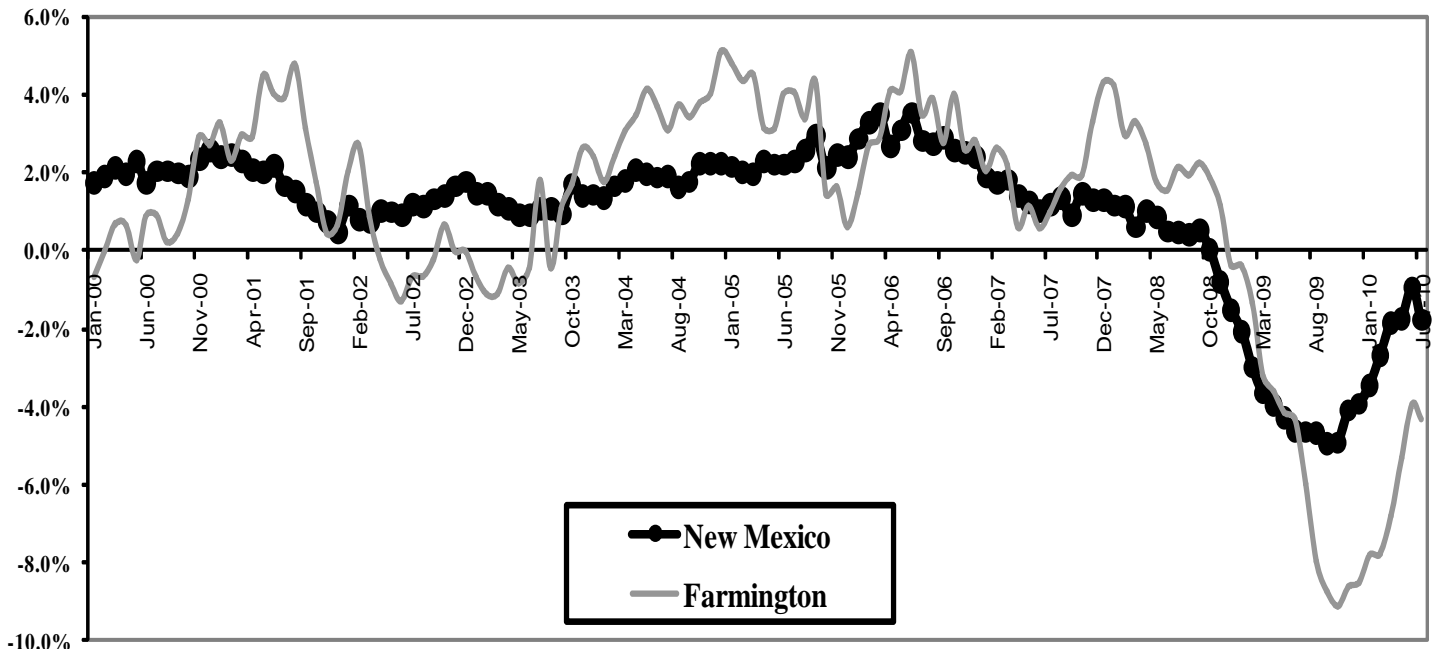
The goods-producing industries reported employment that was 700 jobs below year-ago levels, declining 6.7 percent. Lower prices for oil and especially natural gas over the last several quarters have contributed to the decrease. The layoffs and job loss effects have trickled through the local economy, and private service-providing industries were down 1,200 jobs over the year.

A 200-job increase was evident at the federal government level, with the higher employment levels tapering off for the next couple months due to decreased temporary work with the Census. Per the Census website, "The largest operation is nonresponse follow-up (door-to-door enumeration) from May through July with hiring and training in April." State government employment remained flat over the year, and local government decreased by 500 jobs.

Farmington	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	57,000	57,300	57,200	-300	-200	
Employment	51,500	51,500	53,100	0	-1,600	
Unemployment	5,500	5,800	4,100	-300	+1,400	
Rate	9.7%	10.1%	7.2%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.9%	9.2%	8.1%			

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 %
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		913,453	866,349	47,104	5.2%	
2006		930,832	892,336	38,496	4.1%	
2007		941,554	908,557	32,997	3.5%	
2008		961,259	918,041	43,218	4.5%	
2009		955,904	887,358	68,546	7.2%	
2009	JAN	960,869	904,327	56,542	5.9%	6.0%
	FEB	957,586	899,120	58,466	6.1%	6.4%
	MAR	954,945	894,542	60,403	6.3%	6.5%
	APR	953,371	890,878	62,493	6.6%	6.2%
	MAY	952,768	887,867	64,901	6.8%	6.8%
	JUN	953,000	885,438	67,562	7.1%	7.7%
	JUL	953,881	883,640	70,241	7.4%	7.8%
	AUG	955,105	882,429	72,676	7.6%	7.7%
	SEP	956,361	881,613	74,748	7.8%	7.6%
	OCT	957,546	881,056	76,490	8.0%	7.8%
	NOV	958,583	880,648	77,935	8.1%	7.7%
	DEC	959,469	880,445	79,024	8.2%	7.9%
2010	JAN	962,289	880,473	81,816	8.5%	8.9%
	FEB	964,181	880,724	83,457	8.7%	8.9%
	MAR	966,770	881,346	85,424	8.8%	9.0%
	APR	967,644	883,691	83,953	8.7%	8.1%
	MAY	965,094	883,914	81,180	8.4%	8.0%
	JUN	959,769	881,499	78,270	8.2%	8.5%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-5,325	-2,415	-2,910	-0.2%	0.5%
	Year Ago	6,769	-3,939	10,708	1.1%	0.8%
	2 Yrs. Ago	-852	-37,539	36,687	3.9%	3.7%
	3 Yrs. Ago	22,194	-23,956	46,150	4.8%	4.6%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.6%	-0.3%	-3.6%		
	Year Ago	0.7%	-0.4%	15.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	-0.1%	-4.1%	88.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.4%	-2.6%	143.7%		

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

State	Rank	June 2009	June 2010	Change	% Change
New Hampshire	1	632.1	641.3	9.2	1.5%
DC	2	702.4	712.1	9.7	1.4%
Kentucky	3	1,776.3	1,798.7	22.4	1.3%
Alaska	4	338.2	342.4	4.2	1.2%
Indiana	5	2,779.0	2,809.1	30.1	1.1%
Utah	6	1,190.1	1,202.3	12.2	1.0%
North Dakota	7	371.5	374.9	3.4	0.9%
Texas	7	10,321.4	10,409.2	87.8	0.9%
South Carolina	9	1,830.2	1,844.3	14.1	0.8%
North Carolina	9	3,917.0	3,947.0	30.0	0.8%
Michigan	11	3,886.1	3,910.5	24.4	0.6%
Massachusetts	11	3,203.3	3,223.0	19.7	0.6%
Louisiana	13	1,900.6	1,910.0	9.4	0.5%
Pennsylvania	13	5,637.0	5,663.9	26.9	0.5%
Minnesota	15	2,687.4	2,698.4	11.0	0.4%
Arkansas	15	1,163.9	1,168.4	4.5	0.4%
Delaware	17	422.2	423.3	1.1	0.3%
Maryland	18	2,552.9	2,558.1	5.2	0.2%
Nebraska	19	952.3	953.5	1.2	0.1%
Tennessee	19	2,601.3	2,603.1	1.8	0.1%
Virginia	21	3,678.0	3,679.5	1.5	0.0%
South Dakota	21	412.8	412.6	-0.2	0.0%
New York	21	8,614.3	8,610.0	-4.3	0.0%
United States		131,525.0	131,456.0	-69.0	-0.1%
Iowa	24	1,492.7	1,491.9	-0.8	-0.1%
Connecticut	24	1,640.3	1,638.6	-1.7	-0.1%
Ohio	24	5,092.4	5,087.1	-5.3	-0.1%
Idaho	27	617.9	616.7	-1.2	-0.2%
Maine	27	606.9	605.4	-1.5	-0.2%
Missouri	29	2,708.7	2,700.0	-8.7	-0.3%
Arizona	29	2,382.2	2,374.3	-7.9	-0.3%
Florida	31	7,182.7	7,155.8	-26.9	-0.4%
Montana	31	439.0	437.2	-1.8	-0.4%
Oklahoma	31	1,539.5	1,532.8	-6.7	-0.4%
Vermont	31	297.0	295.7	-1.3	-0.4%
Illinois	35	5,700.2	5,673.1	-27.1	-0.5%
Hawaii	35	594.2	591.1	-3.1	-0.5%
Washington	37	2,852.4	2,836.6	-15.8	-0.6%
Wyoming	37	294.6	292.8	-1.8	-0.6%
Wisconsin	37	2,787.3	2,769.2	-18.1	-0.6%
Kansas	40	1,353.2	1,343.1	-10.1	-0.7%
New Jersey	41	3,958.0	3,928.0	-30.0	-0.8%
Alabama	41	1,894.5	1,880.0	-14.5	-0.8%
Mississippi	43	1,097.1	1,087.7	-9.4	-0.9%
West Virginia	43	753.1	746.1	-7.0	-0.9%
Oregon	45	1,624.2	1,608.5	-15.7	-1.0%
Georgia	46	3,878.6	3,829.0	-49.6	-1.3%
Colorado	47	2,257.1	2,224.7	-32.4	-1.4%
California	48	14,153.0	13,939.6	-213.4	-1.5%
New Mexico	49	811.2	797.0	-14.2	-1.8%
Rhode Island	50	466.2	457.4	-8.8	-1.9%
Nevada	51	1,147.6	1,121.3	-26.3	-2.3%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Area Spotlight: Sierra County

