



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 37, No. 8 (published - September 30, 2008)

*A Publication Presenting Highlights of
August 2008 Labor Market Data*

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 0.6 percent, representing an increase of 4,700 jobs. New Mexico ranked fourteenth highest among all states for job growth.

...Over the year, Albuquerque MSA payroll employment has fallen 0.2 percent, and this is the first occurrence of negative growth since June 2002, following the last national recession.

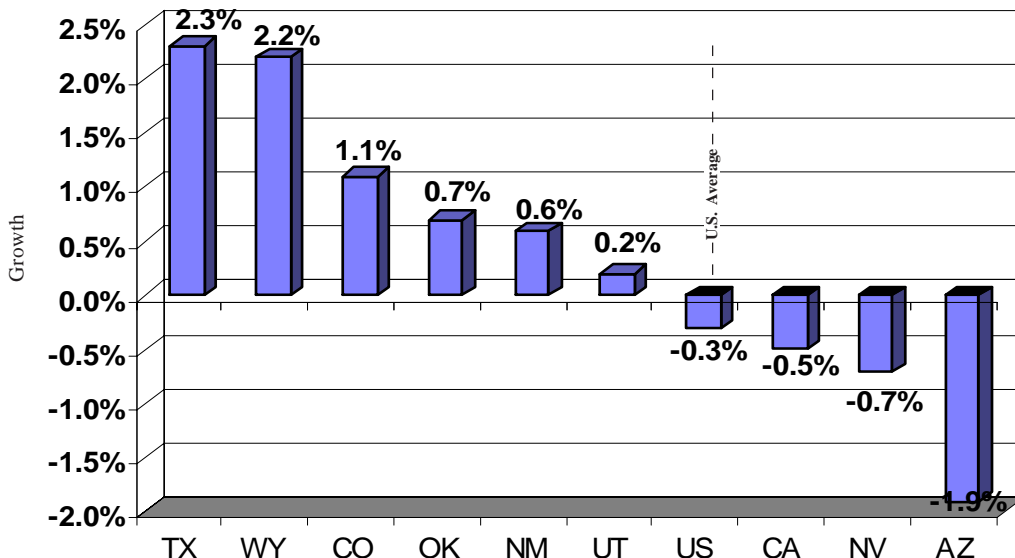
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 1.2 percent, and this rate was above the average for the state.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was a negative 0.9 percent, representing a loss of 600 jobs. The recorded losses started two months ago—the first instance of negative growth since April 2001.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 1,600 jobs, growing 3.1 percent. This rate of job growth is more than five times 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.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

August 2008 over August 2007 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Bill Richardson
Governor

Betty Sparrow Doris
Secretary

INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights

Page 2-6

NM Household Data History

Page 7

Total Nonfarm Growth

NM Ranking

Page 7

NM Labor Force Estimates

Page 8

Unemployment Rate Rankings

by County and by State

Page 8-9

Nonfarm Employment:
Growth Rates by Industry

Page 9

Nonfarm Employment:
State & MSAs

Page 10-12

Average Hours & Earnings
& US Consumer Price Index

Page 12

NM Occupational
Shortages and Surpluses

Page 13

NM Economic Activity by Area

Page 14-15



New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in August 2008, up from 4.1 percent in July and 3.4 percent a year ago. The state's unemployment rate remained below the national rate of 6.1 percent but continued to increase from January's record low of 3.1 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing August 2008 with August 2007, was 0.6 percent, representing an increase of 4,700 jobs. New Mexico ranked fourteenth highest among all states for job growth.

The New Mexico economy remains fairly resilient despite rising unemployment and lower job growth. Unemployment has increased this year, but our rate is still below the national average. Job growth is below one percent, but the national job count is down three-tenths of one percent since last August. The New Mexico economy is weak, but the national economy appears to be even weaker. New Mexico employment sectors with the closest ties to the national economy appear to be the ones that are underperforming. This is evidenced by employment declines in manufacturing, financial activities, and professional & business services. The latter sector includes many companies that are reliant upon federal government contracts.

Geography also appears to play a role. Albuquerque's economy, being connected to the national economy through several large national employers, has started to lose jobs. Santa Fe has been losing jobs for the last three months. By contrast, the Farmington area continues to enjoy brisk job growth of more than three percent, with no sign of a slowdown. Las Cruces is somewhere in the middle, with job growth that is twice the statewide average. These distinct trends suggest that New Mexico now has increasingly localized economies, each with differing fortunes. Areas of the state engaged in energy production continue to do well, while regions aligned with the national economy through manufacturing or federal government spending are suffering. Tourism-dependent areas appear to be having a rough time in the era of almost \$4.00 a gallon gasoline.

The goods-producing sector has shown the most volatility, having been up by around 8,000 jobs in the 12 months ending August 2006, posting no growth to August 2007, and then recording a 12-month loss of 2,100 jobs by August 2008. Among component industries, manufacturing employment has contracted, and both construction and mining have remained flat.

The state has lost 2,500 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with particular difficulties in semiconductor manufacturing. Other manufacturers have also hit upon hard times, and many firms have reduced their workforces during 2007 and 2008. More manufacturing jobs will be lost next month when the Eclipse Aviation layoffs start to show up in the data.

The construction industry is going through a period of adjustment following four years of growth that resulted in the creation of 14,000 new jobs. Construction employment boomed with work

on various large public works projects and continued when residential construction was strong. The boom has now ended, and some job losses have occurred. Overall, the construction industry reported just 100 more jobs in August 2008 than in August 2007. When considering larger job losses reported at the national level in construction, New Mexico is still doing fairly well. Mining employment has increased by just 300 jobs from its year-ago level, despite continued exploration activity. Actual production of oil and natural gas, however, continues to decline and shortages of skilled labor are reported to exist.

On the services-providing side, the educational & health services industry increased employment by 3,700 jobs, growing 3.4 percent on the year. This industry had the highest growth rate and added more jobs than any other industry. Put in perspective, educational & health services added 3,700 jobs when total job growth for all industries was just 4,700 jobs. Only two other industries—government and retail trade—added more than just a few hundred jobs. Government employment increased at a rate of 1.0 percent overall, adding a net total of 1,800 jobs. The bulk of the gain came from local government, which expanded by 1,300 jobs. Federal government increased by 300 jobs, while state government added a scant 200. Retail trade grew 1.6 percent, adding 1,500 jobs, which is a good showing during a difficult period when the national numbers are showing reduced employment levels.

The information industry continued to do well, having grown 3.0 percent and added 500 jobs since last year. The gains resulted from recent activity in the state's film industry. This industry had a bumper year in 2006, which continued into 2007. Recent trends indicate that 2008 may be the best year yet, but large month-to-month swings in employment are not unusual because of the nature of film production work. During times of intensive production, employment in the state's film industry has been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels. Weakness in its telecommunications components reduced information industry employment by more than 3,000 during a three-year period ending in early 2005. Even with the current boost from film production, employment levels are still about 2,000 jobs below the peak set in the spring of 2001.

The small wholesale trade industry added 500 jobs, up 2.1 percent, while the transportation, warehousing & utilities industry added 400 jobs since last year. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 100 more jobs over the year.

The three remaining service industries reported employment losses. The leisure & hospitality industry reported 100 fewer jobs than at this time last year, having previously reported low growth not seen for a number of years. By most accounts, this will likely be a year of underperformance for travel and tourism. The professional & business services industry, which includes several firms that rely upon national defense contracts, reported employment that was down by 900 jobs from last year. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 700 since last August.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2008	July 2008	Aug 2007	July 2008	Aug 2007
Civilian Labor Force	958,000	953,200	944,200	+4,800	+13,800
Employment	913,600	914,200	911,900	-600	+1,700
Unemployment	44,400	39,000	32,300	+5,400	+12,100
Rate	4.6%	4.1%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.7%	4.6%	3.4%		

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 4.7 percent in August, up from 4.2 percent in July. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent in August 2007.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up by 700 jobs in August for growth of 0.2 percent. Government led the way, netting 600 jobs as a large increase in state employment more than offset a modest decline at the local level. This month's dissimilarity in seasonal growth patterns for state and local government has to do with reporting differences between the two groups. The state employment figures reflect an increase related to the startup of the fall semester at the University of New Mexico. In local government, however, a slight lag in the timing of the August pay period for public school workers means that the fall employment increase will not show up until next month.

