



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Wage  
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### A Publication Presenting Highlights of May 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth rate was negative 2.4 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 20,500 jobs. Even with strongly negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states, ranking eleventh highest in May.

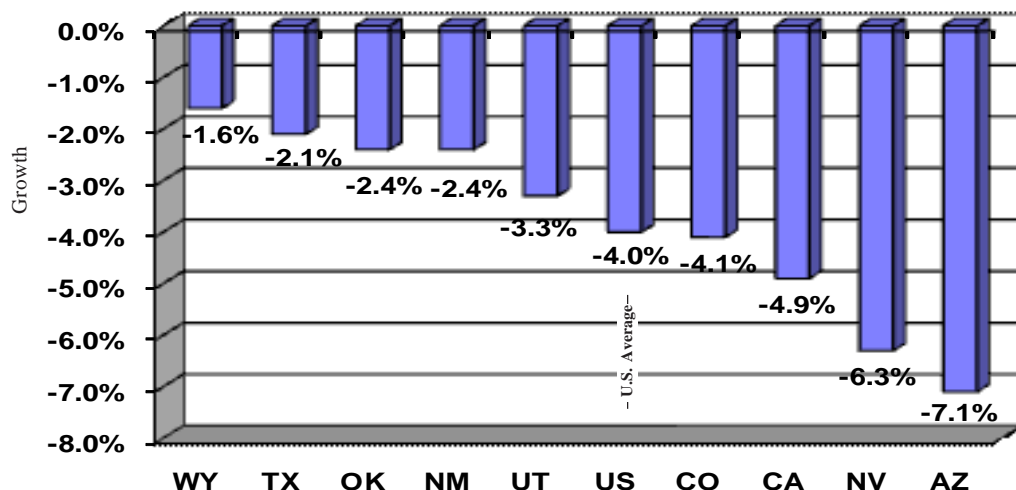
...In the Albuquerque MSA, payroll employment contracted by 2.9 percent over the past 12 months as the area's economy lost 11,600 jobs. Among the three expanding industries, educational & health services posted the largest increase, adding 1,400 jobs (up 2.7 percent). Employment growth has slowed considerably from a recent peak of 5.6 percent in February 2009, indicating that even this robust industry is being significantly impacted by the ongoing recession.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.7 percent. This month marks the third consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 2.0 percent, representing a loss of 1,300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for the last year and a half, and job growth has alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

\*May 2009 over May 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in May 2009, up from 5.8 percent in April and 4.0 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 9.4 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing May 2009 with May 2008, was negative 2.4 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 20,500 jobs. Even with strongly negative job growth, New Mexico outperformed many other states, ranking eleventh highest in May. Every state except North Dakota reported declining year-over-year employment. Still, recent performance is worse than we have experienced in decades.

Previously, the state's job growth had not been negative since June 1991, almost 18 years ago. At that time, job growth turned negative for just one month. The last period of sustained job losses in the state occurred from October 1986 through February 1987. The state has not experienced the current level of sustained hardship since 1954 when jobs declined by 3.6 percent at the worst point. This followed a decade where job growth averaged more than 6 percent.

As mentioned last month, during such turbulent times, no single indicator fully summarizes New Mexico's workforce conditions. Job growth is at a 55-year low, while the unemployment rate is only at a 12-year high. Individual data series appear to contain conflicting messages or may be at different points in the economic cycle. We recommend looking at all the workforce indicators—unemployment, job growth, and unemployment insurance claims—published in this report.

Only two of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while the 11 others reported employment declines. Government and private health care appear to offer the best employment prospects for the state as we continue to endure difficult economic times. Most of the gains came from the educational & health services industry, which was up 3,500 jobs on the year from strength in both components of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 2,200 jobs. Many of the new government jobs are at the federal level now that hundreds of census workers joined the federal government payrolls in preparation for the massive Census 2010 endeavor.

Mining generated over-the-year gains until February when job losses escalated and employment slipped below last year's level. Layoffs continued for subsequent months, and the industry is now down 1,700 jobs on the year. Previous gains in mining employment occurred last summer when commodity prices reached record levels. The construction industry reported 8,300 fewer jobs in May 2009

than in May 2008. The industry is going through a difficult period of adjustment following four years of growth that resulted in the creation of 14,000 new jobs. The state also lost 4,100 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board. As was widely reported, Eclipse Aviation recently ceased production of its light aircraft, adding to the losses in manufacturing.

With a rather dismal holiday shopping season far behind us, the short-term outlook for retail trade appears no better, with a reported 3,800 fewer jobs in May than at the same time last year. A number of faltering retailers held on through the peak holiday season then had liquidation sales early in the new year before finally closing. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,100 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 2,400 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,300 jobs, down 5.2 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 1,700 fewer jobs, with most of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 1,200 since last May. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 500 fewer jobs than at this time last year. This follows a seven-month boom in employment in the run-up to the national election last year. The major political parties and social advocacy organizations boosted employment by as many as 1,000 jobs from April to October last year.

Finally, the information industry reported an over-the-year decline of 100 jobs. This industry is still doing fairly well, but the comparison is to a strong period last year. The source of employment opportunities has been the state's film industry. This industry has done well over the last three years despite the large month-to-month employment swings that are common in film production work. During times of intensive production, employment in the state's film industry has been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	959,100	955,500	957,100	+3,600	+2,000
Employment	896,500	900,100	918,600	-3,600	-22,100
Unemployment	62,600	55,400	38,500	+7,200	+24,100
Rate	6.5%	5.8%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	5.7%	3.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in May, up eight tenths of a percentage point from a revised 6.2 percent in April. Unemployment has risen three full percentage points from last May's rate of 4.0 percent. About 11,900 more individuals were out of work in May compared to the same month a year ago.

Payroll employment rose by 1,700 jobs or 0.4 percent over the month, with expansions in six of the 12 economic supersectors. Construction and leisure & hospitality posted seasonal gains of 500 jobs each, while professional & business services and educational & health services recorded increases of 400 jobs each. Also expanding were retail trade (up 300) and miscellaneous *other services* (up 100). Employment levels remained unchanged in wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; and financial activities, while government (down 300) and manufacturing (down 200) shed jobs from their April totals.

Over the last 12 months, payroll employment contracted by 2.9 percent as the Albuquerque area economy lost 11,600 jobs. Among the three expanding industries, educational & health services posted the largest increase, adding 1,400 jobs (up 2.7 percent). Employment growth has slowed considerably from a recent peak of 5.6 percent in February 2009, indicating that even this robust industry is being significantly impacted by the ongoing recession.

Government employment increased by 1,200 jobs or 1.5 percent, its slowest rate of growth since March of last year. Since the start of the national recession in December 2007, public-sector employment in the Albuquerque MSA has increased by 1,800 jobs and grown from 20.4 percent to 21.5 percent of total nonfarm payroll employment. Tribal casinos and related operations helped push local government employment up by 800 jobs or 1.9 percent over the year, while 2010 Census activities boosted federal government by 400 jobs or 2.7 percent. State government employment remained unchanged. Information (up 100) was the only other industry to add jobs since last May.

Construction posted its twenty-ninth consecutive month of decline, contracting by 4,500 jobs or 15.5 percent over the year. The rate of loss moderated slightly over the past two months after peaking at minus 17.4 percent in March. The impact of federal transportation stimulus funding should become evident in construction employment data as soon as next month. Governor Richardson broke ground on the I-40/Paseo del Volcan project on June 10, and the reconstruction work—a new overpass, new ramps, and new parts of Paseo del Volcan and Central Avenue—is expected to create 200 jobs and run through June 2011, according to the

Department of Transportation. Other projects expected to be underway soon include improvements at Double Eagle II Airport, construction of the Paseo del Volcan extension in Rio Rancho, construction of a bicycle trail along I-40, and improvements to U.S. 550 in Bernalillo.

Manufacturing declined by 3,000 jobs or 13.4 percent, marking 24 consecutive months in negative territory. Although Advent Solar Inc. and Emcore Corporation have each reduced their workforces in recent months, government officials are optimistic that a solar energy cluster is beginning to take shape in the Albuquerque area. Schott Solar Inc. opened its new 200,000-square-foot facility at Mesa del Sol and expects to employ 350 by the end of the year. If market conditions prove favorable, the company intends to eventually grow to 1,500 employees at the site. Solar Array Ventures Inc. is slated to begin construction this summer on a planned 225,000-square-foot solar panel factory to be located in the Cordero Mesa business park on the western edge of Bernalillo County. Company officials expect the operation to employ about 220 by next year and approximately 1,000 within the next five years. Finally, Signet Solar Inc. will start hiring employees next year at a new 100,000-square-foot manufacturing facility coming to Belen. The company will initially employ 200 but could later expand to 400,000 square feet and 600 workers.

Employment in leisure & hospitality slipped by 2,100 jobs or 5.3 percent, the industry's twelfth consecutive month of negative growth. The May decline, though still large, represented a slight improvement from April's year-over-year loss of 6.3 percent.

Retail trade, a broad industry sector that includes both store and nonstore retailers, lost 1,800 jobs (down 4.1 percent), while the much smaller wholesale trade sector fell by 700 jobs (down 5.3 percent). Retail trade employment totaled 42,400 in May, up slightly from a five-year low of 42,100 in April.

Professional & business services posted an over-the-year loss of 1,300 jobs (down 2.0 percent). This industry is so large that its recent relatively small percentage decreases have translated into significant job losses for the Albuquerque economy. Three other industries recorded employment declines since last May—transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 400 jobs or 3.7 percent), financial activities (down 300 jobs or 1.6 percent), and miscellaneous *other services* (down 200 jobs or 1.6 percent).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May 2009	Apr 2009	May 2008	Apr 2009	May 2008
Civilian Labor Force	408,400	405,900	412,800	+2,500	-4,400
Employment	379,800	380,600	396,100	-800	-16,300
Unemployment	28,600	25,400	16,700	+3,200	+11,900
Rate	7.0%	6.2%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.7%	5.9%	3.9%		

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 6.5 percent in May 2009, up from 5.6 percent in April. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.2 percent.

In May 2009, the Las Cruces area declined by a total of 400 jobs, with decreases in manufacturing, retail trade, leisure & hospitality, and government. Employment in eight other industries remained at last month's levels.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.7 percent, comparing May 2009 with May 2008. This month marks the third consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since the 1991 recession.

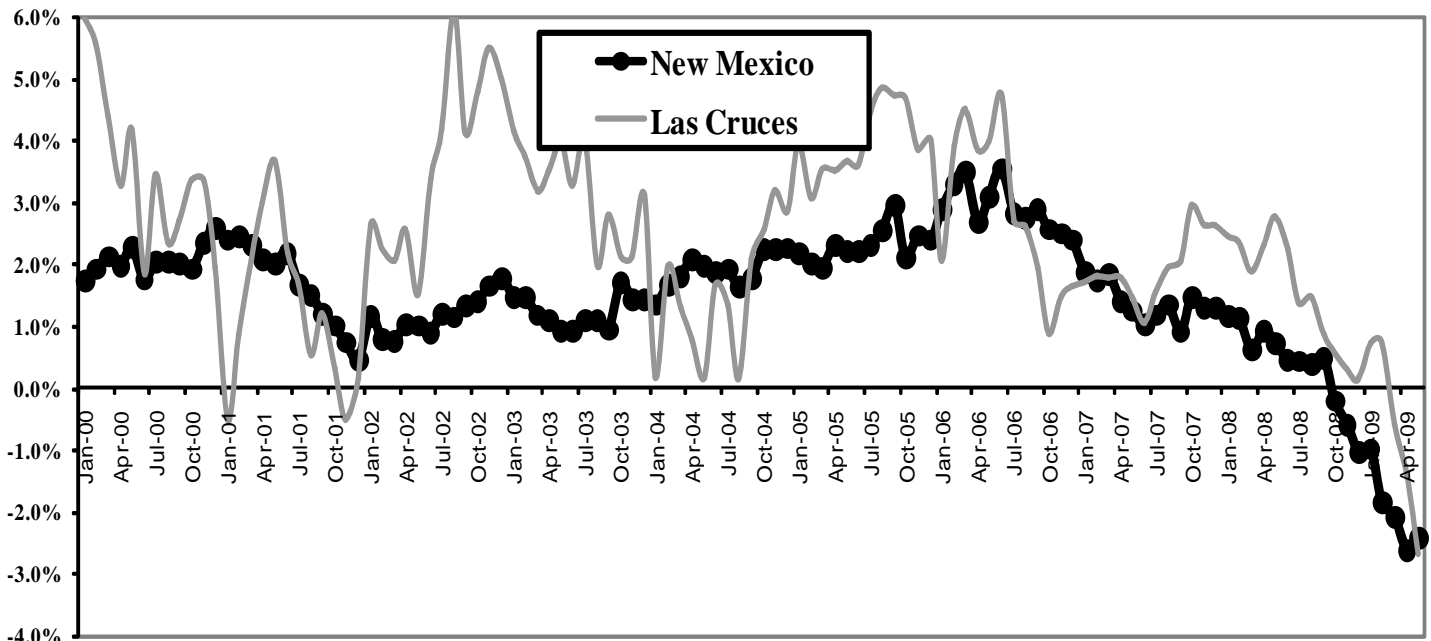
Educational & health services continued to be solid with a gain of 300 jobs, growing 2.7 percent. Slight decreases at the state and local level in the government sector were offset by a 200-job gain at the federal level.

Eight industries—construction (-700); retail trade (-500); manufacturing (-300); leisure & hospitality (-200); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-200); information (-100); professional & business services (-100); and wholesale trade (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and the industry has experienced nearly two years of consecutive negative growth. Employment increases at area call centers, which helped the professional & business services industry expand, have now been factored into baseline numbers. Employment was unchanged from last year in the two remaining industries—financial activities and miscellaneous *other services*.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	89,500	89,600	90,200	-100	-700	
Employment	83,600	84,600	86,400	-1,000	-2,800	
Unemployment	5,800	5,000	3,800	800	2,000	
Rate	6.5%	5.6%	4.2%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	5.8%	4.2%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces**



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 5.6 percent in May 2009, up from a revised rate of 5.0 percent in April. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.3 percent.

Santa Fe gained 300 jobs in May as a result of seasonal increases in three private-sector industries. Government employment did not change during the month.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was minus 2.0 percent, representing a loss of 1,300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for the last year and a half, so the recent data provide few surprises. Job growth has alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Some months have been better than others, but employment prospects in the local area have been fairly poor for a while.

The government sector reported 200 additional jobs, with gains at the federal and local levels. Employment at the state government level was unchanged. Educational & health services and leisure & hospitality were the only private-sector industries to expand over the year. Each also added 200 new jobs.

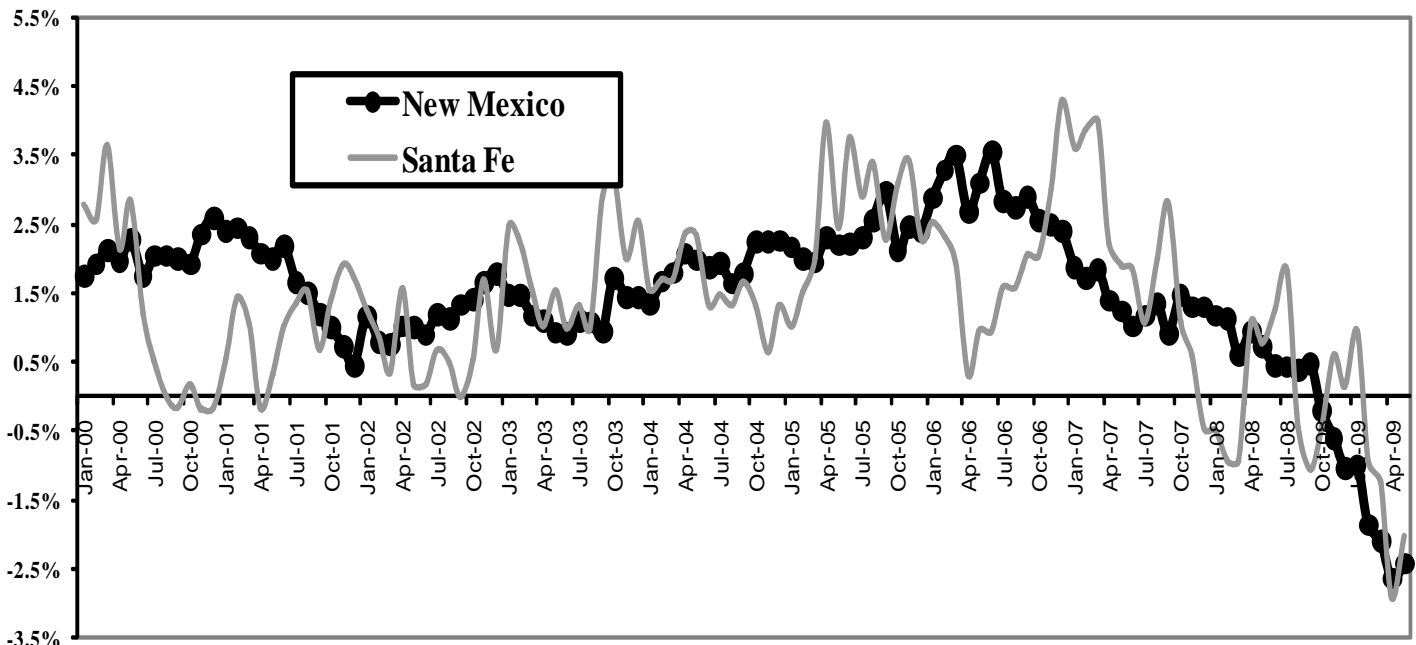
The largest drop occurred in construction, which was down 700 jobs. This performance is consistent with the current poor fortunes of construction in most other parts of the state. Six other industries also reported lower employment levels than a year ago. The information industry totaled 400 fewer jobs than at this time last year when a major production was filming. Retail trade was down 300 jobs, and the much smaller wholesale trade industry was down 100. Professional & business services reported 200 fewer jobs, while financial activities and miscellaneous *other services* were each down 100.

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

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>Apr 2009</u>	<u>May 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,800	78,000	79,400	+800	-600
Employment	74,400	74,100	76,800	+300	-2,400
Unemployment	4,400	3,900	2,600	+500	+1,800
Rate	5.6%	5.0%	3.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	4.9%	3.2%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



# Area Spotlight: Eastern WIA

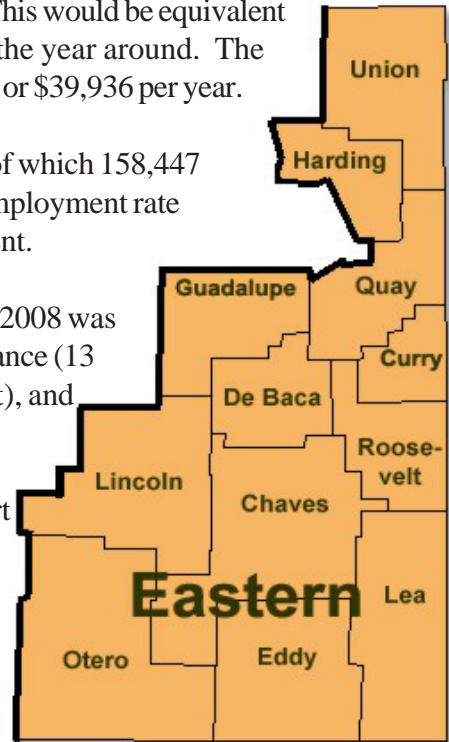
Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for the Eastern WIA in 4th Quarter 2008 was \$731. This would be equivalent to \$18.28 per hour or \$38,012 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide is \$768, which is equivalent to \$19.20 per hour or \$39,936 per year.

The total civilian labor force in the Eastern WIA for May 2009 was 167,127, of which 158,447 were employed and 8,680 were unemployed. The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent as compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5 percent.

The total number of employees located in the Eastern WIA in the 4th Quarter 2008 was 131,379. The largest major industry sector was Health Care and Social Assistance (13 percent of the employment), followed by Retail Trade (44 & 45) (12 percent), and Accommodation & Food Services (11 percent).

