



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 0.9 percent, representing an increase of 7,900 jobs. New Mexico ranked twelfth highest among all states for job growth.

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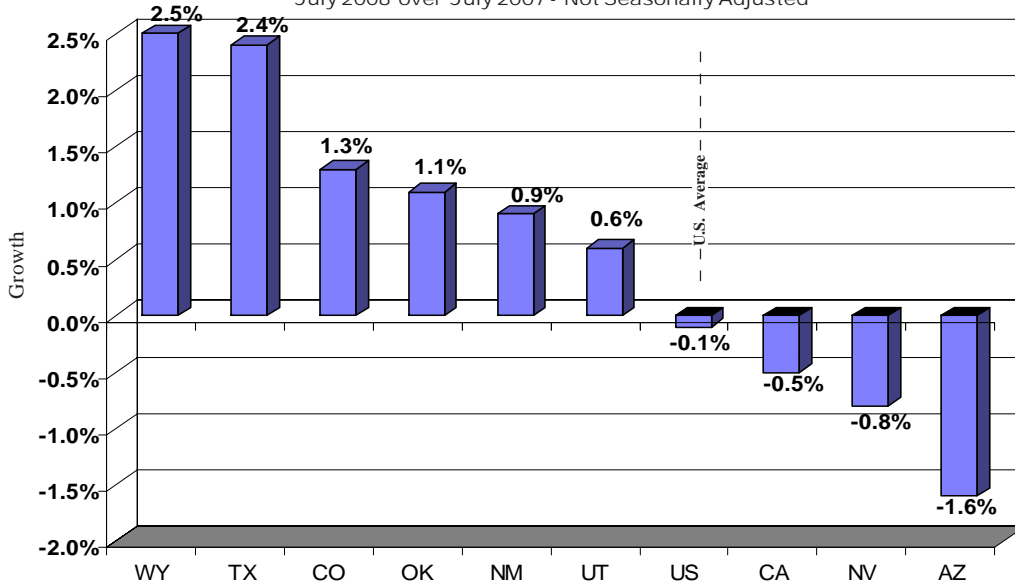
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 1.2 percent, and this rate was above the average for the state. Las Cruces added 800 jobs over the last year.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was a negative 0.6 percent, representing a loss of 400 jobs. The recorded losses started last month, the first instance of negative growth since April 2001.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 1,700 jobs, growing 3.3 percent. This rate of job growth is more than three 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

July 2008 over July 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 4.1 percent in July 2008, up from 3.9 percent in June. The state's unemployment rate remained below the national rate of 5.7 percent but continued to increase from January's record low of 3.1 percent. A year ago, New Mexico's unemployment rate was 3.5 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing July 2008 with July 2007, was 0.9 percent, representing an increase of 7,900 jobs. New Mexico ranked twelfth highest among all states for job growth.

Job growth in New Mexico has remained close to one percent for the last year, with big differences between geographic regions of the state. Recently, job growth fell to near zero in Albuquerque and actually turned negative in Santa Fe, indicating net job losses. By contrast, the Farmington area continued 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 a little higher than 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 \$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 July 2006, posting no growth to July 2007, and then recording a 12-month loss of 1,600 jobs by July 2008. Among component industries, manufacturing employment has contracted, and both construction and mining have remained flat.

The state has lost 2,100 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.

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 400 more jobs in July 2008 than in July 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 100 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, most industries reported employment above last year's levels. The information industry continued to do well, having grown 5.9 percent and added 900 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 transportation, warehousing & utilities industry reported growth of 4.2 percent over the year, adding 1,000 jobs. Some of this strength was due to construction work by power generation facilities.

The educational & health services industry increased employment more than any other industry, expanding by 3,900 jobs, growing 3.6 percent on the year. This industry is so large that even modest rates of growth translate into a considerable number of new jobs. The small wholesale trade industry added 600 jobs, up 2.5 percent, while the much larger retail trade industry added 900 jobs. Employment growth in the leisure & hospitality industry slowed to 300 jobs over the year, continuing a trend of low growth not seen for a number of years. This may be due to higher gasoline prices.

Government employment increased at a rate of 1.6 percent overall, adding a net total of 2,900 jobs. The bulk of the gain came from local government, which expanded by 2,100 jobs. Federal government increased by 600 jobs, while state government added a scant 200. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 200 more jobs than last year.

The professional & business services industry, which includes several firms that rely upon national defense contracts, reported employment that was down by 700 jobs from last year. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 500 since last July.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 2008	June 2008	July 2007	June 2008	July 2007
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	953,400	951,300	942,600	+2,100	+10,800
Employment	914,400	914,000	909,800	+400	+4,600
Unemployment	39,000	37,300	32,800	+1,700	+6,200
Rate	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.6%	4.5%	4.1%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 4.2 percent in July, up from 4.0 percent in June. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.6 percent.

Payroll employment declined by 0.7 percent (2,900 jobs) over the month, with losses reported in six of the 12 major industry groups. Four industries remained unchanged, leaving only two with higher employment levels than in June. Government and educational & health services lost a combined 2,600 jobs, but most of those will return with the start of the new school year. Leisure & hospitality declined by 200 jobs, while construction; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and information each lost 100. Wholesale trade and miscellaneous *other services* were the only gainers, adding 100 jobs each. Four industries—manufacturing, retail trade, financial activities, and professional & business services—remained at last month’s employment levels.

Over the past 12 months, payroll employment edged up 0.3 percent, adding 1,000 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. Over-the-year growth has remained below the one percent threshold for 11 consecutive months, and employment continues to expand at a slower rate than for the state as a whole. Among the MSAs, Albuquerque’s July 2008 employment growth trailed that of Farmington and Las Cruces but exceeded the rate posted for Santa Fe, the only area to lose jobs since last July.

Educational & health services added 1,200 jobs to its year-ago level to lead all industries, and its 2.5 percent growth rate was exceeded by that of only two much smaller industries—information and transportation, warehousing & utilities. Consistent growth in educational & health services has resulted in the creation of 14,800 new jobs over the past decade, roughly 28 percent of the Albuquerque area’s total increase for the period.

Government employment grew by 1,100 jobs over the year, with most of the gain (900 jobs) coming at the local level. State government was up by 200, and federal government employment was unchanged from its July 2007 level. State government employment growth declined steadily from 2.5 percent in January 2007 to 0.4 percent in March 2008 before trending slightly upward again over the past four months. Local government posted significantly higher rates during much of the same period. Federal government employment has remained relatively stable over time, ranging from a low

of 13,900 to a high of 14,800 during the past five years. July 2008 employment stood at 14,600.

Employment growth in retail trade totaled 600 jobs, an increase of 1.3 percent over the year. This marks the smallest increase recorded since a recent peak of 2.6 percent in December 2007. Wholesale trade was the only major industry division to remain at its year-ago employment level.

Information employment continued to exhibit substantial over-the-year variability, increasing by 3.3 percent (+300 jobs) in July after decreasing by 3.1 percent (-300 jobs) in June. Large fluctuations are primarily attributable to the industry’s motion picture and video industries component, which is subject to significant employment changes based on film production activity.

Transportation, warehousing & utilities also added 300 jobs over the year, growing by 2.9 percent. Employment growth averaged 3.8 percent in 2007 and is on pace to exceed three percent again in 2008. This small industry employed 10,700 in July.

Leisure & hospitality inched up by 100 jobs or 0.3 percent, continuing a period of slowing growth that began in mid-2006. Employment growth averaged a torrid 5.5 percent for that year, including a peak of 7.7 percent in November. The eating and drinking places component accounts for the bulk of leisure & hospitality employment. Miscellaneous *other services* also added 100 jobs over the year.

Employment in four industries—manufacturing, construction, financial activities, and professional & business services—shrank from last July’s levels. Manufacturing employment was down 1,600 jobs or 6.7 percent, continuing a contraction that started in October 2006. The construction industry has shed 600 jobs from its year-ago level and has now posted over-the-year declines for 19 consecutive months. Financial activities lost 300 jobs, while professional & business services, the area’s largest private-sector employer, lost 200.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Jul 2008	Jun. 2008	Jul 2007	Jun. 2008	Jul. 2007	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	412,900	411,000	408,100	+1,900	+4,800	
Employment	395,800	394,400	393,400	+1,400	+2,400	
Unemployment	17,200	16,500	14,700	+700	+2,500	
Rate	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.7%	4.5%	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 4.5 percent in July 2008, up from 4.3 percent in June. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.0 percent.

Another 1,300 jobs temporarily left the Las Cruces economy in July following the loss of 2,100 jobs in June. Most of those jobs will return in August when the fall semester starts at New Mexico State University and local school districts finish hiring for the new school year. This two-month drop in employment happens every summer and shows how reliant the local economy is on education jobs. Local government, which includes school districts, lost 1,300 jobs in July, while state government added 100. Private industries posted a net loss of 100 jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 1.2 percent, comparing July 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.

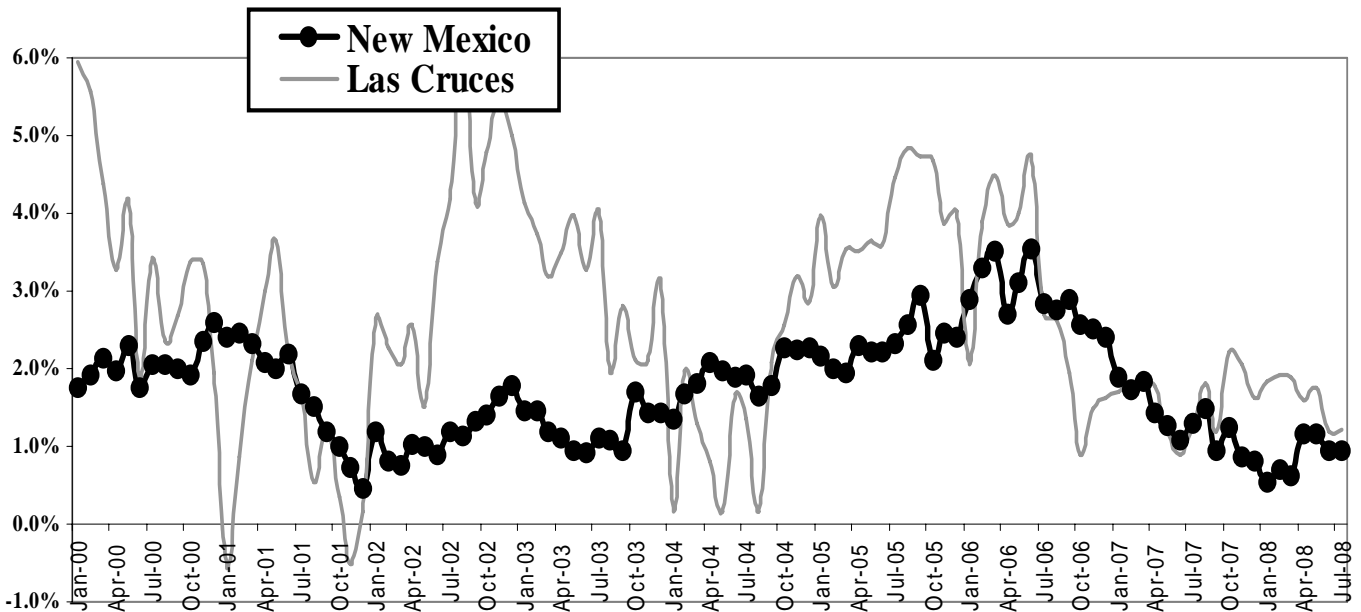
Employment increases at area call centers helped the professional & business services industry expand by 500 jobs on the year. Educational & health services gained 300 jobs, growing 2.9 percent. Retail trade, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services* each added 200 jobs.

Three industries—construction, government, 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. Government employers reported a drop of 100 jobs since last July. Local government accounted for the entire loss, as state and federal government employment remained unchanged. The information industry also reported 100 fewer jobs, while employment was unchanged from last year in the four remaining industries—manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and financial activities.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	89,000	89,100	87,600	-100	+1,400
Employment	85,100	85,300	84,100	-200	+1,000
Unemployment	4,000	3,900	3,500	+100	+500
Rate	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	4.8%	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 3.5 percent in July 2008, up from 3.4 percent in June. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent.

Santa Fe gained 300 jobs in July 2008 on top of the 500 jobs gained in June. The leisure & hospitality and retail trade industries each gained 200 jobs at the peak of the tourist season, while construction and government each added 100 jobs. The gains were partially offset by a decrease of 200 information jobs and the seasonal loss of 100 educational & health services jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was a negative 0.6 percent, representing a loss of 400 jobs. The recorded losses started last month, the first instance of negative growth since April 2001. The Santa Fe MSA recorded a year of strong job growth that ended nine months ago. Overall, the Santa Fe job market has stagnated, with only three of the area's 12 industries adding jobs.

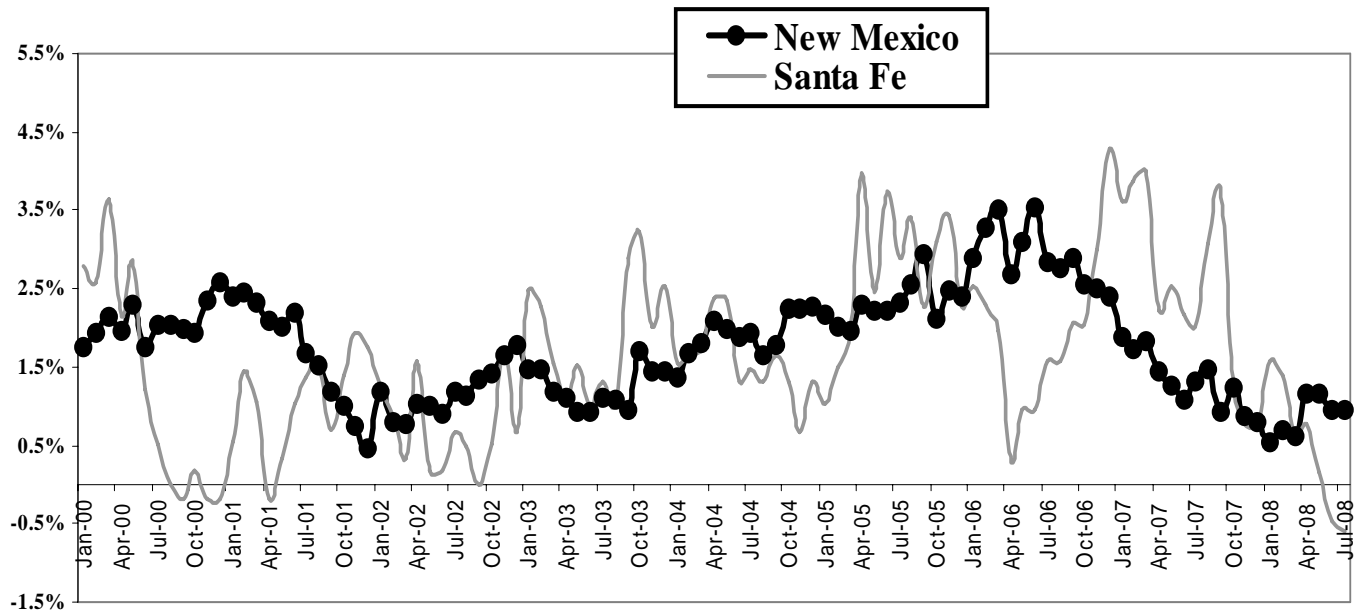
The bright spot for employment was the educational & health services industry, which added 500 jobs over the year, helping compensate for losses elsewhere. Retail trade added 200 jobs and wholesale trade 100.

The government sector reported 200 fewer jobs than in July 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>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,300	78,700	79,000	+600	+300
Employment	76,500	76,100	76,700	+400	-200
Unemployment	2,800	2,700	2,300	+100	+500
Rate	3.5%	3.4%	3.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.9%	3.7%	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 3.9 percent in July 2008, up from a revised 3.8 percent in June. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.4 percent.

The Farmington area lost 1,000 jobs in July, mostly from a seasonal reduction in local government-run education employment over the summer. The private sector reported 100 fewer jobs compared to the previous month.

Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 1,700 jobs, growing 3.3 percent. This rate of job growth is more than three 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.

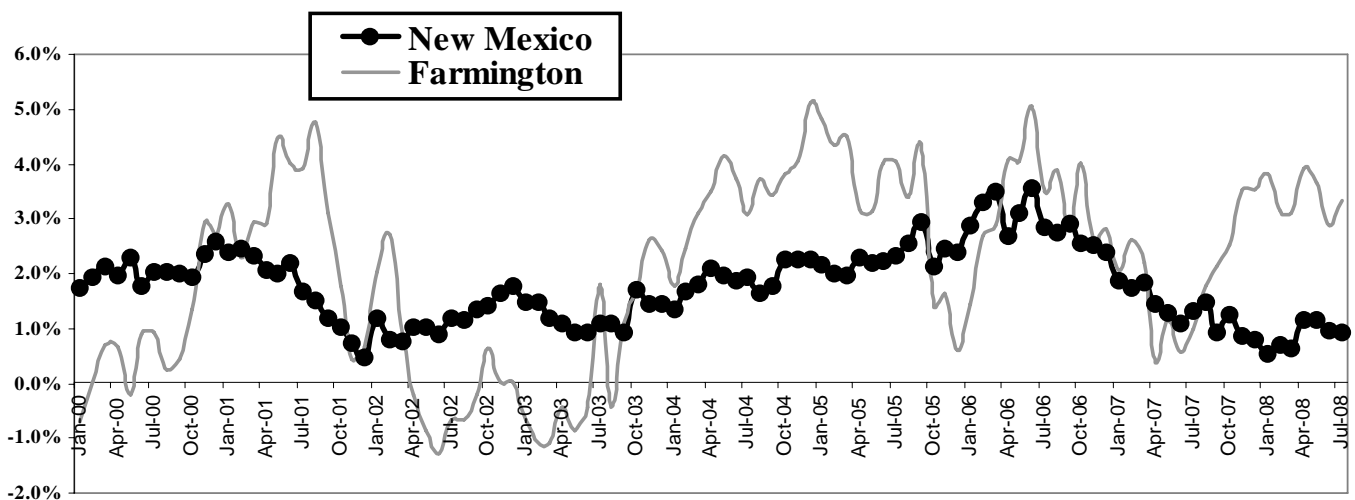
Goods-producing industries have added 1,000 jobs, growing 8.1 percent over the year; private services-providing industries have added 500 jobs over the year, growing 1.8 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while, and only local government (up 200 jobs) posted an increase compared with last July's 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 <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	58,300	58,100	56,000	+200	+2,300	
Employment	56,000	55,900	54,100	+100	+1,900	
Unemployment	2,300	2,200	1,900	+100	+400	
Rate	3.9%	3.8%	3.4%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%			

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 %
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	953,403	914,400	39,003	4.1%	4.6%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	2,069	373	1,696	0.2%	0.1%
	Year Ago	10,836	4,595	6,241	0.6%	0.5%
	2 Yrs. Ago	16,886	17,587	-701	-0.1%	-0.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	33,079	42,278	-9,199	-1.1%	-1.2%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%		
	Year Ago	1.1%	0.5%	19.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.8%	2.0%	-1.8%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.6%	4.8%	-19.1%		

State	Rank	July 2007	July 2008	Change	% Change
Wyoming	1	294.9	302.3	7.4	2.5%
Texas	2	10,311.9	10,562.8	250.9	2.4%
Delaware	3	701.9	717.6	15.7	2.2%
Louisiana	4	1,904.9	1,937.6	32.7	1.7%
Colorado	5	2,342.2	2,373.6	31.4	1.3%
South Dakota	5	413.2	418.5	5.3	1.3%
North Carolina	7	4,081.5	4,130.4	48.9	1.2%
New Hampshire	8	652.8	660.2	7.4	1.1%
North Dakota	8	352.9	356.8	3.9	1.1%
Oklahoma	8	1,550.8	1,567.6	16.8	1.1%
Maryland	11	2,623.1	2,648.5	25.4	1.0%
Nebraska	12	964.0	973.1	9.1	0.9%
New Mexico	12	838.8	846.7	7.9	0.9%
Washington	12	2,944.1	2,971.1	27.0	0.9%
Kentucky	12	1,860.8	1,876.8	16.0	0.9%
Alaska	16	339.5	342.3	2.8	0.8%
West Virginia	17	754.2	759.5	5.3	0.7%
Arkansas	18	1,187.5	1,194.9	7.4	0.6%
Montana	18	454.7	457.5	2.8	0.6%
Alabama	18	1,996.3	2,008.2	11.9	0.6%
Utah	18	1,243.3	1,250.4	7.1	0.6%
Virginia	22	3,758.0	3,773.8	15.8	0.4%
Kansas	22	1,369.6	1,374.8	5.2	0.4%
Iowa	24	1,507.6	1,512.8	5.2	0.3%
Mississippi	24	1,136.4	1,140.3	3.9	0.3%
Massachusetts	24	3,290.3	3,299.7	9.4	0.3%
Connecticut	24	1,691.3	1,695.9	4.6	0.3%
New York	24	8,756.5	8,778.9	22.4	0.3%
South Carolina	29	1,937.7	1,941.6	3.9	0.2%
Hawaii	30	615.7	616.4	0.7	0.1%
DC	31	440.2	440.4	0.2	0.0%
Illinois	31	6,011.5	6,012.3	0.8	0.0%
Pennsylvania	31	5,786.4	5,784.5	-1.9	0.0%
Minnesota	31	2,784.6	2,783.6	-1.0	0.0%
Missouri	35	2,771.7	2,769.1	-2.6	-0.1%
United States		137,410.0	137,236.0	-174.0	-0.1%
Oregon	36	1,728.1	1,725.3	-2.8	-0.2%
Vermont	36	302.6	302.1	-0.5	-0.2%
Georgia	36	4,115.9	4,108.9	-7.0	-0.2%
Ohio	36	5,421.3	5,409.9	-11.4	-0.2%
New Jersey	36	4,098.7	4,088.7	-10.0	-0.2%
Maine	41	628.8	627.1	-1.7	-0.3%
Wisconsin	42	2,901.0	2,889.0	-12.0	-0.4%
Tennessee	43	2,787.1	2,773.8	-13.3	-0.5%
California	43	15,129.4	15,056.7	-72.7	-0.5%
Indiana	45	2,955.8	2,937.7	-18.1	-0.6%
Idaho	46	662.5	657.5	-5.0	-0.8%
Nevada	46	1,286.7	1,276.7	-10.0	-0.8%
Florida	48	7,885.1	7,807.3	-77.8	-1.0%
Michigan	49	4,204.4	4,151.3	-53.1	-1.3%
Arizona	50	2,612.3	2,570.6	-41.7	-1.6%
Rhode Island	51	493.1	479.1	-14.0	-2.8%

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 JULY 2008				REVISED JUNE 2008				REVISED JULY 2007			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	967,428	922,579	44,849	4.6%	961,451	918,210	43,241	4.5%	953,322	914,597	38,725	4.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	416,211	396,831	19,380	4.7%	413,422	394,833	18,589	4.5%	411,291	394,741	16,550	4.0%
Bernalillo	321,190	306,896	14,294	4.5%	319,078	305,351	13,727	4.3%	317,532	305,280	12,252	3.9%
Sandoval	54,987	52,027	2,960	5.4%	54,597	51,765	2,832	5.2%	54,283	51,753	2,530	4.7%
Torrance	7,917	7,450	467	5.9%	7,848	7,412	436	5.6%	7,870	7,410	460	5.8%
Valencia	32,117	30,458	1,659	5.2%	31,899	30,305	1,594	5.0%	31,606	30,298	1,308	4.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,642	55,946	2,696	4.6%	58,850	56,289	2,561	4.4%	56,385	54,128	2,257	4.0%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	88,481	84,110	4,371	4.9%	88,864	84,586	4,278	4.8%	87,013	83,196	3,817	4.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	81,131	77,991	3,140	3.9%	79,729	76,766	2,963	3.7%	80,841	78,202	2,639	3.3%
Catron	1,645	1,568	77	4.7%	1,634	1,558	76	4.7%	1,643	1,572	71	4.3%
Chaves	27,957	26,630	1,327	4.7%	27,860	26,625	1,235	4.4%	27,474	26,281	1,193	4.3%
Cibola	12,343	11,707	636	5.2%	12,237	11,618	619	5.1%	12,098	11,494	604	5.0%
Colfax	7,716	7,407	309	4.0%	7,586	7,283	303	4.0%	7,627	7,374	253	3.3%
Curry	21,493	20,722	771	3.6%	21,330	20,595	735	3.4%	21,242	20,561	681	3.2%
De Baca	901	863	38	4.2%	886	849	37	4.2%	887	851	36	4.1%
Eddy	27,734	26,764	970	3.5%	27,513	26,590	923	3.4%	26,774	25,846	928	3.5%
Grant	12,557	11,960	597	4.8%	12,599	12,035	564	4.5%	12,337	11,811	526	4.3%
Guadalupe	1,813	1,703	110	6.1%	1,816	1,711	105	5.8%	1,880	1,763	117	6.2%
Harding	389	377	12	3.1%	388	376	12	3.1%	370	358	12	3.2%
Hidalgo	2,700	2,581	119	4.4%	2,648	2,529	119	4.5%	2,714	2,626	88	3.2%
Lea	30,031	29,037	994	3.3%	29,777	28,857	920	3.1%	28,316	27,476	840	3.0%
Lincoln	12,137	11,710	427	3.5%	11,834	11,428	406	3.4%	11,897	11,535	362	3.0%
Los Alamos	10,300	9,933	367	3.6%	10,225	9,871	354	3.5%	10,833	10,550	283	2.6%
Luna	13,770	12,450	1,320	9.6%	13,177	11,723	1,454	11.0%	13,406	12,286	1,120	8.4%
McKinley	26,984	25,323	1,661	6.2%	27,307	25,720	1,587	5.8%	26,670	25,201	1,469	5.5%
Mora	2,077	1,921	156	7.5%	2,054	1,895	159	7.7%	2,081	1,930	151	7.3%
Otero	26,728	25,472	1,256	4.7%	26,117	24,926	1,191	4.6%	26,524	25,397	1,127	4.2%
Quay	4,123	3,902	221	5.4%	4,195	3,986	209	5.0%	4,038	3,845	193	4.8%
Rio Arriba	21,012	19,870	1,142	5.4%	21,195	20,050	1,145	5.4%	21,212	20,196	1,016	4.8%
Roosevelt	9,509	9,164	345	3.6%	9,464	9,146	318	3.4%	9,278	8,971	307	3.3%
San Miguel	13,477	12,758	719	5.3%	13,509	12,808	701	5.2%	13,465	12,867	598	4.4%
Sierra	5,840	5,584	256	4.4%	5,886	5,634	252	4.3%	5,687	5,479	208	3.7%
Socorro	9,666	9,258	408	4.2%	9,637	9,245	392	4.1%	9,461	9,109	352	3.7%
Taos	17,939	16,987	952	5.3%	17,574	16,602	972	5.5%	17,785	16,916	869	4.9%
Union	2,119	2,049	70	3.3%	2,138	2,076	62	2.9%	2,091	2,034	57	2.7%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY JULY 2008			REVISED JUNE 2008			REVISED JULY 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	9.6%	LUNA	1	11.0%	LUNA	1	8.4%
MORA	2	7.5%	MORA	2	7.7%	MORA	2	7.3%
MCKINLEY	3	6.2%	MCKINLEY	3	5.8%	GUADALUPE	3	6.2%
GUADALUPE	4	6.1%	GUADALUPE	3	5.8%	MCKINLEY	4	5.5%
RIO ARRIBA	5	5.4%	TAOS	5	5.5%	CIBOLA	5	5.0%
QUAY	5	5.4%	RIO ARRIBA	6	5.4%	TAOS	6	4.9%
SAN MIGUEL	7	5.3%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.2%	RIO ARRIBA	7	4.8%
TAOS	7	5.3%	CIBOLA	8	5.1%	QUAY	7	4.8%
CIBOLA	9	5.2%	QUAY	9	5.0%	SAN MIGUEL	9	4.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.9%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.8%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	9	4.4%
GRANT	11	4.8%	CATRON	11	4.7%	CHAVES	11	4.3%
CHAVES	12	4.7%	OTERO	12	4.6%	CATRON	11	4.3%
OTERO	12	4.7%	STATEWIDE		4.5%	GRANT	11	4.3%
CATRON	12	4.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	13	4.5%	OTERO	14	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	4.7%	HIDALGO	13	4.5%	STATEWIDE		4.1%
STATEWIDE		4.6%	GRANT	13	4.5%	DE BACA	15	4.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.6%	CHAVES	16	4.4%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	16	4.0%
HIDALGO	17	4.4%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.4%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.0%
SIERRA	17	4.4%	SIERRA	18	4.3%	SOCORRO	18	3.7%
SOCORRO	19	4.2%	DE BACA	19	4.2%	SIERRA	18	3.7%
DE BACA	19	4.2%	SOCORRO	20	4.1%	EDDY	20	3.5%
COLFAX	21	4.0%	COLFAX	21	4.0%	COLFAX	21	3.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.7%	ROOSEVELT	21	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	23	3.6%	LOS ALAMOS	23	3.5%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	3.3%
CURRY	23	3.6%	CURRY	24	3.4%	HARDING	24	3.2%
LOS ALAMOS	23	3.6%	LINCOLN	24	3.4%	HIDALGO	24	3.2%
LINCOLN	26	3.5%	ROOSEVELT	24	3.4%	CURRY	24	3.2%
EDDY	26	3.5%	EDDY	24	3.4%	LINCOLN	27	3.0%
LEA	28	3.3%	HARDING	28	3.1%	LEA	27	3.0%
UNION	28	3.3%	LEA	28	3.1%	UNION	29	2.7%
HARDING	30	3.1%	UNION	30	2.9%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.6%

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

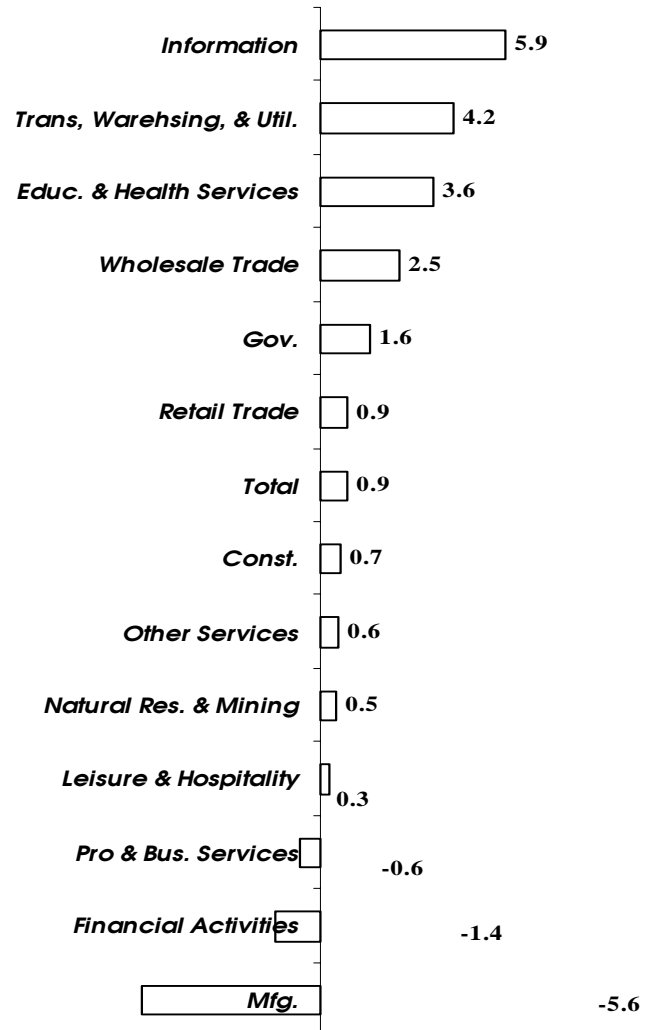
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

July 2008			July 2007		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	8.5	Michigan	1	7.1
Mississippi	2	7.9	Mississippi	2	6.4
Rhode Island	3	7.7	Alaska	3	6.2
California	4	7.3	South Carolina	4	5.8
Illinois	4	7.3	District of Columbia	5	5.7
Ohio	6	7.2	Ohio	6	5.6
South Carolina	7	7.0	Arkansas	7	5.5
Alaska	8	6.9	Kentucky	7	5.5
Tennessee	8	6.9	California	9	5.4
District of Columbia	10	6.7	Oregon	10	5.3
Kentucky	10	6.7	Illinois	11	5.1
Nevada	12	6.6	Missouri	11	5.1
North Carolina	12	6.6	Rhode Island	13	5.0
Missouri	14	6.4	Maine	14	4.8
Indiana	15	6.3	Nevada	14	4.8
Georgia	16	6.2	Wisconsin	14	4.8
Florida	17	6.1	New York	17	4.7
Oregon	18	6.0	North Carolina	17	4.7
Connecticut	19	5.8	United States		4.7
Minnesota	19	5.8	West Virginia	17	4.7
United States		5.7	Tennessee	20	4.6
Washington	21	5.7	Washington	20	4.6
Maine	22	5.4	Connecticut	22	4.5
New Jersey	22	5.4	Minnesota	22	4.5
Pennsylvania	22	5.4	Georgia	24	4.4
Colorado	25	5.2	Indiana	24	4.4
New York	25	5.2	Massachusetts	24	4.4
Alabama	27	5.1	Oklahoma	24	4.4
Arizona	27	5.1	Pennsylvania	28	4.3
Massachusetts	27	5.1	Texas	28	4.3
Wisconsin	30	4.9	New Jersey	30	4.2
Vermont	31	4.8	Florida	31	4.1
Texas	32	4.7	Kansas	31	4.1
Kansas	33	4.6	Colorado	33	3.8
Arkansas	34	4.5	Iowa	33	3.8
West Virginia	34	4.5	Vermont	33	3.8
Delaware	36	4.4	Arizona	36	3.7
Maryland	36	4.4	Louisiana	36	3.7
Virginia	36	4.4	Alabama	38	3.6
Iowa	39	4.3	Maryland	38	3.6
Idaho	40	4.1	New Hampshire	40	3.5
New Mexico	40	4.1	New Mexico	40	3.5
Oklahoma	40	4.1	Delaware	42	3.3
Montana	43	4.0	North Dakota	43	3.2
Hawaii	44	3.9	Wyoming	43	3.2
Louisiana	44	3.9	Montana	45	3.1
New Hampshire	44	3.9	Nebraska	45	3.1
Wyoming	47	3.6	Virginia	47	3.0
North Dakota	48	3.5	South Dakota	48	2.9
Utah	48	3.5	Idaho	49	2.7
Nebraska	50	3.4	Utah	49	2.7
South Dakota	51	3.0	Hawaii	51	2.6

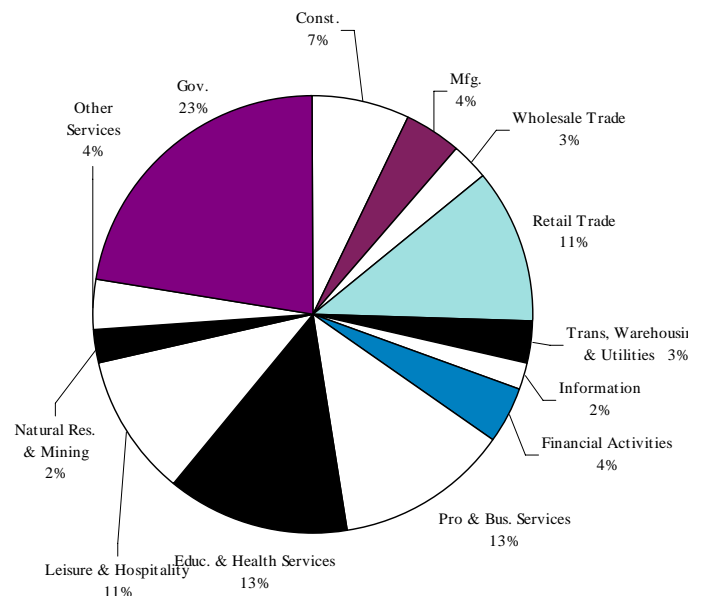
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-08	Jun-08	Jul-07	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	846,700	854,400	838,800	-7,700	7,900
GOODS-PRODUCING	115,800	116,000	117,400	-200	-1,600
SERVICE-PROVIDING	730,900	738,400	721,400	-7,500	9,500
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	19,900	19,600	19,800	300	100
CONSTRUCTION	60,700	61,200	60,300	-500	400
MANUFACTURING	35,200	35,200	37,300	0	-2,100
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,600	24,100	100	600
RETAIL TRADE	96,900	97,000	96,000	-100	900
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	25,000	25,100	24,000	-100	1,000
INFORMATION	16,200	17,000	15,300	-800	900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,000	35,000	35,500	0	-500
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	108,900	109,000	109,600	-100	-700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	111,900	113,100	108,000	-1,200	3,900
Educational Services	9,900	10,900	9,600	-1,000	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	102,000	102,200	98,400	-200	3,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	90,800	90,700	90,500	100	300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,400	9,200	9,600	200	-200
Accommodation and Food Services	81,400	81,500	80,900	-100	500
OTHER SERVICES	31,700	31,600	31,500	100	200
GOVERNMENT	189,800	195,300	186,900	-5,500	2,900
Federal Government	30,800	31,100	30,200	-300	600
State Government	55,300	55,900	55,100	-600	200
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,400	22,900	22,300	-500	100
Local Government	103,700	108,300	101,600	-4,600	2,100
<i>Local Government Education</i>	52,000	57,000	51,700	-5,000	300

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-08	Jun-08	Jul-07	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	395,100	398,000	394,100	-2,900	1,000
GOODS-PRODUCING	52,600	52,700	54,800	-100	-2,200
SERVICE-PROVIDING	342,500	345,300	339,300	-2,800	3,200
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	30,200	30,300	30,800	-100	-600
MANUFACTURING	22,400	22,400	24,000	0	-1,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,400	13,300	13,400	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	45,200	45,200	44,600	0	600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,700	10,800	10,400	-100	300
INFORMATION	9,400	9,500	9,100	-100	300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,000	19,000	19,300	0	-300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	64,600	64,600	64,800	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	49,600	50,200	48,400	-600	1,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,100	40,300	40,000	-200	100
OTHER SERVICES	12,700	12,600	12,600	100	100
GOVERNMENT	77,800	79,800	76,700	-2,000	1,100
Federal Government	14,600	14,600	14,600	0	0
State Government	23,600	23,900	23,400	-300	200
Local Government	39,600	41,300	38,700	-1,700	900

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jul-08	Revised Jun-08	Revised Jul-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	66,400	67,700	65,600	-1,300	800
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,700	7,800	8,100	-100	-400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	58,700	59,900	57,500	-1,200	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,700	5,000	-100	-400
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	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	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,300	2,400	100	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,200	6,200	5,700	0	500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	10,700	10,800	10,400	-100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	200
GOVERNMENT	18,800	20,000	18,900	-1,200	-100
Federal	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
State	7,300	7,200	7,300	100	0
Local	7,700	9,000	7,800	-1,300	-100
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jul-08	Revised Jun-08	Revised Jul-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	65,700	65,400	66,100	300	-400
GOODS-PRODUCING	5,900	5,800	6,300	100	-400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	59,800	59,600	59,800	200	0
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,900	4,800	5,200	100	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,000	9,000	200	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,300	1,500	1,400	-200	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,600	9,700	9,100	-100	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,500	9,300	9,800	200	-300
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	16,200	16,100	16,400	100	-200
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
State	8,400	8,200	8,300	200	100
Local	6,800	6,900	7,000	-100	-200
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jul-08	Revised Jun-08	Revised Jul-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	52,700	53,700	51,000	-1,000	1,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	42,200	42,300	40,700	-100	1,500
GOODS-PRODUCING	13,300	13,300	12,300	0	1,000
SERVICE-PROVIDING	39,400	40,400	38,700	-1,000	700
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	28,900	29,000	28,400	-100	500
GOVERNMENT	10,500	11,400	10,300	-900	200
Federal	1,300	1,500	1,300	-200	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,700	9,400	8,500	-700	200

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jul-08	Revised Jun-08	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	849,100	850,800	-1,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	19,800	19,500	300
CONSTRUCTION	58,500	59,600	-1,100
MANUFACTURING	34,700	35,100	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	147,000	147,200	-200
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	16,200	17,000	-800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,700	34,800	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	108,100	108,400	-300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	115,900	115,900	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,300	87,300	0
OTHER SERVICES	29,600	29,600	0
GOVERNMENT	197,300	196,400	900

* 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		
	July 08	June 08	July 07	July 08	June 08	July 07	July 08	June 08	July 07
NEW MEXICO									
CONSTRUCTION	\$700.86	\$687.98	\$660.45	41.3	41.0	40.1	\$16.97	\$16.78	\$16.47
MANUFACTURING	\$590.44	\$590.92	\$563.82	39.6	39.9	39.1	\$14.91	\$14.81	\$14.42
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$549.07	\$540.50	\$540.09	35.7	35.7	35.3	\$15.38	\$15.14	\$15.30
RETAIL TRADE	\$370.59	\$370.82	\$366.60	33.0	32.7	32.5	\$11.23	\$11.34	\$11.28

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.

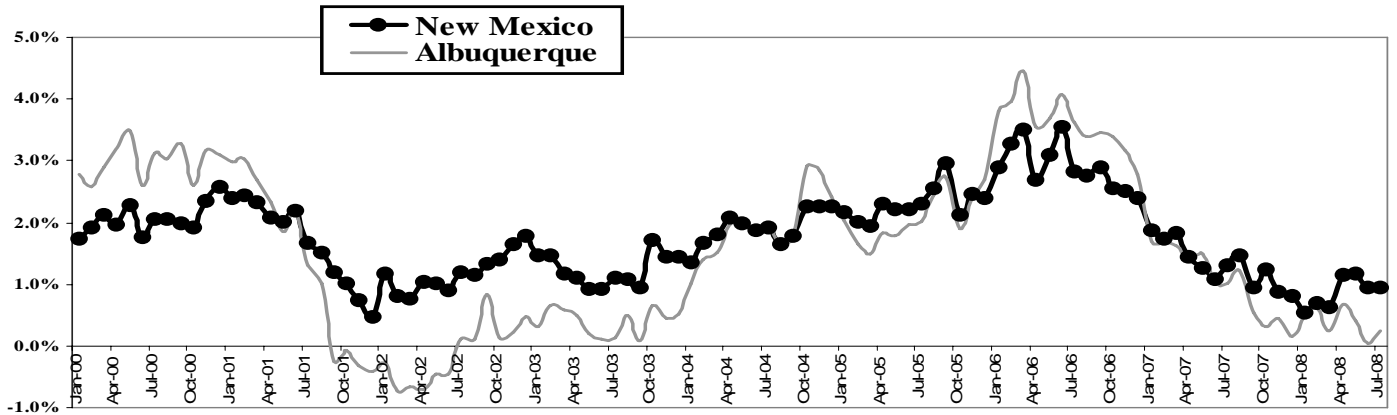
U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	July 08	June 08	July 07	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	220.0	218.8	208.3	0.5%	5.6%
CPI-W	216.3	215.2	203.7	0.5%	6.2%

*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	
Business Operations Specialists	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants
Cashiers	Personal & Home Care Aides
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons
Construction Laborers	Security Guards
Cooks	Stock Clerks
Customer Service Representatives	Waiters & Waitresses
Electricians	
Food Preparation Workers	
Grounds Maintenance Workers	
Home Health Aides	
Janitors & Cleaners	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Albuquerque MSA	
Business Operations Specialists	Production Workers
Construction & Building Inspectors	Production, Planning & Expediting Clerks
Customer Service Representatives	Security Guards
Entertainment Attendants	Survey Researchers
Grounds Maintenance Workers	Tire Repairers & Changers
Home Health Aides	Waiters & Waitresses
Janitors & Cleaners	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Plumbers	
Las Cruces MSA	
Agricultural Workers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Bus Drivers	Production Workers
Cashiers	Recreation Workers
Computer Systems Analysts	
Construction & Building Inspectors	
Customer Service Representatives	
Employment Interviewers	
Farmworkers & Laborers	
Santa Fe MSA	
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons
Gaming Service Workers	Slot Key Persons
Gaming Surveillance Officers & Gaming Investigators	Waiters & Waitresses
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Lifeguards & Ski Patrol	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Recreation Workers	
Farmington MSA	
Cleaners of Vehicles & Equipment	Material Moving Workers
Construction Laborers	Personal Care & Service Workers
Food Servers	Security Guards
Laborers	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	

SURPLUSES	
Statewide Summary	
Administrative Services Managers	Janitors & Cleaners
Assemblers & Fabricators	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Bookkeeping, Acct & Auditing Clerks	Maintenance & Repair Workers
Cashiers	Managers
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Construction & Related Workers	Office Clerks
Construction Laborers	Production Workers
Customer Service Representatives	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	Retail Salespersons
Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales	Stock Clerks
General & Operations Managers	Teacher Assistants
Home Health Aides	
Albuquerque MSA	
Accountants	Managers
Administrative Services Managers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Assemblers & Fabricators	Office Clerks, General
Bookkeeping, Acct, & Auditing Clerks	Production Workers
Cashiers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons
Construction Laborers	Security Guards
Customer Service Representatives	Stock Clerks
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	
General & Operations Managers	
Home Health Aides	
Maintenance & Repair Workers	
Las Cruces MSA	
Cashiers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Construction Carpenters	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants
Construction Laborers	Office Clerks
Customer Service Representatives	Production Workers
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	Stock Clerks
Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales	Truck Drivers
General & Operations Managers	
Janitors & Cleaners	
Santa Fe MSA	
Automotive Specialty Technicians	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Cashiers	Managers
Construction Laborers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Data Entry Keyers	Program Directors
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	Sales & Related Workers
Film & Video Editors	Teacher Assistants
Home Health Aides	
Farmington MSA	
Administrative Services Managers	Preschool Teachers
Cashiers	Roustabouts
Construction Laborers	Truck Drivers
Derrick Operators	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts	
Home Health Aides	
Office Clerks	

*Based on posted job orders and resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (August 1, 2008)

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Statewide:

The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved about \$1.5 million in training funds at its July meeting, facilitating the creation of 253 new jobs serving five diverse businesses that are expanding operations in New Mexico. The July JTIP recipients, all based in Albuquerque, were **Eclipse Aviation**, an aircraft manufacturer, \$1,226,250 to create 225 new jobs; **Vibrant Corp.**, developer of a non-destructive testing technology, \$53,386 to fund training for six new jobs; **Mechtronic Solutions Inc.**, a manufacturing and engineering firm, \$118,172 to create ten new jobs; **Game Production Services**, a developer of simulation programs for the military, \$89,680 to support six new jobs; and **MIMICS, Inc.**, a provider of financial services software, \$54,442 to create six new jobs.

Foxconn, a Taiwan-based company, will open a massive maquiladora in San Jeronimo, Mexico, across the border from Santa Teresa, New Mexico, that will employ anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 people within the next four years, creating an economic boost on both sides of the border. Foxconn will employ about 9,000 workers when the facility first opens in early 2009. When fully developed, the plant will be the largest of its kind in Mexico, covering nearly 500 acres and including more than 1.2 million square feet of structures. Foxconn is the trade name of the Taiwanese firm Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Foxconn is one of the largest manufacturers of electronics and computer components worldwide and mainly manufactures on contract to other companies.

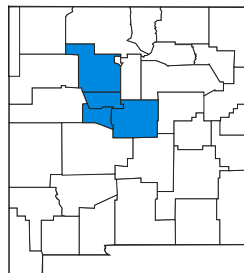
The **Starbucks** at 2800 North Main Street in Las Cruces will be closing as part of a plan to eliminate 600 company-operated stores nationwide from July 2008 through the first half of 2009. The 15 employees will be offered employment at other Starbucks locations, including the new store under construction across the street from NMSU. Starbucks has three other New Mexico locations listed for closure: 2270 Wyoming Blvd. NE in Albuquerque, 500 W. Broadway Ave. in Bloomfield, and 4506 N. Main St. in Roswell.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Fidelity Investments started operations on July 1 at its temporary call center site on the University of New Mexico campus. The company has announced plans to hire up to 350 employees this year. Fidelity will build a 210,000-square-foot operations center at Mesa del Sol, a 13,000-acre master-planned, mixed-use community on Albuquerque's southeast mesa. Fidelity, a leading international provider of financial services, is expected to bring about 1,250 jobs to the city. The Mesa del Sol facility should be completed in late 2008.

Albuquerque's two **Bennigan's Grill & Tavern** locations were closed as part of a chain-wide bankruptcy. Bennigan's and sister



restaurant **Steak & Ale** filed under Chapter 7 in what The Wall Street Journal called one of the biggest restaurant bankruptcies in decades. Chapter 7 means the company will sell its assets to pay its debts and then close. The Bennigan's chain included about 150 corporately owned restaurants; an additional 150 independently owned locations may stay open. The Steak & Ale chain had 58 locations, all corporately owned. Bennigan's and Steak & Ale were housed in the same building in Albuquerque's Uptown area on the west side of Louisiana.

Nearly 200 employees will lose their jobs when **Windsor Foods** closes its Albuquerque manufacturing plant. The Houston-based manufacturer produces a variety of frozen foods, including José Olé burritos and tacos. The plant, at 5810 Jefferson NE, south of Osuna, is slated to close in mid-September. At the time of the announcement, the Albuquerque facility reportedly employed about 198 people. Windsor operates ten manufacturing facilities nationwide, serving various retail and industrial markets.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Los Angeles-based **Masque Entertainment** wants to build a motion picture studio in Rio Rancho. The studio complex would include eight sound stages and a full-service restaurant encompassing more than 35 acres. The proposed site is north of the New Mexico National Guard Armory near U.S. 550 and already zoned for industrial use. With roads, water, and sewer already in place, the site, currently owned by AMREP Southwest, is ready for construction. The studio is expected to bring more than 500 direct jobs to the area paying between \$17 and \$30 an hour. Another film company, **Lionsgate**, still plans to locate a studio in Rio Rancho.

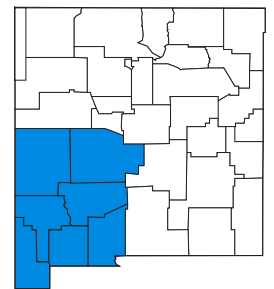
Isleta Pueblo, Bernalillo County:

The expanded **Isleta Casino and Resort Hotel and Convention Center** opened on July 1, 2008. The new destination facility includes over 200 guest rooms and suites, a new nightclub, and a 2,500-seat indoor Casino Showroom. Other amenities include a 27-hole golf course, bowling lanes, laser tag, an arcade, pro-style billiard tables and a snack bar.

Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

After filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in April, Denver-based **Frontier Airlines** will be laying off nearly 150 employees between its Denver and Las Cruces offices. Since June, Frontier has laid off just over 600 employees. The airline has announced plans to cut mainline capacity by 17% and retire seven planes in an effort to reduce costs. Frontier posted a \$60 million loss for the fiscal year ending March 31st. The company's bankruptcy filing follows a reported loss of \$38 million in April and May. The airline had employed about 6,000 people at the start of the year in locations throughout its network.



Deming Area, Luna County:

The **Proper Foods Inc.** food packing and freezing factory was recently closed, displacing about 130 workers. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrested 21 illegal immigrants at the factory last December 10. ICE officials reported that some of undocumented workers had been using fake names and Social Security numbers and that the arrests stemmed from a five-month investigation of Proper Foods.

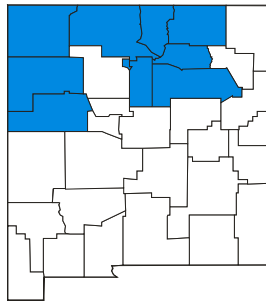
Silver City Area, Grant County:

Residents from as far away as Deming and Lordsburg turned out at a job fair in Silver City for a chance to apply for work-at-home jobs offered by **Verety LLC**. The company is planning to hire 100 to 150 employees to work on company-supplied computers, taking orders via the Internet for McDonald’s restaurants around the country. **Verety** is offering starting pay of \$8 to \$8.50 per hour for bilingual employees and \$7 to \$7.50 an hour for English-only employees. **Verety** plans to let employees pick their own hours and days of work. New employees will undergo training for about a week before they are sent home with their company-supplied computer to begin work. The company also pays for the monthly Internet connection.

Northern WIA Area:

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The Los Alamos Planning and Zoning Commission approved a site plan for a new **Holiday Inn Express** near the city airport’s Sunrise Mesa subdivision. The new L-shaped, four-story hotel will feature 86 guest rooms, conference rooms, a pool, and an exercise room. About 20 workers will be needed to staff the hotel.



Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

Results Las Vegas, a customer service telecommunications center, is refurbishing and renovating the site formerly occupied by The Connection call center and expects to be up and running by mid-September. The company was approved for about \$350,000 in job training funds at the June meeting of the JTIP review committee. Las Vegas officials expect the company to hire about 150 workers.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

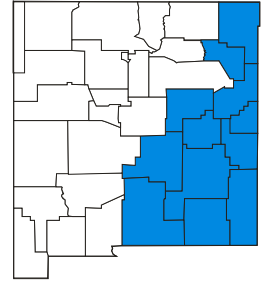
Peabody Energy plans to break ground on the first greenfield mine development in New Mexico in 20 years. Peabody will invest \$90 million to develop the El Segundo Mine, which will serve a 19-year, 65-million-ton coal supply agreement with Arizona Public Service Company. El Segundo, meaning “The Second” in Spanish, will be sited adjacent to the Lee Ranch Mine. All major permits have been obtained, paving the way for construction to start later this year. El Segundo will employ up to 100 workers and, with the capacity to produce 6 million tons of

coal annually, is expected to be the most productive mine in the Southwest when in full production. Coal shipments are slated to begin in 2008.

Eastern WIA Area:

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The **Furr’s Family Dining** restaurant in the Broadmoor Shopping Center is anticipated to reopen in mid- to late August. The restaurant closed last November when the kitchen floor collapsed, injuring four employees. The restaurant has been remodeled and will have a staff of about 60 employees, up from 35 at the time of the closure. ⚙



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