Other gainers for the month were transportation, warehousing & utilities, up 300 jobs as school bus drivers returned to work following the summer break, and professional & business services, which also added 300 to its July total. Four industries—construction, manufacturing, educational & health services, and miscellaneous *other services*—lost 100-200 jobs each, while five industries—wholesale trade, retail trade, information, financial activities, and leisure & hospitality—remained at their July employment levels.

Over the year, payroll employment has fallen 0.2 percent, reducing Albuquerque's employment total by 600 jobs. This is the first instance of negative growth since June 2002, following the last national recession. Manufacturing posted the steepest decline, contracting by 7.1 percent while losing 1,700 jobs. The bulk of the losses came from layoffs at Intel during the second half of 2007. The more recent downsizing at Eclipse Aviation will be included in next month's data.

Construction employment fell by 800 jobs or 2.6 percent, marking twenty consecutive months of decline. The industry employed 29,900 in August 2008, having shed 2,300 jobs since peaking at 32,200 in June 2006. Despite this significant downturn, Albuquerque has fared better than many parts of the country where the subprime mortgage crisis and resulting credit crunch have had a devastating impact on both residential and commercial construction.

Employment in Albuquerque's largest private-sector industry, professional & business services, shrank by 800 jobs or 1.2 percent, continuing a slide that began in September 2007. This diverse industry accounts for more than 16 percent of total non-

farm employment in the Albuquerque MSA, second only to government at 20 percent.

Leisure & hospitality recorded negative growth for the first time since May 2005, declining by 1.0 percent while trimming 400 jobs. Rising energy prices have limited the discretionary incomes of consumers and squeezed the bottom lines of businesses, contributing to the drawdown. Two other industries—financial activities (-400 jobs) and wholesale trade (-100 jobs)—also posted over-the-year declines.

On the positive side, government totaled 1,200 new jobs, growing 1.5 percent. Local government added 1,000 jobs and state government 200, while federal government remained at its August 2007 employment level. Many new local government jobs were created when Isleta Pueblo and Laguna Pueblo each opened a new hotel in 2008 to supplement existing casino operations.

Educational & health services employment expanded by 1,100 jobs or 2.3 percent. This industry is a consistent provider of new jobs in the Albuquerque area, adding more than any other over the past five years and ranking second only to construction for rate of growth. The government and educational & health services industries have proven resilient during the ongoing downturn at the national level and have likewise been important sources of stability in Albuquerque economy.

Information added 400 jobs over the year and led all industries with a 4.4 percent growth rate. The motion picture and sound recording component is responsible for much of the recent employment growth, which explains the frequently erratic month-to-month movements. Film production activity typically requires a surge of workers for a relatively short time period. Two additional industries added to their employment totals since last August—miscellaneous *other services* (+200 jobs) and transportation, warehousing & utilities (+100 jobs).

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2008	Jul. 2008	Aug 2007	Jul. 2008	Aug. 2007
Civilian Labor Force	414,400	412,100	407,500	+2,300	+6,900
Employment	394,800	394,900	393,600	-100	+1,200
Unemployment	19,600	17,100	13,900	+2,500	+5,700
Rate	4.7%	4.2%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	4.7%	3.5%		

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 5.0 percent in August 2008, up from 4.5 percent in July. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.8 percent.

Education jobs returned to the Las Cruces area in August for the start of the school year. Local government increased by 900 jobs, most of them at the local school districts. State government increased by 800 as New Mexico State University began hiring. In the private sector, educational & health services gained 300 jobs, and manufacturing gained 100 jobs at the start of the chile-processing season. Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment increased by 200 jobs, while professional & business services added 100. A small loss of 100 jobs was reported for the leisure & hospitality industry. Overall, the increase in August was 2,300 jobs, which is fairly typical for this time of year.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 1.2 percent, comparing August 2008 with the same month a year ago. This rate was above the average for the state, and the Las Cruces area added 800 jobs over the last year.

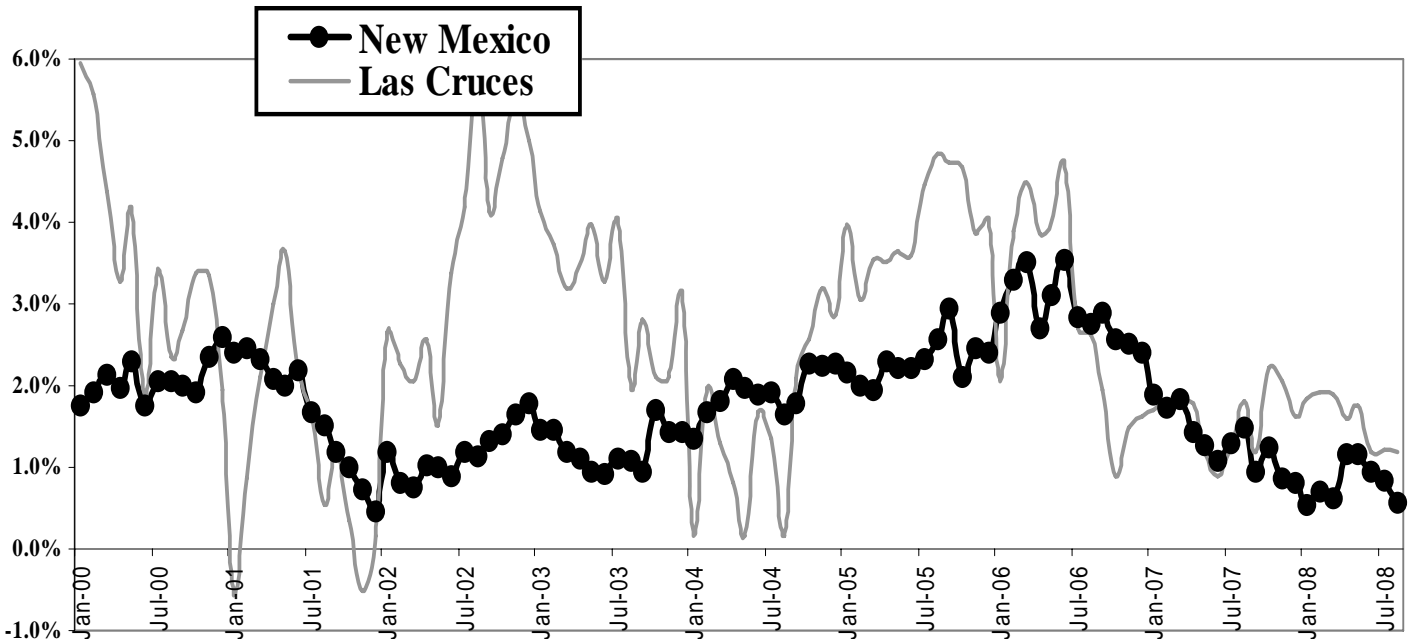
Employment increases at area call centers helped the professional & business services industry expand by 500 jobs on the year. Educational & health services gained 200 jobs, growing 1.9 percent. Retail trade and miscellaneous *other services* each added 200 jobs, while leisure & hospitality added 100.

Two industries—construction and information—each reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time but has recently become more pronounced. Construction declined by 300 jobs and information by 100. Employment was unchanged from last year in the five remaining industries—manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and government.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2008	July 2008	Aug 2007	July 2008	Aug 2007
Civilian Labor Force	89,800	89,000	87,200	+800	+2,600
Employment	85,300	85,000	83,900	+300	+1,400
Unemployment	4,500	4,000	3,300	+500	+1,200
Rate	5.0%	4.5%	3.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.7%	5.0%	3.5%		

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 4.0 percent in August 2008, up from 3.5 percent in July. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 2.8 percent.

Santa Fe gained 300 jobs in August 2008 as the net result of employment gains in four service-providing industries and small losses in two goods-producing industries. The largest one-month gain came from the information industry, which reported 200 additional jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was a negative 0.9 percent, representing a loss of 600 jobs. The recorded losses started two months ago—the first instance of negative growth since April 2001. The Santa Fe MSA recorded a year of strong job growth that ended ten months ago. Overall, the Santa Fe job market has stagnated in recent months, with only three of the area's 12 industries adding jobs.