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



Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	9,463	131,379
Health Care & Social Assistance	939	16,741
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	1,197	15,552
Accommodation & Food Services	705	13,917
Education Services	174	13,440
Mining	451	11,904
Construction	1,128	10,325
Public Administration	495	7,805
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation	372	5,416
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	325	5,295
Transportation & Warehousing (48 & 49)	495	5,110

Top Ten Occupational Groups	2006 Estimated Number of Employed	2016 Projected Number of Employed
Total, All Occupations	123,137	138,574
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	18,126	19,450
Construction and Extraction Occupations	13,719	15,067
Sales and Related Occupations	12,496	13,420
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	12,095	14,338
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	8,698	9,265
Education, Training & Library Occupations	7,876	8,519
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	6,427	7,177
Management Occupations	5,781	6,298
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	5,266	6,289
Production Occupations	5,229	5,417

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

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		917,569	870,288	47,281	5.2%	
2006		935,396	896,359	39,037	4.2%	
2007		945,700	912,167	33,533	3.5%	
2008		959,458	919,466	39,992	4.2%	
2008	JAN	953,182	917,942	35,240	3.7%	3.7%
	FEB	954,767	918,771	35,996	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	954,996	918,195	36,801	3.9%	3.7%
	APR	956,306	918,662	37,644	3.9%	3.5%
	MAY	957,148	918,626	38,522	4.0%	3.9%
	JUN	957,813	918,384	39,429	4.1%	4.6%
	JUL	959,044	918,687	40,357	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	961,695	920,398	41,297	4.3%	4.6%
	SEP	964,253	922,013	42,240	4.4%	4.2%
	OCT	964,525	921,336	43,189	4.5%	4.3%
	NOV	964,878	920,747	44,131	4.6%	4.4%
	DEC	964,892	919,833	45,059	4.7%	4.5%
2009	JAN	957,791	908,921	48,870	5.1%	5.2%
	FEB	957,436	905,836	51,600	5.4%	5.7%
	MAR	954,599	898,536	56,063	5.9%	6.0%
	APR	955,478	900,052	55,426	5.8%	5.7%
	MAY	959,101	896,481	62,620	6.5%	6.5%
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	3,623	-3,571	7,194	0.7%	0.8%
	Year Ago	1,953	-22,145	24,098	2.5%	2.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	15,860	-13,739	29,599	3.0%	3.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	24,310	1,793	22,517	2.2%	2.3%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.4%	-0.4%	13.0%		
	Year Ago	0.2%	-2.4%	62.6%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.7%	-1.5%	89.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.6%	0.2%	56.1%		

State	Rank	May 2008	May 2009	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	371.7	375.1	3.4	0.9%
DC	2	703.3	702.1	-1.2	-0.2%
Alaska	3	328.9	327.8	-1.1	-0.3%
Louisiana	4	1,949.3	1,933.6	-15.7	-0.8%
South Dakota	5	416.6	410.7	-5.9	-1.4%
Wyoming	6	298.9	294.0	-4.9	-1.6%
Texas	7	10,663.6	10,441.2	-222.4	-2.1%
New York	8	8,846.4	8,650.0	-196.4	-2.2%
Nebraska	8	975.5	953.7	-21.8	-2.2%
Montana	8	450.8	440.7	-10.1	-2.2%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>851.8</b>	<b>831.3</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
Oklahoma	11	1,608.5	1,569.2	-39.3	-2.4%
New Hampshire	13	650.1	634.1	-16.0	-2.5%
Maryland	13	2,626.4	2,561.5	-64.9	-2.5%
Virginia	15	3,787.7	3,687.7	-100.0	-2.6%
Missouri	16	2,828.4	2,750.8	-77.6	-2.7%
Kansas	17	1,405.6	1,366.5	-39.1	-2.8%
Arkansas	17	1,213.2	1,179.4	-33.8	-2.8%
Iowa	17	1,545.3	1,501.4	-43.9	-2.8%
West Virginia	20	766.8	744.1	-22.7	-3.0%
Pennsylvania	21	5,862.3	5,674.3	-188.0	-3.2%
Hawaii	22	625.4	604.7	-20.7	-3.3%
Utah	22	1,256.7	1,214.8	-41.9	-3.3%
Massachusetts	24	3,320.4	3,207.4	-113.0	-3.4%
New Jersey	24	4,093.8	3,953.8	-140.0	-3.4%
Minnesota	24	2,791.9	2,695.6	-96.3	-3.4%
Mississippi	27	1,160.9	1,120.7	-40.2	-3.5%
Washington	27	2,981.4	2,876.5	-104.9	-3.5%
Maine	29	622.4	600.0	-22.4	-3.6%
Connecticut	30	1,717.3	1,653.3	-64.0	-3.7%
<b>United States</b>		<b>138,190.0</b>	<b>132,667.0</b>	<b>-5,523.0</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
Colorado	31	2,359.8	2,262.2	-97.6	-4.1%
Vermont	32	308.6	295.6	-13.0	-4.2%
Delaware	33	437.0	417.9	-19.1	-4.4%
Rhode Island	34	489.7	467.6	-22.1	-4.5%
South Carolina	35	1,963.5	1,873.2	-90.3	-4.6%
Wisconsin	35	2,903.7	2,769.9	-133.8	-4.6%
Tennessee	37	2,805.9	2,674.8	-131.1	-4.7%
Illinois	37	6,012.3	5,731.2	-281.1	-4.7%
Alabama	39	2,012.0	1,915.9	-96.1	-4.8%
Kentucky	39	1,878.7	1,788.6	-90.1	-4.8%
California	41	15,126.4	14,387.6	-738.8	-4.9%
Ohio	41	5,438.1	5,169.1	-269.0	-4.9%
North Carolina	41	4,176.3	3,969.7	-206.6	-4.9%
Georgia	44	4,147.4	3,930.4	-217.0	-5.2%
Indiana	45	3,002.5	2,844.8	-157.7	-5.3%
Oregon	45	1,736.0	1,643.6	-92.4	-5.3%
Florida	47	7,848.6	7,420.7	-427.9	-5.5%
Idaho	48	655.8	618.1	-37.7	-5.7%
Nevada	49	1,285.6	1,204.1	-81.5	-6.3%
Michigan	50	4,227.0	3,927.6	-299.4	-7.1%
Arizona	50	2,648.3	2,459.9	-188.4	-7.1%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

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

	PRELIMINARY MAY 2009				REVISED APRIL 2009				REVISED MAY 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	954,814	892,819	61,995	6.5%	950,649	896,244	54,405	5.7%	955,279	918,140	37,139	3.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,798	379,410	27,388	6.7%	405,542	381,427	24,115	5.9%	410,981	394,998	15,983	3.9%
Bernalillo	314,003	293,558	20,445	6.5%	313,007	295,118	17,889	5.7%	317,521	305,619	11,902	3.7%
Sandoval	54,459	50,394	4,065	7.5%	54,320	50,661	3,659	6.7%	54,849	52,464	2,385	4.3%
Torrance	7,149	6,586	563	7.9%	7,150	6,621	529	7.4%	7,172	6,857	315	4.4%
Valencia	31,188	28,872	2,316	7.4%	31,064	29,026	2,038	6.6%	31,440	30,058	1,382	4.4%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,634	53,787	3,847	6.7%	57,614	54,461	3,153	5.5%	57,178	55,248	1,930	3.4%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,933	84,044	5,889	6.5%	89,672	84,513	5,159	5.8%	90,625	86,787	3,838	4.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,101	73,822	4,279	5.5%	78,085	74,234	3,851	4.9%	78,684	76,133	2,551	3.2%
Catron	1,686	1,568	118	7.0%	1,625	1,522	103	6.3%	1,658	1,590	68	4.1%
Chaves	27,999	26,394	1,605	5.7%	27,862	26,461	1,401	5.0%	27,719	26,664	1,055	3.8%
Cibola	12,605	11,910	695	5.5%	12,588	11,956	632	5.0%	12,328	11,845	483	3.9%
Colfax	6,629	6,163	466	7.0%	6,462	6,038	424	6.6%	6,551	6,279	272	4.2%
Curry	21,484	20,728	756	3.5%	21,564	20,882	682	3.2%	21,419	20,804	615	2.9%
De Baca	896	863	33	3.7%	891	858	33	3.7%	893	866	27	3.0%
Eddy	28,817	27,354	1,463	5.1%	28,619	27,357	1,262	4.4%	27,521	26,768	753	2.7%
Grant	12,929	11,449	1,480	11.4%	12,759	11,428	1,331	10.4%	12,695	12,222	473	3.7%
Guadalupe	1,728	1,618	110	6.4%	1,728	1,630	98	5.7%	1,753	1,657	96	5.5%
Harding	420	409	11	2.6%	413	399	14	3.4%	421	410	11	2.6%
Hidalgo	2,624	2,403	221	8.4%	2,607	2,414	193	7.4%	2,574	2,462	112	4.4%
Lea	31,697	29,598	2,099	6.6%	31,343	29,592	1,751	5.6%	29,762	29,044	718	2.4%
Lincoln	11,650	11,110	540	4.6%	11,270	10,780	490	4.3%	11,586	11,242	344	3.0%
Los Alamos	9,557	9,312	245	2.6%	9,567	9,338	229	2.4%	10,061	9,764	297	3.0%
Luna	12,759	10,500	2,259	17.7%	12,090	10,040	2,050	17.0%	12,460	10,870	1,590	12.8%
McKinley	26,847	25,014	1,833	6.8%	26,781	25,160	1,621	6.1%	26,991	25,760	1,231	4.6%
Mora	2,081	1,862	219	10.5%	2,038	1,848	190	9.3%	2,036	1,891	145	7.1%
Otero	26,146	24,727	1,419	5.4%	26,075	24,816	1,259	4.8%	26,163	25,173	990	3.8%
Quay	4,236	4,022	214	5.1%	4,207	4,014	193	4.6%	4,157	3,983	174	4.2%
Rio Arriba	20,921	19,615	1,306	6.2%	20,835	19,635	1,200	5.8%	20,877	19,881	996	4.8%
Roosevelt	9,825	9,478	347	3.5%	9,923	9,621	302	3.0%	9,839	9,576	263	2.7%
San Miguel	13,444	12,645	799	5.9%	13,392	12,713	679	5.1%	13,569	12,974	595	4.4%
Sierra	5,985	5,712	273	4.6%	5,951	5,688	263	4.4%	5,837	5,606	231	4.0%
Socorro	9,658	9,258	400	4.1%	9,697	9,342	355	3.7%	9,560	9,274	286	3.0%
Taos	17,497	15,898	1,599	9.1%	17,254	15,950	1,304	7.6%	17,201	16,238	963	5.6%
Union	2,229	2,146	83	3.7%	2,195	2,128	67	3.1%	2,178	2,130	48	2.2%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

## Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY MAY 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.7%
GRANT	2	11.4%
MORA	3	10.5%
TAOS	4	9.1%
HIDALGO	5	8.4%
COLFAX	6	7.0%
CATRON	6	7.0%
MCKINLEY	8	6.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	6.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	9	6.7%
LEA	11	6.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.5%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
GUADALUPE	13	6.4%
RIO ARRIBA	14	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.9%
CHAVES	16	5.7%
CIBOLA	17	5.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	5.5%
OTERO	19	5.4%
EDDY	20	5.1%
QUAY	20	5.1%
LINCOLN	22	4.6%
SIERRA	22	4.6%
SOCORRO	24	4.1%
UNION	25	3.7%
DE BACA	25	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.5%
CURRY	27	3.5%
HARDING	29	2.6%
LOS ALAMOS	29	2.6%

REVISED APRIL 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.0%
GRANT	2	10.4%
MORA	3	9.3%
TAOS	4	7.6%
HIDALGO	5	7.4%
COLFAX	6	6.6%
CATRON	7	6.3%
MCKINLEY	8	6.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	5.9%
RIO ARRIBA	10	5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.8%
STATEWIDE		5.7%
GUADALUPE	12	5.7%
LEA	13	5.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	5.5%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.1%
CHAVES	16	5.0%
CIBOLA	16	5.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	18	4.9%
OTERO	19	4.8%
QUAY	20	4.6%
SIERRA	21	4.4%
EDDY	21	4.4%
LINCOLN	23	4.3%
DE BACA	24	3.7%
SOCORRO	24	3.7%
HARDING	26	3.4%
CURRY	27	3.2%
CURRY	28	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.0%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.4%

REVISED MAY 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.8%
MORA	2	7.1%
TAOS	3	5.6%
GUADALUPE	4	5.5%
RIO ARRIBA	5	4.8%
MCKINLEY	6	4.6%
SAN MIGUEL	7	4.4%
HIDALGO	7	4.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	9	4.2%
QUAY	9	4.2%
COLFAX	9	4.2%
CATRON	12	4.1%
SIERRA	13	4.0%
CIBOLA	14	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	14	3.9%
STATEWIDE		3.9%
CHAVES	16	3.8%
OTERO	16	3.8%
GRANT	18	3.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	3.2%
DE BACA	21	3.0%
SOCORRO	21	3.0%
LINCOLN	21	3.0%
LOS ALAMOS	21	3.0%
CURRY	25	2.9%
EDDY	26	2.7%
ROOSEVELT	26	2.7%
HARDING	28	2.6%
LEA	29	2.4%
UNION	30	2.2%

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

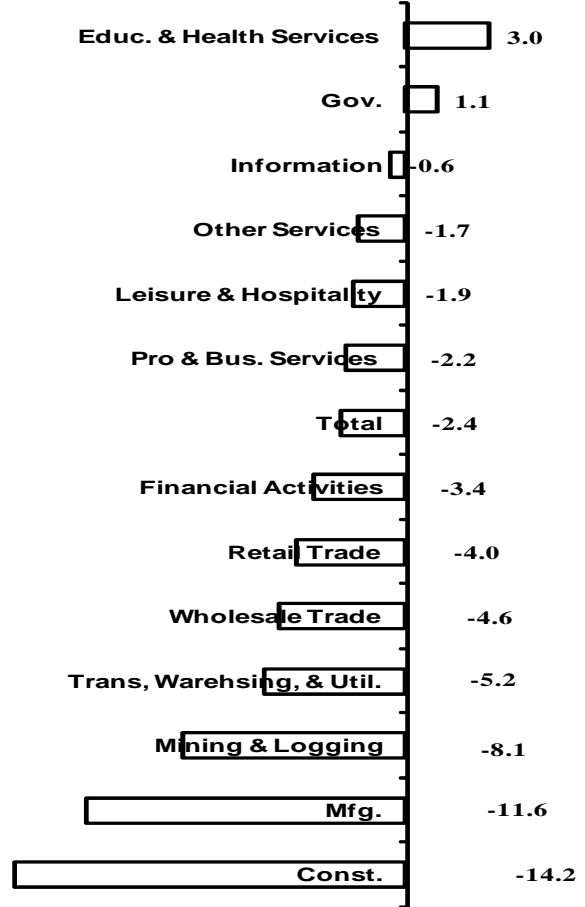
(Seasonally Adjusted)

May 2009			May 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	14.1	Michigan	1	8.2
Oregon	2	12.4	Rhode Island	2	7.4
Rhode Island	3	12.1	California	3	6.8
South Carolina	3	12.1	Mississippi	3	6.8
California	5	11.5	Alaska	5	6.6
Nevada	6	11.3	District of Columbia	5	6.6
North Carolina	7	11.1	Illinois	7	6.4
Ohio	8	10.8	Ohio	8	6.3
District of Columbia	9	10.7	South Carolina	8	6.3
Tennessee	9	10.7	Kentucky	10	6.2
Indiana	11	10.6	Tennessee	10	6.2
Kentucky	11	10.6	Nevada	12	6.1
Florida	13	10.2	Georgia	13	5.9
Illinois	14	10.1	North Carolina	13	5.9
Alabama	15	9.8	Florida	15	5.8
Georgia	16	9.7	Missouri	15	5.8
Mississippi	17	9.6	Oregon	17	5.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.4</b>	<b>United States</b>		<b>5.5</b>
Washington	18	9.4	Connecticut	18	5.4
Missouri	19	9.0	Indiana	19	5.3
Wisconsin	20	8.9	Minnesota	19	5.3
New Jersey	21	8.8	Arizona	21	5.2
West Virginia	22	8.6	New York	21	5.2
Alaska	23	8.4	Maine	23	5.1
Maine	24	8.3	New Jersey	23	5.1
Arizona	25	8.2	Pennsylvania	23	5.1
Massachusetts	25	8.2	Washington	23	5.1
Minnesota	25	8.2	Arkansas	27	4.9
New York	25	8.2	Massachusetts	27	4.9
Pennsylvania	25	8.2	Alabama	29	4.7
Delaware	30	8.1	Colorado	29	4.7
Connecticut	31	8.0	Texas	29	4.7
Idaho	32	7.8	Idaho	32	4.5
Colorado	33	7.6	Vermont	32	4.5
Hawaii	34	7.4	Delaware	34	4.4
Vermont	35	7.3	Wisconsin	34	4.4
Maryland	36	7.2	Kansas	36	4.3
Texas	37	7.1	Montana	36	4.3
Virginia	37	7.1	West Virginia	36	4.3
Arkansas	39	7.0	Louisiana	39	4.1
Kansas	39	7.0	Maryland	39	4.1
Louisiana	41	6.6	Iowa	41	4.0
New Hampshire	42	6.5	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6.5</b>	Virginia	43	3.8
Montana	44	6.3	New Hampshire	44	3.7
Oklahoma	44	6.3	Hawaii	45	3.6
Iowa	46	5.8	Oklahoma	45	3.6
Utah	47	5.4	Utah	47	3.3
South Dakota	48	5.0	Nebraska	48	3.2
Wyoming	48	5.0	North Dakota	49	3.1
Nebraska	50	4.4	Wyoming	50	3.0
North Dakota	50	4.4	South Dakota	51	2.9

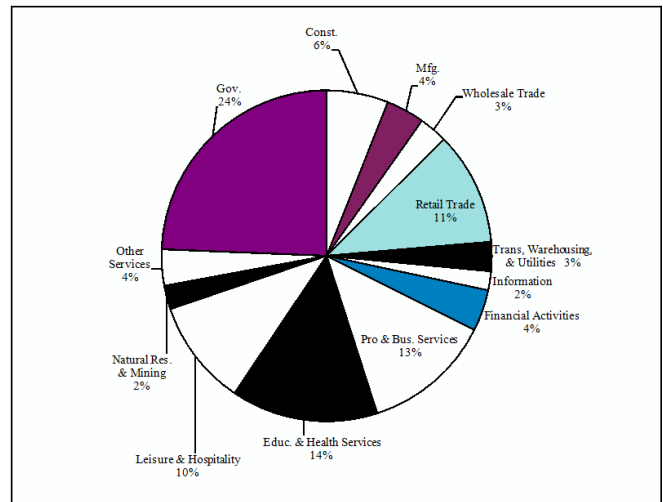
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



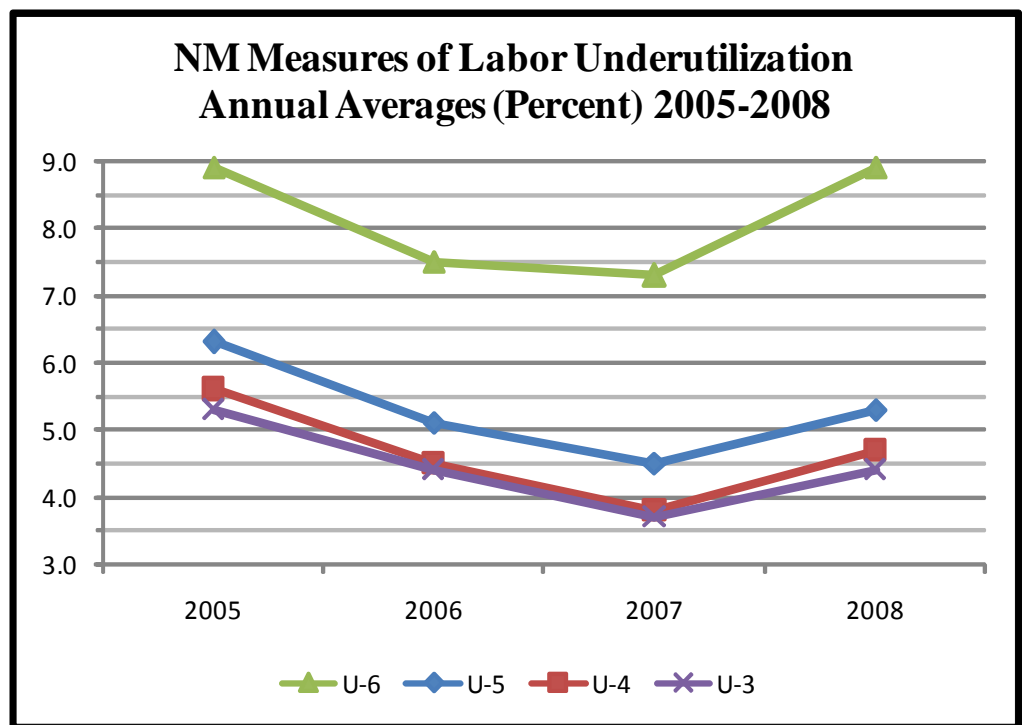
# Labor Underutilization: Alternative Measures to the Unemployment Rate

Suzan Reagan, Labor Market Information Webmaster

There are various measures related to employment that give economic analysts and other interested groups a picture of the economic situation. Current economic conditions have brought a lot of attention to the unemployment rate. This time series has been around since the forties and is a favorite of news organizations as it has a time-tested methodology. The *unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see Labor Force Concepts). This economic indicator often lags business cycles and is usually the last number to show an improvement after a recession.

In New Mexico, the unemployment rate often seems very low, based on every day experiences. One of the reasons is that New Mexico has quite a few rural areas. In these rural areas, we know that individuals would make an effort to obtain employment if there were any job openings. However, people aren't actively looking for work because they know employers aren't hiring. The definition of unemployment specifies an individual had to have made specific efforts to find employment some time during the reference period. So, based on the unemployment definition, these people in our rural counties are no longer counted as part of the civilian labor force. Often, these people are also long-term unemployed. I would not hesitate to say that this is a problem New Mexico has had in the past. Current difficult times definitely exacerbate the issues.

So how do we quantify this group to address its economic needs? There are six alternative measures of labor underutilization which have long been available on a monthly basis from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the United States as a whole. They are published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly Employment Situation news release ([www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.toc.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.toc.htm), see Table A-12). State data is available for annual averages from 2005-2008 and averages from the second quarter of 2008 through the first quarter of 2009 ([www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm)). A drawback to these alternative measures is that no smaller geographic areas are available at this time.



These labor underutilization measures help economic analysts and interested groups with more narrowly (U-1 and U-2) or more broadly (U-4 through U-6) defined measures.

- U-1** Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-2** Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-3** Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force  
(*this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate*);
- U-4** Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;
- U-5** Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and
- U-6** Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers. ([www.bls.gov/lau](http://www.bls.gov/lau))

Generally, all six measures move together over time, including across business cycles. Similarly, states that have high official unemployment rates tend to have high values for the other five measures; the reverse is true for states with low unemployment rates. In New Mexico, the U-4 through U-6 measures have tracked the unemployment rate. The U-6 measure increased slightly more than the unemployment rate for 2008 and is expected to continue this gain on the unemployment rate for 2009.

## Labor Force Concepts

### *Civilian Labor Force*

Included are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. (See the definitions below.)

### *Employed Persons*

These are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

### *Unemployed Persons*

Included are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

### *Unemployment Rate*

The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

**Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization By State,**  
second quarter 2008 through first quarter 2009 averages (percent)

State	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
Alabama	2.8	4.1	7.1	7.4	8.0	11.8
Alaska	2.1	3.4	7.1	7.4	8.5	12.3
Arizona	2.3	4.0	7.0	7.3	7.9	12.9
Arkansas	1.8	3.3	5.9	6.2	6.8	11.7
California	3.5	4.9	8.3	8.6	9.5	15.6
Colorado	1.9	3.1	5.5	5.6	6.2	10.4
Connecticut	2.4	3.7	6.2	6.7	7.4	11.3
Delaware	2.4	3.5	6.0	6.3	7.0	10.7
District of Columbia	3.2	3.2	7.1	7.5	8.5	10.9
Florida	3.3	4.4	7.3	7.7	8.3	13.8
Georgia	2.9	4.2	7.3	7.7	8.3	13.1
Hawaii	1.8	2.5	5.3	5.6	6.5	11.4
Idaho	1.8	3.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	12.0
Illinois	2.9	4.3	7.3	7.7	8.4	13.0
Indiana	2.7	3.9	7.0	7.3	7.8	12.3
Iowa	1.1	2.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	8.7
Kansas	1.4	2.5	4.9	5.0	5.6	8.6
Kentucky	2.7	4.0	7.5	7.9	8.8	12.6
Louisiana	2.1	2.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.2
Maine	2.2	3.4	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.8
Maryland	2.0	2.7	5.2	5.4	6.2	9.1
Massachusetts	2.4	3.8	6.0	6.3	7.0	10.3
Michigan	4.2	5.8	9.5	10.2	11.2	17.2
Minnesota	2.3	3.6	6.4	6.6	7.3	11.6
Mississippi	2.5	4.1	7.5	8.1	8.9	12.6
Missouri	2.6	4.0	6.9	7.1	7.6	11.5
Montana	1.7	3.8	6.2	6.3	6.7	11.4
Nebraska	1.0	1.7	3.6	3.7	4.2	6.9
Nevada	2.8	4.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	13.1
New Hampshire	1.5	2.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	8.7
New Jersey	2.5	3.8	6.0	6.3	7.1	10.7
New Mexico	1.2	2.0	5.0	5.3	5.9	10.2
New York	2.5	3.6	6.2	6.7	7.4	10.9
North Carolina	3.3	4.2	7.6	8.0	8.8	13.3
North Dakota	0.8	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	6.3
Ohio	2.8	4.1	7.5	7.8	8.7	13.3
Oklahoma	1.6	2.2	4.3	4.5	5.1	7.4
Oregon	2.7	5.5	8.1	8.3	8.9	15.3
Pennsylvania	2.1	3.2	5.9	6.1	6.9	10.4
Rhode Island	3.9	5.2	8.8	9.1	10.1	15.0
South Carolina	3.7	4.9	8.2	8.5	9.3	14.4
South Dakota	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	4.6	7.5
Tennessee	3.1	4.4	7.6	8.1	8.7	13.6
Texas	1.5	2.7	5.3	5.6	6.2	10.1
Utah	1.1	2.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	7.6
Vermont	1.7	3.0	5.1	5.3	6.0	9.5
Virginia	1.5	2.4	4.6	4.8	5.4	8.7
Washington	1.8	3.6	6.3	6.5	7.2	11.9
West Virginia	1.8	2.8	5.0	5.5	6.1	10.2
Wisconsin	2.0	3.2	5.5	5.7	6.4	10.1
Wyoming	0.6	1.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	6.6



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary May-09	Revised Apr-09	Revised May-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>831,300</b>	<b>825,800</b>	<b>851,800</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-20,500</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	100,700	99,500	114,800	1,200	-14,100
SERVICE-PROVIDING	730,600	726,300	737,000	4,300	-6,400
<b>MINING AND LOGGING</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>50,200</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>-8,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4,100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>92,200</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-3,800</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>105,200</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>107,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-2,400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>119,600</b>	<b>118,700</b>	<b>116,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Educational Services	15,200	15,300	14,700	-100	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	104,400	103,400	101,400	1,000	3,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,100</b>	<b>84,400</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,500	8,400	8,700	100	-200
Accommodation and Food Services	77,600	76,000	79,100	1,600	-1,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>202,600</b>	<b>202,900</b>	<b>200,400</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Federal Government	32,600	32,200	30,900	400	1,700
State Government	60,300	61,300	60,700	-1,000	-400
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>29,100</i>	<i>29,800</i>	<i>28,600</i>	<i>-700</i>	<i>500</i>
Local Government	109,700	109,400	108,800	300	900
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>59,400</i>	<i>59,300</i>	<i>59,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>

<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Preliminary May-09	Revised Apr-09	Revised May-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>386,600</b>	<b>384,900</b>	<b>398,200</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-11,600</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	43,900	43,600	51,400	300	-7,500
SERVICE-PROVIDING	342,700	341,300	346,800	1,400	-4,100
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-4,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-2,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>82,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Federal Government	15,100	15,300	14,700	-200	400
State Government	26,000	26,400	26,000	-400	0
Local Government	42,200	41,900	41,400	300	800

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary May-09	Revised Apr-09	Revised May-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>69,200</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	6,600	6,700	7,600	-100	-1,000
SERVICE-PROVIDING	62,200	62,500	63,100	-300	-900
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
State	9,100	9,200	9,200	-100	-100
Local	9,100	9,100	9,200	0	-100

<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>	Preliminary May-09	Revised Apr-09	Revised May-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	4,900	4,800	5,600	100	-700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	58,700	58,500	59,300	200	-600
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,200	1,100	1,100	100	100
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,500	7,600	7,400	-100	100

# Show me the wages!

Joy Forehand, Economist

## What is wage data?

May 2008 wage data is now available from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) semi-annual survey. The OES survey, a Federal-State cooperative program between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and state workforce agencies, is conducted in New Mexico by the NMDWS Economic & Research Analysis Bureau (ER&A). The ER&A OES unit surveys about 3,500 New Mexico establishments (defined as a store, office, company location, etc.) every year. Following BLS procedures and methodologies, our unit collects data on wage and salary full-time and part-time workers for around 200 occupations. The result is occupation and wage data for statewide, the state's four WIA areas, and the four metropolitan statistical areas (Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, and Farmington).

The OES program operates on a three-year cycle, at the end of which is data covering surveyed establishments and corresponding occupations in all NAICS codes. Self-employed, household workers, unpaid family workers, and owners and partners in unincorporated firms are not included in the survey. Wages are



L to R: Herb Greenwall, Deputy Secretary Teresa C. Gomez, John Salazar, Roger Saunders, Edward Mastrovito, Bruce Harden (BLS), Tracy Shaleen, Bob Richards.

collection rate for both assigned units and employment. For the same time period, the average national collection rate has been around 79 percent. Our outstanding collection rate has inspired the efforts of OES units around the country, as several other states are now posting very high percentages. In addition to New Mexico; Mississippi, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota and North Carolina all have reported response rates over 90 percent, driving up the national average from the low 70s two years ago to almost 80 percent for the most recent reporting period. The higher the percentage of data collection, the more accurate the occupation and wage estimates will be both in NM and nationwide.

## How is it used?

OES occupation and wage data is used in-house for the creation of staffing patterns, wage trend analysis by industry and occupation, and comparisons across industries and geographies. We study wages for emerging and declining industries and use the data as inputs for national and state projections. The data is also used for the Foreign Labor Certification program through the USDOL Employment & Training Administration.

Outside of our bureau, a variety of people and organizations, from job seekers to research analysts, from small businesses to policy-makers, depend on the survey results. Career and vocational rehabilitation counselors use wage data as job placement aids. Wage information helps employers determine if they are paying competitive wages and helps job seekers determine what others in their field are earning. New companies consider wage information when looking to do business in New Mexico, and economic

## What do wage estimates include?

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay.

**Included** in the collection of wage data are:

- base rate,
- cost-of-living allowances,
- guaranteed pay,
- hazardous-duty pay,
- incentive pay, including commissions and production bonuses,
- on-call pay, and
- tips.

**Excluded** from the wage data are:

- back pay,
- jury duty pay,
- overtime pay,
- severance pay,
- shift differentials,
- nonproduction bonuses, and
- tuition reimbursements.

straight-time, gross pay, and exclusive of premium pay (pay such as overtime, holiday pay, night shift, etc.). Annual wages are calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by 2,080 hours (40 hours/week x 52 weeks/year). For occupations that usually do not work 2,080 hours a year, including airline attendants, pilots, producers/directors, musicians, and many teaching occupations, just the annual wage is calculated from the reported survey data.