Joy Forehand, Outreach Coordinator

The average weekly wage for Sierra County in fourth quarter of 2009 was \$541. This would be equivalent to \$13.53 per hour or \$28,132 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$794, which is equivalent to \$19.85 per hour or \$41,288 per year.



As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based on the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in the Sierra County for June 2010 was 6,337, of which 5,960 people were employed and 377 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, which was lower than the statewide unadjusted rate of 8.5 percent.

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on data for workers covered by state of New Mexico unemployment insurance laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. This program reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. QCEW data is currently available for the fourth quarter of 2009. The largest major industry sector was health care & social assistance (21.4% of the employment), followed by retail trade (13.6% of the employment) and accommodation & food services (10.6% of the employment).



Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Sierra County	6,337	5,960	337	5.9%
New Mexico	961,128	879,754	81,374	8.5%
United States	154,767,000	139,882,000	14,885,000	9.6%

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

Top Ten Industry Groups Sierra County	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	351	3,243
Health Care & Social Assistance	38	695
Retail Trade	45	440
Accommodation & Food Services	41	344
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	17	290
Construction	41	280
Public Administration	39	273
Manufacturing	4	144
Other Services	21	79
Finance & Insurance	14	71
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt & Remediation	13	67

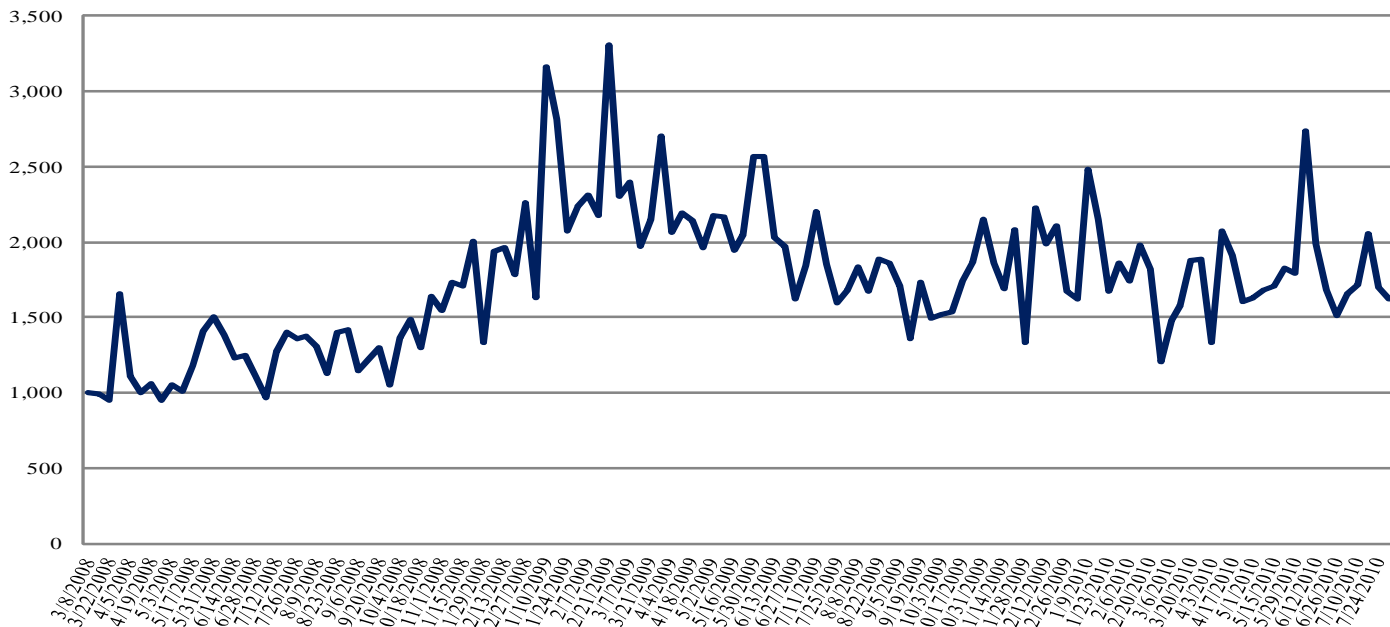
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, QCEW Unit.

Top Ten Industry Groups New Mexico	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	54,061	787,931
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,797	121,931
Retail Trade	6,419	92,942
Education Services	1,100	85,029
Accommodation & Food Services	3,831	79,301
Public Administration	1,721	62,898
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	6,414	56,273
Construction	6,181	49,244
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation	2,856	43,023
Manufacturing	1,628	29,498
Finance & Insurance	2,716	22,149

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

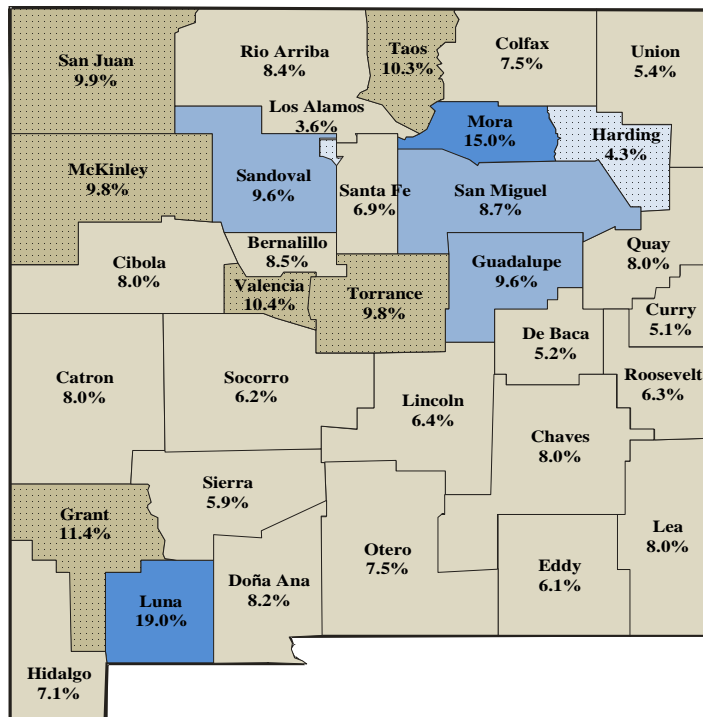
New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Initial UI Claims (Week ending 07/31/2010)



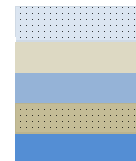
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, www.doleta.gov.

