



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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

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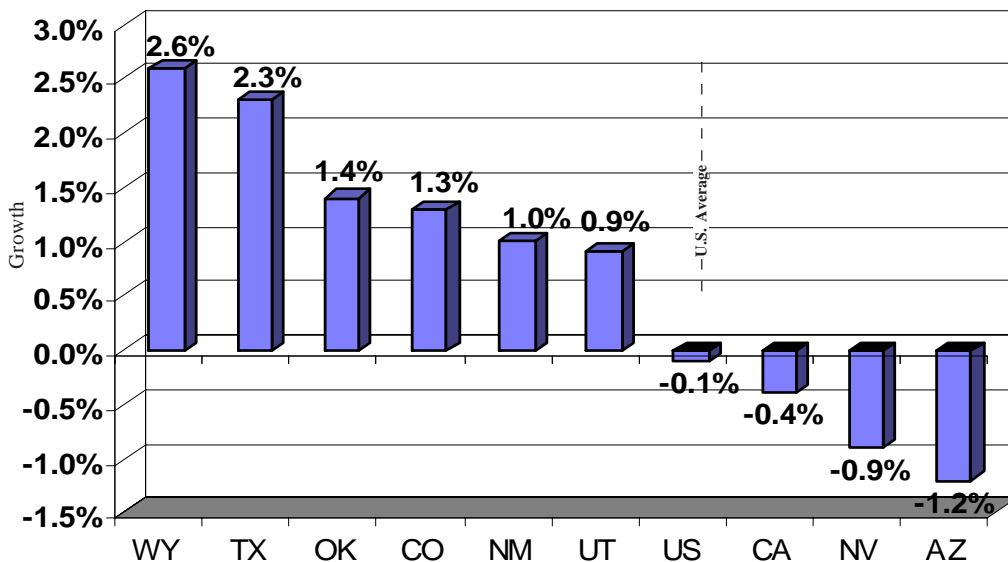
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 1.2 percent. This rate was above the average for the state, and the Las Cruces MSA added 800 jobs over the last year.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was a negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 200 jobs. The Santa Fe MSA recorded a year of strong job growth that ended eight months ago.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 1,900 jobs, growing 3.6 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

June 2008 over June 2007 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Bill Richardson  
Governor

Betty Sparrow Doris  
Secretary

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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in June 2008, up from 3.8 percent in May. The state's unemployment rate remained below the national rate of 5.5 percent but continued to increase from January's record 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 June 2008 with June 2007, was 1.0 percent, representing an increase of 8,200 jobs. New Mexico ranked in the upper-middle range among all states for job growth.

Job growth in New Mexico has remained close to an average of one percent for the last year, with big differences between geographic regions of the state. Previously, most major areas of the state were adding jobs at a fairly good pace, but in June 2008, 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, at 3.6 percent, with no sign of a slowdown. Las Cruces was somewhere in the middle, with job growth close to the statewide average. These employment data suggest that New Mexico now comprises many localized economies following different trends. Areas of the state engaged in energy production activities continue to do well, while regions aligned with the national economy through manufacturing or federal government spending are suffering. Tourism-dependent areas are contending with the prospect of consumers curtailing or canceling travel plans as the average price of gasoline remains above \$4.00 a gallon.

The goods-producing sector has shown the most volatility, having been up by around 10,000 jobs in the 12 months ending June 2006, adding another 500 jobs by June 2007, then recording a 12-month loss of 1,700 jobs for June 2008. Among component industries, manufacturing employment has contracted, and both construction and mining have remained flat.

The state has lost 1,900 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 200 more jobs in June 2008

than in June 2007. When considering larger job losses reported at the national level in construction, New Mexico is still doing fairly well. Mining employment is unchanged 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 3.7 percent and added 600 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 also reported growth of 3.7 percent over the year, adding 900 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 3,800 jobs, growing 3.5 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 700 jobs, up 2.9 percent, while the much larger retail trade industry added 1,300 jobs. Employment growth in the leisure & hospitality industry slowed to 600 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 1.3 percent overall, adding a net total of 2,500 jobs. The bulk of the gain came from local government, which expanded by 2,300 jobs. State government added a scant 200 jobs, while federal government remained at last year's level. 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 300 jobs from last year. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 400 since last June.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 2008	May 2008	June 2007	May 2008	June 2007
Civilian Labor Force	951,200	949,700	942,400	+1,500	+8,800
Employment	913,900	913,900	909,200	0	+4,700
Unemployment	37,300	35,800	33,200	+1,500	+4,100
Rate	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	3.7%	3.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.0 percent in June, up two tenths of a percentage point from May's rate of 3.8 percent. Unemployment has risen six tenths of a point since last June when the rate was 3.4 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area fell by 700 jobs or 0.2 percent in June. Seasonal declines in government, private education, and transportation more than offset gains made in seven other industries. Industry components such as scientific research and development received the usual summer influx of college interns, boosting employment in professional & business services by 600. Leisure & hospitality gained 500 jobs in June, largely due to seasonal hiring in accommodation and food services for the summer tourist season. Construction added 300 jobs, matching the previous month's gain. Retail trade and miscellaneous *other services* each gained 200 jobs, while information and financial activities each added 100. Two industries—manufacturing and wholesale trade—remained at last month's employment levels.

Over the year, slow growth continued in the metro area with an increase of 700 jobs or 0.2 percent. The greatest strength was found in educational & health services, where 1,500 jobs were added in the last 12 months for growth of 3.1 percent. This industry has continued to post consistent gains, helping to sustain area employment during the ongoing period of diminishing growth.

Government employment increased by 800 jobs as the local and state branches posted gains—800 and 200, respectively—and the federal branch recorded a loss of 200. Local government has been a reliable source for employment growth over time, adding 3,900 jobs and expanding 10.5 percent during the past five years. Local, state, and federal government entities comprise nearly 20 percent of Albuquerque's nonfarm payroll employment.

Retail trade tallied an over-the-year employment increase of 1.3 percent in June, its weakest performance since December 2006. The industry is so large that even this modest rate of growth resulted in 600 new jobs. Retail trade employment growth has exceeded the statewide rate for 18 consecutive months, and the industry has added 1,100 jobs during that time.

Transportation, warehousing, & utilities gained 300 jobs since last June, expanding by 2.8 percent. This small industry employed 10,900 in June, slightly fewer than the current-series high of 11,300 set in December 2007. Employment growth averaged 3.8 percent in 2007 and was nearly as strong for the first half of 2008.

The Albuquerque area's largest private-sector employer, professional & business services, also added 300 jobs over the year, edging up 0.5 percent. Growth has slowed significantly from a recent peak of 4.1 percent in August 2007. This diverse industry includes everything from telephone call centers to scientific research and development.

Leisure & hospitality was the third industry to add 300 jobs over the year, growing by 0.7 percent. Travel and tourism—related businesses face a potentially difficult summer season amid escalating fuel prices and a sluggish national economy. After a very strong year in 2006, the metro area's leisure & hospitality industry has gradually slipped to growth rates not seen since early 2005. Miscellaneous *other services* added 100 jobs over the year, growing 0.8 percent, while wholesale trade employment remained unchanged.

