



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 39, No. 05 (published - June 30, 2010)

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

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 1.5 percent, representing a loss of 12,300 jobs.

...Payroll employment was down 2,500 jobs or 0.7 percent over the past year in the Albuquerque MSA.

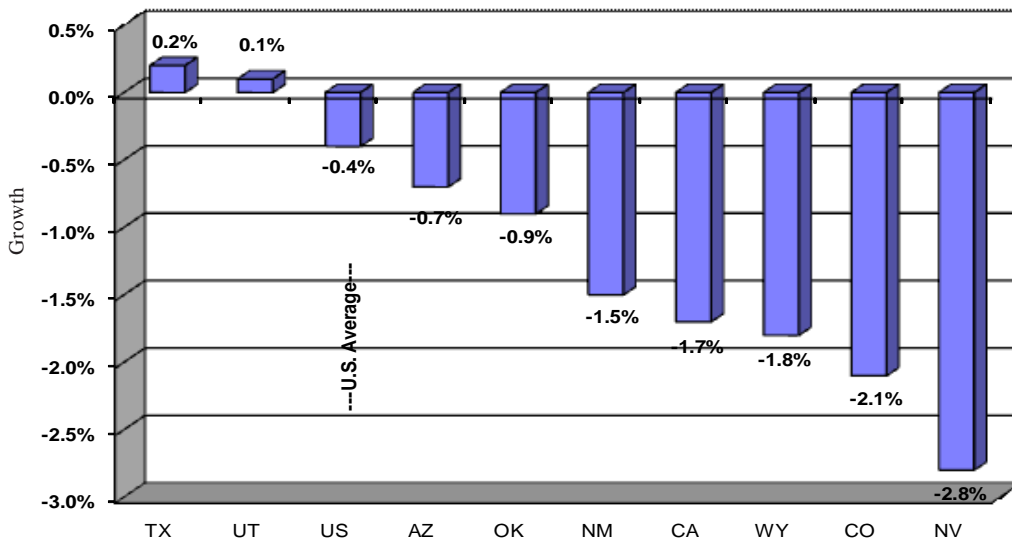
...Job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was positive at 0.6 percent, comparing May 2010 with May 2009, and this month marked the end of a 16-month negative job growth trend.

...Over the year, the rate of job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 0.7 percent, representing a loss of 400 jobs.

...Total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,000 jobs or 4.0 percent over the year. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

## Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

May 2010 over May 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Special Article:  
Occupational Growth  
Page 14

Bill Richardson  
Governor

Kenneth Ortiz  
Secretary

### INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights  
Page 2-6

NM Household Data History  
Total Nonfarm Growth  
NM Ranking  
Page 7

Area Spotlight: Northern WIA Area  
Page 8

NM Unemployment Insurance Claims  
Page 9

Unemployment Rates by County  
Page 9

NM Labor Force Estimates  
Page 10

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

Nonfarm Employment:  
Growth Rates by Industry  
Page 11

Nonfarm Employment: State & MSAs  
Page 12-13

**Article:** Projections Tools-  
Occupational Growth in  
Various Industries  
Page 14-15

Average Hours & Earnings  
& US Consumer Price Index  
Page 16

NM Occupational  
Shortages and Surpluses  
Page 17

**Article:**  
Education Program Developers  
and Administrators:  
How to Determine Demand for  
Specific Training Programs  
Page 18

Workforce Information Tip  
Page 19

NM Economic Activity by Area  
Page 20-21



## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.4 percent in May 2010, down from 8.7 percent in April, but up from 6.8 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate dropped to 9.7 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing May 2010 with May 2009, was negative 1.5 percent, representing a loss of 12,300 jobs. Four of the state's 13 industries have posted job growth since last year, while nine others reported employment declines. Government employment added more jobs than any individual private industry, with the largest increase resulting from the federal government hiring thousands of temporary Census workers. Those workers are expected to remain employed for several months. Federal government showed an overall gain of 2,000 jobs. The other branches of government also reported gains, with state government showing 1,800 more jobs than year ago and local government employment 500 jobs higher. The total government gain over the year was 4,300 jobs, growing just over 2 percent.

Three private sector industries have added jobs. The leisure & hospitality industry added the most jobs, up 2,200 since this time last year. By most accounts, the ski season that ended a few months ago was a good one, and the industry benefited as a result. This industry group also includes a large number of eating and drinking places.

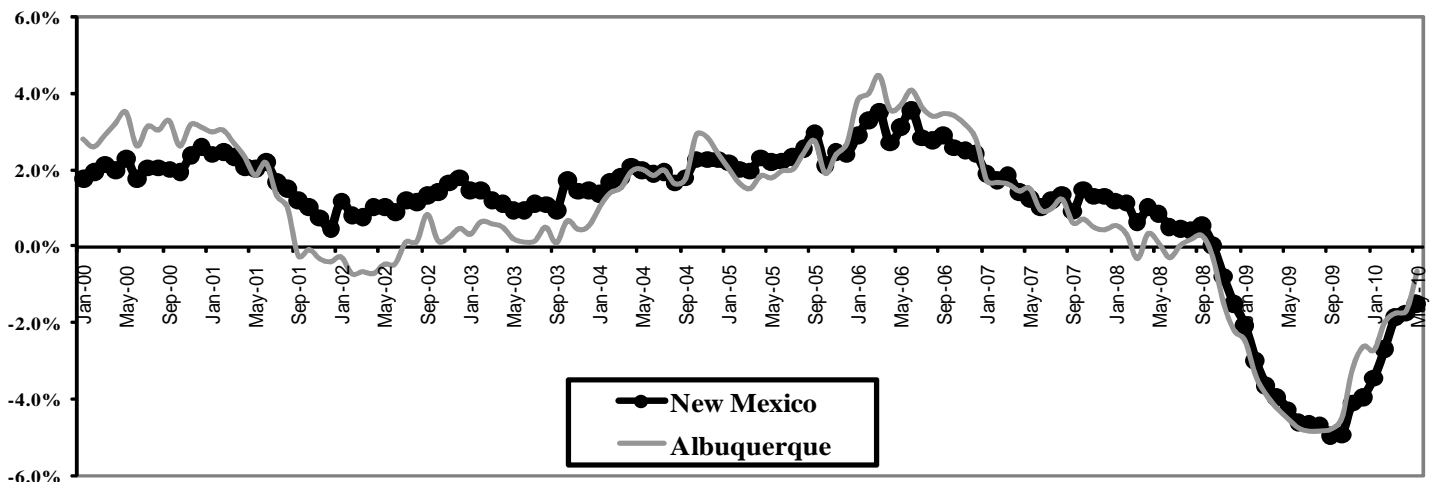
The educational & health services industry also continued to add jobs, but not at the rapid pace to which we have become accustomed. This large private industry group has added 1,400 jobs over the last 12 months. This is a significant number of jobs, but a growth rate that is not much more than 1 percent. The last of the gaining industries—manufacturing—had not added jobs in more than three years. Having lost thousands of jobs over the course of the national recession, the industry now reports 300 more jobs than a year ago.

The remaining nine industries have each lost jobs over the year. Construction was down 5,500 jobs over the year, while mining slipped by 1,200.

The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 3,800 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,700 jobs, down 11.8 percent. Retail trade reported losses of 3,900, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry contracted by 700.

The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 1,000 fewer jobs. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 900 since last May. Finally, the information industry reported numbers that were 800 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry.

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



New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.			Change From	
	May 2010	Apr 2010	May 2009	Apr 2010	May 2009
Civilian Labor Force	964,800	967,600	952,800	-2,800	+12,000
Employment	883,600	883,700	887,900	-100	-4,300
Unemployment	81,200	84,000	64,900	-2,800	+16,300
Rate	8.4%	8.7%	6.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.0%	8.1%	6.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.8 percent in May 2010, down from 9.0 percent in April. The rate was 7.0 percent in May 2009.

Payroll employment was down 2,500 jobs or 0.7 percent over the past year in the Albuquerque area. Although the rate of decline has eased significantly in recent months, total nonfarm employment in May was reported at its lowest level for the month since 2005. Albuquerque, like much of the country, has lost years of employment growth to the recession. Employment in the service-providing industries edged up 0.1 percent, marking its first over-the-year increase since October 2008. The small employment increase in the service-providing sector was overwhelmed by another large decline in the goods-producing industries. Only three of the 12 major industry groups posted year-over-year gains as the area registered its twentieth consecutive month of negative growth.

Government expanded by 2,600 jobs or 3.1 percent as Census Bureau hiring of temporary workers pushed the federal component up by 2,100 jobs or 13.9 percent. Some of these workers will remain engaged in 2010 Census activities for at least two more months. State government was up 400 jobs or 1.5 percent from last May, while local government maintained the 100-job increase posted in April.

Educational & health services added 1,100 jobs, growing 2.0 percent over the year. Industry growth gradually slowed from a peak of 7.3 percent in January 2009 to a low of 1.3 percent in March 2010 before rebounding slightly the past two months.

The third gaining industry was wholesale trade, which increased employment by 200 jobs or 1.7 percent. Following 20 consecutive months of decline, the industry finally equaled its previous-year employment level in February before posting small gains for March, April, and May.