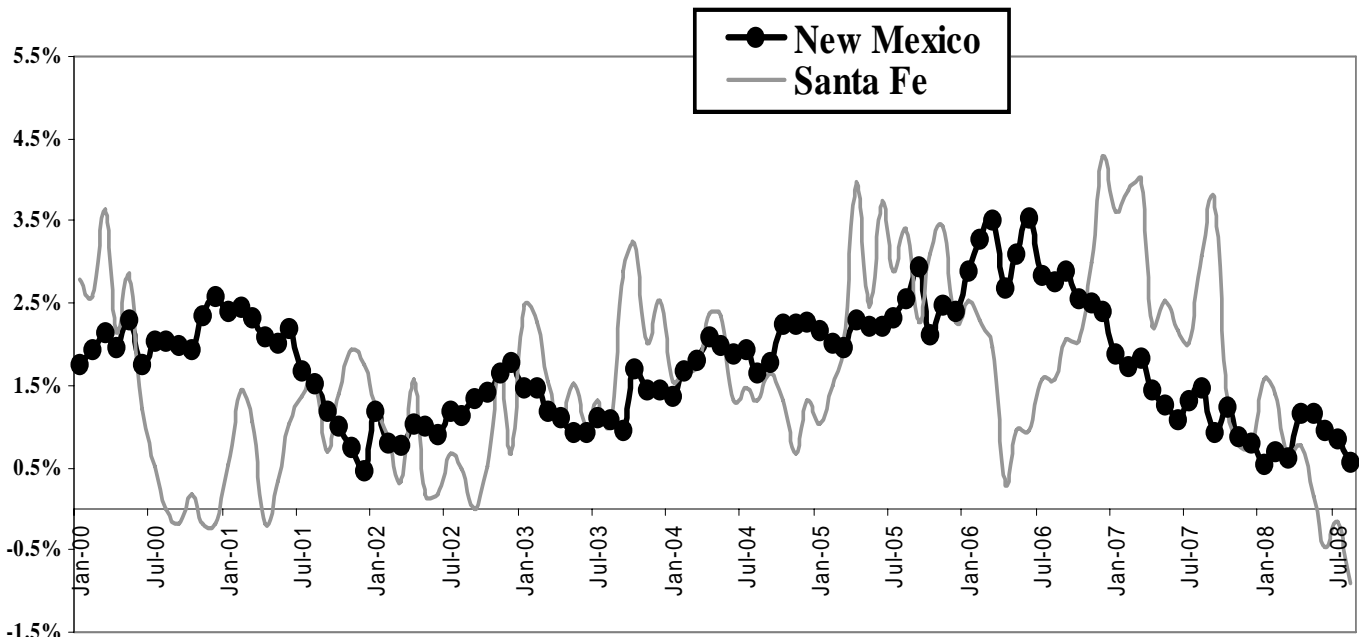
The bright spot for employment was the educational & health services industry, which added 500 jobs over the year, helping to partially compensate for losses elsewhere. Retail trade added 300 jobs and wholesale trade 100.

The government sector reported 200 fewer jobs than in August 2007, with contractions reported in federal and local government. State government managed to add 100 jobs. Five private industries—construction, manufacturing, leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and information—each lost jobs over the year, while three others—transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and miscellaneous *other services*—each remained unchanged.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,900	79,600	79,200	+300	+700
Employment	76,600	76,800	77,000	-200	-400
Unemployment	3,200	2,800	2,200	+400	+1,000
Rate	4.0%	3.5%	2.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	3.9%	2.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 4.3 percent in August 2008, up from 3.9 percent in July. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent.

The Farmington area gained 200 jobs in August, 100 each in state and local government. The private sector reported no change in employment levels from the previous month.

Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 1,600 jobs, growing 3.1 percent. This rate of job growth is more than five times 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 reached 5.1 percent. Job growth reached this peak again in June 2006, matching the highest increase since mid-1995. Growth dipped to 0.4 percent in April 2007 before rebounding to its current level. The outlook for job growth in the area remains favorable, and the Farmington MSA continues to have a strong job market.

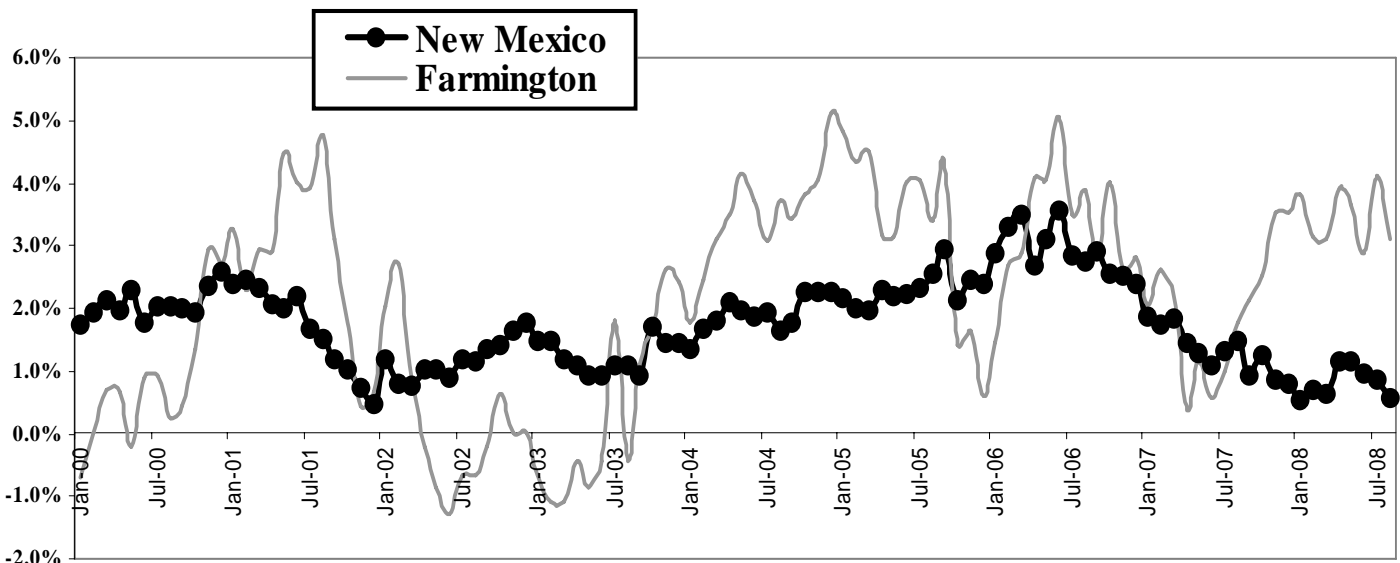
Goods-producing industries have added 900 jobs, growing 7.1 percent over the year; private services-providing industries have added 400 jobs over the year, growing 1.4 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while, and only local government (up 300 jobs) posted an increase compared with August 2007 levels. State and federal government employment were unchanged from year-ago levels.

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has discontinued funding in the Current Employment Statistics program for 65 small metropolitan areas across the country, including the Farmington MSA. The CES program produces monthly employment estimates by industry. The BLS announced the change on its website as follows: "These cutbacks are being implemented to accommodate a reduction in funding to the BLS that resulted from The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007." The state did not anticipate these funding cuts, nor were we given sufficient time to survey data users as to their continued need for local area employment data. The decision has yet to be made whether state resources will be used to fund the production of Farmington estimates. In the interim, we are continuing to publish employment estimates for Farmington using the same statistical modeling and sampling techniques previously used. However, these data are not to be considered part an official BLS data series.

