Highlights: June 2012 Labor Market Data

- New Mexico’s rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 0.2 percent, representing a loss of 1,700 jobs.
- Albuquerque MSA nonfarm payroll employment for June 2012 was down 4,000 jobs or 1.1 percent from a year earlier.
- Over the year, employment in the Las Cruces MSA was down 200 jobs or 0.3 percent, with the private sector up 600 jobs or 1.2 percent and government down 800 jobs or 3.9 percent.
- In the Santa Fe MSA, total nonfarm employment growth slowed to an increase of just 400 jobs or 0.7 percent, down from a gain of 1,700 jobs or 2.8 percent for May.
- Over the year, total nonfarm employment for the Farmington MSA was up 200 jobs or 0.4 percent.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2012 over June 2011 - Not Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<td>June 2011</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in June 2012, down from 6.7 percent a month earlier and 7.5 percent in June 2011. The national unemployment rate was 8.2 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing June 2012 with June 2011, was negative 0.2 percent, representing a loss of 1,700 jobs. The preliminary May 2012 estimate, also down 0.2 percent from a year earlier, was revised upward to show a 100-job gain. The return to job loss in June followed ten months of over-the-year growth averaging about 0.4 percent. Employment increased in seven industries, decreased in five, and remained unchanged in one.

Educational and health services added 4,300 jobs to its year-earlier total to again lead all industries. Leisure and hospitality, up 2,100; mining, up 1,600; and manufacturing, up 1,100, also registered large increases. The small wholesale trade industry gained 500 jobs, while financial activities added 300. Construction reported gains of 200 jobs over the year, which, if sustained, would be the first stretch of job growth since 2008.

The government sector, down 5,200 jobs, continued to contract with losses nearly evenly distributed among the federal, state, and local levels. The federal and local components reported matching 1,800-job losses, while state government was down 1,600.

Albuquerque MSA

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA decreased to 7.0 percent in June 2012 from 7.2 percent a month earlier and 7.9 percent a year earlier.

Albuquerque MSA nonfarm payroll employment for June 2012 was down 4,000 jobs or 1.1 percent over the year. Job growth has gradually weakened over the first half of 2012 after alternating between positive and negative territory during 2011. Preliminary June 2012 estimates showed growing weakness in government employment, down 4,600 jobs or 5.6 percent, offsetting another small gain in the private sector, up 600 jobs or 0.2 percent. The private-sector increase comprised a service-providing gain of 1,300 jobs or 0.5 percent combined with a goods-producing loss of 700 jobs or 1.8 percent. Employment increased in four industries and decreased in eight.

Private educational and health services, up 2,300 jobs or 4.1 percent, again accounted for the bulk of the gains, adding more jobs than the combined total for the other three expanding industries. Educational and health services last September surpassed professional and business services as the Albuquerque area's largest private-sector industry, with the two continuing to trend in opposite directions as of June 2012.

Manufacturing added 800 jobs, up 4.5 percent to lead all industries, with June 2012 employment of 18,500 representing the highest level for the month since 2008. Employment growth has gradually increased since mid-2011, slowly reversing the huge jobs deficit accumulated between 2007 and 2010, but Schott Solar's departure from Mesa del Sol will likely dampen recent progress.

Leisure and hospitality, up 2.1 percent, also added 800 jobs over the year to match its revised increase for May. The percentage gains for the past two months were the industry's largest since September 2007, pushing employment to its highest level in nearly four years.

Retail trade employment likewise matched its revised May increase, up 600 jobs or 1.5 percent, as the industry continued to steadily expand in 2012. Employment growth returned to positive territory in January after an erratic 2011 that saw job gains in the early months followed by losses to close the year. Retail trade is a large industry (ranking third at 14.2 percent of the area's total
private employment), so even modest percentage changes translate to meaningful job shifts.

Public-sector employment was down 4,600 jobs or 5.6 percent from a year earlier, with losses in both local government, down 3,700 jobs or 8.8 percent, and federal government, down 1,000 jobs and 6.3 percent. State government logged a small gain of 100 jobs or 0.4 percent. Seasonal or reporting differences for local government likely prompted the atypical monthly decline between May and June that dropped over-the-year losses from negative 1.9 percent in May to negative 8.8 percent in June.