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



June 2010

	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	
New Mexico	8.5%	8.2%	5% or below
United States	9.6%	9.5%	NM rate of 8.5% or below
			Above NM rate of 8.5%
			Above US rate of 9.6%
			12% or above



Recessional Impact on New Mexico's Personal Income

Theresa Sandoval, Economist

The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce compiles personal income for all states and the nation. Below is a brief review of the impact the recession had on New Mexico's and neighboring states' wage and salary component of personal income between fourth quarter 2007 and fourth quarter 2009. This report considered wages and salaries as a percent of total nonfarm personal income and personal current transfer receipts as a percent of total nonfarm personal income. Personal current transfer receipts include payments to individuals in the form of retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits (mainly Medicare and Medicaid), income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, veterans benefits, and federal education and training assistance.

Personal income in New Mexico is made up of wages and salaries; transfer receipts; dividends, interest and rents; supplements to wages and salaries; and proprietors' income. Wages and salaries are the largest component, making up roughly 50 percent of personal income. The remaining 50 percent is the sum of supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income, personal current transfer receipts, dividends, interest and rent, minus contributions for government social insurance or transfer payments.

New Mexico, like the rest of the nation, has experienced a decline in the wages and salaries component of personal income. Wages and salaries declined from 51.2 percent of total nonfarm personal income in fourth quarter 2007 to 49.7 percent in fourth quarter 2009. This same pattern holds true for our neighboring states and the rest of the nation (see table). In the United States, wages and salaries declined from 53.8 percent of total nonfarm personal income to 51.7 percent.

The decrease in wages and salaries is no surprise, of course, considering New Mexico lost nearly 46,000 jobs from December



2007 to December 2009. The United States lost approximately 8.4 million jobs during that time frame. In New Mexico, transfer payments increased from 17.9 percent of total nonfarm personal income to 21.9 percent, and in the United States, transfer payments increased to 17.9 percent from 14.5 percent. Transfer payments include unemployment insurance benefits.

Our neighboring states held a similar pattern. On average, the decline in wages and salaries as a component of personal income was approximately 1.5 percentage points from fourth quarter 2007 to fourth quarter 2009, while the increase in transfer payments was about 3.0 percentage points.

New Mexico Personal Income December 2007 to December 2009

State	PCI Ranking		4th Quarter 2007	4th Quarter 2009	Growth/ Decline
New Mexico	42	Personal income	\$64,744	\$66,901	3.3%
		Nonfarm personal income	\$63,897	\$66,498	
		Farm income	\$847	\$402	
		Earnings by place of work	\$46,552	\$46,630	
		Less: Contributions for government social insurance	\$5,081	\$5,260	
		Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance	\$2,717	\$2,822	
		Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$2,364	\$2,438	
		Plus: Adjustment for residence	\$337	\$336	
		Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	\$41,808	\$41,706	
		Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	\$11,379	\$10,530	
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$11,557	\$14,664	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	17.9%	21.9%	4.0%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$33,168	\$33,237	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	51.2%	49.7%	-1.5%
		Supplements to wages and salaries	\$8,050	\$8,633	
		Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	\$5,686	\$6,195	
Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$2,364	\$2,438			
Proprietors' income	\$5,334	\$4,760			
Farm proprietors' income	\$610	\$171			
Nonfarm proprietors' income	\$4,724	\$4,589			
Colorado	15	Personal income	\$211,174	\$209,093	-1.0%
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$20,446	\$26,475	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	9.7%	12.7%	3.0%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$116,232	\$112,084	
as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	55.0%	53.6%	-1.4%		
Utah	49	Personal income	\$86,623	\$86,302	-0.4%
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$9,359	\$11,896	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	10.8%	13.8%	3.0%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$50,428	\$48,764	
as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	58.2%	56.5%	-1.7%		
Texas	29	Personal income	\$899,417	\$908,986	1.1%
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$116,205	\$142,968	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	12.9%	15.7%	2.8%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$492,472	\$490,403	
as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	54.8%	54.0%	-0.8%		
Arizona	42	Personal income	\$221,906	\$218,091	-1.7%
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$34,240	\$44,158	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	15.4%	20.2%	4.8%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$118,166	\$108,997	
as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	53.3%	50.0%	-3.3%		
United States		Personal income	\$12,088,376	\$12,099,289	0.1%
		Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	\$1,753,132	\$2,169,927	
		as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	14.5%	17.9%	3.4%
		Wage and salary disbursements	\$6,499,912	\$6,257,759	
as a percent of Nonfarm personal income	53.8%	51.7%	-2.0%		

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/footnotes.cfm?tablename=SQ4>>.

March 2010

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2010				REVISED MAY 2010				REVISED JUNE 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	961,128	879,754	81,374	8.5%	955,681	879,423	76,258	8.0%	961,368	887,791	73,577	7.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	410,860	374,474	36,386	8.9%	410,431	376,539	33,892	8.3%	410,837	378,293	32,544	7.9%
Bernalillo	315,710	288,753	26,957	8.5%	315,597	290,345	25,252	8.0%	315,900	291,697	24,203	7.7%
Sandoval	56,396	50,959	5,437	9.6%	56,202	51,240	4,962	8.8%	56,475	51,479	4,996	8.8%
Torrance	6,974	6,292	682	9.8%	6,964	6,326	638	9.2%	6,996	6,356	640	9.1%
Valencia	31,781	28,471	3,310	10.4%	31,668	28,628	3,040	9.6%	31,466	28,761	2,705	8.6%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,535	51,815	5,720	9.9%	56,837	51,622	5,215	9.2%	58,442	53,732	4,710	8.1%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,001	85,383	7,618	8.2%	93,393	86,164	7,229	7.7%	91,185	84,382	6,803	7.5%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,041	72,690	5,351	6.9%	77,305	72,213	5,092	6.6%	78,541	73,460	5,081	6.5%
Catron	1,734	1,596	138	8.0%	1,649	1,519	130	7.9%	1,744	1,609	135	7.7%
Chaves	28,683	26,383	2,300	8.0%	28,387	26,361	2,026	7.1%	28,465	26,466	1,999	7.0%
Cibola	12,366	11,381	985	8.0%	12,272	11,394	878	7.2%	12,377	11,508	869	7.0%
Colfax	7,444	6,886	558	7.5%	6,605	6,019	586	8.9%	7,540	7,011	529	7.0%
Curry	21,993	20,864	1,129	5.1%	22,094	21,057	1,037	4.7%	21,636	20,678	958	4.4%
De Baca	961	911	50	5.2%	951	904	47	4.9%	936	896	40	4.3%
Eddy	28,842	27,085	1,757	6.1%	28,552	26,907	1,645	5.8%	28,676	26,911	1,765	6.2%
Grant	11,131	9,862	1,269	11.4%	11,289	10,052	1,237	11.0%	12,147	10,514	1,633	13.4%
Guadalupe	1,938	1,751	187	9.6%	1,910	1,737	173	9.1%	1,857	1,717	140	7.5%
Harding	419	401	18	4.3%	419	402	17	4.1%	418	401	17	4.1%
Hidalgo	2,930	2,721	209	7.1%	2,815	2,614	201	7.1%	2,892	2,676	216	7.5%
Lea	28,103	25,867	2,236	8.0%	27,870	25,750	2,120	7.6%	28,890	26,359	2,531	8.8%
Lincoln	11,445	10,707	738	6.4%	11,072	10,369	703	6.3%	11,636	11,002	634	5.4%
Los Alamos	9,968	9,607	361	3.6%	9,834	9,512	322	3.3%	10,002	9,674	328	3.3%
Luna	13,508	10,947	2,561	19.0%	12,653	9,932	2,721	21.5%	13,540	11,284	2,256	16.7%
McKinley	28,028	25,273	2,755	9.8%	27,684	25,241	2,443	8.8%	28,024	25,639	2,385	8.5%
Mora	2,109	1,793	316	15.0%	2,113	1,791	322	15.2%	2,114	1,862	252	11.9%
Otero	26,138	24,186	1,952	7.5%	26,279	24,511	1,768	6.7%	26,059	24,275	1,784	6.8%
Quay	4,264	3,924	340	8.0%	4,220	3,919	301	7.1%	4,239	3,960	279	6.6%
Rio Arriba	21,154	19,385	1,769	8.4%	20,771	19,067	1,704	8.2%	21,032	19,465	1,567	7.5%
Roosevelt	9,189	8,609	580	6.3%	9,513	9,033	480	5.0%	9,154	8,683	471	5.1%
San Miguel	13,456	12,285	1,171	8.7%	13,556	12,500	1,056	7.8%	13,407	12,364	1,043	7.8%
Sierra	6,337	5,960	377	5.9%	6,081	5,679	402	6.6%	6,267	5,956	311	5.0%
Socorro	9,660	9,062	598	6.2%	9,629	9,133	496	5.2%	9,625	9,093	532	5.5%
Taos	17,698	15,871	1,827	10.3%	17,322	15,422	1,900	11.0%	17,532	15,873	1,659	9.5%
Union	2,195	2,077	118	5.4%	2,174	2,061	113	5.2%	2,158	2,050	108	5.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the USDOL, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are subject to revision.