Farmington Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2008	July 2008	Aug 2007	July 2008	Aug 2007
Civilian Labor Force	58,900	58,600	56,300	+300	+2,600
Employment	56,400	56,300	54,500	+100	+1,900
Unemployment	2,500	2,300	1,800	+200	+700
Rate	4.3%	3.9%	3.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.6%	3.3%		

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 %
1988		681,996	630,267	51,729	7.6%	
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		735,446	680,463	54,983	7.5%	
1993		755,054	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		839,987	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		903,803	851,967	51,835	5.7%	
2005		920,227	872,037	48,189	5.2%	
2006		936,998	896,885	40,113	4.3%	
2007		943,061	909,967	33,094	3.5%	
2007	JAN	940,135	904,243	35,892	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	941,572	906,250	35,322	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	943,258	908,484	34,774	3.7%	3.5%
	APR	941,340	907,097	34,243	3.6%	3.4%
	MAY	941,949	908,220	33,729	3.6%	3.4%
	JUN	942,437	909,204	33,233	3.5%	3.9%
	JUL	942,567	909,805	32,762	3.5%	4.1%
	AUG	944,241	911,938	32,303	3.4%	3.4%
	SEP	944,095	912,243	31,852	3.4%	3.3%
	OCT	945,079	913,661	31,418	3.3%	3.1%
	NOV	944,885	913,881	31,004	3.3%	3.2%
	DEC	945,177	914,582	30,595	3.2%	3.1%
2008	JAN	946,227	916,598	29,629	3.1%	3.2%
	FEB	946,789	916,304	30,485	3.2%	3.5%
	MAR	950,059	915,318	34,741	3.7%	3.7%
	APR	951,024	917,360	33,664	3.5%	3.4%
	MAY	949,666	913,904	35,762	3.8%	3.7%
	JUN	951,334	914,027	37,307	3.9%	4.5%
	JUL	953,175	914,213	38,962	4.1%	4.6%
	AUG	957,979	913,623	44,356	4.6%	4.7%
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	4,804	-590	5,394	0.5%	0.1%
	Year Ago	13,738	1,685	12,053	1.2%	1.3%
	2 Yrs. Ago	21,111	15,793	5,318	0.4%	0.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	36,507	39,725	-3,218	-0.6%	-0.4%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.5%	-0.1%	13.8%		
	Year Ago	1.5%	0.2%	37.3%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	2.3%	1.8%	13.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.0%	4.5%	-6.8%		

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

State	Rank	August 2007	August 2008	Change	% Change
Delaware	1	696.3	717.9	21.6	3.1%
Texas	2	10,369.5	10,612.6	243.1	2.3%
Wyoming	3	295.3	301.7	6.4	2.2%
South Dakota	4	415.5	421.8	6.3	1.5%
North Dakota	4	353.5	358.8	5.3	1.5%
Washington	6	2,940.6	2,976.3	35.7	1.2%
Colorado	7	2,350.6	2,377.3	26.7	1.1%
Montana	8	455.4	460.0	4.6	1.0%
Maryland	8	2,620.7	2,646.4	25.7	1.0%
Louisiana	10	1,924.6	1,942.8	18.2	0.9%
New Hampshire	11	653.5	658.9	5.4	0.8%
Nebraska	11	967.3	974.6	7.3	0.8%
Oklahoma	13	1,565.7	1,576.2	10.5	0.7%
Alaska	14	340.2	342.1	1.9	0.6%
New Mexico	14	844.3	849.0	4.7	0.6%
West Virginia	16	758.0	762.0	4.0	0.5%
Virginia	16	3,752.3	3,771.3	19.0	0.5%
Kansas	16	1,367.9	1,374.2	6.3	0.5%
New York	16	8,716.2	8,755.9	39.7	0.5%
Kentucky	16	1,871.5	1,880.0	8.5	0.5%
Iowa	21	1,507.5	1,512.5	5.0	0.3%
Alabama	21	2,005.0	2,010.5	5.5	0.3%
Hawaii	21	617.5	619.1	1.6	0.3%
Utah	24	1,254.2	1,256.9	2.7	0.2%
Connecticut	24	1,689.8	1,693.1	3.3	0.2%
Massachusetts	24	3,283.2	3,289.2	6.0	0.2%
North Carolina	24	4,159.4	4,165.9	6.5	0.2%
Arkansas	24	1,197.9	1,199.7	1.8	0.2%
DC	29	439.5	440.1	0.6	0.1%
Pennsylvania	30	5,778.5	5,775.7	-2.8	0.0%
Vermont	31	302.3	301.9	-0.4	-0.1%
Illinois	32	6,013.6	6,004.4	-9.2	-0.2%
South Carolina	32	1,969.7	1,965.9	-3.8	-0.2%
Oregon	32	1,733.7	1,729.8	-3.9	-0.2%
United States		137,524.0	137,121.0	-403.0	-0.3%
Minnesota	35	2,787.0	2,778.7	-8.3	-0.3%
New Jersey	35	4,079.4	4,066.2	-13.2	-0.3%
Maine	37	629.5	627.2	-2.3	-0.4%
Ohio	37	5,435.8	5,415.1	-20.7	-0.4%
Wisconsin	39	2,904.0	2,890.2	-13.8	-0.5%
Mississippi	39	1,152.5	1,146.6	-5.9	-0.5%
California	39	15,132.2	15,054.5	-77.7	-0.5%
Nevada	42	1,287.9	1,279.4	-8.5	-0.7%
Missouri	42	2,788.9	2,770.4	-18.5	-0.7%
Tennessee	42	2,810.2	2,791.1	-19.1	-0.7%
Indiana	45	2,992.3	2,967.9	-24.4	-0.8%
Idaho	45	666.4	660.9	-5.5	-0.8%
Georgia	47	4,160.0	4,122.3	-37.7	-0.9%
Florida	48	7,992.9	7,894.2	-98.7	-1.2%
Michigan	49	4,246.7	4,169.0	-77.7	-1.8%
Arizona	50	2,653.4	2,602.7	-50.7	-1.9%
Rhode Island	51	492.6	479.9	-12.7	-2.6%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2008				REVISED JULY 2008				REVISED AUGUST 2007			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	961,145	916,089	45,056	4.7%	967,195	922,394	44,801	4.6%	940,468	908,104	32,364	3.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	411,504	391,572	19,932	4.8%	415,364	396,008	19,356	4.7%	404,852	390,701	14,151	3.5%
Bernalillo	317,491	302,829	14,662	4.6%	320,534	306,260	14,274	4.5%	312,723	302,155	10,568	3.4%
Sandoval	54,350	51,337	3,013	5.5%	54,879	51,919	2,960	5.4%	53,269	51,223	2,046	3.8%
Torrance	7,828	7,351	477	6.1%	7,901	7,434	467	5.9%	7,686	7,335	351	4.6%
Valencia	31,835	30,055	1,780	5.6%	32,050	30,395	1,655	5.2%	31,174	29,988	1,186	3.8%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,514	55,873	2,641	4.5%	58,959	56,266	2,693	4.6%	55,853	53,996	1,857	3.3%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,243	85,046	4,197	4.7%	88,446	84,064	4,382	5.0%	86,689	83,621	3,068	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	80,586	77,399	3,187	4.0%	81,392	78,254	3,138	3.9%	79,860	77,685	2,175	2.7%
Catron	1,612	1,540	72	4.5%	1,638	1,561	77	4.7%	1,583	1,524	59	3.7%
Chaves	27,706	26,445	1,261	4.6%	27,925	26,602	1,323	4.7%	27,079	26,129	950	3.5%
Cibola	12,200	11,547	653	5.4%	12,325	11,692	633	5.1%	11,767	11,265	502	4.3%
Colfax	7,359	7,041	318	4.3%	7,592	7,285	307	4.0%	7,125	6,913	212	3.0%
Curry	21,185	20,468	717	3.4%	21,471	20,702	769	3.6%	20,715	20,170	545	2.6%
De Baca	881	844	37	4.2%	886	848	38	4.3%	853	826	27	3.2%
Eddy	27,513	26,590	923	3.4%	27,702	26,735	967	3.5%	26,558	25,829	729	2.7%
Grant	12,480	11,880	600	4.8%	12,547	11,948	599	4.8%	12,105	11,673	432	3.6%
Guadalupe	1,766	1,656	110	6.2%	1,808	1,699	109	6.0%	1,786	1,695	91	5.1%
Harding	414	402	12	2.9%	406	394	12	3.0%	368	359	9	2.4%
Hidalgo	2,809	2,693	116	4.1%	2,858	2,738	120	4.2%	2,703	2,631	72	2.7%
Lea	29,792	28,842	950	3.2%	29,999	29,006	993	3.3%	28,017	27,350	667	2.4%
Lincoln	12,150	11,728	422	3.5%	12,397	11,969	428	3.5%	11,658	11,380	278	2.4%
Los Alamos	10,139	9,800	339	3.3%	10,290	9,923	367	3.6%	10,584	10,361	223	2.1%
Luna	14,615	13,285	1,330	9.1%	13,879	12,563	1,316	9.5%	14,139	13,241	898	6.4%
McKinley	27,309	25,641	1,668	6.1%	26,961	25,301	1,660	6.2%	26,771	25,497	1,274	4.8%
Mora	2,074	1,905	169	8.1%	2,071	1,916	155	7.5%	2,040	1,908	132	6.5%
Otero	26,408	25,172	1,236	4.7%	26,720	25,463	1,257	4.7%	25,989	25,073	916	3.5%
Quay	4,056	3,833	223	5.5%	4,119	3,897	222	5.4%	3,975	3,820	155	3.9%
Rio Arriba	20,860	19,691	1,169	5.6%	21,005	19,866	1,139	5.4%	20,867	19,989	878	4.2%
Roosevelt	9,314	9,002	312	3.3%	9,495	9,151	344	3.6%	9,084	8,842	242	2.7%
San Miguel	13,276	12,510	766	5.8%	13,473	12,754	719	5.3%	12,991	12,447	544	4.2%
Sierra	5,950	5,718	232	3.9%	5,871	5,617	254	4.3%	5,604	5,436	168	3.0%
Socorro	9,552	9,150	402	4.2%	9,651	9,243	408	4.2%	9,284	8,999	285	3.1%
Taos	17,794	16,791	1,003	5.6%	17,829	16,881	948	5.3%	17,519	16,738	781	4.5%
Union	2,086	2,027	59	2.8%	2,117	2,047	70	3.3%	2,050	2,006	44	2.1%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2008			REVISED JULY 2008			REVISED AUGUST 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	9.1%	LUNA	1	9.5%	MORA	1	6.5%
MORA	2	8.1%	MORA	2	7.5%	LUNA	2	6.4%
GUADALUPE	3	6.2%	MCKINLEY	3	6.2%	GUADALUPE	3	5.1%
MCKINLEY	4	6.1%	GUADALUPE	4	6.0%	MCKINLEY	4	4.8%
SAN MIGUEL	5	5.8%	RIO ARRIBA	5	5.4%	TAOS	5	4.5%
TAOS	6	5.6%	QUAY	5	5.4%	CIBOLA	6	4.3%
RIO ARRIBA	6	5.6%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.3%	RIO ARRIBA	7	4.2%
QUAY	8	5.5%	TAOS	7	5.3%	SAN MIGUEL	7	4.2%
CIBOLA	9	5.4%	CIBOLA	9	5.1%	QUAY	9	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	4.8%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.0%	CATRON	10	3.7%
GRANT	10	4.8%	GRANT	11	4.8%	GRANT	11	3.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.7%	CHAVES	12	4.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	3.5%
STATEWIDE		4.7%	OTERO	12	4.7%	OTERO	12	3.5%
OTERO	12	4.7%	CATRON	12	4.7%	CHAVES	12	3.5%
CHAVES	14	4.6%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	4.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	3.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	4.5%	STATEWIDE		4.6%	STATEWIDE		3.4%
CATRON	15	4.5%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.6%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	3.3%
COLFAX	17	4.3%	SIERRA	17	4.3%	DE BACA	17	3.2%
SOCORRO	18	4.2%	DE BACA	17	4.3%	SOCORRO	18	3.1%
DE BACA	18	4.2%	SOCORRO	19	4.2%	SIERRA	19	3.0%
HIDALGO	20	4.1%	HIDALGO	19	4.2%	COLFAX	19	3.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	4.0%	COLFAX	21	4.0%	EDDY	21	2.7%
SIERRA	22	3.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	2.7%
LINCOLN	23	3.5%	ROOSEVELT	23	3.6%	ROOSEVELT	21	2.7%
CURRY	24	3.4%	CURRY	23	3.6%	HIDALGO	21	2.7%
EDDY	24	3.4%	LOS ALAMOS	23	3.6%	CURRY	25	2.6%
ROOSEVELT	26	3.3%	EDDY	26	3.5%	HARDING	26	2.4%
LOS ALAMOS	26	3.3%	LINCOLN	26	3.5%	LINCOLN	26	2.4%
LEA	28	3.2%	LEA	28	3.3%	LEA	26	2.4%
HARDING	29	2.9%	UNION	28	3.3%	UNION	29	2.1%
UNION	30	2.8%	HARDING	30	3.0%	LOS ALAMOS	29	2.1%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State