Construction was off by 2,400 jobs or 10.0 percent over the year, marking 41 consecutive months in negative territory. Industry employment tumbled a remarkable 33.5 percent from a high of 32,200 in June 2006 to a low of 21,400 in April 2010. Manufacturing slipped by 600 jobs or 3.3 percent, continuing to gradually rebound from its September 2009 low point when over-the-year losses totaled 4,800 jobs or 21.4 percent.

Retail trade, down 900 jobs or 2.2 percent, fared slightly better in May than in April when employment fell by 1,200 jobs or 2.9 percent. The industry has recorded 19 consecutive months of negative growth but is gradually rebounding from a series-worst 7.4 percent decline posted last May. The recovery has been a bit erratic in 2010, with over-the-year losses increasing in January and April and decreasing in February, March, and May.

Employment was down 700 jobs or 1.2 percent in professional & business services, the industry's best showing since November 2008. Transportation, warehousing & utilities, on the other hand, declined by 600 jobs or 6.1 percent, a slight worsening from April numbers. Over-the-year job losses were also posted in financial activities (-400), leisure & hospitality (-400), information (-200), and miscellaneous other services (-200).

<b>Albuquerque</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	414,400	414,900	408,800	-500	+5,600
Employment	378,000	377,700	379,600	+300	-1,600
Unemployment	36,300	37,200	29,200	-900	+7,100
Rate	8.8%	9.0%	7.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.2%	8.3%	7.0%		

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 8.1 percent in May 2010, down from a revised 8.3 percent in April. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 6.7 percent.

**Over the month**, the Las Cruces economy gained 700 jobs overall, mostly due to a large increase in government with the Census hiring and other small increases throughout the economy. Federal government saw a total gain of 500 jobs, state government lost 100 jobs, and local government remained flat. In the private sector, small employment increases were seen in three industries, while employment remained flat in seven industries. Retail trade was the only private industry to have decreased employment over the month, down 100 jobs.

**Over the year**, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was positive at 0.6 percent, comparing May 2010 with May 2009. This month marked the end of a 16-month negative job growth trend for Las Cruces, the longest consecutive negative trend seen since the employment series began for this area. Although the Las Cruces job growth rate was above the state average and positive, four of the 12 industries lost jobs, four industries stayed at the same level as last year, and four industries gained employment over the year.

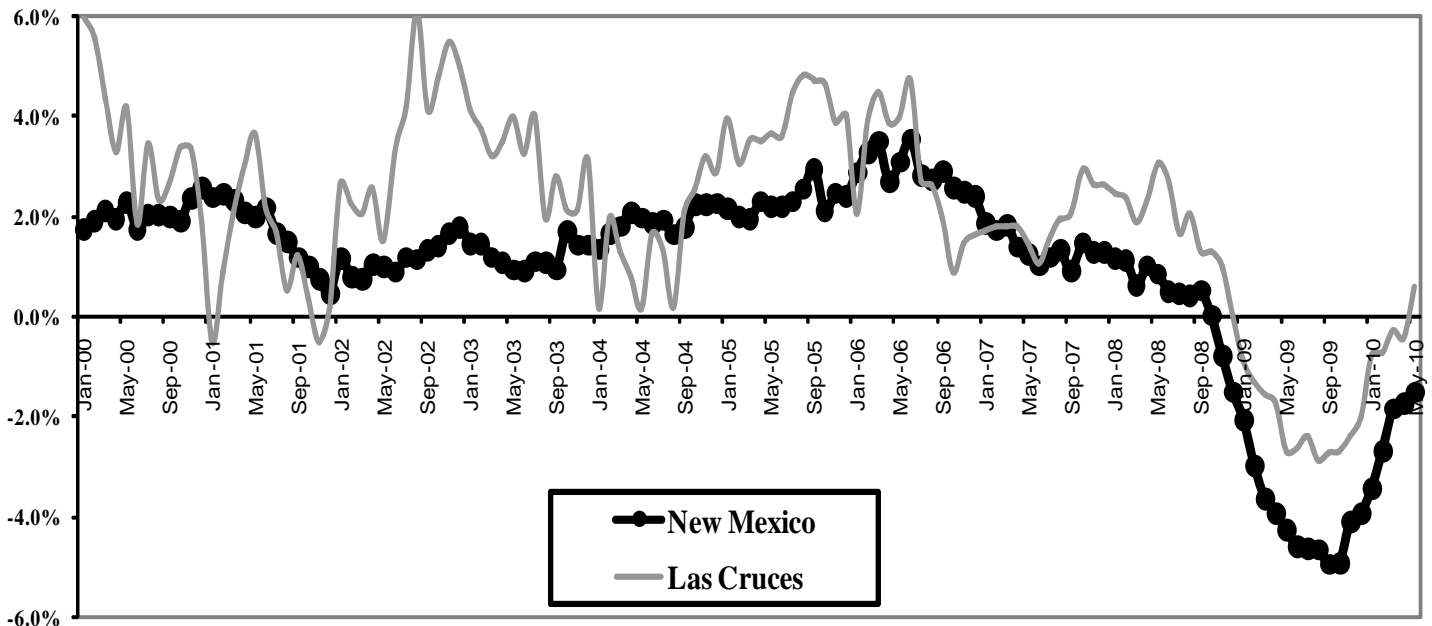
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 300 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. Slight job growth of 100 jobs was evident in professional & business services and leisure & hospitality. Federal government reported 600 more jobs than last year, while state government remained unchanged and local government had a slight decrease of 100 jobs.

Four other industries—construction (-300); retail trade (-100); wholesale trade (-100); and transportation, warehousing & utilities (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and from May 2009 to May 2010, the industry has declined nearly 8 percent. Employment was unchanged from last year in the four remaining private industries—financial activities, information, manufacturing, and miscellaneous *other services*.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	93,000	93,100	90,800	-100	+2,200
Employment	85,500	85,400	84,700	+100	+800
Unemployment	7,500	7,800	6,000	-300	+1,500
Rate	8.1%	8.3%	6.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8%	8.0%	6.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 6.8 percent for May 2010, down from a revised rate of 7.1 percent in April. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 5.9 percent.

**Over the month**, Santa Fe gained 600 jobs as the result of seasonal increases in four private-sector industries and 100 additional government jobs. The largest gains were in federal government and leisure & hospitality.

**Over the year**, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 0.7 percent, representing a loss of 400 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years, but appears to be improving. At its worst last summer, the number of jobs was down by as much as 6.8 percent over a 12-month period. At that time, huge losses in construction and downtime in the information industry coincided to cause unprecedented declines.

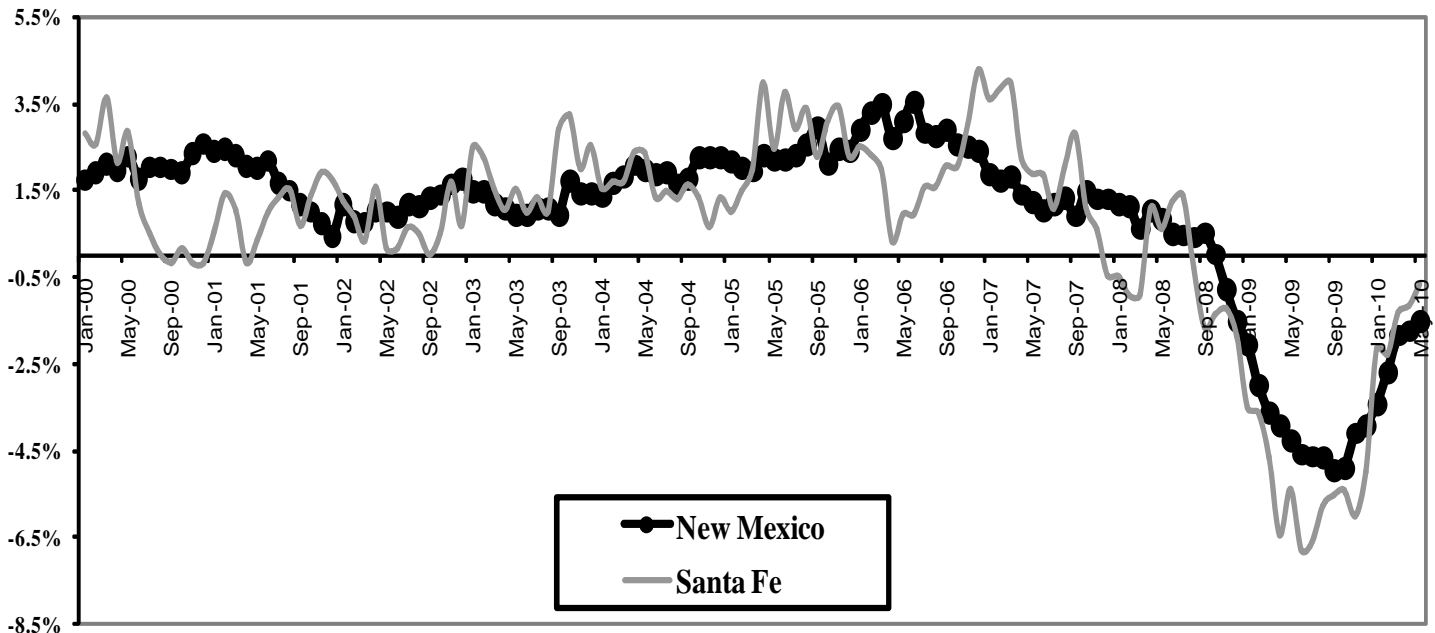
Four industries reported employment gains from year-ago levels. Retail trade posted 200 additional jobs from last year, continuing the improvement first reported two months ago. Leisure & hospitality also recorded a 200-job gain, even after the close of ski season. The government sector totaled a net gain of 100 jobs as federal government expanded by 300 (primarily from temporary Census Bureau hiring for the head count), state government remained unchanged, and local government shed 200. Miscellaneous *other services* also added 100 jobs.