The goods-producing sector remained mired in a slump that has reduced payrolls by 2,700 jobs since this time last year. Manufacturing employment was down 1,400 jobs or 5.8 percent, while the construction industry shed 1,300 jobs, contracting by 4.1 percent. Construction employment reached 32,200 in June 2006 but has since fallen 6.5 percent to 30,100, posting negative growth for the past 18 consecutive months. The story is similar in manufacturing, although the losses have been less broad-based and primarily due to layoffs at Intel. Manufacturing employment peaked in October 2006 at 24,500 before shrinking to 22,600 in June 2008, a 7.8 percent decrease. Two other industries—information (-300) and financial activities (-200)—also lost jobs over the year. Information's loss for June 2008 marked a slight drawdown from the very high year-ago employment level.

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jun 2008</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>Jun 2007</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>Jun. 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	410,700	409,200	407,300	+1,500	+3,400
Employment	394,200	393,700	393,300	+500	+900
Unemployment	16,500	15,500	14,000	+1,000	+2,500
Rate	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	3.7%	3.8%		

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 4.3 percent in June 2008, up from 4.0 percent in May. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.9 percent.

Every June thousands of jobs leave the Las Cruces area not to return until August. The end of the 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 2,100 jobs, 1,900 of which were in government employment, including at New Mexico State University.

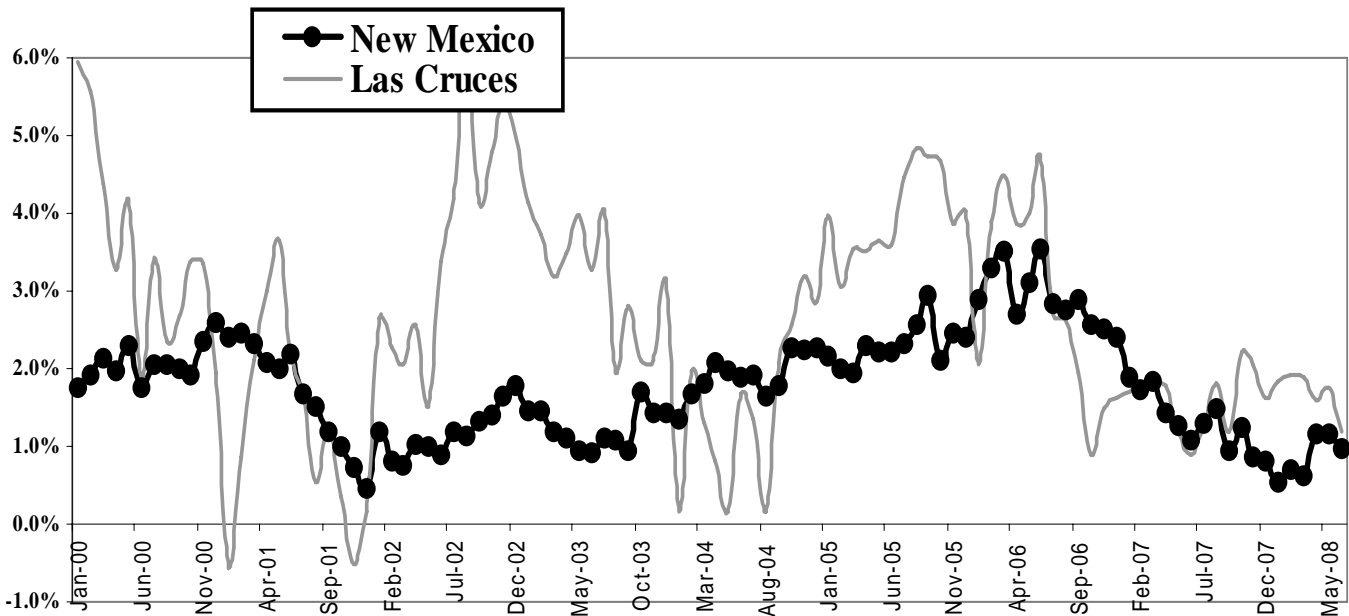
The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 1.2 percent, comparing June 2008 with the same month a year ago. This rate was above the average for the state, and the Las Cruces area added 800 jobs over the last year. Employment increases at area call centers helped the professional & business services industry expand by 300 jobs on the year. Educational & health services also gained 300 jobs, growing 2.9 percent. Retail trade, leisure & hospitality, and miscellaneous *other services* each added 200 jobs. Government employers reported an increase of 100 jobs since last June. All of the new jobs were in local government, as both state and federal government employment remained unchanged.

Two industries—construction and financial activities—each reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Employment was unchanged from last year in the four remaining industries—manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing, & utilities; and information.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	89,000	88,400	87,300	+600	+1,700
Employment	85,100	84,900	83,900	+200	+1,200
Unemployment	3,900	3,500	3,400	+400	+500
Rate	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	4.0%	4.3%		

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 3.4 percent in June 2008, up from 3.1 percent in May. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 2.8 percent.

The Santa Fe area gained 600 jobs in June 2007, a typical increase for the start of summer. Santa Fe usually enjoys its strongest employment gains in June of each year, which is the opposite of the trend in the Las Cruces MSA. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 700 jobs in June, mostly at summer youth programs run by religious organizations. The leisure & hospitality industry added 300 jobs at the start of the summer tourist season, primarily in food services and at entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. The information industry gained 200 jobs, while two other industries—construction and retail trade—each added 100. On the down side, educational & health services shed 400 jobs at the onset of summer break for privately run education establishments. Local government teaching employment also fell by 400 jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was a negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 200 jobs. This is the first time the area has posted negative growth since April 2001. The Santa Fe MSA recorded a year of strong job growth that ended eight months ago. Overall, the Santa Fe job market has stagnated, with only four of the area's 12 industries adding jobs.

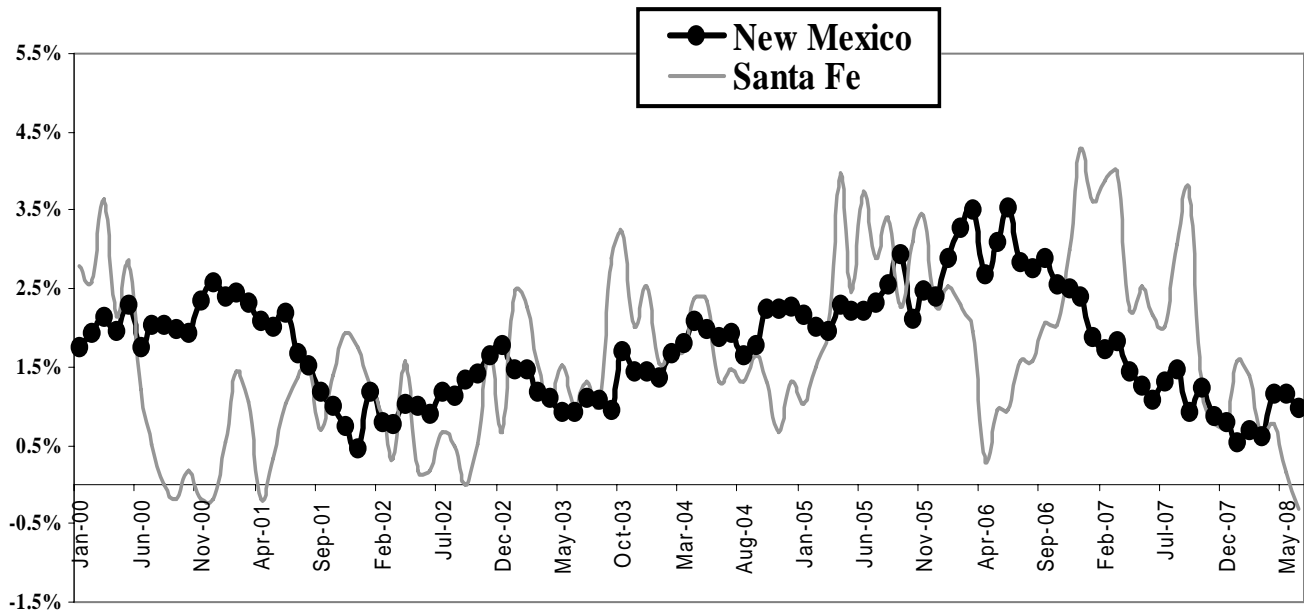
The bright spot for employment was the educational & health services industry, which added 500 jobs over the year, helping compensate for losses elsewhere. The information industry continued to do well from ongoing activity in the state's film industry. Retail and wholesale trade each added 100 jobs.

The government sector reported 500 fewer jobs than in June 2007, with contractions at each of the three levels: federal, state, and local. The largest employment declines were recorded in local government education, possibly resulting from inconsistent reporting. Four private industries—construction, manufacturing, leisure & hospitality, and professional & business services—each lost jobs over the year, while three others—transportation, warehousing, & utilities; financial activities; and miscellaneous *other services*—each remained unchanged.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,700	78,400	78,600	+300	+100
Employment	76,100	76,000	76,400	+100	-300
Unemployment	2,600	2,400	2,200	+200	+400
Rate	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	3.1%	3.1%		

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 3.7 percent in June 2008, up from 3.4 percent in May. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent.

The Farmington area gained 300 jobs in June. The goods-producing industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—added 300 jobs, while private services-providing industries added 100. The gains were partially offset by a loss of 100 local-government teaching jobs.

Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 1,900 jobs, growing 3.6 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.

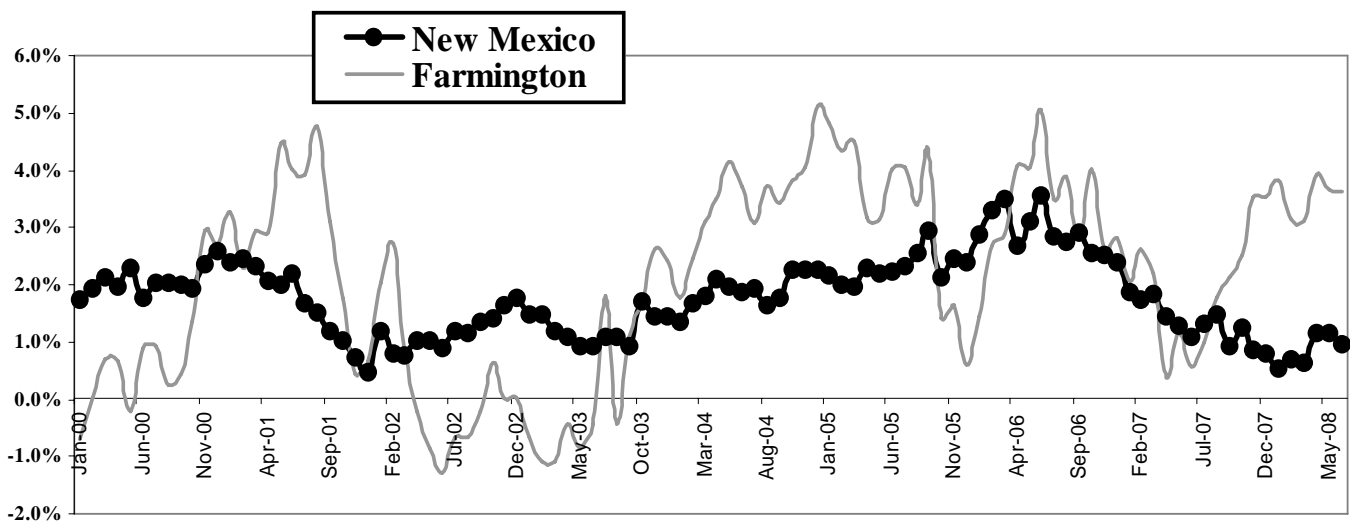
Goods-producing industries have added 1,400 jobs, growing 11.6 percent over the year. Private services-providing industries have added 200 jobs over the year, growing 0.7 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while, and only local government (up 300 jobs) posted an increase compared with last June'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.

<b>Farmington</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	June 2008	May 2008	June 2007	May 2008	June 2007	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	58,300	57,700	56,100	+600	+2,200	
Employment	56,100	55,700	54,300	+400	+1,800	
Unemployment	2,200	1,900	1,800	+300	+400	
Rate	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
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	951,166	913,878	37,288	3.9%	4.5%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	1,500	-26	1,526	0.1%	0.8%
	Year Ago	8,729	4,674	4,055	0.4%	0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	12,665	15,756	-3,091	-0.4%	-0.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	33,155	44,648	-11,493	-1.4%	-1.3%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.0%	4.3%		
	Year Ago	0.9%	0.5%	12.2%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.3%	1.8%	-7.7%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.6%	5.1%	-23.6%		

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

State	Rank	June 2007	June 2008	Change	% Change
Wyoming	1	298.6	306.3	7.7	2.6%
Texas	2	10,405.7	10,644.1	238.4	2.3%
Montana	3	454.1	463.1	9.0	2.0%
Delaware	4	693.2	704.4	11.2	1.6%
New Hampshire	5	656.1	665.3	9.2	1.4%
Oklahoma	5	1,570.8	1,592.7	21.9	1.4%
Colorado	7	2,357.9	2,389.4	31.5	1.3%
Louisiana	7	1,926.1	1,950.9	24.8	1.3%
Maryland	9	2,635.7	2,665.6	29.9	1.1%
Washington	9	2,960.1	2,992.1	32.0	1.1%
South Dakota	9	416.6	421.1	4.5	1.1%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>846.3</b>	<b>854.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Nebraska	13	974.6	983.4	8.8	0.9%
Utah	13	1,261.0	1,272.2	11.2	0.9%
North Dakota	15	362.3	364.6	2.3	0.6%
North Carolina	15	4,167.5	4,191.5	24.0	0.6%
Alaska	17	336.5	338.2	1.7	0.5%
New York	18	8,837.9	8,868.0	30.1	0.3%
Minnesota	18	2,821.9	2,829.7	7.8	0.3%
Massachusetts	18	3,326.7	3,335.6	8.9	0.3%
South Carolina	21	1,966.4	1,970.9	4.5	0.2%
Connecticut	21	1,719.9	1,723.6	3.7	0.2%
West Virginia	21	764.4	766.0	1.6	0.2%
Virginia	21	3,809.4	3,817.0	7.6	0.2%
Arkansas	21	1,210.0	1,212.2	2.2	0.2%
Georgia	21	4,147.4	4,154.5	7.1	0.2%
Alabama	27	2,019.8	2,021.4	1.6	0.1%
Oregon	27	1,749.3	1,750.5	1.2	0.1%
Iowa	27	1,541.6	1,542.6	1.0	0.1%
Mississippi	30	1,152.6	1,152.7	0.1	0.0%
Vermont	30	310.8	310.8	0.0	0.0%
Kentucky	30	1,886.5	1,886.4	-0.1	0.0%
Illinois	30	6,052.5	6,051.0	-1.5	0.0%
Pennsylvania	30	5,854.2	5,852.7	-1.5	0.0%
Hawaii	35	630.0	629.3	-0.7	-0.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>138,791.0</b>	<b>138,624.0</b>	<b>-167.0</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Maine	36	632.5	630.9	-1.6	-0.3%
Missouri	36	2,826.1	2,818.6	-7.5	-0.3%
Kansas	36	1,398.0	1,393.6	-4.4	-0.3%
Ohio	36	5,487.2	5,468.3	-18.9	-0.3%
DC	40	445.0	443.4	-1.6	-0.4%
California	40	15,269.2	15,210.3	-58.9	-0.4%
Idaho	40	669.5	666.9	-2.6	-0.4%
Indiana	40	3,000.1	2,988.1	-12.0	-0.4%
Tennessee	44	2,803.3	2,789.6	-13.7	-0.5%
Wisconsin	45	2,942.3	2,924.5	-17.8	-0.6%
New Jersey	45	4,157.0	4,131.5	-25.5	-0.6%
Nevada	47	1,302.3	1,290.2	-12.1	-0.9%
Michigan	48	4,328.6	4,275.0	-53.6	-1.2%
Arizona	48	2,647.1	2,614.1	-33.0	-1.2%
Florida	50	7,988.2	7,882.1	-106.1	-1.3%
Rhode Island	51	501.4	488.4	-13.0	-2.6%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

## New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2008				REVISED MAY 2008				REVISED JUNE 2007			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	961,278	918,059	43,219	4.5%	945,974	911,114	34,860	3.7%	949,421	912,037	37,384	3.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	413,146	394,554	18,592	4.5%	407,588	392,637	14,951	3.7%	409,680	393,934	15,746	3.8%
Bernalillo	318,866	305,135	13,731	4.3%	314,781	303,653	11,128	3.5%	316,277	304,656	11,621	3.7%
Sandoval	54,563	51,728	2,835	5.2%	53,700	51,477	2,223	4.1%	54,095	51,647	2,448	4.5%
Torrance	7,844	7,407	437	5.6%	7,677	7,371	306	4.0%	7,784	7,395	389	5.0%
Valencia	31,873	30,284	1,589	5.0%	31,430	30,137	1,293	4.1%	31,524	30,236	1,288	4.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	59,078	56,517	2,561	4.3%	57,566	55,722	1,844	3.2%	56,838	54,736	2,102	3.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	88,696	84,435	4,261	4.8%	88,696	85,127	3,569	4.0%	87,072	83,313	3,759	4.3%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,745	76,790	2,955	3.7%	77,871	75,473	2,398	3.1%	79,578	77,112	2,466	3.1%
Catron	1,637	1,562	75	4.6%	1,569	1,506	63	4.0%	1,583	1,516	67	4.2%
Chaves	27,805	26,572	1,233	4.4%	27,463	26,470	993	3.6%	27,547	26,369	1,178	4.3%
Cibola	12,226	11,606	620	5.1%	12,046	11,589	457	3.8%	11,895	11,304	591	5.0%
Colfax	7,564	7,261	303	4.0%	6,535	6,274	261	4.0%	7,419	7,171	248	3.3%
Curry	21,277	20,542	735	3.5%	21,399	20,817	582	2.7%	21,083	20,435	648	3.1%
De Baca	855	818	37	4.3%	833	807	26	3.1%	867	832	35	4.0%
Eddy	27,384	26,462	922	3.4%	26,877	26,160	717	2.7%	26,598	25,740	858	3.2%
Grant	12,668	12,103	565	4.5%	12,668	12,221	447	3.5%	12,409	11,915	494	4.0%
Guadalupe	1,826	1,720	106	5.8%	1,786	1,697	89	5.0%	1,833	1,726	107	5.8%
Harding	405	393	12	3.0%	399	389	10	2.5%	373	362	11	2.9%
Hidalgo	2,638	2,519	119	4.5%	2,555	2,448	107	4.2%	2,657	2,577	80	3.0%
Lea	29,863	28,941	922	3.1%	29,399	28,722	677	2.3%	28,021	27,246	775	2.8%
Lincoln	11,788	11,384	404	3.4%	11,230	10,902	328	2.9%	11,635	11,298	337	2.9%
Los Alamos	10,307	9,953	354	3.4%	10,099	9,815	284	2.8%	10,657	10,401	256	2.4%
Luna	13,323	11,865	1,458	10.9%	12,309	10,829	1,480	12.0%	13,114	11,703	1,411	10.8%
McKinley	27,548	25,965	1,583	5.7%	27,047	25,892	1,155	4.3%	27,286	25,909	1,377	5.0%
Mora	2,043	1,884	159	7.8%	1,994	1,856	138	6.9%	2,015	1,862	153	7.6%
Otero	26,292	25,104	1,188	4.5%	26,281	25,352	929	3.5%	26,014	24,934	1,080	4.2%
Quay	4,068	3,859	209	5.1%	3,995	3,830	165	4.1%	4,121	3,936	185	4.5%
Rio Arriba	20,799	19,655	1,144	5.5%	20,206	19,267	939	4.6%	21,236	20,204	1,032	4.9%
Roosevelt	9,446	9,127	319	3.4%	9,821	9,580	241	2.5%	9,338	9,039	299	3.2%
San Miguel	13,539	12,838	701	5.2%	13,504	12,938	566	4.2%	13,587	12,990	597	4.4%
Sierra	5,916	5,663	253	4.3%	5,578	5,357	221	4.0%	5,789	5,593	196	3.4%
Socorro	9,532	9,139	393	4.1%	9,461	9,190	271	2.9%	9,367	9,030	337	3.6%
Taos	17,770	16,796	974	5.5%	17,131	16,225	906	5.3%	17,710	16,799	911	5.1%
Union	2,092	2,030	62	3.0%	2,068	2,023	45	2.2%	2,100	2,050	50	2.4%