Professional and business services payrolls contracted by 1,700 jobs or 3.0 percent, marking 11 consecutive months of decline after a brief period of growth early last year. Construction was down 1,500 jobs or 7.2 percent, slipping lower again after ending 2011 with a negative 3.8 percent annual average decline.

The five remaining industries reported losses of 100 to 200 jobs: transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 200 jobs or 2.2 percent; financial activities, down 200 jobs or 1.2 percent; information, down 100 jobs or 1.2 percent; wholesale trade, down 100 jobs or 0.9 percent; and miscellaneous other services, down 100 jobs or 0.8 percent. The nearby chart displays recent employment trends.

Las Cruces MSA
(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Las Cruces MSA decreased to 6.8 percent in June 2012 from 6.9 percent a month earlier and 7.6 percent a year earlier.

Over the month, a large drop of 2,500 jobs in state government (most if not all of which were seasonal higher education positions) was only slightly offset by small gains of 200 jobs in local government and 300 jobs in the private sector, resulting in a net loss of 2,000 jobs. Construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, and professional and business services each added 100 jobs, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 100. Employment was unchanged in the remaining six private-sector industries: manufacturing, information, financial activities, educational and health services, leisure and hospitality, and miscellaneous other services. Federal government employment was unchanged, leaving total government payrolls down 2,300 jobs from their May level.

Over the year, employment in the Las Cruces MSA was down 200 jobs or 0.3 percent, with the private sector up 600 jobs or 1.2 percent and government down 800 jobs or 3.9 percent. Employment increased in six private-sector industries, decreased in two, and...
was unchanged in the remaining three. Educational and health services was up 400 jobs or 3.2 percent, while construction, up 2.7 percent; retail trade, up 1.4 percent; transportation, warehousing, and utilities, up 5.6 percent; professional and business services, up 1.4 percent; and leisure hospitality, up 1.4 percent, each added 100 jobs. Employment fell by 200 jobs or 8.3 percent in financial activities and by 100 jobs or 7.7 percent in wholesale trade. Manufacturing, information, and miscellaneous other services remained at their year-earlier employment levels. State and federal government payrolls contracted by 500 and 300, respectively, to account for the 800-job loss in total government employment, with local government unchanged over the year. The nearby chart displays recent employment trends.

Santa Fe MSA
(Santa Fe County)
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Santa Fe MSA decreased to 5.1 percent in June 2012 from 5.2 percent a month earlier and 6.1 percent a year earlier.

Over the month, total nonfarm employment for the Santa Fe MSA was down 700 jobs, with losses in both the private sector, down 400, and government, down 300. Private-sector gains in miscellaneous other services, up 200, and construction, up 100, were more than offset by losses in educational and health services, down 400, and three industries that were down by 100 jobs each: retail trade, information, and professional and business services. Employment was unchanged in manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; financial activities; and leisure and hospitality. Local government posted a seasonal decline of 300 jobs, while the federal and state levels were unchanged from their May employment levels.

Over the year, total nonfarm employment growth for the Santa Fe MSA slowed to an increase of just 400 jobs or 0.7 percent, down from a gain of 1,700 jobs or 2.8 percent for May. The private-sector gain slipped to 800 jobs 1.8 percent, weakening from levels above 4 percent in recent months. Four private-sector industries added jobs, four lost jobs, and three were unchanged from a year earlier. Leisure and hospitality, up 700 jobs or 7.5 percent, led the gaining industries, followed by educational and health services, up 400 jobs or 3.9 percent; financial activities, up 100 jobs or 3.8 percent; and retail trade, up 100 jobs or 1.2 percent. The miscellaneous other services industry was down 200 jobs or 6.7 percent, while employment decreased by 100 jobs each in three industries: manufacturing, down 12.5 percent; construction, down 3.4 percent; and professional and business services, down 2.1 percent. Employment was unchanged in wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and information. A government loss
of 400 jobs came entirely at the local level, with federal and state employment unchanged over the year. The nearby chart displays recent employment trends.

**Farmington MSA**  
(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Farmington MSA decreased to 6.6 percent in June 2012 from 6.9 percent a month earlier and 7.9 percent a year earlier.