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

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,300	78,600	77,300	-300	+1,000
Employment	72,900	73,000	72,800	-100	+100
Unemployment	5,400	5,600	4,600	-200	+800
Rate	6.8%	7.1%	5.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 10.3 percent in May 2010, down from a revised 10.6 percent in April. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent.

**Over the month**, the Farmington area gained a total of 500 jobs, including a gain of 200 jobs at the federal government level. State government remained flat, and local government had a slight increase of 100 jobs over the month. The goods-producing industries, which include mining, construction, and manufacturing, remained flat. Since last month, the private service-providing industries had an increase of 200 jobs.

**Over the year**, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,000 jobs or 4.0 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

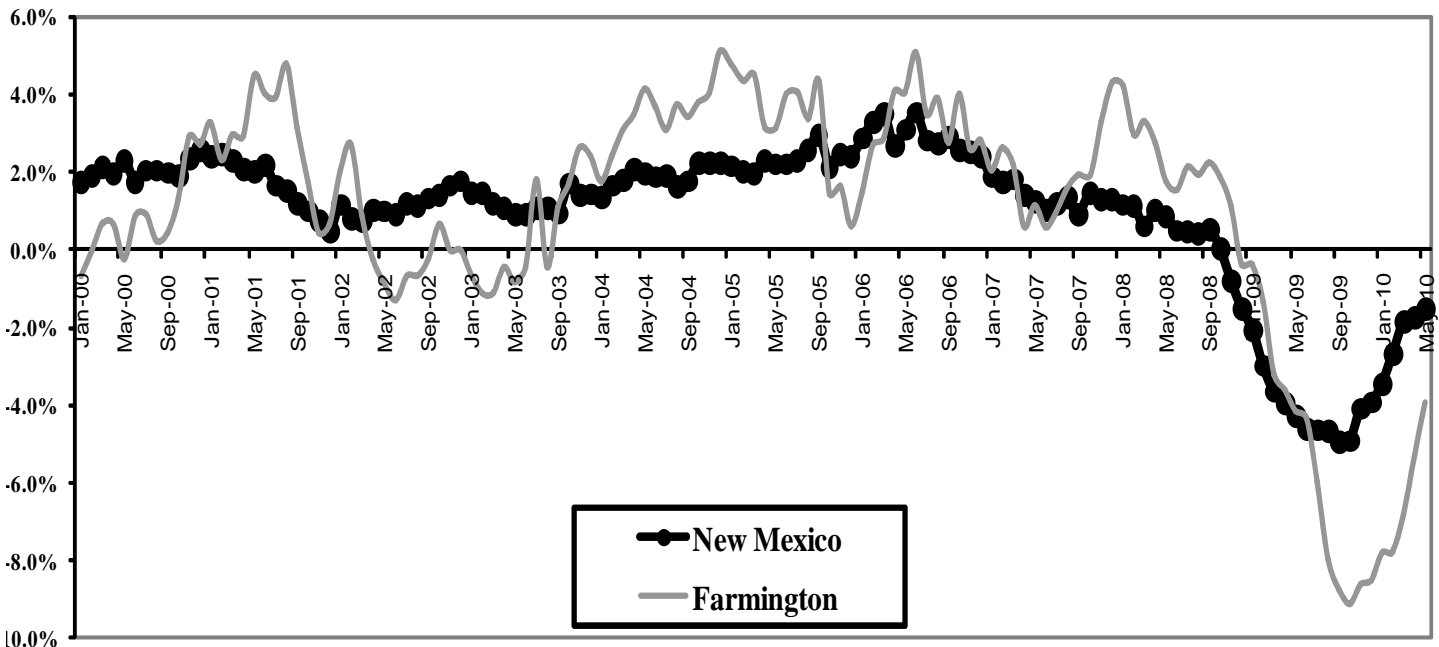
The goods-producing industries reported employment that was 900 jobs below year-ago levels, declining 8.6 percent. Lower prices for oil and especially natural gas over the last several quarters have contributed to the decrease. The layoffs and job loss effects have trickled through the local economy, and private service-providing industries were down 1,300 jobs over the year.

A 400-job increase was evident at the federal government level, with the higher employment expected for the next couple months due to the 2010 Census. Per the Census website, "The largest operation is nonresponse follow-up (door-to-door enumeration) from May through July with hiring and training in April." State government employment remained flat over the year, and local government decreased by 200 jobs.

<b>Farmington</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>Apr 2010</u>	<u>May 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,100	57,300	57,400	-200	-300
Employment	51,200	51,200	53,500	0	-2,300
Unemployment	5,900	6,100	3,900	-200	+2,000
Rate	10.3%	10.6%	6.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.2%	9.6%	6.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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





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

		<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Employ- ment</b>	<b>Un- Employ- ment</b>	<b>Rate %</b>	<b>Unadj. Rate %</b>
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		913,453	866,349	47,104	5.2%	
2006		930,832	892,336	38,496	4.1%	
2007		941,554	908,557	32,997	3.5%	
2008		961,259	918,041	43,218	4.5%	
2009		955,904	887,358	68,546	7.2%	
2009	JAN	960,869	904,327	56,542	5.9%	6.0%
	FEB	957,586	899,120	58,466	6.1%	6.4%
	MAR	954,945	894,542	60,403	6.3%	6.5%
	APR	953,371	890,878	62,493	6.6%	6.2%
	MAY	952,768	887,867	64,901	6.8%	6.8%
	JUN	953,000	885,438	67,562	7.1%	7.7%
	JUL	953,881	883,640	70,241	7.4%	7.8%
	AUG	955,105	882,429	72,676	7.6%	7.7%
	SEP	956,361	881,613	74,748	7.8%	7.6%
	OCT	957,546	881,056	76,490	8.0%	7.8%
	NOV	958,583	880,648	77,935	8.1%	7.7%
	DEC	959,469	880,445	79,024	8.2%	7.9%
2010	JAN	962,289	880,473	81,816	8.5%	8.9%
	FEB	964,181	880,724	83,457	8.7%	8.9%
	MAR	966,770	881,346	85,424	8.8%	9.0%
	APR	967,644	883,691	83,953	8.7%	8.1%
	MAY	964,769	883,583	81,186	8.4%	8.0%
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-2,875	-108	-2,767	-0.3%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	12,001	-4,284	16,285	1.6%	1.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	5,698	-35,959	41,657	4.3%	3.9%
	3 Yrs. Ago	26,777	-22,232	49,009	5.0%	4.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.3%	0.0%	-3.3%		
	Year Ago	1.3%	-0.5%	25.1%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	0.6%	-3.9%	105.4%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.9%	-2.5%	152.3%		

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

State	Rank	May 2009	May 2010	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	370.4	375.4	5.0	1.3%
Alaska	2	322.9	326.3	3.4	1.1%
DC	3	701.4	708.5	7.1	1.0%
Indiana	4	2,810.9	2,833.0	22.1	0.8%
Kentucky	5	1,779.0	1,788.8	9.8	0.6%
South Carolina	6	1,837.9	1,847.0	9.1	0.5%
New Hampshire	7	628.7	630.5	1.8	0.3%
Texas	8	10,352.3	10,376.3	24.0	0.2%
Hawaii	8	594.8	595.7	0.9	0.2%
Utah	10	1,189.5	1,190.1	0.6	0.1%
North Carolina	11	3,942.8	3,944.5	1.7	0.0%
Massachusetts	11	3,197.6	3,198.5	0.9	0.0%
Tennessee	11	2,629.9	2,630.1	0.2	0.0%
Pennsylvania	11	5,660.6	5,660.3	-0.3	0.0%
Virginia	15	3,665.7	3,662.4	-3.3	-0.1%
Maryland	16	2,544.1	2,541.7	-2.4	-0.1%
Minnesota	17	2,683.3	2,677.7	-5.6	-0.2%
New York	18	8,609.1	8,586.4	-22.7	-0.3%
Delaware	18	420.4	419.2	-1.2	-0.3%
<b>United States</b>		<b>131,689.0</b>	<b>131,198.0</b>	<b>-491.0</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Iowa	20	1,496.4	1,490.7	-5.7	-0.4%
Michigan	20	3,911.6	3,895.6	-16.0	-0.4%
Nebraska	20	954.5	950.4	-4.1	-0.4%
Arkansas	23	1,171.2	1,165.9	-5.3	-0.5%
Connecticut	23	1,639.4	1,631.7	-7.7	-0.5%
West Virginia	23	751.1	747.3	-3.8	-0.5%
Louisiana	23	1,913.8	1,903.9	-9.9	-0.5%
Missouri	23	2,714.5	2,699.7	-14.8	-0.5%
South Dakota	28	409.3	407.0	-2.3	-0.6%
Arizona	29	2,442.7	2,426.1	-16.6	-0.7%
Ohio	29	5,119.5	5,082.1	-37.4	-0.7%
Mississippi	31	1,104.5	1,095.0	-9.5	-0.9%
Alabama	31	1,900.5	1,883.8	-16.7	-0.9%
Florida	31	7,313.4	7,248.3	-65.1	-0.9%
Montana	31	432.2	428.3	-3.9	-0.9%
Illinois	31	5,704.4	5,652.1	-52.3	-0.9%
Oklahoma	31	1,551.6	1,537.3	-14.3	-0.9%
Idaho	31	612.9	607.2	-5.7	-0.9%
New Jersey	31	3,920.8	3,884.2	-36.6	-0.9%
Washington	39	2,848.1	2,819.1	-29.0	-1.0%
Kansas	40	1,360.9	1,346.6	-14.3	-1.1%
Wisconsin	40	2,777.4	2,746.5	-30.9	-1.1%
Oregon	42	1,620.6	1,600.5	-20.1	-1.2%
Vermont	43	297.7	293.4	-4.3	-1.4%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>816.5</b>	<b>804.2</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Maine	45	601.6	591.5	-10.1	-1.7%
Georgia	45	3,911.4	3,843.4	-68.0	-1.7%
California	45	14,182.9	13,935.7	-247.2	-1.7%
Wyoming	48	290.5	285.3	-5.2	-1.8%
Colorado	49	2,249.4	2,202.7	-46.7	-2.1%
Rhode Island	50	466.0	455.6	-10.4	-2.2%
Nevada	51	1,155.6	1,123.7	-31.9	-2.8%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Northern WIA Area

Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for the Northern WIA area in fourth quarter of 2009 was \$817. This would be equivalent to \$20.43 per hour or \$42,484 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$794, which is equivalent to \$19.85 per hour or \$41,288 per year.

As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based on the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in the Northern WIA area for May 2010 was 243,691, of which 224,162 people were employed and 19,529 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 8 percent which matched the statewide unadjusted rate.



The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on data for workers covered by state of New Mexico unemployment insurance laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. This program reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. QCEW data is currently available for the fourth quarter of 2009. The largest major industry sector was health care & social assistance (15.5 percent of the employment), followed by retail trade (12.5 percent of the employment) and public administration (12 percent of the employment).



Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Northern WIA</b>	243,691	224,162	19,529	8.0%
<b>New Mexico</b>	954,915	878,643	76,272	8.0%
<b>United States</b>	153,866,000	139,420,000	14,369,000	9.3%

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

Top Ten Industry Groups Northern WIA	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	13,994	190,895
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	1,496	29,604
<b>Retail Trade</b>	1,974	23,782
<b>Public Administration</b>	613	22,992
<b>Education Services</b>	284	20,827
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	1,118	20,461
<b>Professional, Scientific &amp; Technical Services</b>	1,473	15,914
<b>Construction</b>	1,702	10,876
<b>Mining</b>	288	6,049
<b>Other Services</b>	1,155	5,859
<b>Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	302	5,414

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

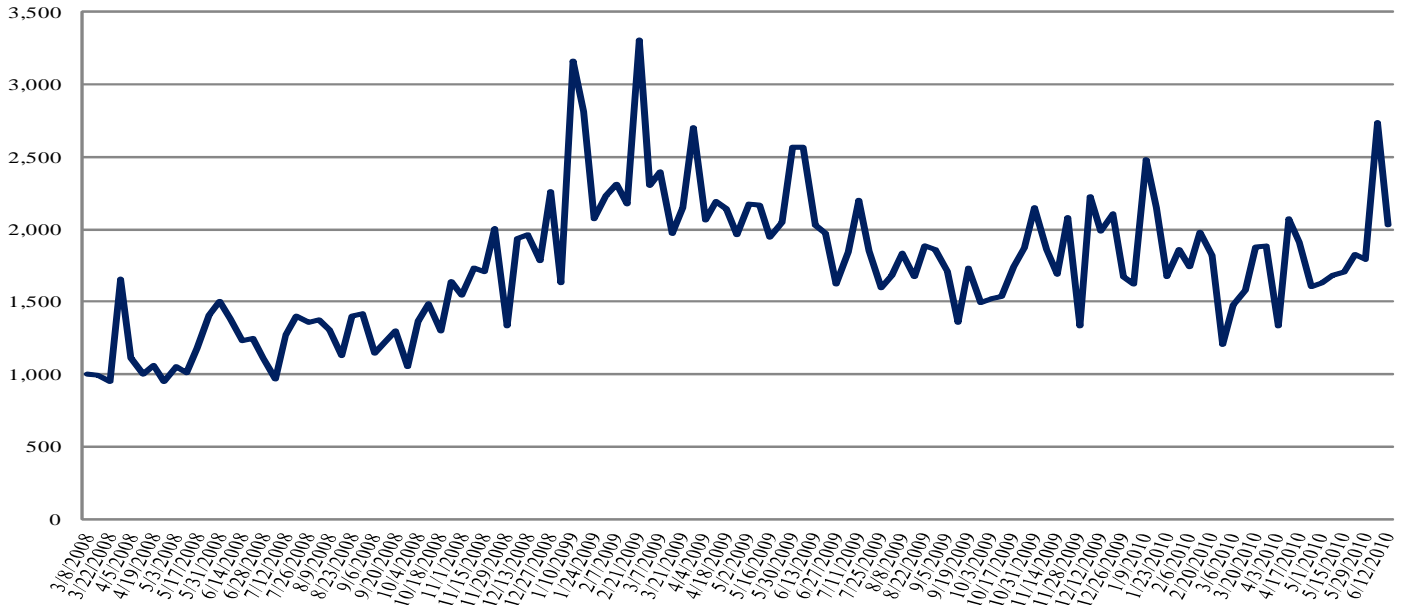
Top Ten Industry Groups New Mexico	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	54,061	787,931
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	5,797	121,931
<b>Retail Trade</b>	6,419	92,942
<b>Education Services</b>	1,100	85,029
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	3,831	79,301
<b>Public Administration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

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



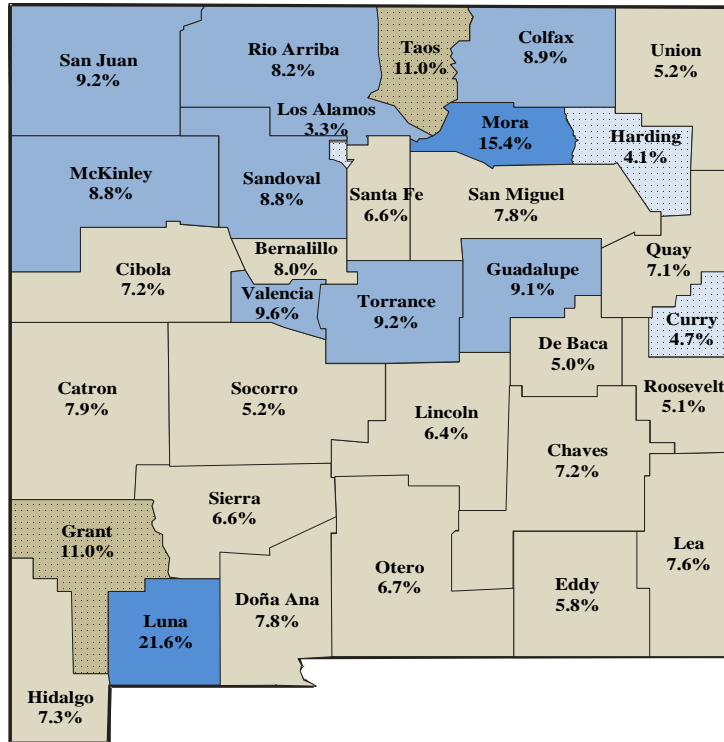
# New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

## Initial UI Claims (Week ending 06/12/2010)



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

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



May 2010

	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>		
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #d9ead3; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #a6c9ec; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #5b9bd5; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>		
				5% or below
				NM rate of 8.0% or below
			Above NM rate of 8.0%	
			Above US rate of 9.7%	
			12% or above	