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 JUNE 2008			REVISED MAY 2008			REVISED JUNE 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.9%	LUNA	1	12.0%	LUNA	1	10.8%
MORA	2	7.8%	MORA	2	6.9%	MORA	2	7.6%
GUADALUPE	3	5.8%	TAOS	3	5.3%	GUADALUPE	3	5.8%
MCKINLEY	4	5.7%	GUADALUPE	4	5.0%	TAOS	4	5.1%
RIO ARRIBA	5	5.5%	RIO ARRIBA	5	4.6%	MCKINLEY	5	5.0%
TAOS	5	5.5%	MCKINLEY	6	4.3%	CIBOLA	5	5.0%
SAN MIGUEL	7	5.2%	SAN MIGUEL	7	4.2%	RIO ARRIBA	7	4.9%
QUAY	8	5.1%	HIDALGO	7	4.2%	QUAY	8	4.5%
CIBOLA	8	5.1%	QUAY	9	4.1%	SAN MIGUEL	9	4.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.8%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	4.3%
CATRON	11	4.6%	CATRON	10	4.0%	CHAVES	10	4.3%
OTERO	12	4.5%	COLFAX	10	4.0%	CATRON	12	4.2%
HIDALGO	12	4.5%	SIERRA	10	4.0%	OTERO	12	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	4.5%	CIBOLA	14	3.8%	DE BACA	14	4.0%
STATEWIDE		4.5%	STATEWIDE		3.7%	GRANT	14	4.0%
GRANT	12	4.5%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	15	3.7%	STATEWIDE		3.9%
CHAVES	16	4.4%	CHAVES	16	3.6%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	16	3.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	4.3%	OTERO	17	3.5%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	3.7%
DE BACA	17	4.3%	GRANT	17	3.5%	SOCORRO	18	3.6%
SIERRA	17	4.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.2%	SIERRA	19	3.4%
SOCORRO	20	4.1%	DE BACA	20	3.1%	COLFAX	20	3.3%
COLFAX	21	4.0%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	3.1%	EDDY	21	3.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.7%	LINCOLN	22	2.9%	ROOSEVELT	21	3.2%
CURRY	23	3.5%	SOCORRO	22	2.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	23	3.1%
LOS ALAMOS	24	3.4%	LOS ALAMOS	24	2.8%	CURRY	23	3.1%
LINCOLN	24	3.4%	CURRY	25	2.7%	HIDALGO	25	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	24	3.4%	EDDY	25	2.7%	HARDING	26	2.9%
EDDY	24	3.4%	HARDING	27	2.5%	LINCOLN	26	2.9%
LEA	28	3.1%	ROOSEVELT	27	2.5%	LEA	28	2.8%
UNION	29	3.0%	LEA	29	2.3%	LOS ALAMOS	29	2.4%
HARDING	29	3.0%	UNION	30	2.2%	UNION	29	2.4%

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

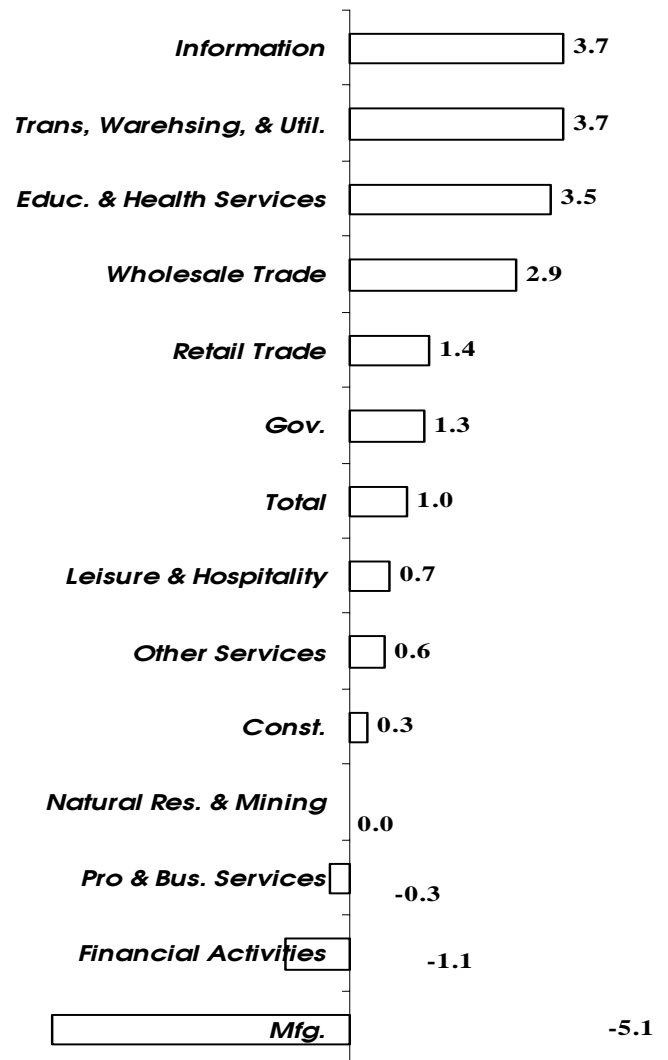
(Seasonally Adjusted)

June 2008			June 2007		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	8.5	Michigan	1	7.1
Rhode Island	2	7.5	Mississippi	2	6.3
California	3	6.9	Alaska	3	6.1
Mississippi	3	6.9	District of Columbia	4	5.7
Alaska	5	6.8	Ohio	4	5.7
Illinois	5	6.8	South Carolina	4	5.7
Ohio	7	6.6	Kentucky	7	5.5
Tennessee	8	6.5	Arkansas	8	5.4
District of Columbia	9	6.4	California	9	5.3
Nevada	9	6.4	Oregon	10	5.2
Kentucky	11	6.3	Illinois	11	5.0
South Carolina	12	6.2	Missouri	11	5.0
North Carolina	13	6.0	Rhode Island	11	5.0
Indiana	14	5.8	Nevada	14	4.8
Georgia	15	5.7	Wisconsin	14	4.8
Missouri	15	5.7	Maine	16	4.7
Florida	17	5.5	North Carolina	16	4.7
Oregon	17	5.5	New York	18	4.6
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.5</b>	Tennessee	18	4.6
Washington	17	5.5	<b>United States</b>		<b>4.6</b>
Connecticut	20	5.4	Indiana	20	4.5
Maine	21	5.3	Massachusetts	20	4.5
Minnesota	21	5.3	Minnesota	20	4.5
New Jersey	21	5.3	Washington	20	4.5
New York	21	5.3	West Virginia	20	4.5
West Virginia	21	5.3	Connecticut	25	4.4
Massachusetts	26	5.2	Georgia	25	4.4
Pennsylvania	26	5.2	Oklahoma	25	4.4
Colorado	28	5.1	Pennsylvania	28	4.3
Arkansas	29	5.0	Texas	28	4.3
Arizona	30	4.8	New Jersey	30	4.2
Alabama	31	4.7	Kansas	31	4.1
Vermont	31	4.7	Florida	32	4.0
Wisconsin	33	4.6	Iowa	33	3.8
Texas	34	4.4	Vermont	33	3.8
Kansas	35	4.3	Colorado	35	3.7
Delaware	36	4.2	Louisiana	35	3.7
Montana	37	4.1	Arizona	37	3.6
Iowa	38	4.0	Maryland	37	3.6
Maryland	38	4.0	New Hampshire	37	3.6
New Hampshire	38	4.0	Alabama	40	3.5
Virginia	38	4.0	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Delaware	42	3.3
Oklahoma	42	3.9	North Dakota	43	3.2
Hawaii	44	3.8	Montana	44	3.1
Idaho	44	3.8	Nebraska	44	3.1
Louisiana	44	3.8	Wyoming	44	3.1
Nebraska	47	3.3	Virginia	47	3.0
North Dakota	48	3.2	South Dakota	48	2.9
Utah	48	3.2	Idaho	49	2.7
Wyoming	48	3.2	Utah	49	2.7
South Dakota	51	2.8	Hawaii	51	2.6