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY JUNE 2010			REVISED MAY 2010			REVISED JUNE 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.0%	LUNA	1	21.5%	LUNA	1	16.7%
MORA	2	15.0%	MORA	2	15.2%	GRANT	2	13.4%
GRANT	3	11.4%	TAOS	3	11.0%	MORA	3	11.9%
TAOS	4	10.3%	GRANT	3	11.0%	TAOS	4	9.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	9.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	9.2%	LEA	5	8.8%
MCKINLEY	6	9.8%	GUADALUPE	6	9.1%	MCKINLEY	6	8.5%
GUADALUPE	7	9.6%	COLFAX	7	8.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	8.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	8.9%	MCKINLEY	8	8.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	7.9%
SAN MIGUEL	9	8.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	8.3%	SAN MIGUEL	9	7.8%
STATEWIDE		8.5%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.2%	CATRON	10	7.7%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.4%	STATEWIDE		8.0%	STATEWIDE		7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	8.2%	CATRON	11	7.9%	GUADALUPE	11	7.5%
CHAVES	12	8.0%	SAN MIGUEL	12	7.8%	HIDALGO	11	7.5%
QUAY	12	8.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	7.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	7.5%
CIBOLA	12	8.0%	LEA	14	7.6%	RIO ARRIBA	11	7.5%
CATRON	12	8.0%	CIBOLA	15	7.2%	CHAVES	15	7.0%
LEA	12	8.0%	HIDALGO	16	7.1%	CIBOLA	15	7.0%
COLFAX	17	7.5%	CHAVES	16	7.1%	COLFAX	15	7.0%
OTERO	17	7.5%	QUAY	16	7.1%	OTERO	18	6.8%
HIDALGO	19	7.1%	OTERO	19	6.7%	QUAY	19	6.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.9%	SIERRA	20	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.5%
LINCOLN	21	6.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.6%	EDDY	21	6.2%
ROOSEVELT	22	6.3%	LINCOLN	22	6.3%	SOCORRO	22	5.5%
SOCORRO	23	6.2%	EDDY	23	5.8%	LINCOLN	23	5.4%
EDDY	24	6.1%	UNION	24	5.2%	ROOSEVELT	24	5.1%
SIERRA	25	5.9%	SOCORRO	24	5.2%	UNION	25	5.0%
UNION	26	5.4%	ROOSEVELT	26	5.0%	SIERRA	25	5.0%
DE BACA	27	5.2%	DE BACA	27	4.9%	CURRY	27	4.4%
CURRY	28	5.1%	CURRY	28	4.7%	DE BACA	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	4.3%	HARDING	29	4.1%	HARDING	29	4.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.3%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.3%

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

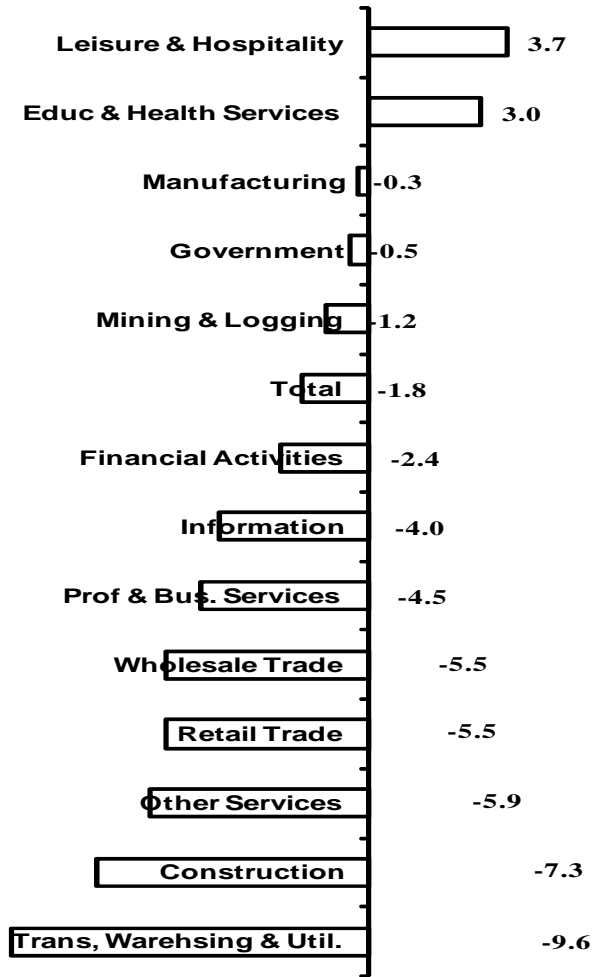
(Seasonally Adjusted)

June 2010			June 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.2	Michigan	1	13.9
Michigan	2	13.2	Nevada	2	11.9
California	3	12.3	South Carolina	2	11.9
Rhode Island	4	12.0	California	4	11.6
Florida	5	11.4	Oregon	4	11.6
Mississippi	6	11.0	Rhode Island	6	11.1
South Carolina	7	10.7	North Carolina	7	11.0
Ohio	8	10.5	Tennessee	8	10.9
Oregon	8	10.5	Kentucky	9	10.8
Illinois	10	10.4	Indiana	10	10.6
Alabama	11	10.3	Florida	11	10.5
Indiana	12	10.1	Ohio	11	10.5
Tennessee	12	10.1	Alabama	13	10.3
District of Columbia	14	10.0	Illinois	13	10.3
Georgia	14	10.0	District of Columbia	15	10.1
Kentucky	14	10.0	Georgia	16	9.7
North Carolina	14	10.0	Mississippi	17	9.5
Arizona	18	9.6	Missouri	17	9.5
New Jersey	18	9.6	United States		9.5
United States		9.5	New Jersey	19	9.4
Pennsylvania	20	9.2	Arizona	20	9.3
Missouri	21	9.1	Washington	21	9.2
Massachusetts	22	9.0	Wisconsin	22	8.9
Washington	23	8.9	New York	23	8.6
Connecticut	24	8.8	Massachusetts	24	8.5
Idaho	24	8.8	Connecticut	25	8.4
Delaware	26	8.5	Minnesota	25	8.4
West Virginia	27	8.5	Colorado	27	8.3
New Mexico	28	8.2	Maine	28	8.2
New York	28	8.2	Pennsylvania	28	8.2
Texas	28	8.2	West Virginia	28	8.2
Colorado	31	8.0	Delaware	31	8.1
Maine	31	8.0	Alaska	32	8.0
Alaska	33	7.9	Idaho	33	7.9
Wisconsin	33	7.9	Texas	34	7.8
Arkansas	35	7.5	Arkansas	35	7.3
Montana	36	7.3	Kansas	36	7.2
Utah	37	7.2	Vermont	36	7.2
Maryland	38	7.1	Louisiana	38	7.1
Louisiana	39	7.0	Maryland	38	7.1
Virginia	39	7.0	New Mexico	38	7.1
Iowa	41	6.8	Hawaii	41	7.0
Minnesota	41	6.8	Virginia	42	6.9
Oklahoma	41	6.8	Utah	43	6.8
Wyoming	41	6.8	Oklahoma	44	6.7
Kansas	45	6.5	Wyoming	45	6.5
Hawaii	46	6.3	New Hampshire	46	6.4
Vermont	47	6.0	Montana	47	6.2
New Hampshire	48	5.9	Iowa	48	6.0
Nebraska	49	4.8	South Dakota	49	4.9
South Dakota	50	4.5	Nebraska	50	4.8
North Dakota	51	3.6	North Dakota	51	4.4