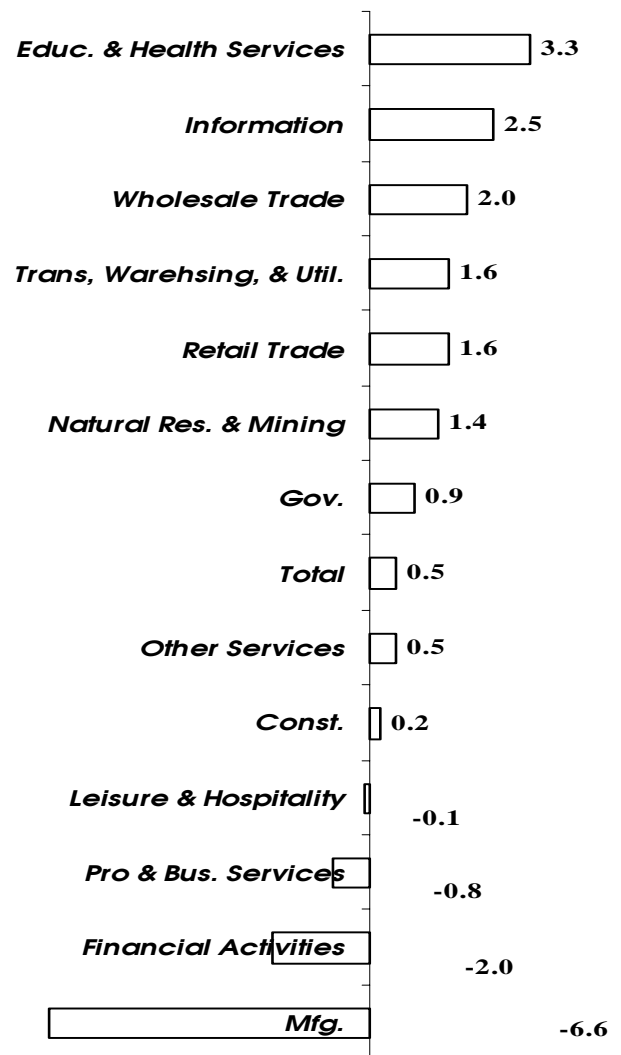
(Seasonally Adjusted)

August 2008			August 2007		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	8.9	Michigan	1	7.2
Rhode Island	2	8.5	Alaska	2	6.3
California	3	7.7	Mississippi	3	6.2
Mississippi	4	7.7	South Carolina	4	5.8
South Carolina	5	7.6	District of Columbia	5	5.7
Ohio	6	7.4	Ohio	6	5.7
Illinois	7	7.3	Arkansas	7	5.5
Nevada	8	7.1	California	8	5.5
Alaska	9	6.9	Kentucky	9	5.5
District of Columbia	10	6.9	Oregon	10	5.3
North Carolina	11	6.9	Illinois	11	5.2
Kentucky	12	6.8	Missouri	12	5.2
Missouri	13	6.6	Rhode Island	13	5.1
Tennessee	14	6.6	Nevada	14	4.9
Connecticut	15	6.5	Wisconsin	15	4.9
Florida	16	6.5	Maine	16	4.8
Oregon	17	6.5	North Carolina	17	4.7
Indiana	18	6.4	Tennessee	18	4.7
Georgia	19	6.3	United States		4.7
Minnesota	20	6.2	West Virginia	19	4.7
United States		6.1	Connecticut	20	4.6
Washington	21	6.0	New York	21	4.6
New Jersey	22	5.9	Indiana	22	4.5
New York	23	5.8	Minnesota	23	4.5
Pennsylvania	24	5.8	Washington	24	4.5
Arizona	25	5.6	Georgia	25	4.4
Maine	26	5.5	Massachusetts	26	4.4
Colorado	27	5.4	Pennsylvania	27	4.4
Massachusetts	28	5.3	Oklahoma	28	4.3
Wisconsin	29	5.1	Texas	29	4.3
Texas	30	5.0	Florida	30	4.2
Alabama	31	4.9	New Jersey	31	4.2
Delaware	32	4.9	Kansas	32	4.0
Vermont	33	4.9	Colorado	33	3.8
Arkansas	34	4.8	Iowa	34	3.8
Kansas	35	4.7	Vermont	35	3.8
Louisiana	36	4.7	Arizona	36	3.7
Idaho	37	4.6	Louisiana	37	3.7
Iowa	38	4.6	Alabama	38	3.6
New Mexico	39	4.6	Maryland	39	3.6
Virginia	40	4.6	New Hampshire	40	3.4
Maryland	41	4.5	New Mexico	41	3.4
Montana	42	4.4	Delaware	42	3.2
Hawaii	43	4.2	North Dakota	43	3.2
New Hampshire	44	4.2	Montana	44	3.1
West Virginia	45	4.1	Nebraska	45	3.1
Oklahoma	46	4.0	Virginia	46	3.1
Wyoming	47	3.9	Wyoming	47	3.0
Utah	48	3.7	South Dakota	48	2.9
North Dakota	49	3.6	Utah	49	2.8
Nebraska	50	3.5	Hawaii	50	2.7
South Dakota	51	3.3	Idaho	51	2.7

