



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Bill Richardson
Governor

Betty Sparrow Doris
Secretary

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HIGHLIGHTS — August 2007

...Over-the-year job growth for New Mexico is 1.8 percent, adding 15,100 jobs. We rank 14th for job growth among the states. Growth remains broad-based, with most industry groups expanding. Job growth peaked a year ago at 3.6 percent, but has since declined to a level that is closer to the state's long-term average.

...Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA rose 1.6 percent, adding 6,200 jobs to the economy.

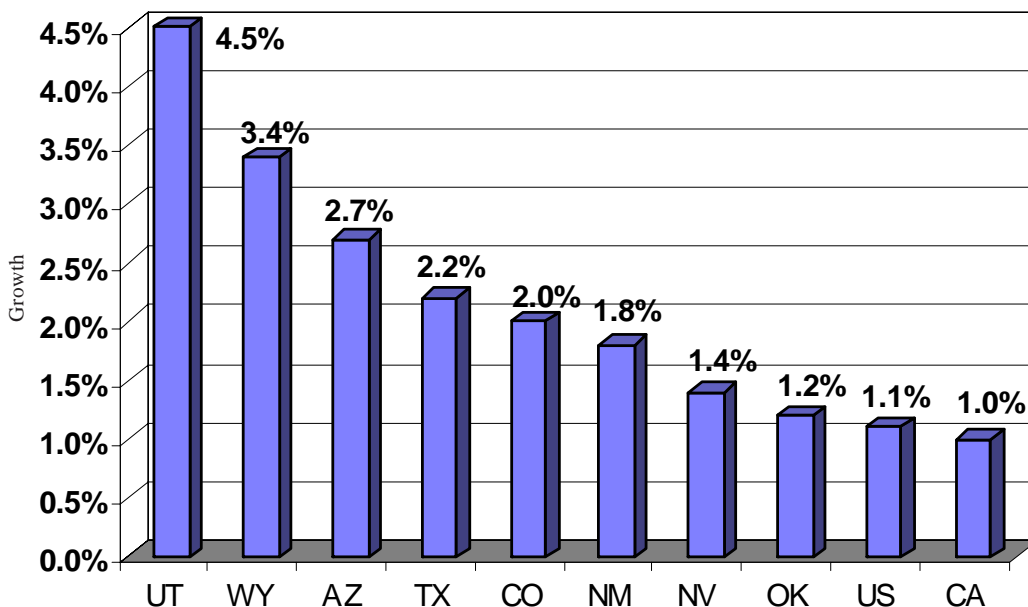
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.1 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. This rate of job growth is back above the average for the state.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.7 percent, adding 1,100 jobs.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 400 jobs, growing 0.8 percent. The rate of job growth has recently fallen to below the average for the state, but substantial fluctuation from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

August 2007 over August 2006 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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Data Users Conference
Slated for November 8th
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Economic Research and Analysis

P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103 - 505.222.4684

www.dws.state.nm.us

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 3.8 percent in August 2007, up slightly from 3.7 percent in July. The unemployment rate remains near the historic low set two months ago, which was the lowest the state's unemployment has been since the current series began in 1976. The national unemployment rate, at 4.6 percent, was considerably higher than ours. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent.

The rate of job growth comparing August 2007 with August 2006 is 1.8 percent. The state has added 15,100 jobs over the last year and we rank 14th for job growth among the states. Job growth remains broad-based, with most industry groups expanding employment. Job growth peaked a year ago at 3.6 percent, but has since declined to a level that is closer to the state's long-term average. The state had more than two years of job growth over two percent, starting October 2004 and ending January 2007.

The goods-producing sectors of mining, manufacturing, and construction account for most of the slowing growth, while the service-providing industries exhibit only a slight loss of momentum. Current conditions show growth in construction employment slowing to a trickle, compared to double-digit growth a year ago. Additionally, weakness in semiconductor manufacturing has impacted that industry, with layoffs that were widely reported by the media. Mining employment has apparently reached levels that are as high as that industry can sustain, compared to a year ago when expansion was more evident. Generally, the news is good for employment, and we are still adding enough jobs to keep the unemployment rate low.

The information industry remains the fastest growing industry in the state, currently up by 1,000 jobs since last year, a 6.3 percent increase. The information industry is doing well and has a bright future. The new jobs are in the state's film industry, which continues to see considerable activity. During times of intensive film work, employment levels have been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels of a few years ago. Much of the film work is of short duration, which can be seen in the recent history of the information industry showing swings in employment as large as 2,000 jobs in just one month. Previously, the information industry lost more than 3,000 jobs during a three-year period ending in early 2005, due to weakness in the telecommunications components of the industry. Even with the current boost from the film industry, employment levels are still below the peak employment levels set in the spring of 2001.

Now that job growth in the natural resources & mining industry has tapered off, there are no other front-runners coming close to matching employment growth in the information industry. Instead, there are four industries that are growing at around three percent. These industries are doing well, but their performance is not outstanding.

The industries growing at around three percent are transportation, warehousing & utilities, natural resources & mining, educational & health services, and leisure & hospitality. Of the group of four, the leisure & hospitality industry and educational & health services industry are the largest employers, and job growth in the three percent range translates into 5,400 jobs between the two industries. This is about 45 percent of the private sector jobs added over the last year. The educational & health services industry is always reliable for adding jobs, even though current levels of growth are restrained compared to the past few years. The leisure & hospitality industry's new jobs are mostly at eating and drinking places. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry increased employment by 800 jobs, while the number of new jobs in natural resources & mining is down to only 600, having gone above 2,000 as recently as the summer of 2006.

Up until the end of 2006, the construction industry was adding thousands of jobs. Slowing conditions have been seen in the rest of the country for a while and have finally caught up with New Mexico. The industry is still ahead of last year, but only by 400 jobs, a 0.7 percent increase. The industry has made a soft landing at the end of a sustained four-year period of growth. The last time the construction industry saw sustained losses was when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended back in 2002.

The professional & business services industry, which now includes Los Alamos National Laboratory, has added just 1,200 jobs, equating to job growth of just over one percent from last year. Press reports highlight the loss of jobs at Los Alamos National Laboratory as well as contractors at the lab. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 400 jobs. Financial activities employment added 500 jobs since last year, making for a slight improvement from the weak employment trend that has been evident since July 2006.

Manufacturing employment ended a 21-month winning streak in July by reporting employment levels that were unchanged from a year ago. The numbers remained flat for August. New Mexico's manufacturers are a diverse group; some firms are facing difficulties while others are expanding into new markets. The net employment gain is now zero after almost two years of gains. Previously, the manufacturing industry lost thousands of jobs during a very difficult period for the industry nationwide. The small wholesale trade industry added 200 jobs, and the much larger retail trade industry added 1,500 jobs.

Government employment has increased at a rate that is also close to the average for the private sector, adding 3,100 jobs. The new jobs are mostly in local government, but there are some increases evident in state and federal government.