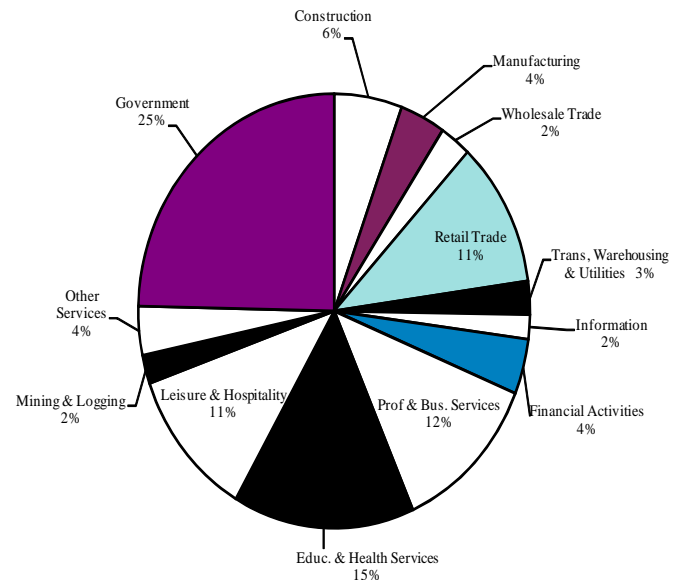
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-10	May-10	Jun-09	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	797,000	808,900	811,200	-11,900	-14,200
GOODS PRODUCING	91,600	89,500	95,400	2,100	-3,800
SERVICE PROVIDING	705,400	719,400	715,800	-14,000	-10,400
MINING & LOGGING	17,100	16,800	17,300	300	-200
CONSTRUCTION	44,700	42,800	48,200	1,900	-3,500
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,900	29,900	-100	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	20,600	20,900	21,800	-300	-1,200
RETAIL TRADE	86,500	87,600	91,500	-1,100	-5,000
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	19,800	20,300	21,900	-500	-2,100
INFORMATION	14,500	14,200	15,100	300	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,700	32,700	33,500	0	-800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	97,300	98,300	101,900	-1,000	-4,600
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	119,300	121,800	115,800	-2,500	3,500
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	89,400	87,500	86,200	1,900	3,200
OTHER SERVICES	28,900	27,500	30,700	1,400	-1,800
GOVERNMENT	196,400	208,600	197,400	-12,200	-1,000
Federal Government	36,500	37,400	32,600	-900	3,900
State Government	51,200	60,800	55,500	-9,600	-4,300
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,500	29,000	23,400	-4,500	1,100
Local Government	108,700	110,400	109,300	-1,700	-600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	58,000	60,400	57,100	-2,400	900
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-10	May-10	Jun-09	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	372,400	375,900	377,500	-3,500	-5,100
GOODS PRODUCING	39,300	39,000	42,200	300	-2,900
SERVICE PROVIDING	333,100	336,900	335,300	-3,800	-2,200
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	21,900	21,600	24,100	300	-2,200
MANUFACTURING	17,400	17,400	18,100	0	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,300	12,300	11,700	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	40,600	40,200	41,400	400	-800
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	8,900	9,200	9,500	-300	-600
INFORMATION	8,500	8,400	8,900	100	-400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	17,700	17,700	18,200	0	-500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	57,800	58,400	60,600	-600	-2,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	54,500	55,500	53,100	-1,000	1,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,700	37,700	38,100	0	-400
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	11,800	12,300	400	-100
GOVERNMENT	82,900	85,700	81,500	-2,800	1,400
Federal Government	17,200	17,200	15,300	0	1,900
State Government	24,100	26,300	23,900	-2,200	200
Local Government	41,600	42,200	42,300	-600	-700

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jun-10	Revised May-10	Revised Jun-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	67,400	69,300	67,000	-1,900	400
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,300	6,600	100	-200
SERVICE PROVIDING	61,000	63,000	60,400	-2,000	600
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,500	3,800	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,100	1,500	200	-200
RETAIL TRADE	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0
INFORMATION	900	900	800	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,800	6,500	6,700	300	100
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	11,500	11,700	11,200	-200	300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	7,100	7,200	7,000	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,900	1,800	1,800	100	100
GOVERNMENT	20,800	22,900	20,400	-2,100	400
Federal	4,600	4,700	4,100	-100	500
State	7,200	9,100	7,200	-1,900	0
Local	9,000	9,100	9,100	-100	-100
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-10	Revised May-10	Revised Jun-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	61,100	60,900	61,800	200	-700
GOODS PRODUCING	3,600	3,600	4,200	0	-600
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,500	57,300	57,600	200	-100
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,800	3,400	0	-600
MANUFACTURING	800	800	800	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	8,500	8,500	8,500	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,600	4,500	4,700	100	-100
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	9,600	10,100	9,400	-500	200
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	9,200	8,900	9,200	300	0
OTHER SERVICES	3,300	2,800	3,400	500	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,800	17,000	16,700	-200	100
Federal	1,300	1,400	1,000	-100	300
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,300	7,400	7,500	-100	-200
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jun-10	Revised May-10	Revised Jun-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	48,500	48,600	50,700	-100	-2,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	36,800	36,600	38,700	200	-1,900
GOODS PRODUCING	9,800	9,600	10,500	200	-700
SERVICE PROVIDING	38,700	39,000	40,200	-300	-1,500
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	27,000	27,000	28,200	0	-1,200
GOVERNMENT	11,700	12,000	12,000	-300	-300
Federal	1,800	2,000	1,600	-200	200
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,400	9,500	9,900	-100	-500

Projections Tools: Occupational Growth in Various Industries

Ashley Leach, Economist

Industry and occupational projections are one of the strongest data tools available to understand the potential for employment growth in New Mexico. Identifying industries and occupations that will provide New Mexicans with jobs in the future is critical to multiple facets of overall workforce development, from job matching to focused training programs. Ultimately, understanding the direction of the future workforce in New Mexico assists and drives economic development initiatives. For the job seeker, projections, coupled with occupational wage information, not only provide valuable information on occupations that will likely have openings in the future but also those occupations that will pay higher wages.



Traditionally, industry and occupational projections simply look at growth of employment over time. This analysis delves deeper into employment projections by evaluating occupations that are projected to grow overall but may experience declines in employment in select industries. For example, actors may be projected to grow in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording industries but may be projected to decrease in the Performing Arts and Related industries. For job seekers, this information provides one more tool to focus their job search on industries where their specific occupation is anticipated to increase in demand.

This analysis identifies many occupations that are projected to grow overall and highlights where employment is declining in select industries. These occupations were identified using occupational projections between 2008 and 2018 and the staffing patterns of industries. The occupations presented below represent occupations that typically employ a larger number of workers and/or typically experience higher employment growth.

General and Operations Managers: Growth in the listed industries comprises over 40 percent of total projected growth in this occupation. General and Operations Managers are projected to contract in many industries.

<u>General and Operations Managers</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 50	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers
Educational Svcs	

Accountants and Auditors: Growth in the listed industries comprises nearly 80 percent of total projected growth. Contraction of this occupation in Crop Production is minimal compared to the overall growth of this occupation.

<u>Accountants and Auditors</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 100	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Svcs	Crop Production
Educational Svcs	

Retail Salespersons: Growth in the listed industries comprises nearly 50 percent of total projected growth. Projected employment decreases in contraction industries are minimal compared to the overall growth in this occupation.

<u>Retail Salespersons</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 580	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
General Merchandise Stores	Miscellaneous Store Retailers
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	

Cashiers: Growth in General Merchandise Stores comprises 70 percent of total projected growth. Employment decreases in Food and Beverage Stores are larger than other contraction industries that are projected to experience minimal employment decreases.

<u>Cashiers</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 100	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
General Merchandise Stores	Food & Beverage Stores

Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants: Growth in Hospitals comprises 80 percent of total projected growth. Employment decreases in Nursing and Residential Care Facilities are small compared to the overall growth in this occupation.

<u>Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 140	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Hospitals	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities

Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks: This occupation is projected to grow in many industries. Projected employment contraction in Crop Production is minimal compared to the overall growth in this occupation.

