



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 37, No. 9 (published - October 31, 2008)

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

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 0.5 percent, representing an increase of 3,900 jobs. New Mexico ranked eleventh highest among all states for job growth.

...Over the year, the Albuquerque MSA recorded its second consecutive month of negative growth, shrinking by 0.2 percent (-700 jobs).

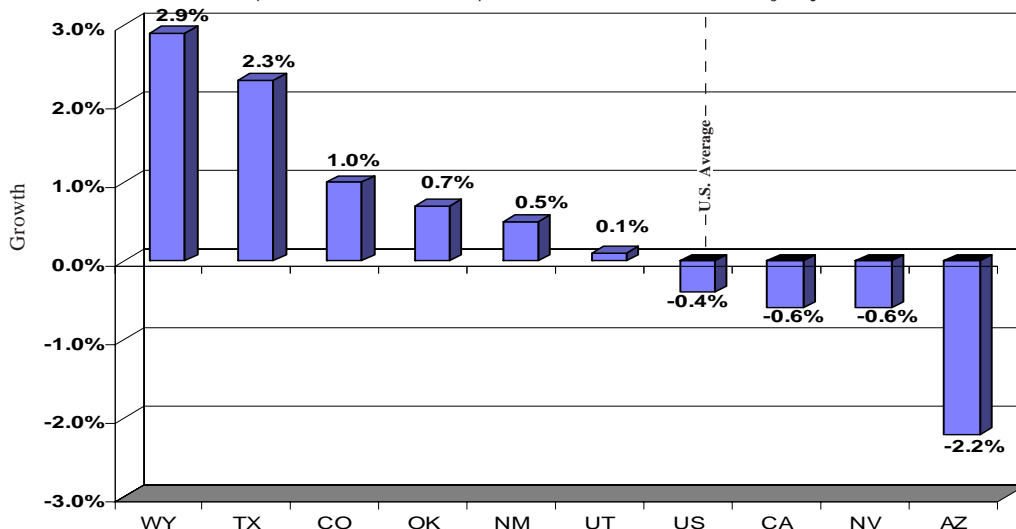
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.0 percent. This rate was well above the average for the state, and the Las Cruces MSA added 1,400 jobs over the last year.

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

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 1,000 jobs, growing 1.9 percent. This rate of job growth is almost four 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

September 2008 over September 2007 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Bill Richardson  
Governor

Betty Sparrow Doris  
Secretary

## INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights

Page 2-6

NM Household Data History

Page 7

Total Nonfarm Growth

NM Ranking

Page 7

NM Labor Force Estimates

Page 8

Unemployment Rate Rankings  
by County and by State

Page 8-9

Nonfarm Employment:  
Growth Rates by Industry

Page 9

Nonfarm Employment:  
State & MSAs

Page 10-12

Average Hours & Earnings  
& US Consumer Price Index

Page 12

NM Occupational  
Shortages and Surpluses

Page 13

NM Economic Activity by Area

Page 14-15



## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.0 percent in September 2008, down from 4.6 percent in August but up from 3.4 percent a year ago. The national rate was 6.1 percent. The state's unemployment rate drop in September likely resulted from a statistical sampling anomaly. The trend in the unemployment rate is upwards for the state and the country as a whole. The outlook is for further increases in the unemployment rate as stagnating job growth fails to keep pace with population increases.

The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing September 2008 with September 2007, was 0.5 percent, representing an increase of 3,900 jobs. New Mexico ranked eleventh highest among all states for job growth.

The New Mexico economy is weak, but the national economy appears to be even weaker. New Mexico employment sectors with the closest ties to the national economy are among those that are underperforming. This is evidenced by employment declines in manufacturing, financial activities, and professional & business services. The latter sector includes many companies that are reliant upon federal government contracts.

Albuquerque's economy, being connected to the national economy through several large national employers, has started to lose jobs. Santa Fe has been losing jobs for the last four months. By contrast, the Farmington area continues to enjoy job growth of almost two percent. Las Cruces is also doing well, with job growth that is four times the statewide average. These distinct trends suggest that New Mexico has increasingly localized economies. Areas of the state engaged in energy production continue to do well, while regions aligned with the national economy through manufacturing or federal government spending are suffering. Tourism-dependent areas have struggled with the impact of \$4.00 a gallon gasoline prices for most of the tourist season and other pressures on discretionary income.

The goods-producing sector has shown the most volatility, having been up by around 7,000 jobs in the 12 months ending September 2006, posting a loss of over 1,000 jobs to September 2007, and then recording a 12-month loss of 2,200 jobs by September 2008. Among component industries, manufacturing and construction employment have contracted, while mining employment has continued to grow.

The state has lost 2,500 manufacturing jobs over the last year, with particular difficulties in semiconductor manufacturing. Other manufacturers have also hit upon hard times, and many firms have reduced their workforces. The widely reported Eclipse Aviation layoffs added to September's employment decline.

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 800 fewer jobs in September 2008 than in September

2007. When considering larger job losses reported at the national level in construction, New Mexico could be doing much worse. Mining employment has increased by 1,100 jobs from its year-ago level as a result of continued exploration activity. Actual production of oil and natural gas, however, continues to decline and shortages of skilled labor are reported to exist.

On the services-providing side, the educational & health services industry increased employment by 4,200 jobs. This industry, largely made up of health services, added far more jobs than any other. The health services industry acts as a form of recession insurance for New Mexico, expanding employment while other industries are laying off workers. Only time will tell if job growth in the health services industry will keep the economy from dipping below the zero line as job losses mount in other industries.

Only two other service industries—government and retail trade—added more than just a few hundred jobs. Government employment increased at a rate of 1.4 percent overall, adding a net total of 2,700 jobs. The bulk of the gain came from local government, which expanded by 2,200 jobs. Federal government increased by 300 jobs, while state government added 200. Retail trade grew by 1.2 percent, adding 1,100 jobs, which is a good showing during a difficult period when the national numbers are showing reduced employment levels.

The information industry continues to do well, even though current performance shows a loss of 500 jobs from last September because of that month's unusually high employment level. The source of many new employment opportunities has been the state's film industry. This industry had a bumper year in 2006, which continued into 2007. Recent trends indicate that 2008 may be the best year yet, but large month-to-month swings in employment are not unusual because of the nature of film production work. During times of intensive production, employment in the state's film industry has been as many as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels. Weakness in its telecommunications components reduced information industry employment by more than 3,000 during a three-year period ending in early 2005. Even with the current boost from film production, employment levels are still about 2,000 jobs below the peak set in the spring of 2001.

The small wholesale trade industry added 400 jobs, up 1.7 percent, while the transportation, warehousing & utilities industry added 200 jobs since last year. The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 100 more jobs over the year.

The three remaining service industries recorded employment losses. Leisure & hospitality reported 600 fewer jobs than at this time last year, continuing a period of low growth that began in early 2007. By most accounts, this will likely be a year of underperformance for travel and tourism. The professional & business services industry, which includes several firms that rely upon national defense contracts, reported employment that was down by 800 jobs from last year. The financial activities industry also lost jobs, declining by 700 since last September.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
Civilian Labor Force	958,100	957,900	944,100	+200	+14,000
Employment	919,500	913,600	912,200	+5,900	+7,300
Unemployment	38,600	44,300	31,900	-5,700	+6,700
Rate	4.0%	4.6%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.7%	3.3%	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 4.0 percent in September, down from 4.7 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.4 percent.

Payroll employment rose by 1,300 in September for growth of 0.3 percent. Only two industries posted employment increases, but those gains were large enough to keep overall growth in positive territory. Government grew by 2,600, 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 1,000 jobs, largely due to seasonal increases in private education at the start of the school year.

Partially offsetting the gains were steep declines in construction, down 900 jobs amid the ongoing credit crunch, and manufacturing, down 500 as Eclipse Aviation layoffs factored into the data. Leisure & hospitality employment declined by 400 as tourism began to wind down for the year. Five other industries—retail trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; professional & business services; and miscellaneous *other services*—each lost 100 jobs. Wholesale trade and information were unchanged from their August employment levels.

Over the year, the metro area recorded its second consecutive month of negative growth, shrinking by 0.2 percent (-700 jobs). Contractions were seen in half of the 12 major industry divisions, with the goods-producing industries reporting the largest losses. Manufacturing employment fell by 7.2 percent (-1,700 jobs), marking 16 consecutive months of losses. The Eclipse Aviation layoffs worsened an already bleak situation; employment has now fallen by 10.6 percent over the past two years. The weakening U.S. and global economies threaten prospects of any significant short-term recovery in manufacturing.

Construction posted its twenty-first consecutive month of employment decline, shedding 1,200 jobs while contracting by 4.0 percent. Effects of the subprime mortgage meltdown and subsequent credit crunch have rippled through the U.S. economy, severely hampering both residential and non-residential construction. The adverse economic environment has been a major obstacle in replacing the jobs lost upon completion of several large-scale projects in the area, such as the I-40/Coors interchange and the UNM Children's Hospital. Construction employment has fallen by 3,200 since peaking at 32,200 in June 2006; however, the Albuquerque area has so far been spared the even more precipitous declines experienced elsewhere. Among New Mexico's bordering states, Arizona and Utah metro areas have been hit espe-

cially hard, with nearly all logging double-digit percentage losses over the year.

The ongoing credit crisis has also accelerated employment losses in financial activities. September's over-the-year reduction of 700 jobs (3.6 percent) was the largest since July 2002 and marked the seventh consecutive month of decline. Financial activities comprises two sectors: finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing.

Leisure & hospitality recorded negative growth for the second consecutive month, contracting by 1.3 percent while trimming 500 jobs. Also losing jobs were transportation, warehousing & utilities (-200) and wholesale trade (-100).

Educational & health services led the five gaining industries, adding 1,500 jobs and growing 3.1 percent. This industry has proved to be an anchor in turbulent times for Albuquerque area employment. During the last period of sustained job losses, from September 2001 through June 2002, educational & health services recorded the strongest growth of any industry. Similarly, while total nonfarm employment has contracted in each of the past two months, educational & health services has been the leading industry for job growth.

Government is the other major industry division that typically provides stability during difficult periods. September 2008 employment grew by 1,300 jobs or 1.6 percent over its year-ago total, with nearly all of the gain (1,100 jobs) coming at the local government level. Public school employment is the primary driver of growth at the local level, but tribally owned casinos and related operations are also important contributors. Federal and state government each added 100 jobs. Government continues to be the Albuquerque area's largest industry, accounting for about one in every five jobs.

Retail trade added 500 jobs, expanding by 1.1 percent since last September. Information and miscellaneous *others services* each gained 200 jobs, while employment in professional & business services, the area's largest private-sector industry, remained unchanged.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep 2007	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2007
Civilian Labor Force	411,200	413,900	407,400	-2,700	+3,800
Employment	394,700	394,300	393,600	+400	+1,100
Unemployment	16,500	19,600	13,800	-3,100	+2,700
Rate	4.0%	4.7%	3.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.8%	3.4%		

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 4.0 percent in September 2008, down from 5.0 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 3.6 percent.

During September, the Las Cruces economy added 900 government jobs with the return of students to institutions of learning. In the private sector, employment increased by another 200 jobs, making for an overall gain of 1,100 jobs in all sectors. Local government school districts added 200 jobs and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 700 jobs. The number of federal government jobs did not change.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.0 percent, comparing September 2008 with the same month a year ago. This rate was well above the average for the state, and the Las Cruces area added 1,400 jobs over the last year.

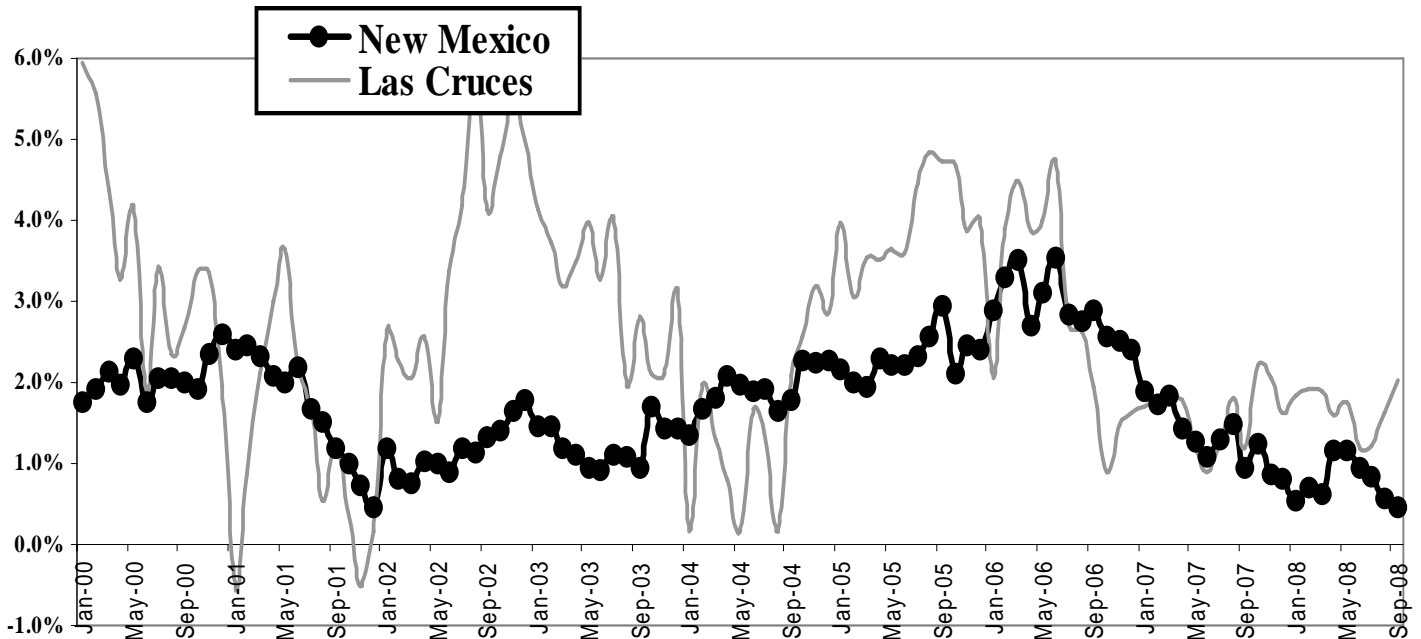
Employment increases at area call centers helped the professional & business services industry expand by 800 jobs on the year. Educational & health services gained 200 jobs, growing 1.8 percent. Financial activities and miscellaneous *other services* each added 200 jobs, while wholesale and retail trade each added 100. The government sector has also added 100 jobs since last year, with reported increases in federal government.