## The New Mexico OES Team

The OES survey requires a great deal of cooperation from the business community due to the fact that the number and quality of responses determine and ensure the reliability of the data. The OES unit, Roger Saunders, Ed Mastrovito, John Salazar, Bob Richards, and Tracy Shaleen, works intently to collect and review the sample data, primarily via post, email and telephone follow-up. Economist Supervisor Roger Saunders also notes that help from the rest of the ER&A Bureau has added to their success.

The NM OES program has been ranked first among the fifty states for the past two years, averaging better than a 94 percent data

## Excerpt from the June OES National Newsletter from BLS...

*The release of the May 2008 estimates gives us several reasons to cheer. First, the overall response rate for the May 2008 panel reached 80 percent for the first time! This is a great achievement that we recognize States worked very hard for. We thought that when we looked at it more closely, we would find that response rates increased primarily in States that had sample cuts, but in fact this was not the case. States that bought back their sample, meaning they had the same amount of work but less federal funding, and States that did not have sample cuts also had improved response rates.*

development agencies use the data to attract industries and corporations to our state.

Additionally, the data is instrumental to state education and workforce development plans, used to calculate Medicare reimbursement rates, and can be found in career exploration tools, such as *Career Solutions* ([www.dws.state.nm.us/careersolutions](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/careersolutions)). Per BLS, OES data is used to establish the fixed employment weights for the Employment Cost Index and in the calculation of occupational rates for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses as well.

#### New Mexico Wage Data

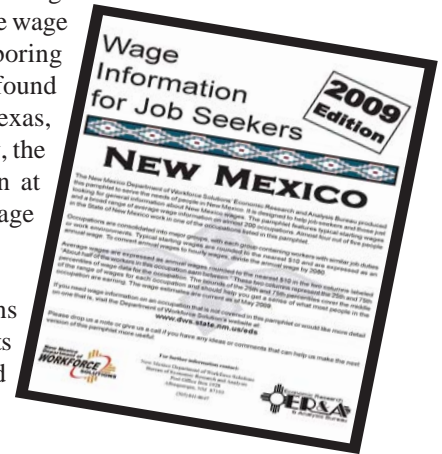
State	Hourly Average Wage	Annual Average Wage
Colorado	\$21.47	\$44,660
Texas	\$18.90	\$39,320
Arizona	\$18.88	\$39,280
Utah	\$18.35	\$38,160
New Mexico	<b>\$18.03</b>	<b>\$37,490</b>
Oklahoma	\$16.79	\$34,920

New Mexico's hourly average wage is \$18.03, for an annual average wage of \$37,490. Of our neighboring states, the highest wages are found in Colorado, followed by Texas, Arizona, and Utah. Nationally, the hourly average wage came in at \$20.32, and the annual average wage was \$42,270.

Our current wage publications include wage information sheets covering the statewide and WIA areas, and sheets will be available for the four MSAs soon on our website at

[www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html). Wage data is also available through our Estimate Delivery System (EDS) at [www.dws.state.nm.us/eds](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/eds).

For more information regarding the OES program or New Mexico wages, please visit [www.bls.gov/OES/](http://www.bls.gov/OES/) or [laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us).



## Workforce Information Tip

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

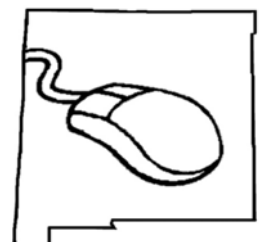
1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us>
2. Click on "Occupation."
3. Click on "Occupational Wages."
4. Click on "NM Occupational Wage Survey."
5. In Step 1 of the "Search Criteria," use the pull-down list to select "New Mexico." Click on "Select."
6. In Step 2, select "Annual" from the pull-down list and then "2007" in the box below. Click on "Select."
7. In Step 3, click on "Total All Occupations" and drag until all the titles are selected. Then click "Search."
8. Now you have a list of all occupations and both their hourly and annual wages. At the bottom of the table you can choose to see the data by hourly or annual only. If you click the Excel button, you can then save the data to your computer. Note that you can view more records at one time by changing records per page from 5 to 100 and clicking "Go."

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

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

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

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



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

# State Unemployment Insurance Laws

Joy Forehand, Economist

The USDOL Employment & Training Administration has released the annual [Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws](#), which provides "state-by-state information on workers covered, benefit eligibility, methods of financing, and other areas of interest in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program." Below is Table 3-5 from the Monetary Entitlement chapter, which also includes information covering the monetary requirements of state UI laws and the length of time during which someone can receive UI. The table "provides information on how states calculate weekly benefit amounts, what the minimum and maximum weekly benefit amounts are in each state, and the wages required in order to be eligible for the weekly benefit amounts."

The complete publication is available online at [www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov](http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov). Click on "Laws," then scroll down to "State Law Information." For more information regarding unemployment insurance, please visit [www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy](http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy) or the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions webpage at [www.dws.state.nm.us](http://www.dws.state.nm.us) and click on "Unemployment Insurance."

MONETARY ENTITLEMENT						
Table 3-5: WEEKLY BENEFITS AMOUNTS						
State	Method of Calculating & Formula	Rounding to	Weekly Benefit Amount		Minimum wages required for maximum WBA	
			Minimum <sup>1/</sup>	Maximum <sup>1/</sup>	High quarter	Base period
AZ	HQ 1/25	Nearest \$	\$60	\$240	\$5,988	\$8,981
CO	HQ/WW Higher of: (1) 60% of 1/26 of 2 highest consecutive quarters, capped by 50% of average weekly earnings (low formula); or (2) 50% of 1/52 BP earnings, capped by 55% of avg. weekly earnings (high formula)	Lower \$	\$25	\$431 (low formula) \$475 (high formula)	\$9,339 (low formula) Not applicable (high formula)	\$18,677 in 2 quarters (low formula) \$49,400 (high formula)
NM	HQ 53 1/2% of AWW in HQ + DA; wages in 2 quarters of BP	Lower \$	\$67-\$100	\$359-\$459	\$8,724	\$8,725
OK	HQ 1/23	Lower \$	\$16	\$409	\$9,407	\$14,111
TX	HQ 1/25	Nearest \$	\$58	\$392	\$9,788	\$14,486
UT	HQ 1/26	Lower \$	\$28	\$444	\$11,544	\$17,316

KEY: HQ = High Quarter Formula    MQ = Multi-Quarter Formula    AW = Annual Wage Formula    WW = Average Weekly Wage Formula    DA = Dependent's Allowances

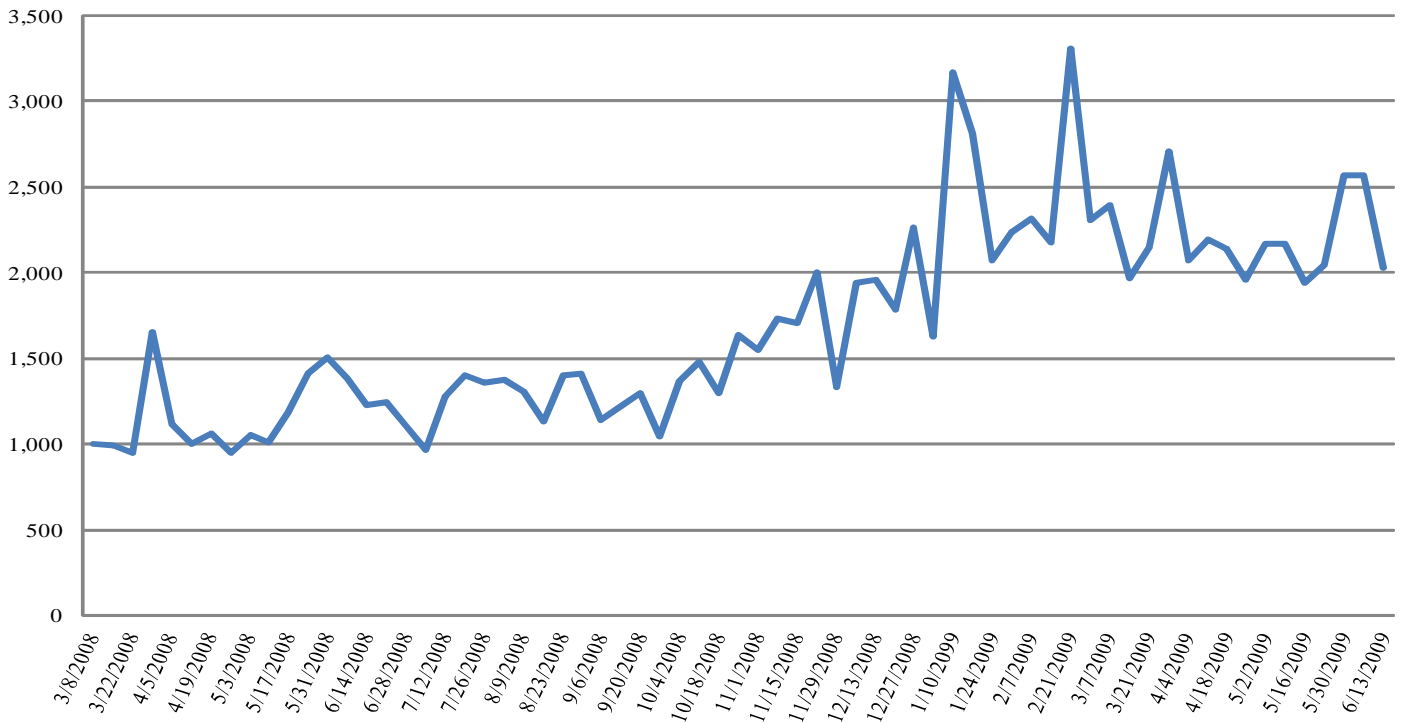
GENERAL NOTE: Since the high quarter and base period wage requirements for the minimum weekly benefit amounts are the same as the wage and employment requirements to qualify for other benefits, they are not repeated in this table. (See "Wage and Employment Requirements for Benefits" table.) Additionally, in states where benefits entitlement is calculated using multi-quarter, annual wage, or average weekly wage formulas the high quarter cell is shown as N/A as no specific level of wages if required to exist in the higher quarter pursuant to state law.

<sup>1/</sup> When 2 WBAs are listed, higher figure includes DA. Higher figure for minimum and maximum WBAs includes DA for for maximum number of dependents.



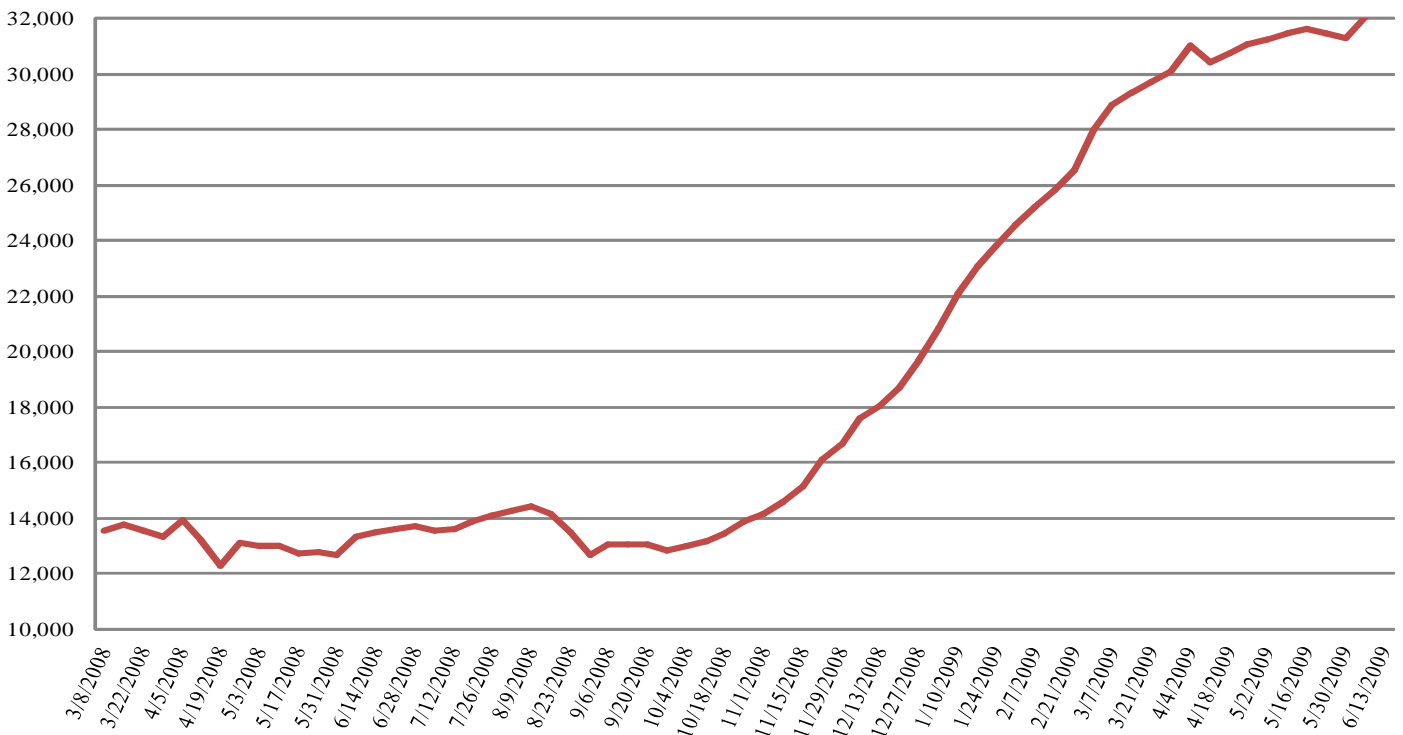
## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

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



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

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



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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary May-09	Revised Apr-09	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>826,900</b>	<b>825,200</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>MINING AND LOGGING</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>139,200</b>	<b>138,800</b>	<b>400</b>
Wholesale Trade	22,800	22,700	100
Retail Trade	92,700	92,600	100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	23,700	23,500	200
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>105,200</b>	<b>105,400</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>118,300</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>84,600</b>	<b>400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,500	8,500	0
Accommodation and Food Services	76,500	76,100	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,300</b>	<b>-300</b>
Federal Government	32,200	32,400	-200
State Government	59,200	59,400	-200
Local Government	108,600	108,500	100
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>384,300</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>300</b>

\* Total includes the Information sector, which is not seasonally adjusted.

## Average Hours and Earnings

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

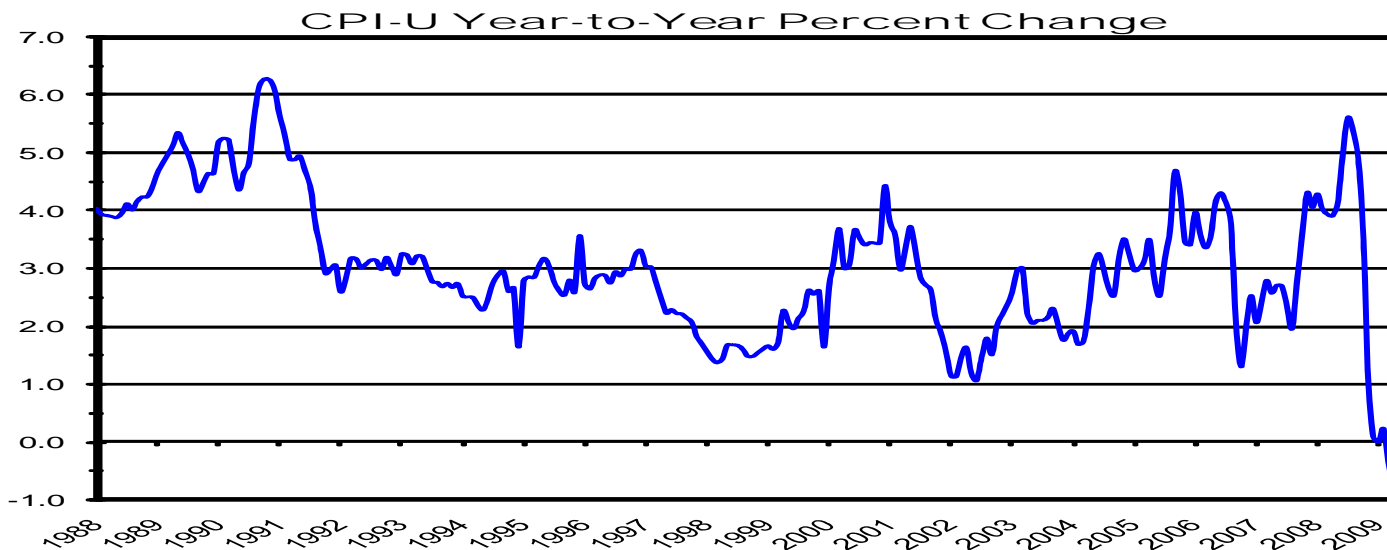
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 09	Apr 09	May 08	May 09	Apr 09	May 08	May 09	Apr 09	May 08
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$537.63	\$530.16	\$573.21	36.9	37.1	39.1	\$14.57	\$14.29	\$14.66

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

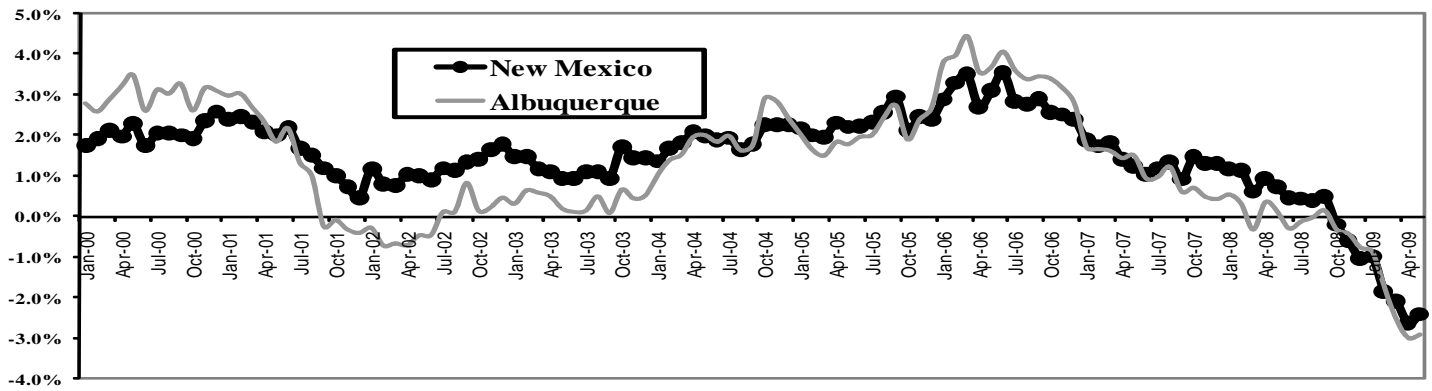
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	May 09	Apr 09	May 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
<b>CPI-U</b>	213.9	213.2	216.6	0.3%	-1.3%	
<b>CPI-W</b>	208.8	207.9	212.8	0.4%	-1.9%	

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



## Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



### New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

Shortages		Surpluses	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>		<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Occupational Health & Safety Specialists		Accountants	First-Line Supervisors/Mngrs
Painters, Construction & Maintenance		Administrative Services Mngrs	General & Operations Mngrs
Recreation Workers		Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks	Home Health Aides
Registered Nurses		Cashiers	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers
Sales Managers		Child Care Workers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
		Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
		Construction Laborers	Office Clerks
		Cooks, Restaurant	Receptionists & Information Clerks
		Electricians	Retail Salespersons
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts	Teacher Assistants
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>		<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Demonstrators & Product Promoters		Accountants	Electricians
Insurance Sales Agents		Administrative Services Mngrs	Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts
Painters, Construction & Maintenance		Assemblers & Fabricators	First-Line Supervisors/Mngrs
Recreation Workers		Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks	Janitors & Cleaners
Registered Nurses		Bus Drivers, School	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers
Sales Managers		Cashiers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
		Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
		Computer Support Specialists	Personal & Home Care Aides
		Construction Laborers	Security Guards
		Cooks, Restaurant	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>		<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters		Accountants	Managers
Electricians		Agricultural Workers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
		Cashiers	Office Clerks
		Child Care Workers	Pack & Fill Machine Operators & Tenders
		Construction Laborers	Production Workers
		Cooks, Restaurant	Receptionists & Information Clerks
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts	Resrv & Trans Ticket Agents & Travel Clerks
		Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks
		Janitors & Cleaners	Stock Clerks
		Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>		<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Actors		Accountants	
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists		Baggage Porters & Bellhops	
		Cashiers	
		Construction Laborers	
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts	
		Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers	
		Managers	
		Office Clerks	
		Retail Salespersons	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>		<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Agricultural Workers		Accountants	Pharmacy Technicians
Power Plant Operators		Cooks, Institution & Cafeteria	Production Workers
		Engineers	Sales & Related Workers
		Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts	Teacher Assistants
		Helpers--Production Workers	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
		Helpers, Construction Trades	Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters
		Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers	
		Network Systems & Data Comm Analysts	
		Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	
		Office Clerks	
<b>Occupational Rollover Statistics**</b>			
Customer Service Representatives	Maintenance & Repair Workers	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	Security Guards
Janitors & Cleaners	Managers	Personal & Home Care Aides	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (June 15, 2009).