<u>Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 245	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Crop Production
Educational Svcs	
Specialty Trade Contractors	

Secretaries: Sixty percent of this occupation's growth is projected to occur in the listed industries. Employment is projected to decrease in several industries.

<u>Secretaries</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 140	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Prof., Scientific & Tech. Svcs
Educational Svcs	Repair and Maintenance

Office Clerks, General: Growth in the listed industries comprises nearly 80 percent of total projected growth. State Government is the only industry in which employment in this occupation is projected to decrease.

<u>Office Clerks, General</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 250	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Educational Svcs	State Government
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand: Growth in the listed industries comprises 80 percent of total projected growth. Projected employment decreases in the listed contraction industries are minimal.

<u>Laborers and Freight, Stock & Material Movers</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 110	
Growth Industries	Contraction Industries
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Crop Production
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-10	Revised May-10	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	793,200	804,400	-11,200
MINING & LOGGING	17,200	16,900	300
CONSTRUCTION	43,200	42,300	900
MANUFACTURING	29,700	30,300	-600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	127,200	129,000	-1,800
Wholesale Trade	20,400	20,900	-500
Retail Trade	86,700	88,000	-1,300
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,100	20,100	0
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	14,500	14,200	300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,500	32,700	-200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	96,500	98,200	-1,700
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	121,700	120,400	1,300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	86,100	86,500	-400
OTHER SERVICES	27,200	27,900	-700
GOVERNMENT	197,400	206,000	-8,600
Federal Government	35,500	37,000	-1,500
State Government	54,700	59,700	-5,000
Local Government	107,200	109,300	-2,100
ALBUQUERQUE	371,700	374,600	-2,900
FARMINGTON	48,100	48,300	-200
LAS CRUCES	69,100	68,800	300
SANTA FE	60,700	61,000	-300

* 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

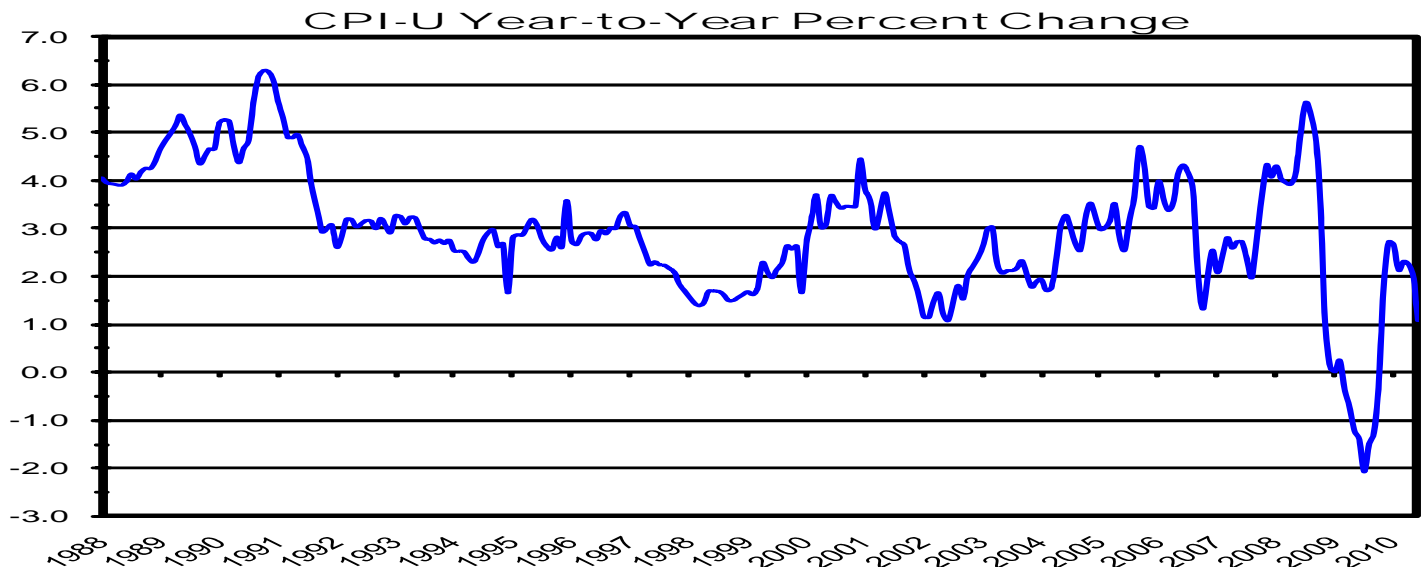
NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 10	May 10	June 09	June 10	May 10	June 09	June 10	May 10	June 09
MANUFACTURING	\$621.72	\$590.93	\$540.06	39.6	38.1	37.4	\$15.70	\$15.51	\$14.44

U.S. Consumer Price Index

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	218.0	218.2	215.7	-0.1%	1.1%
CPI-W	213.8	214.1	211.0	-0.1%	1.4%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses *

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop Interviewers, Except Eligibility & Loan Medical & Health Services Mngrs Registered Nurses	Customer Service Representatives Accountants Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Home Health Aides Office Clerks Personal & Home Care Aides Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Child, Family, & School Social Workers Coaches & Scouts Recreation Workers	Accountants Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Cooks, Restaurant Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Home Health Aides Managers Medical Assts Office & Admin Support Workers Office Clerks Personal & Home Care Aides Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Security Guards Stock Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Electricians Eligibility Interviewers, Govt Programs Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Receptionists & Information Clerks Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
Registered Nurses Occupational Therapists Physical Therapists	Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Janitors & Cleaners Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop Financial Specialists Registered Nurses	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Office Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Welders, Cutters, & Welder Fitters
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Correctional Officers & Jailers	

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

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

Review of Education Labor Market Information

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people... They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty.
Thomas Jefferson

Education of New Mexico's future workforce is an important factor for economic development as well as shaping society's values. Educational reform has been and will continue to be important to New Mexico. A review of labor market information regarding the education industry and related occupations would be helpful in identifying the status of the current educator workforce and to discover areas that may need attention. As this state moves forward on issues related to workforce, it is important to realize the value that educators bring as a part of New Mexico's workforce and as shapers of the rest of the workforce.

Industry Employment

The educational services industry sector employed 85,029 people in New Mexico for 4th quarter 2009. This industry sector is ranked 3rd in employment in New Mexico and accounted for 10.8 percent of employment statewide for 4th quarter 2009. In many rural counties, education services employment is ranked higher, and often the data is non-disclosable due to issues of confidentiality. Educational services in New Mexico is projected to grow by 25.7 percent between 2008 and 2018, faster than the 13.5 percent growth rate for all industries. This amounts to 20,768 additional jobs over the period, or about 2,077 jobs added per year.

Wage distribution varies across the counties. Statewide, the edu-

cational services industry's average weekly wage was \$736, while the total for all industries was \$794. Bernalillo County had the highest average weekly wage for educational services at \$859, and Guadalupe County the lowest at \$500.

Future Employment Outlook by Occupation

In 2008, over 54,000 people worked in the education, training and library occupations. In New Mexico, education, training and library occupations are expected to grow by 26.8 percent, with an estimated 68,600 employed in these occupations by 2018. That is much higher than the 13.5 percent for total all occupations.

Industry Staffing Pattern

The following table shows detailed occupations employed in the educational services industry sector by percentage breakout with a cutoff for occupations with more than 500 employment statewide. As one would expect, occupations in this industry are predominantly teachers; however, there are other support staff such as office clerks, janitors, cooks and registered nurses.