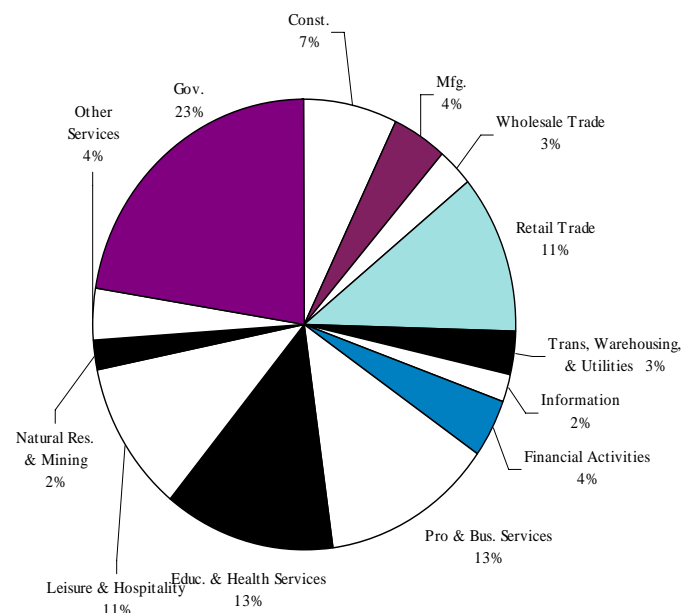
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Revised Aug-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	849,000	845,900	844,300	3,100	4,700
GOODS-PRODUCING	116,000	115,900	118,100	100	-2,100
SERVICE-PROVIDING	733,000	730,000	726,200	3,000	6,800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	20,100	20,000	19,800	100	300
CONSTRUCTION	60,600	60,800	60,500	-200	100
MANUFACTURING	35,300	35,100	37,800	200	-2,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,500	24,600	24,000	-100	500
RETAIL TRADE	97,600	97,500	96,100	100	1,500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	25,300	24,900	24,900	400	400
INFORMATION	17,000	16,200	16,500	800	500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,700	34,700	35,400	0	-700
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	109,500	108,800	110,400	700	-900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	112,400	111,300	108,700	1,100	3,700
Educational Services	10,600	9,800	10,300	800	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	101,800	101,500	98,400	300	3,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	90,700	90,800	90,800	-100	-100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,200	9,400	9,300	-200	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	81,500	81,400	81,500	100	0
OTHER SERVICES	31,000	31,700	30,900	-700	100
GOVERNMENT	190,300	189,500	188,500	800	1,800
Federal Government	31,100	30,400	30,800	700	300
State Government	56,600	55,300	56,400	1,300	200
<i>State Government Education</i>	23,800	22,400	23,700	1,400	100
Local Government	102,600	103,800	101,300	-1,200	1,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	52,500	52,000	51,900	500	600

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Revised Aug-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	395,400	394,700	396,000	700	-600
GOODS-PRODUCING	52,200	52,400	54,700	-200	-2,500
SERVICE-PROVIDING	343,200	342,300	341,300	900	1,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	29,900	30,000	30,700	-100	-800
MANUFACTURING	22,300	22,400	24,000	-100	-1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,300	13,300	13,400	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	45,200	45,200	44,600	0	600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	11,000	10,700	10,900	300	100
INFORMATION	9,400	9,400	9,000	0	400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,900	18,900	19,300	0	-400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	64,600	64,300	65,400	300	-800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	49,300	49,500	48,200	-200	1,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,000	40,000	40,400	0	-400
OTHER SERVICES	12,600	12,700	12,400	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	78,900	78,300	77,700	600	1,200
Federal Government	14,600	14,600	14,600	0	0
State Government	24,600	23,600	24,400	1,000	200
Local Government	39,700	40,100	38,700	-400	1,000

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Revised Aug-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	68,700	66,400	67,900	2,300	800
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,800	7,700	8,100	100	-300
SERVICE-PROVIDING	60,900	58,700	59,800	2,200	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,600	4,900	0	-300
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,200	100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,900	1,700	1,900	200	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,300	6,200	5,800	100	500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	11,000	10,700	10,800	300	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,300	7,400	7,200	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	200
GOVERNMENT	20,500	18,800	20,500	1,700	0
Federal	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
State	8,100	7,300	8,100	800	0
Local	8,600	7,700	8,600	900	0
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Revised Aug-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	66,300	66,000	66,900	300	-600
GOODS-PRODUCING	5,700	5,900	6,200	-200	-500
SERVICE-PROVIDING	60,600	60,100	60,700	500	-100
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,800	4,900	5,100	-100	-300
MANUFACTURING	900	1,000	1,100	-100	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,800	1,600	2,200	200	-400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,500	5,800	100	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,600	9,600	9,100	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,700	9,600	9,900	100	-200
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,200	16,500	100	-200
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
State	8,400	8,400	8,300	0	100
Local	6,900	6,800	7,100	100	-200
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Revised Aug-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	53,300	53,100	51,700	200	1,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	42,500	42,500	41,200	0	1,300
GOODS-PRODUCING	13,500	13,500	12,600	0	900
SERVICE-PROVIDING	39,800	39,600	39,100	200	700
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	29,000	29,000	28,600	0	400
GOVERNMENT	10,800	10,600	10,500	200	300
Federal	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,800	8,700	8,500	100	300

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-08	Revised Jul-08	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	848,100	848,000	100
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	20,000	19,900	100
CONSTRUCTION	58,300	58,600	-300
MANUFACTURING	34,200	34,600	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	146,700	147,400	-700
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	17,000	16,200	800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,500	34,400	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	108,600	108,000	600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	115,700	115,300	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,100	87,300	-200
OTHER SERVICES	29,200	29,600	-400
GOVERNMENT	196,800	196,700	100

* 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		
	Aug 08	July 08	Aug 07	Aug 08	July 08	Aug 07	Aug 08	July 08	Aug 07
NEW MEXICO									
CONSTRUCTION	\$678.49	\$675.20	\$660.40	40.1	40.0	40.0	\$16.92	\$16.88	\$16.51
MANUFACTURING	\$577.90	\$578.59	\$562.77	39.1	39.2	39.0	\$14.78	\$14.76	\$14.43
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$549.42	\$550.96	\$540.80	35.7	35.8	35.3	\$15.39	\$15.39	\$15.32
RETAIL TRADE	\$370.34	\$368.06	\$367.25	32.6	32.4	32.5	\$11.36	\$11.36	\$11.30

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.

