



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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## HIGHLIGHTS — September 2007

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth is 1.2 percent, adding 9,800 jobs. We now rank 28th highest for job growth among the states. Job growth has weakened since peaking at 3.6 percent in June 2006.

...Over the year, metro area employment growth slowed to 0.8 percent as the economy added 3,200 jobs.

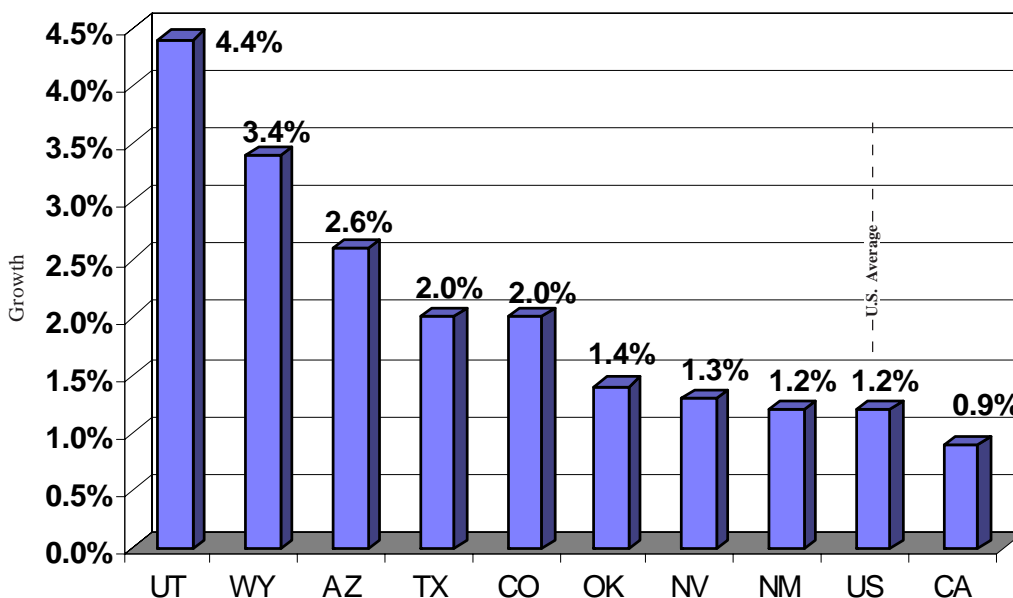
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.1 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. This rate of job growth is above the average for the state.

...Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.3 percent, adding 800 jobs. Job growth is evident in eight of the area's 12 industries.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 900 jobs, growing 1.7 percent. The rate of job growth is now back above the average for the state, but substantial fluctuation from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

September 2007 over September 2006 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.4 percent for September 2007, down from 3.8 percent in August. The unemployment rate remains near the historic low set earlier this year in June, which, at 3.2 percent, was the lowest the state's unemployment rate has been since the current series began in 1976. The national unemployment rate, at 4.7 percent, was considerably higher than ours. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 4.0 percent.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing September 2007 with September 2006, is 1.2 percent. The state has added 9,800 jobs over the last year, and we rank 28th highest for job growth among the states. Job growth has weakened since peaking at 3.6 percent in June 2006. The state saw more than two years of job growth above two percent from October 2004 to January 2007. Current levels are a little below the long-term trend.

The goods-producing sectors of mining, manufacturing, and construction account for most of the slowing growth, while the service-providing industries exhibit only a slight loss of momentum. Current conditions show construction employment 0.3 percent lower than last year, compared to double-digit growth a year ago. The last time the construction industry saw sustained losses was when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended back in 2002. Weakness in semiconductor manufacturing has impacted the entire manufacturing industry, with vast layoffs widely reported by the media. Mining employment has apparently reached levels that are about as high as that industry can sustain, compared to a year ago when expansion was rapid.

In the absence of any truly fast growing industries, the transportation, warehousing & utilities industry has become the fastest growing industry in the state with growth of 3.7 percent over the year, adding 900 jobs. Natural resources & mining comes in second with job growth of 3.6 percent, adding 700 jobs, which is significant, but well below the 2,000 jobs added as recently as the summer of 2006. The educational & health services industry is always reliable for adding jobs, up 3.3 percent, adding 3,600 jobs. This industry is so large that even moderate rates of job growth translate into a considerable number of new jobs. The leisure & hospitality industry continues to do well, increasing 2.0 percent, adding 1,800 jobs. Most of the new jobs are at eating and drinking places.

The professional & business services industry, which now includes Los Alamos National Laboratory, has added just 900 jobs, equating to job growth of under one percent since last year. Press reports highlight the loss of jobs at Los Alamos National Laboratory as well as contractors at the lab. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 400 jobs. Financial activities employment added 400 jobs since last year, continuing a slight improvement from the recent weak employment trend dating back to July of last year. The small wholesale trade industry added 100 jobs, and the much larger retail trade industry added 1,500 jobs.

The information industry had been the fastest growing industry in the state, but the industry is now struggling to match last year's high employment levels. Currently, the information industry is reporting 200 fewer jobs than last year, a 1.2 percent decrease. During times of intensive film work, employment in the state's film industry 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.

Government employment has increased at a rate that is below the average for the private sector, adding just 1,000 jobs. The new jobs are mostly in state government, but there were also small gains in local government.

New Mexico				Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	949,500	941,200	939,700	+8,300	+9,800
Employment	916,800	905,300	901,900	11,500	+14,900
Unemployment	32,700	35,900	37,800	-3,200	-5,100
Rate	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 3.4 percent in September, down from 3.8 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.8 percent.

Payroll employment rose by 2,300 in September for growth of 0.6 percent. Only five industries posted employment increases, but those gains were large enough to keep overall growth within positive territory. Government grew by 2,400, returning to employment levels that existed before the summer reductions of school-related employees. Government employment was further boosted by the annual spike in hiring for the New Mexico State Fair. Educational & health services added 1,300 jobs, largely due to seasonal increases in private education at the start of the school year. Professional & business services rose by 200 over the month, while retail and wholesale trade each advanced by 100.

Declines in six industries partially offset September's gains. Construction employment tumbled by 600 jobs following a decline of 300 last month. Manufacturing employment was down 500, marking three straight months of losses. The paring of 300 jobs in leisure & hospitality was largely seasonal in nature as tourism began to wind down for the year. The miscellaneous category of *other services* was down 200, while information and financial activities each fell by 100. Employment remained unchanged in transportation, warehousing, & utilities.