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

	PRELIMINARY MAY 2010				REVISED APRIL 2010				REVISED MAY 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	954,915	878,643	76,272	8.0%	960,802	882,767	78,035	8.1%	949,846	885,676	64,170	6.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	410,989	377,088	33,901	8.2%	412,992	378,768	34,224	8.3%	407,396	379,051	28,345	7.0%
Bernalillo	316,034	290,768	25,266	8.0%	317,516	292,064	25,452	8.0%	313,418	292,282	21,136	6.7%
Sandoval	56,274	51,315	4,959	8.8%	56,631	51,543	5,088	9.0%	55,809	51,582	4,227	7.6%
Torrance	6,978	6,336	642	9.2%	7,049	6,364	685	9.7%	6,954	6,369	585	8.4%
Valencia	31,704	28,669	3,035	9.6%	31,796	28,797	2,999	9.4%	31,216	28,819	2,397	7.7%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,594	51,376	5,218	9.2%	57,020	51,568	5,452	9.6%	57,265	53,306	3,959	6.9%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,187	85,959	7,228	7.8%	93,190	85,778	7,412	8.0%	91,422	85,308	6,114	6.7%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,256	72,164	5,092	6.6%	77,968	72,725	5,243	6.7%	76,783	72,326	4,457	5.8%
Catron	1,646	1,516	130	7.9%	1,629	1,481	148	9.1%	1,683	1,562	121	7.2%
Chaves	28,329	26,299	2,030	7.2%	28,579	26,513	2,066	7.2%	28,159	26,476	1,683	6.0%
Cibola	12,253	11,371	882	7.2%	12,392	11,483	909	7.3%	12,369	11,647	722	5.8%
Colfax	6,561	5,975	586	8.9%	6,549	5,933	616	9.4%	6,586	6,103	483	7.3%
Curry	22,043	21,007	1,036	4.7%	22,311	21,249	1,062	4.8%	21,735	20,936	799	3.7%
De Baca	949	902	47	5.0%	940	889	51	5.4%	945	909	36	3.8%
Eddy	28,489	26,843	1,646	5.8%	28,727	27,042	1,685	5.9%	28,211	26,690	1,521	5.4%
Grant	11,262	10,028	1,234	11.0%	11,371	10,066	1,305	11.5%	12,292	10,792	1,500	12.2%
Guadalupe	1,905	1,732	173	9.1%	1,925	1,746	179	9.3%	1,809	1,695	114	6.3%
Harding	418	401	17	4.1%	406	390	16	3.9%	414	402	12	2.9%
Hidalgo	2,759	2,557	202	7.3%	2,691	2,483	208	7.7%	2,743	2,514	229	8.3%
Lea	27,809	25,689	2,120	7.6%	28,283	26,054	2,229	7.9%	28,679	26,523	2,156	7.5%
Lincoln	11,047	10,345	702	6.4%	10,954	10,206	748	6.8%	11,140	10,576	564	5.1%
Los Alamos	9,814	9,490	324	3.3%	9,963	9,619	344	3.5%	9,845	9,576	269	2.7%
Luna	12,632	9,909	2,723	21.6%	12,370	9,516	2,854	23.1%	12,558	10,294	2,264	18.0%
McKinley	27,620	25,178	2,442	8.8%	27,917	25,381	2,536	9.1%	27,361	25,455	1,906	7.0%
Mora	2,110	1,786	324	15.4%	2,114	1,778	336	15.9%	2,078	1,854	224	10.8%
Otero	26,216	24,451	1,765	6.7%	26,399	24,625	1,774	6.7%	26,227	24,732	1,495	5.7%
Quay	4,209	3,909	300	7.1%	4,268	3,925	343	8.0%	4,129	3,904	225	5.4%
Rio Arriba	20,735	19,027	1,708	8.2%	20,870	19,107	1,763	8.4%	20,532	19,186	1,346	6.6%
Roosevelt	9,491	9,011	480	5.1%	9,717	9,215	502	5.2%	9,505	9,134	371	3.9%
San Miguel	13,532	12,474	1,058	7.8%	13,803	12,712	1,091	7.9%	13,237	12,399	838	6.3%
Sierra	6,066	5,665	401	6.6%	6,013	5,615	398	6.6%	5,893	5,604	289	4.9%
Socorro	9,611	9,115	496	5.2%	9,731	9,226	505	5.2%	9,603	9,178	425	4.4%
Taos	17,216	15,321	1,895	11.0%	17,520	15,608	1,912	10.9%	17,077	15,462	1,615	9.5%
Union	2,169	2,056	113	5.2%	2,193	2,067	126	5.7%	2,169	2,081	88	4.1%

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 2010			REVISED APRIL 2010			REVISED MAY 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	21.6%	LUNA	1	23.1%	LUNA	1	18.0%
MORA	2	15.4%	MORA	2	15.9%	GRANT	2	12.2%
TAOS	3	11.0%	GRANT	3	11.5%	MORA	3	10.8%
GRANT	3	11.0%	TAOS	4	10.9%	TAOS	4	9.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	9.2%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	5	9.6%	HIDALGO	5	8.3%
GUADALUPE	6	9.1%	COLFAX	6	9.4%	LEA	6	7.5%
COLFAX	7	8.9%	GUADALUPE	7	9.3%	COLFAX	7	7.3%
MCKINLEY	8	8.8%	CATRON	8	9.1%	CATRON	8	7.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	8.2%	MCKINLEY	8	9.1%	MCKINLEY	9	7.0%
RIO ARRIBA	9	8.2%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.4%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	7.0%
STATEWIDE		8.0%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	8.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	11	6.9%
CATRON	11	7.9%	STATEWIDE		8.1%	STATEWIDE		6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	12	7.8%	QUAY	12	8.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	7.8%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	8.0%	RIO ARRIBA	13	6.6%
LEA	14	7.6%	SAN MIGUEL	14	7.9%	SAN MIGUEL	14	6.3%
HIDALGO	15	7.3%	LEA	14	7.9%	GUADALUPE	14	6.3%
CIBOLA	16	7.2%	HIDALGO	16	7.7%	CHAVES	16	6.0%
CHAVES	16	7.2%	CIBOLA	17	7.3%	CIBOLA	17	5.8%
QUAY	18	7.1%	CHAVES	18	7.2%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	5.8%
OTERO	19	6.7%	LINCOLN	19	6.8%	OTERO	19	5.7%
SIERRA	20	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.7%	QUAY	20	5.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	6.6%	OTERO	20	6.7%	EDDY	20	5.4%
LINCOLN	22	6.4%	SIERRA	22	6.6%	LINCOLN	22	5.1%
EDDY	23	5.8%	EDDY	23	5.9%	SIERRA	23	4.9%
UNION	24	5.2%	UNION	24	5.7%	SOCORRO	24	4.4%
SOCORRO	24	5.2%	DE BACA	25	5.4%	UNION	25	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	26	5.1%	SOCORRO	26	5.2%	ROOSEVELT	26	3.9%
DE BACA	27	5.0%	ROOSEVELT	26	5.2%	DE BACA	27	3.8%
CURRY	28	4.7%	CURRY	28	4.8%	CURRY	28	3.7%
HARDING	29	4.1%	HARDING	29	3.9%	HARDING	29	2.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.3%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

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

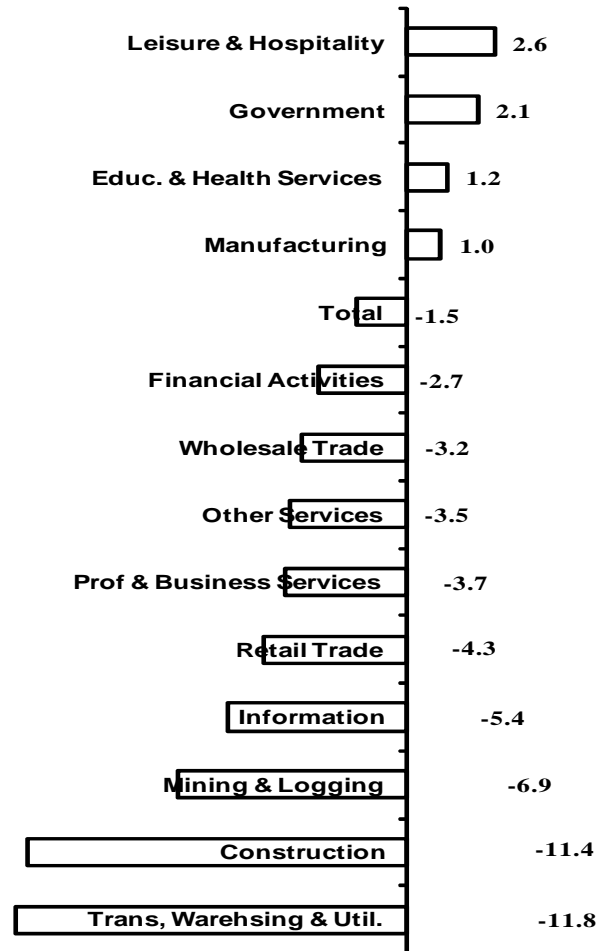
(Seasonally Adjusted)