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

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board at its May meeting approved \$2,000,058 in funds to support the creation of and training for 225 new jobs around the state of New Mexico. Companies approved for JTIP funds include **ClingZ Inc.**, a Rio Rancho manufacturer of electronically charged printable film, \$9,960 to create two new jobs; **Hewlett-Packard**, a global technology company establishing a customer support center in Rio Rancho, \$1,513,485 to support 108 new jobs; **Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute**, an Albuquerque biotech research and development company, \$331,253 for 40 new jobs; and **Premier Pellets LLC**, a Tularosa manufacturer of wood shavings and pellets, \$85,360 to train 15 workers. The board also earmarked \$60,000 for the University of New Mexico's Division of Continuing Education to develop customized training for 60 of Hewlett-Packard's employees.

**Sunflower Market** is expanding its retail presence in New Mexico. On July 15, Sunflower will open its first Santa Fe store in the former Albertson's supermarket location in the DeVargas Center. On August 19, it will open a new store at San Mateo and Academy in Albuquerque. In 2010, the company will open stores in Albuquerque's Heights Village (Montgomery and Juan Tabo) and Santa Fe's San Ysidro Plaza. Las Cruces is being eyed as a future expansion site. The privately held chain currently has two stores in Albuquerque and 23 stores in six Southwestern and Mountain states. Its West Side Albuquerque location, opened in 2002 at 10701 Coors Blvd. NW, was the company's first store in New Mexico. The Lomas and San Mateo site opened for business in 2007.

Four New Mexico Chrysler dealerships were notified that they would lose their franchises. Chrysler notified dealers in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Clovis, and Raton that they were on the list of 789 dealerships set to lose their Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge and Dodge truck brands. The company asked a bankruptcy judge to void all current contracts with the dealers by June 9. The list of dealerships comes from a document Chrysler filed in bankruptcy court. The area dealerships are **Quality Jeep-Chrysler** in Albuquerque, **Brewer Jeep** in Clovis, **Cimino Brothers Chrysler** in Raton, and **Sandoval Dodge** in Las Cruces. About 250 workers statewide were affected by the decision. The largest dealer, Albuquerque's Quality Jeep Chrysler, employs about 75 people.

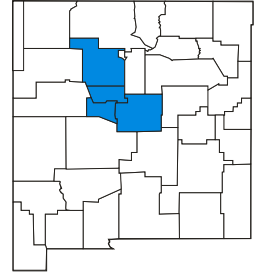
The bad news from Detroit continued with four dealerships in the state set to lose their General Motors affiliation. Early reports have identified **Friday Motors** in Taos, **Quality Motor Co.** in Las Vegas, **Miller Chevrolet** in Lordsburg, and **Scott Nichols Motors** in Silver City as being included on the GM hit list. There may be more as GM has yet to release a final list of the dealership franchise agreements it wants to cancel. There are 38 GM dealerships in the state.

Orange, California-based **Boot Barn** has completed its acquisition of Western Warehouse and Corral West and re-opened nine of those stores in its name throughout New Mexico. The 80-store California chain now has three stores in Albuquerque, two in Farmington, two in Gallup, and single units in Santa Fe and Las Cruces.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Ground was broken in late May for the transformation/renovation of the former Memorial Hospital into the **Parq Central** hotel. The old hospital, at 803 Central Ave. SW in the historic Huning Highland neighborhood, is being converted into a 75-room boutique hotel. Several buildings are on the 2.27-acre property, including a 37,000-square-foot main building that will have a fourth floor bar with limited food service. The hospital was originally built in the 1920s and needs a major upgrade. Construction is expected to be completed in 2010.



**Wal-Mart** is hiring 420 people for the new 196,012-square-foot supercenter at 2266 Wyoming NE, in advance of its scheduled opening on July 15. The store is hiring both full- and part-time associates for all positions, including management, and has set up a temporary hiring center at 3736 Eubank NE, Suite B-2. Applicants must be age 16 or older and no experience is required. Those interested can apply online or at any Wal-Mart in-store kiosk. Interviews will be conducted at the hiring center from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday. Hiring will continue until the store opens. Many new hires will begin working in June in preparation for the store's grand opening. The average pay for a full-time regular employee in New Mexico is \$11.36 per hour. Benefits include health care insurance coverage with no lifetime maximum, a 401(k) retirement plan, profit sharing, store discounts, a stock purchase program, and life insurance. Employees are eligible for performance-based bonuses.

After 40 years in business, Albuquerque's **Unpainted Furniture Center** on Menaul Blvd. NE is shutting down and will begin liquidating its inventory. The shutdown will mean the loss of about 24 jobs. The store will begin the liquidation sale on May 23 and has 90 days to sell everything.

The **Everything Channel**, a subsidiary of the U.K.'s United Business Media PLC, has opened an office in Albuquerque. The company is a sales and marketing services provider that connects technology manufacturers with small- and mid-sized resellers. Everything Channel's Field Sales and Marketing Services will rent space at PR Newswire's facility off Interstate 25 in North Albuquerque. The company expects to employ about 20 people there by year-end 2009.

Albuquerque-based **Emcore Corp.** reported a net loss of \$23.7 million for the quarter ended March 31. The company showed a gross loss of \$7 million, attributing the decrease in gross margins to overhead expenses caused by declining revenues and inventory valuation write-downs. The company has instituted cost-cutting measures, including workforce reductions, temporary employee furloughs, salary reductions, and the elimination of merit increases and bonuses. Since September, the company has reduced its workforce by about 30 percent and now has 580 people on its payroll.

**Andaluz**, the former La Posada de Albuquerque hotel, is looking to fill its staff in advance of a September grand opening. The Albuquerque

hotel's management says that previous hotel experience is not a requirement. The open positions will be advertised on HCareers.com and in local newspapers. The company offers a compensation plan with paid time off, insurance benefits, a 401(k) plan, educational reimbursement, and hotel discounts.

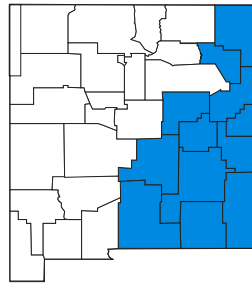
**Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:**

**Intel** notified about 180 employees that they will be losing their jobs as part of the restructuring announced earlier this year. The company has provided transition and job placement services to the affected workers.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Roswell Area, Chaves County:**

**American Eagle**, the regional affiliate of American Airlines, will increase its service to eastern New Mexico with four nonstop flights per week from Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) to Roswell International Air Center (ROS). The new service, which begins August 25, 2009, will complement the three daily round-trip flights currently offered between Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW) and Roswell. The new service will be operated with 44-seat Embraer ERJ-140 regional jets.



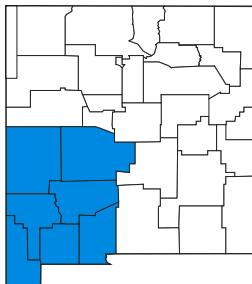
**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**

**Automated Dairy Systems**, an Idaho company that installs automated milking systems and provides services to the dairy industry, will open its first facility in Portales. The Jerome, Idaho, company designs, installs, and services several types of automated milking systems. The company also provides specialized milking system and animal hygiene maintenance. The Portales location will handle dairies in eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

**Southwestern WIA Area:**

**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**

A **Buffalo Wild Wings Grill & Bar** is under construction on Mall Drive, next to the Mesilla Valley Mall. The new 6,000-square-foot restaurant is expected to open in July. Buffalo Wild Wings is a sports bar-type of operation that offers a full menu and 14 different kinds of sauces for its chicken wings. The Las Cruces location will employ about 100 people.



**Socorro Area, Socorro County:**

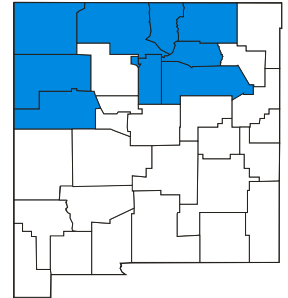
The long-awaited convenience store on the **Alamo Navajo Indian Reservation** was gearing up for a possible grand opening the second or third weekend in June. The 6,019-square-foot convenience store will stock basic grocery products and offer gas pump service. A laundromat is also included in the design, but that part of the building will not open until at least December 2010. The convenience store will go by the name of T'iistsoh Minimart, T'iistsoh means "Alamo" in the Navajo language. Progress has come slowly to Alamo, an isolated chapter of the Navajo Nation with a population of 2,027, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. The reservation was without electricity until

1967. A paved road to the reservation didn't come until 1982, and there was no telephone service until 1987. The nearest gas station is in Magdalena, about 30 miles away, and people generally travel 60 miles to Socorro to do their shopping. Sandia Oil Company will operate the store. Under the terms of the agreement, the Alamo Chapter will eventually take over sole ownership of the store and its facilities. The store is expected to provide 14 or 15 new jobs.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Gallup Area, McKinley County:**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) withdrew the air quality permit it issued last summer for the **Desert Rock** coal-fired power plant, which is slated to be built on the Navajo Nation in the Four Corners region just southwest of Farmington. The EPA found that the permit was issued before complete analysis could be conducted on possible hazardous air emissions (such as mercury), the impact of the facility on endangered species, or the impact on soil, vegetation, and visibility in the region. The permit also did not adequately examine particulate matter. The EPA's decision effectively sends the entire permit back to the drawing board.



**Española Area, Rio Arriba County:**

**Ed Corley Ford Mercury** in Espanola closed its doors in mid-May, almost a month after Corley Automotive Group celebrated the opening of its brand-new facility for Albuquerque Lincoln Mercury Volvo. "Due to current economic conditions, the Corley Auto Group Inc. has had to look at reducing the number of dealerships in New Mexico," said Ed Corley Sr., CEO of the Corley Automotive Group.

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

**Flying Star Café** opened its ninth location in the Santa Fe Railyard at 500 Market Street. The Santa Fe location is the chain's first outside the Albuquerque-Bernalillo metropolitan area. Flying Star's grand opening celebration in Santa Fe was scheduled for June 6. The Santa Fe Flying Star encompasses 6,500 square feet with an on-site bakery and the largest menu of any of the chain's locations. The company held a job fair in March and has hired 100 people for the new location. ☼

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