Over the year, metro area employment growth slowed to 0.8 percent as the economy added 3,200 jobs. Expansions were seen in all but four of the 12 major industry divisions. Educational & health services led the way by posting an increase of 2.7 percent or 1,300 jobs. Growth has slowed considerably from a recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2004, but the industry continues to be an important contributor of new jobs.

Leisure & hospitality expanded by 1,100 jobs, most of them in eating and drinking places. The industry suffered through a mild slump during the first half of 2005 but has since recovered and added 3,200 new jobs. More growth is expected in the near term as additional restaurants open and at least two new hotels begin operation.

Retail trade employment continued to trend up, increasing 2.3 percent since last September, adding 1,000 jobs. The industry has achieved at least 1.8 percent growth for four consecutive months after failing to reach that level the previous 20 months. Retail trade is a large industry that includes big box retailers like Wal-Mart and Target, so even a small percentage change in employment impacts a significant number of jobs.

Professional & business services added 600 jobs over the year, growing 0.9 percent. Employment growth has steadily declined since the end of 2006, falling in September to the lowest rate since October 2005. A possible cut in nuclear weapons funding at Sandia National Laboratories is a looming threat that could result in the layoff of an as yet unspecified number of workers.

The number of government jobs grew by 400 over the year for growth of 0.5 percent. State and local government each added jobs—400 and 100 respectively—while federal government lost 100. Government employment comprises about 20 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area.

Transportation, warehousing, & utilities employment rose by 300 jobs or 2.8 percent. September's employment level of 10,900 matches August's total as the highest for this industry since a peak of 11,000 in December 2002. The miscellaneous category of *other services* added 200 jobs over the year, while financial activities added 100. Information employment was unchanged over the year.

Manufacturing employment was down 1,000 jobs or 4.1 percent, primarily due to layoffs at Intel. Employment in construction slipped by 600 jobs or 1.9 percent, marking the industry's largest over-the-year decline since December 2002. The current slowdown began in late 2006 as housing construction declined and several large construction projects were completed. Wholesale trade employment was also down, declining by 200 jobs or 1.5 percent from last September.

Albuquerque				Change From	
Seasonally Adjusted	Sep 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep 2006	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2006
Civilian Labor Force	411,600	409,300	406,800	+2,300	+4,800
Employment	397,600	393,900	391,400	+3,700	+6,200
Unemployment	14,000	15,400	15,400	-1,400	-1,400
Rate	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.5%	3.8%	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 3.6 percent in September 2007, down from 4.1 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.5 percent.

During September, 800 government jobs were added to the Las Cruces economy with the return of students to institutions of learning. In the private sector, employment declined by 100 jobs, making for an overall gain of 700 jobs in all sectors. Local government school districts added 300 jobs, and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 600 jobs. Federal government saw a slight decline in jobs.

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

The educational & health services industry gained more jobs than any other industry, adding 500 jobs, increasing 4.9 percent. The professional & business services industry reported employment that was 300 jobs higher than last Sep-

tember. Job growth in the leisure & hospitality industry added 200 jobs to last year's levels. Construction employment has done well for many years in the local area, currently increasing 200 jobs from year-ago levels. Retail trade added 200 jobs, and wholesale trade added 100 jobs.

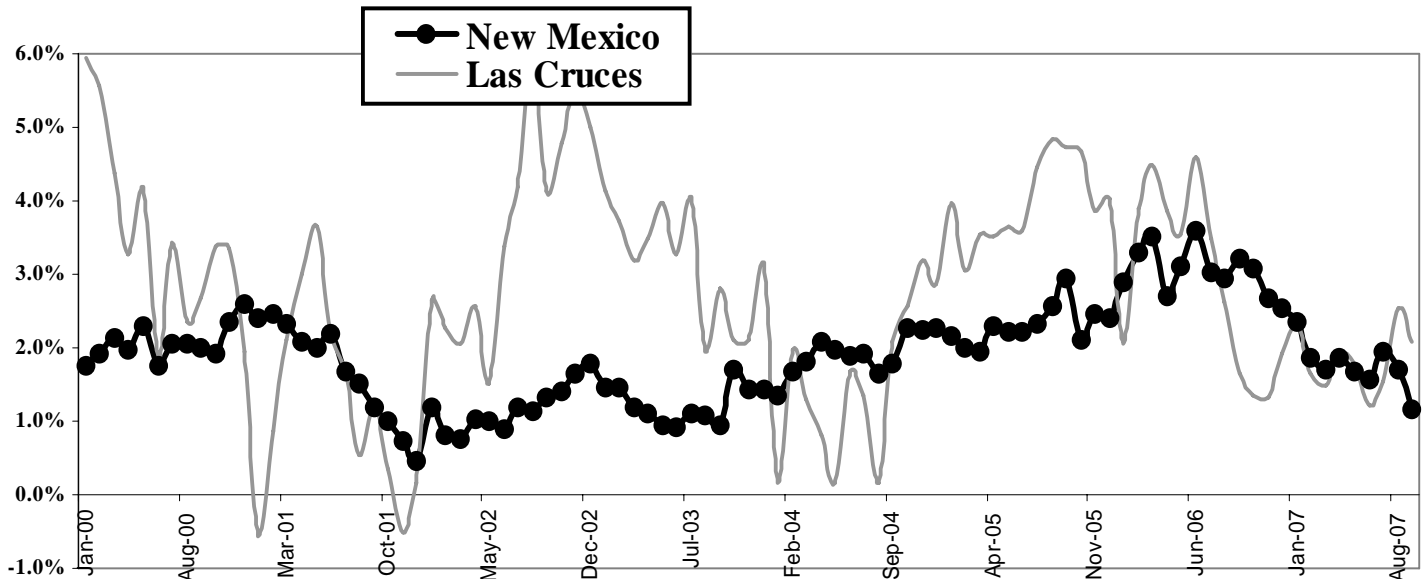
Government employment reported 100 fewer jobs than last year, with a small increase in local government employment more than offset by a decrease in federal government employment. State government was unchanged from September 2006.

Five remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were financial activities; manufacturing; information; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and miscellaneous *other services*.