Wages

The 2009 wages for elementary school teachers (excluding special education) compared with kindergarten teachers (excluding special education) in New Mexico are summarized in the table below:

County	Average Establishments	Employment			Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage
Statewide - Educational Services	1,100	84,843	85,071	85,174	85,029	\$736
Bernalillo	339	27,397	27,284	27,546	27,409	\$859
Dona Ana	104	11,482	11,509	11,451	11,481	\$736
San Juan	34	5,233	5,351	5,300	5,295	\$685
Santa Fe	112	4,667	4,737	4,762	4,722	\$648
Sandoval	37	3,535	3,564	3,568	3,556	\$672
Mckinley	20	3,497	3,508	3,498	3,501	\$622
Chaves	41	2,599	2,588	2,559	2,582	\$644
Valencia	29	2,356	2,330	2,382	2,356	\$651
Eddy	40	2,035	2,065	1,972	2,024	\$799
Otero	18	1,810	1,804	1,800	1,805	\$654
Rio Arriba	27	1,632	1,650	1,665	1,649	\$682
Grant	9	1,517	1,559	1,573	1,550	\$596
Taos	38	1,045	1,061	1,070	1,059	\$613
Los Alamos	14	1,046	1,049	1,046	1,047	\$703
Cibola	6	742	744	739	742	\$688
Lincoln	18	587	592	587	589	\$666
Quay	6	455	447	430	444	\$604
Guadalupe	4	232	239	236	236	\$500
Harding	3	44	45	45	45	\$635

Occupation Code (SOC)	Occupational Title	2008 Estimated Employment	2018 Projected Employment	Total 2008-2018 Employment Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change	Total Percent Change	Annual Avg. Openings Due to Growth	Annual Avg. Openings Due to Replacement	Total Annual Avg. Openings	Growth Description
000000	Total, All Occupations	893,756	1,013,992	120,236	1.3	13.5	12,681	20,020	32,701	Stable
250000	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	54,152	68,678	14,526	2.4	26.8	1,453	1,090	2,543	Growing
251000	Postsecondary Teachers	11,196	15,557	4,361	3.3	39.0	436	187	623	Growing
252000	Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers	28,139	35,264	7,125	2.3	25.3	713	640	1,353	Growing
252011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	2,669	3,089	420	1.5	15.7	42	44	86	Growing
252012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	1,459	1,908	449	2.7	30.8	45	24	69	Growing
252021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	9,346	12,030	2,684	2.6	28.7	268	204	472	Growing
252022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Educat	5,167	6,522	1,355	2.4	26.2	136	113	249	Growing
259041	Teacher Assistants	9,687	11,700	2,013	1.9	20.8	201	158	359	Growing

*Note: Entry level and experienced wage rates represent the means of the lower 1/3 and upper 2/3 of the wage distribution, respectively.

Wages by Area

The table below shows the distribution of the estimated 2009 median annual labor market wage rates for individuals employed as elementary school teachers, except special education compared with kindergarten teachers, except special education in New Mexico by Workforce Region.

Occupations - Description:

Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education - Teach elemental natural and social science, personal hygiene, music, art, and literature to children from 4 to 6 years old. Promote physical, mental, and social development. May be required to hold state certification. Typical education is a bachelor's degree.

Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education - Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills. Typical education is a bachelor's degree.

(Source: LASER.state.nm.us and the US Census)





Code	Occupational Title	2008 Estimated Emp.	% of Total Estimated Emp.	2018 Projected Emp.	% of Total Projected Emp.
252021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	9,217	11.4	11,887	11.7
259041	Teacher Assistants	8,949	11.1	10,845	10.7
372011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaner	3,515	4.4	4,286	4.2
436014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,664	3.3	2,926	2.9
439061	Office Clerks, General	1,929	2.4	2,388	2.4
352012	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,647	2	1,806	1.8
251199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	1,557	1.9	2,175	2.1
252041	Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary	1,493	1.9	2,020	2
252012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	1,375	1.7	1,814	1.8
119032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	1,178	1.5	1,441	1.4
252043	Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	1,145	1.4	1,408	1.4
211012	Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	1,140	1.4	1,430	1.4
436011	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1,085	1.3	1,368	1.4
253099	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	801	1	994	1
533022	Bus Drivers, School	800	1	961	1
251071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	779	1	1,090	1.1
252011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	727	0.9	960	1
119031	Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Programs	704	0.9	852	0.8
353022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	656	0.8	794	0.8
111021	General and Operations Managers	648	0.8	745	0.7
272022	Coaches and Scouts	635	0.8	832	0.8
254021	Librarians	633	0.8	749	0.7
251081	Education Teachers, Postsecondary	603	0.8	849	0.8
291127	Speech-Language Pathologists	600	0.7	725	0.7
193031	Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	597	0.7	726	0.7

Rate Type / Statistical Type	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	Difference
Entry level/Annual wage or salary	\$39,580.89	\$38,531.59	(\$1,049.30)
Median/Annual wage or salary	\$49,266.76	\$52,273.42	\$3,006.66
Experienced/Annual wage or salary	\$57,287.87	\$59,679.07	\$2,391.20
Entry level/Hourly wage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Median/Hourly wage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Experienced/Hourly wage	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau. OES Wage survey.

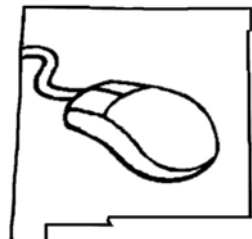
Area Name	2009 Median Annual Wage for Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2009 Median Annual Wage for Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	Difference
Southwestern	\$55,703	\$52,568	(\$3,135)
Eastern	\$48,720	\$47,073	(\$1,647)
Central	\$47,584	\$57,718	\$10,134
Northern	\$46,939	\$45,846	(\$1,093)

Workforce Information Tip

How do I find what type of occupations a particular industry such as the Education Services hire?

- 1) Start at laser.state.nm.us.
- 2) Click on "Employment and Wage Data" just under Historic Data Analysis.
- 3) Click on "Industry Data."
- 4) Click on "Staffing Patterns (OES)."
- 5) In step 1, choose your area. Change the pull down to "New Mexico" and click "Select." You can also choose one of the local workforce investment areas. To see which counties those areas include, use the "Select by Map" link.
- 6) In step 2, choose the time frame "2008-2018."
- 7) In step 3, choose the industry "Educational Services" and then click "Search."
- 8) Now you have a list sorted alphabetically by occupation. To sort the list by employment, click on "2008 Estimated Emp." To see more records per page scroll, to the bottom and change "Records per page" from 25 to 500. To have your own spreadsheet with this information, click on the "Excel" icon at the bottom of the table. Some occupations will have asterisks. This represents occupations that are non-disclosable due to confidentiality. Additional information about particular occupations can be found by clicking on the title.

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



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

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

New Mexico 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.)

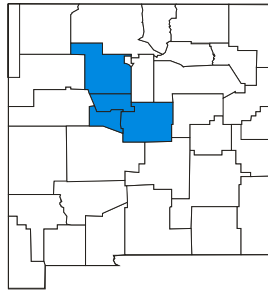
Statewide:

Six of the 35 recently closed **Redi-Marts** around the state have reopened, and another four may reopen soon. Trigild Inc., a San Diego, Calif.-based company court-appointed to take over the stores, is doing financial projections and will determine which other locations will reopen. The six stores now open are in Albuquerque and Rio Rancho and include Cottonwood Chevron at 9400 Coors SW, Four Hills Chevron at 13300 Central SE, Liquor Mart at 10001 Central NE, Valle del Sol Chevron at 3215 Isleta SW, Rio Rancho North at 580 Unser SE, and Rio Rancho South at 1475 State Highway 528. The stores were previously owned by PRP Inc. and operated by Ever-Ready Oil Co. Trigild Inc. took over the stores after being appointed as receiver by a district court judge at the end of May.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Sandia National Laboratories may add up to 200 employees this year and another 200 next year. A growing budget for Sandia's primary mission, nuclear weapons, is being accompanied by continued growth in other areas, such as computer security, according to lab officials. Sandia is one of three U.S. national laboratories responsible for designing and maintaining the U.S. nuclear arsenal. In recent years, Sandia has expanded its work outside the nuclear weapons program, including non-nuclear work for the Pentagon, energy research, and work for U.S. intelligence agencies. The lab has a workforce of more than 8,000 and is Albuquerque's largest employer. Its budget is \$2.3 billion and rising.



Two solar technology facilities are coming to Albuquerque and will be bringing with them at least 30 new jobs. New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson announced that **CFV Solar Test Laboratory** and the **Fraunhofer R&D Facility** will begin operations at the Mesa del Sol development south of Albuquerque later this year. Governor Richardson and state economic development officials say they are hopeful the two green energy ventures will act as a magnet for other renewable energy companies. The CFV Solar Test Laboratory will test products for certification to North American and international photovoltaic standards. The research facility will focus on the long-term reliability, reduced costs, and increased performance of photovoltaic modules.