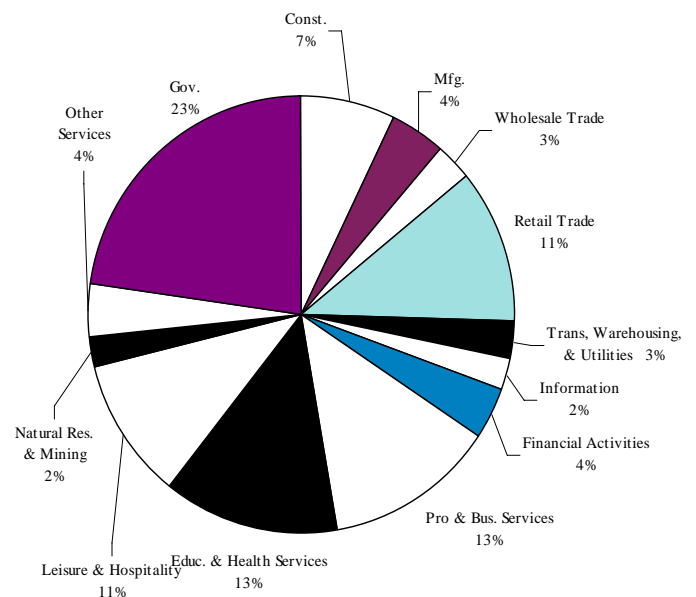
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## 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	
	Jun-08	May-08	Jun-07	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>854,500</b>	<b>855,700</b>	<b>846,300</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>8,200</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	116,000	114,700	117,700	1,300	-1,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	738,500	741,000	728,600	-2,500	9,900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>96,500</b>	<b>95,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>108,400</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>113,100</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>3,800</b>
Educational Services	10,900	15,200	10,700	-4,300	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	102,200	101,800	98,600	400	3,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>90,800</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>600</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,300	8,400	9,400	900	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	81,500	80,600	80,800	900	700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>195,200</b>	<b>199,100</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Federal Government	31,000	30,700	31,000	300	0
State Government	55,900	60,700	55,700	-4,800	200
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,600</i>	<i>22,700</i>	<i>-5,700</i>	<i>200</i>
Local Government	108,300	107,700	106,000	600	2,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>59,100</i>	<i>56,600</i>	<i>-2,100</i>	<i>400</i>

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-08	May-08	Jun-07	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>398,500</b>	<b>399,200</b>	<b>397,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>700</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	52,700	52,400	55,400	300	-2,700
SERVICE-PROVIDING	345,800	346,800	342,400	-1,000	3,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>50,200</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>78,700</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>800</b>
Federal Government	14,500	14,500	14,700	0	-200
State Government	23,900	26,000	23,700	-2,100	200
Local Government	41,100	40,300	40,300	800	800

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Jun-08	Revised May-08	Revised Jun-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>800</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,800	7,800	8,200	0	-400
SERVICE- PROVIDING	59,900	62,000	58,700	-2,100	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
State	7,200	9,200	7,200	-2,000	0
Local	9,000	9,000	8,900	0	100
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>	Preliminary Jun-08	Revised May-08	Revised Jun-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-200</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	5,800	5,700	6,200	100	-400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	59,700	59,200	59,500	500	200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</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>1,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</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>9,700</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-500</b>
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
State	8,200	8,200	8,300	0	-100
Local	6,900	7,300	7,200	-400	-300
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>	Preliminary Jun-08	Revised May-08	Revised Jun-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>53,800</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,600</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	13,500	13,200	12,100	300	1,400
SERVICE-PROVIDING	40,600	40,600	40,100	0	500
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	29,000	28,900	28,800	100	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,600	9,700	9,300	-100	300

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-08	Revised May-08	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	850,900	851,900	-1,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	19,500	19,500	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	59,400	59,800	-400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	35,300	35,400	-100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	147,300	146,900	400
<b>INFORMATION</b> (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	17,000	16,800	200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,800	34,900	-100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	108,400	108,500	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	115,900	115,900	0
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	87,400	87,900	-500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,600	29,800	-200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	196,300	196,500	-200

\* 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

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 08	May 08	June 07	June 08	May 08	June 07	June 08	May 08	June 07
CONSTRUCTION	\$684.78	\$676.09	\$661.73	40.4	40.1	40.3	\$16.95	\$16.86	\$16.42
MANUFACTURING	\$583.42	\$573.21	\$563.04	39.5	39.1	39.1	\$14.77	\$14.66	\$14.40
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$549.42	\$550.96	\$538.21	35.7	35.8	35.2	\$15.39	\$15.39	\$15.29
RETAIL TRADE	\$371.31	\$366.44	\$366.28	32.6	32.2	32.5	\$11.39	\$11.38	\$11.27

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

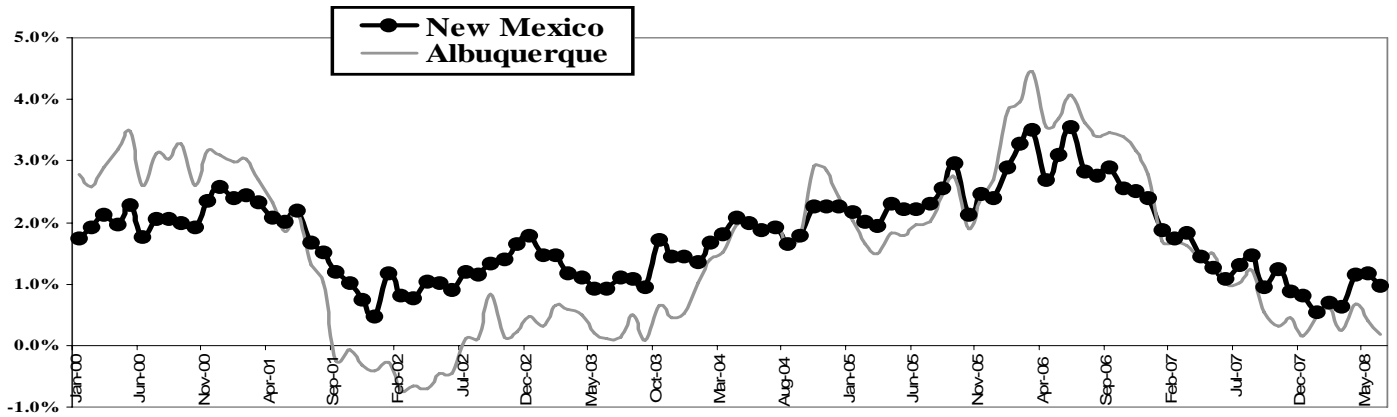
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jun 08	May 08	June 07	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	218.8	216.6	208.4	1.0%	5.0%
CPI-W	215.2	212.8	203.9	1.1%	5.6%

\*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	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	Personal Care & Service Workers
Cashiers	Plumbers
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Production Laborers
Construction Laborers	Retail Salespersons
Customer Service Representatives	Security Guards
Forest & Conservation Workers	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Freight, Stock, & Material Movers	Telemarketers
Janitors & Cleaners	Truck Drivers
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	Welder-Fitters
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Office Clerks	
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Advertising Sales Agents	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Bus Drivers, School	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants
Cashiers	Plumbers
Construction Laborers	Recreation Workers
Customer Service Representatives	Security Guards
Entertainment Attendants	Welder-Fitters
Home Health Aides	
Infantry	
Janitors & Cleaners	
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	Survey Researchers
Computer Systems Analysts	Telemarketers
Customer Service Representatives	
Insurance Claims Clerks	
Packers & Packagers	
Production Laborers	
Production Workers	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	
Construction Laborers	
Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	
Gaming Service Workers	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Personal Care & Service Workers	
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Driver/Sales Workers	Personal Care & Service Workers
Food Prep & Serving Related Workers	Security Guards
Housekeeping Supervisors	Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Truck Drivers
Maintenance & Repair Workers	

SURPLUSES	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Admin Services Managers	Janitors & Cleaners
Bus Drivers, School	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Cashiers	Maintenance & Repair Workers
Child Care Workers	Managers
Food Prep & Serving Workers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Construction & Related Workers	Office Clerks
Construction Carpenters	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Construction Laborers	Security Guards
Customer Service Representatives	Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Home Health Aides	
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Administrative Services Managers	Office Clerks
Bus Drivers, School	Security Guards
Cashiers	Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Food Prep & Serving Workers	
Construction Laborers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
General & Operations Managers	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Managers	
Office & Administrative Support Workers	
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Cashiers	Janitors & Cleaners
Child Care Workers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Food Prep & Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons
Construction Laborers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Home Health Aides	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Accountants	Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants
Administrative Services Managers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Cashiers	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Construction Carpenters	Office Clerks
Construction Laborers	
Customer Service Representatives	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Cashiers	Office Clerks
Construction Carpenters	Production Laborers
Construction Laborers	Teacher Assistants
Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales	
Grader, Bulldozer, & Scraper Operators	
Home Health Aides	

\*Based on posted job orders and resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (July 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:

At its June meeting, the Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$2,686,579 in funds for six businesses in New Mexico, creating 420 new jobs. The June recipients were **Tred Displays**, Albuquerque, a manufacturer of digital reflective displays, \$82,318 for four new jobs; **National Technical Systems Inc.**, Albuquerque, a computer systems integrator, \$33,450 for two new jobs; **Schott Solar**, Albuquerque, a solar equipment manufacturing company, \$1,888,735 for 240 new jobs; **Menlo Logistics**, Santa Teresa, a logistics and distribution center, \$175,339 for 43 new jobs; **Paramount Multiservices, LLC**, Las Vegas, a provider of customer contact services, \$394,570 for 117 new jobs; and **Wood Group Generator Service**, Farmington, a generator repair and maintenance company, \$103,814 for 14 new jobs. The JTIP board also awarded Wood Group Generator Services \$8,353 in Step-Up Funds to upgrade the skills of incumbent workers.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The Air Force Research Laboratory is relocating its **Battlespace Environment Division** to Kirtland Air Force Base from Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts, bringing at least 100 high-tech, advanced positions here in the next few years. The division is part of the Laboratory's Kirtland-based Space Vehicles Directorate. Construction of a \$43 million, 145,000-square-foot building will begin this fall to house the Battlespace Environment Division, which will complete its transition to Albuquerque by 2011. The group focuses on mapping and predicting the space environment. Space systems, including satellites controlling communications and global positioning systems, are vulnerable to many weather phenomena, such as solar flares, said Casey DeRaad, chief of the technology and education outreach branch at Kirtland.

By the end of August, the build-out of the old Lovelace Hospital on Gibson will be completed for **Camelot of New Mexico**. Camelot will provide residential care at a 40-bed facility for children ages 5 to 17 with complex autism and other pervasive developmental disabilities. The company is leasing 22,260 square feet of space on the first floor of the old Lovelace facility and will employ up to 100 people. The site should be fully operational by December.

**Sparton Corporation** will close its Albuquerque manufacturing facility around the end of September. In 2004, Sparton moved from a site in Rio Rancho to a new 110,000-square-foot location in Albuquerque that was formerly occupied by Honeywell. The company employed about 200 at the time of the move. Sparton closed its Deming facility, Deming Electronics, in 2007, laying off 70 employees. Similar reasons were cited for each of the closures: an adverse current business climate, the pressure of offshore competition, and volatile market demand. Sparton's Albuquerque facility provides circuit card assemblies and related manufacturing services, primarily to industrial customers.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Sandoval County's first **Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse** is taking shape at the northwest corner of Northern and 40th Street in Rio Rancho. Exterior walls of the 153,600-square-foot structure are in place, and the company's corporate office expects the store to open in the fall, according to a release posted on the Lowe's Web site. The store will consist of 117,000 square feet of retail space and a 36,600-square-foot garden center. The company's press release noted that stores of this size represent an investment of \$18.5 million and typically create up to 175 new jobs.

**Hewlett-Packard Co.**, the largest PC maker in the world, plans to open a 150,000-square-foot customer service and technical support center in Rio Rancho that is expected to employ 1,300 people by 2012. The facility will open in the new City Center in mid-2009 with several hundred workers. The payroll could ultimately reach \$50-\$60 million a year. The company selected Rio Rancho because of several factors, including the availability of a generous package of economic incentives, a substantial and educated labor force, and the community's amenities and lifestyle.

### Northern WIA Area:

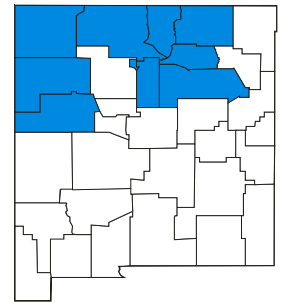
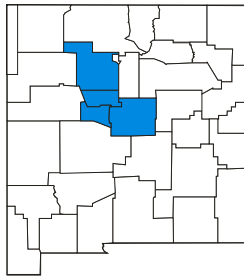
#### Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Santa Fe County and a production company have sealed a deal on a film studio to be built on 65 acres near the Penitentiary of New Mexico. The county will furnish the project with 16 to 25 acre-feet of water, bring broadband service to the site, make traffic control improvements on N.M. 14, and pay for infrastructure upgrades on the property. In return, **Santa Fe Studios** has pledged to purchase the site from the county for \$2.62 million. The county bought the land from the state for \$1.8 million and received \$480,000 in credits for infrastructure it already installed. The tract was appraised at \$2.3 million. Santa Fe Studios has also agreed to provide 500,000 to 600,000 hours worth of employment paying more than the city of Santa Fe's minimum wage and to participate in a workforce-training program. The company is obligated to start construction within three years on the four-stage studio and auxiliary buildings.

**REI**, the largest tenant in the new Market Station at the Santa Fe Railyard retail development, will open in August. REI was supposed to have opened its 28,000-square-foot store last December but was delayed by last year's severe winter weather. The store is slated to open with a staff of about 50 workers.

#### Grants Area, Cibola County:

After a \$2 million reconstruction, the **McDonald's** restaurant in Grants is again serving customers. The reopened building is now about 25 percent longer and 10 percent wider than it was previously. The store is now open 24 hours a day and has a staff of 80 employees.



**Gallup Area, McKinley County:**

The site of the old Carbon Coal processing site in northwest Gallup is being considered for development as the largest wood processing plant in the Southwest. A Billings, Montana, firm is proposing to build the plant, which would receive timber from the Navajo, Zuni, and Jicarilla Apache tribes. In a presentation to the Navajo Nation Resources Committee, Herman Hauck, president of **Pioneer Forest Products**, and Marlin Johnson, a forester with the company, said their proposed \$120 million project would process about 400,000 tons of timber a year, or 68 truckloads a day, primarily from Navajo and Jicarilla forests, Mount Taylor, the Zuni Mountains, and national forests. The major portion of the plant’s production output would be put shipped by rail and delivered to ports in California for shipment overseas. When the proposed mill hits peak operation in about its fifth year, it is projected to have gross revenues of around \$100 million and a payroll of \$15 million for its estimated 350 employees.

The first casino to be operated by the Navajo Nation is now under construction in Church Rock, just east of Gallup. The \$22 million **Fire Rock Casino** is scheduled to open in October on tribal lands off Interstate 40. Navajo Nation President Joe Shirley Jr. said at the groundbreaking ceremonies in mid-June that he hopes the 65,000-square-foot casino will begin to chip away at the tribe’s 50 percent unemployment rate and pump revenue into its operating budget. The new casino will have 300 slot machines, a bingo hall, and other table games and is expected to generate income of \$32 million in the first year. The Navajos plan to eventually open a casino in Farmington and four more in Arizona. The tribe’s second casino is planned along I-40 east of Flagstaff.

**Southwestern WIA Area:**

**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**

**Allstate Insurance** opened what it calls an express customer support center at 170 Roadrunner Parkway in Las Cruces earlier this year. Recently, the company held a ribbon-cutting ceremony for its newly completed center. Allstate started hiring in March and now has 165 employees on hand. The company expects to increase its workforce to about 265 employees when the center is operating at full capacity. Express centers function as the initial intake point for a claim, with representatives determining the course of subsequent processing.

**Santa Teresa Area, Dona Ana County:**

**D.A. Inc.** held a ribbon-cutting ceremony on Thursday for its manufacturing location at 100 Lindbergh Drive in Santa Teresa. D.A. Inc. manufactures injection-molded automotive parts, including covers and housings designed to protect vital components, as well as internal dashboard components such as center panels and vents. Currently, the Santa Teresa facility has 24 employees, but the company expects that number to nearly double before the year is out. “There are three phases and we’re in the middle of phase two,” said plant manager Jeff Smith. “We have 25 machines; by September we’ll pretty much double in

size—we’ll have 49 projection molding machines and 45 employees.” “Sixty percent of our sales are to Toyota,” he said. “But we do supply maquiladora facilities.”

California-based **Menlo Worldwide Logistics** announced it plans to hire as many as 100 workers at a warehousing facility it will open in the Santa Teresa Logistics Park. Menlo will occupy a 275,000-square-foot facility that has been vacant for the past several years. Menlo will offer salaries projected to average more than \$30,000 per year.

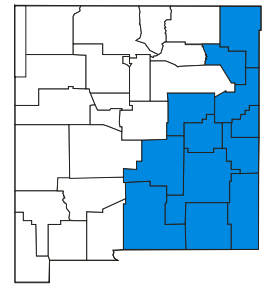
**Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:**

**Wal-Mart** will open its first store in Truth or Consequences on August 13. The new supercenter is located at Exit 70 in T or C and will be staffed by about 175 employees. The company says the new store will resemble the Wal-Mart in Socorro and will feature many items for use at the lake.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Lovington Area, Lea County:**


**Louisiana Energy Services’** \$1.5 billion National Enrichment Facility is having a major economic impact on Lea County. LES is spending about \$13.3 million a month on construction and has as many as 1600 people on site at one time. The project is at “peak construction” and has construction workers on site working two shifts. In the next couple of months, LES expects its non-construction staff to grow from 208 to 250 full time employees at which time the facility will be fully staffed.



**Weed Area, Otero County:**

The **Weed Store**, the one gas station/general store in the village of Weed, closed the weekend after the Memorial Day holiday. It was one of the few stations anywhere in the Sacramento district of the forest and the closest to the remote Guadalupe district. Owners blamed the ever-increasing prices of gas and food and cited the recent hardship caused by the U.S. Forest Service’s closure of the Lincoln National Forest on May 1 due to drought and fire danger. The store had been in operation for about 20 years.

**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**

**New Mexico Machinery LLC** has expanded to Portales, bringing about a dozen new jobs to the community. New Mexico Machinery is a Roswell-based farm, ranch, dairy, and over-the-road truck sales, parts, and service center. The new Portales site will first distribute and repair agricultural equipment and will later expand over time to provide over-the-road truck repairs. From the new Portales location, New Mexico Machinery will serve markets in Curry, De Baca, and Roosevelt counties, as well as West Texas. In addition to bringing new jobs and benefits to the community, the operation is expected to generate over \$150,000 per year in annual gross receipts revenue for Portales and Roosevelt County. New Mexico Machinery purchased and is remodeling the former site of Craig Hughes Trailer and RV Center, on US 70 and Highway 467 across from Wal-Mart. 

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