New Mexico		Change From			
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	941,200	944,700	936,400	-3,500	+4,800
Employment	905,300	910,100	897,800	-4,800	+7,500
Unemployment	35,900	34,600	38,600	+1,300	-2,700
Rate	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.8 percent in August, down from 3.9 percent a year ago. Unemployment was 3.7 percent in July 2007.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment added 1,500 jobs in August for growth of 0.4 percent. State government led the way, adding 1,000 jobs as the fall semester commenced at the University of New Mexico. Employment in transportation, warehousing, & utilities increased by 400 as school bus drivers returned to work following the summer break. Educational & health services also added 400 jobs, while retail trade gained 200 and leisure & hospitality 100. Four industries lost jobs over the month: construction (-300), manufacturing (-100), information (-100), and *other services* (-100). Three industries – wholesale trade, financial activities, and professional & business services – remained at last month's employment levels.

Over the year, payroll employment rose 1.6 percent, adding 6,200 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. With an increase of 1,600, educational & health services led the pack in job creation, accounting for more than a quarter of all new jobs. Industry employment has increased 3.4 percent since last August.

Leisure & hospitality gained 3.5 percent (1,400 jobs) in August, continuing an upward trend that began two years ago. Growth has slowed from its most recent peak of 6.1 percent in July 2006, but the industry has still managed to equal or exceed 3.0 percent growth in 12 of the 13 subsequent months.

Government employment grew 1.3 percent over the year, adding 1,000 new jobs. Most of the increase was in local government, which posted a gain of 700 jobs. State government added 300, while federal government employment was unchanged from last August. Government employment comprises about 20 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area.

Professional & business services added 800 jobs, growing 1.3 percent over the past 12 months. Industry growth has now slipped to its lowest rate since October 2005 after having reached at least 3.6 percent for each month of 2006.

Retail trade also gained 800 jobs over the year, posting 1.8 percent growth for the third consecutive month. This is the industry's highest rate of growth since recording a 2.4 percent gain in September 2005. Retail trade includes big box retailers like Wal-Mart and Target.

Information added 500 jobs over the year, posting an impressive 5.3 percent growth rate that led all industries. Employment has grown nearly 14 percent over the past two years, adding 1,200 jobs to the area's economy. As existing operations expand and new companies enter the market, the rapidly developing motion picture and sound recording component is expected to be an important source of future job growth.

Transportation, warehousing, & utilities employment rose by 300 jobs or 2.9 percent. August's employment level of 10,800 is the highest for this industry since a peak of 11,000 in December 2002. Financial activities and the miscellaneous category of *other services* each added 200 jobs over the year.

Manufacturing employment was down 300 jobs or 1.2 percent as Intel's job cuts offset gains made elsewhere. Industry growth has stalled in 2007 following a very strong performance in 2006 that produced 800 new jobs.

Over-the-year employment in construction slipped by 200 jobs or 0.6 percent as the industry struggles to rebound from a downturn that began in late 2006. Wholesale trade employment was also down, declining by 100 jobs or 0.7 percent from last August.

Albuquerque	Change From				
	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	409,300	413,400	404,600	-4,100	+4,700
Employment	393,900	397,900	388,700	-4,000	+5,200
Unemployment	15,400	15,500	15,900	-100	-500
Rate	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 4.1 percent in August 2007, unchanged from the rate in July. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent.

Education jobs returned to the Las Cruces area in August for the start of the school year. Local government jobs increased by 800, most of them working at the local school districts. State government also increased by 800 jobs as New Mexico State University began hiring. In the private sector, educational & health services gained 100 jobs, and manufacturing gained 200 jobs at the start of the chile processing season. Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment increased by 100 jobs. A small loss of 100 jobs was reported for retail trade and also the professional & business services industry. Overall, the increase in August was 1,800 jobs, which is fairly typical for this time of year.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.1 percent, comparing August 2007 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,400 jobs. This rate of job growth is back above the average for the state.

The educational & health services industry gained more jobs than any other industry, adding 500 jobs, increasing 4.9 percent. Job growth in the leisure & hospitality industry added 200 jobs to last year's levels. Construction employment has done well for many years in the local area, currently increasing 200 jobs from year-ago levels. The professional & business services industry reported employment that was 100 jobs higher than last August. Retail trade also added 100 jobs, as did the transportation, warehousing & utilities industry and wholesale trade.

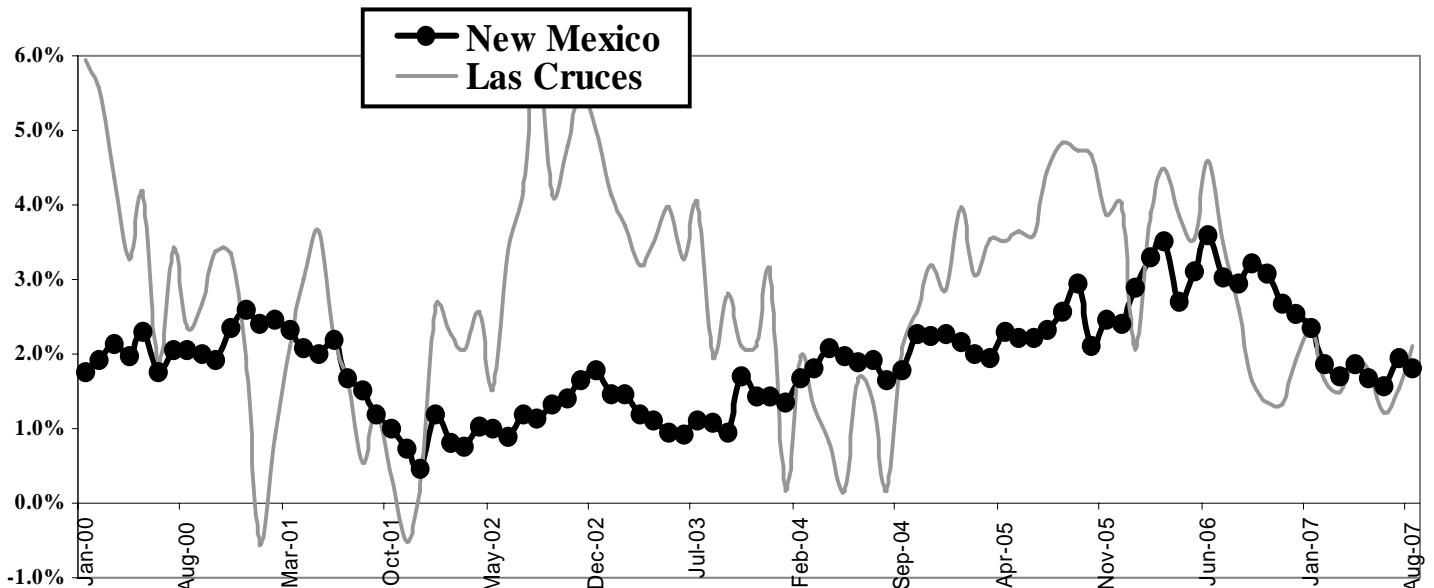
Government employment reported 100 more jobs than last year, with increases in both federal and state government and slight declines at the federal level. State government includes New Mexico State University.

Four remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were financial activities, manufacturing, information, and miscellaneous other services.