Sunflower Farmers Market opened its fourth Albuquerque location in early June. The Albuquerque opening marks the 30th store in the natural foods grocery chain and its sixth in New Mexico. The new market is located in the Heights Village Plaza at 11205 Montgomery Blvd. NE.

Artistic Tile & Granite closed its doors in early June. Artistic was a leader in quality stone work and granite countertops and had business throughout New Mexico, as well as in Durango, Colo. and El Paso, Tex.

The company provided few details beyond a recorded phone message that said, "We have been forced by others to close our doors." The company was based at 4801 Alameda Blvd. NE. The trend to less costly new homes and the lack of new office construction were among the impediments to Artistic's success.

Jason's Deli will be moving into the former Bennigan's Grill and Tavern at 2105 Louisiana Blvd. NE, in the heart of Uptown. The 6,700-square-foot space has been vacant since Bennigan's bankruptcy in 2008. An extensive renovation will start shortly to allow for a mid-2010 opening, according to Pat O'Boyle, Jason's chief operating officer. The company will spend well in excess of \$1 million to demolish part of the venerable corner location adjacent to the Uptown Albuquerque Marriott and the Winrock and ABQ Uptown shopping centers. A refurbished parking lot is part of the remodel. This will be the third and largest Jason's in the Duke City, with two 4,500-square-foot locations operating at 3410 Alameda Blvd. NW just north of the Lowe's home improvement store, and 5920 Holly Ave. NE in the Paseo del Norte corridor. The privately held company is considering a fourth location in Albuquerque.

Belen Area, Valencia County:

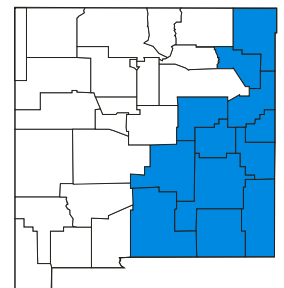
The **City of Belen** recently laid off about two dozen workers to help address financial difficulties. Belen officials also intend to continue a hiring freeze on nine other jobs. The layoffs are expected to save the city about \$980,000. City officials say those being laid off were paid through the end of the week and their benefits continued through the end of the June. Jobs were cut in recreation, maintenance, animal control, security, records, and the Fire Department.

Süd-Chemie Performance Packaging has been quietly and methodically growing its manufacturing operation and is expected to grow again. The company, part of the global conglomerate Süd-Chemie AG, based in Germany, has shuttered its production site in New Milford, Conn., and is consolidating those operations to Belen. The new operations will include manufacturing molded tubes, desiccant closures, and specialty pharmaceutical packaging, such as containers for effervescent tablets. About 10 new jobs will be added initially, and there could be additional jobs down the road. Süd-Chemie employs about 150 in Belen and has operated in Valencia County for about 27 years. The plant occupies two buildings totaling 150,000 square feet on Christine Drive off State Highway 304, east of Interstate 25. It originally located in Belen, in part, because of the proximity to its bentonite clay mine in Arizona.

Eastern WIA Area:

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A Florida-based aircraft leasing company plans to expand its Roswell operation. **AerSale** has acquired a division of Great Southwest Aviation and plans to pick up more assets over the next five years. The company expects to add up to 200 employees. AerSale bought Great Southwest's GSA Aircraft Services



Division, which does aircraft storage and maintenance. Officials say the new company initially will tear down and sell parts from old DC-8s and will also lease planes or engines.

Jal Area, Lea County:

Jal residents recently celebrated **Family Dollar** store’s grand opening. The opening of the 8,000-square-foot store means local residents will no longer have to travel 40 miles to shop at a dollar store. The Jal store, located at the corner of Highway 128 and Highway 18, is open 8 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Saturday and 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Sunday. The store has added five new jobs to Jal’s workforce.

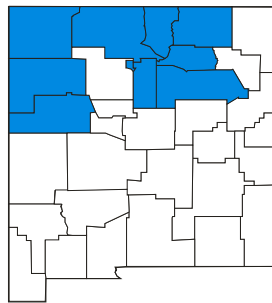
Clovis Area, Curry County:

Vert-I-Go Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Abundant Energy of Plano, Tex., is building a 5 MW wind farm and manufacturing plant near Clovis. The company broke ground for the plant just south of the Clovis city landfill. Abundant Energy bought six acres in January and hopes to build one turbine per acre. Vert-I-Go builds midsize vertical-axis wind turbines. Officials say the wind farm will create 60 jobs by 2013. The company expects the first turbine to be finished in time to take advantage of winter, the windiest season. The company also has leased an 11,000-square-foot building in Clovis as an assembly facility.

Northern WIA Area:

Raton Area, Colfax County:

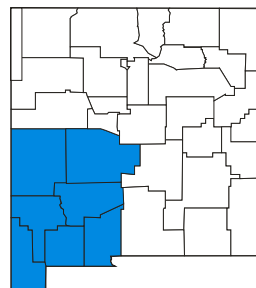
Albuquerque’s **Samcon Inc.** was awarded a \$738,044 contract from the state Mining and Minerals Division for reclamation work in Sugarite State Park. The seventh project in the ongoing reclamation effort focuses on improving erosion control and enhancing revegetation on two steep waste piles reclaimed in 2001 and 2002. The coal mines about eight miles northeast of Raton were active from 1901 to 1941 and left behind steeply sloped waste piles. The reclamation work is labor intensive because the piles are too steep for construction equipment. The reclamation uses biodegradable controls for sediment and erosion plus native plantings, including 13,500 seedlings, according to the division. Samcon received an award of excellence from the state Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department for its earlier reclamation work in Sugarite Canyon State Park.



Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

R-Qubed Energy Inc. of El Paso plans to build one of New Mexico’s first biogas plants, near the towns of Vado and Berino. The \$72 million plant will convert cow manure from local dairies into methane gas for use at Public Service Co. of New Mexico’s natural gas plants. It also will make fertilizer and compost from manure and recycle effluent water for re-use on farms. Once fully operational, the plant will create enough methane to supply energy to about 4,000 average households.



Construction of the first section of the project is scheduled to start late this year at a cost of \$26 million. R-Qubed is now raising capital through private investors and from lending institutions.

Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

Plans for Texas-based **Johnson Plate and Tower** to build a wind tower manufacturing facility in the border town of Santa Teresa are on hold until a little later this year. The company was to start building an 84,000-square-foot factory on 22 acres at the Verde Logistics Park earlier this spring, but the project is delayed, perhaps until as late as September. The project will employ 40 to 50 people during construction and a permanent 150-member workforce to supply towers for wind farms throughout the U.S.

Elephant Butte Area, Sierra County:

The **Compass Bank** branch in Elephant Butte quietly closed in June after several months of speculation about its future. Neither local nor regional bank representatives have commented on the closure. The Elephant Butte branch was originally opened when the bank was under the ownership of the now-defunct State National Bank. The main Sierra County Compass Bank is located in downtown TorC at 210 Main St. The Compass Bank branch in Elephant Butte employed an estimated two full-time employees, and their job prospects with the bank were not immediately clear.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

Mineral development company **Mercator Gold** has entered into a partnership with renewable energy producer **Remote Energy Solutions LLC** to complete a new solar power project. The Warm Springs solar power project is being developed in close proximity to the Copper Flat copper-gold-molybdenum-silver project undertaken by Mercator’s subsidiary Warm Springs Renewable Energy Corporation (WSREC). The initial objective of the new project is the construction of a 20 MW solar power plant, with permitting targeted for completion by the end of 2010 and construction targeted to commence during 2011, subject to ongoing feasibility work. Feasibility and permitting are expected to cost up to \$750,000. The estimated construction cost of a 20 MW solar power facility is in the range of \$60-80 million. Discussions have been initiated with a number of solar power plant constructors and technology providers. Both traditional flat-plate solar photovoltaic (PV) and concentrating solar power (CSP) technologies are being evaluated. WSREC says it believes there may be potential for the expansion of the initial 20 MW solar power facility to 80 MW.



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



Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



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

Herb Greenwall, Acting Bureau Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist Supervisor
Tracy Shaleen, Economist
Joy Forehand, Outreach Coordinator

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor
Theresa Sandoval, Economist
Suzan Reagan, Economist
Ashley Leach, Economist