Two industries—construction and transportation, warehousing & utilities—reported fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Declining construction employment has been evident for some time. Construction lost 200 jobs and transportation, warehousing & utilities 100. Employment was unchanged from last year in the three remaining industries: manufacturing, information, and leisure & hospitality.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	89,600	90,100	87,500	-500	+2,100
Employment	86,000	85,600	84,300	+400	+1,700
Unemployment	3,600	4,500	3,100	-900	+500
Rate	4.0%	5.0%	3.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.7%	3.4%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces**



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 3.2 percent in September 2008, down from 4.0 percent in August. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate of 2.6 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost 300 jobs in September 2008 as the tourist season moved past its peak and summer youth programs ended for the year. Leisure & hospitality employment fell by 200 from its August level, with fewer jobs at area hotels and places like the Santa Fe Opera. The miscellaneous *other services* industry lost 500 jobs, mostly from summer youth programs. Government jobs were reduced by a total of 100, with a reduction in state government and a small increase in local government. Financial activities and professional & business services also lost jobs. Increases of 500 jobs in private education, at such places as the College of Santa Fe, and 300 jobs in information partially offset the seasonal job losses.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was a negative 0.9 percent, representing a loss of 600 jobs. The recorded losses started in June—the first instance of negative growth since April 2001. The Santa Fe MSA recorded a year of strong job growth that ended 11 months ago. Overall, the Santa Fe job market has stagnated in recent months, with only four of the area's 12 industries adding jobs.

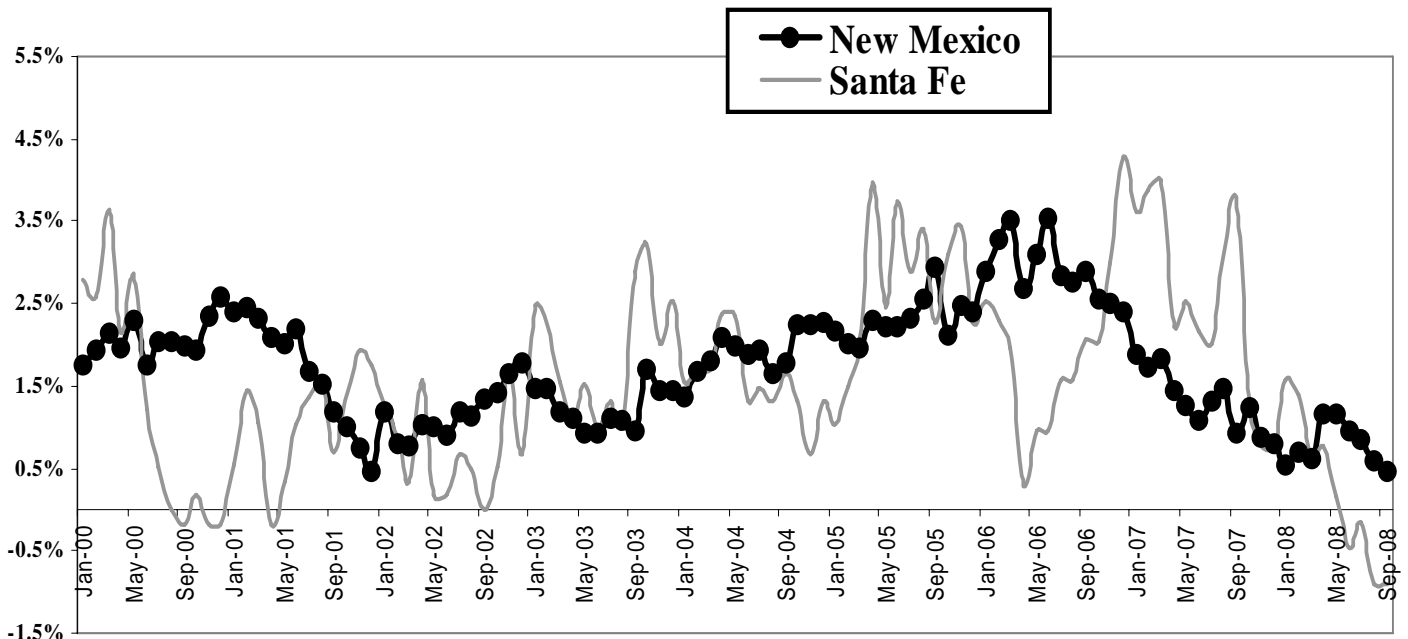
The bright spots for employment were educational & health services and retail trade, which each added 300 jobs over the year, helping reduce the impact of losses elsewhere. Leisure & hospitality gained 200 jobs and miscellaneous *other services* added 100.

The government sector reported 300 fewer jobs than in September 2007, with contractions reported in federal and local government. State government held steady at last year's employment level. Five private industries—construction, manufacturing, financial activities, professional & business services, and information—each lost jobs over the year, while two others—transportation, warehousing & utilities and wholesale trade—remained unchanged.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,900	80,000	79,800	-100	+100
Employment	77,400	76,800	77,700	+600	-300
Unemployment	2,600	3,200	2,100	-600	+500
Rate	3.2%	4.0%	2.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.3%	4.0%	2.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe





## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 3.5 percent in September 2008, down from 4.3 percent in August. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 3.0 percent.

The Farmington area gained 700 jobs in September, making up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Local government gained 900 school-related jobs. The private sector lost 200 jobs this month, with 100 fewer goods-producing jobs and a similar decline in private service-providing jobs.

Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 1,000 jobs, growing 1.9 percent. This rate of job growth is almost four 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.

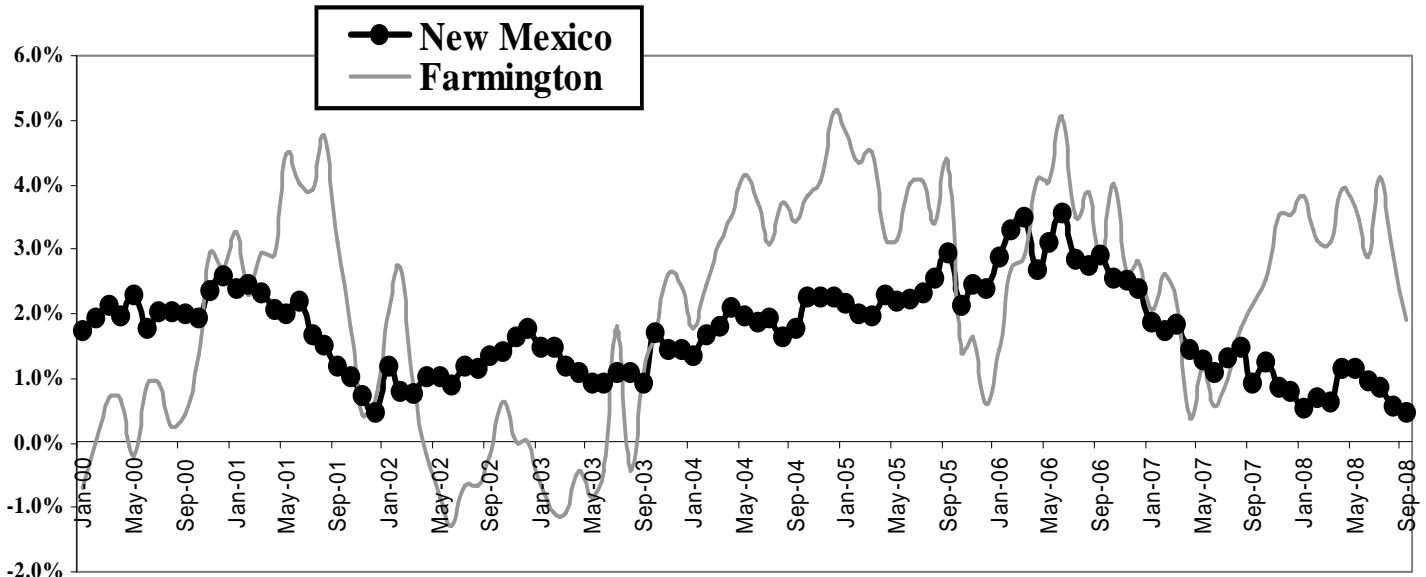
Goods-producing industries have added 500 jobs, growing 3.9 percent over the year; private services-providing industries have added 300 jobs over the year, growing 1.0 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while, and only local government (up 200 jobs) posted an increase compared with September 2007 levels. State and federal government employment were unchanged.

