



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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A Publication Presenting Highlights of September 2009 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 3.6 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 30,900 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico ranked twenty-second highest in September for job growth.

...Over the year, employment losses continued to mount in the Albuquerque MSA, with September's 12-month decline totaling 15,100 jobs or 3.8 percent.

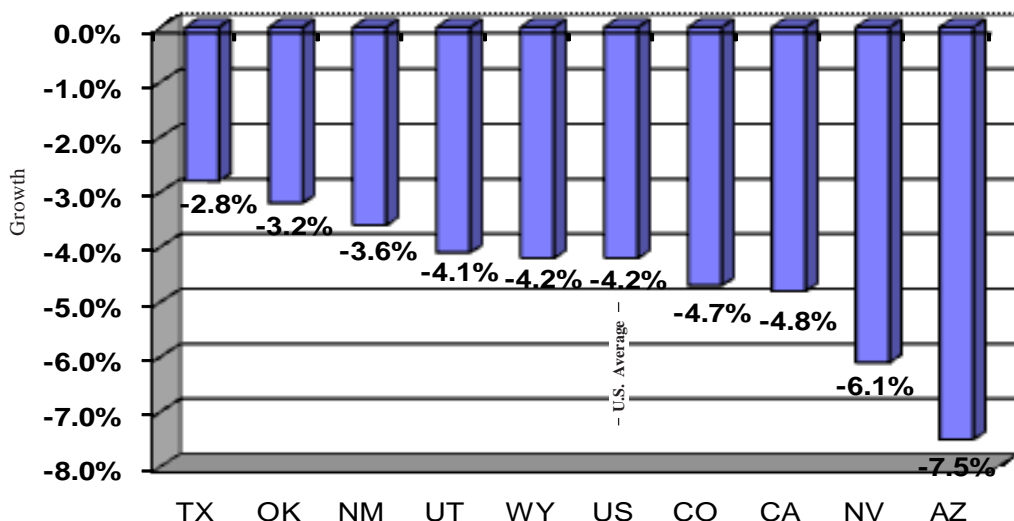
...The job growth rate for the Las Cruces MSA was negative at 2.6 percent over the year. This month marks the seventh consecutive month of negative job growth for Las Cruces, a situation not seen since late 1990 through mid-1991.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 4.1 percent, representing a loss of 2,700 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for about two years, but the recent data are especially disappointing.

...Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 2,500 jobs or 4.6 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in February 2009.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

September 2009 over September 2008 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Economic Research and Analysis

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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.7 percent in September 2009, up from a revised 7.4 percent in August and 4.4 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate increased a tenth of a point to 9.8 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing September 2009 with September 2008, was negative 3.6 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 30,900 jobs. Even with the weakest job growth in decades, New Mexico ranked twenty-second highest in September for job growth. Every state reported declining year-over-year employment.

September's over-the-year decline actually marked a slight improvement from August's negative 3.8 percent rate, which was the lowest level the state had seen since December 1943. The 1943 to 1944 decline was fairly short-lived and followed years where job growth averaged more than 8 percent. Back in the 1940s, New Mexico had a much smaller economy and such variability was more normal than it is today. The current drop in employment is unprecedented in recent times.

Job growth is at a nearly 66-year low, while the unemployment rate is at only a 13-year high. However, job growth may have reached a point from which a recovery can be staged, while the unemployment rate may continue to increase for a number of months.

Only four of the state's 13 industries posted any job growth since last year, while the nine others reported employment declines. Of the four, however, only educational & health services has made a sizeable and sustained contribution to job growth. Government jobs have increased, but only by 700, far fewer than the thousands that would be typical of the state's largest individual industry during more normal times. The information industry has added jobs over the year, but this appears to be the result of a one-month boost of 3,000 jobs for September 2009, presumably generated by the filming of several major productions. The job gains in the *other services* industry also appear to be transitory and unlikely to survive future revisions to the data. Therefore, what we are left with is several ailing industries, a few that are holding their own, and only one that is truly doing well.

The only gains of substance came from educational & health services, which was up 3,600 jobs on the year from strength in the health care component of the industry. Government also

posted a year-over-year gain, adding 700 jobs. Many of the new government jobs are at the federal level now that workers are preparing for Census 2010. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 300 more jobs than at this time last year. As mentioned earlier, this increase is misleading and likely a sampling anomaly. Employment in this industry should be lower than last year when hiring by the major political parties and social advocacy organizations prior to the 2008 election added as many as 1,000 jobs.

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 2,300 jobs on the year. The construction industry reported 8,700 fewer jobs in September 2009 than in September 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 5,300 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 September 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 1,400 fewer jobs. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 6,800 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 2,400 jobs, down 9.8 percent.

Leisure & hospitality reported 1,300 fewer jobs, with most of the declines coming in the accommodation and food services component. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 2,100 since last September.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2008	Aug 2009	Sep 2008
Civilian Labor Force	958,400	957,600	964,300	+800	-5,900
Employment	884,900	886,300	922,000	-1,400	-37,100
Unemployment	73,600	71,300	42,200	+2,300	+31,400
Rate	7.7%	7.4%	4.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.5%	4.2%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 8.0 percent in September, up from 7.4 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.6 percent.

Over the month, payroll employment rose by 1,600 in September for growth of 0.4 percent. Only three industries posted employment increases, but those gains were large enough to keep overall growth within positive territory. Four other industries saw decreased employment over the month and five were unchanged. Government grew by 2,700, returning to employment levels that existed before the summer reductions of school-related employees. Government employment was further boosted by the annual spike in hiring for the New Mexico State Fair. Educational & health services added 500 jobs, largely due to seasonal increases in private education at the start of the school year, and retail trade inched up by 100.

Construction employment typically contracts between August and September, but this year's drop—800 jobs or 3.2 percent—was the largest since 1997. Leisure & hospitality also posted a seasonal loss, shedding 300 jobs as tourist activity began to wind down for the year. Manufacturing too fell by 300 jobs, marking 13 consecutive months of decline, while professional & business services decreased by 200 and transportation, warehousing & utilities by 100. The four industries that remained unchanged over the month were wholesale trade, information, financial activities, and miscellaneous *other services*.

Over the year, employment losses continued to mount in the Albuquerque MSA, with September's 12-month decline totaling 15,100 jobs or 3.8 percent. Job growth first turned negative in October 2008, and each succeeding month (except July 2009) has resulted in a larger year-over-year deficit. Recent losses are the most severe registered in the current employment series, which dates back to January 1990. The only other period of sustained decreases occurred from September 2001 through June 2002, partially coinciding with the 2001 national recession. That downturn, however, produced over-the-year declines of just 0.7 percent at its worst.

Expansions were seen in only two of the 12 major industry divisions for September. The greatest strength was again found in educational & health services, which registered a gain of 3,400 jobs or 6.6 percent. Job growth actually declined from August's over-the-year increase of 7.7 percent, the industry's largest since March 1995. The robust growth in health care employment has been due in part to an aging

population and longer life expectancies. A growing percentage of women participating in the workforce have also contributed to the expansion by increasing the need for childcare services. Employment projections for the Albuquerque MSA indicate that health care and social assistance will expand by 24.6 percent to lead all sectors during the period 2008-2018. Total employment is expected to register a 12.2 percent gain for the period.

Government payrolls expanded by 1,100 jobs or 1.3 percent over the year. Federal government added 700 jobs and local government 400, while state employment remained unchanged from last September. Federal government shed jobs throughout most of 2007 and early 2008 before 2010 Census activities began to boost employment levels in mid to late 2008. Much of the recent growth was prompted by the expanding nuclear mission at Kirtland Air Force Base. Approximately 140 additional federal jobs are expected by January 2010 as the U.S. Forest Service further consolidates its financial services and human resources operations in Albuquerque. The local government increase has come primarily from hiring in post-secondary education.

The largest job losses continued to be concentrated in the goods-producing industries. Construction registered an over-the-year decline of 4,100 jobs or 14.6 percent, slightly larger than the 13.0 percent loss posted for August. Manufacturing again recorded the largest year-over-year percentage decrease for any industry, falling by 17.9 percent while shedding 4,000 jobs. Construction has logged 33 consecutive months of negative growth and manufacturing 28.

Employment slipped by 4,000 jobs or 6.1 percent in professional & business services, the metro area's largest private-sector industry. This industry (which accounted for 16 percent of total nonfarm jobs in September) includes professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and waste services.

Retail trade employment decreased by 3,900 jobs or 8.8 percent. The loss, though steep, marked a slight improvement from the 9.0 percent over-the-year decline posted for August. The remaining industries reporting losses were leisure & hospitality (down 1,200 jobs or 3.1 percent); financial activities (down 600 jobs or 3.2 percent); information (down 500 jobs or 5.2 percent); transportation, warehousing & utilities (down 500 jobs or 4.7 percent); wholesale trade (down 500 jobs or 3.8 percent); and miscellaneous *other services* (down 300 jobs or 2.4 percent).

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	408,000	409,900	415,600	-1,900	-7,600	
Employment	375,300	379,500	396,600	-4,200	-21,300	
Unemployment	32,700	30,500	19,100	+2,200	+13,600	
Rate	8.0%	7.4%	4.6%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8%	7.9%	4.5%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 7.7 percent in September 2009, up from 7.4 percent last month. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent.

Over the month, the Las Cruces economy gained another 900 jobs with the return of students to local schools, the community college, and the university. September's employment gains were all education-related and came from local government, adding 400 jobs, and state government, adding 700 jobs. The only other changes this month were the losses of 100 jobs in both the wholesale and retail trade sectors. The nine remaining private industries in the Las Cruces area had flat job growth over the month.

Over the year, the job growth rate for the Las Cruces area was negative at 2.6 percent, comparing September 2009 with September 2008. This month marks the seventh 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, two industries stayed at the same level as last year, and one industry gained employment over the year.

