



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 38, No. 10 (published - December 4, 2009)

Bill Richardson  
Governor

Ken F. Ortiz  
Secretary

## INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights  
Page 2-6

NM Household Data History  
Total Nonfarm Growth  
NMRanking  
Page 7

Area Spotlight: Otero County  
Page 8

NM Unemployment Insurance Claims  
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

Article: NM Mass Layoff  
Statistics Program  
Page 12-13

Nonfarm Employment: State & MSAs  
Page 14-15

Article: Recovering from Recession  
Page 16-17

Unemployment Rates by County  
Page 18

Workforce Information Tip  
Page 19

Average Hours & Earnings  
& US Consumer Price Index  
Page 20

NM Occupational  
Shortages and Surpluses  
Page 21

Article: Job Gains and Job Losses  
Page 22-23

NM Economic Activity by Area  
Page 24-25

### A Publication Presenting Highlights of October 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 3.3 percent, representing a loss of 27,800 jobs.

...Over the year, the Albuquerque MSA registered a decline of 14,800 jobs or 3.7 percent, marking 13 consecutive months in negative territory.

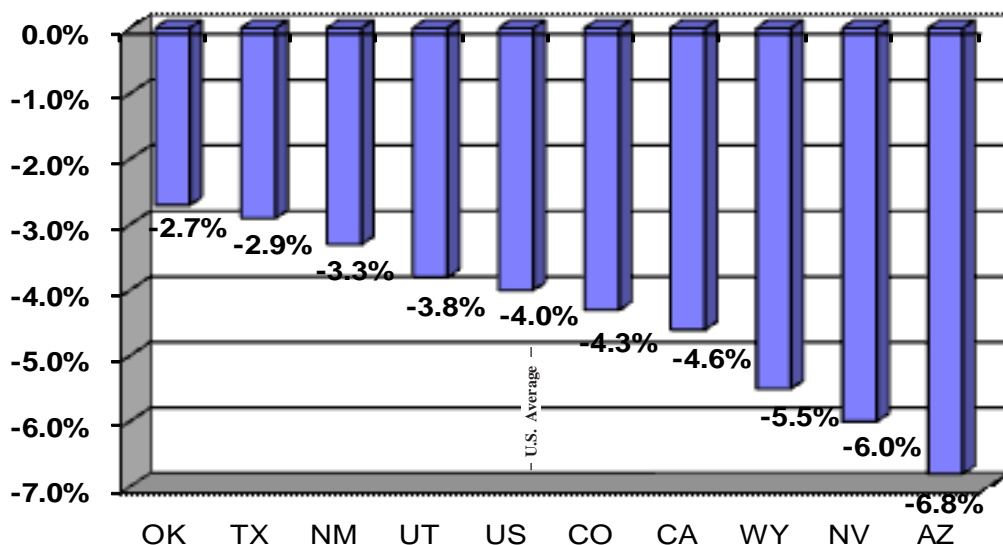
...The Las Cruces MSA over-the-year job growth rate was negative at 2.6 percent, and this is the eighth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since late 1990 through mid-1991.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 4.6 percent, representing a loss of 3,000 jobs.

...Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,800 jobs or 5.2 percent, continuing a negative growth trend that began in February 2009.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

October 2009 over October 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.9 percent in October 2009, up from 7.7 percent in September and 4.5 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased to 10.2 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing October 2009 with October 2008, was negative 3.3 percent, representing a loss of 27,800 jobs. New Mexico's ranking slipped to twenty-fifth highest, as all 50 states reported declining year-over-year employment.

New Mexico may have reached a statistical low point in August from which a slow recovery can be staged. The job losses already recorded will remain with us for a long time. Improvement in the numbers may simply reflect comparisons to the record-low levels reported last year. The extent of the losses is such that it will likely be several years until employment reaches pre-recession levels again.

The recent decline in the number of jobs was the worst the state has seen in modern times. It may be true on paper that the losses were worse during the fourth quarter of 1943, but that followed some unusual activity in 1942 when events of the time caused a 20 percent temporary increase in employment. Those events make comparisons to today's more diverse economy difficult. Back in the 1940s, New Mexico had a much smaller economy and such variability was more normal than it is today.

Meanwhile, the state's unemployment rate, currently at a 21-year high, has risen sharply during 2009 and may be set for further increases. The rate is up significantly from the record low of 3.5 percent reached just two years ago.

Only three of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while nine others reported employment declines and one remained unchanged. The largest gains continue to

come from educational & health services, which was up 3,400 jobs on the year from strength in the health care component of the industry. Government also posted a year-over-year gain, adding 2,000 jobs. Most of the new government jobs are at the local level, but the federal level is also showing gains now that workers are preparing for Census 2010. The information industry has added jobs, presumably from work on several major film productions continuing from September.

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 1,900 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 7,800 fewer jobs in October 2009 than in October 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 4,600 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with reductions reported across the board.

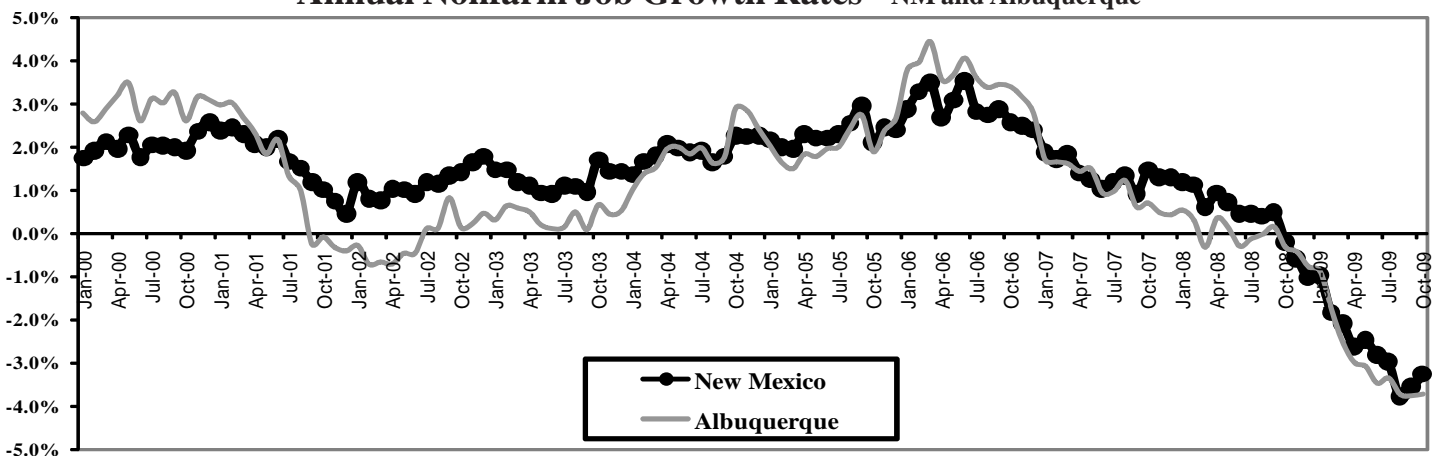
Employment reports for retail trade continue to worsen, with a reported 6,500 fewer jobs in October than at the same time last year. A number of faltering retailers held on through the start of the year and then had liquidation sales before finally closing. The much smaller wholesale trade industry did not fare much better, reporting 1,500 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 8,000 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,300 jobs, down 9.4 percent.

The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 2,200 since last October. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 200 fewer jobs. Leisure & hospitality reported the same number of jobs as last year, ending previous declines that were in the accommodation and food services component.

<b>New Mexico</b>	Prel.			Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	957,900	958,600	964,500	-700	-6,600
Employment	882,700	885,000	921,300	-2,300	-38,600
Unemployment	75,200	73,500	43,200	+1,700	+32,000
Rate	7.9%	7.7%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.5%	7.4%	4.3%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent for October 2009, up from 8.0 percent in September. The unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in October 2008.

**Over the month**, payroll employment growth was down 0.2 percent or 900 jobs, as the usual lull between summer tourist activity and the holiday shopping season set in. Job growth typically picks up again in November, however, when businesses begin hiring for the upcoming holiday rush. Professional & business services shed 1,100 jobs, and manufacturing, wholesale trade, information, and educational & health services each lost 100. Government (+400) and retail trade (+200) were the only industries to add jobs, while five others—construction; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; leisure & hospitality; and miscellaneous *other services*—were unchanged from September.

**Over the year**, the Albuquerque MSA registered a decline of 14,800 jobs or 3.7 percent, marking 13 consecutive months in negative territory. October's employment total of 381,900 was the lowest for the month since 2004. Only two of the 12 major industry divisions recorded over-the-year gains, while the remaining ten posted losses.

Educational & health services again reported the largest gain, expanding by 2,500 jobs or 4.8 percent. Despite the economic downturn, this industry is on pace to register its highest annual growth rate since 2002. Since the start of the current series in 1990, educational & health services' share of total private nonfarm employment has increased from about 11 percent to over 18 percent.

Government contributed 1,400 new jobs, growing 1.7 percent over the year. The federal component led the way, adding 800 jobs for growth of 5.4 percent. Recent employment gains have come primarily from expansions at Kirtland Air Force Base and temporary hiring related to 2010 Census activities. This growth followed a period of ten consecutive months of losses from mid-2007 through early 2008. Local government employment was up 600 jobs or 1.4 percent, a much lower rate than was seen earlier this year. No change was registered in state government employment.

The goods-producing industries again accounted for a disproportionate share of over-the-year job losses. Construction and mining totaled just 11.1 percent of nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA for October

2009, but generated 48.6 percent of the overall job decline. Goods-producing industries shed 7,200 jobs and service-providing industries 7,600.

Construction was down 3,900 jobs or 13.9 percent, marking 34 consecutive months of negative growth. The rate of decline has moderated slightly since topping 17 percent in March and April, but has yet to show signs of significant improvement. Industry employment has contracted by more than a third since peaking at 32,200 in June 2006. The long-awaited construction of Presbyterian Healthcare Services' new Rio Rancho hospital, slated to begin around Thanksgiving, is set to provide a much-needed near-term employment boost. The \$165 million project will take nearly two years to complete.

Manufacturing employment fell 15.3 percent over the year, the steepest decline posted by any industry. An over-the year loss of 3,300 jobs for October pushed employment to a series low of 18,300. The ongoing emphasis on green jobs and clean energy alternatives is expected to be the impetus for significant future growth in the manufacturing industry. The Albuquerque MSA is already home to several solar companies, including Emcore, Schott Solar, and Advent Solar, and newcomers Signet Solar and Solar Array Ventures remain committed to establishing operations that will each employ hundreds of workers.

Professional & business services slipped by 4,300 jobs or 6.7 percent year over year. The industry, which employs 20 percent of private-sector workers in the metro area, has fallen to its lowest employment level since early 2005. The situation remained similarly bleak in retail trade, with employment shrinking by 3,700 jobs or 8.3 percent. The industry has recorded 13 consecutive months of negative over-the-year growth heading into the all-important holiday shopping season.

Losses were also reported in leisure & hospitality (down 1,200 jobs or 3.1 percent); financial activities (down 600 jobs or 3.2 percent); miscellaneous *other services* (down 600 jobs or 4.8 percent); wholesale trade (down 500 jobs or 3.8 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 500 jobs or 4.7 percent); and information (down 100 jobs or 1.1 percent).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2008	Sep 2009	Oct 2008
Civilian Labor Force	408,400	409,700	414,400	-1,300	-6,000
Employment	375,100	377,000	394,300	-1,900	-19,200
Unemployment	33,300	32,600	20,100	+700	+13,200
Rate	8.2%	8.0%	4.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8%	7.8%	4.6%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 8.2 percent in October 2009, up from 7.7 percent last month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.9 percent.

**Over the month**, the Las Cruces economy gained 200 jobs overall. Employment gains were all education-related from state government, adding 500 jobs, as a new school year was underway for the university. In the private sector, employment declined by 300 jobs, with the mining & construction, wholesale trade, and educational & health services sectors losing 100 jobs each. The eight remaining private industries in the Las Cruces area had no job growth over the month.

**Over the year**, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.6 percent, comparing October 2009 with October 2008. This month marks the eighth consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since late 1990 through mid-1991. Although the Las Cruces job growth rate is above the state average, nine of the 12 industries lost jobs, one industry stayed at the same level as last year, and two industries gained employment over the year.

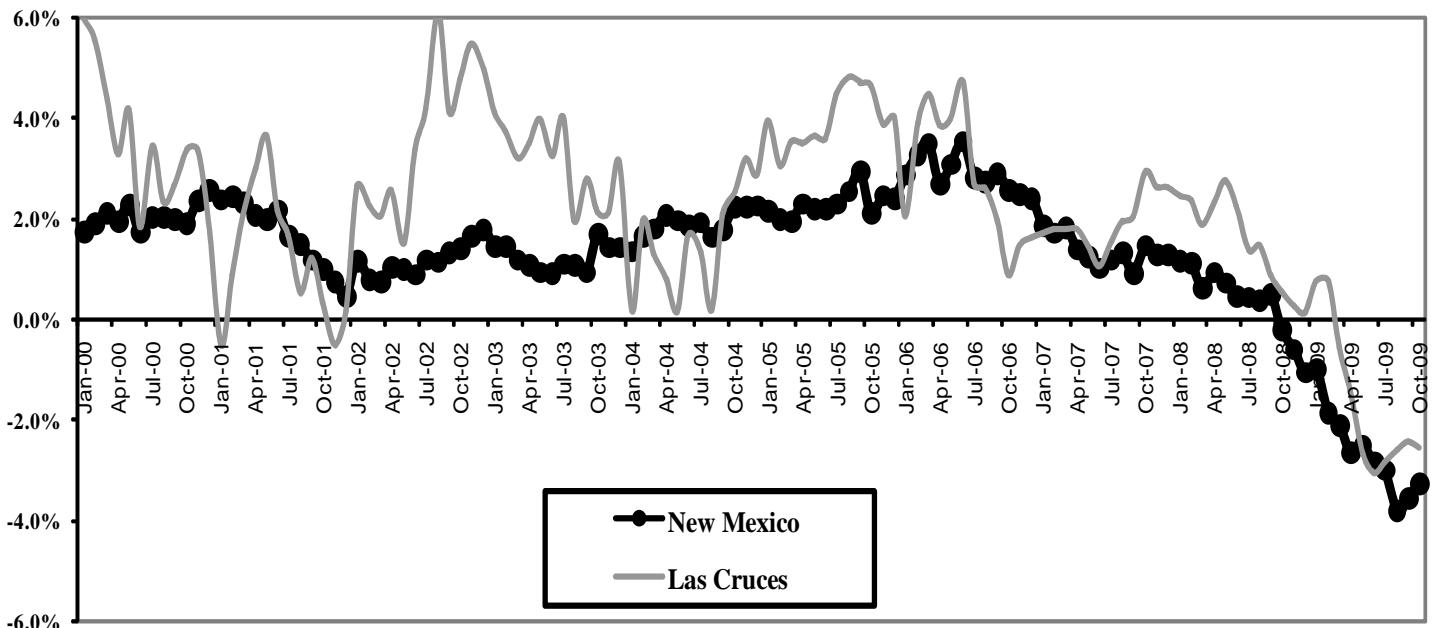
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 200 jobs and growing 1.8 percent. Growth in this industry has slowed as this month marks the second consecutive month that over-the-year growth has fallen below 2 percent. Federal government reported 100 more jobs than last year, and state and local government employment remained unchanged from October 2008.

Nine other industries—construction (-500); manufacturing (-400); retail trade (-400); professional & business services (-200); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-200); leisure & hospitality (-100); wholesale trade (-100); information (-100); and miscellaneous *other services* (-100)—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time, and the industry has experienced two years of consecutive negative growth. Employment was unchanged from last year in the remaining private industry, financial activities.

<b>Las Cruces</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.                      Revised			Change From	
	<u>Oct 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	90,200	89,800	90,300	+400	-100
Employment	82,800	82,900	85,800	-100	-3,000
Unemployment	7,400	6,900	4,500	+500	+2,900
Rate	8.2%	7.7%	4.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	6.9%	4.4%		

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 6.9 percent for October 2009, up from 6.7 percent in September. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent.

**Over the month**, the Santa Fe area lost 100 jobs in October 2009 as the net result of declines in information and leisure & hospitality combined with a small increase in the educational and health services industry. All in all, few changes were reported during the month.

The rate of **over-the-year** job growth for Santa Fe was minus 4.6 percent, representing a loss of 3,000 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but the recent data are especially disappointing. Previously, job growth had alternated between positive and negative territory, mostly staying close to the zero line. Employment totals have, however, taken a sharp turn for the worse since the start of the year.

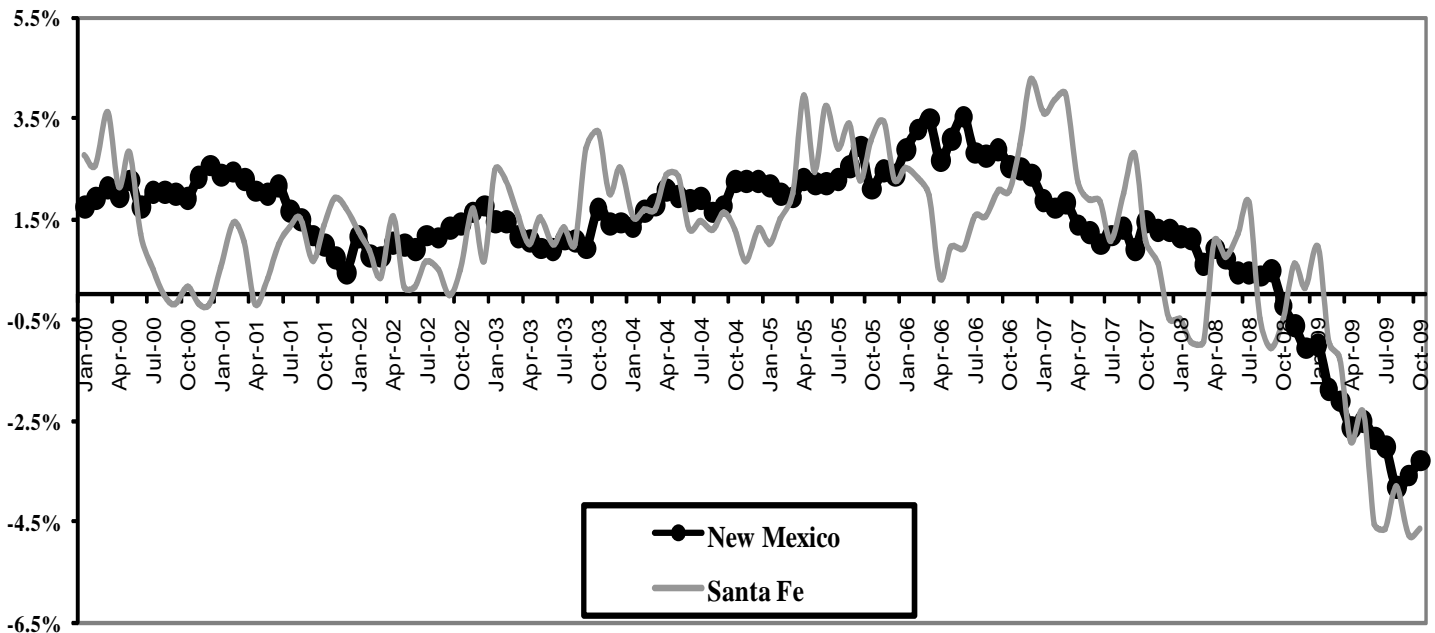
Only government employment has added any jobs over the last year. The government sector reported 100 additional local government jobs and no change at either the federal or state levels. No gains were reported in any private-sector industry.

Nine of the 11 remaining industries posted losses, while two were unchanged from last October. Even the usual exception to the list of declining industries, educational & health services, has lost 300 jobs over the year. The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 1,100 jobs, representing a 23.9 percent loss from last year. Seven other industries also reported lower employment levels than a year ago. Professional & business services was down by 600 jobs and retail trade by 500. The small wholesale trade industry was down by 200 jobs. Four industries—financial activities, manufacturing, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services*—recorded losses of 100 jobs each. The two remaining industries, information and transportation, warehousing & utilities, reported the same number of jobs as last year.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	77,200	77,600	79,200	-400	-2,000	
Employment	71,900	72,400	76,000	-500	-4,100	
Unemployment	5,400	5,200	3,200	+200	+2,200	
Rate	6.9%	6.7%	4.0%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	6.4%	3.7%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 9.6 percent in October 2009, up from 8.9 percent in September. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.0 percent.

**Over the month**, the Farmington area lost 200 jobs. A loss of 100 jobs in the private service-providing industries was in combination with a 100-job loss in the goods-producing industries that include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Employment at all levels of government remained flat over the month.

**Over the last year**, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,800 jobs or 5.2 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate reached 5.1 percent and peaked again in June 2006. However, growth dipped below 1 percent since the end of 2008, and the past two months have marked the lowest job growth rate since the employment series began for the Farmington area.

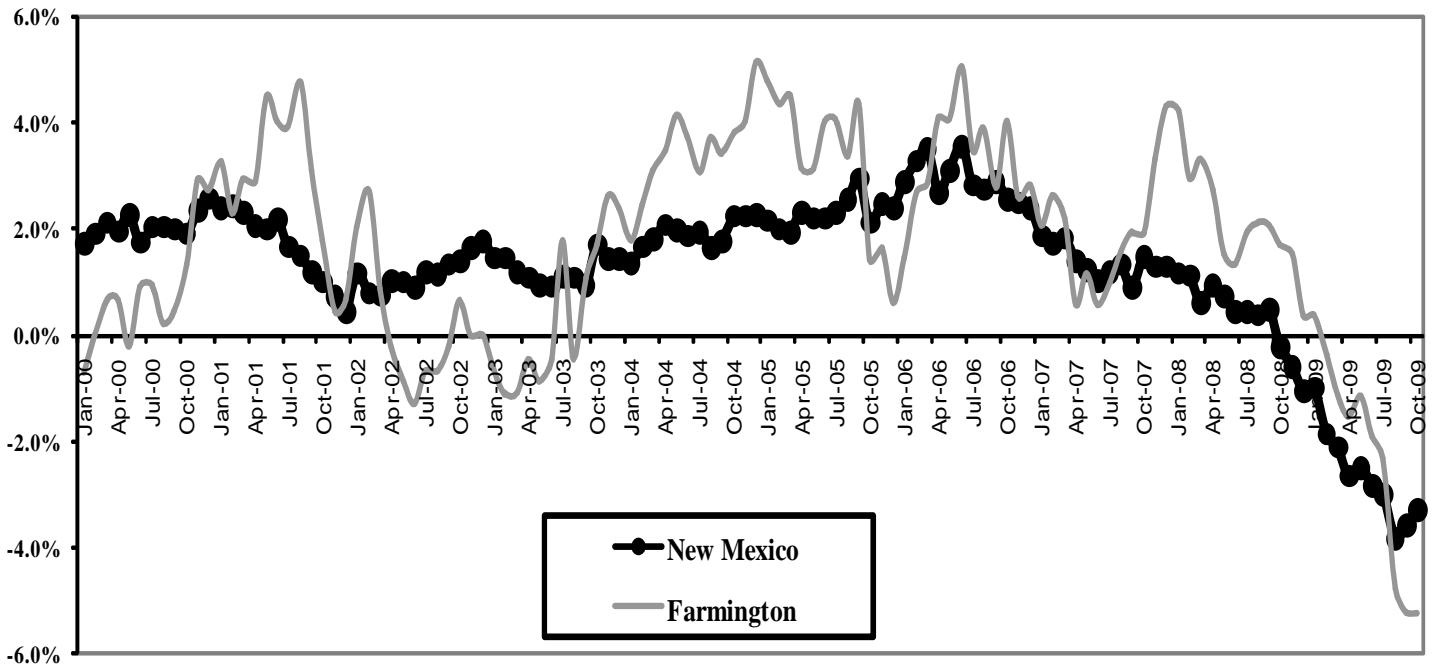
Goods-producing industries reported employment that was 2,200 jobs below year-ago levels. Lower prices for oil and natural gas have contributed to the decrease. Private service-providing industries were also down 800 jobs over the year, and a small increase of 200 jobs in government was evident at the local level while federal and state government employment remained flat.

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has restored some funding in the Current Employment Statistics program for small metropolitan areas across the country, including the Farmington MSA. The CES program produces monthly employment estimates by industry, and Farmington area employment estimates were reinstated beginning in January 2009.

<b>Farmington</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Oct 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	57,500	57,600	58,200	-100	-700	
Employment	52,000	52,400	55,800	-400	-3,800	
Unemployment	5,500	5,100	2,300	+400	+3,200	
Rate	9.6%	8.9%	4.0%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.7%	8.3%	3.6%			

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>
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		917,569	870,288	47,281	5.2%	
2006		935,396	896,359	39,037	4.2%	
2007		945,700	912,167	33,533	3.5%	
2008		959,458	919,466	39,992	4.2%	
2008	JAN	953,182	917,942	35,240	3.7%	3.7%
	FEB	954,767	918,771	35,996	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	954,996	918,195	36,801	3.9%	3.7%
	APR	956,306	918,662	37,644	3.9%	3.5%
	MAY	957,148	918,626	38,522	4.0%	3.9%
	JUN	957,813	918,384	39,429	4.1%	4.6%
	JUL	959,044	918,687	40,357	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	961,695	920,398	41,297	4.3%	4.6%
	SEP	964,253	922,013	42,240	4.4%	4.2%
	OCT	964,525	921,336	43,189	4.5%	4.3%
	NOV	964,878	920,747	44,131	4.6%	4.4%
	DEC	964,892	919,833	45,059	4.7%	4.5%
2009	JAN	957,791	908,921	48,870	5.1%	5.2%
	FEB	957,436	905,836	51,600	5.4%	5.7%
	MAR	954,599	898,536	56,063	5.9%	6.0%
	APR	955,478	900,052	55,426	5.8%	5.7%
	MAY	958,824	896,385	62,439	6.5%	6.5%
	JUN	954,480	889,587	64,893	6.8%	7.3%
	JUL	953,279	886,546	66,733	7.0%	7.5%
	AUG	957,552	886,271	71,281	7.4%	7.5%
	SEP	958,551	885,015	73,536	7.7%	7.4%
	OCT	957,935	882,705	75,230	7.9%	7.5%
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-616	-2,310	1,694	0.2%	0.1%
	Year Ago	-6,590	-38,631	32,041	3.4%	3.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	7,851	-33,863	41,714	4.4%	4.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	20,204	-18,528	38,732	4.0%	4.0%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.1%	-0.3%	2.3%		
	Year Ago	-0.7%	-4.2%	74.2%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	0.8%	-3.7%	124.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.2%	-2.1%	106.1%		

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

State	Rank	October 2008	October 2009	Change	% Change
DC	1	713.3	713.9	0.6	0.1%
North Dakota	2	375.1	373.6	-1.5	-0.4%
Alaska	3	320.8	317.7	-3.1	-1.0%
Montana	4	449.8	444.1	-5.7	-1.3%
South Dakota	5	414.4	406.5	-7.9	-1.9%
Maryland	6	2,602.4	2,550.9	-51.5	-2.0%
Louisiana	7	1,954.8	1,910.8	-44.0	-2.3%
Arkansas	8	1,213.5	1,184.8	-28.7	-2.4%
Virginia	8	3,757.9	3,668.5	-89.4	-2.4%
Nebraska	8	970.3	947.0	-23.3	-2.4%
New Hampshire	11	649.6	633.0	-16.6	-2.6%
Oklahoma	12	1,611.9	1,568.6	-43.3	-2.7%
New York	12	8,873.7	8,631.8	-241.9	-2.7%
Missouri	14	2,812.0	2,734.6	-77.4	-2.8%
Iowa	14	1,539.6	1,496.4	-43.2	-2.8%
Texas	16	10,698.9	10,391.4	-307.5	-2.9%
West Virginia	16	769.7	747.4	-22.3	-2.9%
Washington	16	2,951.9	2,865.5	-86.4	-2.9%
New Jersey	16	4,059.4	3,939.9	-119.5	-2.9%
Mississippi	20	1,141.4	1,107.6	-33.8	-3.0%
Massachusetts	21	3,308.9	3,206.9	-102.0	-3.1%
South Carolina	22	1,914.1	1,853.6	-60.5	-3.2%
Pennsylvania	22	5,851.8	5,666.6	-185.2	-3.2%
Maine	22	620.6	600.5	-20.1	-3.2%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>850.2</b>	<b>822.4</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>
Vermont	26	309.7	298.9	-10.8	-3.5%
Utah	27	1,262.0	1,214.2	-47.8	-3.8%
Hawaii	27	614.0	590.7	-23.3	-3.8%
<b>United States</b>		<b>137,492.0</b>	<b>132,040.0</b>	<b>-5,452.0</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
Minnesota	29	2,779.4	2,669.0	-110.4	-4.0%
Tennessee	29	2,772.9	2,661.7	-111.2	-4.0%
Kansas	31	1,404.3	1,346.6	-57.7	-4.1%
Connecticut	32	1,707.0	1,635.7	-71.3	-4.2%
Delaware	32	431.2	413.0	-18.2	-4.2%
Colorado	34	2,346.9	2,246.4	-100.5	-4.3%
Rhode Island	35	484.3	463.2	-21.1	-4.4%
Florida	35	7,680.3	7,342.0	-338.3	-4.4%
Kentucky	35	1,855.6	1,773.6	-82.0	-4.4%
Wisconsin	38	2,892.1	2,762.5	-129.6	-4.5%
North Carolina	38	4,147.7	3,961.4	-186.3	-4.5%
Ohio	38	5,387.0	5,143.6	-243.4	-4.5%
California	41	14,954.4	14,266.2	-688.2	-4.6%
Alabama	42	1,998.5	1,902.9	-95.6	-4.8%
Illinois	42	5,975.4	5,687.2	-288.2	-4.8%
Indiana	44	2,991.1	2,838.3	-152.8	-5.1%
Idaho	45	652.2	618.1	-34.1	-5.2%
Oregon	45	1,723.4	1,633.1	-90.3	-5.2%
Wyoming	47	303.8	287.2	-16.6	-5.5%
Georgia	48	4,086.5	3,858.8	-227.7	-5.6%
Nevada	49	1,257.5	1,182.4	-75.1	-6.0%
Michigan	50	4,177.7	3,913.4	-264.3	-6.3%
Arizona	51	2,600.0	2,422.4	-177.6	-6.8%

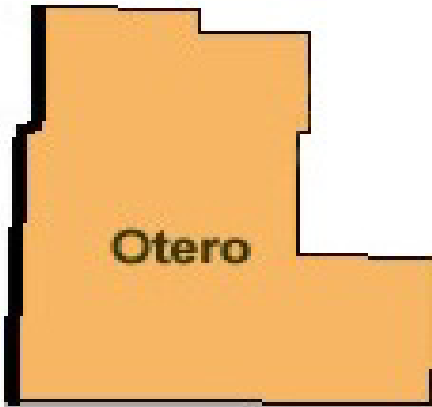
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

# Area Spotlight: Otero County

Joy Forehand, Economist



The average weekly wage for Otero County in second quarter of 2009 was \$611. This would be equivalent to \$15.28 per hour or \$31,772 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide is \$724, which is equivalent to \$18.10 per hour or \$37,648 per year.

The total civilian labor force in Otero County for October 2009 was 26,109, of which 24,309 were employed and 1,800 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 6.9 percent as compared to the statewide rate of 7.5 percent.

The total number of employees located in Otero County in the second quarter of 2009 was 17,157. The largest major industry sector was Accommodation & Food Services (with 16 percent of the employment), followed by Public Administration (with 14 percent), and Health Care and Social Assistance (with 13 percent).

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Otero County</b>	26,109	24,309	1,800	6.9%
<b>New Mexico</b>	960,158	887,722	72,436	7.5%
<b>United States (in thousands)</b>	153,635	139,088	14,547	9.5%

These figures are not seasonally adjusted.  
Source: NMDWS LAUS unit in conjunction with US Bureau of Labor Statistics

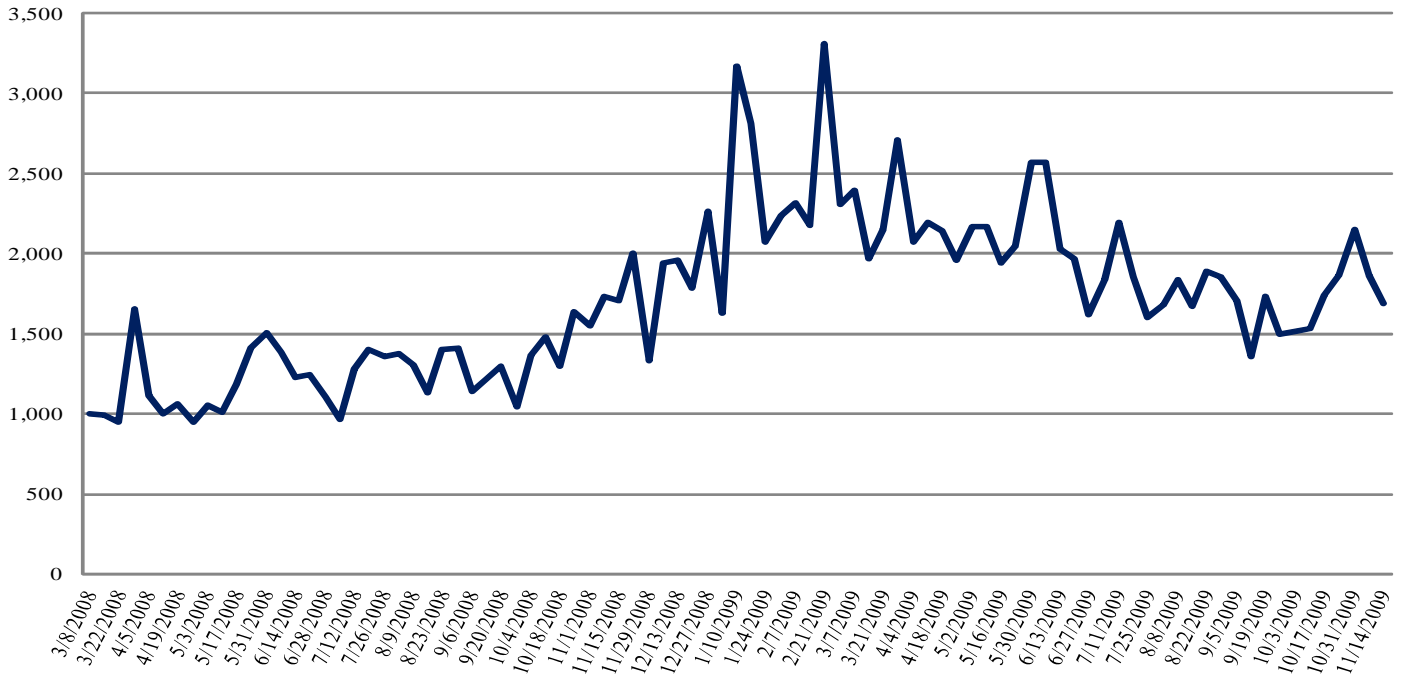
Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	1,178	17,157
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	94	2,782
<b>Public Administration</b>	55	2,475
<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</b>	139	2,311
<b>Retail Trade (44 &amp; 45)</b>	176	2,300
<b>Education Services</b>	16	1,779
<b>Construction</b>	178	1,313
<b>Professional, Scientific &amp; Tech Services</b>	97	771
<b>Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation</b>	56	528
<b>Other Services (except Public Admin)</b>	83	505
<b>Transportation and Warehousing (48 &amp; 49)</b>	42	442

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau



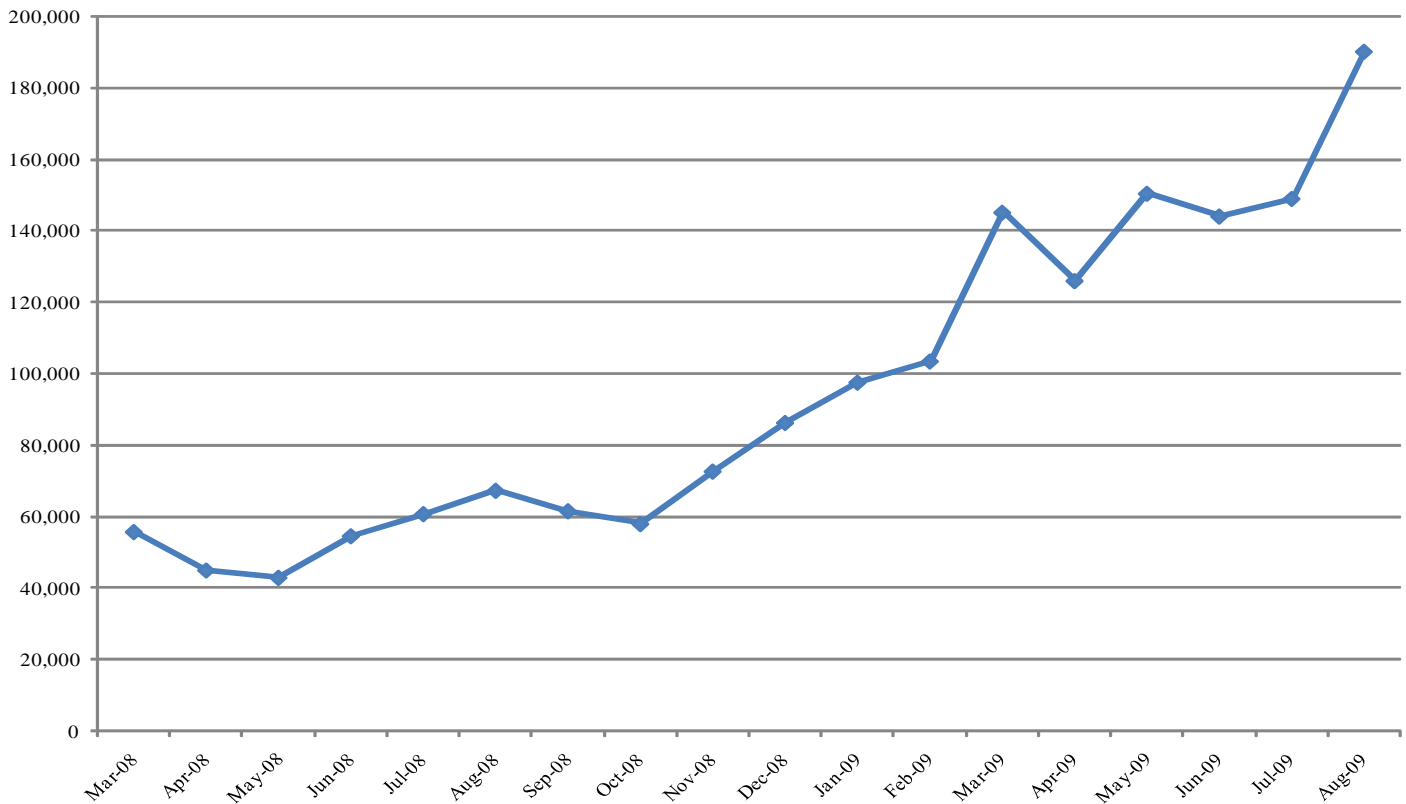
# New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

## Initial UI Claims (Week ending 11/14/2009)



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

## Weeks Compensated



Note: Weeks compensated determined by adding regular UI claims, Tier I claims, and Tier II claims.  
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, <http://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/>.

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

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 2009				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2009				REVISED OCTOBER 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	960,158	887,722	72,436	7.5%	956,272	885,077	71,195	7.4%	966,749	925,160	41,589	4.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,225	377,359	31,866	7.8%	408,013	376,340	31,673	7.8%	415,240	396,054	19,186	4.6%
Bernalillo	315,753	291,971	23,782	7.5%	314,702	291,183	23,519	7.5%	320,714	306,436	14,278	4.5%
Sandoval	54,876	50,121	4,755	8.7%	54,872	49,986	4,886	8.9%	55,504	52,604	2,900	5.2%
Torrance	7,201	6,551	650	9.0%	7,163	6,533	630	8.8%	7,241	6,875	366	5.1%
Valencia	31,395	28,716	2,679	8.5%	31,277	28,639	2,638	8.4%	31,781	30,139	1,642	5.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,457	53,400	5,057	8.7%	58,149	53,313	4,836	8.3%	59,119	56,995	2,124	3.6%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	91,017	84,456	6,561	7.2%	89,907	83,669	6,238	6.9%	91,108	87,140	3,968	4.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,380	72,348	5,032	6.5%	77,420	72,430	4,990	6.4%	79,334	76,366	2,968	3.7%
Catron	1,714	1,553	161	9.4%	1,710	1,570	140	8.2%	1,600	1,513	87	5.4%
Chaves	28,406	26,395	2,011	7.1%	28,295	26,353	1,942	6.9%	27,957	26,861	1,096	3.9%
Cibola	12,501	11,671	830	6.6%	12,516	11,725	791	6.3%	12,417	11,871	546	4.4%
Colfax	6,585	6,066	519	7.9%	6,620	6,094	526	7.9%	6,435	6,150	285	4.4%
Curry	21,773	20,804	969	4.5%	21,544	20,603	941	4.4%	21,451	20,812	639	3.0%
De Baca	902	861	41	4.5%	897	858	39	4.3%	885	854	31	3.5%
Eddy	29,058	27,274	1,784	6.1%	28,984	27,224	1,760	6.1%	28,177	27,414	763	2.7%
Grant	12,649	11,127	1,522	12.0%	12,532	10,984	1,548	12.4%	12,946	12,270	676	5.2%
Guadalupe	1,722	1,579	143	8.3%	1,725	1,596	129	7.5%	1,714	1,619	95	5.5%
Harding	464	443	21	4.5%	450	430	20	4.4%	468	458	10	2.1%
Hidalgo	3,261	3,004	257	7.9%	3,107	2,873	234	7.5%	3,155	3,056	99	3.1%
Lea	30,632	28,111	2,521	8.2%	30,702	28,126	2,576	8.4%	30,343	29,539	804	2.6%
Lincoln	11,067	10,423	644	5.8%	11,059	10,466	593	5.4%	11,254	10,872	382	3.4%
Los Alamos	9,632	9,334	298	3.1%	9,580	9,305	275	2.9%	10,092	9,814	278	2.8%
Luna	13,923	12,073	1,850	13.3%	14,352	12,448	1,904	13.3%	13,424	12,299	1,125	8.4%
McKinley	27,118	24,784	2,334	8.6%	27,018	24,713	2,305	8.5%	27,127	25,710	1,417	5.2%
Mora	2,180	1,887	293	13.4%	2,171	1,888	283	13.0%	2,083	1,918	165	7.9%
Otero	26,109	24,309	1,800	6.9%	25,874	24,113	1,761	6.8%	26,477	25,316	1,161	4.4%
Quay	4,234	3,962	272	6.4%	4,141	3,892	249	6.0%	4,064	3,889	175	4.3%
Rio Arriba	20,814	19,254	1,560	7.5%	20,553	19,055	1,498	7.3%	20,892	19,823	1,069	5.1%
Roosevelt	9,781	9,319	462	4.7%	9,671	9,239	432	4.5%	9,808	9,534	274	2.8%
San Miguel	13,806	12,746	1,060	7.7%	13,516	12,470	1,046	7.7%	13,754	13,132	622	4.5%
Sierra	6,525	6,185	340	5.2%	6,255	5,951	304	4.9%	6,428	6,210	218	3.4%
Socorro	9,715	9,217	498	5.1%	9,695	9,215	480	5.0%	9,661	9,348	313	3.2%
Taos	17,304	15,704	1,600	9.2%	17,575	16,017	1,558	8.9%	17,190	16,235	955	5.6%
Union	2,206	2,075	131	5.9%	2,241	2,117	124	5.5%	2,144	2,086	58	2.7%

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 OCTOBER 2009			REVISED SEPTEMBER 2009			REVISED OCTOBER 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	13.4%	LUNA	1	13.3%	LUNA	1	8.4%
LUNA	2	13.3%	MORA	2	13.0%	MORA	2	7.9%
GRANT	3	12.0%	GRANT	3	12.4%	TAOS	3	5.6%
CATRON	4	9.4%	TAOS	4	8.9%	GUADALUPE	4	5.5%
TAOS	5	9.2%	MCKINLEY	5	8.5%	CATRON	5	5.4%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.7%	LEA	6	8.4%	MCKINLEY	6	5.2%
MCKINLEY	7	8.6%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	8.3%	GRANT	6	5.2%
GUADALUPE	8	8.3%	CATRON	8	8.2%	RIO ARRIBA	8	5.1%
LEA	9	8.2%	COLFAX	9	7.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	4.6%
COLFAX	10	7.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	7.8%	SAN MIGUEL	10	4.5%
HIDALGO	10	7.9%	SAN MIGUEL	11	7.7%	COLFAX	11	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	7.8%	HIDALGO	12	7.5%	CIBOLA	11	4.4%
SAN MIGUEL	13	7.7%	GUADALUPE	12	7.5%	OTERO	11	4.4%
STATEWIDE		7.5%	STATEWIDE		7.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	4.4%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.5%	RIO ARRIBA	14	7.3%	QUAY	15	4.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	7.2%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	6.9%	STATEWIDE		4.3%
CHAVES	16	7.1%	CHAVES	15	6.9%	CHAVES	16	3.9%
OTERO	17	6.9%	OTERO	17	6.8%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	17	3.7%
CIBOLA	18	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	18	6.4%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.5%	CIBOLA	19	6.3%	DE BACA	19	3.5%
QUAY	20	6.4%	EDDY	20	6.1%	LINCOLN	20	3.4%
EDDY	21	6.1%	QUAY	21	6.0%	SIERRA	20	3.4%
UNION	22	5.9%	UNION	22	5.5%	SOCORRO	22	3.2%
LINCOLN	23	5.8%	LINCOLN	23	5.4%	HIDALGO	23	3.1%
SIERRA	24	5.2%	SOCORRO	24	5.0%	CURRY	24	3.0%
SOCORRO	25	5.1%	SIERRA	25	4.9%	ROOSEVELT	25	2.8%
ROOSEVELT	26	4.7%	ROOSEVELT	26	4.5%	LOS ALAMOS	25	2.8%
DE BACA	27	4.5%	HARDING	27	4.4%	EDDY	27	2.7%
HARDING	27	4.5%	CURRY	27	4.4%	UNION	27	2.7%
CURRY	27	4.5%	DE BACA	29	4.3%	LEA	29	2.6%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.1%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%	HARDING	30	2.1%

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

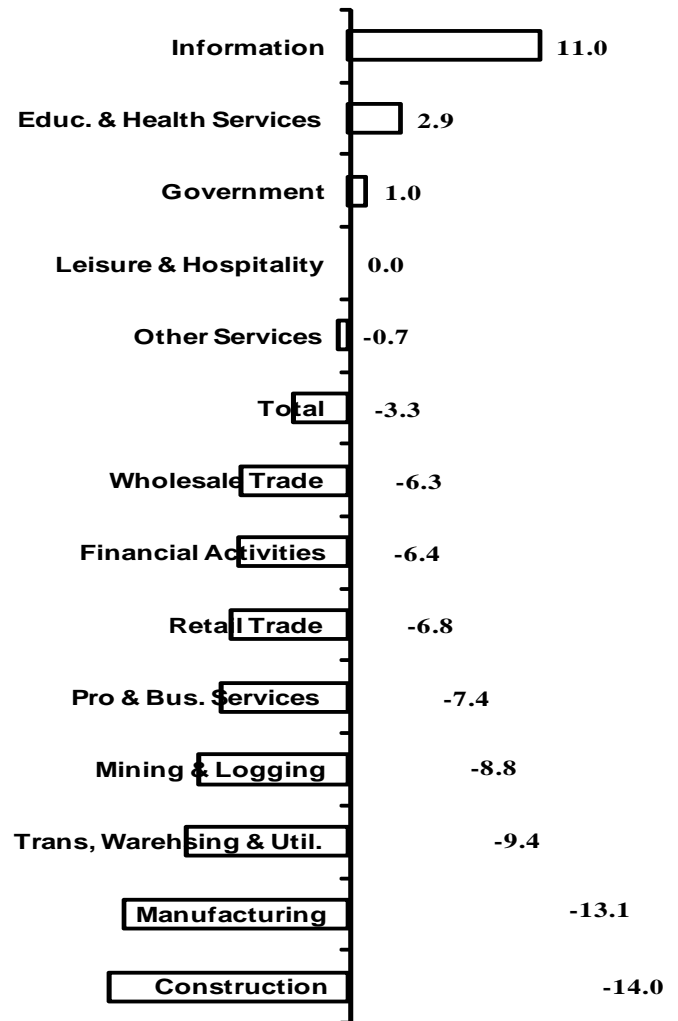
## Unemployment Rate by State

(Seasonally Adjusted)

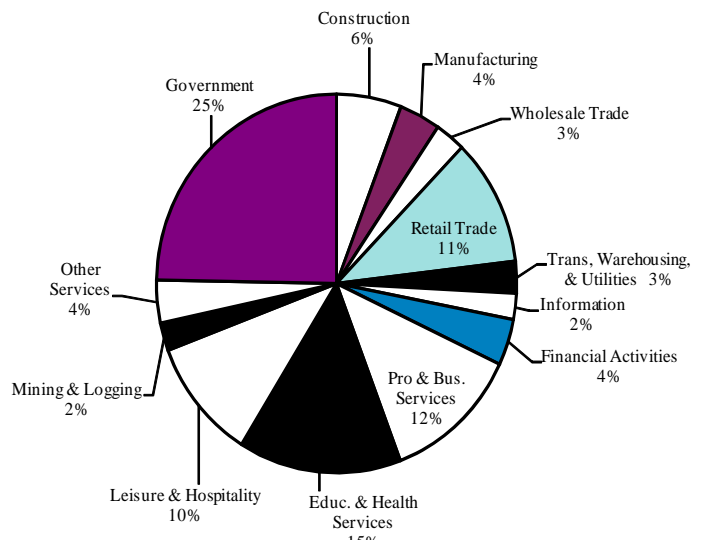
October 2009			October 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	15.1	Michigan	1	9.1
Nevada	2	13.0	Rhode Island	2	8.8
Rhode Island	3	12.9	California	3	8.0
California	4	12.5	South Carolina	4	7.8
South Carolina	5	12.1	District of Columbia	5	7.7
District of Columbia	6	11.9	Nevada	5	7.7
Oregon	7	11.3	Mississippi	7	7.2
Florida	8	11.2	Oregon	7	7.2
Kentucky	8	11.2	North Carolina	9	7.0
Illinois	10	11.0	Florida	10	6.9
North Carolina	10	11.0	Georgia	10	6.9
Alabama	12	10.9	Kentucky	10	6.9
Ohio	13	10.5	Ohio	10	6.9
Tennessee	13	10.5	Tennessee	10	6.9
Georgia	15	10.2	Alaska	15	6.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>10.2</b>		Illinois	15	6.8
Indiana	16	9.8	<b>United States</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Mississippi	16	9.8	Missouri	17	6.5
New Jersey	18	9.7	Indiana	18	6.4
Arizona	19	9.3	Arizona	19	6.2
Missouri	19	9.3	Connecticut	20	6.1
Washington	19	9.3	New Jersey	21	6.0
Idaho	22	9.0	New York	22	5.9
New York	22	9.0	Washington	22	5.9
Alaska	24	8.9	Massachusetts	24	5.8
Massachusetts	24	8.9	Pennsylvania	24	5.8
Connecticut	26	8.8	Alabama	26	5.7
Pennsylvania	26	8.8	Maine	26	5.7
Delaware	28	8.7	Idaho	28	5.6
West Virginia	29	8.5	Minnesota	28	5.6
Wisconsin	30	8.4	Delaware	30	5.5
Texas	31	8.3	Louisiana	30	5.5
Maine	32	8.2	Arkansas	32	5.4
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Colorado	33	5.3
Arkansas	34	7.6	Texas	33	5.3
Minnesota	34	7.6	Vermont	35	4.9
Louisiana	36	7.4	Wisconsin	35	4.9
Wyoming	36	7.4	Maryland	37	4.8
Maryland	38	7.3	Montana	37	4.8
Hawaii	39	7.2	Kansas	39	4.7
Oklahoma	40	7.1	Hawaii	40	4.6
Colorado	41	6.9	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Kansas	42	6.8	Iowa	42	4.3
New Hampshire	42	6.8	Virginia	42	4.3
Iowa	44	6.7	West Virginia	42	4.3
Virginia	45	6.6	Oklahoma	45	4.2
Utah	46	6.5	New Hampshire	46	4.0
Vermont	46	6.5	Nebraska	47	3.6
Montana	48	6.4	Utah	48	3.5
South Dakota	49	5.0	North Dakota	49	3.2
Nebraska	50	4.9	South Dakota	49	3.2
North Dakota	51	4.2	Wyoming	49	3.2

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



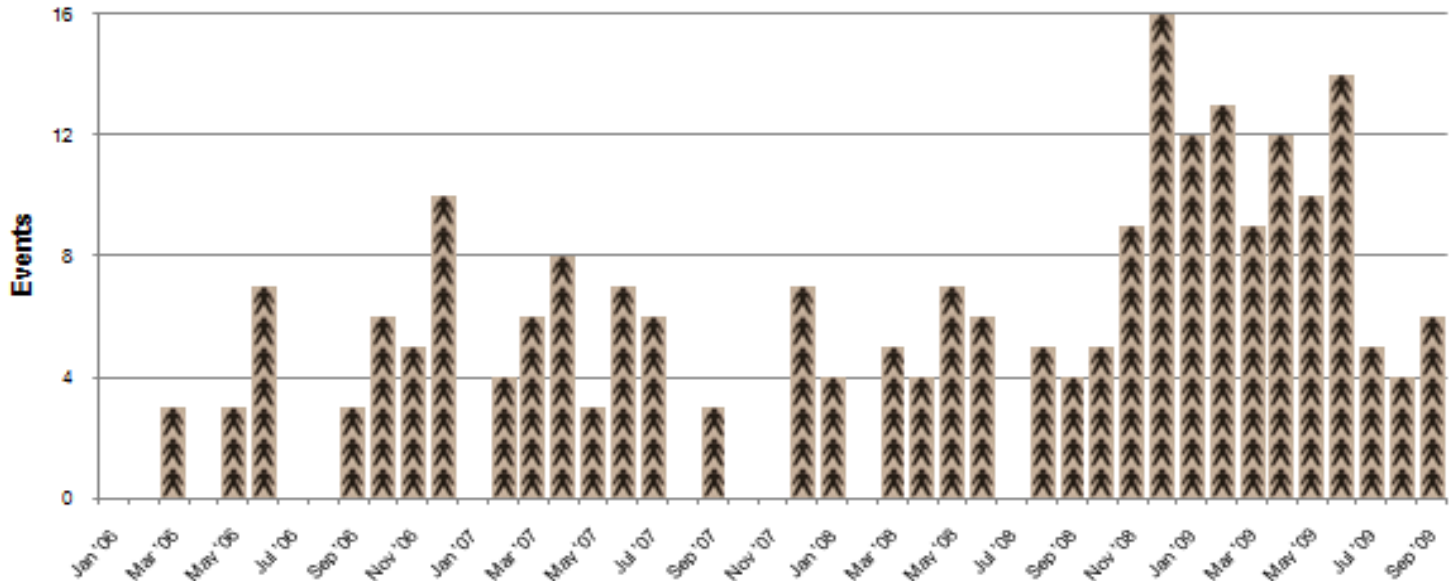
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# New Mexico's Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Theresa Sandoval, Economist

New Mexico's Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program collects weekly initial claims from the unemployment insurance database to determine if an employer has had a "mass layoff." When more than 50 initial claims are filed against an employer in a five-week period, the employer is contacted to determine if a layoff has occurred. For this report, we reviewed the monthly layoff event activity, the weekly regular initial claims activity, and the quarterly layoff event activity during the current recession.

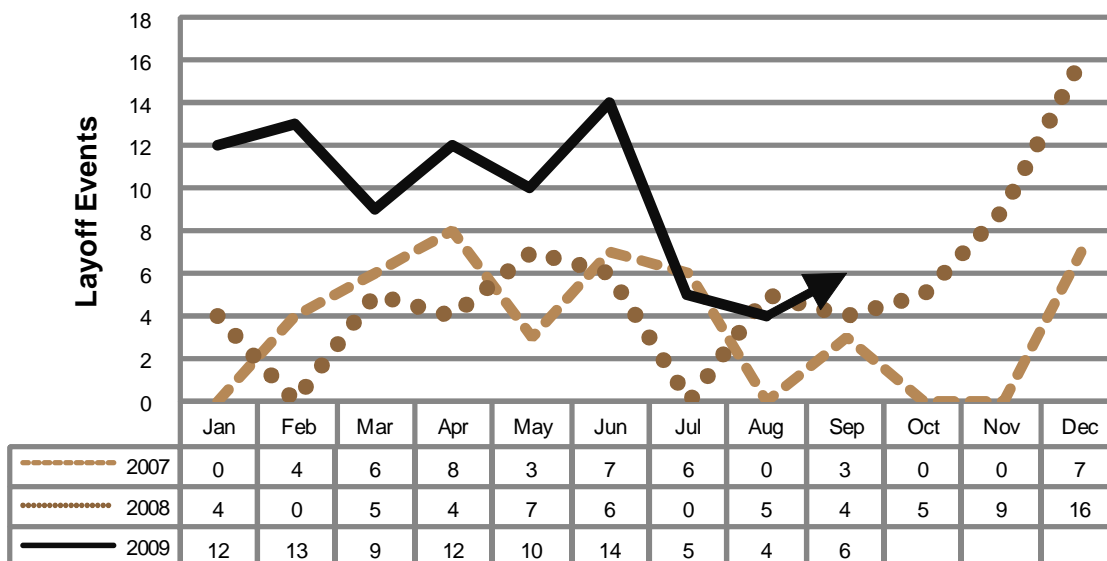
### New Mexico Monthly Mass Layoff Events



New Mexico can really be said to have fallen victim of the global recession in fourth quarter of 2008. Monthly layoff incidents increased to a staggering 30 events for fourth quarter of 2008 and an alarming 36 events for second quarter of 2009. In fact, the two highest points for monthly layoff events were the months of December 2008 with 16 events and June 2009 with 14 events.

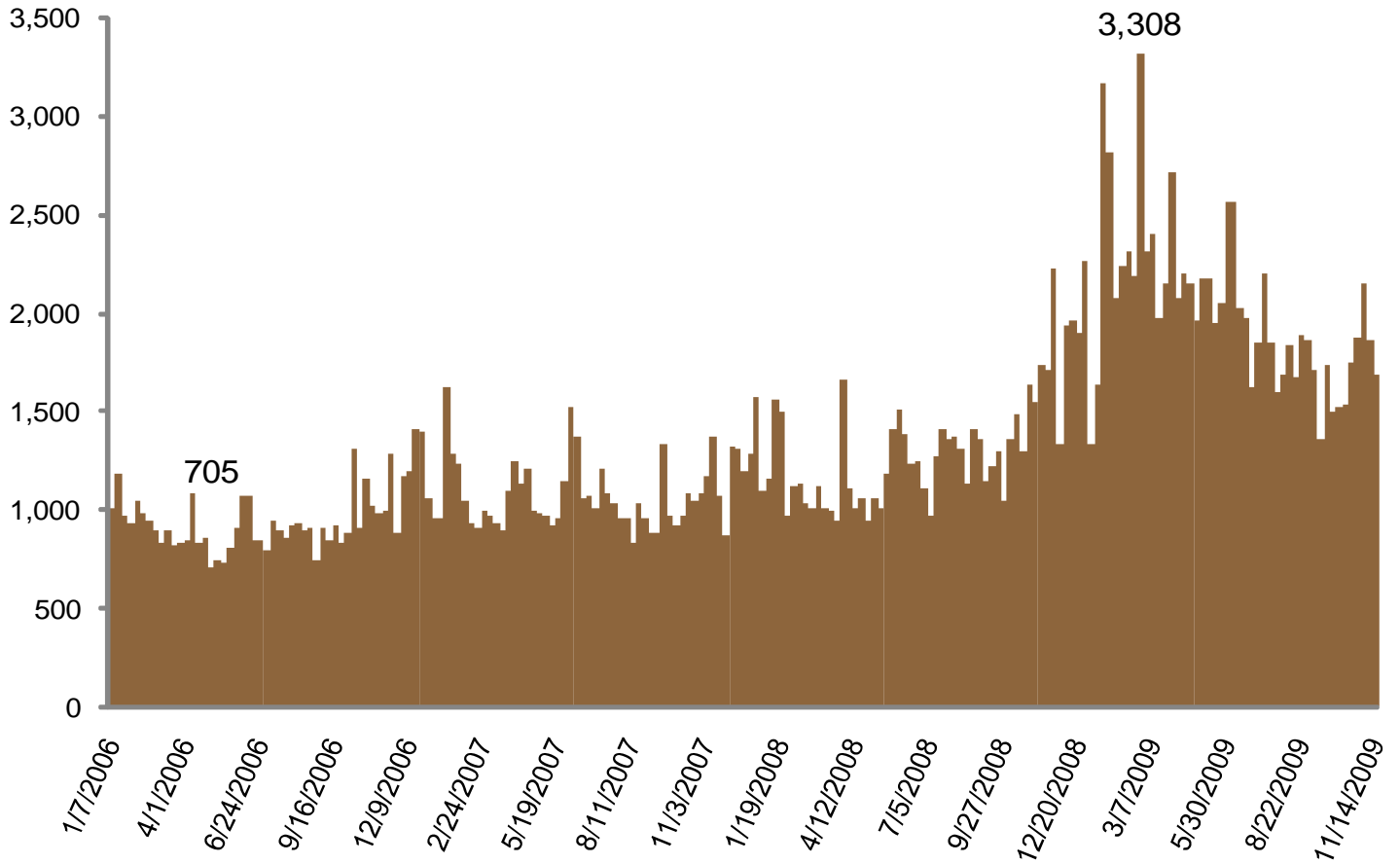
It appears from the graphs, though, that the worst may be behind us in New Mexico as layoff events are back to more normal levels. The third quarter 2009 monthly layoff events have fallen to levels of five, four, and six events per month. Layoff events normally fall between the range of four and eight events per month.

### New Mexico Private-Sector MLS Events



The following chart shows that initial claims activity related to mass layoff events increased significantly during the current recession. Beginning in fourth quarter 2008 through the present, weekly claims have risen to never-before-seen levels. Weekly claims peaked at 3,308 on February 21, 2009, from a weekly average of 952 for 2006, 1,089 for 2007, and 1,325 for 2008, reflecting an increase in claims toward the latter part

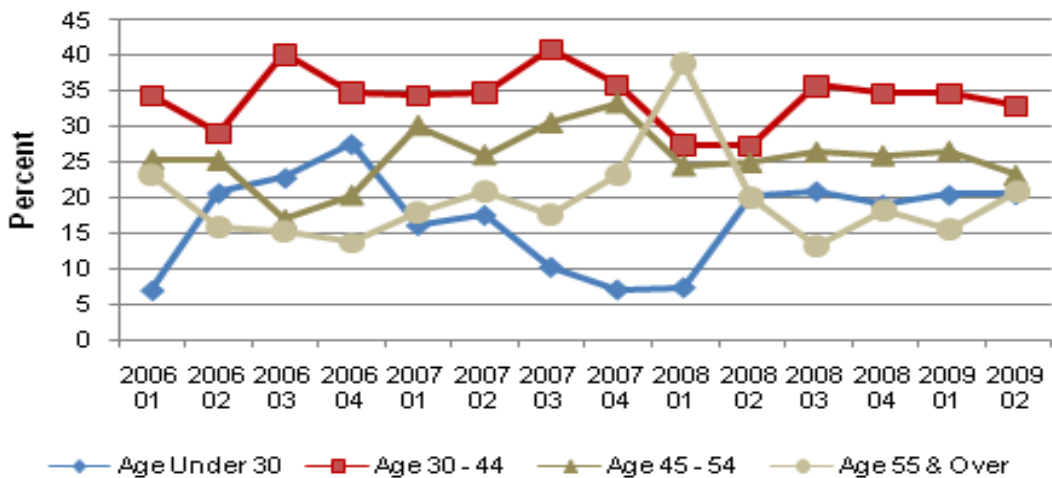
## New Mexico Weekly Initial Claims



of that year as New Mexico entered the national recession. Initial claims have since fallen off, reflecting improvement, though continued claims and eligibility for extended benefits, which are seeing real increases, are not included in the graphs below. The initial claims weekly average for 2009 is currently 2,042 or about double the normal activity.

The layoffs affected all age groups (see graph). The percentage of initial claims by age group to total MLS initial claims for the quarter remained relatively consistent. The under 30 age group generally represents 20 percent of the total, the 30 to 44 age group generally represents 35 percent of the total, the 45 to 54 age group generally represents 25 percent of the total, and the 55 and over age group generally represents 20 percent of total.

### Layoffs by Age



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Oct-09	Sep-09	Oct-08	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>822,400</b>	<b>824,000</b>	<b>850,200</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-27,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	98,300	99,500	112,600	-1,200	-14,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	724,100	724,500	737,600	-400	-13,500
<b>MINING AND LOGGING</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-7,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4,600</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>95,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-6,500</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-2,300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>100,700</b>	<b>103,200</b>	<b>108,700</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-8,000</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>119,900</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Educational Services	14,400	14,000	14,500	400	-100
Health Care and Social Assistance	106,100	105,900	102,600	200	3,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,800	8,100	7,900	-300	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	77,700	77,400	77,600	300	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>203,200</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>201,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Federal Government	31,500	31,400	30,800	100	700
State Government	60,800	60,200	61,800	600	-1,000
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,500	27,600	29,300	1,900	200
Local Government	110,900	108,400	108,600	2,500	2,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	59,700	57,000	58,400	2,700	1,300
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Oct-09	Sep-09	Oct-08	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>381,900</b>	<b>382,800</b>	<b>396,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-14,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	42,400	42,500	49,600	-100	-7,200
SERVICE PROVIDING	339,500	340,300	347,100	-800	-7,600
<b>MINING, LOGGING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3,300</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-3,700</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-4,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>54,500</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>84,500</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Federal Government	15,600	15,500	14,800	100	800
State Government	26,600	26,300	26,600	300	0
Local Government	42,300	42,300	41,700	0	600

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Oct-09	Revised Sep-09	Revised Oct-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>68,400</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,500	7,300	-100	-900
SERVICE PROVIDING	62,000	61,700	62,900	300	-900
<b>MINING, LOGGING, AND CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,800</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>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
State	9,300	8,800	9,300	500	0
Local	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Oct-09	Revised Sep-09	Revised Oct-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	4,300	4,300	5,500	0	-1,200
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,800	57,900	59,600	-100	-1,800
<b>MINING, LOGGING, AND CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</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>1,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</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 AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	100
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Oct-09	Revised Sep-09	Revised Oct-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2,800</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	39,300	39,500	42,300	-200	-3,000
GOODS PRODUCING	11,100	11,200	13,300	-100	-2,200
SERVICE PROVIDING	39,800	39,900	40,400	-100	-600
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,200	28,300	29,000	-100	-800
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,600	9,600	9,400	0	200

# Recovering from Recession

Bob Richards, Economist

## The economy takes a huge step back!

As the Great Recession of 2007 starts to lessen, we can begin to assess the damage it left in its wake. Looking back at past recessions, including 1983, we have not seen businesses shed this many jobs this quickly. Yet, the recession is hardly over for the unemployed that are waiting out layoffs or trying to replace the jobs they've lost. As we have frequently heard throughout the recession, unemployment is a lagging indicator, meaning once business activity resumes, employers tend to take a wait and see attitude before they start adding workers to meet customer demands, leaving the unemployed waiting for job growth to begin.

## How many jobs have we lost to the recession?

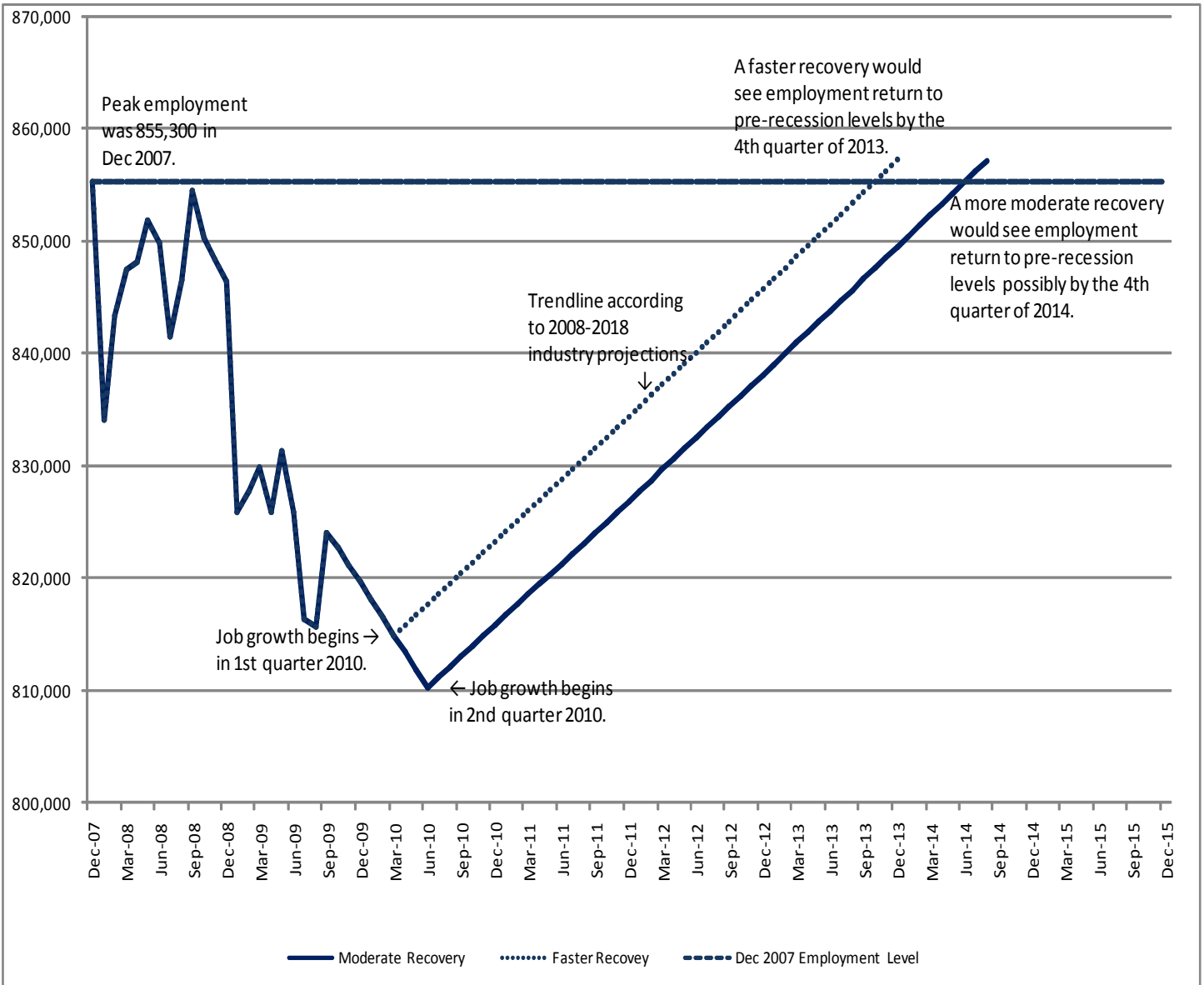
Unfortunately, the final losses have yet to be realized. Nationally, over 7.3 million jobs have been lost from December 2007, the official start of the recession, to October 2009, representing a decline of over 5.2 percent. So far, New Mexico's economy has shed about 32,600 jobs, roughly a 3.8 percent contraction from December 2007 to October 2009. The uncertainty of how many more jobs businesses will cut has economists questioning when we will reach the bottom of the contraction. The opinions of several economists put the bottom at where we are today, and out as far as the second quarter of 2010.

## Recovery is coming.

In recent months, it seemed for every business opening that was announced we heard of two or three business layoffs or closures. While we are not out of the woods yet, there is an end in sight. Last week, news releases showed eight of the ten leading indicators had positive gains; and U.S. GDP this week showed an expansion, the first in four quarters; housing and retail have shown some positive improvements, or at least slowing declines; all of which signal that recovery is coming. Based on the opinions of our economists, we can conclude that the discontinuation of job losses is near; job growth will begin within three quarters, and it will not likely be robust. The construction sector enjoyed a boom from 2005 until the housing and financial markets seized up in 2008. The loose credit markets and lending regulations created a false environment for builders and home buyers. Now that the bubble has burst, credit has tightened, compounded with concerns over the economy, construction activity is not likely to return to its pre-recession levels in the short term, and the other industry sectors will not be able to add enough jobs to compensate for the construction job losses. From these assumptions, and basing future employment growth on Economic Research & Analysis' 2008-2018 Industry Projections, employment is expected to recover to December 2007 levels between 2013q4 and 2014q4, if job losses continue into the second quarter of 2010.







Now  
Exclusively  
Online!

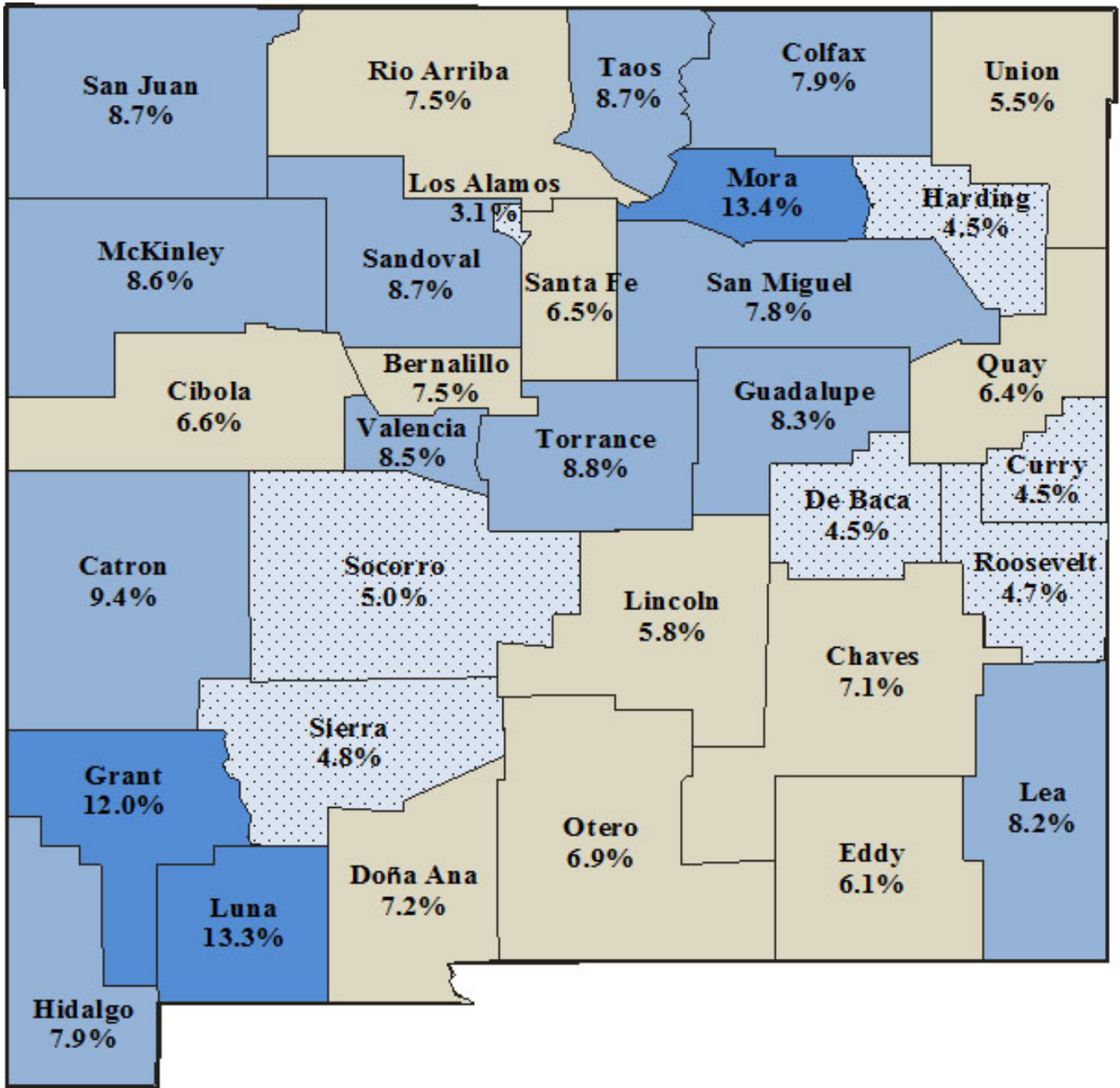
# New Mexico Employment Projections 2008-2018

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



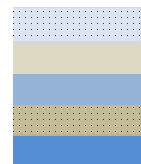
*Give it a Click!*

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



**October 2009**

	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>	
New Mexico	7.5%	7.9%	5% or below
United States	9.5%	10.2%	NM rate of 7.5% or below
			Above NM rate of 7.5%
			Above US rate of 9.5%
			12% or above

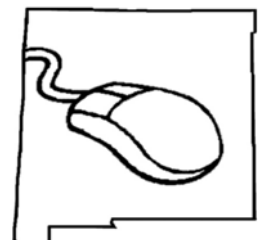


## Workforce Information Tip

### How do I create a chart of industries trend information for Dona Ana County?

1. Start at <http://laser.state.nm.us/> .
2. Click on "Occupation."
3. Click on "Occupational Employment & Projections."
4. At Step 1, use the pull-down list to select "New Mexico" or "MSA 2000" (Metropolitan Statistical Area based on 2000 area definitions" or "Workforce Development Region." If you choose New Mexico, then click the "Select" button. If you choose one of the other two, the page will reload to display more specific geographical areas. Put a check in the box next to all the areas you are interested in. Then click the "Select" button.
5. The page will update and in Step 2 you can now choose the period of time over which you wish to search for information from the options available in the drop-down list. Then click the "Select" button.
6. Step 3, click on "Total All occupations" and drag the curser down until all occupations are highlighted in the box. Click on "Search."
7. You can sort the list by clicking on any of the table headings. If you click on "2008 Estimated Employment," the table will sort from least employment to greatest employment. Clicking the heading again will re-sort the table from greatest to least.
8. At the bottom of the page, change the "Detail Data" to show "Employment and Openings."
9. You could sort the table on "Total Annual Average Openings" and say that those occupations with the greatest number of openings are high-demand occupations. Consider sorting the table on "Total Percent Change" and say that those occupations with the greatest growth are high-demand occupations.

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)

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Oct-09	Revised Sep-09	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	<b>818,900</b>	<b>818,200</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>MINING AND LOGGING</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>133,600</b>	<b>134,600</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Wholesale Trade	22,300	22,300	0
Retail Trade	89,300	89,700	-400
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	22,000	22,600	-600
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>102,300</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>119,400</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,400	8,300	100
Accommodation and Food Services	78,100	75,800	2,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>201,200</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Federal Government	31,600	31,100	500
State Government	59,000	59,200	-200
Local Government	110,600	108,700	1,900
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	<b>380,800</b>	<b>380,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>61,600</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

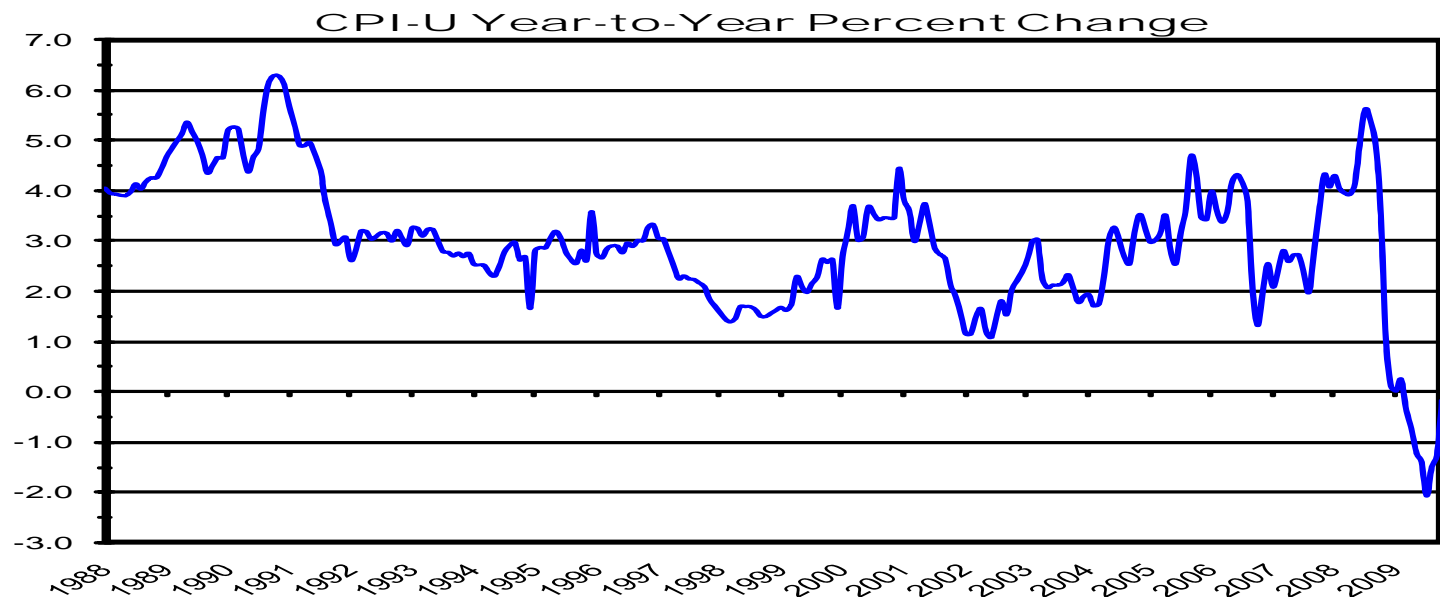
NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 09	Sep 09	Oct 08	Oct 09	Sep 09	Oct 08	Oct 09	Sep 09	Oct 08
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$575.02	\$579.67	\$578.68	38.8	38.8	39.1	\$14.82	\$14.94	\$14.80

## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE		
	Oct 09	Sep 09	Oct 08	Month to Month	Year to Year	
<b>CPI-U</b>	216.2	216.0	216.6	0.1%	-0.2%	
<b>CPI-W</b>	211.5	211.3	212.2	0.1%	-0.3%	

\*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>	
LPN & LVNs Management Analysts Registered Nurses Sales & Related Wrks Sub Abuse & Behav Dis Counselors Tax Preparers		Administrative Services Mngrs Bookkeeping, Accting & Audit Clerks Cashiers Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Food Preparation Wrks Heating & Air Cond Mech & Install Hotel, Motel & Resort Desk Clerks Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Frght, Stock & Mat Movers	Landscaping & Grdskeeping Wrks Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrks Office Clerks Production Wrks Receptionists & Info Clerks Retail Salespersons Roustabouts, Oil & Gas Security Guards Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>		<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
LPN & LVNs Registered Nurses Tax Preparers Vocational Education Teachers		Administrative Services Mngrs Bookkeeping, Accting & Audit Clerks Cashiers Construction Carpenters Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Maintenance & Repair Wrks Managers Office Clerks Receptionists & Info Clerks	Security Guards Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>		<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
LPN & LVNs Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants Registered Nurses Sales & Related Wrks		Administrative Services Mngrs Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop Home Health Aides Maintenance & Repair Wrks Office Clerks Security Guards Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>		<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists Structural Iron & Steel Wrks		Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Computer & Info Systems Mngrs Computer Support Specialists Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Managers Receptionists & Info Clerks Retail Salespersons	
<b>Farmington MSA**</b>		<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
		Accountants Administrative Services Mngrs Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators Office Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Wellhead Pumpers	
<b>Occupational Rollover Statistics***</b>			
	Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers Customer Service Representatives Grounds Maintenance Wrks Home Health Aides	Medical & Health Services Mngrs Personal & Home Care Aides Telemarketers Waiters & Waitresses	

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

\*\*In November 2009, the Farmington MSA had a low number of job orders and a high number of job referrals.

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

# Job Gains and Job Losses

Michelle Doran, Economist

The New Mexico economy has lost a lot of jobs. From December 2008 to March 2009, more than 15,000 jobs<sup>1</sup> were lost. That accounts for 2.4% of private sector employment<sup>2</sup> in New Mexico. Many articles are saying that business owners are closing doors instead of toughing out the recession. How accurate is that? How many job losses were caused because business owners closed their doors due to the recession? How many job losses were caused by employers scaling back their businesses for a slower economy? Data series that Economic Research & Analysis are now publishing can show how many jobs are lost due to business closures or due to business contractions. The data series also show how many jobs were gained due to expansions and business openings.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has provided data series that specifically track job gains and job losses due to expansions, contractions, openings and closures. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics<sup>3</sup> track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. In these data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions at existing establishments or from the opening of establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

The net change in employment from these data series will not match the estimates from employment series such as the monthly Current Employment Statistics survey (CES) or the totals from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. The CES estimates are based on a sample of establishments, while gross job gains and gross job losses are based on a quarterly census of administrative records. In addition, the CES has a different coverage, excluding the agriculture sector but including establishments not covered by the unemployment insurance program. Business Employment Dynamics data have a more limited scope than QCEW data. These data, in contrast to QCEW data, exclude government employees, private households, and establishments with zero employment.

## *The full story behind New Mexico job losses*

From December 2008 to March 2009 15,361 jobs<sup>1</sup> were lost. That accounts for 2.4% of private sector employment<sup>2</sup> in New Mexico. That reflects the **net change** in employment, the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. Total gross job loss in New Mexico was more than 51,493 jobs or 8.3% of private sector employment from December 2008 to March 2009. Of those job losses, 8,571 jobs or 1.4% of employment were lost from closing businesses. Most of New Mexico job losses were not from closing businesses, they were from employers scaling back their business. Business contractions accounted for a loss of 42,922 jobs or 6.9% of private sector employment, up from 5.5% last March. When the economy slowed, so did many business establishments.

## *And now, the rest of the story.*

While we did lose 51,493 jobs from business contractions and closures, we also gained 36,132 jobs from business openings and expanding companies. Opening businesses created 7,831 jobs or 1.3% of employment, and expanding businesses created 28,301 jobs or 4.6% of employment in New Mexico. Even though New Mexico is suffering a tough economy, there are still some expansion and growth keeping New Mexico employment strong and not reflecting the serious reality of job loss.

Year	3 months ended	Gross Job Losses		
		Total	Contracting	Closing
2008	March	42,831	35,371	7,460
	June	49,818	40,846	8,972
	September	46,436	38,152	8,284
	December	53,047	42,484	10,563
2009	March	51,493	42,922	8,571

\*Excerpt from Table 1 below.

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics are important for telling the full story of job losses and job gains. Current state data releases include seasonal and non-seasonal data, establishment births and deaths, counts of establishments, and annual 2008 data. National BED statistics are available by size of firm and size of change. Future releases are expected to include national industry data as well as size class data for states. Links to New Mexico BED statistics are available at <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LMI/dws-data.html#BED>.

Year	3 months ended	Gross Job Gains		
		Total	Expanding	Opening
2008	March	45,362	36,888	8,474
	June	44,715	36,375	8,340
	September	45,984	36,796	9,188
	December	40,826	32,562	8,264
2009	March	36,132	28,301	7,831

\*Excerpt from Table 1 below.

National and additional state data are available at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/home.htm>.

**Table 1. Private sector gross jobs gains and losses, seasonally adjusted**

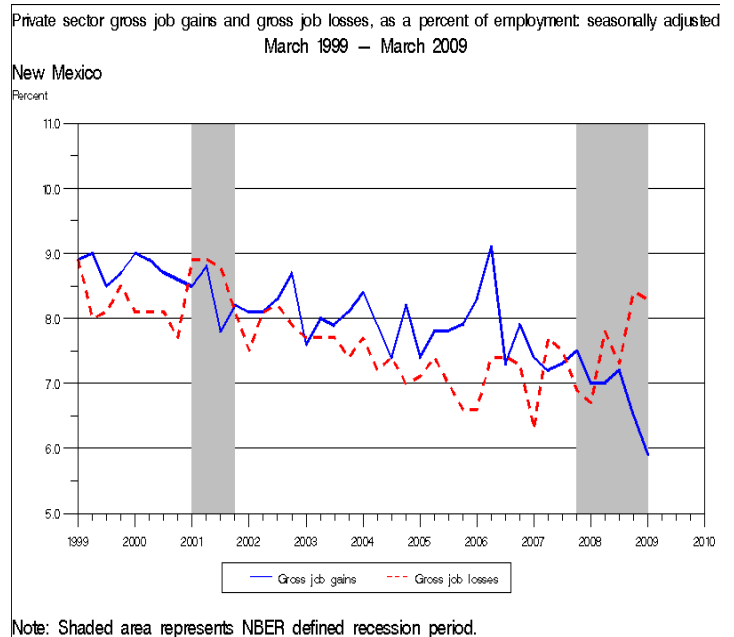
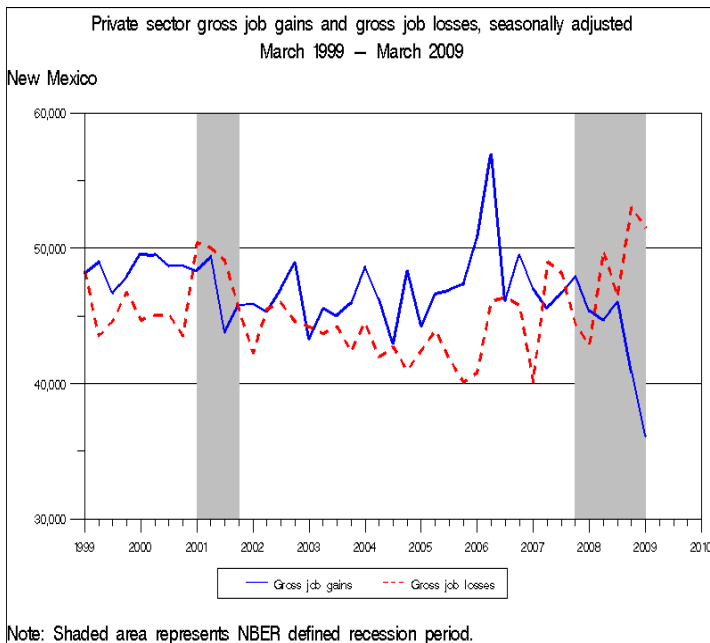
Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>1</sup>	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding	Opening	Total	Contracting	Closing
2008	March	2,531	45,362	36,888	8,474	42,831	35,371	7,460
	June	-5,103	44,715	36,375	8,340	49,818	40,846	8,972
	September	-452	45,984	36,796	9,188	46,436	38,152	8,284
	December	-12,221	40,826	32,562	8,264	53,047	42,484	10,563
2009	March	-15,361	36,132	28,301	7,831	51,493	42,922	8,571

<sup>1</sup> The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

**Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, seasonally adjusted**

Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>1</sup>	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding	Opening	Total	Contracting	Closing
(Percent)								
2008	March	0.3	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.7	5.5	1.2
	June	-0.8	7.0	5.7	1.3	7.8	6.4	1.4
	September	-0.1	7.2	5.8	1.4	7.3	6.0	1.3
	December	-1.9	6.5	5.2	1.3	8.4	6.7	1.7
2009	March	-2.4	5.9	4.6	1.3	8.3	6.9	1.4

<sup>1</sup> The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.



\*\*The shaded area doesn't reflect the conclusion of the NBER defined recession period, only the end of data available in this BED series.

<sup>1</sup> Business Employment Dynamics statistics – [http://www.bls.gov/bdm/nm\\_table1.txt](http://www.bls.gov/bdm/nm_table1.txt).

<sup>2</sup> Business Employment Dynamics statistics – [http://www.bls.gov/bdm/nm\\_table3.txt](http://www.bls.gov/bdm/nm_table3.txt).

<sup>3</sup> The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as the ES-202 program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted.

## 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 approved \$243,528 in funds at its October meeting, creating 46 new jobs and providing funding for the training of two additional positions. JTIP recipients from Albuquerque included **ClosedWon, LLC**, a firm that provides consultation and integration services for customers deploying Salesforce.com-based Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and related IT business systems, and **Visible Light Solar Technologies, Inc.**, an intelligent solar and LED technology lighting company. ClosedWon received \$18,500 and will create one new position, and Visible Light was awarded \$221,250 to create 45 new jobs. **Animas Environmental Services**, a Farmington-based environmental engineering consulting firm that provides services to the Mountain West, was awarded \$3,778 to upgrade the skills of two of its existing employees under the “Step Up” program.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Qwest Communications** announced the opening of its Albuquerque CyberCenter, the company’s sixteenth center nationwide to provide hosting services to businesses and government agencies. The \$10 million center will occupy more than 14,000 square feet in a former call center on the third floor of Qwest’s Downtown office building. Build-out of the space will be completed in 2010, but the center is now operational. The facility allows Qwest’s corporate customers to store computer equipment and backup data in a secure, controlled environment with direct hookups to major communications backbones.

As many as 165 jobs at a customer support center operated by **Lockheed Martin Corp.** in downtown Albuquerque may be lost because of a canceled federal contract. Citing declining volume and budgetary constraints, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services decided not to exercise an option to continue its call center contract with Lockheed Martin. The USCIS is an agency of the federal Department of Homeland Security. The call center employs 323 people working to provide support for several federal programs and agencies. Lockheed Martin hopes at least some of the people working under the USCIS contract can move to other jobs in the center. The USCIS contract ends December 12. Lockheed Martin has been providing service under the contract since 2006.

**Ross Stores** has signed a ten-year lease for 27,673 square feet at Atrisco Plaza. The new Ross discount clothing store will open by mid-2010. It is the chain’s third in Albuquerque and seventh in New Mexico.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Social Security Administration** plans to open an office in Rio Rancho by the end of 2010. The Rio Rancho Planning and Zoning Board approved the site plan review for the office building at 4433 Jager Drive in the Commerce Center Commercial at Enchanted Hills. The federal Social Security office will be located with three state offices in the commerce center.

### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Clovis Area, Curry County:

A proposed “Tres Amigas Super Station” in Clovis, New Mexico, would route energy from isolated wind and solar installations to urban centers and other places that consume the most power.

According to New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson, the project would create the largest power converter in the world, making New Mexico the meeting place for America’s electricity needs. The transmission hub would be located across 22 square miles in eastern New Mexico near the Texas border. Clovis was chosen because it is nearest to where the nation’s three power grids—called the East, West and Texas interconnections—come closest together. Construction could begin in 2011 or 2012, and the hub could be running in 2013 or 2014. The facility will cost an estimated \$600 million to build in its first phase. The Tres Amigas hub would employ 50 people and could potentially generate \$4 billion in revenue annually.

#### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

**Price’s Truck Stop** at 5500 N Main St. in Roswell quietly closed its doors on October 9. According to the owners, the closure is temporary. The truck stop’s dozen or so employees were given no official notice of the operation’s closing.

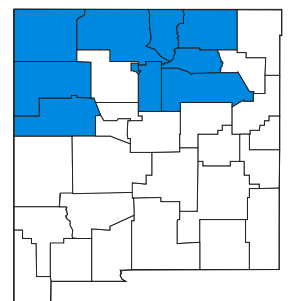
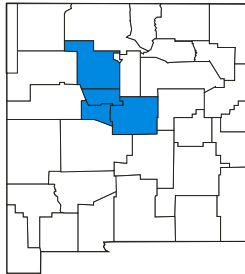
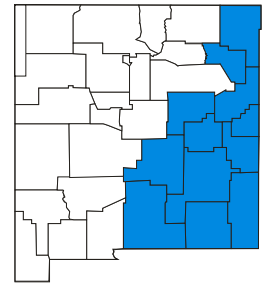
#### Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

Harvesting is under way for 2009, and growers report this year’s **peanut crop** is good to average. The harvest began in September and is expected to be completed before Thanksgiving. The overall quality of the nuts is good and the yield is about average. Some local growers reported a shortened growing season because of hail damage.

### Northern WIA Area:

#### Farmington Area, San Juan County:

**New Mexico oil and gas companies** are currently operating at greatly reduced capacity due to low gas prices and the onset of an expected winter slowdown in drilling. The federal government





implements annual winter wildlife protection restrictions that limit the operation of drilling and service rigs on federal lands. Gas production companies typically plan to adjust winter drilling activities to accommodate the land restrictions, but this year producers are abandoning their winter projects, Aztec Well Servicing Vice President Jason Sandel said. Aztec Well Servicing companies last week proposed early retirement buyouts for as many as 20 employees in an attempt to avoid future job cuts. Since October 2008, Aztec has reduced its workforce by more than 54 percent, from 825 to 375 employees, Sandel said.

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

**Sunflower Farmers Market** in Santa Fe has been forced to lay off about 25 percent of its workers. The store opened at DeVargas Center, 199 Paseo de Peralta, in mid-August with 120 employee and enjoyed strong opening sales. A slowdown in sales activity and delays in the completion of a second Santa Fe Sunflower Market, however, have prompted management to lay off about 30 people.

**Taos Area, Taos County:**

**ZC Sterling** closed its Taos call center in mid-October. The 75-seat call center in Taos focused on mortgage, insurance and real-estate services, and was lauded last year as the “hub” of Atlanta-based ZC Sterling’s “bilingual insurance sales and customer care operation.” The closure impacted about 30 Taos associates, or about 2 percent of the company’s nationwide workforce.

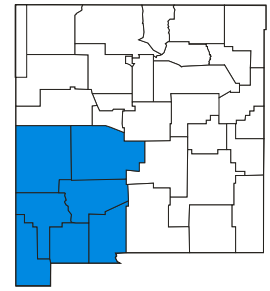
**Raton Area, Colfax County:**

About 11 Raton-based jobs were lost when **Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway** decided to stop running trains between Albuquerque and La Junta, Colorado, and redirect freight to other BNSF routes. The future of 18 remaining BNSF employees at the Raton station depends on negotiations between the State of New Mexico and BNSF for purchase of the railroad’s tracks north from Lamy station. The remaining employees still service the tracks between Las Vegas, New Mexico, and La Junta. Although BNSF no longer uses its tracks from Albuquerque to La Junta as a regular freight route, Amtrak uses that segment for its passenger service. The state, which has already bought BNSF tracks south of Lamy, wants the tracks to the north for the eventual expansion of its Rail Runner passenger service. It could possibly ask BNSF to continue to maintain the tracks, which would impact whether the 18 employees stay in Raton or are transferred.

**Española Area, Rio Arriba County:**

Fourteen months after a fire shut down the historic restaurant, **Rancho de Chimayó** is back in operation. The restaurant has been closed since the evening of July 11, 2008, when a fire broke out near the kitchen. The flames destroyed the kitchen, and smoke damaged other parts of the 4,000-square-foot building. Most of the 75 staff members employed by the restaurant returned when the restaurant reopened.

**Southwestern WIA Area:**



**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**


**De La Vega’s Pecan Grill and Brewery**

will open in mid-December in the old Garduño’s at 500 S. Telshor Blvd., near the Mesilla Valley Mall. The new restaurant will offer a wide variety of foods attractive to a range of budgets, dishing up everything from burgers and fries on the back patio to fine dining. The proposed menu includes favorite regional recipes, specialty soups, salads, sandwiches, steaks and seafood. The restaurant will also brew its own beer. About 100 workers have been hired to staff the restaurant.

**Berino-based McAnally Enterprises**

will close its 250-acre commercial egg laying facility next year. The Berino facility has produced eggs since 1972 and employs about 64 people. Land O’Lakes Inc. acquired the facility in 2001. The operation currently grows and maintains about 600,000 laying hens, and at one time had over a million chickens. The company cited costs associated with needed technology upgrades as a reason for the closure.

**Deming Area, Luna County:**

The **Fort Sill Tribe of Oklahoma** has stopped bingo operations at its Akela casino on Interstate 10 between Deming and Las Cruces. The tribe is currently appealing the order by the National Indian Gaming Commission that it stop hosting bingo at the site or face \$25,000 fines for violations. The commission agreed to temporarily hold off on fines if the tribe stopped bingo operations. The Fort Sill Tribe believes it has a legal basis to conduct gaming on the Akela land because of a historical connection with the area, but federal officials dispute the tribe’s claim. Members of the Fort Sill tribe are descendants of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches, who were relocated as prisoners of war to Florida and later to a military base in Oklahoma in the late 1800s. 



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