<b>Las Cruces</b>			Change From		
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	87,300	86,600	86,400	+700	+900
Employment	84,200	83,100	82,500	+1,100	+1,700
Unemployment	3,100	3,600	3,900	-500	-800
Rate	3.6%	4.1%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%		

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 2.8 percent in September 2007, down from 3.2 percent in August. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 3.3 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost 1,200 jobs in September 2007 as the tourist season moved past its peak and summer youth programs ended for the year. The leisure & hospitality industry had 500 fewer jobs than last month, with fewer jobs at area hotels and at places like the Santa Fe Opera. The miscellaneous *other services* industry also lost 500 jobs, mostly from summer youth programs. Government jobs were reduced by a total of 300, with reductions in both state and local government. Retail trade and construction also dropped by 100 jobs each. Offsetting some of the seasonal job losses were an additional 300 jobs in private education at such places as the College of Santa Fe.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.3 percent, adding 800 jobs. Job growth is evident in eight of the area's 12 industries.

The information industry gained 200 jobs, which was more than any other individual industry in the local area, likely as the result of activity in the state's film industry. Educational & health services reported only 100 more jobs than a year ago. The industry had previously been up 500 jobs.

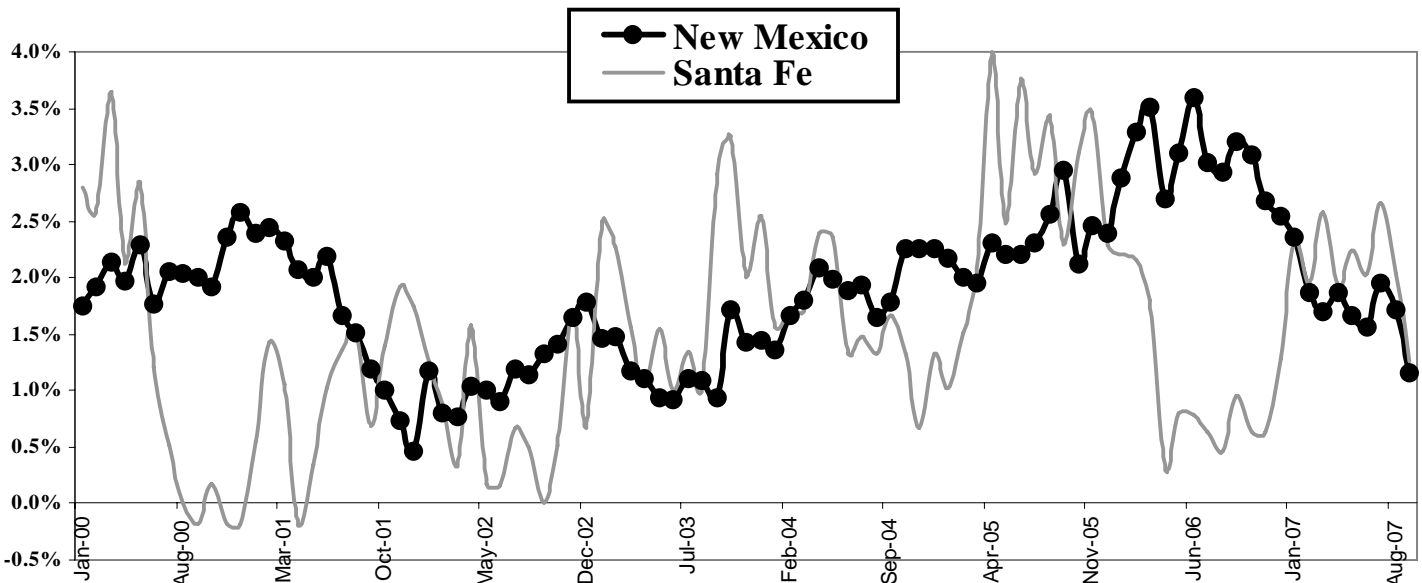
Financial activities employment has lost some recent strength and reported just 100 additional jobs. Santa Fe's leisure & hospitality industry reported 100 more jobs than a year ago, as did retail trade. Also gaining 100 jobs were the professional & business services industry and the miscellaneous *other services* industry. Government employment increased by 100 jobs at the local level, but showed no growth in state or federal government employment. Manufacturing was the only industry to report fewer jobs than last year, declining by 100.

Three industries maintained employment levels at last year's levels. Those industries were wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and construction.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,800	77,600	77,100	+200	+700
Employment	75,700	75,100	74,500	+600	+1,200
Unemployment	2,100	2,400	2,600	-300	-500
Rate	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%		

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 3.0 percent in September 2007, down from 3.6 percent in August. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent.

The Farmington area gained 1,200 jobs in September, making up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Local government gained 1,200 school-related jobs. The private sector remained at the same employment level as last month after gaining 100 goods-producing jobs and losing 100 service-providing jobs.

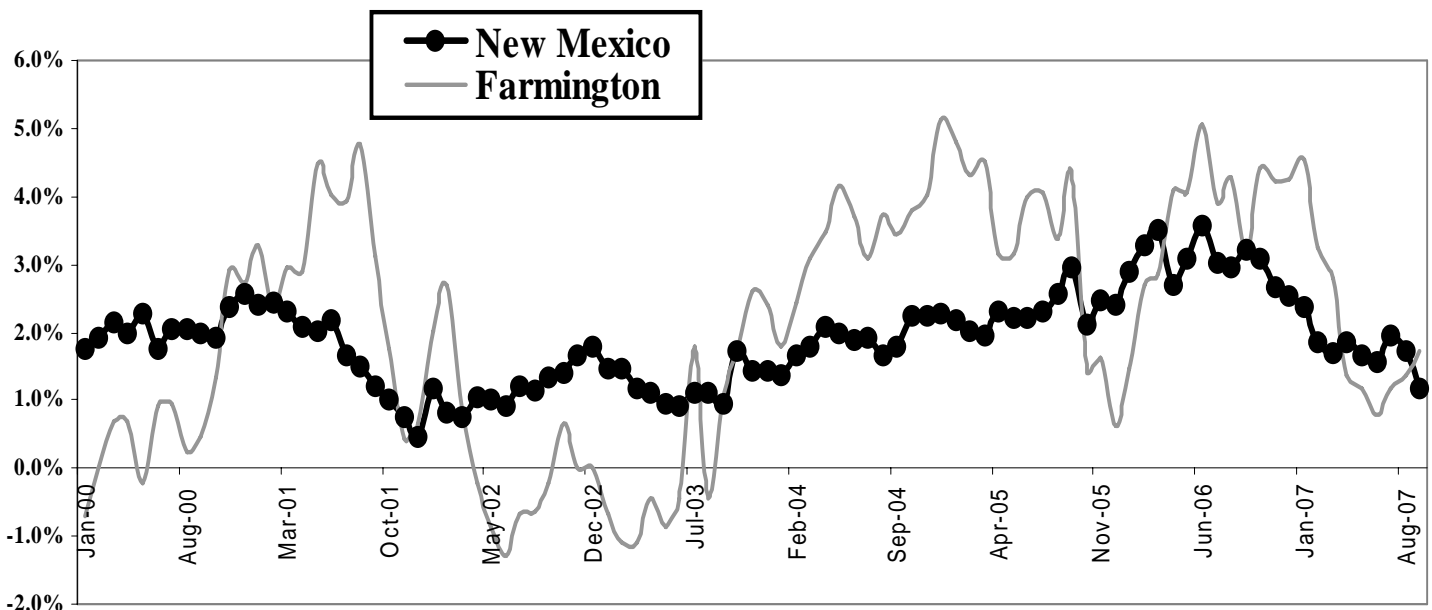
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 900 jobs, growing 1.7 percent. The rate of job growth is now back above the average for the state. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington. Job growth peaked in the local 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 MSA continues to have a strong job market.

Good-producing industries have added 600 jobs, growing 5.1 percent over the year. Private services-providing industries have added 300 jobs over the year, growing 1.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and currently shows no change in the number of state, federal, or local government jobs.

<b>Farmington</b>	Change From				
Seasonally Adjusted	Sep 2007	Aug 2007	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep2006
Civilian Labor Force	57,400	56,200	56,600	+1,200	+800
Employment	55,600	54,200	54,300	+1,400	+1,300
Unemployment	1,700	2,000	2,300	-300	-600
Rate	3.0%	3.6%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		852,300	810,000	42,300	5.0%	
2001		863,700	821,000	42,700	4.9%	
2002		871,500	823,200	48,300	5.5%	
2003		885,300	832,600	52,700	5.9%	
2004		902,100	850,200	51,900	5.7%	
2005		915,500	867,300	48,200	5.3%	
2006		935,350	895,623	39,727	4.2%	
2006	JAN	927,502	883,575	43,927	4.7%	4.7%
	FEB	930,872	887,718	43,154	4.6%	4.9%
	MAR	933,049	890,663	42,386	4.5%	4.3%
	APR	932,502	890,872	41,630	4.5%	4.4%
	MAY	934,426	893,550	40,876	4.4%	4.3%
	JUN	936,817	896,695	40,122	4.3%	5.0%
	JUL	935,455	896,088	39,367	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	936,361	897,756	38,605	4.1%	4.1%
	SEP	939,704	901,869	37,835	4.0%	3.9%
	OCT	939,447	902,388	37,059	3.9%	3.7%
	NOV	939,071	902,796	36,275	3.9%	3.6%
	DEC	938,992	903,503	35,489	3.8%	3.3%
2007	JAN	937,238	901,837	35,401	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	938,531	905,511	33,020	3.5%	3.7%
	MAR	937,757	903,000	34,757	3.7%	3.6%
	APR	938,079	904,009	34,070	3.6%	3.5%
	MAY	946,067	911,113	34,954	3.7%	3.6%
	JUN	937,452	907,010	30,442	3.2%	3.8%
	JUL	944,696	910,134	34,562	3.7%	4.2%
	AUG	941,233	905,296	35,937	3.8%	3.8%
	SEP	949,472	916,802	32,670	3.4%	3.3%
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	8,239	11,506	-3,267	-0.4%	-0.5%
	Year Ago	9,768	14,933	-5,165	-0.6%	-0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	30,703	44,919	-14,216	-1.7%	-1.8%
	3 Yrs. Ago	46,744	65,538	-18,794	-2.3%	-2.3%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.9%	1.3%	-9.1%		
	Year Ago	1.0%	1.7%	-13.7%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.3%	5.2%	-30.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.2%	7.7%	-36.5%		

State	Rank	September 2006	September 2007	Change	% Change
Utah	1	1,222.2	1,276.2	54.0	4.4%
Wyoming	2	284.1	293.8	9.7	3.4%
Montana	2	439.9	454.9	15.0	3.4%
Arizona	4	2,668.2	2,737.0	68.8	2.6%
Louisiana	5	1,880.6	1,924.2	43.6	2.3%
South Dakota	6	403.1	412.0	8.9	2.2%
Idaho	6	653.8	668.1	14.3	2.2%
Washington	8	2,891.6	2,952.1	60.5	2.1%
Texas	9	10,138.1	10,344.6	206.5	2.0%
Colorado	9	2,294.7	2,339.7	45.0	2.0%
Georgia	11	4,098.5	4,176.9	78.4	1.9%
Virginia	12	3,732.2	3,799.1	66.9	1.8%
Hawaii	12	618.6	629.6	11.0	1.8%
Kansas	14	1,370.9	1,394.6	23.7	1.7%
North Carolina	14	4,059.5	4,127.7	68.2	1.7%
Delaware	16	685.5	696.3	10.8	1.6%
Oklahoma	17	1,564.2	1,586.8	22.6	1.4%
South Carolina	17	1,909.8	1,937.2	27.4	1.4%
Iowa	17	1,513.4	1,534.3	20.9	1.4%
Mississippi	17	1,152.9	1,168.7	15.8	1.4%
Nevada	21	1,292.5	1,309.8	17.3	1.3%
North Dakota	21	360.0	364.8	4.8	1.3%
Florida	21	8,007.7	8,112.6	104.9	1.3%
Maryland	21	2,597.5	2,631.3	33.8	1.3%
Alabama	21	1,992.7	2,018.6	25.9	1.3%
Nebraska	21	951.8	964.0	12.2	1.3%
New Hampshire	21	646.7	654.8	8.1	1.3%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>845.1</b>	<b>854.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Alaska	28	330.0	334.1	4.1	1.2%
DC	28	437.6	443.0	5.4	1.2%
<b>United States</b>		<b>136,906.0</b>	<b>138,535.0</b>	<b>1,629.0</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Connecticut	28	1,684.7	1,704.2	19.5	1.2%
Missouri	32	2,793.5	2,821.0	27.5	1.0%
California	33	15,151.6	15,291.2	139.6	0.9%
Massachusetts	33	3,270.9	3,300.2	29.3	0.9%
Oregon	35	1,720.1	1,734.1	14.0	0.8%
New York	35	8,640.5	8,707.7	67.2	0.8%
Pennsylvania	37	5,784.8	5,827.8	43.0	0.7%
Illinois	37	5,984.6	6,026.7	42.1	0.7%
Rhode Island	37	501.3	504.6	3.3	0.7%
Maine	40	625.2	629.1	3.9	0.6%
Tennessee	40	2,808.0	2,825.1	17.1	0.6%
New Jersey	40	4,079.7	4,102.8	23.1	0.6%
Wisconsin	43	2,884.0	2,899.5	15.5	0.5%
Vermont	43	309.9	311.5	1.6	0.5%
Arkansas	43	1,209.8	1,215.9	6.1	0.5%
West Virginia	46	761.5	764.4	2.9	0.4%
Minnesota	46	2,772.1	2,782.0	9.9	0.4%
Kentucky	48	1,855.4	1,861.5	6.1	0.3%
Indiana	48	3,006.6	3,015.9	9.3	0.3%
Ohio	50	5,467.2	5,463.4	-3.8	-0.1%
Michigan	51	4,375.0	4,307.3	-67.7	-1.5%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

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

	SEPTEMBER 2007				AUGUST 2007				SEPTEMBER 2006			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	948,604	916,870	31,734	3.3%	943,229	907,692	35,537	3.8%	938,148	901,162	36,986	3.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,909	395,751	14,158	3.5%	406,838	391,370	15,468	3.8%	405,017	389,465	15,552	3.8%
Bernalillo	317,864	307,356	10,508	3.3%	315,542	303,954	11,588	3.7%	314,335	302,474	11,861	3.8%
Sandoval	52,393	50,155	2,238	4.3%	51,792	49,599	2,193	4.2%	51,473	49,358	2,115	4.1%
Torrance	7,876	7,582	294	3.7%	7,887	7,498	389	4.9%	7,763	7,461	302	3.9%
Valencia	31,778	30,659	1,119	3.5%	31,617	30,319	1,298	4.1%	31,447	30,172	1,275	4.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,356	55,650	1,706	3.0%	55,736	53,680	2,056	3.7%	56,600	54,329	2,271	4.0%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	87,489	84,547	2,942	3.4%	86,474	83,146	3,328	3.8%	86,552	82,891	3,661	4.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,302	75,125	2,177	2.8%	78,291	75,894	2,397	3.1%	76,573	73,954	2,619	3.4%
Catron	1,588	1,529	59	3.7%	1,645	1,577	68	4.1%	1,611	1,538	73	4.5%
Chaves	27,885	26,937	948	3.4%	27,615	26,569	1,046	3.8%	27,243	26,090	1,153	4.2%
Cibola	11,739	11,277	462	3.9%	11,787	11,233	554	4.7%	11,698	11,129	569	4.9%
Colfax	6,422	6,212	210	3.3%	7,224	6,982	242	3.3%	6,362	6,082	280	4.4%
Curry	21,596	21,025	571	2.6%	21,239	20,626	613	2.9%	21,235	20,532	703	3.3%
De Baca	852	823	29	3.4%	872	842	30	3.4%	869	837	32	3.7%
Eddy	26,089	25,383	706	2.7%	25,955	25,161	794	3.1%	25,278	24,440	838	3.3%
Grant	12,622	12,182	440	3.5%	12,440	11,957	483	3.9%	12,391	11,892	499	4.0%
Guadalupe	1,906	1,809	97	5.1%	1,970	1,867	103	5.2%	1,892	1,797	95	5.0%
Harding	377	368	9	2.4%	349	339	10	2.9%	390	373	17	4.4%
Hidalgo	3,087	3,013	74	2.4%	3,002	2,919	83	2.8%	3,094	3,004	90	2.9%
Lea	28,273	27,611	662	2.3%	27,864	27,131	733	2.6%	26,906	26,089	817	3.0%
Lincoln	10,615	10,322	293	2.8%	10,972	10,659	313	2.9%	10,514	10,140	374	3.6%
Los Alamos	10,735	10,514	221	2.1%	10,714	10,466	248	2.3%	11,066	10,807	259	2.3%
Luna	13,867	13,076	791	5.7%	14,580	13,618	962	6.6%	13,925	13,034	891	6.4%
McKinley	26,820	25,679	1,141	4.3%	26,455	25,051	1,404	5.3%	27,329	25,858	1,471	5.4%
Mora	2,017	1,887	130	6.4%	2,020	1,872	148	7.3%	2,065	1,929	136	6.6%
Otero	26,179	25,276	903	3.4%	25,962	24,936	1,026	4.0%	26,098	25,042	1,056	4.0%
Quay	4,116	3,966	150	3.6%	4,074	3,905	169	4.1%	4,126	3,956	170	4.1%
Rio Arriba	21,620	20,749	871	4.0%	21,730	20,755	975	4.5%	21,720	20,758	962	4.4%
Roosevelt	9,776	9,541	235	2.4%	9,078	8,810	268	3.0%	9,601	9,311	290	3.0%
San Miguel	13,558	13,047	511	3.8%	13,335	12,735	600	4.5%	13,567	12,956	611	4.5%
Sierra	5,628	5,448	180	3.2%	5,694	5,504	190	3.3%	5,592	5,365	227	4.1%
Socorro	9,386	9,128	258	2.7%	9,280	8,965	315	3.4%	9,390	9,076	314	3.3%
Taos	17,704	16,948	756	4.3%	17,917	17,057	860	4.8%	17,415	16,517	898	5.2%
Union	2,095	2,049	46	2.2%	2,116	2,066	50	2.4%	2,029	1,971	58	2.9%

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)

SEPTEMBER 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	6.4%
LUNA	2	5.7%
GUADALUPE	3	5.1%
TAOS	4	4.3%
MCKINLEY	4	4.3%
RIO ARRIBA	6	4.0%
CIBOLA	7	3.9%
SAN MIGUEL	8	3.8%
CATRON	9	3.7%
QUAY	10	3.6%
GRANT	11	3.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	3.5%
OTERO	13	3.4%
DE BACA	13	3.4%
CHAVES	13	3.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	3.4%
STATEWIDE		3.3%
COLFAX	17	3.3%
SIERRA	18	3.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	2.8%
LINCOLN	20	2.8%
SOCORRO	22	2.7%
EDDY	22	2.7%
CURRY	24	2.6%
ROOSEVELT	25	2.4%
HIDALGO	25	2.4%
HARDING	25	2.4%
LEA	28	2.3%
UNION	29	2.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.1%

AUGUST 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	7.3%
LUNA	2	6.6%
MCKINLEY	3	5.3%
GUADALUPE	4	5.2%
TAOS	5	4.8%
CIBOLA	6	4.7%
SAN MIGUEL	7	4.5%
RIO ARRIBA	7	4.5%
QUAY	9	4.1%
CATRON	9	4.1%
OTERO	11	4.0%
GRANT	12	3.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	3.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	13	3.8%
CHAVES	13	3.8%
STATEWIDE		3.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	3.7%
DE BACA	17	3.4%
SOCORRO	17	3.4%
COLFAX	19	3.3%
SIERRA	19	3.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	3.1%
EDDY	21	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	23	3.0%
CURRY	24	2.9%
HARDING	24	2.9%
LINCOLN	24	2.9%
HIDALGO	27	2.8%
LEA	28	2.6%
UNION	29	2.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%

SEPTEMBER 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	6.6%
LUNA	2	6.4%
MCKINLEY	3	5.4%
TAOS	4	5.2%
GUADALUPE	5	5.0%
CIBOLA	6	4.9%
CATRON	7	4.5%
SAN MIGUEL	7	4.5%
RIO ARRIBA	9	4.4%
COLFAX	9	4.4%
HARDING	9	4.4%
CHAVES	12	4.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.2%
QUAY	14	4.1%
SIERRA	14	4.1%
OTERO	16	4.0%
GRANT	16	4.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.0%
STATEWIDE		3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	3.8%
DE BACA	20	3.7%
LINCOLN	21	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	22	3.4%
SOCORRO	23	3.3%
EDDY	23	3.3%
CURRY	23	3.3%
LEA	26	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	26	3.0%
HIDALGO	28	2.9%
UNION	28	2.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County



## Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

September 2007			September 2006		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	7.5	Michigan	1	7.1
Mississippi	2	6.4	Mississippi	2	6.8
Alaska	3	6.3	Alaska	3	6.7
Kentucky	4	6.1	South Carolina	4	6.5
Ohio	5	5.9	District of Columbia	5	6.1
Arkansas	6	5.7	Kentucky	6	5.7
District of Columbia	6	5.7	Ohio	7	5.5
South Carolina	6	5.7	Arkansas	8	5.4
California	9	5.6	Oregon	8	5.4
Missouri	10	5.3	West Virginia	10	5.3
Oregon	10	5.3	Massachusetts	11	5.1
Wisconsin	12	5.2	Missouri	11	5.1
Illinois	13	5.1	Rhode Island	11	5.1
Nevada	13	5.1	Tennessee	11	5.1
Minnesota	15	4.9	Washington	11	5.1
North Carolina	15	4.9	North Carolina	16	5.0
Rhode Island	15	4.9	Indiana	17	4.9
Maine	18	4.8	California	18	4.8
Washington	18	4.8	Texas	18	4.8
West Virginia	18	4.8	Maine	20	4.7
Tennessee	21	4.7	Pennsylvania	20	4.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.7</b>	Wisconsin	20	4.7
New York	22	4.6	Georgia	23	4.6
Connecticut	23	4.5	New Jersey	23	4.6
Georgia	23	4.5	<b>United States</b>		<b>4.6</b>
Indiana	23	4.5	Kansas	25	4.5
Kansas	23	4.5	Connecticut	26	4.4
Pennsylvania	23	4.5	Colorado	27	4.3
Louisiana	28	4.4	Illinois	27	4.3
Massachusetts	28	4.4	New York	27	4.3
New Jersey	30	4.3	Nevada	30	4.2
Oklahoma	30	4.3	Louisiana	31	4.1
Texas	30	4.3	Oklahoma	31	4.1
Vermont	33	4.2	Arizona	33	4.0
Florida	34	4.0	Maryland	33	4.0
Colorado	35	3.9	Minnesota	33	4.0
Iowa	35	3.9	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Maryland	35	3.9	Vermont	37	3.7
Alabama	38	3.7	Alabama	38	3.6
New Hampshire	39	3.5	Delaware	38	3.6
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Iowa	38	3.6
North Dakota	40	3.4	Wyoming	38	3.6
Arizona	42	3.3	New Hampshire	42	3.4
Nebraska	43	3.1	Idaho	43	3.3
South Dakota	43	3.1	South Dakota	43	3.3
Wyoming	43	3.1	Florida	45	3.2
Delaware	46	3.0	North Dakota	45	3.2
Montana	47	2.9	Virginia	47	3.1
Virginia	47	2.9	Montana	48	3.0
Utah	49	2.7	Nebraska	48	3.0
Hawaii	50	2.6	Utah	50	2.7
Idaho	51	2.3	Hawaii	51	2.2

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Revised Sep-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>854,900</b>	<b>847,800</b>	<b>845,100</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>9,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	118,300	119,200	118,900	-900	-600
SERVICES PROVIDING	736,600	728,600	726,200	8,000	10,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>95,500</b>	<b>96,100</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>109,100</b>	<b>109,200</b>	<b>108,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>112,700</b>	<b>108,300</b>	<b>109,100</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>3,600</b>
Educational Services	13,800	10,000	13,600	3,800	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	98,900	98,300	95,500	600	3,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>88,400</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,400	9,500	8,100	-1,100	300
Accommodation and Food Services	81,800	82,500	80,300	-700	1,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>197,800</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>196,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Federal Government	30,800	31,300	30,800	-500	0
State Government	60,600	56,400	59,700	4,200	900
<i>State Government Education</i>	27,300	23,700	27,300	3,600	0
Local Government	106,400	102,300	106,300	4,100	100
<i>Local Government Education</i>	58,200	52,800	58,200	5,400	0

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Revised Sep-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>397,700</b>	<b>396,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	54,500	55,600	56,100	-1,100	-1,600
SERVICES PROVIDING	345,500	342,100	340,700	3,400	4,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>39,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>80,700</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>400</b>
Federal Government	14,500	14,800	14,600	-300	-100
State Government	26,300	24,400	25,900	1,900	400
Local Government	39,900	39,100	39,800	800	100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Revised Sep-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>69,100</b>	<b>68,400</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,300	59,700	59,100	600	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</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>5,800</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	3,500	3,600	3,700	-100	-200
State	8,700	8,100	8,700	600	0
Local	8,900	8,600	8,800	300	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Revised Sep-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,200	6,200	-100	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,800	58,900	56,900	-1,100	900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</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>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,800</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>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
State	8,100	8,300	8,100	-200	0
Local	7,000	7,100	6,900	-100	100

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Revised Sep-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>900</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	41,000	41,000	40,100	0	900
GOODS PRODUCING	12,300	12,200	11,700	100	600
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,600	39,500	40,300	1,100	300
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,700	28,800	28,400	-100	300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,900	8,700	9,900	1,200	0

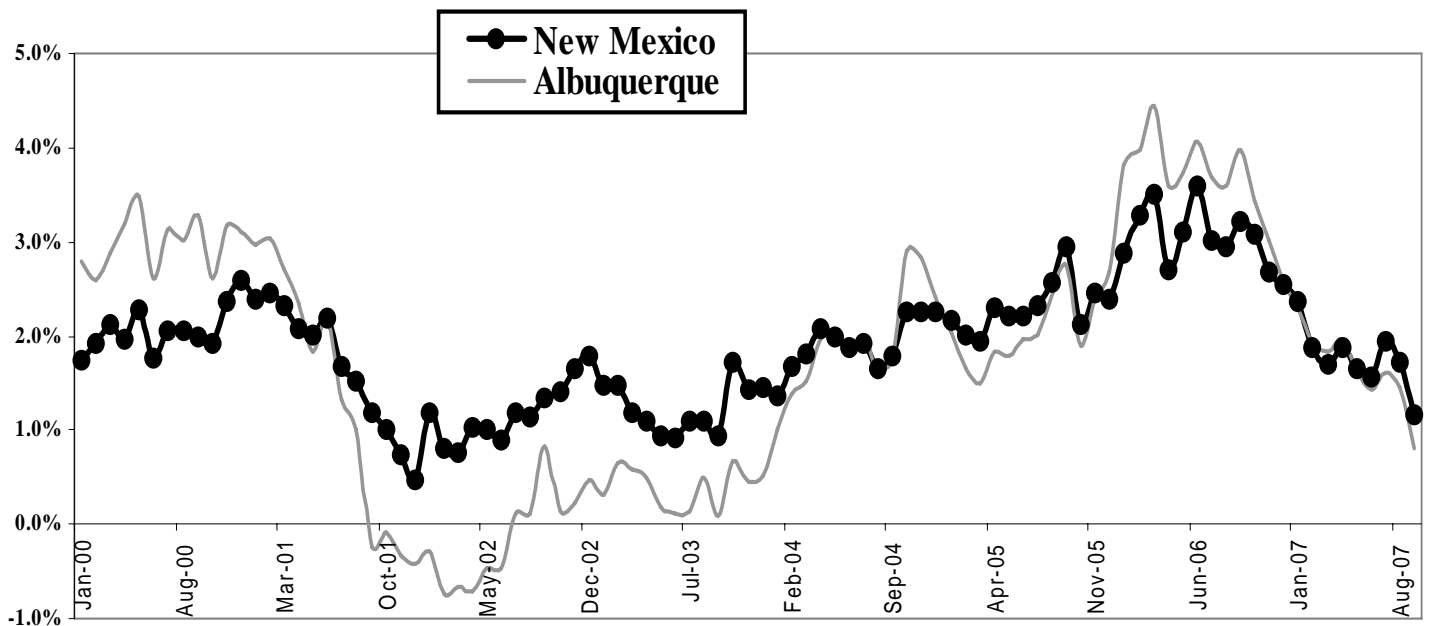
## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-07	Revised Aug-07	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	848,500	846,500	2,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	19,800	19,800	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	59,200	58,600	600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	36,600	37,100	-500
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	144,200	144,600	-400
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	17,000	17,000	0
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,400	35,400	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	108,200	108,200	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	112,200	111,500	700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	88,600	88,200	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	30,200	29,700	500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	197,100	196,400	700

\* 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		
	Sep 07	Aug 07	Sep 06	Sep 07	Aug 07	Sep 06	Sep 07	Aug 07	Sep 06
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$839.93	\$838.60	\$812.76	44.3	44.3	44.1	\$18.96	\$18.93	\$18.43
CONSTRUCTION	\$664.06	\$660.40	\$649.62	40.1	40.0	40.1	\$16.56	\$16.51	\$16.20
MANUFACTURING	\$561.33	\$562.77	\$551.15	38.9	39.0	39.2	\$14.43	\$14.43	\$14.06
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$537.25	\$540.80	\$534.34	35.0	35.3	35.2	\$15.35	\$15.32	\$15.18
RETAIL TRADE	\$368.23	\$380.25	\$360.96	32.5	32.5	32.2	\$11.33	\$11.70	\$11.21
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$577.91	\$588.21	\$599.20	36.6	37.9	40.0	\$15.79	\$15.52	\$14.98

*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	
	Sep 07	Aug 07	Sep 06	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	208.5	207.9	202.9	0.3%	2.8%
CPI-W	203.9	203.2	198.4	0.3%	2.8%

\*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 Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$430,051 in funds for five diverse businesses that are expanding operations in New Mexico and creating 110 new jobs, and for one business that will take advantage of Step-Up, the program's incumbent worker training program. The board awarded \$202,448 to Alamogordo's **Marietta Biscuit Company**, which will create 83 new jobs in production, sales, warehousing, and distribution of high-quality cookies and crackers. **Old Wood, LLC** in Las Vegas, New Mexico received \$27,363 to create four new jobs. The company manufactures wood flooring primarily from native species harvested in line with all federal and state standards. By using Douglas fir as its main manufacturing component, Old Wood contributes to healthy thinning of nearby forests, thereby reducing the amount of water consumed by forest overgrowth and reducing the wildfire threat.

Santa Fe's **Deep Web Technologies** designs custom solutions that search the deep web (the part of the Internet not accessible to traditional search engines such as Google, MSN, Yahoo, etc.). Deep Web was granted \$73,188 to create four new jobs for the companies' software engineers. From its Albuquerque location, **Century Sign Builders** designs, manufactures, and installs interior and exterior signage nationwide. Century received \$84,693 to train 14 new workers. **Royal Pacific, Ltd.**, also in Albuquerque, manufactures and distributes lighting products and ceiling fans. Royal Pacific will train five new workers with the \$38,727 awarded by the board.

In addition to the JTIP recipients, **Animas Environmental Services** in Farmington was awarded \$3,632 in Step-Up funds to provide training that will upgrade the skills of current employees. JTIP reimburses qualified economic-based companies for a significant portion of training costs associated with job creation. Step-Up, a separate program under JTIP, can be used by companies in rural areas to pay for training that enhances the skills of incumbent workers.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Eclipse Aviation** opened its 41,500-square-foot Customer Training Center at the Double Eagle II Airport in mid-September. The new facility is part of Eclipse's 150-acre campus, where the company will ultimately manufacture its aircraft. Eclipse has delivered 21 planes from its current location at the Sunport. The new training center will employ about 100 people.

**Advent Solar** is going to lay off up to a quarter of its workforce as it switches to the production of a new larger solar cell. The company plans to suspend its production line in order to move from a 125-millimeter-wide solar cell to a more advanced and cheaper 156-millimeter cell. Advent will recall the less than 50

workers laid-off workers when production resumes early next year. Advent's solar cells are based on proprietary technology that locates all electrical contacts on the back of the solar cell, thereby freeing up the top surface for more absorption of sunlight. As a result, they perform better, cost less to make, and are more aesthetically pleasing than conventional cells, which are based on 1950s technology.

The operators of Albuquerque's old Downtown jail, **Cornell Companies Inc.**, is cutting 82 of its 185 positions and laying off staff due to the declining number of inmates housed at their facility. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement transferred out about 600 inmates, leaving only about 180 detainees at the facility. Bernalillo County is interested in hiring some of the laid-off workers for vacant positions at the county's Metropolitan Detention Center.

### Mountainair Area, Torrance County:

**P&M Signs** is expanding their operations at 202 E Broadway St in Mountainair. The company specializes in construction and road signs, as well as other custom signs, and is one of the largest employers in the community. The expansion is expected to add another 50 jobs to the payroll.

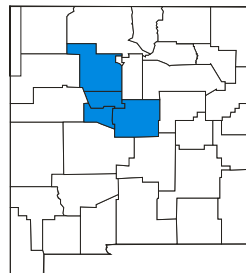
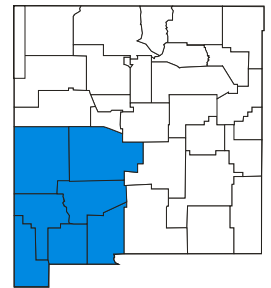
### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Las Cruces' first **Kohl's Department Store** is being completed at the new Triviz Plaza, between Triviz Drive and North Main Street, and is scheduled to open in November. About 130 workers are needed to fill both full and part-time positions, including associates for cash register operation, department service, customer service, early morning stocking, truck unloading, housekeeping and evening signage/pricing updates. Kohl's is a specialty department store offering moderately priced exclusive and national brand apparel, shoes, accessories, beauty and home products. Kohl's New Mexico operations include two stores in Albuquerque and one in Santa Fe.

**Allstate** is going to open an "Express" claims handling office in Las Cruces in January 2008. The office will be located on the entire second level of a new building under construction at 170 Roadrunner Parkway. The company plans to hire about 200 people, with most jobs starting at \$10.85 per hour.

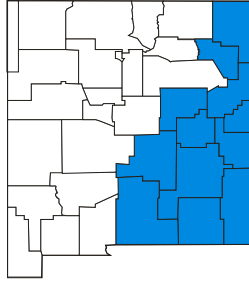
Las Cruces may be getting its third **Wal-Mart** by 2009. Alameda Property Group has completed the sale of 25 acres, at the southwest corner of Rinconada Boulevard and Northrise Drive just off of Highway 70, to Wal-Mart Stores Inc. The Wal-Mart would anchor a 621,000-square-foot development to be called Rinconada Town Center. Construction of the project could start in 2008.



### Eastern WIA Area:

#### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Work is underway for two 75-room hotels that are slated to open in May of 2008. A **Comfort Suites** is going up just south of Millen Drive along the east side of Lovington Highway, and a **Sleep Inn** is being built nearby.



The Hobbs **Thriftway** grocery store that burned to the ground last April will be reopened in a new location. The former Furr's grocery store, located at 1317 N. Turner St., is being renovated and will have about 6,000 to 7,000 more square feet than the old Thriftway store. The Thriftway is expected to open this fall with about 60 to 70 employees, and many of the employees from the old store are expected to return.

#### Lovington Area, Lea County:

**Gebo's Farm and Ranch**, a Plainview, Texas-based retailer, has plans for a 12,000-square-foot store on North Main Street in Lovington, which is one of two buildings the company purchased last year. Gebo's is working with a local contractor to revise remodeling plans for the building. No firm date has been set for project completion, but when the Lovington store opens, it should provide six to eight new jobs.

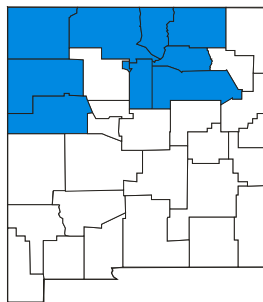
#### Clayton Area, Union County:

A \$1.17 million federal grant will be used by the **Town of Clayton** to improve water and wastewater infrastructure in advance of a planned multi-use travel center at the Clayton Business Park. The travel center will feature a truck wash, a convenience store with both diesel and gasoline, a sit down restaurant, a fast food outlet, and eventually a motel. The project is expected to bring about 25 jobs to the Clayton area.

### Northern WIA Area:

#### Gallup Area, McKinley County:

The proposed tire recycling plant slated for the Gallup area has been placed on hold at least until July 2008. **Green Rubber Global** claims to have a waste-free de-vulcanizing process that is commercially viable. The project could generate about 140 jobs for the Gallup area if it proceeds as planned.



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

**Samon's Electric & Plumbing** is closing its Santa Fe store. The company lost its lease for its store located at 2860 Cerrillos Road and has also seen sales decline in the face of competition from the recently opened Lowe's and Home Depot stores. Samon's has stores in eight other New Mexico cities, including four stores in Albuquerque.



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