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	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2008</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>	<u>Aug 2008</u>	<u>Sep 2007</u>
Civilian Labor Force	58,100	58,800	56,600	-700	+1,500
Employment	56,100	56,300	54,900	-200	+1,200
Unemployment	2,000	2,500	1,700	-500	+300
Rate	3.5%	4.3%	3.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	4.5%	2.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1988		681,996	630,267	51,729	7.6%	
1989		691,811	645,302	46,509	6.7%	
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,446	680,463	54,983	7.5%	
1993		755,054	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,987	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		903,803	851,967	51,835	5.7%	
2005		920,227	872,037	48,189	5.2%	
2006		936,998	896,885	40,113	4.3%	
2007		943,061	909,967	33,094	3.5%	
2007	JAN	940,135	904,243	35,892	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	941,572	906,250	35,322	3.8%	3.8%
	MAR	943,258	908,484	34,774	3.7%	3.5%
	APR	941,340	907,097	34,243	3.6%	3.4%
	MAY	941,949	908,220	33,729	3.6%	3.4%
	JUN	942,437	909,204	33,233	3.5%	3.9%
	JUL	942,567	909,805	32,762	3.5%	4.1%
	AUG	944,241	911,938	32,303	3.4%	3.4%
	SEP	944,095	912,243	31,852	3.4%	3.3%
	OCT	945,079	913,661	31,418	3.3%	3.1%
	NOV	944,885	913,881	31,004	3.3%	3.2%
	DEC	945,177	914,582	30,595	3.2%	3.1%
2008	JAN	946,227	916,598	29,629	3.1%	3.2%
	FEB	946,789	916,304	30,485	3.2%	3.5%
	MAR	950,059	915,318	34,741	3.7%	3.7%
	APR	951,024	917,360	33,664	3.5%	3.4%
	MAY	949,666	913,904	35,762	3.8%	3.7%
	JUN	951,334	914,027	37,307	3.9%	4.5%
	JUL	953,175	914,213	38,962	4.1%	4.6%
	AUG	957,929	913,595	44,334	4.6%	4.7%
	SEP	958,088	919,527	38,561	4.0%	3.8%
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	159	5,932	-5,773	-0.6%	-0.9%
	Year Ago	13,993	7,284	6,709	0.6%	0.5%
	2 Yrs. Ago	18,176	17,996	180	-0.1%	-0.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	34,097	42,444	-8,347	-1.1%	-1.3%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.6%	-13.0%		
	Year Ago	1.5%	0.8%	21.1%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	1.9%	2.0%	0.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.7%	4.8%	-17.8%		

State	Rank	September 2007	September 2008	Change	% Change
Wyoming	1	295.0	303.7	8.7	2.9%
Texas	2	10,419.6	10,657.9	238.3	2.3%
DC	3	690.7	704.4	13.7	2.0%
South Dakota	4	411.3	417.3	6.0	1.5%
Montana	5	450.5	456.6	6.1	1.4%
North Dakota	6	363.7	367.7	4.0	1.1%
Maryland	6	2,618.6	2,646.8	28.2	1.1%
Colorado	8	2,352.2	2,376.3	24.1	1.0%
Nebraska	8	969.2	978.6	9.4	1.0%
Oklahoma	10	1,579.3	1,590.3	11.0	0.7%
Virginia	11	3,770.0	3,790.4	20.4	0.5%
Alaska	11	332.2	333.9	1.7	0.5%
Washington	11	2,962.8	2,977.4	14.6	0.5%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>850.4</b>	<b>854.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Iowa	15	1,527.3	1,533.2	5.9	0.4%
Delaware	16	437.8	439.2	1.4	0.3%
New Hampshire	16	659.7	661.7	2.0	0.3%
Louisiana	16	1,933.1	1,938.8	5.7	0.3%
Massachusetts	16	3,299.9	3,308.5	8.6	0.3%
Arkansas	20	1,211.3	1,213.8	2.5	0.2%
New York	20	8,752.3	8,770.0	17.7	0.2%
West Virginia	20	761.2	762.6	1.4	0.2%
Kansas	20	1,391.0	1,393.1	2.1	0.2%
Utah	24	1,264.1	1,265.4	1.3	0.1%
Connecticut	25	1,704.0	1,703.9	-0.1	0.0%
North Carolina	25	4,184.7	4,183.3	-1.4	0.0%
Alabama	27	2,013.6	2,011.9	-1.7	-0.1%
Pennsylvania	27	5,816.2	5,810.2	-6.0	-0.1%
Vermont	29	310.0	309.4	-0.6	-0.2%
Hawaii	29	622.4	621.1	-1.3	-0.2%
Illinois	29	6,024.3	6,010.6	-13.7	-0.2%
Kentucky	32	1,877.9	1,872.1	-5.8	-0.3%
New Jersey	32	4,073.3	4,060.3	-13.0	-0.3%
Ohio	34	5,449.6	5,430.0	-19.6	-0.4%
Maine	34	628.8	626.1	-2.7	-0.4%
<b>United States</b>		<b>138,075.0</b>	<b>137,476.0</b>	<b>-599.0</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Missouri	36	2,817.4	2,801.8	-15.6	-0.6%
Nevada	36	1,291.7	1,284.1	-7.6	-0.6%
California	36	15,193.2	15,103.5	-89.7	-0.6%
Indiana	36	3,021.1	3,001.9	-19.2	-0.6%
Minnesota	36	2,787.9	2,769.8	-18.1	-0.6%
South Carolina	41	1,963.4	1,950.5	-12.9	-0.7%
Oregon	41	1,742.4	1,729.6	-12.8	-0.7%
Wisconsin	43	2,902.7	2,878.4	-24.3	-0.8%
Tennessee	44	2,820.5	2,796.5	-24.0	-0.9%
Mississippi	45	1,160.1	1,149.0	-11.1	-1.0%
Georgia	46	4,154.3	4,101.1	-53.2	-1.3%
Idaho	46	667.5	658.6	-8.9	-1.3%
Florida	48	7,984.7	7,865.0	-119.7	-1.5%
Michigan	49	4,297.2	4,214.2	-83.0	-1.9%
Arizona	50	2,670.4	2,611.2	-59.2	-2.2%
Rhode Island	51	496.0	482.8	-13.2	-2.7%

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 SEPTEMBER 2008				REVISED AUGUST 2008				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	956,663	920,063	36,600	3.8%	961,092	916,060	45,032	4.7%	943,604	912,436	31,168	3.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,546	392,875	16,671	4.1%	411,050	391,131	19,919	4.8%	405,838	391,907	13,931	3.4%
Bernalillo	316,206	303,837	12,369	3.9%	317,118	302,488	14,630	4.6%	313,369	303,088	10,281	3.3%
Sandoval	54,046	51,508	2,538	4.7%	54,301	51,279	3,022	5.6%	53,631	51,381	2,250	4.2%
Torrance	7,717	7,375	342	4.4%	7,823	7,343	480	6.1%	7,646	7,357	289	3.8%
Valencia	31,577	30,155	1,422	4.5%	31,808	30,021	1,787	5.6%	31,191	30,081	1,110	3.6%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,621	56,639	1,982	3.4%	58,428	55,789	2,639	4.5%	57,136	55,469	1,667	2.9%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,902	86,508	3,394	3.8%	89,542	85,340	4,202	4.7%	87,751	84,796	2,955	3.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,710	77,096	2,614	3.3%	80,690	77,502	3,188	4.0%	79,534	77,410	2,124	2.7%
Catron	1,559	1,502	57	3.7%	1,616	1,545	71	4.4%	1,552	1,495	57	3.7%
Chaves	27,856	26,853	1,003	3.6%	27,699	26,441	1,258	4.5%	27,568	26,639	929	3.4%
Cibola	12,192	11,685	507	4.2%	12,300	11,648	652	5.3%	11,842	11,391	451	3.8%
Colfax	6,514	6,266	248	3.8%	7,359	7,041	318	4.3%	6,448	6,251	197	3.1%
Curry	21,376	20,793	583	2.7%	21,178	20,464	714	3.4%	21,099	20,550	549	2.6%
De Baca	864	833	31	3.6%	881	844	37	4.2%	871	844	27	3.1%
Eddy	27,363	26,663	700	2.6%	27,509	26,585	924	3.4%	26,441	25,745	696	2.6%
Grant	12,677	12,092	585	4.6%	12,483	11,878	605	4.8%	12,256	11,829	427	3.5%
Guadalupe	1,708	1,624	84	4.9%	1,765	1,656	109	6.2%	1,722	1,627	95	5.5%
Harding	404	394	10	2.5%	414	402	12	2.9%	410	402	8	2.0%
Hidalgo	2,805	2,717	88	3.1%	2,813	2,695	118	4.2%	2,740	2,670	70	2.6%
Lea	29,930	29,204	726	2.4%	29,784	28,837	947	3.2%	28,238	27,590	648	2.3%
Lincoln	11,605	11,286	319	2.7%	12,148	11,726	422	3.5%	11,129	10,847	282	2.5%
Los Alamos	10,023	9,766	257	2.6%	10,137	9,798	339	3.3%	10,493	10,281	212	2.0%
Luna	14,002	12,973	1,029	7.3%	14,613	13,284	1,329	9.1%	13,825	13,028	797	5.8%
McKinley	26,985	25,711	1,274	4.7%	27,329	25,662	1,667	6.1%	26,503	25,389	1,114	4.2%
Mora	2,065	1,921	144	7.0%	2,073	1,905	168	8.1%	2,078	1,951	127	6.1%
Otero	26,342	25,362	980	3.7%	26,408	25,172	1,236	4.7%	26,099	25,218	881	3.4%
Quay	4,021	3,853	168	4.2%	4,055	3,832	223	5.5%	3,972	3,824	148	3.7%
Rio Arriba	20,454	19,507	947	4.6%	20,860	19,694	1,166	5.6%	20,483	19,642	841	4.1%
Roosevelt	9,828	9,587	241	2.5%	9,311	9,000	311	3.3%	9,691	9,461	230	2.4%
San Miguel	13,488	12,903	585	4.3%	13,279	12,512	767	5.8%	13,576	13,083	493	3.6%
Sierra	5,783	5,593	190	3.3%	5,954	5,717	237	4.0%	5,554	5,382	172	3.1%
Socorro	9,546	9,254	292	3.1%	9,549	9,148	401	4.2%	9,454	9,201	253	2.7%
Taos	17,429	16,588	841	4.8%	17,783	16,788	995	5.6%	17,215	16,477	738	4.3%
Union	2,066	2,016	50	2.4%	2,086	2,027	59	2.8%	2,085	2,038	47	2.3%

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 SEPTEMBER 2008			REVISED AUGUST 2008			REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	7.3%	LUNA	1	9.1%	MORA	1	6.1%
MORA	2	7.0%	MORA	2	8.1%	LUNA	2	5.8%
GUADALUPE	3	4.9%	GUADALUPE	3	6.2%	GUADALUPE	3	5.5%
TAOS	4	4.8%	MCKINLEY	4	6.1%	TAOS	4	4.3%
MCKINLEY	5	4.7%	SAN MIGUEL	5	5.8%	MCKINLEY	5	4.2%
RIO ARRIBA	6	4.6%	TAOS	6	5.6%	RIO ARRIBA	6	4.1%
GRANT	6	4.6%	RIO ARRIBA	6	5.6%	CIBOLA	7	3.8%
SAN MIGUEL	8	4.3%	QUAY	8	5.5%	QUAY	8	3.7%
QUAY	9	4.2%	CIBOLA	9	5.3%	CATRON	8	3.7%
CIBOLA	9	4.2%	GRANT	10	4.8%	SAN MIGUEL	10	3.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	11	4.1%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	4.8%	GRANT	11	3.5%
STATEWIDE		3.8%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	4.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	12	3.4%
COLFAX	12	3.8%	STATEWIDE		4.7%	OTERO	12	3.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	3.8%	OTERO	12	4.7%	CHAVES	12	3.4%
OTERO	14	3.7%	CHAVES	14	4.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	3.4%
CATRON	14	3.7%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	4.5%	STATEWIDE		3.3%
CHAVES	16	3.6%	CATRON	16	4.4%	DE BACA	16	3.1%
DE BACA	16	3.6%	COLFAX	17	4.3%	SIERRA	16	3.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	3.4%	DE BACA	18	4.2%	COLFAX	16	3.1%
SIERRA	19	3.3%	SOCORRO	18	4.2%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	2.9%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	3.3%	HIDALGO	18	4.2%	SOCORRO	20	2.7%
HIDALGO	21	3.1%	SIERRA	21	4.0%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	20	2.7%
SOCORRO	21	3.1%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	21	4.0%	EDDY	22	2.6%
LINCOLN	23	2.7%	LINCOLN	23	3.5%	CURRY	22	2.6%
CURRY	23	2.7%	CURRY	24	3.4%	HIDALGO	22	2.6%
LOS ALAMOS	25	2.6%	EDDY	24	3.4%	LINCOLN	25	2.5%
EDDY	25	2.6%	LOS ALAMOS	26	3.3%	ROOSEVELT	26	2.4%
HARDING	27	2.5%	ROOSEVELT	26	3.3%	LEA	27	2.3%
ROOSEVELT	27	2.5%	LEA	28	3.2%	UNION	27	2.3%
LEA	29	2.4%	HARDING	29	2.9%	LOS ALAMOS	29	2.0%
UNION	29	2.4%	UNION	30	2.8%	HARDING	29	2.0%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County



## Unemployment Rate by State

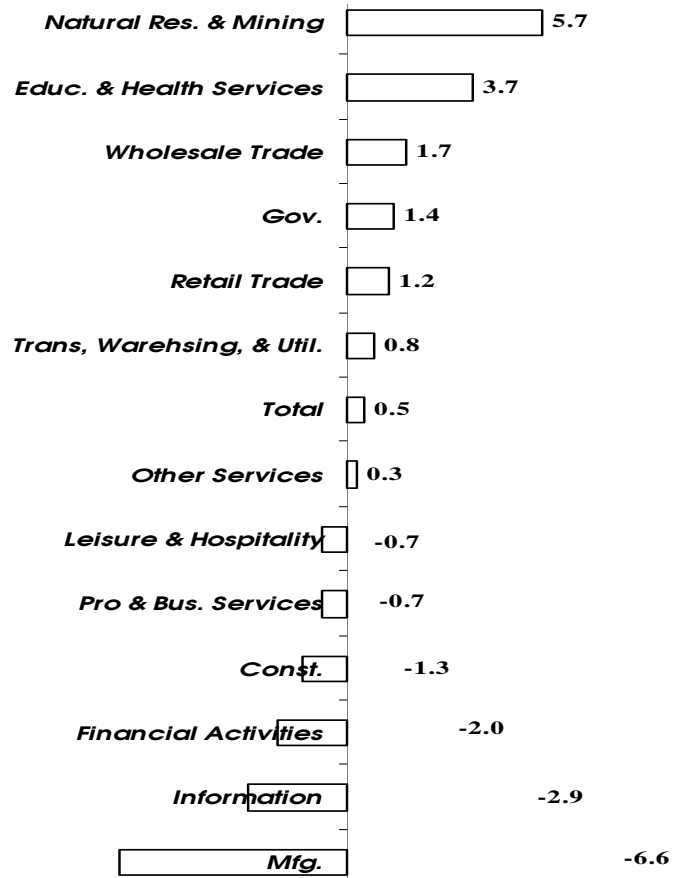
(Seasonally Adjusted)