**Over the month,** total nonfarm employment for the Farmington MSA increased by a net 400 jobs, with a private-sector gain of 800 partially offset by a government loss of 400. The private-sector increase comprised 500 service-providing jobs and 300 goods-producing jobs. The entire government decline occurred at the local level as employment remained unchanged at both the federal and state levels.

**Over the year,** total nonfarm employment for the Farmington MSA was up 200 jobs or 0.4 percent, with gains in the private sector, up 300 jobs or 0.8 percent, and losses in government, down 100 jobs or 0.9 percent. Private-sector strength remained centered in the goods-producing industries, up 400 jobs or 3.5 percent for June 2012. Private service-producing industries, however, were down 100 jobs or 0.4 percent, marking seven declines in the past eight months. Government employment was little changed from a year earlier, with the local level down 100 jobs or 1.1 percent and the federal and state levels both unchanged. The nearby chart displays recent employment trends.
New Mexico Area Economic Activity

This section presents the latest economic news gathered from published articles, government documents, private- and public-sector news releases, and reports from local New Mexico Workforce Connection Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information.

Statewide

New Mexico’s Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved $46,271 in funding at its June meeting. The funds will go to three companies for the purpose of creating two jobs, as well as sending two employees to training. Award details are as follows: $30,983 will go to ClosedWon LLC, an Albuquerque high-tech consulting firm in the cloud computing industry, for the creation of one job; $13,000 to IntelliCyt, an Albuquerque developer and manufacturer of high throughput cytometry products, for one job; and the remaining $2,288 to Private Label Select, a Taos-based manufacturer of private label products for a wide range of companies, to send two of its employees to an ISO 9000 training class.

The First Nations Development Institute has granted more than $100,000 in youth development funding to six New Mexico Native American tribes or groups. Although the funded programs vary, an FNDI representative stated that the common goal shared by the recipients is to use the money to preserve American Indian culture and tradition among tribal youth, and ultimately strengthen tribal economies. Award details are as follows: $20,000 each will go to the Mescalero Apache tribe in Mescalero, the Navajo Technical College in Crownpoint, and the Notah Begay III Foundation in Bernalillo; $19,800 to the Zuni Youth Enrichment Project at Zuni Pueblo; $17,900 to the Santa Fe Indian School; and the remaining $13,345 to the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

Federal, state, and tribal officials gathered in early June to break ground on the massive Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project. The 280-mile, $1 billion pipeline project will divert 37,761 acre-feet of water annually to 43 Navajo communities, where currently four in ten in a population of roughly 250,000 must haul their water. The project will build two water treatment plants, 24 pumping plants, and numerous water regulation and storage facilities. The initial phase of construction is expected to create about 450 jobs.

Central Workforce Investment Area

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Bradbury Stamm has been contracted for $5.4 million to manage construction on the University of New Mexico’s planned $146 million adult-care hospital. The new hospital will include radiology and lab services, a pharmacy, respiratory therapy, and short- and long-term acute care on its 185,000 square feet of space. Eye and cardiovascular clinics will be available next door in a 65,000-square-foot medical office building. The impetus for this growth spurt is UNMH’s excessive emergency room waiting times. The ER receives about 90,000 patients a year, and as a result of the deficiency of in-patient beds, the average wait time for those who require in-patient care is between 24 and 36 hours. The new facility will provide 96 in-patient beds to alleviate these pressures. Construction will start this fall, and the hospital is scheduled to open in July 2014.

Presbyterian Healthcare Services will construct an 180,000-square-foot, $30 million headquarters building in northeast Albuquerque. All of Presbyterian’s office employees will be moved to the new corporate campus, which will include the planned building and a former Citicorp call center. Construction on the new headquarters, which will take 12 to 16 months to complete once a general contractor is selected, is scheduled to begin in late 2012 or early 2013. The project is expected to create between 200 and 250 construction jobs. In addition, the architecture firm hired to design the building, Dekker/Perich/Sabatini, has rehired five architects it let go during the recession and added a new interior designer.
Chick-fil-A opened another Albuquerque restaurant on June 14. This is Chick-fil-A’s third stand-alone Albuquerque location, although it also operates restaurants inside the Mesilla Valley Mall in Las Cruces, at the University of New Mexico, and at New Mexico State University. The new restaurant now supports 96 jobs.