Las Cruces	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	86,600	87,700	86,300	-1,100	+300
Employment	83,100	84,100	82,300	-1,000	+800
Unemployment	3,600	3,600	4,000	0	-400
Rate	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.5%	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 3.2 percent in August 2007, unchanged from the rate in June. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 3.4 percent.

Santa Fe lost 600 jobs in August 2007 from contractions in six industries that were partially offset by 100 additional jobs in retail trade. The loss of 600 jobs in the local area was more than what is typical for the month and may just be the early loss of jobs that usually are lost in September.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.7 percent, adding 1,100 jobs. This rate of job growth shows improvement from growth rates that averaged just 1.1 percent during 2006, but is a significant reduction from the 2.7 peak last month. Job growth is evident in eight of the area's 12 industries.

The educational & health services industry reported 400 more jobs than a year ago. The information industry gained 200 jobs, likely as the result of activity in the state's film industry.

Construction industry employment had been surprisingly strong for most of this year but has now slowed a little, adding just 100 jobs since last year. Financial activities employment also lost some recent strength and reported just 100 additional jobs. Santa Fe's leisure & hospitality industry reported 100 more jobs than a year ago, as did retail trade. Also gaining 100 jobs was the professional & business services industry.

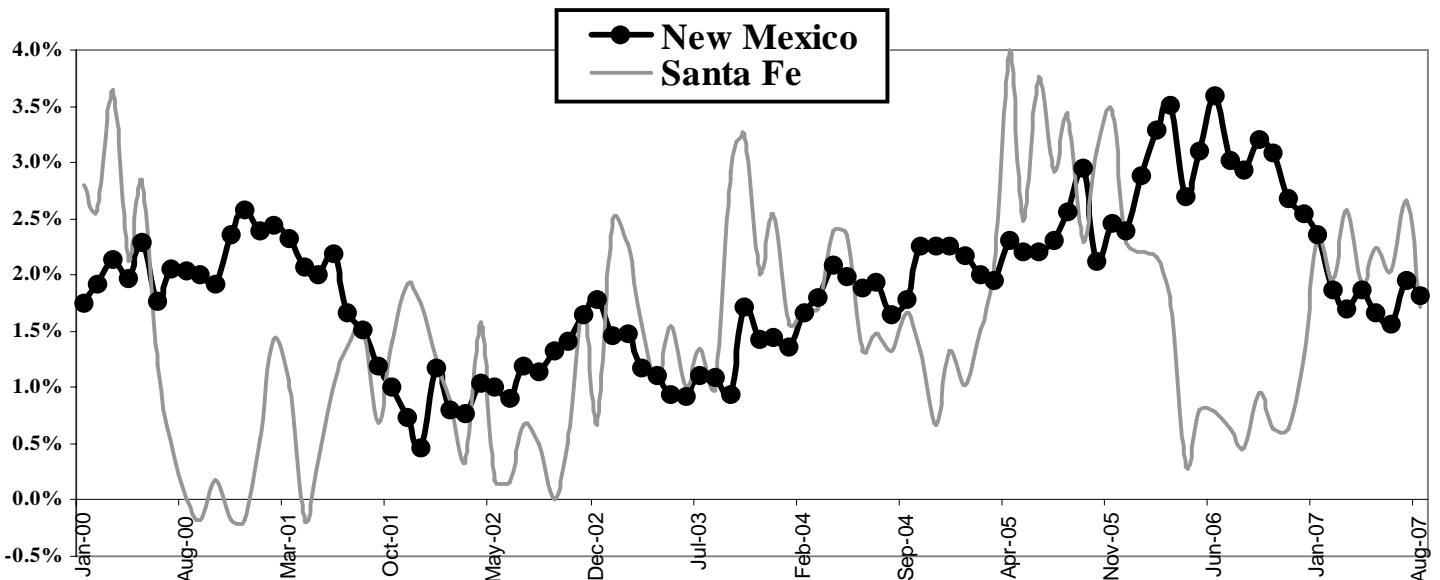
Three industries maintained employment at last year's levels. Those industries were wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and the miscellaneous *other services* industry.

Government employment increased by 100 jobs in local government, but showed no growth in state or federal government employment. Manufacturing was the only industry to report fewer jobs than last year, declining by 100 jobs.

Santa Fe	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,600	78,800	76,700	-1,200	+900
Employment	75,100	76,200	74,100	-1,100	+1,000
Unemployment	2,400	2,500	2,600	-100	-200
Rate	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%		

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 3.6 percent in August 2007, unchanged from the rate in July. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.3 percent.

The Farmington area gained 100 federal government jobs in August. No other changes were reported. Back in July, the Farmington area saw a seasonal reduction in local government teaching jobs, which should return in September.

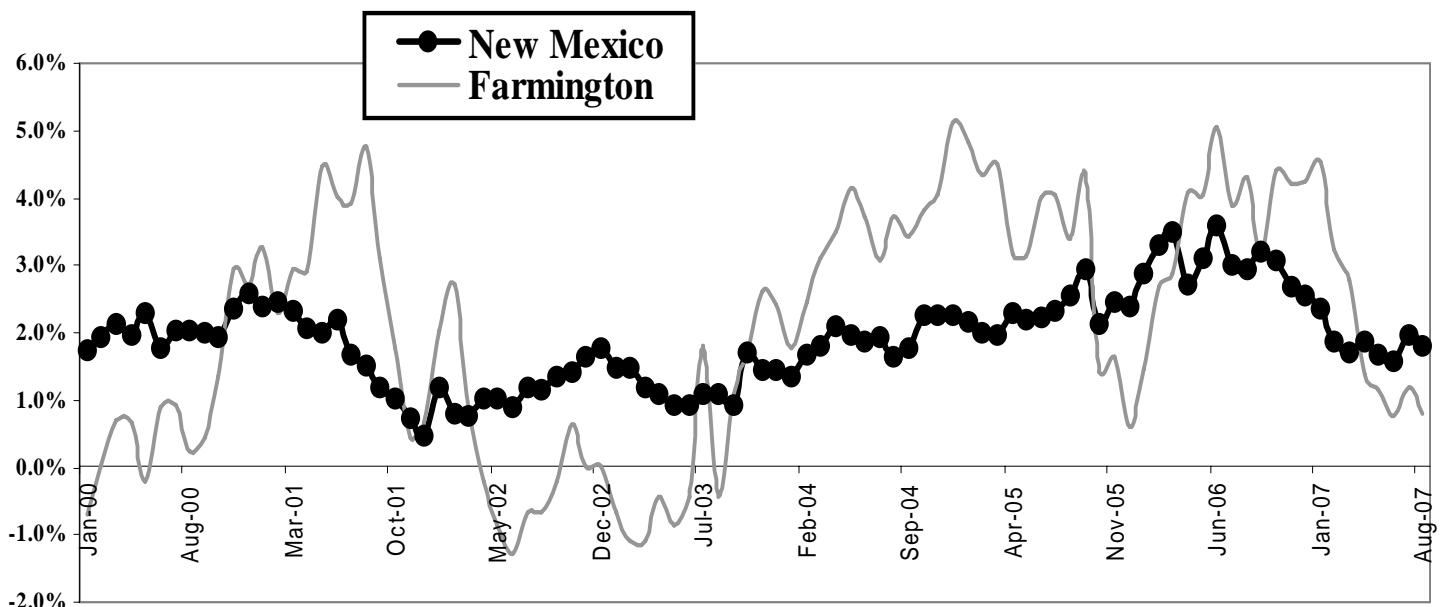
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 400 jobs, growing 0.8 percent. The rate of job growth has recently fallen to below the average for the state. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 5.1 percent. Job growth reached this peak again in June 2006, matching the highest increase in jobs since mid-1995. The outlook for job growth remains favorable, and the Farmington area continues to have a strong job market.

Goods-producing industries have added 200 jobs, growing 1.7 percent over the year. Private service-providing industries have added 300 jobs over the year, growing 1.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and currently shows 100 fewer federal government jobs than last year, and no change in state and local government employment.

Farmington Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	Aug 2007	July 2007	Aug 2006	July 2007	Aug2006
Civilian Labor Force	56,200	56,900	56,300	-700	-100
Employment	54,200	54,800	53,900	-600	+300
Unemployment	2,000	2,000	2,400	0	-400
Rate	3.6%	3.6%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	4.1%	4.4%		

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*

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

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %	
1987	674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%		
1988	682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%		
1989	691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%		
1990	711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%		
1991	719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%		
1992	735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%		
1993	755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%		
1994	776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%		
1995	798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%		
1996	812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%		
1997	822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%		
1998	835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%		
1999	840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%		
2000	852,300	810,000	42,300	5.0%		
2001	863,700	821,000	42,700	4.9%		
2002	871,500	823,200	48,300	5.5%		
2003	885,300	832,600	52,700	5.9%		
2004	902,100	850,200	51,900	5.7%		
2005	915,500	867,300	48,200	5.3%		
2006	935,350	895,623	39,727	4.2%		
2006	JAN	927,502	883,575	43,927	4.7%	4.7%
	FEB	930,872	887,718	43,154	4.6%	4.9%
	MAR	933,049	890,663	42,386	4.5%	4.3%
	APR	932,502	890,872	41,630	4.5%	4.4%
	MAY	934,426	893,550	40,876	4.4%	4.3%
	JUN	936,817	896,695	40,122	4.3%	5.0%
	JUL	935,455	896,088	39,367	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	936,361	897,756	38,605	4.1%	4.1%
	SEP	939,704	901,869	37,835	4.0%	3.9%
	OCT	939,447	902,388	37,059	3.9%	3.7%
	NOV	939,071	902,796	36,275	3.9%	3.6%
	DEC	938,992	903,503	35,489	3.8%	3.3%
2007	JAN	937,238	901,837	35,401	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	938,531	905,511	33,020	3.5%	3.7%
	MAR	937,757	903,000	34,757	3.7%	3.6%
	APR	938,079	904,009	34,070	3.6%	3.5%
	MAY	946,067	911,113	34,954	3.7%	3.6%
	JUN	937,452	907,010	30,442	3.2%	3.8%
	JUL	944,696	910,134	34,562	3.7%	4.2%
	AUG	941,233	905,296	35,937	3.8%	3.8%
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-3,463	-4,838	1,375	0.1%	-0.4%
	Year Ago	4,872	7,540	-2,668	-0.3%	-0.3%
	2 Yrs. Ago	24,842	36,456	-11,614	-1.4%	-1.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	38,969	54,662	-15,693	-1.9%	-1.8%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.4%	-0.5%	4.0%		
	Year Ago	0.5%	0.8%	-6.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	2.7%	4.2%	-24.4%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.3%	6.4%	-30.4%		

State	Rank	August 2006	August 2007	Change	% Change
Utah	1	1,208.1	1,262.9	54.8	4.5%
Wyoming	2	284.3	294.0	9.7	3.4%
Montana	3	441.5	454.5	13.0	2.9%
Louisiana	4	1,859.8	1,910.6	50.8	2.7%
Arizona	4	2,637.0	2,708.4	71.4	2.7%
Kansas	4	1,335.1	1,371.2	36.1	2.7%
Washington	7	2,865.5	2,937.4	71.9	2.5%
Texas	8	10,053.6	10,276.6	223.0	2.2%
Idaho	8	649.4	663.6	14.2	2.2%
South Dakota	10	405.8	414.5	8.7	2.1%
North Dakota	10	348.9	356.2	7.3	2.1%
Colorado	12	2,294.4	2,339.7	45.3	2.0%
Georgia	13	4,101.7	4,177.9	76.2	1.9%
South Carolina	14	1,901.1	1,936.1	35.0	1.8%
New Mexico	14	833.5	848.6	15.1	1.8%
Mississippi	14	1,144.3	1,164.7	20.4	1.8%
Virginia	17	3,719.0	3,783.3	64.3	1.7%
North Carolina	17	4,030.9	4,099.6	68.7	1.7%
Hawaii	19	613.8	623.9	10.1	1.6%
New Hampshire	19	643.0	653.5	10.5	1.6%
Nebraska	19	945.7	960.4	14.7	1.6%
Florida	22	7,991.0	8,112.2	121.2	1.5%
Delaware	22	690.1	700.4	10.3	1.5%
Alaska	22	337.1	342.1	5.0	1.5%
Nevada	25	1,282.2	1,300.3	18.1	1.4%
Alabama	26	1,983.5	2,011.2	27.7	1.4%
DC	26	437.0	442.9	5.9	1.4%
Iowa	28	1,490.7	1,510.6	19.9	1.3%
Rhode Island	28	493.7	500.2	6.5	1.3%
Maryland	30	2,592.7	2,624.0	31.3	1.2%
Oklahoma	30	1,550.1	1,568.5	18.4	1.2%
Massachusetts	32	3,245.9	3,282.4	36.5	1.1%
United States		136,231.0	137,752.0	1,521.0	1.1%
California	33	15,058.9	15,214.2	155.3	1.0%
New York	33	8,590.5	8,677.0	86.5	1.0%
Missouri	33	2,758.5	2,785.8	27.3	1.0%
Oregon	33	1,709.1	1,725.5	16.4	1.0%
Wisconsin	37	2,872.6	2,898.9	26.3	0.9%
Connecticut	37	1,674.2	1,689.4	15.2	0.9%
Pennsylvania	39	5,728.3	5,776.5	48.2	0.8%
Tennessee	40	2,799.9	2,820.0	20.1	0.7%
Illinois	40	5,975.3	6,016.3	41.0	0.7%
Indiana	42	2,957.3	2,976.5	19.2	0.6%
Arkansas	42	1,194.0	1,201.5	7.5	0.6%
Vermont	42	302.2	303.9	1.7	0.6%
Minnesota	42	2,777.9	2,793.5	15.6	0.6%
New Jersey	46	4,081.0	4,102.0	21.0	0.5%
Maine	46	626.7	629.9	3.2	0.5%
West Virginia	48	756.6	759.5	2.9	0.4%
Kentucky	48	1,849.4	1,856.4	7.0	0.4%
Ohio	50	5,447.4	5,439.6	-7.8	-0.1%
Michigan	51	4,317.2	4,251.6	-65.6	-1.5%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	AUGUST 2007				JULY 2007				AUGUST 2006			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	943,229	907,692	35,537	3.8%	958,483	918,335	40,148	4.2%	935,453	897,081	38,372	4.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,838	391,370	15,468	3.8%	414,228	397,134	17,094	4.1%	402,332	386,343	15,989	4.0%
Bernalillo	315,542	303,954	11,588	3.7%	321,140	308,430	12,710	4.0%	312,109	300,049	12,060	3.9%
Sandoval	51,792	49,599	2,193	4.2%	52,881	50,330	2,551	4.8%	51,228	48,962	2,266	4.4%
Torrance	7,887	7,498	389	4.9%	8,087	7,608	479	5.9%	7,745	7,402	343	4.4%
Valencia	31,617	30,319	1,298	4.1%	32,120	30,766	1,354	4.2%	31,250	29,930	1,320	4.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,736	53,680	2,056	3.7%	56,978	54,623	2,355	4.1%	55,854	53,371	2,483	4.4%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	86,474	83,146	3,328	3.8%	86,777	82,885	3,892	4.5%	86,127	82,368	3,759	4.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,291	75,894	2,397	3.1%	80,260	77,512	2,748	3.4%	77,423	74,841	2,582	3.3%
Catron	1,645	1,577	68	4.1%	1,651	1,574	77	4.7%	1,660	1,586	74	4.5%
Chaves	27,615	26,569	1,046	3.8%	28,055	26,812	1,243	4.4%	27,048	25,892	1,156	4.3%
Cibola	11,787	11,233	554	4.7%	12,035	11,406	629	5.2%	11,647	11,058	589	5.1%
Colfax	7,224	6,982	242	3.3%	7,534	7,258	276	3.7%	7,108	6,821	287	4.0%
Curry	21,239	20,626	613	2.9%	21,631	20,908	723	3.3%	20,876	20,174	702	3.4%
De Baca	872	842	30	3.4%	898	861	37	4.1%	871	840	31	3.6%
Eddy	25,955	25,161	794	3.1%	26,410	25,455	955	3.6%	25,371	24,489	882	3.5%
Grant	12,440	11,957	483	3.9%	12,677	12,123	554	4.4%	12,162	11,669	493	4.1%
Guadalupe	1,970	1,867	103	5.2%	2,036	1,914	122	6.0%	1,876	1,778	98	5.2%
Harding	349	339	10	2.9%	360	348	12	3.3%	354	339	15	4.2%
Hidalgo	3,002	2,919	83	2.8%	2,734	2,640	94	3.4%	3,135	3,034	101	3.2%
Lea	27,864	27,131	733	2.6%	28,327	27,453	874	3.1%	26,713	25,890	823	3.1%
Lincoln	10,972	10,659	313	2.9%	11,250	10,866	384	3.4%	11,029	10,641	388	3.5%
Los Alamos	10,714	10,466	248	2.3%	10,942	10,641	301	2.8%	11,131	10,879	252	2.3%
Luna	14,580	13,618	962	6.6%	14,108	12,962	1,146	8.1%	14,936	13,825	1,111	7.4%
McKinley	26,455	25,051	1,404	5.3%	26,185	24,661	1,524	5.8%	26,895	25,307	1,588	5.9%
Mora	2,020	1,872	148	7.3%	2,051	1,894	157	7.7%	2,029	1,892	137	6.8%
Otero	25,962	24,936	1,026	4.0%	26,481	25,289	1,192	4.5%	26,019	24,904	1,115	4.3%
Quay	4,074	3,905	169	4.1%	4,247	4,050	197	4.6%	4,109	3,935	174	4.2%
Rio Arriba	21,730	20,755	975	4.5%	22,214	21,149	1,065	4.8%	21,962	20,911	1,051	4.8%
Roosevelt	9,078	8,810	268	3.0%	9,327	9,007	320	3.4%	8,935	8,644	291	3.3%
San Miguel	13,335	12,735	600	4.5%	13,544	12,917	627	4.6%	13,187	12,532	655	5.0%
Sierra	5,694	5,504	190	3.3%	5,775	5,555	220	3.8%	5,534	5,316	218	3.9%
Socorro	9,280	8,965	315	3.4%	9,449	9,084	365	3.9%	9,296	8,952	344	3.7%
Taos	17,917	17,057	860	4.8%	18,182	17,278	904	5.0%	17,772	16,844	928	5.2%
Union	2,116	2,066	50	2.4%	2,135	2,074	61	2.9%	2,061	2,005	56	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)

AUGUST 2007			JULY 2007			AUGUST 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	7.3%	LUNA	1	8.1%	LUNA	1	7.4%
LUNA	2	6.6%	MORA	2	7.7%	MORA	2	6.8%
MCKINLEY	3	5.3%	GUADALUPE	3	6.0%	MCKINLEY	3	5.9%
GUADALUPE	4	5.2%	MCKINLEY	4	5.8%	GUADALUPE	4	5.2%
TAOS	5	4.8%	CIBOLA	5	5.2%	TAOS	5	5.2%
CIBOLA	6	4.7%	TAOS	6	5.0%	CIBOLA	6	5.1%
SAN MIGUEL	7	4.5%	RIO ARRIBA	7	4.8%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.0%
RIO ARRIBA	8	4.5%	CATRON	8	4.7%	RIO ARRIBA	8	4.8%
QUAY	9	4.1%	QUAY	9	4.6%	CATRON	9	4.5%
CATRON	10	4.1%	SAN MIGUEL	10	4.6%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	10	4.4%
OTERO	11	4.0%	OTERO	11	4.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	4.4%
GRANT	12	3.9%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.5%	OTERO	12	4.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	3.8%	CHAVES	13	4.4%	CHAVES	13	4.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	14	3.8%	GRANT	14	4.4%	HARDING	14	4.2%
CHAVES	15	3.8%	STATEWIDE		4.2%	QUAY	15	4.2%
STATEWIDE		3.8%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	4.1%	STATEWIDE		4.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	3.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	16	4.1%	GRANT	16	4.1%
DE BACA	17	3.4%	DE BACA	17	4.1%	COLFAX	17	4.0%
SOCORRO	18	3.4%	SOCORRO	18	3.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.0%
COLFAX	19	3.3%	SIERRA	19	3.8%	SIERRA	19	3.9%
SIERRA	20	3.3%	COLFAX	20	3.7%	SOCORRO	20	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	3.1%	EDDY	21	3.6%	DE BACA	21	3.6%
EDDY	22	3.1%	HIDALGO	22	3.4%	LINCOLN	22	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	23	3.0%	ROOSEVELT	23	3.4%	EDDY	23	3.5%
CURRY	24	2.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	24	3.4%	CURRY	24	3.4%
HARDING	25	2.9%	LINCOLN	25	3.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	3.3%
LINCOLN	26	2.9%	CURRY	26	3.3%	ROOSEVELT	26	3.3%
HIDALGO	27	2.8%	HARDING	27	3.3%	HIDALGO	27	3.2%
LEA	28	2.6%	LEA	28	3.1%	LEA	28	3.1%
UNION	29	2.4%	UNION	29	2.9%	UNION	29	2.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.8%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%

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 (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

August 2007			August 2006		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	7.4	Michigan	1	7.0
Alaska	2	6.3	Alaska	2	6.6
Mississippi	3	5.9	Mississippi	2	6.6
Ohio	4	5.7	South Carolina	3	6.6
District of Columbia	5	5.6	District of Columbia	5	6.0
Kentucky	5	5.6	Kentucky	7	5.7
South Carolina	5	5.6	Ohio	6	5.6
Arkansas	8	5.5	Arkansas	8	5.4
California	8	5.5	Oregon	8	5.4
Illinois	10	5.4	West Virginia	10	5.3
Oregon	10	5.4	Rhode Island	11	5.2
Missouri	12	5.3	Tennessee	11	5.2
Wisconsin	12	5.3	Washington	13	5.1
Rhode Island	14	5.1	Indiana	14	5.0
Nevada	15	5.0	Massachusetts	14	5.0
Indiana	16	4.9	Missouri	14	5.0
New York	16	4.9	California	17	4.9
West Virginia	16	4.9	North Carolina	17	4.9
Maine	19	4.8	Texas	17	4.9
North Carolina	19	4.8	Pennsylvania	20	4.8
Connecticut	21	4.6	Maine	21	4.7
Minnesota	21	4.6	New Jersey	21	4.7
United States		4.6	United States		4.7
Washington	21	4.6	Wisconsin	21	4.7
Massachusetts	24	4.5	Georgia	24	4.6
Pennsylvania	24	4.5	Kansas	24	4.6
Georgia	26	4.4	Connecticut	26	4.5
Oklahoma	26	4.4	Colorado	27	4.4
Kansas	28	4.3	Illinois	27	4.4
New Jersey	28	4.3	New York	27	4.4
Texas	30	4.2	Nevada	30	4.2
Florida	31	4.0	New Mexico	31	4.1
Tennessee	31	4.0	Oklahoma	31	4.1
Vermont	31	4.0	Maryland	33	4.0
Iowa	34	3.9	Arizona	34	3.9
Alabama	35	3.8	Minnesota	35	3.8
Colorado	34	3.8	Louisiana	36	3.7
Louisiana	34	3.8	Vermont	36	3.7
New Mexico	34	3.8	Alabama	38	3.6
Arizona	39	3.7	Delaware	38	3.6
Maryland	39	3.7	Iowa	38	3.6
New Hampshire	41	3.6	Wyoming	41	3.5
Wyoming	42	3.4	Idaho	42	3.4
Nebraska	43	3.2	New Hampshire	42	3.4
North Dakota	43	3.2	Florida	44	3.3
Virginia	45	3.1	North Dakota	44	3.3
Delaware	46	3.0	South Dakota	46	3.2
South Dakota	46	3.0	Montana	47	3.1
Montana	48	2.8	Nebraska	47	3.1
Hawaii	49	2.6	Virginia	47	3.1
Utah	49	2.6	Utah	50	2.9
Idaho	51	2.4	Hawaii	51	2.3

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Revised Aug-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	848,600	845,700	833,500	2,900	15,100
GOODS PRODUCING	119,600	118,900	118,600	700	1,000
SERVICE PROVIDING	729,000	726,800	714,900	2,200	14,100
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	19,700	19,800	19,100	-100	600
CONSTRUCTION	61,200	61,000	60,800	200	400
MANUFACTURING	38,700	38,100	38,700	600	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,100	24,100	23,900	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	96,100	95,700	94,600	400	1,500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	24,800	24,200	24,000	600	800
INFORMATION	17,000	17,300	16,000	-300	1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,600	35,600	35,100	0	500
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	109,300	109,000	108,100	300	1,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	108,100	107,500	105,100	600	3,000
Educational Services	10,100	9,800	9,900	300	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	98,000	97,700	95,200	300	2,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	92,200	92,300	89,800	-100	2,400
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,500	9,700	9,200	-200	300
Accommodation and Food Services	82,700	82,600	80,600	100	2,100
OTHER SERVICES	31,500	31,900	31,100	-400	400
GOVERNMENT	190,300	189,200	187,200	1,100	3,100
Federal Government	31,400	30,500	31,300	900	100
State Government	56,600	55,100	55,200	1,500	1,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	23,700	22,300	23,700	1,400	0
Local Government	102,300	103,600	100,700	-1,300	1,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	52,800	52,600	52,500	200	300

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Revised Aug-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	398,200	396,700	392,000	1,500	6,200
GOODS PRODUCING	55,700	56,100	56,200	-400	-500
SERVICE PROVIDING	342,500	340,600	335,800	1,900	6,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	31,800	32,100	32,000	-300	-200
MANUFACTURING	23,900	24,000	24,200	-100	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,400	13,400	13,500	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	44,500	44,300	43,700	200	800
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,800	10,400	10,500	400	300
INFORMATION	9,900	10,000	9,400	-100	500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,400	19,400	19,200	0	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	64,400	64,400	63,600	0	800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	48,400	48,000	46,800	400	1,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	41,000	40,900	39,600	100	1,400
OTHER SERVICES	12,600	12,700	12,400	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	78,100	77,100	77,100	1,000	1,000
Federal Government	14,800	14,700	14,800	100	0
State Government	24,400	23,400	24,100	1,000	300
Local Government	38,900	39,000	38,200	-100	700

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Revised Aug-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	68,100	66,300	66,700	1,800	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	8,700	8,500	8,500	200	200
SERVICE PROVIDING	59,400	57,800	58,200	1,600	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,300	3,500	200	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	7,200	7,300	7,100	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,900	1,800	1,800	100	100
INFORMATION	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,700	5,800	5,600	-100	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	10,700	10,600	10,200	100	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	20,300	18,700	20,200	1,600	100
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
State	8,100	7,300	8,000	800	100
Local	8,600	7,800	8,500	800	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Revised Aug-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	64,900	65,500	63,800	-600	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,300	6,100	-200	0
SERVICE PROVIDING	58,800	59,200	57,700	-400	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
MANUFACTURING	1,000	1,100	1,100	-100	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	8,900	8,900	100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,200	1,400	1,000	-200	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,200	3,300	3,100	-100	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,300	8,300	7,900	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,900	10,000	9,800	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	16,500	16,500	16,400	0	100
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
State	8,300	8,300	8,300	0	0
Local	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Revised Aug-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	51,400	51,300	51,000	100	400
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,700	40,700	40,200	0	500
GOODS PRODUCING	12,000	12,000	11,800	0	200
SERVICE PROVIDING	39,400	39,300	39,200	100	200
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	28,700	28,700	28,400	0	300
GOVERNMENT	10,700	10,600	10,800	100	-100
Federal	1,500	1,400	1,600	100	-100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,700	8,700	8,700	0	0

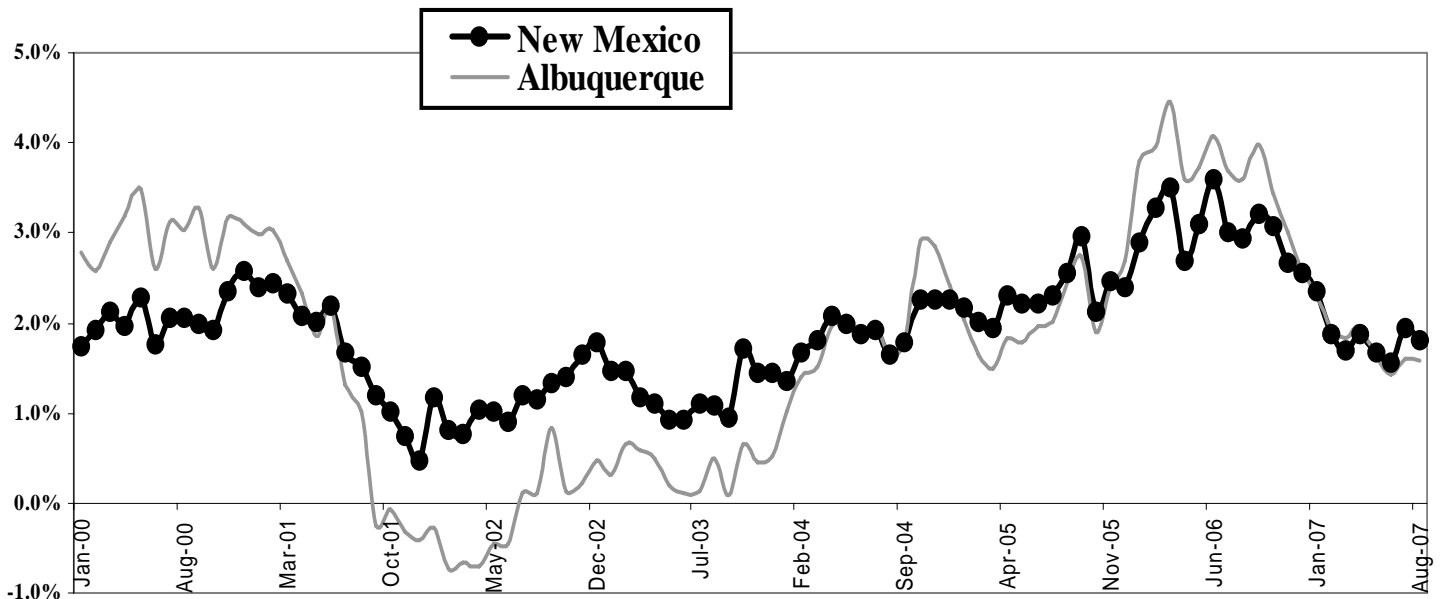
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-07	Revised Jul-07	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	847,300	847,800	-500
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	19,700	19,900	-200
CONSTRUCTION	58,800	58,600	200
MANUFACTURING	37,400	37,600	-200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	144,600	144,600	0
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	17,000	17,300	-300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,400	35,300	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	108,300	108,100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	111,300	111,400	-100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	88,400	88,700	-300
OTHER SERVICES	29,700	29,900	-200
GOVERNMENT	196,700	196,400	300

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

New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug 07	July 07	Aug 06	Aug 07	July 07	Aug 06	Aug 07	July 07	Aug 06
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$837.27	\$836.38	\$811.88	44.3	44.3	44.1	\$18.90	\$18.88	\$18.41
CONSTRUCTION	\$662.45	\$660.45	\$645.18	40.1	40.1	39.9	\$16.52	\$16.47	\$16.17
MANUFACTURING	\$564.60	\$563.82	\$549.98	39.1	39.1	39.2	\$14.44	\$14.42	\$14.03
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$537.38	\$540.09	\$535.15	35.1	35.3	35.3	\$15.31	\$15.30	\$15.16
RETAIL TRADE	\$366.77	\$366.60	\$360.64	32.4	32.5	32.2	\$11.32	\$11.28	\$11.20
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$603.06	\$623.96	\$609.82	38.0	38.9	40.9	\$15.87	\$16.04	\$14.91

Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Aug 07	July 07	Aug 06	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	207.9	208.3	203.9	-0.2%	2.0%
CPI-W	203.2	203.7	199.6	-0.2%	1.8%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

2007 New Mexico Data Users Conference

The 9th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference will be held on Thursday, November 8th at 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 a variety of organizations, including BBER, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the Mid-Region Council of Governments.

The conference will feature a plenary session, nine breakout sessions and a luncheon presentation. Included are various topics related to Census Bureau data and programs—Census 2010, the American Community Survey, the American FactFinder web site, and use of census data to describe the State's racial and ethnic diversity. The Census Bureau's DataFerret data mining and extraction tool will also be covered. Additional sessions will address research and data applications, including analysis and impacts of the Santa Fe Living Wage, planning and implementation of the Rail Runner Express, trade area analysis in small New Mexico towns, and geocoding challenges facing the BBER Population Estimates Program. Availability of annual socioeconomic data for sub-state areas such as counties, cities and school districts will also be covered.

Dr. Larry Waldman, BBER senior economist, will be the luncheon speaker, presenting a review of New Mexico's recent economic performance and a short-term economic outlook.

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.

Contacts: Kevin Kargacin (505) 277-3038; e-mail address kargacin@unm.edu
Karma Shore (505) 277-8300; e-mail address kshore@unm.edu

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Statewide:

Verizon Wireless seeks to hire about 300 full-time customer service representatives at its Albuquerque service center, located at 7000 Central Avenue. The company has been ramping up the center's workforce since early 2006, hiring more than 1,100 new customer service representatives in the past 18 months. Additionally, Verizon plans to hire more sales staff for its Albuquerque and Santa Fe retail offices. The company currently has 13 owned-and-operated retail locations in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, and Alamogordo. When hiring for the new Albuquerque positions, Verizon will favor applicants with previous customer service experience, especially those with Spanish-language skills. The company held two career fairs in Albuquerque, on August 22 and 27.

Albertson's LLC has bought all ten New Mexico Raley's Inc. stores. The acquisition, which was first announced in June, ends Raley's eight-year presence in New Mexico. Prior to the sale, Raley's had operated stores in Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, and Taos. Seven of the stores are being converted to the Albertson's brand this week and will re-open Friday. Two of the former Raley's stores in Albuquerque will be closed for good, and Albertson's will seek new tenants to occupy the locations. Albertson's hired more than 600 of Raley's 840 workers. Albertson's operated 22 stores in New Mexico prior to the purchase of the Raley's stores. The Boise, Idaho-based grocery chain operates more than 330 stores in New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Florida, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Obee's Franchise Systems Inc., the parent company of Obee's Soups, Salads & Subs, announced that it renewed an agreement with Dick Nassif and wife Velma Nassif to develop 40 stores throughout New Mexico. Obee's is a fast casual restaurant chain with franchises in 21 states from Florida to California. The Nassifs operate two Obee's restaurants in Albuquerque.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Cornell Companies Inc., the operator of Albuquerque's Downtown jail, says it could lay off up to 100 employees. More than 600 Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainees have been removed because the facility did not meet federal standards. The company cannot maintain its 185-person staff with fewer than 200 inmates in the 970-inmate capacity jail.

Albuquerque is still on the short list of cities under consideration by Piper Aircraft Inc. for a new manufacturing plant. The company has narrowed its choices to Albuquerque, Oklahoma City, and its current location in Vero Beach. Piper set off fierce competition among cities when it began looking for a place to locate a factory to build its new PiperJet—one of a number of "very light jets" (VLJs)

that companies like Eclipse Aviation Corp. are introducing to the growing market for personal aircraft. The PiperJet factory would employ at least 500 people. The company might also move its headquarters and existing manufacturing plants to the new location, which would mean another 1,000 jobs for the winning city. The company is expected to announce its selection this fall.

A **Holiday Inn Express** is being developed at 12th Street and Indian School NW and should be ready by February or March of 2008. The hotel will be the newest addition to the master-planned development being created by the Indian Pueblos Federal Development Corp. on about 47 acres bounded by 12th Street, 9th Street, Menaul Boulevard and Indian School. The land was the site of the former Albuquerque Indian School that was closed in 1982. The original buildings fell into disrepair and were torn down in 1985. There are already two office buildings at the site along Indian School NW—the Pete Domenici Indian Affairs Building and the Manual Lujan Jr. Building, which together comprise 146,000 square feet. The two buildings house the U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Health Services, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Indian Programs Training Center, which brings in federal and tribal employees from around the country.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Dollar Tree, a discount variety store, opened its second store in Rio Rancho. The new 11,000-square-foot store is in north Rio Rancho at 4405 Jager Drive in Enchanted Hills Plaza. Dollar Tree stores carry housewares, seasonal goods, food, toys, books, party goods, and personal accessories.

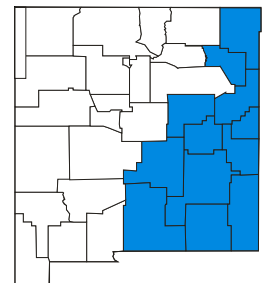
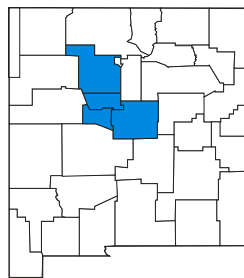
Eastern WIA Area:

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Roswell's **Millennium Transit** has a contract for 16 new buses, and the factory should restart production soon. Millennium has a contract to provide 16 buses to the city of Beaumont, Texas, and is currently evaluating its inventory and making plans to begin their construction. The company suffered a serious setback when an order for 289 city buses from New Jersey Transit was cancelled earlier this year.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The Air Force has released details regarding the units involved in the mission transition at **Cannon Air Force Base**. The first unit scheduled to move to Cannon will be the 73rd Special Operations Squadron, a unit of newly acquired MC-130W Combat Spears currently located at Hurlburt Field. The four MC-130W currently assigned to the 73rd SOS will move to Cannon in December. The first one may be on the Cannon ramp as early as September. Three more will rotate through the base until they are at Cannon permanently in December. Personnel assigned to the MC-130W will



begin moving to the area in November, and the transfer of all assigned 73rd SOS personnel will be completed by February 1, 2008. Approximately 538 personnel (150 ops and 388 maintenance) will eventually be relocated to Cannon as a result of the 73rd SOS and the MC-130W moves. The next unit expected to move to Cannon will be the 3rd Special Operations Squadron, currently assigned to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, an MQ-1 Predator unit. This unit will most likely move to Cannon in June 2008. Other aircraft to follow will include AC-130 Gunships from the 16th Special Operations Squadron in 2010 and CV-22 Ospreys in 2011. It will take approximately six years to move the proposed fleet of special operations aircraft and personnel to Cannon. The funding and construction for facilities will be spread over several years.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

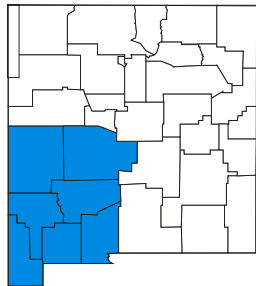
Marietta Biscuit Company is in the process of taking possession of Sunbaked Biscuits’ assets with an eye on reopening the factory. Marietta Biscuits has agreed to pay the Otero County Economic Development Council \$1 million for the building. As part of the agreement, Marietta agrees to create 400 jobs within the next 15 years.

Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Arrowhead Development Company will develop 11 acres of land within the Arrowhead Research Park. The Research Park is located on the New Mexico State University (NMSU) campus and was established to enhance technology transfer and provide private enterprises with immediate access to nationally recognized academic and technical on-site resources. The Park lies on a 257-acre parcel of land on the south end of the NMSU campus, at the intersection of interstate routes 25 and 10. The Arrowhead Research Park is being developed in phases, and current plans are to construct seven buildings and 120,000 square feet of office and laboratory space for business.

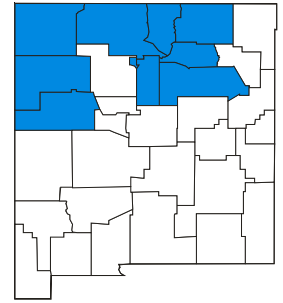
Young Pecan is constructing a 20,000-square-foot addition to its plant that will include more modern equipment for pecan cracking and sorting and will increase production by 40 percent. The company said it hopes to have the new section in operation by early October in time for the fall and winter harvests. The Young Pecan plant at 2455 Entrada del Sol in Las Cruces processes pecans from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Chihuahua, Mexico.



Northern WIA Area:

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Raytheon Missile Systems is doubling its workforce and manufacturing space on the Navajo Nation to produce missiles for the U.S. Army. The company is leasing land from Navajo Agricultural Products Industry to build Excalibur missiles for use in Iraq. The Navajo Nation, the state of New Mexico, and Raytheon are sharing the costs of a \$6.8 million, 38,000-square-foot expansion of the company’s manufacturing space. The growth will create about 80 new jobs and \$5 million in wages. The facility is expected to be completed by November.



Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County:

Laguna Pueblo’s **Route 66 Casino Hotel** will be the only casino hotel on the I-25 corridor. Construction of the new 150-room hotel was started in September 2006. The hotel is expected to open later this year. The hotel is attached to the Route 66 Casino, which is also being expanded. About 250 additional employees will be needed for the hotel and gaming facility.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

About 130 workers are needed to fill the positions in the new Santa Fe **Kohl’s Department Store**. Kohl’s has both full- and part-time positions available and the store is scheduled to open in October. The new store will hire associates for cash register operation, department service, customer service, early morning stocking, truck unloading, housekeeping, and evening signage/pricing updates. Kohl’s is a specialty department store offering moderately priced, exclusive and national brand apparel, shoes, accessories, beauty and home products. It opened its first two New Mexico stores in Albuquerque in 2006.



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Art Martinez, Bureau Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist
Tracy Shaleen, Economist
Karl Romero, Graphic Artist

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor