



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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## HIGHLIGHTS — June 2007

...The rate of job growth comparing June 2007 with June 2006 is 1.5 percent. New Mexico added 12,700 jobs over last year, and we rank 17th highest for job growth among the states.

...Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque MSA economy has added 5,600 jobs for an increase of 1.4 percent.

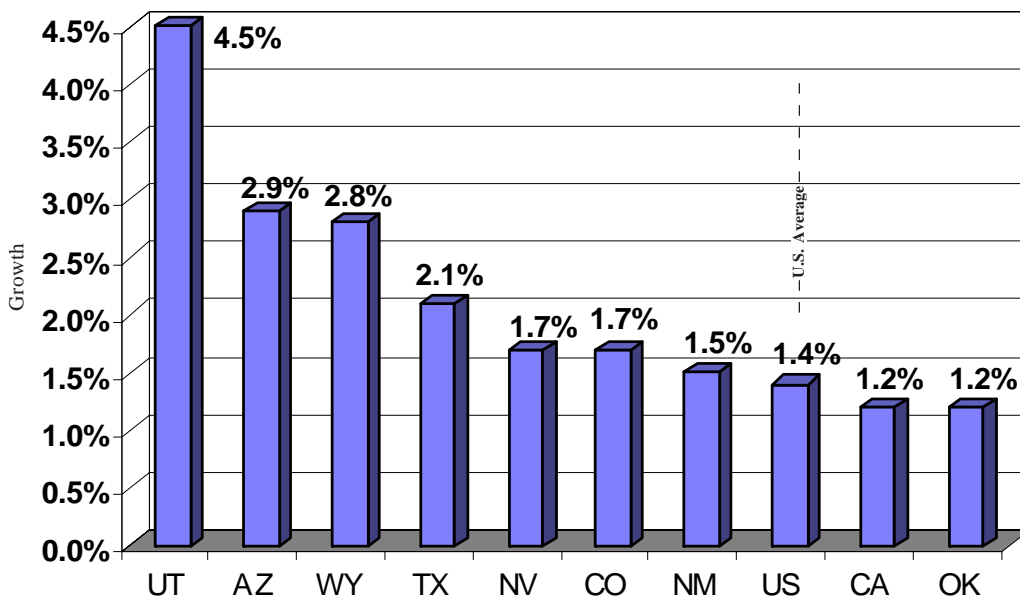
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 1.4 percent, adding 900 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.9 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. This rate of job growth shows improvement from rates seen in 2006.

...Over the year, the Farmington MSA has added 600 jobs, growing 1.2 percent. The rate has recently fallen below the average for the state. Substantial fluctuation from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2007 over June 2006 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 3.2 percent in June 2007, down from 3.7 percent in May. The rate set a new historic low, meaning this is the lowest the state's unemployment has been since the current series began in 1976. The national unemployment rate, at 4.5 percent, was considerably higher than ours. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent.

The rate of job growth comparing June 2007 with June 2006 is 1.5 percent. The state has added 12,700 jobs over the last year, and we rank 17th highest for job growth among the states. Job growth remains broad-based, with most industry groups expanding employment. Job growth recently peaked at 3.6 percent in June 2006, but has since declined to levels that are closer to the state's long-term average.

Natural resources & mining is now the state's fastest growing industry. Job growth currently stands at 6.9 percent over the year, adding 1,300 jobs. These numbers culminate four very good years for the oil and gas industry, boosted by sustained higher prices. The future for this industry also appears bright.

The leisure & hospitality industry moved into second place for job growth, increasing at 2.8 percent and adding 2,500 jobs, with strong growth in eating and drinking places. Educational & health services, one of the state's largest private industries, moved into third place for job growth, increasing at 2.5 percent and adding 2,600 jobs. This industry is always reliable for adding jobs. Current levels of growth are restrained compared to the past few years, but the number of new jobs is substantial due to the industry's overall size.

The information industry had been the fastest growing industry during most of 2007, but the honor fell this month because the year-ago comparison includes a temporary 2,000-job boost that took place last year. The numbers are even better this year, but only by 200 jobs or 1.1 percent. The information industry is doing very well and has a bright future. The new jobs are in the state's film industry, which continues to see considerable activity. During times of intensive film work, employment levels have been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels of a few years ago. Much of the film work is of short duration, which can be seen in the recent history of the information industry showing swings in employment as large as 2,000 jobs in just one month. Previously, the information

industry lost more than 3,000 jobs during a three-year period ending in early 2005, due to weakness in the telecommunications components of the industry. Even with the current boost from the film industry, employment levels are still below the peak employment levels set in the spring of 2001.

Up until the end of 2006, the construction industry was adding thousands of jobs. Slowing conditions have been seen in the rest of the country for a while and have finally caught up with New Mexico. The industry is now down by 200 jobs from a year ago, a 0.3 percent decrease. The industry has made a soft landing at the end of a four-year period of growth. The last time the construction industry saw sustained losses was when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended back in 2002.

The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry increased employment by 500 jobs. The small wholesale trade industry added 300 jobs, and the much larger retail trade industry added just 900 jobs. Manufacturing employment has added just 200 jobs, growing 0.5 percent. Some manufacturing firms are facing difficulties, but others are expanding into new markets and adding many jobs. Last year was the turning point that defined the success of the state's manufacturing industry, which previously lost thousands of jobs.

Professional & business services, which now includes Los Alamos National Laboratory, has added just 1,000 jobs for job growth of less than one percent over the year. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 300 jobs. Financial activities employment added 100 jobs since last year, continuing a weak employment trend that has been evident since July of last year.

Government employment has increased at a rate that is close to the average for the private sector, adding 3,000 jobs. The new jobs are mostly in local government, but with some increase evident in state government. Federal government employment remains at last year's level.

New Mexico				Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2007</u>	<u>May 2007</u>	<u>June 2006</u>	<u>May 2007</u>	<u>June 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	937,500	946,100	936,800	-8,600	+700
Employment	907,000	911,100	896,700	-4,100	+10,300
Unemployment	30,400	35,000	40,100	-4,600	-9,700
Rate	3.2%	3.7%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	3.6%	5.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.3 percent in June, down two tenths of a point from May's rate of 3.5 percent. Unemployment has fallen eight tenths of a percentage point from last June's rate of 4.1 percent. About 3,400 fewer individuals were out of work in June 2007 compared to the same month a year ago.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area grew by three tenths of a percentage point (1,000 jobs) in June to 399,400. Employment gains were seen in eight of the 12 major industry divisions, more than offsetting seasonal declines in government, education, and transportation that occurred as schools let out for the summer break. Leisure & hospitality added 800 jobs over the month, expanding 2.0 percent. Construction gained 500 jobs, growing 1.6 percent, while professional & business services and the miscellaneous *other services* category each added 400 jobs, growing 0.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. Retail trade gained 200 jobs over the month, and wholesale trade, information, and financial activities each added 100. Manufacturing employment remained unchanged at 24,100.

Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque area economy has added 5,600 jobs for an increase of 1.4 percent. Job gains were posted in nine of the 12 major industry divisions, evidence of the overall health of the Albuquerque area economy. Leisure & hospitality posted the largest percentage increase, growing 3.5 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. Industry growth has slowed from its most recent peak of 6.1 percent in July 2006, but leisure & hospitality has recorded gains of at least 3.2 percent for ten of the 11 subsequent months.

Government employment posted a net increase of 1,400 jobs (1.8 percent), as over-the-year gains of 1,100 jobs in local government and 400 jobs state government were partially offset by a loss of 100 jobs in federal government employment. Government employs more workers than any other industry in the Albuquerque area, accounting for roughly 20 percent of total employment.

Educational & health services employment has grown 2.3 percent since this time last year, adding 1,100 new jobs. While growth has slowed markedly from the rates seen during

2001 through 2004, this sector still consistently ranks among the top three industries for job production.

Employment in professional & business services grew by 900 jobs or 1.4 percent over the past 12 months. Industry growth has now slipped to its lowest rate since October 2005 after having reached at least 3.6 percent for each month of 2006.

Retail trade, which includes general merchandise stores such as Wal-Mart, added 600 jobs, growing 1.4 percent. This is the largest percentage increase the industry has posted in 20 months. Wholesale trade added 200 jobs, growing 1.5 percent over the year. This industry had equaled or exceeded 3.0 percent growth for each month over the previous year before declining to 0.7 percent in May and 1.5 percent in June.

Employment growth fell to 2.0 percent in the information industry, but only because employment was exceptionally high last June. The industry added 200 jobs over the year, and employment has grown by nearly by 1,300 over the past two years. As existing operations expand and new companies enter the market, the rapidly developing motion picture and sound recording component is expected to be an important source of future job growth.

Transportation, warehousing, & utilities added 100 jobs over the year, growing 1.0 percent. Employment in manufacturing remained unchanged from last year's levels.

Construction once again lost jobs over the year, declining by 400 or 1.2 percent. Over-the-year employment has fallen for five of the first six months of 2007 as the industry struggles to regain its footing and rebound from a downturn that began in late 2006. Financial activities also posted negative growth, declining by 200 jobs or 1.0 percent over the year.

Albuquerque	Change From				
	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May 2007	June 2006
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	404,900	408,800	402,700	-3,900	+2,200
Employment	391,700	394,300	386,100	-2,600	+5,600
Unemployment	13,200	14,500	16,600	-1,300	-3,400
Rate	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	3.4%	4.7%		

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 3.7 percent in June 2007, down from 4.0 percent in May. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.9 percent.

Every June a large number of jobs leave the Las Cruces area not to return until August. The end of semester at New Mexico State University means the temporary reduction in employment at the university and the largest one-month drop in employment the area will experience all year. This year employment fell by 1,600 jobs as the private sector gained 300 jobs against the 1,900-job reduction in employment in government, which includes New Mexico State University.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 1.4 percent, comparing June 2007 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 900 jobs. This rate of job growth is close to the average for the state.

The educational & health services industry gained more jobs than any other industry, adding 400 jobs, increasing 3.9 percent. Job growth picked up in the leisure & hospitality

industry, now 300 jobs higher than last year's levels. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry added 200 jobs, a 12.5 percent increase.

Construction employment has done well for many years in the local area, currently increasing 100 jobs from year-ago levels, still growing but showing signs of slowing. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment has also added 100 jobs over the year.

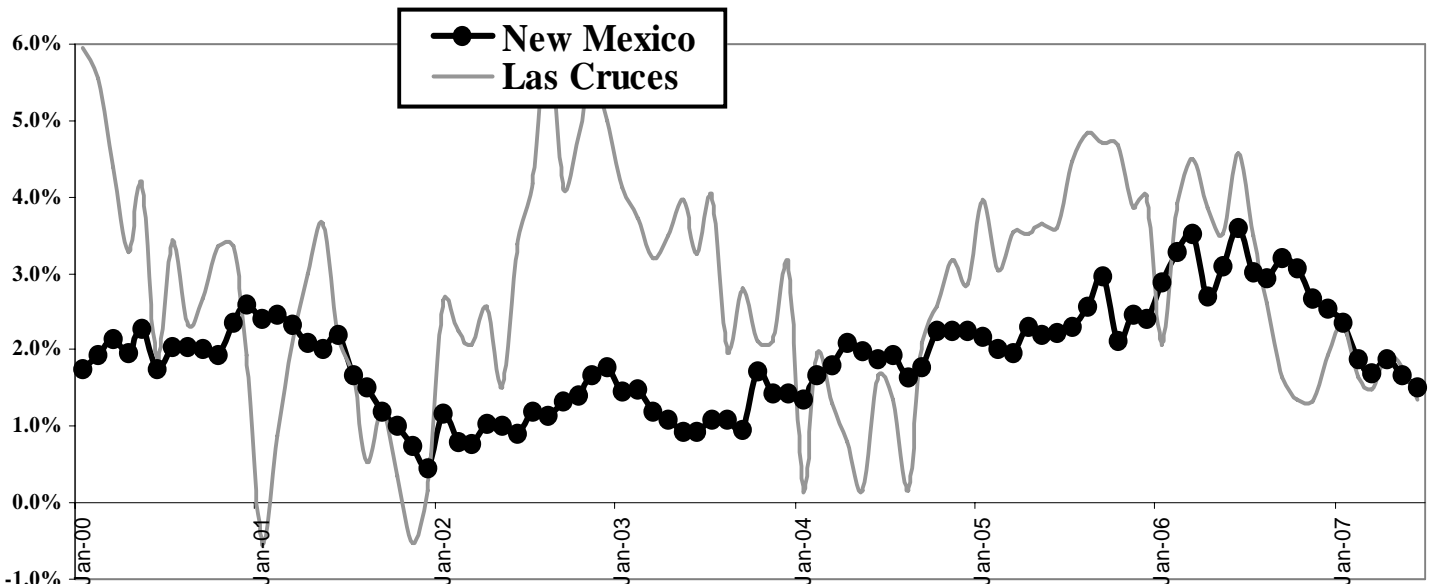
The information industry reported a level of employment that was 100 jobs lower than last year's peak level. The professional & business services industry also reported employment that was 100 jobs lower than last June, likely from reductions in local call centers.

Five remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were financial activities, wholesale trade, retail trade, manufacturing, and government. Local government employment gained 100 jobs, offset by losses in federal government employment. State government, which includes New Mexico State University, showed no change in employment counts.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May 2007	June 2006
Civilian Labor Force	86,600	87,300	86,500	-700	+100
Employment	83,400	83,700	82,300	-300	+1,100
Unemployment	3,200	3,500	4,200	-300	-1,000
Rate	3.7%	4.0%	4.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.2%	4.1%	5.5%		

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 2.7 percent in June 2007, down from 3.1 percent in May. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.

The Santa Fe area gained 900 jobs in June 2007, which is fairly typical at the start of the summer. Santa Fe usually enjoys the strongest employment gains in June each year, in contrast to the Las Cruces MSA that loses more jobs than in any other month. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 800 jobs in June, mostly working at summer youth programs run by religious organizations. The leisure & hospitality industry added 400 jobs at the start of the summer tourist season, working in food service and at entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. Two industries added 100 jobs each: professional & business services and retail trade. On the down side, educational & health services shed 500 jobs from summer breaks at privately run education establishments.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.9 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. This rate of job growth shows improvement from growth rates that averaged just 1.1 percent during 2006. Job growth is now evident in eight of the area's 12 industries.

The educational & health services industry reported 300 more jobs than a year ago. Four private sector industries have each increased employment by 200 jobs from last year's levels. Retail trade has done fairly well, maintaining a 200-job gain over the year, as has financial activities. Early in the tourist season, Santa Fe's leisure & hospitality industry reported 200 more jobs than a year ago. Construction industry employment remained in positive territory, adding 200 jobs.

The miscellaneous *other services* industry has grown by 100 jobs. The information industry also gained 100 jobs, likely as the result of activity in the state's film industry. The third industry to gain 100 jobs was professional & business services.

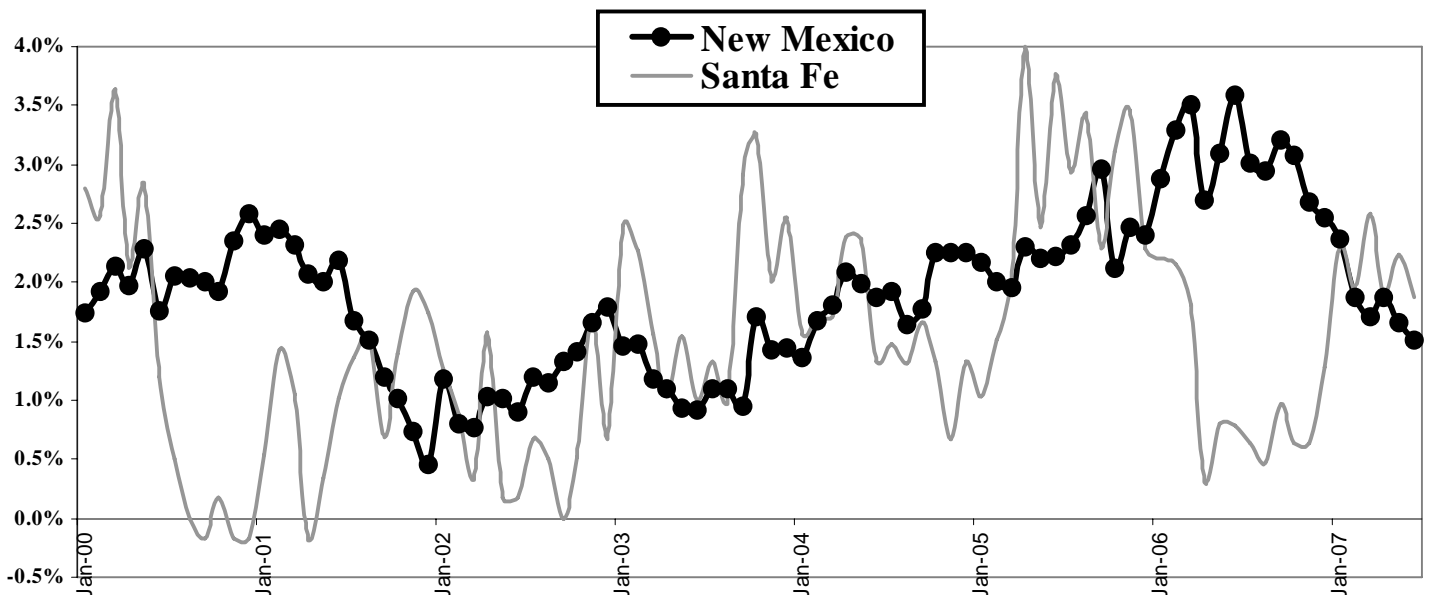
Two industries maintained employment the same as last year's levels. Those industries were wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Two industries have each lost 100 jobs since last year. The declining industries are manufacturing and government. Manufacturing employment in the Santa Fe area has shown some reluctance to increase for a while. Government has experienced no growth at the state and local levels and small declines in federal government employment.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May 2007	June 2006
Civilian Labor Force	77,200	77,800	76,400	-600	+800
Employment	75,100	75,400	73,700	-300	+1,400
Unemployment	2,100	2,400	2,700	-300	-600
Rate	2.7%	3.1%	3.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.1%	3.0%	4.0%		

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 3.1 percent in June 2007, down from 3.4 percent in May. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.6 percent.

The Farmington area gained 600 jobs in June, which helps to make up for the lower gains in May. Goods-producing industries added 400 jobs. Private services-providing industries added 200 jobs. The government sector maintained the previous month's employment levels.

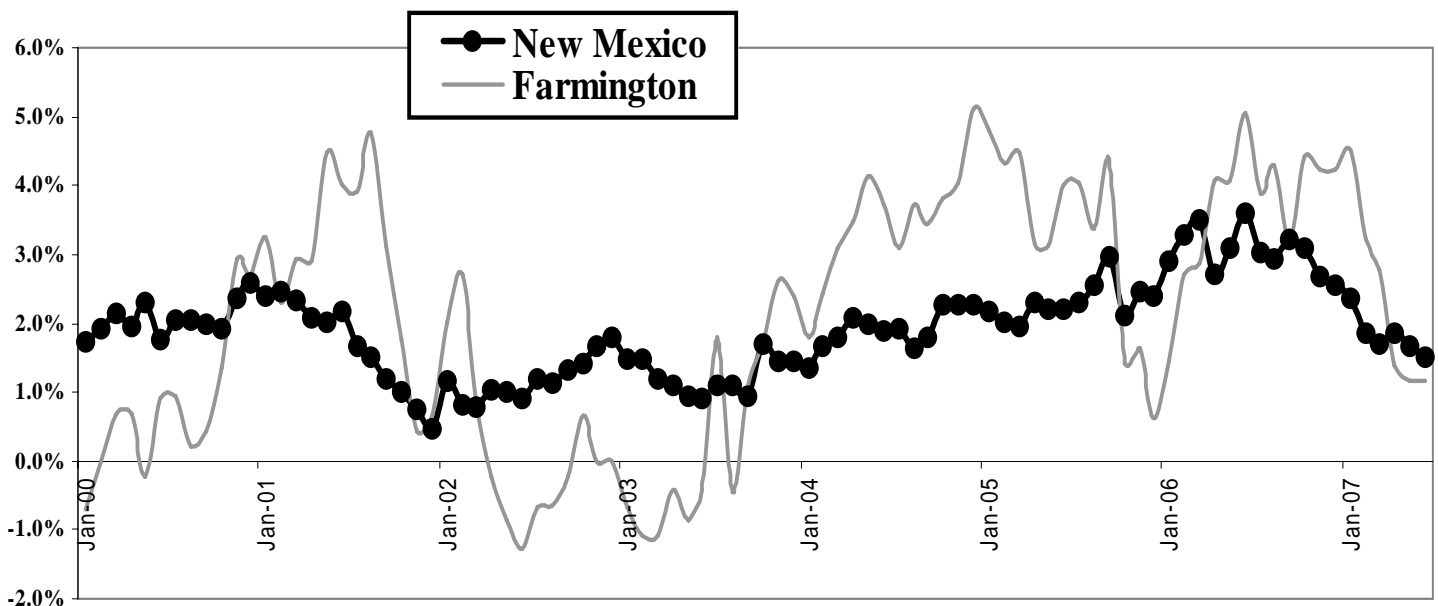
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 600 jobs, growing 1.2 percent. The rate of job growth has recently fallen below the average for the state. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 5.1 percent. Job growth reached this peak again in June 2006, matching the highest increase in jobs since mid-1995. The outlook for job growth in the area remains favorable, and the Farmington area continues to have a strong job market.

Goods-producing industries have added 400 jobs, growing 3.4 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 currently shows 200 fewer jobs than last year, with the losses showing in federal and local government. No growth was reported in state government employment.

<b>Farmington</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2007</u>	<u>May 2007</u>	<u>Jun 2006</u>	<u>May 2007</u>	<u>June 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,100	56,000	56,400	+100	-300
Employment	54,400	54,100	53,900	+300	+500
Unemployment	1,700	1,900	2,600	-200	-900
Rate	3.1%	3.4%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.6%	3.2%	5.3%		

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*

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		852,300	810,000	42,300	5.0%	
2001		863,700	821,000	42,700	4.9%	
2002		871,500	823,200	48,300	5.5%	
2003		885,300	832,600	52,700	5.9%	
2004		902,100	850,200	51,900	5.7%	
2005		915,500	867,300	48,200	5.3%	
2006		935,350	895,623	39,727	4.2%	
2006	JAN	927,502	883,575	43,927	4.7%	4.7%
	FEB	930,872	887,718	43,154	4.6%	4.9%
	MAR	933,049	890,663	42,386	4.5%	4.3%
	APR	932,502	890,872	41,630	4.5%	4.4%
	MAY	934,426	893,550	40,876	4.4%	4.3%
	JUN	936,817	896,695	40,122	4.3%	5.0%
	JUL	935,455	896,088	39,367	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	936,361	897,756	38,605	4.1%	4.1%
	SEP	939,704	901,869	37,835	4.0%	3.9%
	OCT	939,447	902,388	37,059	3.9%	3.7%
	NOV	939,071	902,796	36,275	3.9%	3.6%
	DEC	938,992	903,503	35,489	3.8%	3.3%
2007	JAN	937,238	901,837	35,401	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	938,531	905,511	33,020	3.5%	3.7%
	MAR	937,757	903,000	34,757	3.7%	3.6%
	APR	938,079	904,009	34,070	3.6%	3.5%
	MAY	946,067	911,113	34,954	3.7%	3.6%
	JUN	937,452	907,010	30,442	3.2%	3.8%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-8,615	-4,103	-4,512	-0.5%	0.2%
	Year Ago	635	10,315	-9,680	-1.1%	-1.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	24,686	43,002	-18,316	-2.1%	-2.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	36,740	58,286	-21,546	-2.6%	-2.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.9%	-0.5%	-12.9%		
	Year Ago	0.1%	1.2%	-24.1%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	2.7%	5.0%	-37.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.1%	6.9%	-41.4%		

State	Rank	June 2006	June 2007	Change	% Change
Utah	1	1,211.7	1,266.8	55.1	4.5%
Arizona	2	2,616.0	2,690.9	74.9	2.9%
Wyoming	3	288.3	296.5	8.2	2.8%
South Dakota	4	408.7	419.1	10.4	2.5%
Louisiana	5	1,866.9	1,913.7	46.8	2.5%
Kansas	6	1,366.9	1,399.7	32.8	2.4%
Idaho	7	649.8	665.3	15.5	2.4%
Texas	8	10,094.9	10,308.4	213.5	2.1%
Hawaii	9	620.6	633.3	12.7	2.0%
North Carolina	10	4,043.9	4,124.4	80.5	2.0%
Washington	11	2,893.5	2,944.9	51.4	1.8%
South Carolina	12	1,904.1	1,937.2	33.1	1.7%
Nevada	13	1,290.5	1,312.8	22.3	1.7%
North Dakota	14	356.3	362.4	6.1	1.7%
Colorado	15	2,307.5	2,346.1	38.6	1.7%
Montana	16	446.8	453.9	7.1	1.6%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>850.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Georgia	18	4,093.1	4,154.2	61.1	1.5%
<b>United States</b>		<b>137,145.0</b>	<b>139,127.0</b>	<b>1,982.0</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Mississippi	19	1,144.5	1,161.0	16.5	1.4%
Florida	20	7,950.8	8,063.7	112.9	1.4%
New Hampshire	21	646.9	655.3	8.4	1.3%
Nebraska	22	959.2	971.6	12.4	1.3%
Delaware	23	690.0	698.8	8.8	1.3%
Minnesota	24	2,803.2	2,838.4	35.2	1.3%
Virginia	25	3,777.5	3,823.7	46.2	1.2%
Oklahoma	26	1,557.6	1,576.6	19.0	1.2%
California	27	15,156.8	15,339.4	182.6	1.2%
Oregon	28	1,721.8	1,742.0	20.2	1.2%
Connecticut	29	1,698.1	1,717.2	19.1	1.1%
Alabama	30	1,995.2	2,017.5	22.3	1.1%
Massachusetts	31	3,285.9	3,322.2	36.3	1.1%
Iowa	32	1,527.0	1,542.7	15.7	1.0%
Rhode Island	33	500.5	505.3	4.8	1.0%
New York	34	8,703.4	8,784.8	81.4	0.9%
Missouri	35	2,804.9	2,829.4	24.5	0.9%
Maryland	36	2,618.1	2,640.7	22.6	0.9%
Pennsylvania	37	5,798.3	5,844.4	46.1	0.8%
Illinois	38	6,004.8	6,051.8	47.0	0.8%
Arkansas	39	1,204.4	1,213.2	8.8	0.7%
DC	40	443.2	446.3	3.1	0.7%
Tennessee	41	2,791.9	2,810.0	18.1	0.6%
West Virginia	42	762.2	766.3	4.1	0.5%
Alaska	43	336.0	337.6	1.6	0.5%
Vermont	44	310.9	312.3	1.4	0.5%
Kentucky	45	1,859.5	1,866.8	7.3	0.4%
Maine	46	630.8	633.1	2.3	0.4%
New Jersey	47	4,146.7	4,159.4	12.7	0.3%
Wisconsin	48	2,912.5	2,920.6	8.1	0.3%
Indiana	49	2,983.5	2,982.9	-0.6	0.0%
Ohio	50	5,497.0	5,481.2	-15.8	-0.3%
Michigan	51	4,400.7	4,342.0	-58.7	-1.3%

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/

	JUNE 2007				MAY 2007				JUNE 2006			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	947,622	911,271	36,351	3.8%	942,579	908,693	33,886	3.6%	944,475	897,424	47,051	5.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,370	394,124	15,246	3.7%	408,363	394,395	13,968	3.4%	407,076	387,896	19,180	4.7%
Bernalillo	317,384	306,092	11,292	3.6%	316,840	306,303	10,537	3.3%	315,638	301,256	14,382	4.6%
Sandoval	52,271	49,948	2,323	4.4%	52,003	49,983	2,020	3.9%	51,894	49,159	2,735	5.3%
Torrance	7,931	7,551	380	4.8%	7,864	7,556	308	3.9%	7,877	7,431	446	5.7%
Valencia	31,785	30,533	1,252	3.9%	31,656	30,554	1,102	3.5%	31,668	30,050	1,618	5.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,978	54,912	2,066	3.6%	55,928	54,160	1,768	3.2%	57,289	54,229	3,060	5.3%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	86,618	83,005	3,613	4.2%	87,609	84,003	3,606	4.1%	86,455	81,704	4,751	5.5%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,648	76,236	2,412	3.1%	77,489	75,147	2,342	3.0%	77,869	74,733	3,136	4.0%
Catron	1,610	1,538	72	4.5%	1,572	1,497	75	4.8%	1,598	1,512	86	5.4%
Chaves	27,805	26,655	1,150	4.1%	27,720	26,660	1,060	3.8%	27,323	25,844	1,479	5.4%
Cibola	11,788	11,213	575	4.9%	11,715	11,238	477	4.1%	11,915	11,222	693	5.8%
Colfax	7,274	7,022	252	3.5%	6,295	6,059	236	3.7%	7,397	7,061	336	4.5%
Curry	21,310	20,670	640	3.0%	21,556	20,968	588	2.7%	21,184	20,272	912	4.3%
De Baca	916	883	33	3.6%	890	862	28	3.1%	947	906	41	4.3%
Eddy	25,986	25,163	823	3.2%	25,913	25,159	754	2.9%	25,449	24,351	1,098	4.3%
Grant	12,487	11,996	491	3.9%	12,731	12,272	459	3.6%	12,464	11,841	623	5.0%
Guadalupe	2,060	1,953	107	5.2%	1,986	1,888	98	4.9%	1,999	1,873	126	6.3%
Harding	354	344	10	2.8%	364	354	10	2.7%	372	352	20	5.4%
Hidalgo	2,508	2,428	80	3.2%	2,383	2,314	69	2.9%	2,726	2,614	112	4.1%
Lea	27,997	27,240	757	2.7%	28,049	27,371	678	2.4%	26,927	25,854	1,073	4.0%
Lincoln	10,913	10,574	339	3.1%	10,657	10,317	340	3.2%	11,136	10,665	471	4.2%
Los Alamos	10,936	10,678	258	2.4%	10,856	10,608	248	2.3%	11,416	11,076	340	3.0%
Luna	13,464	12,122	1,342	10.0%	12,425	10,970	1,455	11.7%	13,394	11,795	1,599	11.9%
McKinley	26,534	25,190	1,344	5.1%	26,552	25,429	1,123	4.2%	26,903	25,001	1,902	7.1%
Mora	2,033	1,885	148	7.3%	2,015	1,853	162	8.0%	2,004	1,822	182	9.1%
Otero	26,022	24,951	1,071	4.1%	26,146	25,181	965	3.7%	26,277	24,884	1,393	5.3%
Quay	4,217	4,041	176	4.2%	4,198	4,037	161	3.8%	4,185	3,970	215	5.1%
Rio Arriba	22,303	21,291	1,012	4.5%	21,886	20,956	930	4.2%	22,558	21,367	1,191	5.3%
Roosevelt	9,167	8,876	291	3.2%	9,560	9,310	250	2.6%	9,224	8,840	384	4.2%
San Miguel	13,470	12,886	584	4.3%	13,484	12,953	531	3.9%	13,430	12,656	774	5.8%
Sierra	5,724	5,531	193	3.4%	5,420	5,218	202	3.7%	5,832	5,550	282	4.8%
Socorro	9,310	8,982	328	3.5%	9,374	9,094	280	3.0%	9,378	8,952	426	4.5%
Taos	17,711	16,820	891	5.0%	17,323	16,348	975	5.6%	17,667	16,572	1,095	6.2%
Union	2,112	2,063	49	2.3%	2,120	2,073	47	2.2%	2,081	2,010	71	3.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, 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)

JUNE 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.0%
MORA	2	7.3%
GUADALUPE	3	5.2%
MCKINLEY	4	5.1%
TAOS	5	5.0%
CIBOLA	6	4.9%
CATRON	7	4.5%
RIO ARRIBA	8	4.5%
SAN MIGUEL	9	4.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.2%
QUAY	11	4.2%
CHAVES	12	4.1%
OTERO	13	4.1%
GRANT	14	3.9%
STATEWIDE		3.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	15	3.7%
DE BACA	16	3.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	3.6%
COLFAX	18	3.5%
SOCORRO	19	3.5%
SIERRA	20	3.4%
EDDY	21	3.2%
HIDALGO	22	3.2%
ROOSEVELT	23	3.2%
LINCOLN	24	3.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	3.1%
CURRY	26	3.0%
HARDING	27	2.8%
LEA	28	2.7%
LOS ALAMOS	29	2.4%
UNION	30	2.3%

MAY 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.7%
MORA	2	8.0%
TAOS	3	5.6%
GUADALUPE	4	4.9%
CATRON	5	4.8%
MCKINLEY	6	4.2%
RIO ARRIBA	7	4.2%
CIBOLA	8	4.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	9	4.1%
SAN MIGUEL	10	3.9%
QUAY	11	3.8%
CHAVES	12	3.8%
OTERO	13	3.7%
COLFAX	14	3.7%
SIERRA	15	3.7%
GRANT	16	3.6%
STATEWIDE		3.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	17	3.4%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	3.2%
LINCOLN	19	3.2%
DE BACA	20	3.1%
SOCORRO	21	3.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.0%
EDDY	23	2.9%
HIDALGO	24	2.9%
CURRY	25	2.7%
HARDING	26	2.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	2.6%
LEA	28	2.4%
LOS ALAMOS	29	2.3%
UNION	30	2.2%

JUNE 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.9%
MORA	2	9.1%
MCKINLEY	3	7.1%
GUADALUPE	4	6.3%
TAOS	5	6.2%
CIBOLA	6	5.8%
SAN MIGUEL	7	5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	8	5.5%
CATRON	9	5.4%
CHAVES	10	5.4%
HARDING	11	5.4%
RIO ARRIBA	12	5.3%
OTERO	13	5.3%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	5.3%
QUAY	15	5.1%
GRANT	16	5.0%
STATEWIDE		5.0%
SIERRA	17	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.7%
COLFAX	19	4.5%
SOCORRO	20	4.5%
DE BACA	21	4.3%
EDDY	22	4.3%
CURRY	23	4.3%
LINCOLN	24	4.2%
ROOSEVELT	25	4.2%
HIDALGO	26	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	27	4.0%
LEA	28	4.0%
UNION	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County



## Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

June 2007			June 2006		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan		7.2	Michigan		6.7
Ohio		6.1	Alaska		6.5
Mississippi		6.0	Mississippi		6.5
Alaska		5.9	South Carolina		6.5
District of Columbia		5.6	District of Columbia		5.9
South Carolina		5.5	Kentucky		5.7
Kentucky		5.4	Ohio		5.4
California		5.2	Oregon		5.4
Illinois		5.1	Arkansas		5.3
Oregon		5.1	Tennessee		5.3
Arkansas		5.0	Rhode Island		5.2
Wisconsin		5.0	Indiana		5.1
Massachusetts		4.9	Washington		5.0
North Carolina		4.9	West Virginia		5.0
Missouri		4.8	California		4.9
Indiana		4.7	Massachusetts		4.9
New York		4.7	Texas		4.9
Rhode Island		4.7	Missouri		4.8
Kansas		4.6	North Carolina		4.8
Nevada		4.6	Pennsylvania		4.8
Minnesota		4.5	Georgia		4.7
Oklahoma		4.5	New Jersey		4.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.5</b>	Wisconsin		4.7
Washington		4.5	Maine		4.6
Maine		4.4	<b>United States</b>		<b>4.6</b>
Connecticut		4.3	Kansas		4.5
Georgia		4.3	New York		4.5
New Jersey		4.3	Colorado		4.4
West Virginia		4.3	Illinois		4.4
Pennsylvania		4.1	<b>New Mexico</b>		<b>4.3</b>
Tennessee		4.1	Arizona		4.2
Texas		4.1	Connecticut		4.2
New Hampshire		4.0	Nevada		4.2
Iowa		3.8	Maryland		4.0
Louisiana		3.8	Oklahoma		4.0
Maryland		3.8	Minnesota		3.8
Vermont		3.8	Iowa		3.7
Alabama		3.5	Alabama		3.6
Colorado		3.5	Delaware		3.6
Florida		3.5	Louisiana		3.6
Arizona		3.4	Vermont		3.5
Delaware		3.3	Idaho		3.4
North Dakota		3.3	New Hampshire		3.4
Wyoming		3.3	Florida		3.3
Nebraska		3.2	North Dakota		3.3
<b>New Mexico</b>		<b>3.2</b>	Wyoming		3.3
South Dakota		3.0	Montana		3.2
Virginia		3.0	South Dakota		3.2
Utah		2.6	Nebraska		3.0
Idaho		2.5	Virginia		3.0
Hawaii		2.4	Utah		2.9
Montana		2.4	Hawaii		2.5

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-07	May-07	Jun-06	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>850,300</b>	<b>849,100</b>	<b>837,600</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>12,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	118,500	116,700	117,200	1,800	1,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	731,800	732,400	720,400	-600	11,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>94,700</b>	<b>94,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>108,800</b>	<b>108,500</b>	<b>107,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>108,100</b>	<b>111,600</b>	<b>105,500</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Educational Services	10,700	14,500	10,600	-3,800	100
Health Care and Social Assistance	97,400	97,100	94,900	300	2,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>91,800</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,400	8,300	9,000	1,100	400
Accommodation and Food Services	82,400	80,900	80,300	1,500	2,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>194,800</b>	<b>198,100</b>	<b>191,800</b>	<b>-3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>
Federal Government	31,400	30,800	31,400	600	0
State Government	55,700	60,500	54,900	-4,800	800
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,700	28,400	22,800	-5,700	-100
Local Government	107,700	106,800	105,500	900	2,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	57,900	59,200	56,800	-1,300	1,100

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-07	May-07	Jun-06	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>399,400</b>	<b>398,400</b>	<b>393,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5,600</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	55,800	55,300	56,200	500	-400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	343,600	343,100	337,600	500	6,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>79,200</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>77,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Federal Government	14,700	14,600	14,800	100	-100
State Government	23,800	25,800	23,400	-2,000	400
Local Government	40,700	39,400	39,600	1,300	1,100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jun-07	Revised May-07	Revised Jun-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>66,200</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,400	8,400	8,300	0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	58,700	60,300	57,900	-1,600	800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	3,600	3,500	3,700	100	-100
State	7,200	9,100	7,200	-1,900	0
Local	8,900	9,000	8,800	-100	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-07	Revised May-07	Revised Jun-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>64,100</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	58,800	57,900	57,700	900	1,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
State	8,200	8,200	8,200	0	0
Local	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	0

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jun-07	Revised May-07	Revised Jun-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	12,200	11,800	11,800	400	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,300	40,100	40,100	200	200
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,900	28,700	28,500	200	400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,400	9,400	9,500	0	-100

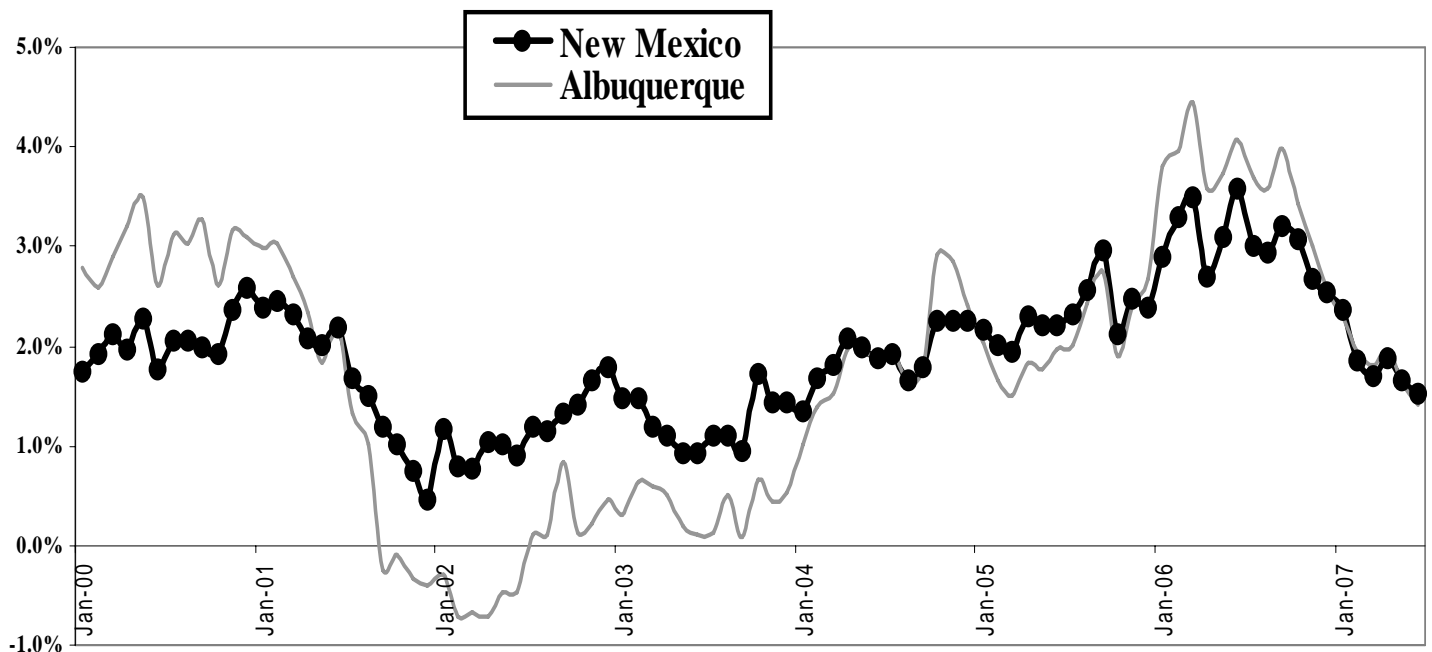
## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-07	Revised May-07	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT *</b>	845,800	844,600	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	20,100	19,900	200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	59,200	59,300	-100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	37,500	37,600	-100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	143,600	143,500	100
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	17,600	17,100	500
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,400	35,400	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	108,000	108,500	-500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	110,800	110,400	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	88,100	88,000	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,900	29,700	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	195,600	195,200	400

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

### New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	June 07	May 07	June 06	June 07	May 07	June 06	June 07	May 07	June 06
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$824.33	\$830.52	\$808.28	44.2	44.2	44.0	\$18.65	\$18.79	\$18.37
CONSTRUCTION	\$656.00	\$662.96	\$640.78	40.0	40.4	39.8	\$16.40	\$16.41	\$16.10
MANUFACTURING	\$564.48	\$563.30	\$550.76	39.2	39.2	39.2	\$14.40	\$14.37	\$14.05
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$538.21	\$535.98	\$530.01	35.2	35.1	35.1	\$15.29	\$15.27	\$15.10
RETAIL TRADE	\$366.28	\$364.82	\$358.88	32.5	32.4	32.1	\$11.27	\$11.26	\$11.18
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	June 07	May 07	June 06	June 07	May 07	June 06	June 07	May 07	June 06
MANUFACTURING	\$611.52	\$642.39	\$571.52	39.1	41.1	37.6	\$15.64	\$15.63	\$15.20

*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	
	Jun 07	May 07	June 06	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	208.4	208.0	202.9	0.2%	2.7%
CPI-W	204.0	203.7	198.6	0.1%	2.7%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

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## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

The **New Mexico Spaceport Authority** received an update from spaceport project coordinator Mike Holston indicating that the \$198 million project is on track for an April 2008 construction start date. A draft environmental impact statement was submitted in May, and the final EIS will be sent to the Federal Aviation Administration in July or August. Approval of the EIS is one of the first steps necessary to gaining project approval and licensing from the Federal Aviation Administration.

**Dunlaps**, a 117-year-old department store chain based in Lubbock, TX, is closing its doors for good as part of a companywide liquidation. The company operated about 40 stores in the South and Southwestern region with three stores in New Mexico. The company had stores located in Roswell, Carlsbad, and Hobbs. Dunlaps stores averaged about 32,000 square feet and were mostly located in third- and fourth-tier markets primarily in community and neighborhood shopping centers.

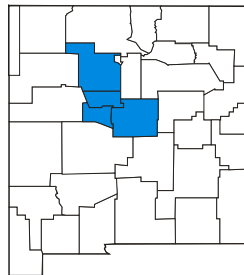
The national slowdown in home building is being felt in New Mexico. Several of the state's largest production homebuilders have reported that they are trimming their workforces. **Pulte Homes of New Mexico** will trim its 95-person New Mexico workforce by about 16%, and Albuquerque-based **Centex Homes** has downsized from 132 workers to 110. **KB Home** laid off workers last year and says its building pace is slowing.

Another feature film is in the works for New Mexico. Hollywood Media Bridge will shoot the film, **Conspiracy**, in and around Santa Fe, Galisteo, Madrid, and Pecos from May 29 through June 29. **Conspiracy** tells the story of a Special Ops Marine (Val Kilmer), wounded in Iraq, who travels to southern Arizona to start a new life on the ranch of his best friend. When he arrives, the friend has disappeared and no one in town will admit to knowing him. When the truth is revealed, our hero, who has put violence in his past, must decide whether or not to bring vengeance on the town. The production will hire approximately 70 local New Mexico crewmembers. Since Governor Richardson took office, over 65 feature films and television series have shot in the state, adding over \$1.1 billion dollars to New Mexico's economy.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Governor Bill Richardson, Mayor Martin Chavez, and Sony Pictures Imageworks President Tim Sarnoff attended the groundbreaking ceremony for the **Imageworks** studio at Mesa del Sol. The ceremony marked another milestone in the quest to establish New Mexico as a major player in the world of film production by adding animation and postproduction to the list of services available to filmmakers. The studio is scheduled to open next spring and will bring about 250 jobs to Albuquerque.



Dallas-based developer **Weber and Co.** would like to build a 55-acre retail center at Unser and I-40. The proposed 500,000-square-foot development would include a 130,000-square-foot Target store, a major electronics store, a bookseller, an office supply store and either a J.C. Penney or Kohl's store. Construction of the center may not start until 2008.

A new full-service **Mark Pardo Salon and Spa** opened on Coors Bypass in the Cottonwood Mall area. The new salon and spa is the sixth Mark Pardo Salon and the first one opened on Albuquerque's West Side. The operation features 12 workstations and three treatment rooms.

#### Bernalillo Area, Sandoval County:

Signs announcing Sandoval County's second **Wal-Mart Supercenter** have been posted along NM 528 at the site of the old Price's Dairy. Site preparation is complete, construction of the foundation and walls has begun, and a grand opening anticipated for early 2008.

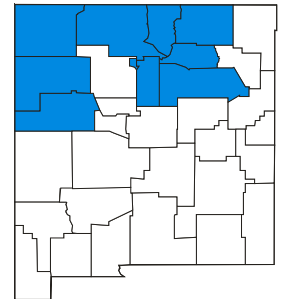
#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

A 93,000-square-foot medical and professional office park is under construction in northern Rio Rancho. The first phase of development is to build a two-story, 56,661-square-foot building on Enchanted Hills Boulevard between Stanley Drive and Nita Place. The first building is already half leased. **Fresenius Medical Care** is the first tenant and will operate a dialysis center with a staff of about 20 to 30 employees.

### Northern WIA Area:

#### Milan Area, Cibola County:

The **Village of Milan** is considering an inquiry by an oil company to build a pipeline manufacturing facility on 20 acres near Mt. Taylor Millwork. The oil company has asked to remain unnamed until later in the discussions with the community. Construction could start as early as the end of this year if the project is approved, and the facility could bring about 45 jobs to the local area.



#### Gallup Area, McKinley County:

**Great Lakes Aviation** was granted clearance to offer commercial air travel in and out of Gallup. The airline will operate two daily flights to Phoenix starting July 1 and may add flights to Denver at some point in the future. Gallup had been without commercial air service since Westward Airways discontinued flights about two years ago. Great Lakes Airlines uses twin-engine Beechcraft B-1900 aircraft on its routes.

#### Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Farmington area residents will have a new dining option when **Costa Vida Fresh Mexican Grill** opens in late July or early August. The new 100-seat restaurant features "fresh Mex," with

fresh vegetables, fresh meat, and freshly made tortillas every day. Costa Vida is located in the Foothills Plaza at 4009 East Main in Farmington. About 25 to 30 employees will be hired to staff the facility.

Farmington city and airport officials are talking with representatives from **New Mexico Airlines** and **Great Lakes Airlines** to take over air service to Albuquerque when Mesa Airlines discontinues its flight service on August 19. The Farmington airport is the second busiest airport in New Mexico, behind Albuquerque International Sunport. New Mexico Airlines currently operates single-engine, nine-passenger Cessna Grand Caravan aircraft to fly passengers between Carlsbad, Hobbs, and Albuquerque. Great Lakes Airlines operates twin-engine aircraft on its routes.

A long-time Farmington retailer closed up shop at the end of May. **Farmington Drug**, founded in 1908 and located at 507 E. 20<sup>th</sup> Street, is no longer in business. Walgreens has offered to hire the company's 17 employees.

**Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:**

A proposed power plant would use small-diameter trees and wood by-products thinned from the nearby national forest to generate electricity. **Nature's Accent** proposes building a \$600 million plant that could hire at least 300 people. The company may establish headquarters in Las Vegas and is considering locating in a new industrial park to be formed on the old Medite of New Mexico fiberboard factory. The company proposes building other plants around the Southwest and hopes to break ground in Las Vegas by the end of the year.

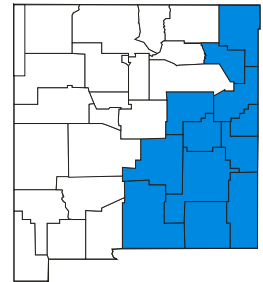
**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

**Wild Mountain Outfitters**, a Santa Fe outdoor-goods retailer, will close and vacate its store by early August. Wild Mountain opened in 1988 and was operating at 453 Cerrillos Road. Storeowners Jon and Janet Asher say that a steady loss of business to Internet sales contributed to their decision to close.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Clovis Area, Curry County:**

**American Medical Alert Corp.** selected Clovis over three other New Mexico communities as the site for an inbound call center. The company will begin operations this month and plans to hire about 50 employees over the next six months and ultimately fill about 150 jobs over the next several years. The center will operate continuously, handling calls from users of medical alert devices who need medical or other assistance. The Clovis location was selected over Alamogordo, Carlsbad, and Roswell. It will be the ninth call center for American Medical Alert but the first in New Mexico.



The Texas fast-food chain of **Burgers, Fries & Cherry Pies** is opening its first New Mexico location at 901 E. Llano Estacado Blvd. in Clovis. The restaurant features fresh ground meat, sourdough bread, and cherry pies made from a family recipe. The 2,800-square-foot Clovis restaurant is expected to employ about 25 to 30 people.


**Hobbs Area, Lea County:**

Some relief for the housing shortage in Lea County may be forthcoming in the fairly near future. **G3 Development** from Lubbock, Texas, expects to break ground on a 240-unit apartment complex by late summer. The complex will be called Eagle Ridge Apartments and will be built at a site north of Aspen and across from the Chapel of Hope Funeral Home.




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