Schott Solar announced immediate plans to close its Albuquerque plant. Two hundred workers were to have been laid off right away, though 50 will stay on to ramp down the plant before it closes for good later in the summer. The company’s photovoltaic panel production will be shut down permanently, but its concentrated solar operation will continue out of state. As a result of the plant’s closure, Schott will have to repay 60 to 80 percent of the tax abatements it received—an amount the city expects to total approximately $500,000. Schott has stated it intends to help its employees find other work.

**Eastern Workforce Investment Area**

**Eddy & Lea Counties:**
Two potash mines will bring hundreds of jobs to Eddy and Lea counties in the near future. Intrepid Potash Inc. will start operating its HB Solar Solution Mine about 20 miles northeast of Carlsbad late next year. It will employ between 150 and 200 construction workers in the 18 months of development, as well as 40 full-time mining employees once the mine opens. Intercontinental Potash Corp. will produce specialty potash along the border between Lea and Eddy counties starting in 2015, and will support 400 full-time jobs. Together, the two companies represent more than $1 billion in investment in New Mexico’s potash industry.

**Hobbs Area, Lea County:**
Aeonclad, a company under the umbrella of Emergent Technologies Inc., is in the process of opening a facility where it will employ a brand-new technology: nano-coating. Using a pulsed plasma coating will enable Aeonclad to nano-coat a variety of products; for example, its first customer is a sportswear apparel distributor, but nano-coating can also be used to paint cars. At the time of report, the company expressed hopes to have completed trial runs and have delivered its first run to its industry partner by mid to late June. Aeonclad planned to employ about 15 people at the beginning of production, but desires to scale up its operation and thus create more jobs as more uses for the technology are found.

**Jal Area, Lea County:**
El Dorado Biofuels LLC has created an effective system to produce sustainable biofuel while also providing an affordable way to recycle water from oil and gas wells. The algae cultivated by El Dorado, named Jalgae for the town in which it is grown, thrives in industrial water cleansed of its toxins in a multistage process that retains the water’s salt content. Lea County oil and gas companies shoulder the cost of injecting an annual average of 400 million barrels of produced water back underground, at the cost of $3.50 per barrel, but El Dorado’s water recycling system could prove a cheap alternative. El Dorado currently operates on a non-commercial scale on 10 acres, but intends to ramp up production as Jalgae sales grow, with a target of 160 acres in five years.

**Southern Workforce Investment Area**

**Taos Area, Taos County:**
Bicycle Technologies International, capitalizing on its 20-fold growth since establishment, is putting up a 50,000-square-foot call center and distribution hub in Rancho Viejo. Should it need more space, the company will be able to expand this building, already three times the size of its current warehouse, to 150,000 square feet. Additionally, the company plans to add 50 new jobs to its current staff of 45. Klinger Constructors LLC will begin construction on the new building in July, with completion targeted for March 1, 2013.

**Southwestern Workforce Investment Area**

**Playas Area, Hidalgo County:**
An anti-terrorism training center owned by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology has laid off all 70 of its support staff. Despite the reductions, research and training should continue uninterrupted at the center, which is known for preparing soldiers for Middle East deployments in a simulated Afghan village. New Mexico Tech may soon contract out some of the positions it lost during the cuts (such as custodial workers). The university hopes to hire many of the dismissed employees back in a different capacity.
Deming Area, Luna County:
A statewide argument has erupted over the Fort Sill Apache tribe’s attempt to purchase land in the ancestral territory from which it was forcibly removed in 1886. Governor Susana Martinez opposes plans to build a casino on the 30 acres the Fort Sill Apaches have obtained so far, arguing that the tribe agreed it would not put in a gaming installation when the land was put into trust about ten years ago. Although using the land for a casino means that no Fort Sill Apache members could actually relocate, the tribal chairman argues that it’s a chicken-and-egg question: the tribe cannot get more land for relocation without the resources the casino would provide. Officials in the city of Deming, which has one of New Mexico’s highest unemployment rates, have been supportive of the casino and the economic development it would foster in the area.

Sapphire Energy is in the process of developing completely replaceable, algae-based biofuel. In its quest to fuel planes, trains, and automobiles, the company is also fueling the local economy. Sapphire buys locally when it can, and claims it has sent well over $14 million in checks to local businesses. Sapphire’s project currently operates in Phase I on 100 acres, but the company owns 900 more acres on which it can expand as development progresses.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:
Truth or Consequences’ MainStreet program has been awarded $70,000 in capital outlay funding. The money will be used to develop a comprehensive master plan for the Historic MainStreet Downtown District, which may lead to additional funding from similar grants. The master plan will open additional revenue streams for downtown infrastructure, leading to job creation.