September 2008			September 2007		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Rhode Island	1	8.8	Michigan	1	7.3
Michigan	2	8.7	Alaska	2	6.3
Mississippi	3	7.8	Mississippi	2	6.3
California	4	7.7	South Carolina	4	5.9
Nevada	5	7.3	District of Columbia	5	5.7
South Carolina	5	7.3	Ohio	5	5.7
Ohio	7	7.2	California	7	5.6
Tennessee	7	7.2	Arkansas	8	5.5
Kentucky	9	7.1	Kentucky	9	5.4
District of Columbia	10	7.0	Missouri	10	5.3
North Carolina	10	7.0	Oregon	10	5.3
Illinois	12	6.9	Illinois	12	5.2
Alaska	13	6.8	Rhode Island	13	5.1
Florida	14	6.6	Nevada	14	5.0
Georgia	15	6.5	Maine	15	4.9
Missouri	16	6.4	Tennessee	15	4.9
Oregon	16	6.4	Wisconsin	15	4.9
Indiana	18	6.2	North Carolina	18	4.7
Connecticut	19	6.1	<b>United States</b>		<b>4.7</b>
<b>United States</b>		<b>6.1</b>	West Virginia	18	4.7
Arizona	20	5.9	Connecticut	20	4.6
Minnesota	20	5.9	Minnesota	20	4.6
New Jersey	22	5.8	Washington	20	4.6
New York	22	5.8	Georgia	23	4.5
Washington	24	5.8	Indiana	23	4.5
Pennsylvania	25	5.7	New York	23	4.5
Maine	26	5.6	Massachusetts	26	4.4
Alabama	27	5.3	Pennsylvania	26	4.4
Massachusetts	27	5.3	Oklahoma	28	4.3
Colorado	29	5.2	Texas	28	4.3
Louisiana	29	5.2	Florida	30	4.2
Vermont	29	5.2	New Jersey	30	4.2
Texas	32	5.1	Colorado	32	4.0
Idaho	33	5.0	Kansas	32	4.0
Wisconsin	33	5.0	Louisiana	34	3.9
Arkansas	35	4.9	Vermont	34	3.9
Delaware	36	4.8	Arizona	36	3.8
Kansas	36	4.8	Iowa	36	3.8
Maryland	38	4.6	Maryland	38	3.6
Montana	38	4.6	Alabama	39	3.5
Hawaii	40	4.5	New Hampshire	40	3.4
West Virginia	40	4.5	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Virginia	42	4.3	Delaware	42	3.3
Iowa	43	4.2	North Dakota	42	3.3
New Hampshire	44	4.1	Montana	44	3.2
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Nebraska	45	3.1
Oklahoma	46	3.8	Virginia	45	3.1
North Dakota	47	3.6	South Dakota	47	2.9
Nebraska	48	3.5	Wyoming	47	2.9
Utah	48	3.5	Hawaii	49	2.8
Wyoming	50	3.3	Utah	49	2.8
South Dakota	51	3.2	Idaho	51	2.7

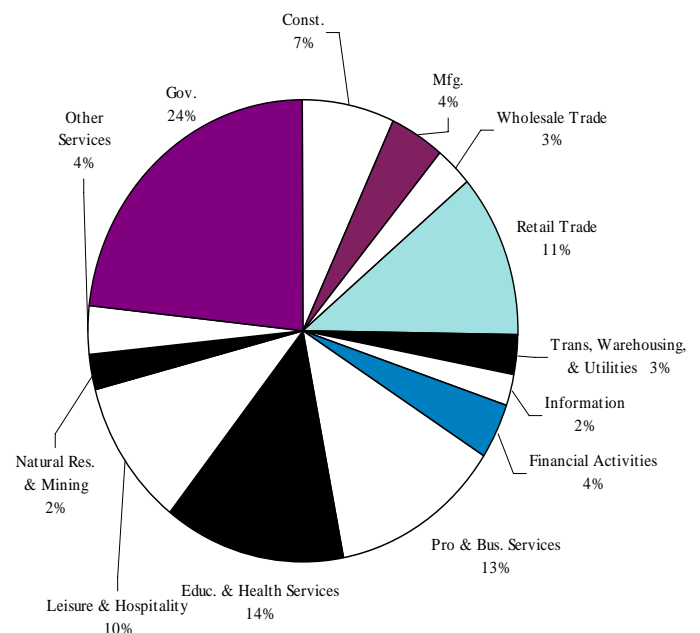
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Sep-08	Aug-08	Sep-07	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>854,300</b>	<b>849,200</b>	<b>850,400</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>3,900</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	114,900	116,200	117,100	-1,300	-2,200
SERVICE-PROVIDING	739,400	733,000	733,300	6,400	6,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>59,200</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>96,600</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>95,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>108,400</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>109,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>116,500</b>	<b>112,700</b>	<b>112,300</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Educational Services	14,000	10,500	13,800	3,500	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	102,500	102,200	98,500	300	4,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>88,700</b>	<b>90,500</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-600</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,200	9,200	8,200	-1,000	0
Accommodation and Food Services	80,500	81,300	81,100	-800	-600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>198,800</b>	<b>190,900</b>	<b>196,100</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>2,700</b>
Federal Government	30,900	31,100	30,600	-200	300
State Government	60,800	56,600	60,600	4,200	200
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>27,400</i>	<i>23,800</i>	<i>27,300</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>100</i>
Local Government	107,100	103,200	104,900	3,900	2,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>57,200</i>	<i>52,500</i>	<i>56,600</i>	<i>4,700</i>	<i>600</i>

<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Sep-08	Aug-08	Sep-07	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>396,200</b>	<b>394,900</b>	<b>396,900</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-700</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	50,900	52,300	53,800	-1,400	-2,900
SERVICE-PROVIDING	345,300	342,600	343,100	2,700	2,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>64,600</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>81,500</b>	<b>78,900</b>	<b>80,200</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Federal Government	14,600	14,600	14,500	0	100
State Government	26,300	24,600	26,200	1,700	100
Local Government	40,600	39,700	39,500	900	1,100

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Sep-08	Revised Aug-08	Revised Sep-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>70,100</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,800	7,800	8,000	0	-200
SERVICE-PROVIDING	62,300	61,200	60,700	1,100	1,600
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</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>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
State	8,800	8,100	8,800	700	0
Local	8,800	8,600	8,800	200	0
<b>SANTA FE MSA</b>	Preliminary Sep-08	Revised Aug-08	Revised Sep-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-600</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	5,700	5,700	6,000	0	-300
SERVICE-PROVIDING	60,300	60,600	60,600	-300	-300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,000</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>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</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>2,300</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>200</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>16,300</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
Federal	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
State	8,200	8,400	8,200	-200	0
Local	7,000	6,900	7,200	100	-200
<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>	Preliminary Sep-08	Revised Aug-08	Revised Sep-07	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>42,200</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>800</b>
GOODS-PRODUCING	13,300	13,400	12,800	-100	500
SERVICE-PROVIDING	40,600	39,800	40,100	800	500
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	28,900	29,000	28,600	-100	300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,700	8,800	9,500	900	200

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-08	Revised Aug-08	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*</b>	847,500	848,400	-900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	20,400	20,100	300
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	57,600	58,200	-600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	34,400	34,400	0
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	146,000	146,300	-300
<b>INFORMATION</b> (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	16,800	16,900	-100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,500	34,500	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	107,500	108,400	-900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	115,700	116,000	-300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	87,000	86,900	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,600	29,200	400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	198,000	197,500	500

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

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 08	Aug 08	Sep 07	Sep 08	Aug 08	Sep 07	Sep 08	Aug 08	Sep 07
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
CONSTRUCTION	\$685.60	\$677.69	\$660.74	40.0	40.1	39.9	\$17.14	\$16.90	\$16.56
MANUFACTURING	\$580.16	\$575.72	\$562.49	39.2	38.9	38.9	\$14.80	\$14.80	\$14.46
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$550.96	\$550.96	\$538.43	35.8	35.8	35.1	\$15.39	\$15.39	\$15.34
RETAIL TRADE	\$372.61	\$371.15	\$369.68	32.8	32.7	32.6	\$11.36	\$11.35	\$11.34

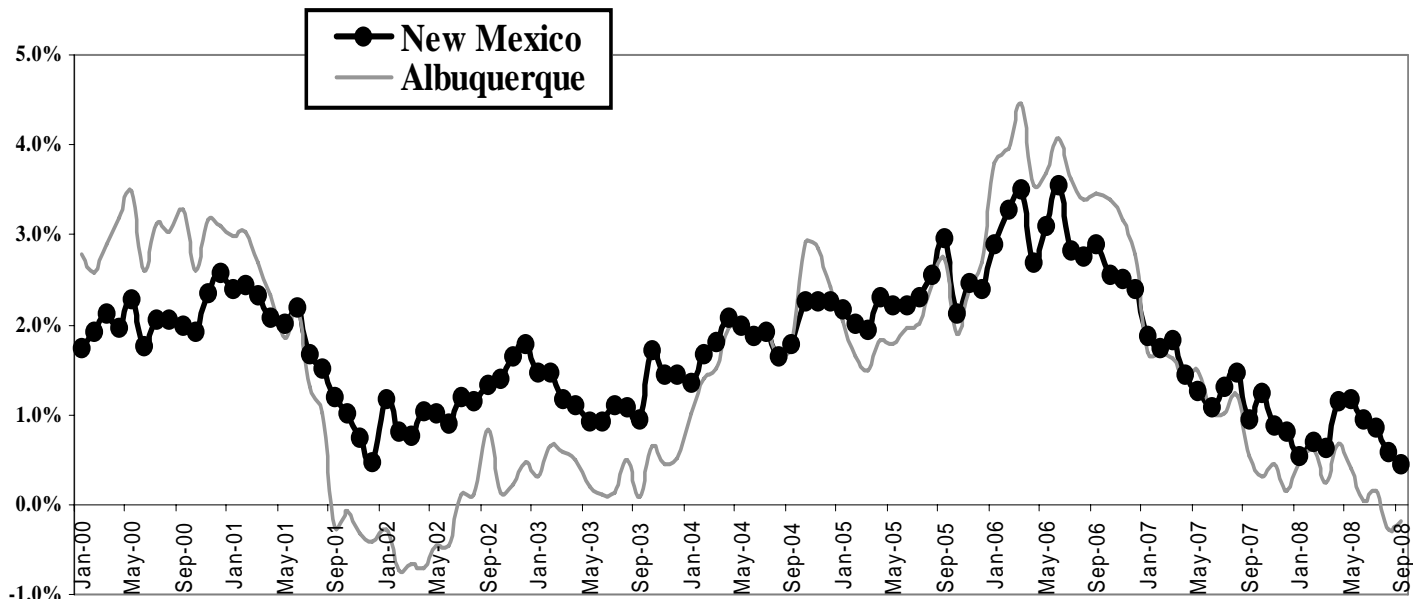
Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not 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 08	Aug 08	Sep 07	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	218.8	219.1	208.5	-0.1%	4.9%
CPI-W	214.9	215.2	203.9	-0.1%	5.4%

\*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 Occupational Shortages and Surpluses\*

Shortages	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Customer Service Representatives	Truck Drivers
Security Guards	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Retail Salespersons	Grounds Maintenance Workers
Cashiers	Construction Laborers
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Assemblers & Fabricators
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	Personal & Home Care Aides
Stock Clerks	Home Health Aides
Helpers--Production Workers	
Janitors & Cleaners	
Waiters & Waitresses	
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Customer Service Representatives	Managers
Sales Representatives	Truck Drivers
Survey Researchers	Freight, Stock & Material Movers
First-Line Supervisors/Managers	Office Clerks
Food Preparation & Serving Workers	
Managers	
Home Health Aides	
Receptionists & Information Clerks	
Stock Clerks	
Security Guards	
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Roofers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Helpers--Roofers	
Helpers--Production Workers	
Cashiers	
Production Workers	
Packers & Packagers	
Construction & Building Inspectors	
Retail Salespersons	
Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Retail Salespersons	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Waiters & Waitresses	
Food Servers	
Gaming Service Workers	
Personal & Home Care Aides	
Entertainment Attendants	
Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	
Cashiers	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Construction Laborers	
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	
Agricultural Equipment Operators	
Electricians	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	
Farmworkers & Laborers	
Security Guards	

Surpluses	
<b>Statewide Summary</b>	
Customer Service Representatives	Home Health Aides
Cashiers	Stock Clerks
Construction Laborers	Janitors & Cleaners
Office Clerks	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Construction Carpenters
Maintenance & Repair Workers	Accountants
Receptionists & Information Clerks	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Managers	Food Preparation & Serving Workers
Truck Drivers	Administrative Services Managers
Production Workers	Retail Salespersons
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
Customer Service Representatives	Accountants
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	Office & Administrative Support Workers
Construction Laborers	Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians
Cashiers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Managers	Avionics Technicians
Production Workers	
Office Clerks	
Stock Clerks	
Maintenance & Repair Workers	
Assemblers & Fabricators	
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>	
Construction Laborers	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Cashiers	Construction Carpenters
Janitors & Cleaners	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Receptionists & Information Clerks	
Stock Clerks	
Office Clerks	
Maintenance & Repair Workers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Truck Drivers	
Production Workers	
<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
Receptionists & Information Clerks	
Exec Secretaries & Admin Assistants	
Office & Administrative Support Workers	
Managers	
Customer Service Representatives	
Construction Carpenters	
Community & Social Service Specialists	
Cashiers	
<b>Farmington MSA</b>	
Office Clerks	
Truck Drivers	
Cashiers	
Bookkeeping, Accting & Auditing Clerks	
Retail Salespersons	
Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	
First-Line Supervisors/Managers	
Electro-Mechanical Technicians	
Biological Technicians	
Assemblers & Fabricators	

\*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (October 31, 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 September meeting, the Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$116,610 in funds to support three small start-up businesses in each creating three new jobs. The recipients were **CPFD Software**, Albuquerque, a developer of engineering software products, \$50,504; **Deep Web Technologies Inc.**, Santa Fe, a provider of Web search solutions, \$48,575; and **Divine Beauty Inc.**, Santa Fe, a manufacturer of medical aesthetic devices, \$17,531.

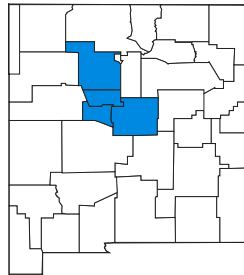
**Blockbuster Video** closed its only Santa Fe store and four of its Albuquerque-area stores. The Santa Fe store is at 2027 Cerrillos Road, and the Albuquerque locations are at 111 Coors Blvd., 1625 Rio Bravo SW, 6211 4th St., and 2800 Coors Blvd. The five stores closed on Tuesday, September 22 but reopened briefly later in the week to offer customers \$5 DVD and game sales to liquidate existing inventory.