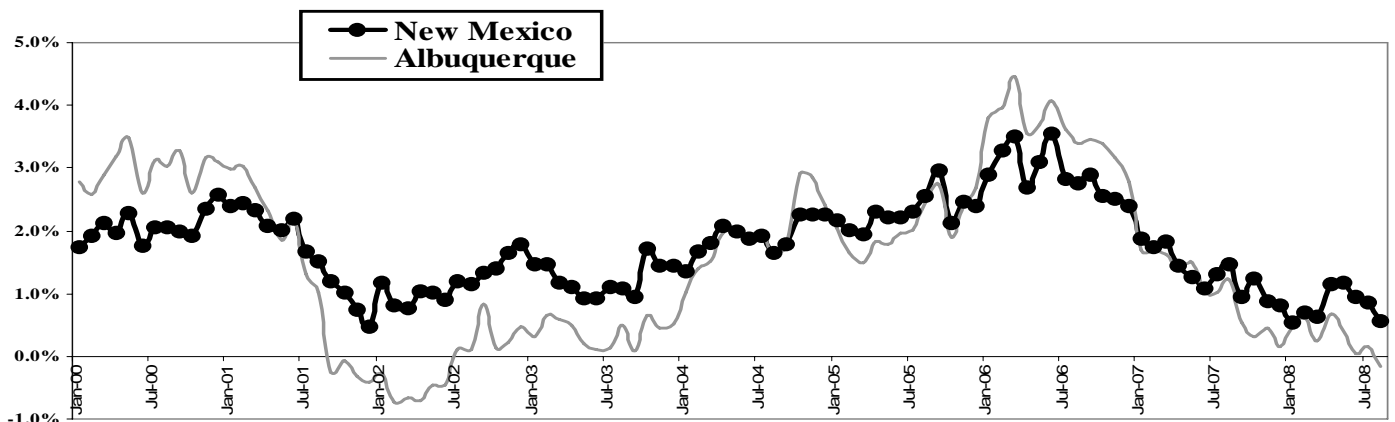
U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Aug. 08	July 08	Aug 07	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	219.1	220.0	207.9	-0.4%	5.4%
CPI-W	215.2	216.3	203.2	-0.5%	5.9%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses*

SHORTAGES	
Statewide Summary	
Assemblers & Fabricators	Helpers—Production Workers
Bus Drivers	Home Health Aides
Cashiers	Janitors & Cleaners
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Laborers
Construction Laborers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Cooks	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Customer Service Representatives	Office Clerks
Electricians	Retail Salespersons
Farmworkers	Truck Drivers
Graders & Sorters	Waiters & Waitresses
Albuquerque MSA	
Assemblers & Fabricators	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants
Bus Drivers	Parking Lot Attendants
Cashiers	Personal & Home Care Aides
Cooks	Pharmacy Technicians
Customer Service Representatives	Production Workers
Electricians	Security Guards
Home Health Aides	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Las Cruces MSA	
Bus Drivers	Insurance Sales Agents
Construction & Building Inspectors	Material Moving Workers
Customer Service Representatives	Packers & Packagers
Graders & Sorters	Production Workers
Helpers—Production Workers	
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	
Santa Fe MSA	
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons
Gaming Service Workers	Slot Key Persons
Gaming Officers & Investigators	Waiters & Waitresses
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Lifeguards & Ski Patrol	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Recreation Workers	
Farmington MSA	
Construction Laborers	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Helpers—Production Workers	Retail Salespersons
Janitors and Cleaners	Truck Drivers
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	

SURPLUSES	
Statewide Summary	
Accountants	Janitors & Cleaners
Administrative Services Managers	Maintenance & Repair Workers
Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	Managers
Bookkeeping, Acctg & Auditing Clerks	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Cashiers	Office Clerks
Child Care Workers	Production Workers
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Construction Carpenters	Retail Salespersons
Construction Laborers	Security Guards
Customer Service Representatives	Stock Clerks
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Truck Drivers
Helpers—Production Workers	
Home Health Aides	
Albuquerque MSA	
Accountants	Customer Service Representatives
Administrative Services Managers	Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants
Aerospace Eng & Operations Techs	Managers
Aircraft Mechanics & Service Techs	Office Clerks
Aircraft, Surfaces & Rig Assemblers	Production Workers
Cashiers	Shipping, Receiving & Traffic Clerks
Construction Carpenters	Stock Clerks
Construction Laborers	Truck Drivers
Las Cruces MSA	
Cashiers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Construction Laborers	Security Guards
Customer Service Representatives	Truck Drivers
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	
Janitors & Cleaners	
Santa Fe MSA	
Cashiers	Managers
Construction Carpenters	Office Clerks
Construction Laborers	Social & Human Service Assistants
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Stock Clerks
Farmington MSA	
Accountants	
Customer Service Representatives	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	
Retail Salespersons	

*Based on posted job orders and resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (September 25, 2008)

2008 New Mexico Data Users Conference

Presented by UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER)

The 10th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference will be held on Thursday, November 6th 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.

Over the years, the Data Users Conference has become a valued learning experience for businesses, government agencies, service organizations, information providers, and students. This year's speakers are from a variety of organizations, including the U.S. Census Bureau, the New Mexico Higher Education Dept., the New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions, and BBER.

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—2010 Census planning in New Mexico; the American FactFinder web site; the use of census data for grant writing; and information about the Participant Statistical Areas Program, which allows participants to determine boundaries for various 2010 Census statistical areas. Census Bureau speakers will also provide a session on government data (federal, state and local) produced by the Bureau and, with the NM Dept. of Workforce Solutions, will jointly conduct an in-depth session about On The Map.

Additional sessions will address research and data applications, including BBER's use of data to answer questions on the feasibility of South Valley incorporation. NM Higher Education Dept. (HED) speakers will discuss databases from their agency and research efforts between HED and other state agencies. There will be an update on products from the BBER Population Estimates Program, a breakout session on population estimation methods, and a short presentation by BBER's senior demographer on the use of off-the-shelf data in the analysis of poverty, education and migration. 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.

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 www.unm.edu/~bber/conference.htm, or call 277-8300.

Contacts: 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 Workforce Solutions Workforce Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information.)

Statewide:

At its August meeting, the Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved over \$214 thousand in funds to support the creation of 37 jobs with four New Mexico businesses. All jobs funded through JTIP this month are related to the expansion of existing businesses in the state. **CVI Melles Griot**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of precision optics, was approved for \$46,042 to create 5 new jobs. The **Convergys Customer Management Group** was awarded \$64,480 to add 15 new jobs at its Las Cruces customer contact center. **Altela**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of water purification systems, was granted \$68,100 to create 12 new jobs. Santa Fe's **Wildflower International**, a wholesale distributor of IT products and services, was awarded \$35,846 to train workers for 5 new jobs.

Sunflower Farmers Market has signed leases for two additional Albuquerque sites, which will double its locations in the city. It is also gearing up to open its first Santa Fe store in the summer of 2009. Sunflower opened its first New Mexico location in 2002 and currently operates stores at 10701 Corrales Rd. NW and 5112 Lomas Blvd. NE. The next Albuquerque Sunflower will open at San Mateo Boulevard and Academy Road in early 2009. The fourth location will be in Heights Village, at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Juan Tabo boulevards. The chain was founded in 2002 as a value-priced organic and natural foods supermarket in Boulder, Colorado, where it is headquartered. It has 15 locations in five western states.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Eclipse Aviation announced plans to lay off about 650 workers, or roughly 38 percent of its workforce. Eclipse is facing a Federal Aviation Administration certification review of its Eclipse 500 very light jet airplane. Last month, a management shake-up saw the ouster of founder and former chief executive officer Vern Raburn. Roel Pieper, the new CEO of the Albuquerque-based manufacturer, said that the layoffs were necessary for the financial stability of the company. Albuquerque Mayor Martin Chavez said Pieper told him that Eclipse will be retooling its assembly line, "which will require some shutdown and, while that is done, furlough some employees." The jobs likely will be available again when the company resumes production.

Express Scripts, a prescription drug provider, is closing its contact center in Albuquerque, displacing 159 workers. According to company officials, technology and service improvements have reduced the call volume to the Albuquerque center, prompting the decision to close. The company is reportedly negotiating with the United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1564 over details of the closure and severance.

Verizon Wireless held three career fairs at 7000 Central Ave. SW on August 20, September 3, and September 10, intending to hire 200 more workers before year-end at its Albuquerque Customer Service Center. The company opened its 197,000-square-foot call center

facility in the fall of 2006. Verizon currently employs 1,400 people at the West Side center, making it the second-largest call center in Albuquerque.