Workforce Information Tip
How do I determine the skills needed for a particular occupation?

2. Click on Occupation Specific Data at the left-hand side.
3. Click on Job Requirements.
4. Click on Skills Required. (The other available options are Licensing Information, Knowledge Required, Abilities Required, Work Interests, and Work Styles.)
5. In the keyword search box, type a job title such as “nurse” and click the Search button.
6. Now click the job title that best matches the occupation you are interested in, such as Registered Nurses.
7. The next page provides a list of job skills related to this occupation. Click the Personal Skills tab at the top for additional information that can be sorted by order of importance or level of skill required.
Recent Trends in Unemployment Duration
Tracy Shaleen, Economist

The Great Recession’s severity is clearly reflected in two of New Mexico’s most prominent economic indicators: seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment, which tumbled 6.0 percent from a series-high 850,200 in April 2008 to a 68-month low 799,500 in September 2010, and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which swelled 135 percent from a series-low 3.4 percent for March through May 2007 to a more than 23-year high 8.0 percent for June through October 2010. As the economy stalled and job losses mounted, displaced workers faced increased competition for fewer employment opportunities. Not surprisingly, unemployment duration—the number of weeks individuals are classified as unemployed—increased sharply over the past several years and has only recently shown signs of finally peaking and beginning to drift slowly downward. This article, which updates and expands on analysis presented in the July 2011 Labor Market Review, describes recent trends in unemployment duration data using estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Current Population Survey (CPS). The data are presented as annual averages to increase the reliability of estimates and eliminate the effects of seasonality.

Chart 1a depicts the annual average distribution of unemployment duration in the U.S. for 2007 (prior to the onset of the national recession), 2009, 2011, and the 12 months ended June 2012. The changes from 2007 to 2011 were quite dramatic, with the share of those unemployed less than five weeks declining from 35.9 percent to 19.5 percent and the share of those unemployed 52 weeks or more increasing from 9.9 percent to 31.3 percent. The percentage of those classified as long-term unemployed (defined as out of work for 27 weeks or more) rose nearly 150 percent from 17.6 percent in 2007 to 43.8 percent in 2011. As shown in Chart 1b, New Mexico’s unemployment duration distribution for the same period was similar to that of the U.S., with the share of those unemployed less than five weeks declining from 43.5 percent to 21.3 percent and the share of those unemployed 52 weeks or more increasing from 8.7 percent to 27.3 percent. The percentage of long-term unemployed more than tripled from 12.6 percent in 2007 to 40.4 percent in 2011. The most recent data (for the 12 months ended June 2012) were little changed from annual average 2011 estimates. The U.S. distribution showed a one percentage point shift in share...
from long-term unemployment (down from 43.8 percent to 42.8 percent) to short-term unemployment (up from 56.2 percent to 57.2 percent), while the New Mexico distribution shifted just one-tenth of a point in the opposite direction, from short-term unemployment (down from 59.6 percent to 59.5 percent) to long-term unemployment (up from 40.4 percent to 40.5 percent).

Chart 2 shows the changing shares of total unemployment represented by the five duration ranges over time, along with the median duration calculated as the average of the monthly median duration for each time period. CPS unemployment ballooned from less than 40,000 through the four quarters ended September 2008 to more than 70,000 for nearly all subsequent periods. In fact, the most recent CPS unemployment estimate was only slightly below that threshold, at 67,700 for the four quarters ended June 2012. Median unemployment duration likewise expanded from a low of 5.8 weeks for the periods ended September 2008 and December 2008 to a high of 22.0 weeks for the period ended March 2011. Median duration has thus far eased only slightly from this peak, remaining at 20.0 weeks for the most recent four-quarter period. By the time CPS unemployment finally reached an initial peak, in the quarter ended March 2010, the labor force participation rate
had fallen 2.9 percentage points from a high of 64.0 percent for the March 2009. Worker discouragement thereafter continued to increase, with CPS labor force participation falling to a low of 58.5 percent for the quarter ended December 2011. Chart 3 presents unemployment duration for each of the five ranges with percentage of the total on the vertical axis, highlighting the respective changes in share for each range following the start of the national recession in December 2007.

Unemployment duration in New Mexico remains significantly elevated three full years after the national recession officially ended, reflecting the state's massive job loss and so-far muted recovery. As the pace of expansion increases, job growth will return to more typical levels, and labor market conditions will improve for job seekers. The long-term unemployed, however, will likely continue facing hardships the short-term unemployed do not. Some may have experienced skills erosion, making it difficult to compete in the ever-changing job market, and even otherwise qualified candidates may struggle to overcome the stigma some prospective employers associate with prolonged joblessness. Because high unemployment duration has persisted so long (more at the national level than in New Mexico), economists are debating the extent to which its causes are structural (prompted primarily by the skills mismatch mentioned above) versus cyclical (resulting from the business cycle). The relative impact of these factors will become clearer as the economy gains strength, and the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau (ER&A) will continue to monitor available data on unemployment duration and report on evolving trends.

![Chart 3: New Mexico Percentage Unemployed by Duration (Weeks of Unemployment, Four-Quarter Moving Average)](chart3.jpg)

New Mexico’s number of regular unemployment insurance continued claims (certifications by claimants that they are able, available, and actively seeking employment) peaked in June 2009 before gradually trending downward into 2012. This article examines components of continued claims extracted from the Program to Measure Insured Unemployed Statistics (PROMIS) database for June 2009 and June 2012. These not seasonally adjusted data represent continued claims for the week that included the twelfth day of the month.

Statewide continued claims by gender (see chart 1) show the male share of claimants falling from 63.6 percent in June 2009 to 54.3 percent in June 2012 and the female share rising from 36.4 percent to 45.6 percent. Male-dominated industries, such as construction and mining, were especially hard hit during the recent downturn, sharply boosting the continued claims counts for men. As the economy began to slowly improve, the relative shares by gender likewise shifted. This trend is especially evident in the Eastern Workforce Investment Act (EWIA) region, where falling oil prices in 2008 and 2009 dramatically curtailed production and increased layoff activity in mining. The industry thereafter quickly recovered as reflected in the unemployment insurance data: the male share of EWIA continued claims dipped from 70.9 percent in June 2009 to 50.0 percent in 2009, while the female share climbed from 29.1 percent to 50.0 percent.
Older and younger claimants saw larger relative changes from June 2009 to June 2012 than did those in the middle age ranges (see chart 2). The share of continued claims for those under 30 years of age decreased from 23.4 percent in June 2009 to 20.2 percent in June 2012, while the share for those aged 55 and over increased from 18.8 percent to 21.9 percent. These changes again likely reflect the types of industries most affected by the downturn, with the trend most evident in continued claims data for the EWIA, where the share for those under age 30 declined 6.3 percentage points—nearly double the statewide change of 3.2 percentage points. The statewide share of total continued claims for those aged 30 to 44, while little changed, represented more than a third of the total for both periods (34.2 percent and 34.0 percent, respectively).

The value of education and training is illustrated in the comparison of statewide continued claims by educational attainment (see chart 3). Individuals with lower levels of educational attainment accounted for the bulk of all claims during both time periods and a higher percentage of claims during the worst of the downturn than more recently. Those completing grade 12 or below represented nearly two out of three continued claimants in June 2009, while those with at least one year of college or technical school accounted for the remaining third. From June 2009 to June 2012, the relative share fell to 61.7 percent for those completing grade 12 or below and rose to 37.6 percent for those with at least one year of college or technical school. The EWIA share of those completing grade 12 or below fell 7.9 percentage points from June 2009 to June 2012, more than double the statewide average of 3.9 points.

Statewide continued claims by race by ethnicity (see chart 4) show Hispanics accounting for slightly more than half of the total for both months, at 51.4 percent in June 2009 and 51.2 percent in June 2012. The White/Not of Hispanic Origin share fell from 29.5 percent in June 2009 to 24.9 percent, with some of the drop likely due to reporting issues as the Information N/A share increased from 5.7 percent to 10.0 percent. Continued claims shares for the individual areas were largely reflective of overall demographic differences. The share of continued claims for those of Hispanic origin was highest in the Southwestern Workforce Investment Act (SWIA) region, at 67.6 percent in June 2009 and 67.1 percent in June 2012, and the share for the American Indian or Alaska Native category was highest in the Northern Workforce Investment Act (NWIA) region at 25.0 percent in June 2009 and 27.0 percent in June 2012. The share of continued claims for the White/Not of Hispanic Origin category was higher than the statewide average for both years in the Central Workforce Investment Act (CWIA) and Eastern Workforce Investment Act (EWIA) regions.
NMDWS Announces Newly Designed Website and Mobile Site

July 3rd, 2012, NMDWS announced the launch of our newly designed agency website (www.dws.state.nm.us). The site provides for a more timely and accurate posting of information with a fresh, updated appearance. The new features and enhancements will make it easier for New Mexico citizens and businesses to find information about employment and workforce needs.

Site enhancements include a “Quick Job Search” function which is directly linked into the jobs advertisements currently posted in the New Mexico Workforce Connection online system. The site has easy-to-find links and buttons allowing users to directly connect into the systems most accessed by NMDWS’ customers, such as the Unemployment Insurance Claims & Benefits system and the New Mexico Workforce Connection system.

“With the range of programs and services offered by the department, it is our priority and duty to communicate with job seekers and businesses in New Mexico in a clear, organized format,” said Secretary Bussey. “This website redesign and new look is more engaging to those we serve and is only one of the ways in which we will work to be responsive and versatile in delivering messages to our customers across the state.”

NMDWS recently unveiled and launched the new agency mobile website, one of the first state agency mobile sites. Users who visit our website, www.dws.state.nm.us, from a mobile device will automatically view the mobile version. The new mobile website opens with a direct link to a “Quick Job Search” option, where job seekers can enter a job title that they are interested in and directly link into related job advertisements currently posted in the New Mexico Workforce Connection online system. The site also has a quick link to the New Mexico Workforce Connection Centers located around the state. By selecting the “Menu” button, users can access categories of information that are available on the full website version.
The following designations are based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System (www.jobs.state.nm.us) by occupation in the last 30 days (June 2012).

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<th>Shortages</th>
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<td>Bus Drivers, Transit &amp; Intercity</td>
<td>Construction Labor</td>
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<td>Physical Therapists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registered Nurses</td>
<td>First-Line Supervisors/Mangers of Helpers, Laborers, &amp; Mat Movers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Agents, Financial Services</td>
<td>Gaming Change Persons &amp; Booth Cashiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Technologists</td>
<td>Human Resources, Training, &amp; Labor Relations Specialists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Albuquerque MSA**

| Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity | Cashier |
| Coaches & Scouts | Computer Support Specialists |
| Education Teachers, Postsecondary | Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants |
| Electrical Engineers | First-Line Supervisors/Mangers of Office & Admin Support Workers |
| Engineers | Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners |
| Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses | Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners |
| Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers | Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners |
| Occupational Therapists | Maintenance & Repair Workers, General |
| Physical Therapists | Medical Assistants |
| Registered Nurses | Medical Records & Health Information Technicians |

**Las Cruces MSA**

| Customer Service Representatives | Office Clerks, General |
| Sales Agents, Financial Services | Office Clerks, General |
| Sales Representatives, Services | Office Clerks, General |
| Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive | Office Clerks, General |

**Santa Fe MSA**

| Cinema & Concessions Managers & Workers | Production, Manufacturing & Services |
| Police Patrol Officers | Safety, Protection, & Loss Prevention |
| Registered Nurses | Security Guards |

**Farmington MSA**

| Parts Salespersons | Construction Labor |
| Police Patrol Officers | Construction Labor |
| Registered Nurses | Construction Labor |

**Occupational Rollover Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Rollover Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Svcs.</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Svcs.</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; Technical Svcs.</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Admin.</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mgmt of Companies</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Occupational Rollover Statistics is an indicator of occupational activity with both numerous job orders & resumes in NM Workforce Connection.*
### Labor Market Information
#### Quick Reference and Fast Facts

#### New Mexico – Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment & Unemployment Rate

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>June 2011</th>
<th>June 2012</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>397.9</td>
<td>424.2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1,208.7</td>
<td>1,240.7</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1,899.6</td>
<td>1,947.9</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,551.5</td>
<td>1,589.8</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>2,417.8</td>
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<td>2.4%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10,601.8</td>
<td>10,832.8</td>
<td>231.0</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>612.7</td>
<td>625.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,803.6</td>
<td>1,840.0</td>
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<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5,222.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,395.0</td>
<td>275.6</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,841.4</td>
<td>2,895.5</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,834.9</td>
<td>2,883.4</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,954.3</td>
<td>1,967.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,803.6</td>
<td>1,840.0</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>2,841.4</td>
<td>2,895.5</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>13,400.0</td>
<td>13,411.6</td>
<td>1,716</td>
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</table>

#### Employment Numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

### Employment Numbers are in Thousands.

### Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment & Unemployment Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civilian Labor Force</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Unadj. Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>663,698</td>
<td>48,193</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>51,545</td>
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<tr>
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<td>735,447</td>
<td>680,463</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>755,053</td>
<td>700,258</td>
<td>54,795</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>776,827</td>
<td>725,387</td>
<td>51,440</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>798,621</td>
<td>744,557</td>
<td>54,064</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>812,862</td>
<td>751,826</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>822,627</td>
<td>768,596</td>
<td>54,031</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>835,879</td>
<td>783,661</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>839,988</td>
<td>793,052</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>852,293</td>
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<tr>
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<td>863,682</td>
<td>821,003</td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>888,468</td>
<td>835,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>901,833</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>913,453</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>934,380</td>
<td>860,204</td>
<td>74,176</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### # CHANGE FROM Month Ago -4,010 -1,832 -2,178 -0.2% 0.6%
Year Ago 1,746 11,172 -9,426 -1.0% -1.2%
2 Yrs. Ago -7,309 6,785 -14,094 -1.5% -1.5%
3 Yrs. Ago -9,401 -6,014 -3,387 -0.3% -0.4%

### % CHANGE FROM Month Ago -0.4% -0.2% -3.5% Year Ago 0.2% 1.3% -13.5%
2 Yrs. Ago -2.2% 0.8% -5.3% 3 Yrs. Ago -1.0% -0.7% -1.5%
### Unemployment Rates in New Mexico - Not Seasonally Adjusted

#### PRELIMINARY JUNE 2012

<table>
<thead>
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<th>RANK</th>
<th>RATE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUADALUPE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCKINLEY</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAOS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIO ARriba</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAN MIGUEL</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBUQUEQUE MSA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAS CRUCES MSA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAY</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARMINGTON MSA</td>
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<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>STATEWIDE</td>
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<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAVES</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLFAX</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIBOLA</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTERO</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATRON</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>DE BACA</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>LOS ALAMOS</td>
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</table>

#### REVISED MAY 2012

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>9.2%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

#### REVISED JUNE 2011

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

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry

- Mining & Logging: 7.5%
- Manufacturing: 3.7%
- Educational & Health Services: 3.5%
- Leisure & Hospitality: 2.4%
- Wholesale Trade: 2.3%
- Financial Activities: 0.9%
- Construction: 0.5%
- Retail Trade: 0.0%
- Total Nonfarm: -0.2%
- Trans, Warehousing & Utilities: -0.5%
- Government: -2.7%
- Professional & Business Services: -4.1%
- Other Services: -4.2%
- Information: -8.3%

NAICS Industries

- Construction: 5%
- Manufacturing: 4%
- Wholesale Trade: 3%
- Retail Trade: 11%
- Trans, Warehousing & Utilities: 3%
- Information: 2%
- Financial Activities: 4%
- Prof & Bus. Services: 12%
- Education & Health Services: 16%
- Leisure & Hospitality: 11%
## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

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<th>Revised</th>
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## NEW MEXICO

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## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Preliminary Revised Revised Change

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### Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - Seasonally Adjusted

#### Average Hours and Earnings

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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### U.S. Consumer Price Index

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<td>June 12</td>
<td>229.5</td>
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<td>May 12</td>
<td>229.8</td>
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<td>June 11</td>
<td>225.7</td>
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<tr>
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*Total includes the Information sector, which is not seasonally adjusted.

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Average Weekly Earnings

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<th>AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS</th>
<th>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS</th>
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<td>$647.82</td>
<td>$654.95</td>
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</table>
The New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

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Theresa Sandoval, Economist
Joy Forehand, Public Information Officer
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