The **chile crop**—a subject near and dear to the hearts of New Mexicans—may be smaller than usual this year, as torrential rains, hail, and high winds have reportedly reduced yields. A Deming-area farmer said that he was expecting only about seven tons of chiles per acre instead of the usual 18-20 tons. The chile crop is big business, and New Mexico leads the nation in chile production. More than 60 percent of the nation's crop comes from the Land of Enchantment, bringing in more than \$300 million annually to the state's economy.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Earlier this year, **Advent Solar** laid off more than half of its workforce while it upgraded technology and re-tooled its Mesa del Sol factory. Since then, Advent has finished retooling the 87,000-square-foot plant and rolled out a new higher efficiency solar cell that will be manufactured using techniques from the semi-conductor industry. The company's workforce has started to climb again too, going from 72 workers in March 2008 to 85 now. Advent expects to be back around 150 employees by next March.



**Marshall's**, a national chain that features bargain prices on name brand clothing, opened a new store in the Alameda West Shopping Center in mid-September. The new store features a Shoe MegaShop and a section for younger shoppers called "The Cube." The 28,000-square-foot store is located at 10131 Coors Blvd.

#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

A new **Lowe's** home improvement store opened on September 27, at the northwest corner of Northern Boulevard and 40th Street. The \$18.5 million store has 117,000 square feet of retail sales space and an additional 31,600-square-foot garden center. The facility is expected to employ 115 full- and part-time workers. Lowe's opened its first New Mexico store in 2000 and currently operates ten stores in the state. Nationally, Lowe's employs approximately 215,000 people, including

more than 1,400 in New Mexico. The Lowe's store is part of a planned 351,000-square-foot retail development on the 47-acre site off of Northern Boulevard.

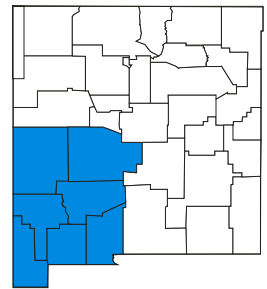
#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Victoria's Secret** call center in Rio Rancho has hired around 160 employees since August and hopes to add 200 more by December 1. The company is hiring both sales and customer service agents for jobs paying between \$10 and \$15 per hour. Bilingual candidates can earn more, and some positions also offer incentive pay. The new hires will give the call center a staff of about 700 employees. The 75,000-square-foot center, located off of Highway 528, opened in 1997.

### Southwestern WIA Area:

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

California-based **Pro's Ranch Markets** will build its second New Mexico grocery store in the former El Paseo Shopping Center. The 45,000-square-foot store will anchor the downtown center, renamed El Paseo Ranch Plaza. Pro's specializes in fresh Hispanic food and baked goods in a festive neon-lit atmosphere. The 11-store chain has been successful in California, Texas, Arizona and, more recently, Albuquerque. Pro's Ranch is investing around \$10 million in the Las Cruces location, which could be open in about a year.



#### Silver City Area, Grant County:

**Teleperformance** closed its Silver City call center on August 29, displacing about 80 workers still with the company. Western New Mexico University's Office of Admissions held its final onsite visit on August 27 to provide workers with information on available educational opportunities.

#### Socorro Area, Socorro County:

Construction has been completed at the new **McDonald's** in Socorro, and the restaurant, originally scheduled to open in late August, should be open by mid-September. A spokesperson said the restaurant has been rebuilt with new features and a state-of-the-art kitchen. The Socorro McDonald's will be open 24 hours a day and will have a staff of about 64 employees, including both full- and part-time. A grand opening will be held in October.

#### Deming Area, Luna County:

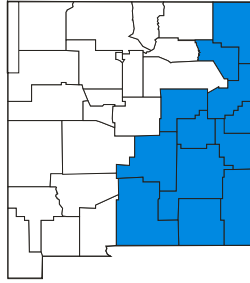
The state of New Mexico is making a grant of \$500,000 to the city of Deming that will be used to keep the **Proper Foods** plant running. The city will loan the money to Proper Foods at a three percent interest rate, with final payment on the loan scheduled for June 2021. The agreement allows the city to keep the loan payments, provided they are used for economic development purposes. Deming Mayor Andres Silva said the repaid funds will be used to start a loan pool to assist other small businesses. Proper makes prepared frozen foods like tama-

les, stuffed peppers, and cabbage rolls for major restaurant chains. Under the terms of the loan, Proper must maintain at least 92 full-time employees.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Roswell Area, Chaves County:**

**Millennium Transit Services LLC** filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in late August. Millennium was formed in 2003 to take over the former Nova Bus manufacturing plant. In July 2005, the company announced its first major order of 289 buses for New Jersey Transit. Full delivery of this order was expected to commence late in the third quarter of 2006 but the order was canceled. The company delivered 25 buses to the city of El Paso, Texas, and three to Pueblo, Colorado, but orders from Santa Fe Trails and Beaumont Municipal Transit System were also canceled. The State Investment Council approved about \$2 million in mortgage backing to help the founders of Millennium buy the then-closed plant from a subsidiary of Volvo in December 2003. The city of Roswell added about \$2 million, and Pioneer Bank, holder of the mortgage, put in about \$250,000. Millennium has repaid about 29 percent of the loan, for a balance of about \$1.46 million, and is current on payments.



**Tularosa Area, Otero County:**

**Premier Pellets** is going to build a factory on 160 acres south of Tularosa to produce wood pellets and shavings. The factory will be able to produce 45,000 tons of pellets a year by processing small diameter trees cut from the Sacramento Mountains. The Otero County Development Council estimates that the factory will employ about 20 people.

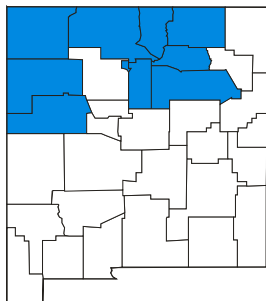
**Tucumcari Area, Quay County:**

The **K-Bob's** restaurant in Tucumcari will reopen in late October. The restaurant closed last November for undisclosed reasons but will reopen at the same location, Interstate 40 and 1<sup>st</sup> Street. The restaurant will seat about 110 patrons and serve meals from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily. K-Bob's plans to hire about 25 to 30 full- and part-time workers.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Farmington Area, San Juan County:**

**Big R**, a Colorado-based corporation, is opening its first New Mexico store at 908 E. Main St. in Farmington. Big R currently operates nine stores in Colorado and one store in Dumas, Texas. The company specializes in farm and ranch needs and will also serve customers who work in the oil and gas industry. The former Hacienda Home Center is being remodeled to accommodate the new resident. Big R expects to hire 30 to 35 area residents to staff its Farmington store.



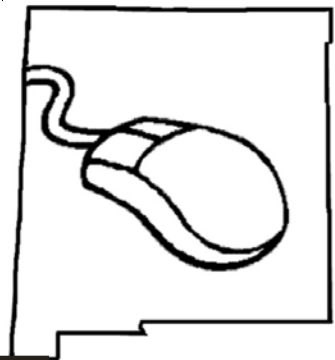
**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

**Sunflower Farmers Market**, a natural-foods grocery chain based in Denver, will open its first Santa Fe store in the DeVargas Center. Sunflower will occupy about 29,000 square feet of the former Albertson's space at DeVargas Center. Another 10,000 square feet of the space will be used for three to five additional retail stores. Santa Fe's first Sunflower is expected to open in mid-2009, with a second store in the works for San Isidro Village, off Zafarano Drive. The DeVargas Center store is expected to employ about 120 people.

**Recreational Equipment Inc.** opened its second New Mexico store in early September at 500 Market Street in the Santa Fe Railyard. The 28,000-square-foot store has the full complement of outdoor gear that its Albuquerque store has. REI is one of the largest stores in downtown Santa Fe. 

# New Mexico Employment Projections 2006-2016

Now  
Exclusively  
Online!



*Give it a Click!*

[www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html#pub4](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html#pub4)



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



---

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



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

*Art Martinez*, Bureau Chief  
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

**Major Contributors:**

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

**Other Contributors:**

*Herb Greenwall*, Economist Supervisor