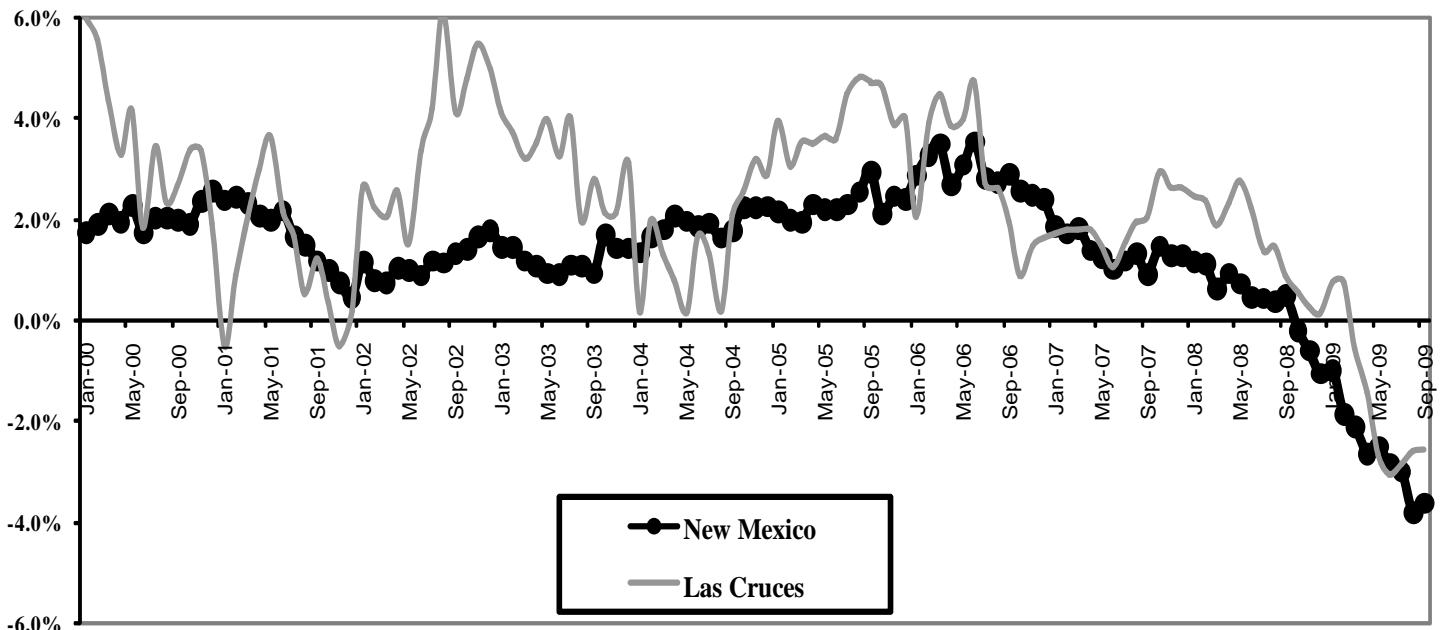
Following the statewide trend, educational & health services continued to gain with the addition of 200 jobs, up 1.8 percent. Growth in this industry has slowed as this month marks the first month since October 2006 that over-the-year growth has fallen below 2 percent. Employment at all three levels of government remained unchanged from September 2008.

Nine other industries—construction (-500); manufacturing (-400); retail trade (-400); professional & business services (-200); leisure & hospitality (-100); wholesale trade (-100); transportation, warehousing & utilities (-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.

Las Cruces	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	89,200	89,700	90,100	-500	-900	
Employment	82,400	83,000	85,900	-600	-3,500	
Unemployment	6,900	6,700	4,200	+200	+2,700	
Rate	7.7%	7.4%	4.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9%	7.3%	4.2%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 6.7 percent for September 2009, up from 6.3 percent in August. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost 800 jobs **over the month** as the tourist season moved past its peak and summer youth programs ended for the year. Leisure & hospitality employment fell by 300 from its August level, with fewer jobs at area hotels and places like the Santa Fe Opera. The miscellaneous *other services* industry lost 600 jobs, mostly from summer youth programs. State government jobs were reduced by 200, but a similar-sized increase was reported in local government. Retail trade, construction, and professional & business services also lost jobs. Increases of 300 jobs in private education, at such places as the College of Santa Fe, and 100 jobs in information partially offset the seasonal job losses.

The rate of **over-the-year job** growth for Santa Fe was minus 4.1 percent, representing a loss of 2,700 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.

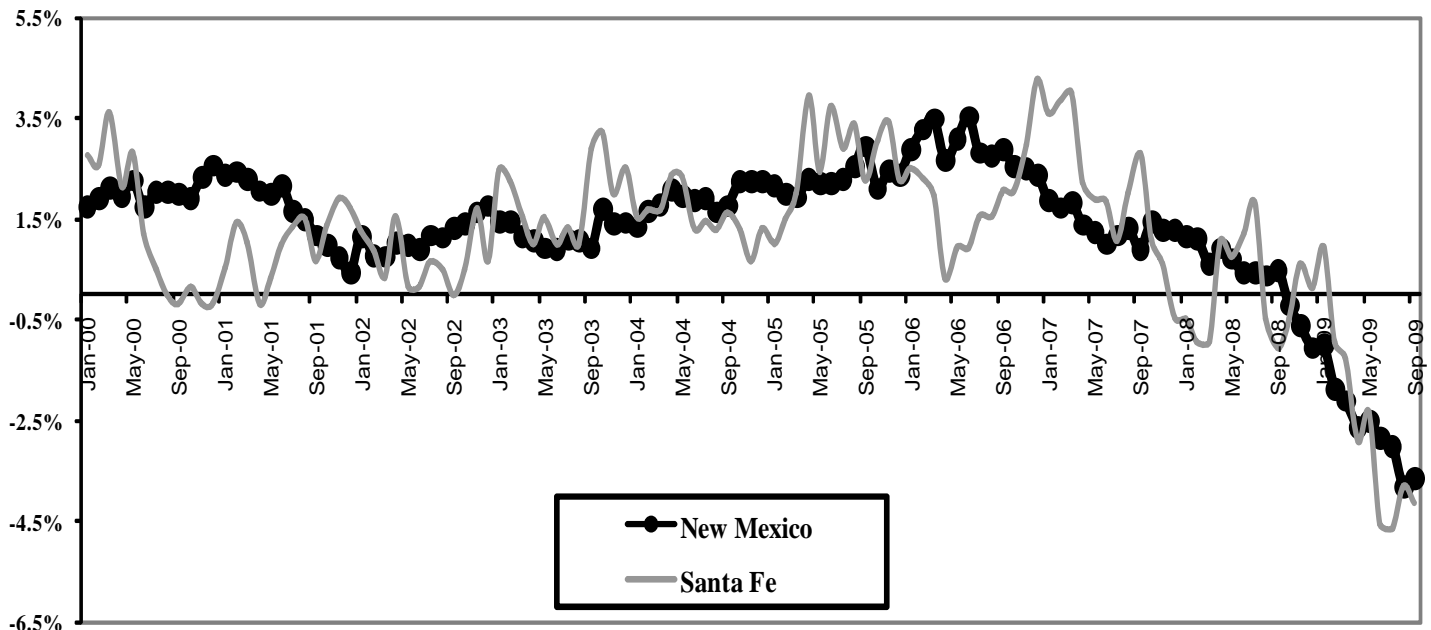
Only two industries—information and government—have added any jobs over the last year. The information industry increase of 200 jobs appears to be the temporary result of recent activity in the state’s film industry being compared to a relatively inactive month last year. The government sector reported 100 additional local government jobs and no change at either the federal or state levels.

Nine of the ten remaining industries posted losses, while one remained unchanged from last September. Even the usual exception to the list of declining industries, educational & health services, has lost 200 jobs over the year. The largest employment drop occurred in construction, which was down 1,200 jobs, representing a 25.5 percent loss from last year. Professional & business services was down by 600 jobs and retail trade by 500. Five industries—financial activities, wholesale trade, manufacturing, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services*—recorded losses of 100 jobs each. The one remaining industry, transportation, warehousing & utilities, reported the same number of jobs as was reported last year.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,600	78,300	79,500	-700	-1,900
Employment	72,400	73,400	76,500	-1,000	-4,100
Unemployment	5,200	4,900	3,000	+300	+2,200
Rate	6.7%	6.3%	3.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	6.5%	3.6%		

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 8.9 percent in September 2009, up from 7.7 percent in August. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent.

Over the month, the Farmington area added 1,200 jobs, mostly due to school-related hiring in the local districts. A slight gain of 100 jobs in the private service-providing industries was offset by a 100 job loss in the goods-producing industries that include mining, construction, and manufacturing. The Farmington area gained 1,200 jobs in local government from a seasonal increase in government-run education. Employment at the federal and state level remained flat over the month.

Over the last year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 2,500 jobs or 4.6 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 this month marked the lowest job growth rate since the employment series began for the Farmington area.

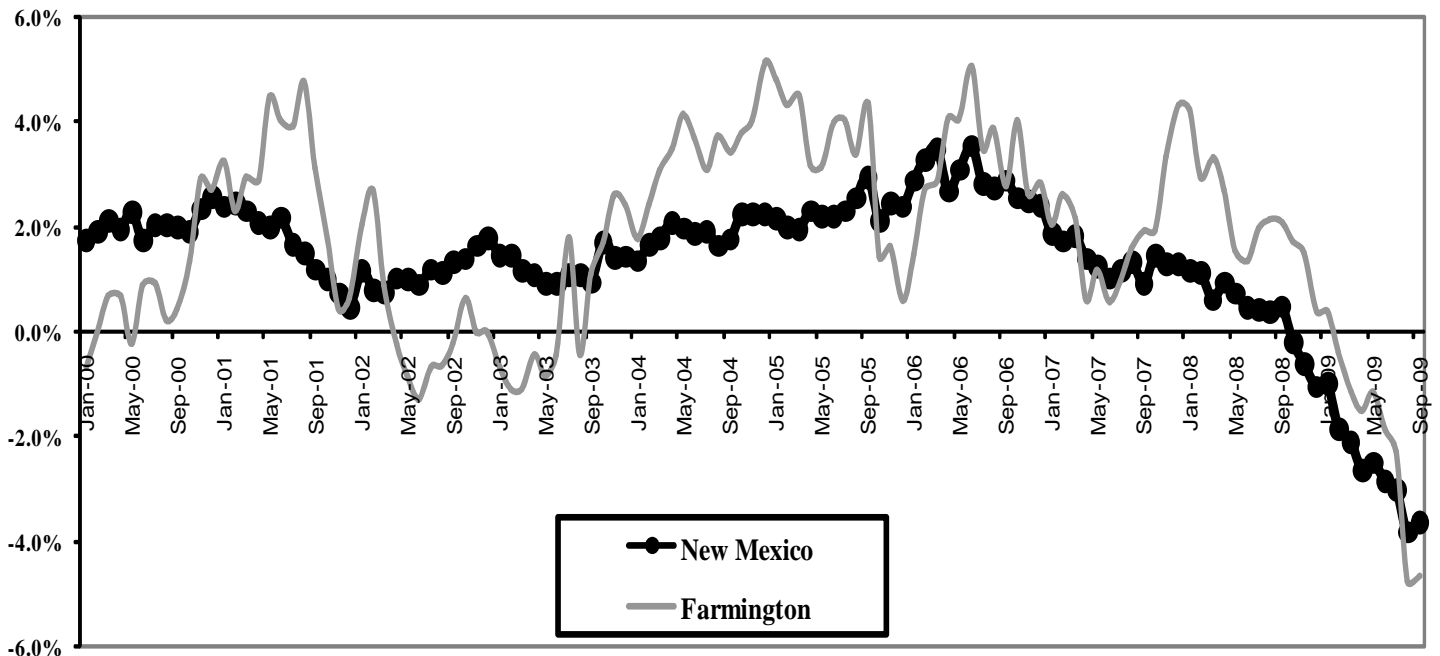
Goods-producing industries reported employment that was 1,700 jobs below year-ago levels. Lower prices for oil and natural gas have contributed to the decrease. Private service-providing industries were down 900 jobs over the year, and a small increase in government was evident at the local level, while 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.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2009</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,600	57,600	58,400	0	-800
Employment	52,500	53,200	56,100	-700	-3,600
Unemployment	5,100	4,400	2,300	+700	+2,800
Rate	8.9%	7.7%	3.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.3%	8.4%	3.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
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	958,431	884,868	73,563	7.7%	7.4%
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	879	-1,403	2,282	0.3%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	-5,822	-37,145	31,323	3.3%	3.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	11,419	-28,957	40,376	4.2%	4.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	19,976	-16,387	36,363	3.7%	3.7%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	-0.2%	3.2%		
	Year Ago	-0.6%	-4.0%	74.2%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.2%	-3.2%	121.7%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	2.1%	-1.8%	97.8%		

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

State	Rank	Sept 2008	Sept 2009	Change	% Change
North Dakota	1	373.2	372.9	-0.3	-0.1%
DC	2	703.6	700.0	-3.6	-0.5%
Alaska	3	337.1	335.1	-2.0	-0.6%
Louisiana	4	1,927.6	1,908.1	-19.5	-1.0%
Montana	5	451.4	445.2	-6.2	-1.4%
South Dakota	6	415.4	407.4	-8.0	-1.9%
Maryland	7	2,597.7	2,542.1	-55.6	-2.1%
New Hampshire	8	650.7	635.4	-15.3	-2.4%
Nebraska	8	968.0	944.8	-23.2	-2.4%
New York	10	8,807.6	8,571.6	-236.0	-2.7%
Arkansas	10	1,213.2	1,180.0	-33.2	-2.7%
Texas	12	10,612.3	10,319.6	-292.7	-2.8%
Missouri	12	2,804.2	2,725.2	-79.0	-2.8%
Iowa	12	1,530.9	1,487.4	-43.5	-2.8%
New Jersey	15	4,042.9	3,920.1	-122.8	-3.0%
Virginia	16	3,766.6	3,651.7	-114.9	-3.1%
Massachusetts	17	3,304.3	3,198.4	-105.9	-3.2%
Oklahoma	17	1,602.1	1,550.6	-51.5	-3.2%
Pennsylvania	19	5,818.9	5,627.6	-191.3	-3.3%
Maine	19	624.6	603.8	-20.8	-3.3%
Mississippi	21	1,145.9	1,105.9	-40.0	-3.5%
West Virginia	22	768.2	740.8	-27.4	-3.6%
South Carolina	22	1,919.7	1,851.0	-68.7	-3.6%
New Mexico	22	854.4	823.5	-30.9	-3.6%
Hawaii	25	611.2	588.1	-23.1	-3.8%
Utah	26	1,261.9	1,210.1	-51.8	-4.1%
Tennessee	26	2,780.5	2,666.3	-114.2	-4.1%
Vermont	26	309.2	296.4	-12.8	-4.1%
Washington	26	2,978.4	2,855.0	-123.4	-4.1%
Wyoming	30	306.1	293.2	-12.9	-4.2%
United States		137,119.0	131,306.0	-5,813.0	-4.2%
Kansas	31	1,395.3	1,335.6	-59.7	-4.3%
Connecticut	31	1,699.4	1,626.5	-72.9	-4.3%
Wisconsin	33	2,878.0	2,751.3	-126.7	-4.4%
Minnesota	34	2,772.9	2,648.5	-124.4	-4.5%
Rhode Island	34	485.5	463.7	-21.8	-4.5%
Delaware	34	433.1	413.4	-19.7	-4.5%
Indiana	37	2,978.0	2,841.5	-136.5	-4.6%
Kentucky	37	1,850.2	1,764.8	-85.4	-4.6%
Ohio	39	5,377.9	5,128.9	-249.0	-4.6%
Florida	40	7,670.1	7,306.5	-363.6	-4.7%
Colorado	40	2,361.2	2,249.1	-112.1	-4.7%
California	42	14,944.8	14,221.5	-723.3	-4.8%
Alabama	43	1,992.6	1,895.6	-97.0	-4.9%
Illinois	44	5,972.0	5,676.1	-295.9	-5.0%
Idaho	44	657.4	624.7	-32.7	-5.0%
North Carolina	46	4,154.4	3,944.6	-209.8	-5.1%
Georgia	47	4,081.5	3,844.4	-237.1	-5.8%
Oregon	48	1,724.8	1,620.4	-104.4	-6.1%
Nevada	48	1,261.9	1,185.4	-76.5	-6.1%
Michigan	50	4,174.6	3,870.4	-304.2	-7.3%
Arizona	51	2,604.1	2,408.3	-195.8	-7.5%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Area Spotlight: Central WIA

Joy Forehand, Economist

The average weekly wage for the Central WIA in first quarter 2009 was \$756. This would be equivalent to \$18.90 per hour or \$39,312 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide is \$723, which is equivalent to \$18.08 per hour or \$37,596 per year.

The total civilian labor force in the Central WIA for September 2009 was 406,371, of which 374,643 were employed and 31,728 were unemployed. The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent as compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 7.4 percent.

The total number of employees in first quarter 2009 was 366,252.



The largest major industry sector was Health Care and Social Assistance (with 15 percent of the employment), followed by Retail Trade (44 & 45) (with 11 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services (with 10 percent).

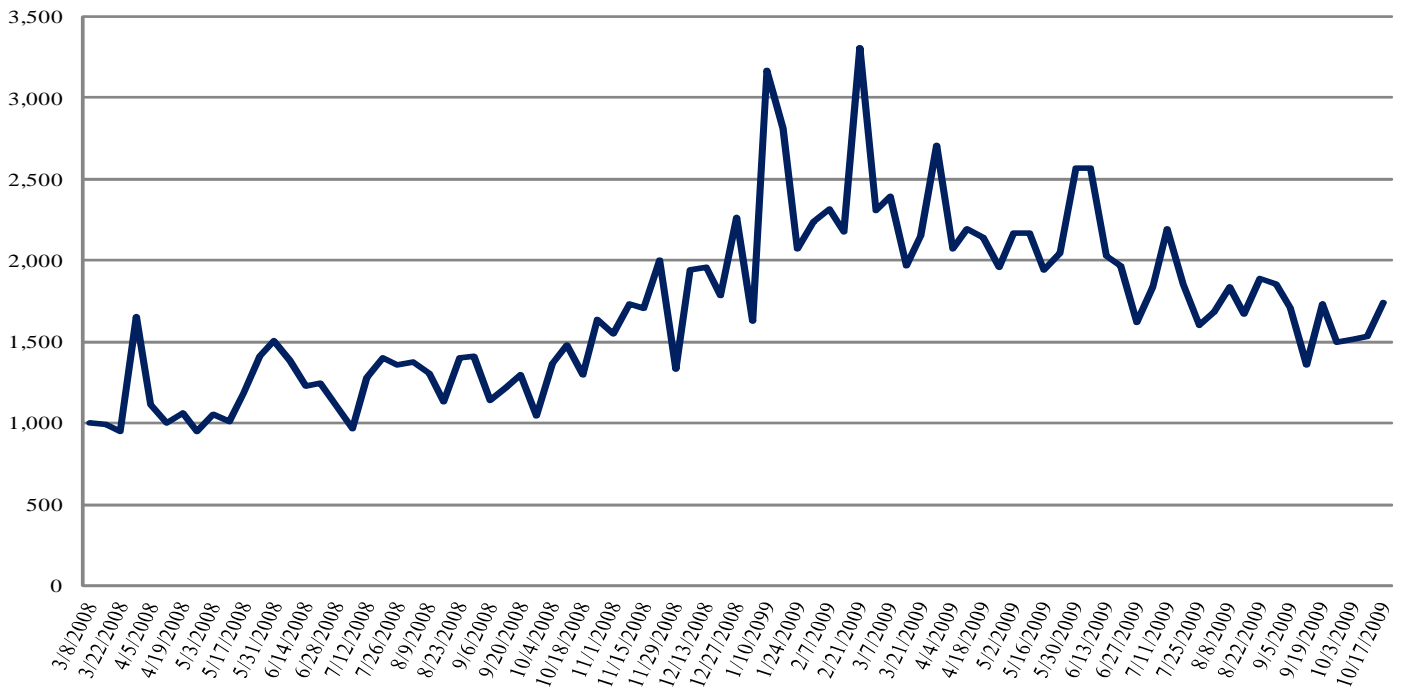
The largest major occupational group was Office & Administrative Support Occupations (15 percent of the estimated employment), followed by Construction & Extraction Occupations (11 percent), and Sales & Related Occupations (10 percent).

Top Ten Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Total, All Industries	21,191	366,252
Health Care & Social Assistance	2,163	55,499
Retail Trade (44 & 45)	2,449	41,956
Accommodation & Food Services	1,435	36,551
Professional, Scientific & Tech Svcs	3,066	32,341
Construction	2,507	24,652
Public Administration	286	21,894
Manufacturing (31-33)	849	19,336
Transportation & Warehousing (48 & 49)	556	12,357
Wholesale Trade	1,391	21,132
Finance & Insurance	1,237	11,754

Top Ten Occupational Groups	2008 Estimated Number of Employed	2018 Projected Number of Employed
Total, All Occupations	409,899	459,912
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	68,321	73,071
Sales & Related Occupations	45,133	49,241
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	36,013	42,991
Construction & Extraction Occupations	29,966	33,828
Education, Training & Library Occupations	22,499	26,935
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	22,322	26,985
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	21,313	23,009
Management Occupations	20,310	21,975
Production Occupations	17,421	17,046
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	15,418	17,263

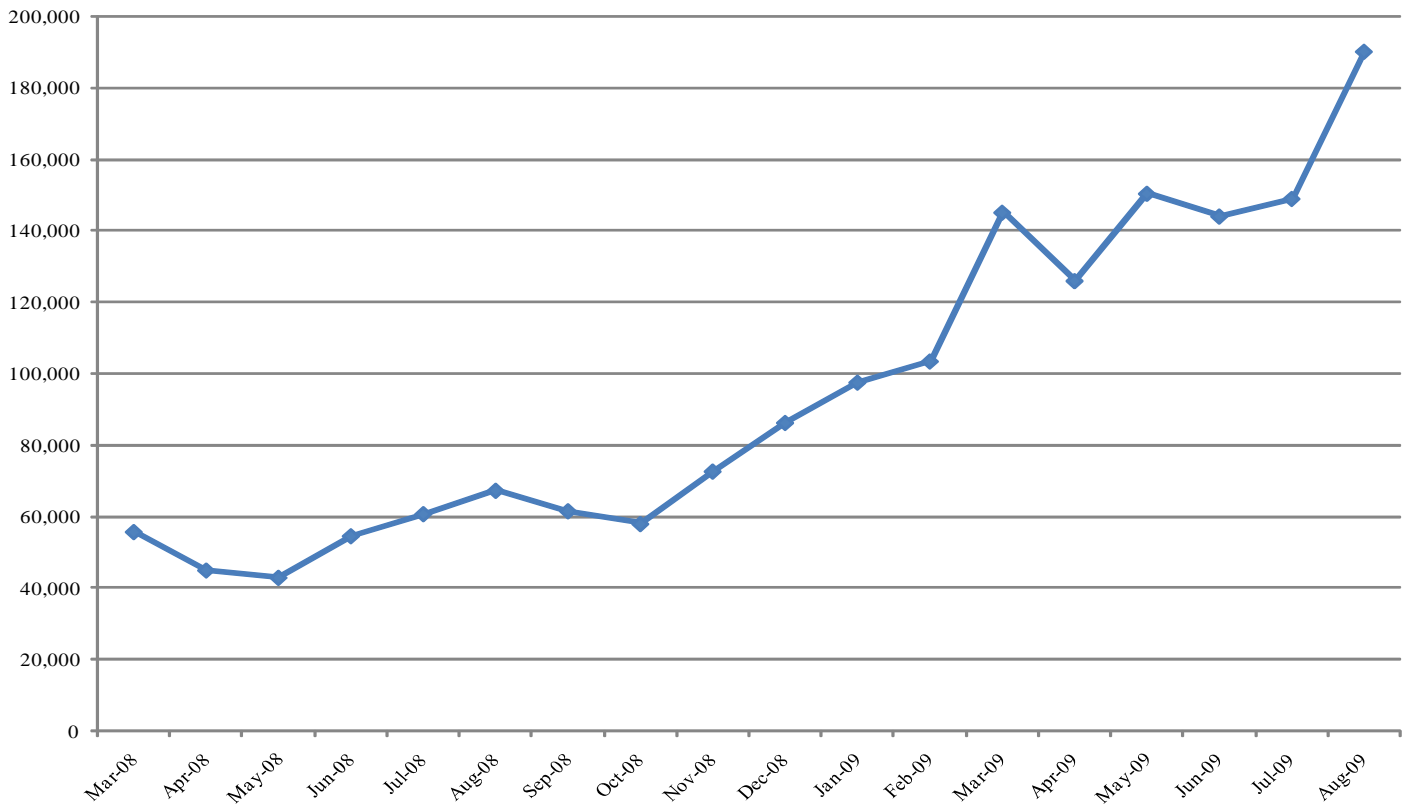
New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Initial UI Claims (Week ending 10/17/2009)



Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, 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 SEPTEMBER 2009				REVISED AUGUST 2009				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2008			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	956,153	884,931	71,222	7.4%	960,648	888,157	72,491	7.5%	962,142	921,666	40,476	4.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,371	374,643	31,728	7.8%	407,900	375,876	32,024	7.9%	413,871	395,381	18,490	4.5%
Bernalillo	313,431	289,870	23,561	7.5%	314,729	290,824	23,905	7.6%	319,624	305,915	13,709	4.3%
Sandoval	54,655	49,760	4,895	9.0%	54,797	49,924	4,873	8.9%	55,348	52,515	2,833	5.1%
Torrance	7,132	6,504	628	8.8%	7,174	6,525	649	9.0%	7,235	6,864	371	5.1%
Valencia	31,153	28,509	2,644	8.5%	31,200	28,603	2,597	8.3%	31,666	30,088	1,578	5.0%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,226	53,379	4,847	8.3%	57,329	52,494	4,835	8.4%	58,991	56,836	2,155	3.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,298	83,129	6,169	6.9%	89,269	82,781	6,488	7.3%	90,227	86,402	3,825	4.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,421	72,426	4,995	6.5%	79,026	73,924	5,102	6.5%	79,315	76,433	2,882	3.6%
Catron	1,718	1,579	139	8.1%	1,768	1,627	141	8.0%	1,607	1,545	62	3.9%
Chaves	28,556	26,607	1,949	6.8%	28,402	26,403	1,999	7.0%	27,713	26,610	1,103	4.0%
Cibola	12,618	11,828	790	6.3%	12,633	11,778	855	6.8%	12,427	11,870	557	4.5%
Colfax	6,602	6,074	528	8.0%	7,497	6,991	506	6.7%	6,431	6,160	271	4.2%
Curry	21,481	20,543	938	4.4%	21,426	20,430	996	4.6%	21,200	20,565	635	3.0%
De Baca	887	849	38	4.3%	902	856	46	5.1%	884	850	34	3.8%
Eddy	29,449	27,690	1,759	6.0%	29,424	27,707	1,717	5.8%	28,066	27,305	761	2.7%
Grant	12,624	11,068	1,556	12.3%	12,559	10,997	1,562	12.4%	12,801	12,155	646	5.0%
Guadalupe	1,738	1,607	131	7.5%	1,775	1,631	144	8.1%	1,741	1,649	92	5.3%
Harding	443	423	20	4.5%	451	429	22	4.9%	440	429	11	2.5%
Hidalgo	3,059	2,828	231	7.6%	2,940	2,719	221	7.5%	2,948	2,853	95	3.2%
Lea	31,054	28,477	2,577	8.3%	31,030	28,476	2,554	8.2%	29,782	28,983	799	2.7%
Lincoln	11,399	10,812	587	5.1%	11,915	11,284	631	5.3%	11,258	10,913	345	3.1%
Los Alamos	9,569	9,293	276	2.9%	9,694	9,357	337	3.5%	10,067	9,787	280	2.8%
Luna	14,182	12,281	1,901	13.4%	14,707	12,816	1,891	12.9%	13,851	12,710	1,141	8.2%
McKinley	26,763	24,452	2,311	8.6%	27,172	24,729	2,443	9.0%	26,771	25,367	1,404	5.2%
Mora	2,175	1,891	284	13.1%	2,175	1,903	272	12.5%	2,064	1,905	159	7.7%
Otero	25,973	24,209	1,764	6.8%	26,210	24,413	1,797	6.9%	26,082	24,997	1,085	4.2%
Quay	4,198	3,949	249	5.9%	4,257	3,995	262	6.2%	4,132	3,946	186	4.5%
Rio Arriba	20,905	19,403	1,502	7.2%	21,243	19,669	1,574	7.4%	20,864	19,821	1,043	5.0%
Roosevelt	9,721	9,289	432	4.4%	9,232	8,740	492	5.3%	9,683	9,408	275	2.8%
San Miguel	13,583	12,530	1,053	7.8%	13,250	12,190	1,060	8.0%	13,608	12,971	637	4.7%
Sierra	6,359	6,052	307	4.8%	6,512	6,191	321	4.9%	6,247	6,040	207	3.3%
Socorro	9,735	9,253	482	5.0%	9,667	9,133	534	5.5%	9,637	9,317	320	3.3%
Taos	17,787	16,231	1,556	8.7%	18,001	16,449	1,552	8.6%	17,256	16,333	923	5.3%
Union	2,261	2,137	124	5.5%	2,282	2,167	115	5.0%	2,180	2,126	54	2.5%

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 SEPTEMBER 2009			REVISED AUGUST 2009			REVISED SEPTEMBER 2008		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	13.4%	LUNA	1	12.9%	LUNA	1	8.2%
MORA	2	13.1%	MORA	2	12.5%	MORA	2	7.7%
GRANT	3	12.3%	GRANT	3	12.4%	TAOS	3	5.3%
TAOS	4	8.7%	MCKINLEY	4	9.0%	GUADALUPE	3	5.3%
MCKINLEY	5	8.6%	TAOS	5	8.6%	MCKINLEY	5	5.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.4%	GRANT	6	5.0%
LEA	6	8.3%	LEA	7	8.2%	RIO ARRIBA	6	5.0%
CATRON	8	8.1%	GUADALUPE	8	8.1%	SAN MIGUEL	8	4.7%
COLFAX	9	8.0%	SAN MIGUEL	9	8.0%	QUAY	9	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	7.8%	CATRON	9	8.0%	CIBOLA	9	4.5%
SAN MIGUEL	10	7.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	7.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	9	4.5%
HIDALGO	12	7.6%	STATEWIDE	12	7.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.2%
GUADALUPE	13	7.5%	HIDALGO	12	7.5%	COLFAX	12	4.2%
STATEWIDE		7.4%	RIO ARRIBA	13	7.4%	STATEWIDE		4.2%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.2%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	7.3%	OTERO	12	4.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	6.9%	CHAVES	15	7.0%	CHAVES	15	4.0%
CHAVES	16	6.8%	OTERO	16	6.9%	CATRON	16	3.9%
OTERO	16	6.8%	CIBOLA	17	6.8%	DE BACA	17	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	18	6.5%	COLFAX	18	6.7%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	3.7%
CIBOLA	19	6.3%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.5%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	3.6%
EDDY	20	6.0%	QUAY	20	6.2%	SOCORRO	20	3.3%
QUAY	21	5.9%	EDDY	21	5.8%	SIERRA	20	3.3%
UNION	22	5.5%	SOCORRO	22	5.5%	HIDALGO	22	3.2%
LINCOLN	23	5.1%	ROOSEVELT	23	5.3%	LINCOLN	23	3.1%
SOCORRO	24	5.0%	LINCOLN	23	5.3%	CURRY	24	3.0%
SIERRA	25	4.8%	DE BACA	25	5.1%	ROOSEVELT	25	2.8%
HARDING	26	4.5%	UNION	26	5.0%	LOS ALAMOS	25	2.8%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.4%	SIERRA	27	4.9%	EDDY	27	2.7%
CURRY	27	4.4%	HARDING	27	4.9%	LEA	27	2.7%
DE BACA	29	4.3%	CURRY	29	4.6%	HARDING	29	2.5%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%	UNION	29	2.5%

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

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Unemployment Rate by State

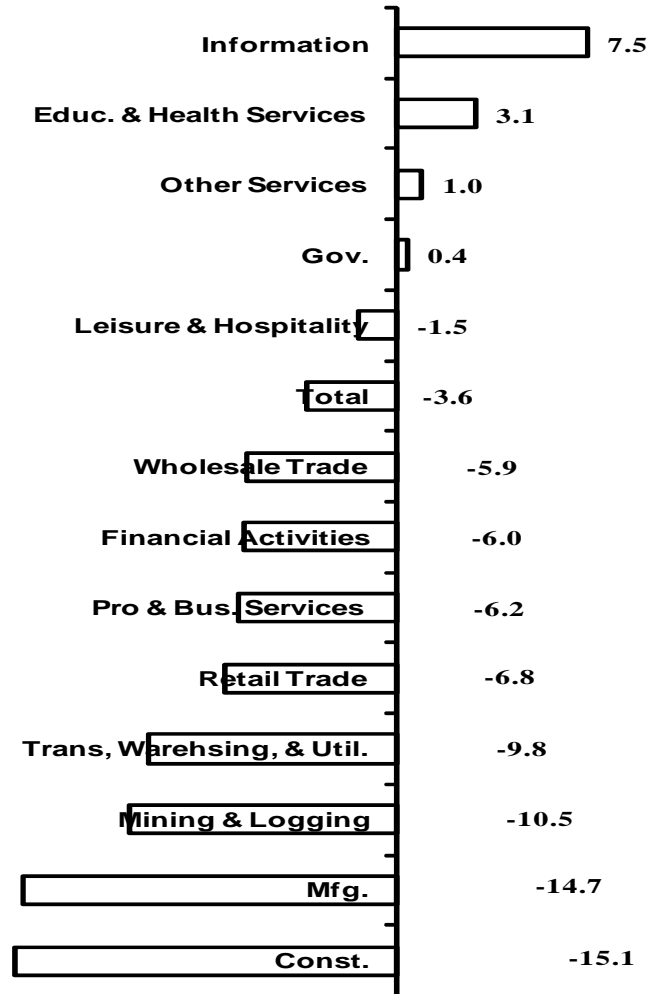
(Seasonally Adjusted)

September 2009			September 2008		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	15.3	Michigan	1	8.9
Nevada	2	13.3	Rhode Island	2	8.5
Rhode Island	3	13.0	California	3	7.8
California	4	12.2	South Carolina	4	7.5
South Carolina	5	11.6	District of Columbia	5	7.4
Oregon	6	11.5	Mississippi	5	7.4
District of Columbia	7	11.4	Nevada	7	7.3
Florida	8	11.0	Kentucky	8	6.9
Kentucky	9	10.9	Tennessee	8	6.9
North Carolina	10	10.8	North Carolina	10	6.8
Alabama	11	10.7	Ohio	10	6.8
Illinois	12	10.5	Oregon	10	6.8
Tennessee	12	10.5	Alaska	13	6.7
Georgia	14	10.1	Florida	13	6.7
Ohio	14	10.1	Illinois	13	6.7
New Jersey	16	9.8	Georgia	16	6.6
United States		9.8	Missouri	17	6.3
Indiana	17	9.6	United States		6.2
Missouri	18	9.5	Indiana	18	6.1
Massachusetts	19	9.3	Arizona	19	6.0
Washington	19	9.3	Connecticut	19	6.0
Mississippi	21	9.2	New Jersey	21	5.8
Arizona	22	9.1	New York	21	5.8
New York	23	8.9	Louisiana	23	5.6
West Virginia	23	8.9	Maine	23	5.6
Idaho	25	8.8	Massachusetts	23	5.6
Pennsylvania	25	8.8	Pennsylvania	23	5.6
Maine	27	8.5	Washington	27	5.5
Alaska	28	8.4	Alabama	28	5.4
Connecticut	28	8.4	Idaho	28	5.4
Delaware	30	8.3	Minnesota	28	5.4
Wisconsin	30	8.3	Arkansas	31	5.2
Texas	32	8.2	Delaware	31	5.2
New Mexico	33	7.7	Texas	33	5.1
Louisiana	34	7.4	Colorado	34	5.0
Minnesota	35	7.3	Vermont	35	4.8
Hawaii	36	7.2	Montana	36	4.7
Maryland	36	7.2	Wisconsin	36	4.7
New Hampshire	36	7.2	Kansas	38	4.6
Arkansas	39	7.1	Maryland	38	4.6
Colorado	40	7.0	Hawaii	40	4.4
Kansas	41	6.9	New Mexico	40	4.4
Wyoming	42	6.8	West Virginia	42	4.3
Iowa	43	6.7	Iowa	43	4.2
Montana	43	6.7	Virginia	44	4.1
Oklahoma	43	6.7	Oklahoma	45	4.0
Vermont	43	6.7	New Hampshire	46	3.9
Virginia	43	6.7	Nebraska	47	3.4
Utah	48	6.2	Utah	47	3.4
Nebraska	49	4.9	North Dakota	49	3.3
South Dakota	50	4.8	South Dakota	50	3.2
North Dakota	51	4.2	Wyoming	50	3.2

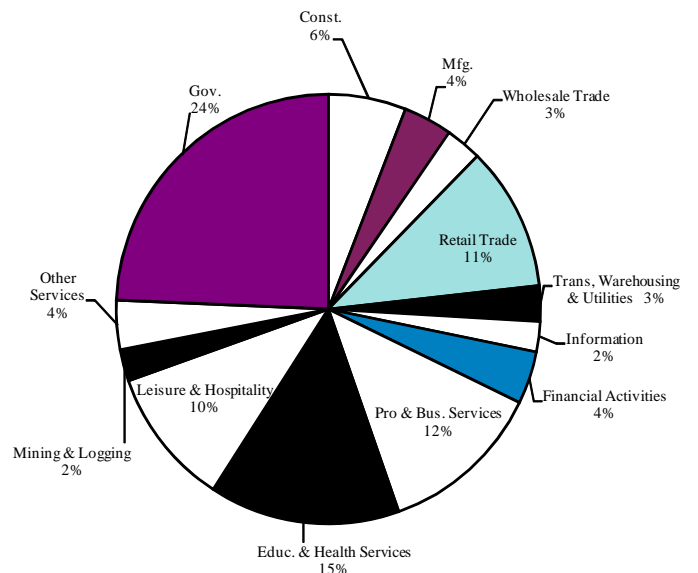
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Sep-09	Aug-09	Sep-08	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	823,500	814,300	854,400	9,200	-30,900
GOODS PRODUCING	99,300	100,400	115,600	-1,100	-16,300
SERVICES PROVIDING	724,200	713,900	738,800	10,300	-14,600
MINING & LOGGING	19,700	19,500	22,000	200	-2,300
CONSTRUCTION	48,800	49,600	57,500	-800	-8,700
MANUFACTURING	30,800	31,300	36,100	-500	-5,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,400	22,400	23,800	0	-1,400
RETAIL TRADE	89,500	90,100	96,000	-600	-6,500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	22,000	22,600	24,400	-600	-2,400
INFORMATION	18,600	15,600	17,300	3,000	1,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,700	32,900	34,800	-200	-2,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	102,600	102,800	109,400	-200	-6,800
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	119,800	116,600	116,200	3,200	3,600
Educational Services	14,000	11,000	14,100	3,000	-100
Health Care & Social Assistance	105,800	105,600	102,100	200	3,700
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	85,900	86,600	87,200	-700	-1,300
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	8,100	9,200	8,200	-1,100	-100
Accommodation & Food Services	77,800	77,400	79,000	400	-1,200
OTHER SERVICES	30,300	32,700	30,000	-2,400	300
GOVERNMENT	200,400	191,600	199,700	8,800	700
Federal Government	31,500	31,800	31,100	-300	400
State Government	60,200	56,100	60,800	4,100	-600
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>27,400</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>200</i>
Local Government	108,700	103,700	107,800	5,000	900
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>52,200</i>	<i>56,900</i>	<i>4,800</i>	<i>100</i>
ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Sep-09	Aug-09	Sep-08	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	382,700	381,100	397,800	1,600	-15,100
GOODS PRODUCING	42,400	43,500	50,500	-1,100	-8,100
SERVICES PROVIDING	340,300	337,600	347,300	2,700	-7,000
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	24,000	24,800	28,100	-800	-4,100
MANUFACTURING	18,400	18,700	22,400	-300	-4,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,600	12,600	13,100	0	-500
RETAIL TRADE	40,500	40,400	44,400	100	-3,900
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	10,100	10,200	10,600	-100	-500
INFORMATION	9,200	9,200	9,700	0	-500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,200	18,200	18,800	0	-600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	61,300	61,500	65,300	-200	-4,000
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	54,900	54,400	51,500	500	3,400
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	37,800	38,100	39,000	-300	-1,200
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	12,200	12,500	0	-300
GOVERNMENT	83,500	80,800	82,400	2,700	1,100
Federal Government	15,500	15,600	14,800	-100	700
State Government	26,300	24,600	26,300	1,700	0
Local Government	41,700	40,600	41,300	1,100	400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Sep-09	Revised Aug-09	Revised Sep-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	68,100	67,200	69,900	900	-1,800
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,500	7,400	0	-900
SERVICE PROVIDING	61,600	60,700	62,500	900	-900
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	4,100	0	-500
MANUFACTURING	2,900	2,900	3,300	0	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,300	1,300	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	6,800	6,900	7,200	-100	-400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	-100
INFORMATION	900	900	1,000	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,300	6,300	6,500	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	11,600	11,600	11,400	0	200
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	7,000	7,000	7,100	0	-100
OTHER SERVICES	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	21,800	20,700	21,800	1,100	0
Federal	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
State	8,800	8,100	8,800	700	0
Local	9,100	8,700	9,100	400	0
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Sep-09	Revised Aug-09	Revised Sep-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	62,600	63,400	65,300	-800	-2,700
GOODS PRODUCING	4,300	4,400	5,600	-100	-1,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	58,300	59,000	59,700	-700	-1,400
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,600	4,700	-100	-1,200
MANUFACTURING	800	800	900	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	8,600	8,700	9,100	-100	-500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,400	1,300	1,200	100	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,900	5,000	5,500	-100	-600
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	9,900	9,600	10,100	300	-200
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	9,200	9,500	9,300	-300	-100
OTHER SERVICES	2,900	3,500	3,000	-600	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,800	16,800	16,700	0	100
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
State	8,200	8,400	8,200	-200	0
Local	7,600	7,400	7,500	200	100
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Sep-09	Revised Aug-09	Revised Sep-08	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	51,400	50,200	53,900	1,200	-2,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	39,800	39,800	42,400	0	-2,600
GOODS PRODUCING	11,600	11,700	13,300	-100	-1,700
SERVICE PROVIDING	39,800	38,500	40,600	1,300	-800
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,200	28,100	29,100	100	-900
GOVERNMENT	11,600	10,400	11,500	1,200	100
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,600	8,400	9,500	1,200	100

A Real Use for Economic Statistics

Suzan Reagan, Economist

With all the economic uncertainty, how should business leaders use economic indicators to re-evaluate their business plans?

Companies are running with tight budgets and fewer employees. For many small- and medium-sized businesses, hiring a business consultant to help focus their business plan is not an option. The recession has been grim; New Mexico lost 30,900 jobs from September 2008 to September 2009. The high unemployment rate continues to affect the labor market, and consumer confidence continues to show signs of weakness. “The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index®, which had improved in August, dipped in September. The Index now stands at 53.1 (1985=100), down from 54.5 in August.” This, of course, raises the question, “Will the 2009 holiday season be as slow as last year?” Given all the bad news, it is imperative that small businesses review their current business plans to see if they are sound or in need of revision.

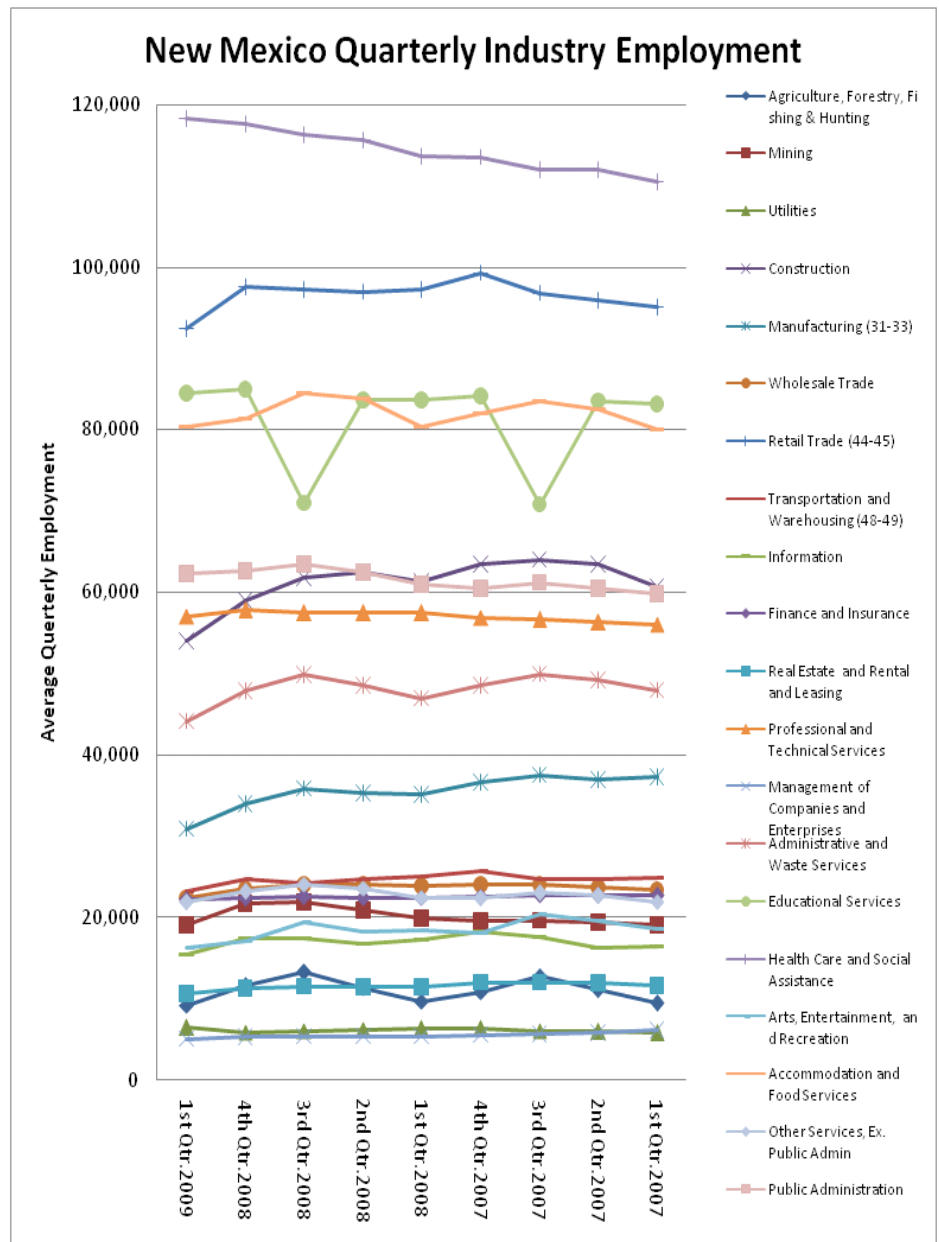
Businesses have access via the Internet to a wide range of economic statistics. The first difficulty for businesses is to determine which economic data would be the best in developing or improving their business plan. There is no one statistic that truly summarizes the current economic situation that New Mexico businesses are facing. And currently, none of the economic indicators are especially strong in New Mexico. Still, one of the best steps for employers to take right now is to re-evaluate their business plans based on New Mexico industry trends in the local area.

One of the best sources for industry and local data will be the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) time series. This data series has been around for many years and reports local industry data at the greatest detail available. Areas covered include New Mexico Statewide, all the thirty-three counties, and the four Workforce Investment Area (WIA) regions. While the data are in a monthly format, this table is updated only quarterly. The numbers are easily obtained in an Excel spreadsheet that can be used to format specific reports for use in a business plan. (See the Workforce Information Tip.) The chart below was created with this data series and shows the current employment levels by industry sector for New Mexico over the last nine quarters.

An issue with the QCEW is that the information, which is collected through the Unemployment Insurance Tax reports, is only available many months after it has occurred. While this information shows what has

occurred and previous industry patterns, it’s important to also look at the forecasted trends based on this series. New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions publishes long-term and short-term industry projections. As one considers changes to a business plan, it is important to consider both the long-term trend and the closer short-term volatility. Currently available from www.laser.state.nm.us are the 2008 to 2018 Long-term Industry Projections and the 2009 to 2010 Short-term Industry Projections.

New Mexico businesses can look at the national economic news, but those with sound business plans will focus on the local industry trends to guide their business plans. Small- and medium-sized business will find that a rich source of local economic data is available. Additional help for evaluating business plans can be found through New Mexico Small Business Development Center www.nmsbcd.org.

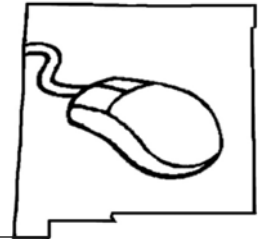


Workforce Information Tip

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 "Industry."
- 3) Click on "Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages."
- 4) In step 1, change the pull down to "County," "MSA 2000," "New Mexico" or "Workforce Development Region." For this example, select "County" and click a check mark next to "Dona Ana County, NM." Then click "Select."
- 5) In step 2, select 1st Qtr. 2009 through 1st Qtr. 2007 by clicking and the dragging your cursor until the desired range is blue. Then click on "Select."
- 6) In step 3, select all industry sectors by clicking on "Total, all industries" and dragging your cursor through "Wholesale Trade." Once everything is shaded blue, click on "Search."
- 7) Now you have a table which displays all the data selected in the search box.
- 8) It is a little difficult to make sense of the information in this format. What is needed is to bring this into an Excel spreadsheet where a chart can be created. At the bottom of the table click the button which is labeled "Excel." A dialog box will pop-up asking you, "Do you want to open or save this file?" Click "Save." Navigate to a directory on your computer and save the file. Once the download is complete you can open the file up directly in Excel.
- 9) In Excel, follow the chart dialog box. A quick tip: Combine the Year and Period into one cell or cut and paste Month 1, Month 2, Month 3 for each quarter into a row with the months labeled Jan-Dec for a monthly chart. The information will always be in the same format so you can create a macro to bring new information each quarter to easily update your chart.

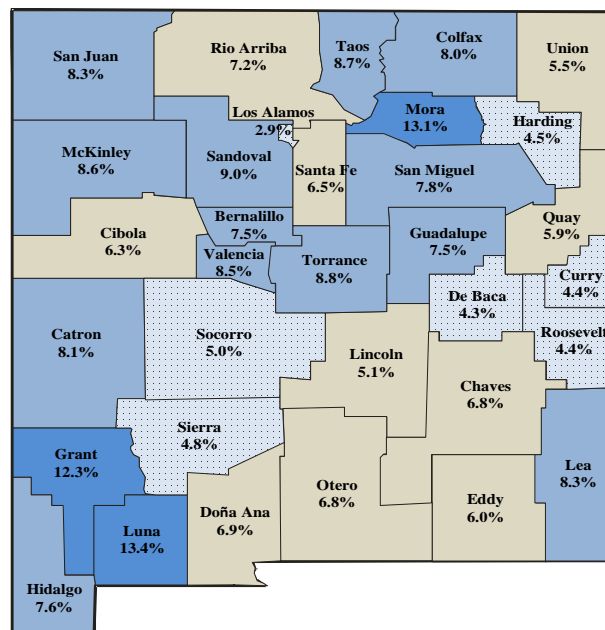
Suzan Reagan
 Labor Market Information Webmaster
 New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
 Economic Research & Analysis Bureau



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

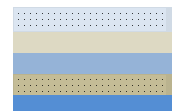
www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html

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



September 2009

<p>New Mexico United States</p>	<p>Unadjusted 7.4% 9.5%</p>	<p>Seasonally Adjusted 7.7% 9.8%</p>	<p>5% or below NM rate of 7.4% or below Above NM rate of 7.4% Above US rate of 9.5% Above 12%</p>
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Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-09	Revised Aug-09	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	817,700	814,000	3,700
MINING & LOGGING	19,600	19,500	100
CONSTRUCTION	47,600	47,700	-100
MANUFACTURING	30,000	30,400	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	134,000	134,700	-700
Wholesale Trade	22,400	22,300	100
Retail Trade	89,700	89,600	100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	21,900	22,800	-900
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	18,600	15,600	3,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	32,600	32,700	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	101,700	101,700	0
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	119,300	119,600	-300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	84,500	83,000	1,500
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	8,300	8,300	0
Accommodation & Food Services	76,200	74,700	1,500
OTHER SERVICES	30,400	31,000	-600
GOVERNMENT	199,400	198,100	1,300
Federal Government	31,200	31,100	100
State Government	59,200	59,200	0
Local Government	109,000	107,800	1,200
ALBUQUERQUE	380,800	381,000	-200
LAS CRUCES	67,300	67,400	-100
SANTA FE	62,000	62,300	-300

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

Average Hours and Earnings

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

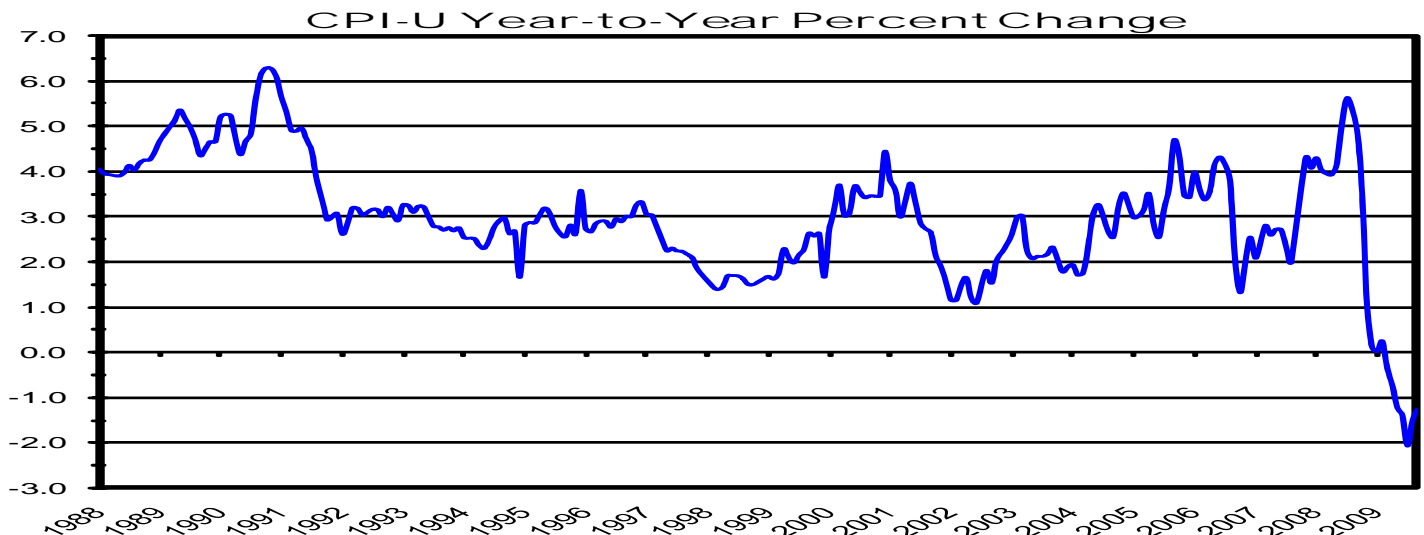
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 09	Aug 09	Sep 08	Sep 09	Aug 09	Sep 08	Sep 09	Aug 09	Sep 08
NEW MEXICO									
MANUFACTURING	\$574.96	\$567.86	\$578.68	39.9	39.6	39.1	\$14.41	\$14.34	\$14.80

U.S. Consumer Price Index

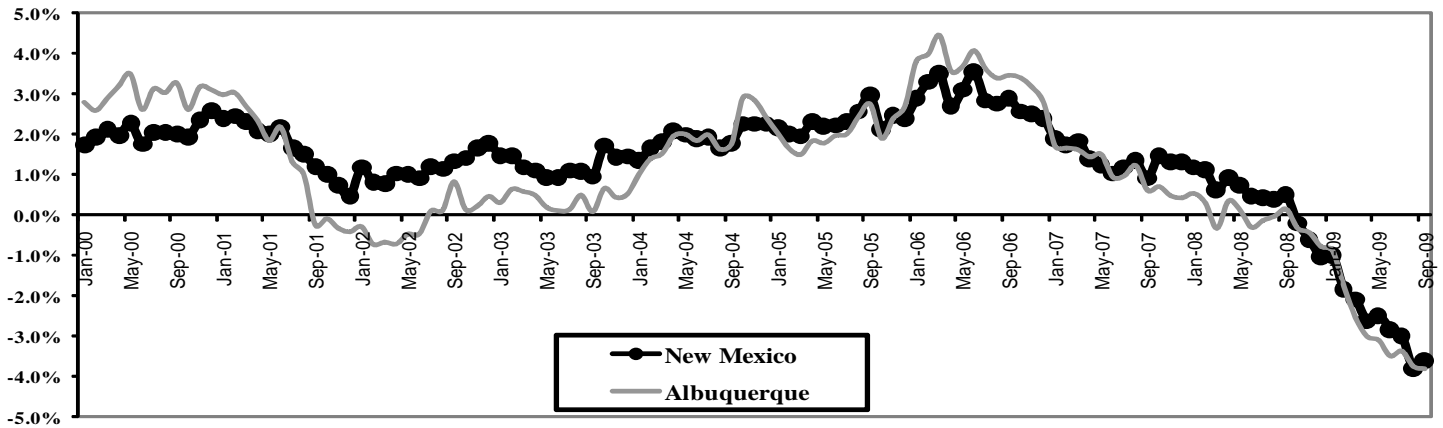
Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Sep 09	Aug 09	Sep 08	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	216.0	215.8	218.8	0.1%	-1.3%
CPI-W	211.3	211.2	214.9	0.1%	-1.7%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses *

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers Helpers--Brick, Block, Stone & Tile LPNs & LVNs Registered Nurses Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters	Accountants Admin Services Mngrs Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Construction Laborers Cooks, Restaurant Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants 1st-Line Sups/Mngrs of Retail Sales Wrkrs General & Operations Mngrs Home Health Aides Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Freight, Stock & Mat Movers Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Sales Representatives, Services Security Guards Stock Clerks Truck Drivers
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Wrkrs Pharmacists Registered Nurses Veterinary Technologists & Techs	Accountants Admin Services Mngrs Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Mngrs Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Stock Clerks Truck Drivers
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Registered Nurses	Cashiers Cooks, Restaurant Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants Janitors & Cleaners Maintenance & Repair Wrkrs Office Clerks Retail Salespersons Truck Drivers
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
Security Guards Truck Drivers	Admin Services Mngrs Artists & Related Wrkrs Billing, Cost & Rate Clerks Construction Laborers Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants 1st-Line Sups/Mngrs of Transport General & Operations Mngrs Mngrs Office & Admin Support Wrkrs
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Assemblers & Fabricators Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers LPNs & LVNs Machinists Sales Representatives, Services Welders, Cutters & Welder Fitters	Admin Services Mngrs Boilermakers Cashiers Construction Laborers Cooks, Restaurant Correctional Officers & Jailers Customer Service Representatives Office Clerks Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas & Mining Truck Drivers
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	
Customer Service Representatives Helpers--Production Wrkrs Medical & Health Services Mngrs	Medical Records & Health Information Techs Waiters & Waitresses

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (October 19, 2009).

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

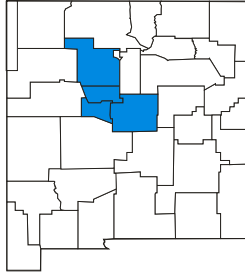
New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The **Mind Research Network**, an Albuquerque-based organization, is planning to hire 50 new workers in the fairly near future. The Mind Research Network researches mental illnesses, brain injuries, and brain disease to find better ways to diagnose and treat those conditions. The MRN is getting nearly \$36 million in grants this year, which will create about 50 new positions—mostly research associates and technicians.



After a three-year restoration and \$30 million investment, the **Andaluz** is scheduled to open in early October. The former La Posada de Albuquerque hotel is expected to improve Downtown's visitor and convention business. Andaluz's opening has been delayed for a year because of the complications in retrofitting a 1939 hotel with sustainable mechanical systems and green building materials. The opening of the hotel will create about 150 jobs. Andaluz will have a soft opening in early October, followed by a grand opening later in the month. The hotel's 130-seat restaurant, now called Lucia, is set to open by October 15, and the hotel's mezzanine cultural center and lobby library will debut in either late October or November. Evening entertainment, with live music, is planned four to five nights a week in the hotel's lobby.

About 123 jobs at the **Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center** headquartered at Kirtland Air Force Base are being transferred to bases in California, Colorado, Nevada, and Florida. The center, which tests and evaluates new weapons systems for the Air Force, will see about 88 officers, 15 enlisted personnel and 20 civilian employees reassigned to AFOTEC detachments at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.; Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.; and Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., during the next several months to a year. Despite the jobs moving elsewhere, Kirtland will experience a net gain in jobs this year. In June, the base's host unit, the 377th Air Base Wing, announced that Kirtland will gain 243 military personnel and 187 civilian Department of Defense employees.

A new sports bar called **Allstars** will open at the location of the former Bennigan's Grill & Tavern at San Mateo and Academy NE. Renovation work started in early June on the 8,000-square-foot facility, and the company plans to open the bar in mid to late October. Albuquerque's two Bennigan's locations closed last summer after parent company Metromedia Restaurant Group filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

A \$130 million bond will allow **Presbyterian Healthcare Services** to pursue its goal of building a hospital in Rio Rancho. The company will start building the 66-bed hospital in southern Rio Rancho in mid-November. The bonds will be repaid over a 30-year period at an interest rate of 5.1 percent. In July, PHS announced the resumption of the project after a seven-month hiatus because of economic uncertainty. While no bricks have been laid on the 66-acre site near the intersection of Unser and Black Arroyo Road, much of the pre-construction work has been completed. Some of that work included moving arroyos and

installing pipes and drainage. Projected plans anticipate the hospital opening in the fall of 2011. Presbyterian plans to employ 500 people, including 140 physicians, with a total payroll of \$50 million. The hospital will have 66 private patient rooms; a full-service emergency department complete with a helicopter pad; a state-of-the-art women's center, labor and delivery, and NICU; intensive care; operating rooms; and a catheterization lab.

Belen Area, Valencia County:

Three new solar initiatives in the Belen area could potentially bring almost a hundred new jobs as Belen strives to become a hub for solar technologies. **Integrative Solar** is planning to build the Solar Testing and Research (STAR) Center and Energy Park on property next to the Belen airport. The research center will attract international companies interested in testing their solar projects. The venture will create 40 permanent jobs and 80 temporary construction positions. The Energy Park will be an educational center used by students and teachers to take part in hands-on, interactive solar instruction.

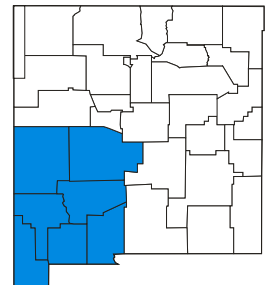
Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

A final site plan review for a proposed metal shredding and recycling plant was approved by Valencia County's planning and zoning. **Roadrunner Metals Recycling** has been cleared to build a full-service metal recycling plant south of Rio Communities in the Rio Grande Industrial Park. Construction of the plant is expected to take between nine months and a year.

Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Frontier Airlines Holdings Inc. will close its Las Cruces telephone reservations center by the end of the year, putting 118 people out of work. Frontier Airlines officials will offer the employees an opportunity to apply for positions elsewhere. Frontier said it will also provide moving assistance for employees who relocate.



The new 114-room **Hilton Garden Inn** located at 2550 S. Don Roser Dr. is scheduled to open on October 15. In addition to the 102 standard rooms, the property will feature 12 suites, a business center, an outdoor pool, 2,400 square feet of meeting space, and the Great American Grill restaurant. The restaurant will have a liquor license.

A **Japanese Kitchen** restaurant was expected to open around the end of September at 141 S. Roadrunner Parkway. The location formerly housed The Pepper Mill restaurant.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

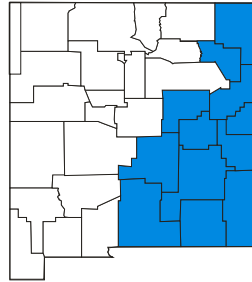
BP Solar's first plant in New Mexico is planned to be a 160-acre, 22-megawatt photovoltaic solar plant located in Sierra County near Elephant Butte. San Francisco-based BP Solar and EnergyNovo, of

Elephant Butte, hope to provide power to Spaceport America and other commercial and residential entities. Officials stated that the \$130 million plant could be up and running by next year, employing between 50 and 100 people. Groundbreaking may occur within six months, with construction taking another three to four months.

Eastern WIA Area:

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

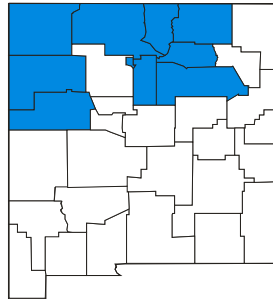
Carbon Diversion Inc., a Hawaii-based company, is delaying its development of a site location in the Carlsbad Airport Industrial Park because of a corporate restructuring. The company's shareholders recently held a special meeting at which they replaced the existing directors with their own candidates, who then dismissed Michael Lurvey, the company's president and chief executive officer. Other company officers had previously resigned. CDI officials say that they are still committed to the Carlsbad project, which may ultimately create 300 new jobs.



Northern WIA Area:

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

Chevron Mining plans to stop operations at the **McKinley Mine**, just east of Window Rock, at the end of 2009. The company says that about a third of the existing employees—some 80 workers—will be laid off between September and the end of the year. The remaining workers will stay on for two or three years to help reclaim land disturbed by mining activities. Margaret Lejuste, a spokeswoman for Chevron Mining, stressed that the company is not calling an end to mining operations because efforts are still underway to mine a




portion of the lease area called section 16. The mine currently sells its coal to Arizona Public Service, which uses it to fuel the Cholla Generating Station at St. Joseph, Ariz.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

With less than a day's notice, the **El Paso Grill & Bar-B-Que** restaurant on East Main Street closed in early September. The decision to close the successful Farmington chain restaurant came after corporate officials in Arizona chose to liquidate the overall company's assets to settle debts in bankruptcy court. When the restaurant first opened in Farmington in May 2008, it was one of ten El Paso Grill & Bar-B-Que chain locations. Hurt by a weakened economy, only the flagship location in Glendale, Ariz., and the Farmington eatery remained as the company attempted to reorganize its debts through Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The Farmington restaurant employed 30 people, eight of whom were full-time staff.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

After 178 employees were furloughed earlier this month and operations shut down, officials say **The Club at Las Campanas** will reopen September 26 or "soon thereafter." Company officials said the majority of furloughed employees, with the exception of seasonal staff, were being requested to return to work. The club's restaurant was slated to return to full service by the end of the month.

Santa Fe County will lend \$6 million to a production company to build a film studio complex on N.M. 14 near the Penitentiary of New Mexico. The county will generate the \$6 million for the loan through the sale of bonds backed by gross-receipts tax revenues. Santa Fe Studios and the county agreed in June 2008 that the film production company would purchase the land and build a four-stage, \$40 million eco-friendly film studio. As part of that deal, the county agreed to contribute about \$3.5 million worth of water rights and infrastructure improvements to the project. The studio promised to provide 500,000 hours worth of above-minimum wage jobs in return. The studio project is also slated to receive \$10 million in economic development subsidies from the state Department of Finance. 

2009 New Mexico Data Users Conference

Presented by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER)

The 11th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference will be held on Thursday, November 5th, starting 7:30 a.m. at the University of New Mexico Continuing Education Conference Center, 1634 University Blvd. NE. Sessions will begin in Ballroom C. The annual event is presented by UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER).

This year's speakers are from the U.S. Census Bureau, NM Public Education Dept., NM Human Services Dept., NM Taxation and Revenue Dept., and BBER. The conference will provide information about complex socioeconomic databases and a sense of how these data are applied in practical situations. Over the years, the Data Users Conference has become a valued learning experience for businesses, government agencies, service organizations, information providers, and students.

Registration is \$50 per person and includes all conference materials, continental breakfast, beverage breaks and a luncheon buffet. For more information and a registration form go to BBER's web site at bber.unm.edu/conference.htm, or call 277-8300.

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