May 2010			May 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.0	Michigan	1	13.6
Michigan	2	13.6	South Carolina	2	11.7
California	3	12.4	Oregon	3	11.6
Rhode Island	4	12.3	Nevada	4	11.5
Florida	5	11.7	California	5	11.3
Mississippi	6	11.4	North Carolina	6	10.9
South Carolina	7	11.0	Rhode Island	7	10.7
Alabama	8	10.8	Tennessee	7	10.7
Illinois	8	10.8	Indiana	9	10.6
Ohio	10	10.7	Kentucky	9	10.6
Oregon	11	10.6	Ohio	11	10.3
District of Columbia	12	10.4	Florida	12	10.2
Kentucky	12	10.4	Alabama	13	10.0
Tennessee	12	10.4	Illinois	13	10.0
North Carolina	15	10.3	District of Columbia	15	9.7
Georgia	16	10.2	Georgia	16	9.5
Indiana	17	10.0	Missouri	17	9.4
New Jersey	18	9.7	<b>United States</b>		<b>9.4</b>
<b>United States</b>		<b>9.7</b>	Mississippi	18	9.3
Arizona	19	9.6	Arizona	19	9.2
Missouri	20	9.3	New Jersey	19	9.2
Massachusetts	21	9.2	Washington	21	9.1
Pennsylvania	22	9.1	Wisconsin	22	8.9
Washington	22	9.1	Minnesota	23	8.4
Idaho	24	9.0	New York	23	8.4
Connecticut	25	8.9	Colorado	25	8.2
West Virginia	25	8.9	Connecticut	25	8.2
Delaware	27	8.8	Maine	25	8.2
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Massachusetts	25	8.2
Alaska	29	8.3	Delaware	29	8.0
New York	29	8.3	Pennsylvania	29	8.0
Texas	29	8.3	West Virginia	31	7.9
Wisconsin	32	8.2	Alaska	32	7.8
Colorado	33	8.0	Idaho	33	7.7
Maine	33	8.0	Texas	34	7.5
Arkansas	35	7.7	Vermont	35	7.3
Utah	36	7.3	Arkansas	36	7.2
Maryland	37	7.2	Kansas	37	7.0
Montana	37	7.2	Maryland	37	7.0
Virginia	39	7.1	Hawaii	39	6.9
Minnesota	40	7.0	Louisiana	40	6.8
Wyoming	40	7.0	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Louisiana	42	6.9	Utah	40	6.8
Iowa	43	6.8	Virginia	40	6.8
Oklahoma	44	6.7	Oklahoma	44	6.5
Hawaii	45	6.6	New Hampshire	45	6.3
Kansas	46	6.5	Wyoming	46	6.1
New Hampshire	47	6.4	Montana	47	6.0
Vermont	48	6.2	Iowa	48	5.8
Nebraska	49	4.9	South Dakota	49	5.0
South Dakota	50	4.6	Nebraska	50	4.7
North Dakota	51	3.6	North Dakota	51	4.4

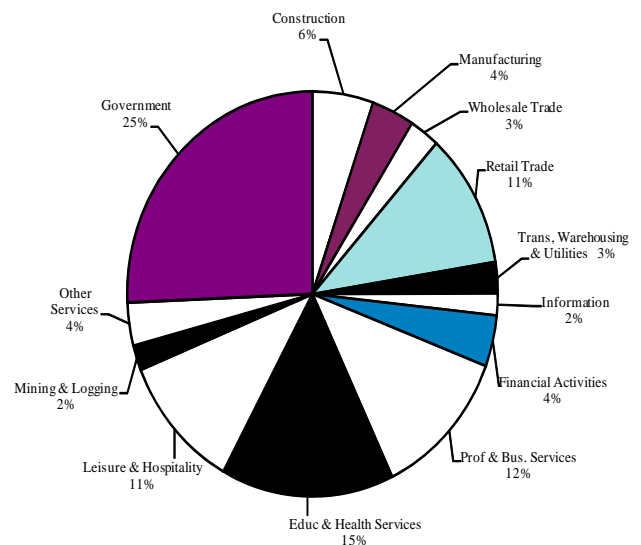
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Revised May-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	804,200	801,200	816,500	3,000	-12,300
GOODS-PRODUCING	88,800	88,000	95,200	800	-6,400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	715,400	713,200	721,300	2,200	-5,900
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	16,200	16,200	17,400	0	-1,200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	42,600	42,400	48,100	200	-5,500
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	30,000	29,400	29,700	600	300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	21,000	21,000	21,700	0	-700
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	87,000	86,900	90,900	100	-3,900
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	20,100	20,300	22,800	-200	-2,700
<b>INFORMATION</b>	14,000	13,900	14,800	100	-800
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	32,900	33,000	33,800	-100	-900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	97,600	98,600	101,400	-1,000	-3,800
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	121,200	121,300	119,800	-100	1,400
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	87,600	85,000	85,400	2,600	2,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	27,500	27,100	28,500	400	-1,000
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	206,500	206,100	202,200	400	4,300
Federal Government	34,400	34,300	32,400	100	2,000
State Government	62,200	62,200	60,400	0	1,800
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,800	29,800	29,200	0	600
Local Government	109,900	109,600	109,400	300	500
<i>Local Government Education</i>	60,300	60,300	59,700	0	600
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Revised May-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	377,600	373,500	380,100	4,100	-2,500
GOODS-PRODUCING	39,200	38,700	42,200	500	-3,000
SERVICE-PROVIDING	338,400	334,800	337,900	3,600	500
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	21,600	21,400	24,000	200	-2,400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	17,600	17,300	18,200	300	-600
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	12,000	12,000	11,800	0	200
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	40,300	39,800	41,200	500	-900
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	9,200	9,200	9,800	0	-600
<b>INFORMATION</b>	8,600	8,600	8,800	0	-200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	17,700	17,700	18,100	0	-400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	59,800	58,900	60,500	900	-700
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	55,400	55,000	54,300	400	1,100
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	37,800	37,100	38,200	700	-400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	11,800	11,700	12,000	100	-200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	85,800	84,800	83,200	1,000	2,600
Federal Government	17,200	16,000	15,100	1,200	2,100
State Government	26,400	26,600	26,000	-200	400
Local Government	42,200	42,200	42,100	0	100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Revised May-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>400</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	6,300	6,200	6,600	100	-300
SERVICE-PROVIDING	63,100	62,500	62,400	600	700
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</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>6,700</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>
Federal	4,700	4,200	4,100	500	600
State	9,100	9,200	9,100	-100	0
Local	9,100	9,100	9,200	0	-100
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>					
	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Revised May-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>61,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-400</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	3,600	3,500	4,200	100	-600
SERVICE-PROVIDING	57,300	56,800	57,100	500	200
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	1,400	1,200	1,100	200	300
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,400	7,500	7,600	-100	-200
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>					
	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Revised May-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	9,600	9,600	10,500	0	-900
SERVICE-PROVIDING	39,000	38,500	40,100	500	-1,100
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	27,000	26,800	28,300	200	-1,300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	2,000	1,800	1,600	200	400
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,500	9,400	9,700	100	-200



# Projections Tools: Occupational Growth in Various Industries

Ashley Leach, Economist

## Northern Workforce Development Area

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



Traditionally, industry and occupational projections simply look at growth of employment over time. This analysis delves deeper into employment projections by evaluating occupations that are projected to grow overall but may experience declines in employment in select industries.

For example, actors may be projected to grow in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording industries but may be projected to decrease in the Performing Arts and Related industries. For job seekers, this information provides one more tool to focus their job search on industries where their specific occupation is anticipated to increase in demand.

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

**General and Operations Managers:** Growth in the listed industries comprises approximately 35 percent of total projected growth in this occupation. General and Operations Managers are projected to contract in many industries.

<u>General and Operations Managers</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 70	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	State Government
Construction of Buildings	Miscellaneous Store Retailers
	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers

**Social and Human Service Assistants:** Growth in the listed industries comprises about 80 percent of total projected growth. State Government is the only industry in which employment in this occupation is projected to decrease.

<u>Social and Human Service Assistants</u> 2008-2018 Growth: 160	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Social Assistance	State Government

**Cashiers:** Growth in the listed industries comprises about 85 percent of total growth. Employment decreases in the list of contraction industries are minimal compared to the overall growth in this occupation.

<u>Cashiers</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 330	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
General Merchandise Stores	Miscellaneous Store Retailers
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	Food Svcs & Drinking Places

**Retail Salespersons:** Growth in the listed industries comprises nearly 50 percent of total projected growth. Like Cashiers, Retail Salespersons are projected to decrease the most in Miscellaneous Store Retailers.

<u>Retail Salespersons</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 1,230	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Miscellaneous Store Retailers
General Merchandise Stores	

**Secretaries:** Nearly 50 percent of this occupation's growth is projected to occur in the listed industries. Employment is projected to decrease in many industries with the most significant decrease projected to occur in the public sector.

<u>Secretaries</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 40	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	Local Government
Construction of Buildings	State Government
	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers

**Office Clerks, General:** Growth in the listed industries comprises over 40 percent of total growth. Similar to Secretaries, this occupation is projected to contract in State Government.

<u>Office Clerks, General</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 330	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	State Government
Educational Svcs	

**Carpenters:** Growth in Construction of Buildings comprises nearly 80 percent of total projected growth. Employment decreases in Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing is minimal compared to the overall growth in this occupation.

<u>Carpenters</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 350	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Construction of Buildings	Furniture & Related Product Mfg

**Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand:** Growth in the listed industries comprises over 70 percent of total projected growth. While projected employment decreases in Wood Product Manufacturing are small, they are significant when compared to the overall projected employment growth of this occupation.

<u>Laborers &amp; Freight, Stock &amp; Material Movers</u>	
2008-2018 Growth: 90	
<b>Growth Industries</b>	<b>Contraction Industries</b>
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Wood Product Mfg
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	
Truck Transportation	

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary May-10	Revised Apr-10	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>799,700</b>	<b>801,400</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>MINING &amp; LOGGING</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>-900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>128,300</b>	<b>129,800</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
Wholesale Trade	21,000	21,100	-100
Retail Trade	87,400	88,400	-1,000
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	19,900	20,300	-400
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>97,500</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>119,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,600</b>	<b>85,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>203,900</b>	<b>203,400</b>	<b>500</b>
Federal Government	34,000	34,500	-500
State Government	61,100	60,200	900
Local Government	108,800	108,700	100
 <b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	 <b>376,300</b>	 <b>373,600</b>	 <b>2,700</b>
<b>FARMINGTON</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>68,900</b>	<b>68,100</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>600</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

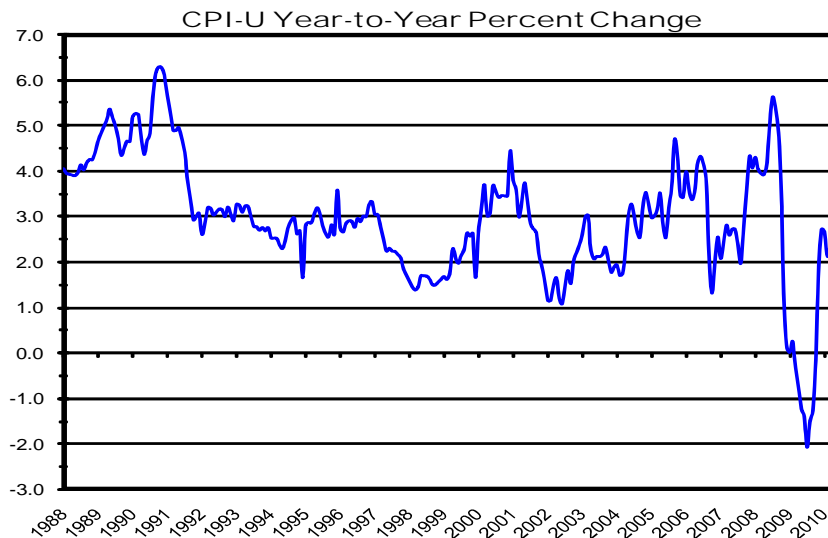
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 10	Apr 10	May 09	May 10	Apr 10	May 09	May 10	Apr 10	May 09
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$589.82	\$596.22	\$547.16	38.4	38.0	37.4	\$15.36	\$15.69	\$14.63

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

<i>Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100</i>				PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 10	Apr 10	May 09	Month to Month	Year to Year
<b>CPI-U</b>	218.2	218.0	213.9	0.1%	2.0%
<b>CPI-W</b>	214.1	214.0	208.8	0.1%	2.6%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



## New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses \*

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

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

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

# *Education Program Developers and Administrators: How to Determine Demand for Specific Training Programs*

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

In recent years, the academic world has been reviewing training programs to be responsive to the increasing demands of a changing workforce. The difficulty comes in finding information to identify the demand for certain training programs. In the past, educators took a very academic view and provided training programs with a series of diverse core classes and additional specialized classes based on student interest. Education programs which could enroll and graduate lots of students were seen as successful, regardless of employment opportunities.

Today with the increase in training costs, students want to be assured of higher wages and favorable long-term employment opportunities for their educational investments. In addition, successful training programs are ones that provide relevant training opportunities for specific industry needs. Employers now prefer to hire graduates that have the specific skills they need rather than individuals with broad backgrounds that they have to spend time and money on for additional training. Occupational demand and training program completers are two statistics that can assist in evaluating specific training program. There are several websites with easy to access to data sets that can assist in identifying if training programs are turning out too many students for the actual employment needs or the other situation where training programs are struggling to meet employment demands.

The first to highlight is from The National Occupational Supply Demand Consortium at <http://www.occsupplydemand.org/>. This site is excellent for educators, as they can find supply and demand information by Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) codes and titles which many are familiar with. Other options on this site for locating supply and demand statistics include Units of Analysis, Occupations, and Career Clusters. Once an individual has drilled down to a specific occupation, it's easy to toggle from the supply highlighting number of schools, programs, and graduates for this occupation to the demand statistics showing job growth, wage trends, and industry employment. This site has New Mexico-specific information; however, it has not yet been updated to the 2008-2018

projections series and is still showing the 2006-2016 projections series.

The second website to highlight is LASER (Labor Analysis, Statistics & Economic Research) [laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us). While this site doesn't have the easy toggle from supply and demand, it does contain all the same information on the occupation profile (see Workforce Information Tip). The Occupational Profile Summary has the most up-to-date data series for New Mexico as well as regional information where available by County, Metropolitan Statistical Area and Workforce Investment Region.

Finally, here is a quick examination on how to evaluate these statistics if you have not worked with them. Compare Training Program Completers with Projected Annual Openings as well as Annual Average Percent Change employment to determine if programs are outpacing job growth or not meeting job demands. Three examples:





Computer Programmers: -1.0 percent job growth and 30 annual average openings with 77 completers for the 2007-2008 school year, ranging from associate's degree to master's degree. New Mexico institutions are exceeding the industry needs. Recommend not growing these programs.

Physician Assistants: 2.0 percent job growth and 26 annual average openings with 13 completers for the 2007-2008 school year, all obtaining a bachelor's degree. New Mexico institutions are not meeting the industry needs. Recommend growing this program slowly due to small employment numbers.

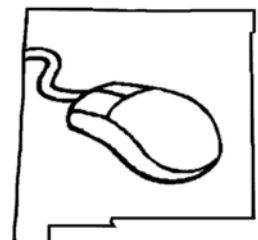
Registered Nurses: 2.3 percent job growth and 553 annual average openings with 988 completers for the 2007-2008 school year, ranging from associate's degree to doctoral degree. Looking at the degree breakouts, we see that 613 are Associate's degree with 306 being Bachelor's degrees. In this case New Mexico institutions are probably meeting the needs for associate degree level registered nurses but need to focus on increasing the bachelor's and above level. Recommend increasing Bachelor's degree programs and only maintaining current Associate's degree programs.

## Workforce Information Tip

### How do I evaluate the training needs for a specific occupation in New Mexico?

- 1) Start at [laser.state.nm.us](http://laser.state.nm.us).
- 2) Click on "Occupation Profile."
- 3) Click on "Occupation Summary."
- 4) In the Select an Area section "New Mexico" is already selected or you can change it to a Workforce Region or a Metropolitan Area. For Occupation statistics, avoid the County level because occupational projections are not available. If you try a smaller area and find the data is listed as confidential, go back to New Mexico Statewide.
- 5) In the Keyword search box, type in the occupation you are interested in or use the other search options in the tabs above, such as "Occupations by Education Program." In this example click on "Occupations by Education Program" and then on "Accounting and Business/Management." Then click "Continue."
- 6) Now you have a list of occupations related to this education program. Note that "In Demand" refers to national demand (<http://www.occsupplydemand.org/>). Click on one of the related occupations, such as "Financial Analysts."
- 7) The next page is a summary for this occupation. To see the specific data series related to evaluating training needs, click on "Show Data Categories (display more information)."
- 8) Scroll down and under Supply and Demand Data smf make sure "Training Program Completers" has a green check in the box next to it. Also make sure that green checks are in front of Occupational Employment & Future Employment Outlook, and Projected Annual Openings. Feel free to put checks in front of any other data series you are interested in.
- 9) Now click on the "Set Data Categories" button.
- 10) Scroll down and review the information. Financial Analysts had 1.7 percent annual average percent change for 2008-2018 and 8 annual average openings with 66 completers for 2007-2008 school year. Evaluation would be to maintain this program but not grow it.

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)

## 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:

A number of school districts around the state are planning staff reductions during the next fiscal year: **Española Schools** plans to cut 18 currently vacant teaching, counseling, and custodial positions and lay off 14 teachers; the **Los Lunas school board** plans to deal with a \$5.4 million budget shortfall by eliminating 16 jobs; and layoff notices have been given to 13 non-tenured teachers in the **Cimarron Municipal School District** to offset a \$600,000 budget deficit.

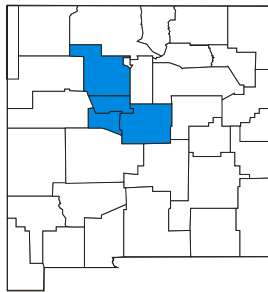
The Navajo Tribal Council's Budget and Finance Committee approved proposed refinancing term sheets for the existing Fire Rock Navajo Casino in Church Rock and financing for two **new casinos in Upper Fruitland and Hogback** and three new casinos in Arizona. Budget and Finance Committee members and gaming officials said this is the first time a tribe in the U.S. has used its own money to build a casino instead of going to outsiders for funding. Under the plans, a \$5 million gaming facility in Hogback is scheduled to be completed first, with the grand opening slated for October 2010. A similar facility in Chinle, Arizona, will open the same month. A larger facility in Upper Fruitland, costing an estimated \$80 million, is scheduled to open in October 2011 near the reservation border along Navajo Route 36. The facility—a permanent structure—will be larger than the Fire Rock casino. The Upper Fruitland facility, a full-sized casino serving the Farmington area, may include a hotel and other amenities. The Hogback casino will offer only bingo and some slot machines, according to plans.

Twenty-eight New Mexico **Redi-Marts**, the convenience stores that feature Chevron and Conoco gasoline, are going out of business. Ever-Ready Oil Co. Inc., owner of the Redi-Marts, also operates a wholesale fuel, lubricant, and commercial fueling center business and distributes bio-fuels. It is not known if Ever-Ready will continue to operate those businesses. According to the company's website, Ever-Ready employs 285 people. It is not clear how many of those employees are affected by the Redi-Mart closures. A KOB-TV report said that at least a dozen Chevron Redi-Mart convenience stores in and around Albuquerque are shutting down, putting an estimated 150 people out of work.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**General Electric** will close its 42-year-old jet-engine component plant in the South Valley at the end of September. The company announced last July that about 400 employees would be affected when the plant shuts down, but the company did not provide a specific date for the closure. As of May, the plant still had about 360 employees. About 265 of the initial 400 employees were eligible for retirement and early retirement packages. The remaining employees can be placed on a preferential placement plant list to work at another plant if jobs become available. The company will also offer those employees other benefits, including severance packages, retraining education funding, outplacement support, and medical benefits for a period of time. The plant has been operating at 336 Woodward SE, just west of Broadway and



north of Rio Bravo, since 1967, manufacturing components for commercial and military jet engines.

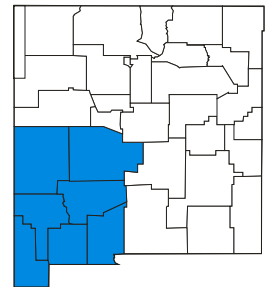
The **U.S. Forest Service** is expanding its presence in Albuquerque with construction of a 98,720-square-foot office building to open in the spring of 2011. The Forest Service currently employs about 1,100 and will eventually add the 400-plus employees needed to fill the new building. The Forest Service has not yet announced plans or a timeline for staffing the new three-story building at Journal Center, next door to its existing three-story, 92,455-square-foot building. The Albuquerque Business Center is basically a consolidation of "back-office" functions of the Forest Service, including budget and finance, human resources, civil rights, acquisition management, and computers and technology. The new building will be owned and built by Masthead Road Development, which is made up of Albuquerque-based Titan Development, Reid & Associates, and Argus Investment Realty. The same three local companies, through another limited liability company, developed the first Forest Service building at Journal Center. The expansion project, which should get under way in two or three months, will create an estimated 300 construction jobs. The new building is designed to meet either silver or gold certification through the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program. A key element of the green design will be a 150-kilowatt solar-power generating system on the building's roof, an amenity that is said to have appealed to the Forest Service.

**Outcomes Health Information Solutions LLC** announced in early April that it was opening an office in Albuquerque. Later that month, it said that it would also open its clinical auditing school in Albuquerque to train nurses, clinical auditors, and coders, positions that can pay \$45,000 to \$65,000 a year. Kathie Lehner, vice president of operations for Outcomes' Albuquerque location reported that the company has "50 people hired, and we are in the second training class, and I think that within a year or two, we will have 200 to 300 people here."

### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The opening of the **Pro's Ranch Market** at 320 E. Wyatt Drive, near El Paseo Road, is going to be delayed. The company had planned a mid-summer opening but says now that it will occur in the second half of the year.



The revitalization of downtown Las Cruces is proceeding, as work began on **La Placita**, an outdoor special events venue that is expected to be completed in October 2010. The \$350,000 project is the next step in making downtown Las Cruces a more vibrant and active area. The downtown Las Cruces area has long been home to the Las Cruces Farmers and Crafters Market and other local favorites. The renovation and improvement of the downtown area will help businesses already located there and encourage the entry of new vendors. The renovation of downtown is being done through the Downtown Las Cruces Partnership.

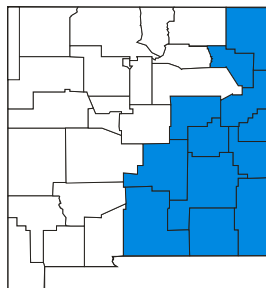
### Deming Area, Luna County:

The **Savoy Travel Center**, a one-stop shop for fuel, food, and automotive parts, officially opened in May at exit 68 on Interstate 10. Plans for expansion of the newly opened center are already in the works. Future plans, while still on the drawing board and subject to change, include a sports bar and grill, a hotel, truck storage, a small bowling alley, a recreation lake, and corrals to give horses a chance to stretch their legs while owners refuel and rest. The center now employs about 130 locals, and 56 full-time construction jobs were provided for by the renovations. The group estimates that if the additional upgrades are established, the center may employ up to 200 people.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Clovis Area, Curry County:

**Vert-I-Go Wind LLC**, a wind turbine manufacturing operation, is coming to Clovis and expects to have its first wind turbine erected by the end of June. The company has conducted soil tests in an effort to improve the efficiency of the unit it is erecting. Vert-I-Go's turbines have a generator and gearbox that can be placed near the ground, so the tower doesn't need to support it and it is more accessible for maintenance. This technology differs from that of the horizontal-axis variety, the most common type in New Mexico, which places the turbine atop a high tower. Officials have said the company will bring six local jobs to Clovis in its first year and ramp the job count up to 60 by 2013. The company initially was going to use land northeast of the city's landfill, but dirt hills surrounding the facility were a potential hindrance to wind. Instead, it settled on a six-acre parcel south of the landfill with an option for an additional 34 acres later for a five-megawatt wind farm and turbine-manufacturing plant.



#### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

**Intrepid Potash, Inc.** plans to move forward with the Langbeinite Recovery Improvement Project which is designed to increase Intrepid's recovery of langbeinite to approximately 50 percent. The process the company will use will reduce water usage and will provide the flexibility to allow Intrepid to sell all of the production into the granular market. Langbeinite (sulfate of potash magnesia) is a specialty fertilizer that contains potassium, magnesium, and sulfur and is low in chlorides. The final engineering will commence in May 2010, followed by construction, with completion and operation of the project expected by the end of 2011. The total capital investment for this project is expected to be between \$85 and \$90 million. Included in this range is \$3 million that has already been invested in engineering-related services. The project plan estimates that the company will invest approximately \$35 million in the project during the remainder of 2010 and the balance in 2011. Intrepid is the largest producer of potash in the U.S. and owns five active potash production facilities—three in New Mexico and two in Utah.

#### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

A Toronto-based potash company plans the first new mine in Lea County in four decades. State Land Commissioner Pat Lyons finalized an agreement to lease 25,890 acres of state trust land in the Lea County to **Intercontinental Potash Corp.** It is expected to take about two years to build the mine. Intercontinental expects to begin operation in 2014, hiring 450 full-time employees.

### Lovington Area, Lea County:

Plans are in the works for a new power generation plant in Lea County. The **Lea County Electric Cooperative** has a new contract with Xcel Energy that requires the cooperative to begin leaving Xcel's system in 2012. The cooperative's general manager, Gary Hurse, says Lea County Electric will build a gas-powered electrical plant and is looking to buy power from a wind farm project. The new power plant will be built near the site of a former power plant west of Lovington. The cooperative also is accepting bids for a 40- to 45-megawatt wind power facility to be built in the Lea County area. The cooperative would buy electricity from it.

### Carrizozo Area, Lincoln County:

Until recently, Carrizozo residents had to make a 40-mile round trip to Capitan, the site of the nearest grocery store, for simple products like fresh meat and produce. A drive of 70 to 110 miles was required for a trip to supermarkets in Ruidoso or Alamogordo. Carrizozo locals have had to make those long drives since the last grocery store in town closed in September 2005. Difficulties in obtaining financing and other factors kept locals from reopening the town market until representatives from with **General Distributors Inc.**, an Albuquerque-based grocery wholesaler, worked out an agreement whereby GDI leases the town's market and stocks it with inventory, while the Wolfes, the store's owners, manage the operation. Locals were so excited about the store's resurrection that when the Wolfes held a soft opening advertised by word of mouth alone, several people stood outside before 8 a.m., though doors were scheduled to open at 10 a.m. That day, nearly 300 customers bought groceries.

### Northern WIA Area:

#### Farmington Area, San Juan County:

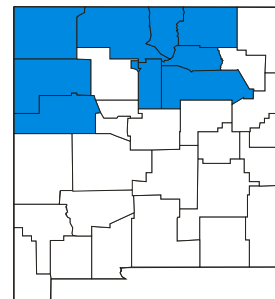
The **Olive Garden Italian restaurant** opened its sixth outlet in New Mexico at 5150 E. Main St. in Farmington on May 31. The Tuscan farmhouse-style dining establishment seats 222 and occupies 7,500 square feet.

#### Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

A **Weck's** restaurant is slated for the retail space on Cerrillos Road at St. Michael's Drive that was previously a Southwest furniture store and before that a JB's restaurant. The Santa Fe store is tentatively expected to open in early October. It will employ about 35 people full and part time. The Weck's chain, which serves breakfast and lunch all day and is known for its large portions, has eight stores in Albuquerque, where the company is based.

#### Taos Area, Taos County:

Chevron and the Village of Questa broke ground recently on what will be one of the largest concentrating photovoltaic solar installations in the U.S. **Chevron Technology Ventures** is building a one-megawatt concentrating photovoltaic solar facility at the tailing site of Chevron Mining Inc's molybdenum mine in Questa, New Mexico. The project will demonstrate and evaluate an emerging solar technology and beneficial reuse of the land. Project construction is scheduled to be completed in December 2010. The facility will include approximately 175 concentrating solar panels on about 20 acres of the Questa Mine's tailings site. The electricity produced will be sold to Kit Carson Electric Cooperative through a power purchase agreement.



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



---

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



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

*Herb Greenwall*, Acting Bureau Chief  
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

**Major Contributors:**

*Mark Boyd*, Economist Supervisor  
*Tracy Shaleen*, Economist  
*Joy Forehand*, Economist

**Other Contributors:**

*Herb Greenwall*, Economist Supervisor  
*Bob Richards*, Economist  
*Suzan Reagan*, Economist  
*Ashley Leach*, Economist