Belen Area, Valencia County:

After nearly 20 years of operation, the **Solo Cup** manufacturing plant will be closing its doors at the end of March 2009. The Belen plant employs approximately 200 hourly workers and 15 salaried positions. Some of the machinery from the Belen plant will go to a Solo plant in Texas, and Belen employees will have priority for positions open in the Dallas plant. The Belen facility produces cups for Starbucks, Java Joe's in Albuquerque, Costco and Jack-in-the-Box, among others.

Eastern WIA Area:

Hagerman Area, Chaves County:

A federal grant will help the town of Hagerman gain 20 new jobs. The southeastern New Mexico community qualified for \$99,900 through a USDA Rural Development program. The funds will be used to purchase three stainless steel ovens that will be leased to the Fatman's Beef Jerky Co., based in Roswell. Hagerman is approximately 24 miles southeast of Roswell. The beef jerky producer plans to open its newest production plant in Hagerman's industrial park, a move that will create the 20 positions for local workers.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

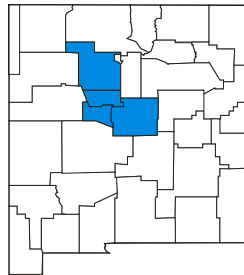
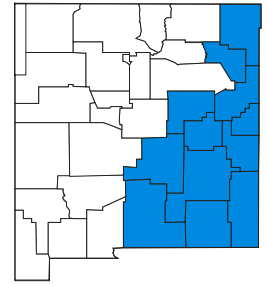
Dean Baldwin Painting, a privately held aviation-painting contractor with operations in Roswell, has recalled all of the employees laid off in June 2008. Skywest Airlines, a DBP customer for the past nine years, announced plans to send its regional jets for painting service ahead of schedule. United Airlines and American Eagle also confirmed their return to DBP in late August. DBP is now hiring mechanics, painters, and helpers to accommodate the increased workload. The company reported painting 330 jets from 2006 thru 2007 and generating gross payroll of \$3.9 million in 2005, \$4.6 million in 2006, and \$5.09 million in 2007 at its Roswell operation.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

Alltech, a firm specializing in animal health and nutrition, is waiting on permits to begin construction of a major production and research center on a 240-acre site east of Clovis. The site currently has four small-scale biorefineries that Alltech plans to merge into one large facility that will develop products for the New Mexico dairy industry. New Mexico is home to 360,000 dairy cows, 45 percent of which reside in the Roosevelt and Curry counties. Across the state line, the Texas Panhandle has approximately 150,000 cows. Alltech will manufacture animal supplements designed to increase milk production, creating 10 to 15 jobs in the local area.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Just two miles north of downtown Hobbs, the brand-new **La Quinta Inn & Suites Hobbs** is expected to ease the shortage of available

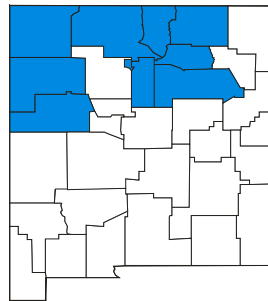


hotel rooms in the city. The hotel offers free high-speed Internet access, a heated indoor pool and spa, and an on-site fitness center. The three-story hotel features 68 rooms and 19 suites. The hotel employs 22 workers.

Northern WIA Area:

Cimarron Area, Colfax County:

The first phase of construction is underway on a sawmill that could eventually become one of the Cimarron area's biggest employers. **GreenTech**, a subsidiary of Florida-based Global Green Holdings, is locating the mill about three miles outside of Cimarron along NM 58. When operational, the facility could employ as many as 80 to 100 people producing "biofuel cubes" to fire power plant boilers. The mill will process forest material to make the cubes that will be sold to a broker company representing several power plants in the United States and Europe. GreenTech plans to truck its product from the Cimarron mill to a railroad location where it can be shipped the rest of the way. The company plans to hire locally with starting wages of \$10 an hour.



Raton Area, Colfax County:

The New Mexico Racing Commission decided that Raton will get the state's sixth racetrack and casino. The license was approved for **Horse Racing at Raton** to build a 225-acre racino south of Raton. The commission had been in discussions for several months to decide where the track and casino would be allowed to open. Under gaming compacts with the state's Native American tribes, only six racinos are allowed in the state. Horse Racing at Raton, a partnership set up to get the racino approved and built, plans to invest nearly \$50 million to develop and build the racino. According to a news release from the partnership, the racino will employ more than 300 workers, becoming the single largest employer in Colfax County. Santa Fe and Tatum were also vying for the racetrack and casino license.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

A number of concerns that had slowed the construction of the Navajo Nation's **Fire Rock Casino** have been overcome. The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency determined that the soil used for fill at the casino site posed no radiological hazard and cleared the way for construction of the project to resume. The \$22 million Fire Rock Casino is scheduled to open in November on tribal lands off Interstate 40.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Key Energy Services closed its Four Corners Crouch Mesa pressure pumping station on County Road 3720 near Farmington. The Houston-based company will relocate the operation to Midland, Texas, where many local workers will have the option of transferring, a local Key Energy official said. Other employees may transfer to remaining Key Energy operations in Farmington. Some jobs, however, will likely be cut permanently, but the number remains unknown. Key Energy Services employs more than 600 workers in the Four Corners area, according to San Juan Economic Development Service data. The Key Energy station on

Crouch Mesa employed about 40 workers and was the company's only pressure pumping station in New Mexico.

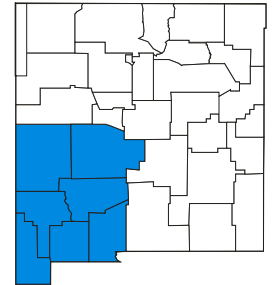
Pojoaque Pueblo, Santa Fe County:

Curious patrons came to Pojoaque Pueblo for a first glimpse of the **Buffalo Thunder Casino** on August 12. Thousands of people showed up for the "soft opening" of the state's largest gaming complex, with a 395-room Hilton hotel, several bars and restaurants, 66,000 square feet of meeting space, 13,000 square feet of shops, and a 36-hole golf course. Staffing the \$245 million complex has created an estimated 650 to 700 jobs. Several dozen workers for the opening have been brought in from Moldova and Turkey. Grand-opening ceremonies will be held in early September.

Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

One of the newest hotels in Las Cruces is the **Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites**, located at 2635 South Valley Drive. The non-smoking, no-pets property provides 87 large, modern rooms and suites on four floors. Amenities include a fitness center, indoor pool, whirlpool, business center, and free breakfast bar. The hotel is near the campus of New Mexico State University.



Bio-fuel company **Sapphire Energy** may be looking to grow algae in Las Cruces. The company has found a way to extract what is known as "green crude" from the water plant. This green-colored crude is the chemical equivalent of sweet crude oil. Sapphire's website calls it "the world's first renewable gasoline." Sapphire has built a platform that uses photosynthetic microorganisms to produce a renewable, high-value replacement for fossil fuel petroleum. This domestic crude oil requires only sunlight, CO₂, and non-potable water and can be produced at massive scale on non-arable land. The city of Las Cruces approved a deal for Sapphire to buy 10 acres in the city's West Mesa Industrial Park at market value. As part of the deal, Sapphire would create 30 jobs at 120 percent of the average salary for the area and invest \$6 million in the industrial park. After that, the city would convey 90 acres surrounding the original site to the company—with a value of \$1.35 million—at no additional cost.

Lordsburg Area, Hidalgo County:

The first geothermal power plant in New Mexico is on its way after a groundbreaking ceremony was held to mark the beginning of construction. The **Lightning Dock Geothermal Power Plant** in Hidalgo County, which is being developed by Raser Technologies, will produce up to 10MW of electricity when it comes into full commercial production. A 20-year power purchase agreement (PPA) has already been made with Salt River Project (SRP) a public utility serving the greater Phoenix, Arizona, area. Power delivery is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2009, satisfying the electricity demand of about 5,500 homes. The Lightning Dock project is one of the oldest known geothermal resource areas in New Mexico, having been studied for more than 20 years. Construction will create about 120 jobs, followed by a few high-paying jobs to operate the plant. ⚡

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



Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



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

Art Martinez, Bureau Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist
Tracy Shaleen, Economist
Joy Forehand, Economist (Layout)

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor