

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — August 2005

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent again in August and it appears to be fairly stable. NM has added 16,600 jobs over the last year and ranks 12th highest in the US.

...Albuquerque MSA payroll employment has risen 1.6 percent, adding 5,900 jobs over the year.

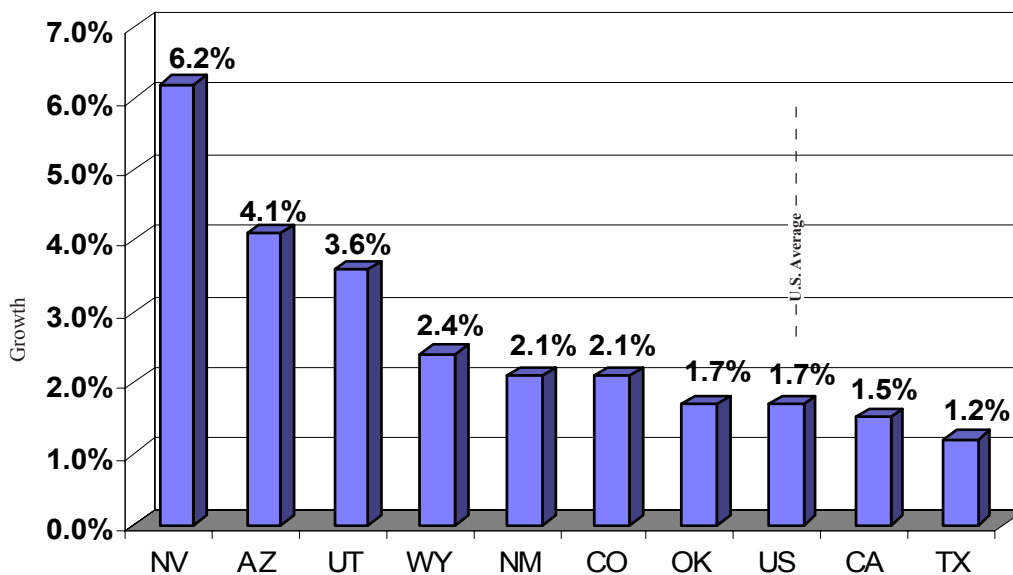
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.9 percent, adding 1,800 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.3 percent, adding 1,400 jobs.

...Over the last year the Farmington MSA has added 1,300 jobs, growing 2.7 percent.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

August 2005 over August 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.3 percent in August 2005, down from 6.0 percent in July. As was pointed out last month, recent volatility in the unemployment rate makes it difficult to determine the underlying trend. Some of the drop this month is likely the result of different timing for the return to school. Some areas around the state started school a little earlier than last year. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, slightly higher than it is currently. The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in August 2005.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent again in August. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for some time and the state's labor market appears to be fairly stable. The widespread layoffs appear to be behind us and many employers are hiring. A handful of industries continue to do fairly well and are hiring many additional workers. Other industries are showing restraint, but still hiring a few additional workers. Even the state's worst performing industries are faring better than in the past with any reported job losses being negligible. Overall, the state has added 16,600 jobs over the last year and we rank 12th highest for job growth among the states.

New Mexico's construction industry has added 4,000 jobs over the year; this is the highest growth of any industry and an increase of 7.7 percent. All the main categories of construction employment have shown rapid growth. The boom has been fueled by continued low interest rates, which still remain near historic lows. The main threat to the construction boom is the threat of increased raw material prices and possible raw material shortages, but so far employment is unaffected.

The mining industry, even though it has added far fewer jobs than has the much larger construction industry, has been the fastest growing industry, with employment up by 8.4 percent on the year. This growth rate translates into 1,300 new jobs, most of them in the northwest and southeast part of the state. The state's mining boom results from the sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas.

Educational and health services, the state's largest private industry, had for a while been one of the main engines of growth for the state's job market, but the trend has moderated recently. This industry was up only 2.4 percent on the year, adding 2,400 jobs. The increase is still greater than the overall average for other industries, but the number of new jobs has fallen to an almost five-year low. Slowing in job growth is evident in most of the health care and social assistance categories, particularly the home health

care component, which received a multi-year boost from changes to state Medicaid policy. Still, even with recent moderation, the health care industry continues to add jobs at a moderate pace.

Government employment increased 1.6 percent, adding 3,100 jobs over the year, with most of the growth in state and local government. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos. Federal government added 300 jobs, having gone through a rough patch for the last two years where employment was down from year-ago levels.

The leisure and hospitality industry grew 2.5 percent, adding 2,100 jobs, with gains in eating and drinking places and also in the accommodation category. The smaller arts, entertainment & recreation category also made a significant gain of 300 jobs. Professional & business services grew at a rate of 1.9 percent, with continuing strength in areas such as scientific research and development and business support services. Overall this industry added 1,700 jobs.

Retail trade employment has picked up a little, having been sluggish for most of the year. Currently retail trade shows a 1.0 percent gain on the year, increasing by 900 jobs. Recently a number of new Wal-Mart Supercenters have opened. Wholesale trade made some gains this year, adding 300 jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment managed to make a gain of 200 jobs despite continued weakness in computer and electronic products.

Financial activities employment added 800 jobs, from gains in the finance and insurance category and also growth in the real estate component. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 200 jobs, growing less than one percent. This industry includes activities such as summer youth camps that peak in activity in the summer.

The information industry struggled to reach the point where jobs are no longer being lost, reporting just 200 fewer jobs than a year ago. Huge losses remain in the telecommunications segment, but those losses have been partially offset by gains from the film industry. The employment survey has difficulty measuring employment such as movie extras because of the short duration of the work and the out-of-state companies that do the hiring, but activity appears to be fairly brisk and more filming is expected.

Only one other industry reported job losses over the last year. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry reported employment levels that were 200 jobs lower than last August.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug 2005	July 2005	Aug 2004	July 2005	Aug 2004
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	938,400	940,000	912,600	-1,600	+25,800
Employment	888,600	883,800	861,000	+4,800	+27,600
Unemployment	49,800	56,200	51,600	-6,400	-1,800
Rate	5.3%	6.0%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	6.3%	5.6%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in August, unchanged from a year ago. Unemployment was 5.3 percent in July 2005.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment added a scant 700 jobs in August for growth of 0.2 percent. Six industries reported employment gains of 100 to 300 each, while three posted slight declines and three others remained unchanged. The greatest over-the-month increase was seen in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, up 300 as school bus drivers returned to work following the summer break. Retail trade and construction reported notable gains of 200 jobs each.

Government employment was unchanged, with a substantial increase in state employment offsetting a large decline in local government. This month's dissimilarity in seasonal growth patterns for state and local government has to do with reporting differences between the two groups. The state employment figures reflect employment increases related to the startup of the fall semester at the University of New Mexico. In local government, however, a slight lag in the timing of the August pay period for public school workers means that the fall employment increase will not show up until next month.

Over the year, payroll employment has risen 1.6 percent, adding 5,900 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. With an increase of 2,200, construction has once again led the pack in job creation, accounting for twice the number of new jobs as its nearest competitor, government. Unfazed by fluctuations in mortgage rates and the threat of supply shortages, Albuquerque's construction industry continues to soar. Strength should continue into the foreseeable future, with several new housing developments currently underway and still more in the offing.

Government employment grew 1.5 percent over the year, adding 1,100 new jobs. Of the three branches, state government posted the largest gain with an increase of 500. Federal and local government added 300 jobs each. Federal government finally appears to be back on its feet following two full years of stagnation. Much of the credit goes to the recent opening of two U.S. Forest Service offices in Albuquerque.

Educational and health services employment was up by 900, its smallest annual increase in about four and a half years. Over-the-year growth was just 2.0 percent, having slowed considerably from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent in November 2004. Still, this industry continues to provide a significant number of jobs to the Albuquerque area economy.

Professional and business services grew 1.5 percent (900 jobs), despite a decline of 500 in employment services. The business support component grew by a remarkable 18.9 percent, adding 700 jobs, due largely to recent expansions in telephone call centers. Scientific research and development added 300 jobs in the last 12 months for growth of 2.5 percent.

Retail trade employment grew at a moderate pace of 1.9 percent, gaining 800 jobs in the process. About 500 of those jobs came from general merchandise stores, which includes big box retailers like Wal-Mart and Target. Several new stores are currently under construction and will give an added boost to retail employment when they open in the next few months. Wholesale trade was unchanged over the year. This industry has lost 700 jobs since August 1990 due to increased automation and a downturn in manufacturing.

The leisure and hospitality industry is beginning to rebound following a period of weakness. In August, over-the-year growth was 1.9 percent (700 jobs), the industry's best performance in 15 months. The current recovery is being driven by growth in both accommodation and restaurants.

Financial services added 400 jobs over the year, aided by expansions in industry-related call centers. Some increase has been seen in other areas as well, including commercial banking and real estate.

Manufacturing jobs were down 300 due to continued weakness in computer and electronic products. This industry should start to see better times in the next couple of years though, due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing in the area and the upcoming arrival of a mattress manufacturing plant. The information industry lost 700 jobs since last August and has now suffered 40 straight months of over-the-year declines. This industry has been hurt by long-standing struggles in its telecommunications component.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>Jul 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	407,600	407,900	397,200	-300	+10,400	
Employment	388,600	386,100	378,600	+2,500	+10,000	
Unemployment	19,000	21,800	18,600	-2,800	+400	
Rate	4.7%	5.3%	4.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	5.9%	5.2%			

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.2 percent in August 2005, down from the previous month when the rate was 6.7 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent.

Education jobs returned to the Las Cruces area in August for the start of the school year. Local government jobs increased by 600, most of them were working at the local school districts. State government increased by 500 jobs, as New Mexico State University began hiring. In the private sector, manufacturing gained 200 jobs at the start of the chile-processing season. Construction employment increased by 100 jobs, while a small loss of 100 jobs was reported for wholesale trade. Overall the increase in August was 1,300 jobs, which is fairly typical for this time of year.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.9 percent comparing August 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,800 jobs. This rate of job growth is higher than the statewide average.

Construction employment appears to have rebounded from a slight lull that began in April. August numbers show growth of 7.7 percent on the year, adding 300 jobs. Most other areas of the state are also experiencing a boom in construction employment.

The educational and health services industry gained 300 jobs, increasing 3.3 percent. The health services component has enjoyed rapid growth for many years, with only a temporary pause when fierce competition between rival hospitals overheated the

industry and the job count declined for a few months about a year ago. Now this industry is back adding jobs.

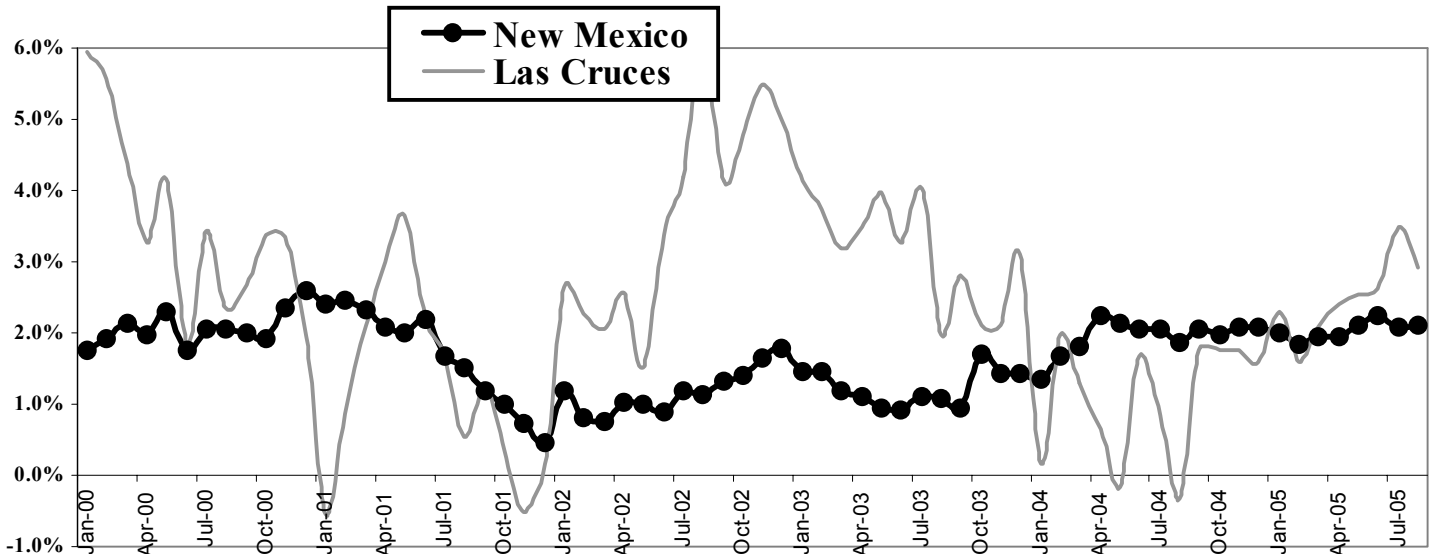
The professional & business services industry gained 200 jobs, growing 4.0 percent and making a solid contribution to overall job gains in the area, having taken away from the job total for a while when a large call center closed. Government employment also posted a gain of 200 jobs, which was not many for such a large industry. Job losses in federal government and no gain in state employment left only local government employment gains to be counted. Local government grew 3.8 percent, adding 300 jobs, which helped the overall sector show some vigor. Another 200-job gain came from retail trade, which is the strongest performer the area has seen for some time.

Wholesale trade reported employment levels that were unchanged from a year ago. Six remaining industries each gained 100 jobs over the year. The 100-job gain in manufacturing employment was the same as reported last month but also the smallest increase over the last two years and may be evidence of slowing of what had been fairly rapid employment growth, mostly from activity at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park.

The gain of 100 jobs was reported in financial activities, as well as in the leisure and hospitality industry. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment also added 100 jobs, as did transportation, warehousing & utilities. Finally, information employment posted a 100-job gain now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison.

Las Cruces	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>	<u>July 2004</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	86,100	87,700	84,200	-1,600	+1,900
Employment	80,800	81,800	78,700	-1,00	+2,100
Unemployment	5,300	5,900	5,500	-600	-200
Rate	6.2%	6.7%	6.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	6.9%	5.9%		

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 3.8 percent in August 2005, down from 4.6 percent in July. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent, which was higher than the current rate.

The Santa Fe area gained 100 jobs in August 2005, with mostly minor employment changes noted for individual industries. Retail trade added 200 jobs and two other industries each added 100 jobs. Those industries were leisure & hospitality and professional & business services. Small losses of 100 jobs each came from three other industries, government, information, and construction. Other industries remained at the previous month's employment levels.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.3 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. The rate of job growth is slightly higher than the average for the state, but only five of the twelve industries are making gains. Four industries remain at the same level of employment as last year and three industries have lost jobs.

Most of the job gains came from government, up 1,000 jobs on the year, growing 6.6 percent. Some growth has been in state government, but the majority shows up in local government. The local government gains have come mostly from employment in local school districts. The gains are due to

increased enrollment as well as more accurate reporting of teaching jobs. Federal government employment remains at the same level as last year.

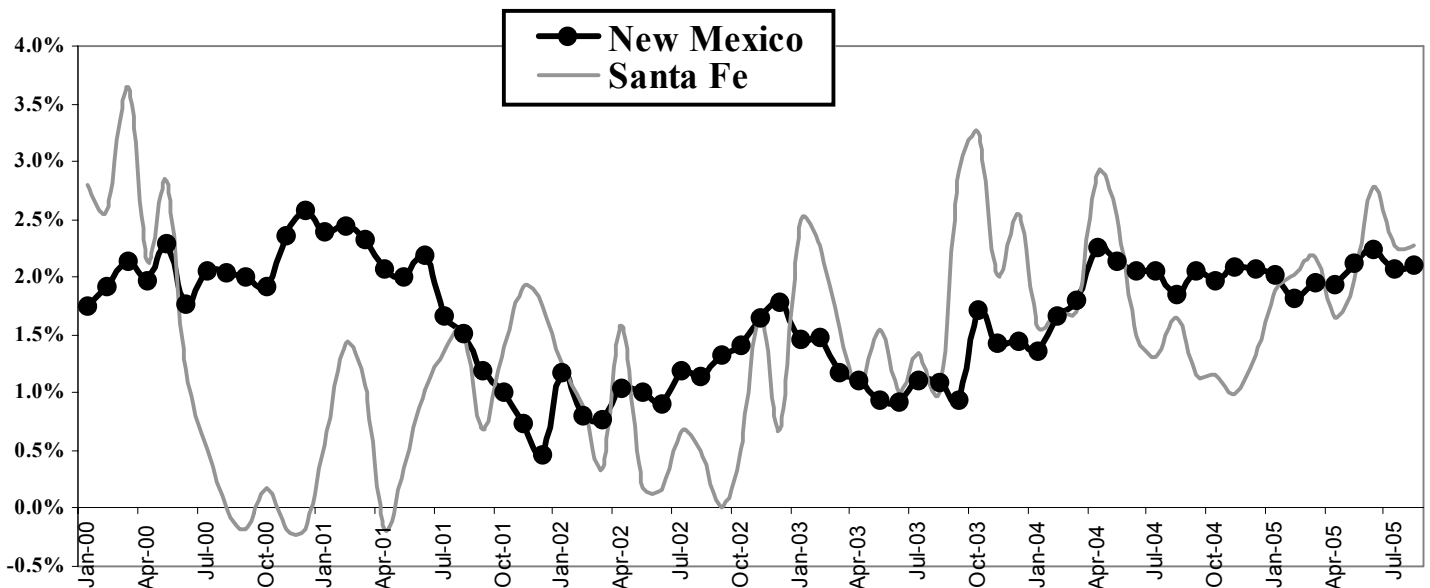
In the private sector, leisure and hospitality employment stands out with gains of 300 jobs, up 3.2 percent. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs since last year, growing 3.7 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Educational and health services also added 200 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. Wholesale trade added 100 jobs.

The construction industry continues to suffer in Santa Fe. Employment is currently down by 200 jobs, continuing a trend that has been evident for about a year. The absence of any construction employment gains makes Santa Fe an exception to the boom in other parts of the state. Financial activities reported employment that was 100 jobs lower than a year ago. The miscellaneous *other services* category was also down by 100 jobs.

The four remaining industries reported employment that was unchanged from last year's levels. These industries were information, manufacturing, retail trade and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe	Prel. Aug 2005	Revised July 2005	Revised Aug 2004	Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,500	78,700	75,700	-200	+2,800
Employment	75,500	75,100	72,600	+400	+2,900
Unemployment	3,000	3,600	3,100	-600	-100
Rate	3.8%	4.6%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	4.8%	4.1%		

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 5.2 percent in August 2005, down from 5.8 percent in July. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 7.0 percent.

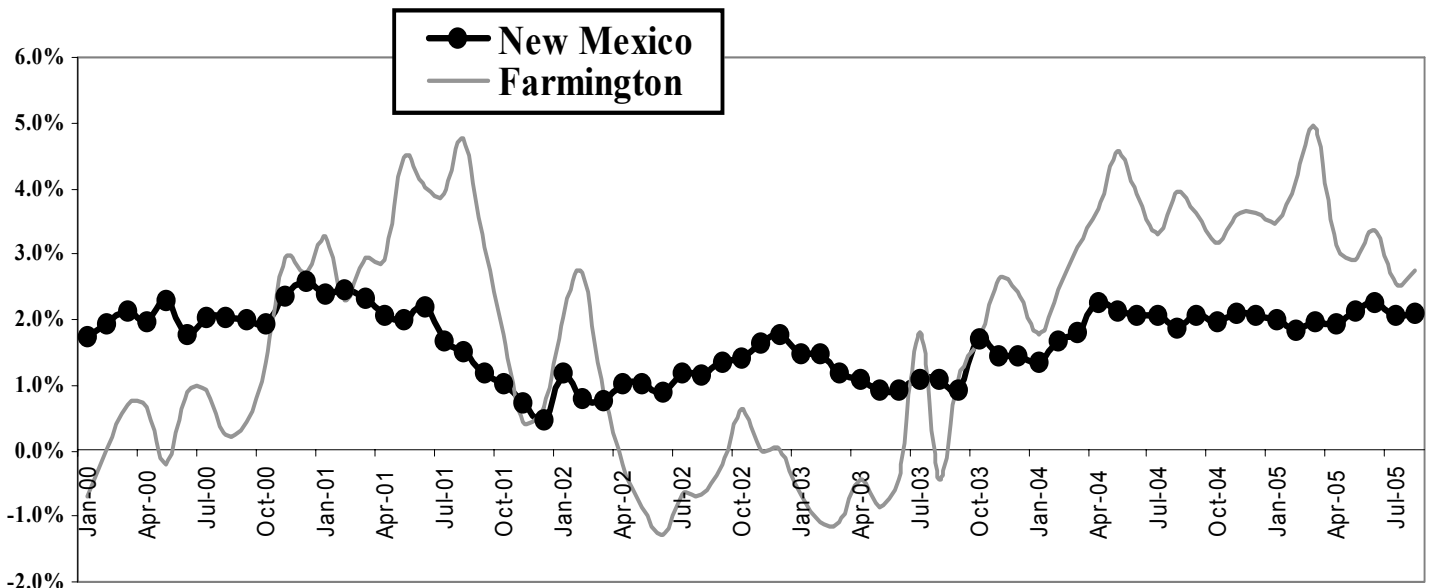
The Farmington area gained 500 jobs in August, making up for some of the seasonal job losses over the previous two months. Federal government gained 200 jobs and 300 more jobs were gained in the private sector.

Over the last year the Farmington area has added 1,300 jobs, growing 2.7 percent. This is a reduction from much higher rates of growth earlier this year, and also less than the 2.9 percent reported by Las Cruces. The current 2.7 percent is still a good rate of job growth and earlier higher numbers were not sustainable in the long run. The recent boom peaked in March when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since March, construction work on the oil pipeline has mostly ended, causing a return to more normal, but still moderately strong employment conditions.

Private service-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,000 jobs over the year, growing 3.7 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment; local government has lost 100 jobs over the year. Local government employment should pick up some strength when school hiring is complete.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	55,500	55,400	54,400	+100	+1,100
Employment	52,600	52,200	50,600	+400	+2,000
Unemployment	2,900	3,200	3,800	-300	-900
Rate	5.2%	5.8%	7.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	6.8%	6.3%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1985		649,300	593,000	56,300	8.7%	
1986		667,200	605,800	61,400	9.2%	
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		850,800	808,500	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,600	819,400	42,200	4.9%	
2002		875,400	827,500	47,900	5.5%	
2003		893,400	840,900	52,500	5.9%	
2004		912,000	860,000	52,000	5.7%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	935,200	880,000	55,200	5.9%	5.9%
	APR	942,000	885,200	56,800	6.0%	5.8%
	MAY	940,000	884,000	56,000	6.0%	5.8%
	JUN	939,800	885,900	53,900	5.7%	6.4%
	JUL	940,000	883,800	56,200	6.0%	6.3%
	AUG	938,400	888,600	49,800	5.3%	5.2%
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-1,600	4,800	-6,400	-0.7%	-1.1%
	Year Ago	25,800	27,600	-1,800	-0.4%	-0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	43,200	46,500	-3,300	-0.6%	-0.8%
	3 Yrs. Ago	60,900	59,900	1,000	-0.3%	-0.3%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.2%	0.5%	-11.4%		
	Year Ago	2.8%	3.2%	-3.5%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.8%	5.5%	-6.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.9%	7.2%	2.0%		

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

State	Rank	August 2004	August 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,159.6	1,231.8	72.2	6.2%
Arizona	2	2,358.8	2,456.3	97.5	4.1%
Idaho	3	596.3	618.4	22.1	3.7%
Utah	4	1,103.7	1,143.2	39.5	3.6%
Oregon	5	1,597.4	1,651.1	53.7	3.4%
Florida	6	7,496.8	7,748.6	251.8	3.4%
Hawaii	7	579.2	596.0	16.8	2.9%
Washington	8	2,704.6	2,776.6	72.0	2.7%
Wyoming	9	262.6	268.9	6.3	2.4%
South Dakota	10	387.7	396.8	9.1	2.3%
New Hampshire	11	630.6	645.0	14.4	2.3%
New Mexico	12	791.1	807.7	16.6	2.1%
Colorado	13	2,195.3	2,240.6	45.3	2.1%
Montana	14	418.5	426.6	8.1	1.9%
Maryland	15	2,545.6	2,592.0	46.4	1.8%
DC	16	427.5	435.0	7.5	1.8%
United States		131,416.0	133,702.0	2,286.0	1.7%
Delaware	17	674.7	686.4	11.7	1.7%
Vermont	18	298.5	303.6	5.1	1.7%
Oklahoma	19	1,464.1	1,488.8	24.7	1.7%
Minnesota	20	2,688.8	2,729.5	40.7	1.5%
California	21	14,535.8	14,747.9	212.1	1.5%
Alaska	22	325.4	330.0	4.6	1.4%
Virginia	23	3,588.1	3,638.5	50.4	1.4%
Pennsylvania	24	5,613.6	5,688.5	74.9	1.3%
Rhode Island	25	489.6	495.9	6.3	1.3%
Missouri	26	2,679.1	2,712.2	33.1	1.2%
Texas	27	9,476.2	9,592.2	116.0	1.2%
Iowa	28	1,448.2	1,465.7	17.5	1.2%
New Jersey	29	4,009.9	4,058.1	48.2	1.2%
Connecticut	30	1,642.6	1,662.3	19.7	1.2%
Mississippi	31	1,123.7	1,135.8	12.1	1.1%
Kentucky	32	1,799.0	1,818.2	19.2	1.1%
Alabama	33	1,905.3	1,925.3	20.0	1.0%
Tennessee	34	2,699.1	2,726.3	27.2	1.0%
New York	35	8,422.4	8,506.0	83.6	1.0%
Arkansas	36	1,157.3	1,168.4	11.1	1.0%
North Dakota	37	335.6	338.8	3.2	1.0%
North Carolina	38	3,851.7	3,888.2	36.5	0.9%
Kansas	39	1,312.0	1,323.7	11.7	0.9%
Georgia	40	3,917.3	3,948.2	30.9	0.8%
West Virginia	41	739.2	744.6	5.4	0.7%
Illinois	42	5,845.5	5,887.0	41.5	0.7%
Indiana	43	2,924.0	2,944.7	20.7	0.7%
Nebraska	44	925.3	931.2	5.9	0.6%
Massachusetts	45	3,180.1	3,200.2	20.1	0.6%
Wisconsin	46	2,832.7	2,849.4	16.7	0.6%
Maine	47	626.7	630.3	3.6	0.6%
Louisiana	48	1,912.2	1,918.3	6.1	0.3%
Ohio	49	5,421.4	5,428.8	7.4	0.1%
South Carolina	50	1,833.5	1,834.9	1.4	0.1%
Michigan	51	4,370.5	4,321.2	-49.3	-1.1%

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 AUGUST 2005				REVISED JULY 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	940,736	891,594	49,142	5.2%	952,233	892,349	59,884	6.3%	-11,497	-755	-10,742	-1.2%	-0.1%	-17.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	404,325	384,311	20,014	4.9%	410,003	385,814	24,189	5.9%	-5,678	-1,503	-4,175	-1.4%	-0.4%	-17.3%
Bernalillo	315,109	299,895	15,214	4.8%	319,362	301,068	18,294	5.7%	-4,253	-1,173	-3,080	-1.3%	-0.4%	-16.8%
Sandoval	49,334	46,698	2,636	5.3%	50,178	46,881	3,297	6.6%	-844	-183	-661	-1.7%	-0.4%	-20.0%
Torrance	7,836	7,372	464	5.9%	7,972	7,401	571	7.2%	-136	-29	-107	-1.7%	-0.4%	-18.7%
Valencia	32,046	30,346	1,700	5.3%	32,492	30,465	2,027	6.2%	-446	-119	-327	-1.4%	-0.4%	-16.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,702	52,549	3,153	5.7%	56,031	52,248	3,783	6.8%	-329	301	-630	-0.6%	0.6%	-16.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,902	81,155	4,747	5.5%	86,108	80,152	5,956	6.9%	-206	1,003	-1,209	-0.2%	1.3%	-20.3%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,343	76,146	3,197	4.0%	80,592	76,687	3,905	4.8%	-1,249	-541	-708	-1.5%	-0.7%	-18.1%
Catron	1,548	1,453	95	6.1%	1,594	1,487	107	6.7%	-46	-34	-12	-2.9%	-2.3%	-11.2%
Chaves	26,358	24,780	1,578	6.0%	26,857	24,887	1,970	7.3%	-499	-107	-392	-1.9%	-0.4%	-19.9%
Cibola	12,435	11,681	754	6.1%	12,611	11,713	898	7.1%	-176	-32	-144	-1.4%	-0.3%	-16.0%
Colfax	7,671	7,291	380	5.0%	7,986	7,549	437	5.5%	-315	-258	-57	-3.9%	-3.4%	-13.0%
Curry	20,615	19,693	922	4.5%	20,829	19,664	1,165	5.6%	-214	29	-243	-1.0%	0.1%	-20.9%
De Baca	988	947	41	4.1%	1,013	958	55	5.4%	-25	-11	-14	-2.5%	-1.1%	-25.5%
Eddy	24,782	23,547	1,235	5.0%	25,293	23,738	1,555	6.1%	-511	-191	-320	-2.0%	-0.8%	-20.6%
Grant	12,387	11,647	740	6.0%	12,414	11,512	902	7.3%	-27	135	-162	-0.2%	1.2%	-18.0%
Guadalupe	1,782	1,648	134	7.5%	1,826	1,651	175	9.6%	-44	-3	-41	-2.4%	-0.2%	-23.4%
Harding	383	370	13	3.4%	392	376	16	4.1%	-9	-6	-3	-2.3%	-1.6%	-18.8%
Hidalgo	2,677	2,530	147	5.5%	2,609	2,434	175	6.7%	68	96	-28	2.6%	3.9%	-16.0%
Lea	26,132	24,982	1,150	4.4%	26,390	24,973	1,417	5.4%	-258	9	-267	-1.0%	0.0%	-18.8%
Lincoln	11,803	11,361	442	3.7%	11,980	11,433	547	4.6%	-177	-72	-105	-1.5%	-0.6%	-19.2%
Los Alamos	11,922	11,607	315	2.6%	12,074	11,660	414	3.4%	-152	-53	-99	-1.3%	-0.5%	-23.9%
Luna	13,836	12,433	1,403	10.1%	13,501	11,753	1,748	12.9%	335	680	-345	2.5%	5.8%	-19.7%
McKinley	27,173	24,998	2,175	8.0%	27,332	24,670	2,662	9.7%	-159	328	-487	-0.6%	1.3%	-18.3%
Mora	2,145	1,933	212	9.9%	2,197	1,943	254	11.6%	-52	-10	-42	-2.4%	-0.5%	-16.5%
Otero	27,353	25,919	1,434	5.2%	27,699	25,967	1,732	6.3%	-346	-48	-298	-1.2%	-0.2%	-17.2%
Quay	4,167	3,952	215	5.2%	4,231	3,964	267	6.3%	-64	-12	-52	-1.5%	-0.3%	-19.5%
Rio Arriba	21,975	20,607	1,368	6.2%	22,318	20,726	1,592	7.1%	-343	-119	-224	-1.5%	-0.6%	-14.1%
Roosevelt	9,165	8,775	390	4.3%	9,291	8,797	494	5.3%	-126	-22	-104	-1.4%	-0.3%	-21.1%
San Miguel	13,667	12,755	912	6.7%	13,935	12,839	1,096	7.9%	-268	-84	-184	-1.9%	-0.7%	-16.8%
Sierra	5,420	5,150	270	5.0%	5,611	5,286	325	5.8%	-191	-136	-55	-3.4%	-2.6%	-16.9%
Socorro	9,437	8,991	446	4.7%	9,593	9,040	553	5.8%	-156	-49	-107	-1.6%	-0.5%	-19.3%
Taos	17,564	16,374	1,190	6.8%	17,819	16,413	1,406	7.9%	-255	-39	-216	-1.4%	-0.2%	-15.4%
Union	2,084	2,012	72	3.5%	2,104	2,013	91	4.3%	-20	-1	-19	-1.0%	0.0%	-20.9%

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2005				REVISED AUGUST 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	940,736	891,594	49,142	5.2%	912,855	862,172	50,683	5.6%	27,881	29,422	-1,541	3.1%	3.4%	-3.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	404,325	384,311	20,014	4.9%	391,735	371,227	20,508	5.2%	12,590	13,084	-494	3.2%	3.5%	-2.4%
Bernalillo	315,109	299,895	15,214	4.8%	305,417	289,685	15,732	5.2%	9,692	10,210	-518	3.2%	3.5%	-3.3%
Sandoval	49,334	46,698	2,636	5.3%	47,652	45,108	2,544	5.3%	1,682	1,590	92	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
Torrance	7,836	7,372	464	5.9%	7,599	7,121	478	6.3%	237	251	-14	3.1%	3.5%	-2.9%
Valencia	32,046	30,346	1,700	5.3%	31,067	29,313	1,754	5.6%	979	1,033	-54	3.2%	3.5%	-3.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,702	52,549	3,153	5.7%	53,389	50,032	3,357	6.3%	2,313	2,517	-204	4.3%	5.0%	-6.1%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,902	81,155	4,747	5.5%	82,582	77,716	4,866	5.9%	3,320	3,439	-119	4.0%	4.4%	-2.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,343	76,146	3,197	4.0%	76,735	73,595	3,140	4.1%	2,608	2,551	57	3.4%	3.5%	1.8%
Catron	1,548	1,453	95	6.1%	1,524	1,436	88	5.8%	24	17	7	1.6%	1.2%	8.0%
Chaves	26,358	24,780	1,578	6.0%	25,832	24,115	1,717	6.6%	526	665	-139	2.0%	2.8%	-8.1%
Cibola	12,435	11,681	754	6.1%	12,315	11,544	771	6.3%	120	137	-17	1.0%	1.2%	-2.2%
Colfax	7,671	7,291	380	5.0%	7,661	7,271	390	5.1%	10	20	-10	1.0%	1.2%	-2.2%
Curry	20,615	19,693	922	4.5%	20,109	19,235	874	4.3%	506	458	48	2.5%	2.4%	5.5%
De Baca	988	947	41	4.1%	995	940	55	5.5%	-7	7	-14	-0.7%	0.7%	-25.5%
Eddy	24,782	23,547	1,235	5.0%	24,202	22,836	1,366	5.6%	580	711	-131	2.4%	3.1%	-9.6%
Grant	12,387	11,647	740	6.0%	11,889	10,956	933	7.8%	498	691	-193	4.2%	6.3%	-20.7%
Guadalupe	1,782	1,648	134	7.5%	1,723	1,607	116	6.7%	59	41	18	3.4%	2.6%	15.5%
Harding	383	370	13	3.4%	384	364	20	5.2%	-1	6	-7	-0.3%	1.6%	-35.0%
Hidalgo	2,677	2,530	147	5.5%	2,604	2,442	162	6.2%	73	88	-15	2.8%	3.6%	-9.3%
Lea	26,132	24,982	1,150	4.4%	24,753	23,545	1,208	4.9%	1,379	1,437	-58	5.6%	6.1%	-4.8%
Lincoln	11,803	11,361	442	3.7%	11,743	11,311	432	3.7%	60	50	10	0.5%	0.4%	2.3%
Los Alamos	11,922	11,607	315	2.6%	11,577	11,268	309	2.7%	345	339	6	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%
Luna	13,836	12,433	1,403	10.1%	13,648	12,028	1,620	11.9%	188	405	-217	1.4%	3.4%	-13.4%
McKinley	27,173	24,998	2,175	8.0%	26,983	24,794	2,189	8.1%	190	204	-14	0.7%	0.8%	-0.6%
Mora	2,145	1,933	212	9.9%	2,123	1,907	216	10.2%	22	26	-4	1.0%	1.4%	-1.9%
Otero	27,353	25,919	1,434	5.2%	26,720	25,312	1,408	5.3%	633	607	26	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%
Quay	4,167	3,952	215	5.2%	4,113	3,874	239	5.8%	54	78	-24	1.3%	2.0%	-10.0%
Rio Arriba	21,975	20,607	1,368	6.2%	21,857	20,413	1,444	6.6%	118	194	-76	0.5%	1.0%	-5.3%
Roosevelt	9,165	8,775	390	4.3%	8,955	8,607	348	3.9%	210	168	42	2.3%	2.0%	12.1%
San Miguel	13,667	12,755	912	6.7%	13,432	12,511	921	6.9%	235	244	-9	1.7%	2.0%	-1.0%
Sierra	5,420	5,150	270	5.0%	5,256	4,990	266	5.1%	164	160	4	3.1%	3.2%	1.5%
Socorro	9,437	8,991	446	4.7%	8,889	8,448	441	5.0%	548	543	5	6.2%	6.4%	1.1%
Taos	17,564	16,374	1,190	6.8%	17,100	15,892	1,208	7.1%	464	482	-18	2.7%	3.0%	-1.5%
Union	2,084	2,012	72	3.5%	2,034	1,959	75	3.7%	50	53	-3	2.5%	2.7%	-4.0%

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

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 AUGUST 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.1%
MORA	2	9.9%
MCKINLEY	3	8.0%
GUADALUPE	4	7.5%
TAOS	5	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	6	6.7%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.2%
CATRON	8	6.1%
CIBOLA	9	6.1%
CHAVES	10	6.0%
GRANT	11	6.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	12	5.7%
HIDALGO	13	5.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	5.5%
OTERO	15	5.2%
QUAY	16	5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
COLFAX	17	5.0%
EDDY	18	5.0%
SIERRA	19	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.9%
SOCORRO	21	4.7%
CURRY	22	4.5%
LEA	23	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	24	4.3%
DE BACA	25	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.0%
LINCOLN	27	3.7%
UNION	28	3.5%
HARDING	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.6%

REVISED JULY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.9%
MORA	2	11.6%
MCKINLEY	3	9.7%
GUADALUPE	4	9.6%
SAN MIGUEL	5	7.9%
TAOS	6	7.9%
CHAVES	7	7.3%
GRANT	8	7.3%
CIBOLA	9	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	6.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	12	6.8%
CATRON	13	6.7%
HIDALGO	14	6.7%
OTERO	15	6.3%
QUAY	16	6.3%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
EDDY	17	6.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	5.9%
SIERRA	19	5.8%
SOCORRO	20	5.8%
CURRY	21	5.6%
COLFAX	22	5.5%
DE BACA	23	5.4%
LEA	24	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.8%
LINCOLN	27	4.6%
UNION	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	4.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.4%

REVISED AUGUST 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.9%
MORA	2	10.2%
MCKINLEY	3	8.1%
GRANT	4	7.8%
TAOS	5	7.1%
SAN MIGUEL	6	6.9%
GUADALUPE	7	6.7%
CHAVES	8	6.6%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.6%
CIBOLA	10	6.3%
COLFAX	11	6.3%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	12	6.3%
HIDALGO	13	6.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	5.9%
CATRON	15	5.8%
QUAY	16	5.8%
EDDY	17	5.6%
STATEWIDE		5.6%
DE BACA	18	5.5%
OTERO	19	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.2%
HARDING	21	5.2%
SIERRA	22	5.1%
SOCORRO	23	5.0%
LEA	24	4.9%
CURRY	25	4.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
LINCOLN	28	3.7%
UNION	29	3.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

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

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- Growing jobs with skills and training needs
- Job market with hints for finding and keeping a job

They are available, at no cost, by dropping by any NMDOL office.

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www.dol.state.nm.us



Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

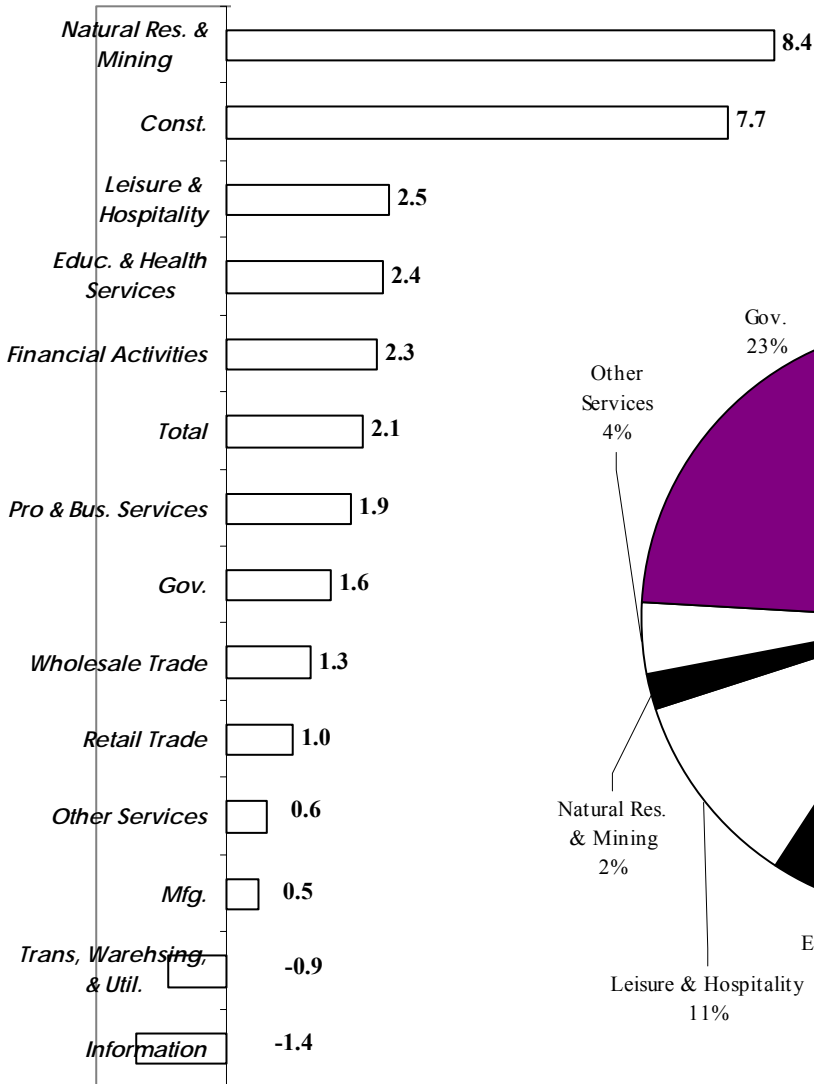
State	Preliminary Rank	August 2005 Rate
Mississippi	1	6.8
Michigan	2	6.7
Oregon	3	6.7
Alaska	4	6.6
District of Columbia	5	6.4
South Carolina	6	6.2
Ohio	7	5.9
Illinois	8	5.8
Louisiana	9	5.8
Washington	10	5.8
North Carolina	11	5.6
West Virginia	12	5.5
Connecticut	13	5.4
Indiana	14	5.4
Kentucky	15	5.4
New Mexico	16	5.3
Tennessee	17	5.3
California	18	5.2
Rhode Island	19	5.2
Arkansas	20	5.1
Georgia	21	5.1
Kansas	22	5.1
Texas	23	5.1
Colorado	24	5.0
Maine	25	5.0
Pennsylvania	26	5.0
United States		4.9
New York	27	4.7
Arizona	28	4.6
Missouri	29	4.6
Wisconsin	30	4.6
Montana	31	4.5
Maryland	32	4.4
Oklahoma	33	4.4
Utah	34	4.4
Iowa	35	4.3
Massachusetts	36	4.2
New Jersey	37	4.2
Nevada	38	4.1
Delaware	39	4.0
Wyoming	40	4.0
Nebraska	41	3.9
Alabama	42	3.8
Idaho	43	3.8
South Dakota	44	3.8
Minnesota	45	3.7
Virginia	46	3.7
Florida	47	3.6
New Hampshire	48	3.5
Vermont	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	2.6

State	Revised Rank	August 2004 Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.4
Alaska	2	7.5
Oregon	3	7.5
Michigan	4	7.1
South Carolina	5	6.9
Mississippi	6	6.5
Illinois	7	6.2
Ohio	8	6.2
California	9	6.1
Washington	10	6.1
Texas	11	6.0
Missouri	12	5.9
New Mexico	13	5.7
Arkansas	14	5.7
Alabama	15	5.6
New York	16	5.6
Pennsylvania	17	5.6
Colorado	18	5.5
Louisiana	19	5.5
Kansas	20	5.4
North Carolina	21	5.4
Tennessee	22	5.4
United States		5.4
West Virginia	23	5.4
Indiana	24	5.2
Utah	25	5.2
Kentucky	26	5.1
Rhode Island	27	5.1
Massachusetts	28	5.0
Arizona	29	4.9
Iowa	30	4.9
Wisconsin	31	4.9
Connecticut	32	4.8
Georgia	33	4.8
New Jersey	34	4.8
Idaho	35	4.7
Maine	36	4.7
Florida	37	4.6
Minnesota	38	4.6
Oklahoma	39	4.6
Montana	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.3
Nevada	42	4.2
Delaware	43	4.1
Wyoming	44	4.1
Nebraska	45	3.8
New Hampshire	46	3.7
Virginia	47	3.7
Vermont	48	3.6
South Dakota	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.1

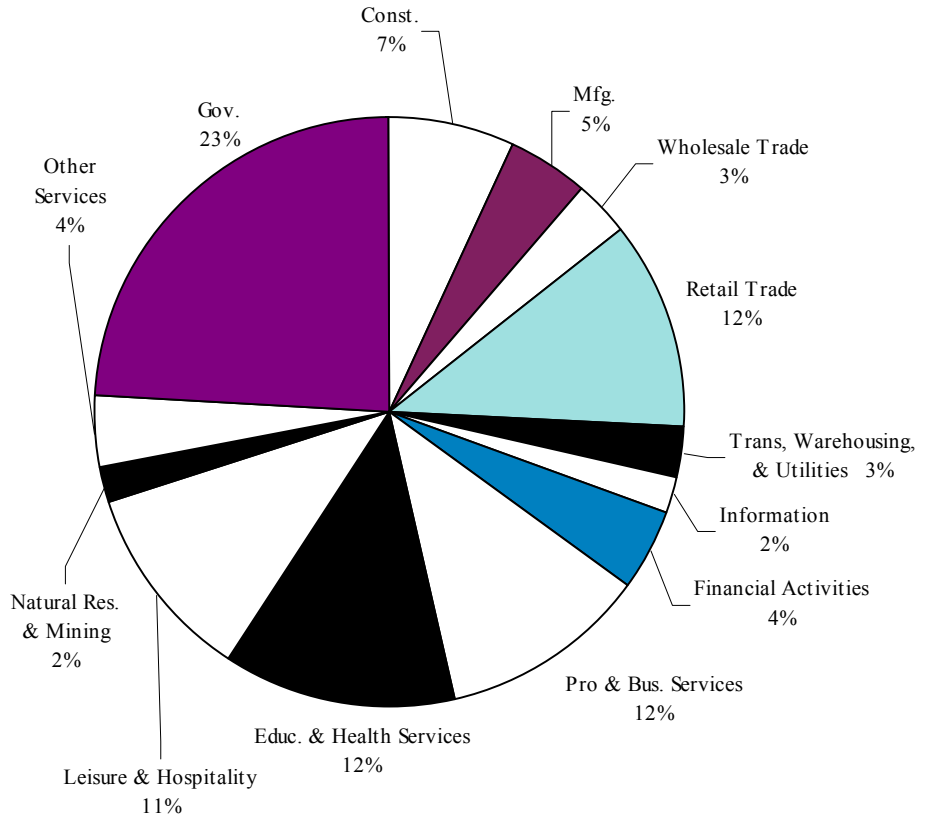
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-05	Revised Jul-05	Revised Aug-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	807,700	804,300	791,100	3,400	16,600
GOODS PRODUCING	109,800	108,900	104,300	900	5,500
SERVICES-PROVIDING	697,900	695,400	686,800	2,500	11,100
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,700	16,500	15,400	200	1,300
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	12,700	12,500	11,400	200	1,300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	56,100	56,000	52,100	100	4,000
Construction of Buildings	15,800	15,700	14,700	100	1,100
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	9,100	9,100	8,200	0	900
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,600	9,500	8,900	100	700
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,700	30,800	28,500	-100	2,200
MANUFACTURING	37,000	36,400	36,800	600	200
Durable Goods	25,200	25,000	24,900	200	300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,000	9,900	10,400	100	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,700	7,000	100	-200
Non-Durable Goods	11,800	11,400	11,900	400	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,600	22,600	22,300	0	300
RETAIL TRADE	93,200	93,200	92,300	0	900
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,400	13,300	13,000	100	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,400	12,300	12,700	100	-300
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	20,300	19,700	0	600
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,200	14,200	13,300	0	900
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,900	6,900	7,100	0	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,000	22,400	23,200	600	-200
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,100	18,500	19,200	600	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
INFORMATION	14,500	14,600	14,700	-100	-200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,800	5,900	6,500	-100	-700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,600	35,700	34,800	-100	800
Finance and Insurance	24,700	24,800	24,200	-100	500
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,600	13,500	13,000	100	600
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,900	10,900	10,600	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	93,200	93,000	91,500	200	1,700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,000	43,300	42,100	-300	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,000	11,100	11,000	-100	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,900	14,200	13,500	-300	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,800	44,400	44,300	400	500
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,900	16,600	16,900	300	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,700	6,600	5,600	100	1,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	102,200	101,300	99,800	900	2,400
Educational Services	9,300	9,000	9,100	300	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,900	92,300	90,700	600	2,200
Ambulatory Health Care Services	39,200	38,800	37,900	400	1,300
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,500	10,100	0	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,500	8,500	8,500	0	0
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,200	8,300	8,300	-100	-100
Hospitals	20,100	20,000	19,400	100	700
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,900	13,900	13,700	0	200
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,300	7,300	7,400	0	-100
Social Assistance	19,700	19,600	19,700	100	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,400	87,200	85,300	200	2,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,900	9,000	8,600	-100	300
Accommodation and Food Services	78,500	78,200	76,700	300	1,800
Accommodation	14,700	14,600	14,300	100	400
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,800	63,600	62,400	200	1,400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	30,000	29,900	29,300	100	700
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	27,000	26,900	26,200	100	800
OTHER SERVICES	31,200	31,500	31,000	-300	200
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,800	7,900	7,700	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	195,000	193,900	191,900	1,100	3,100
Federal Government	30,500	29,800	30,200	700	300
State Government 2/	65,300	63,700	64,100	1,600	1,200
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,200	22,400	23,700	1,800	500
Local Government	99,200	100,400	97,600	-1,200	1,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	50,900	50,400	50,400	500	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Aug-05	Jul-05	Aug-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	377,200	376,500	371,300	700	5,900
GOODS PRODUCING	51,700	51,400	49,800	300	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	325,500	325,100	321,500	400	4,000
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	29,000	28,800	26,800	200	2,200
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,600	18,300	16,700	300	1,900
MANUFACTURING	22,700	22,600	23,000	100	-300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,100	9,100	9,400	0	-300
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,800	12,800	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	43,600	43,400	42,800	200	800
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,800	4,800	-100	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,600	8,500	8,100	100	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,100	10,500	300	-100
INFORMATION	8,600	8,700	9,300	-100	-700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	4,700	0	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,700	19,600	19,300	100	400
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,100	14,100	13,800	0	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	60,700	60,800	59,800	-100	900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,400	29,900	28,800	-500	600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,200	12,700	11,900	-500	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,600	3,500	3,500	100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	27,700	27,400	27,500	300	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,900	11,800	12,400	100	-500
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,400	4,300	3,700	100	700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	45,700	45,700	44,800	0	900
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,500	41,300	40,500	200	1,000
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,300	20,200	19,400	100	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,300	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,600	37,500	36,900	100	700
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,500	28,400	28,100	100	400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,200	13,100	12,900	100	300
OTHER SERVICES	12,300	12,400	12,300	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	74,100	74,100	73,000	0	1,100
Federal Government	14,400	14,300	14,100	100	300
State Government /2	23,500	22,300	23,000	1,200	500
Local Government	36,200	37,500	35,900	-1,300	300

1/ 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.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Aug-05	Revised Jul-05	Revised Aug-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	63,500	62,200	61,700	1,300	1,800
GOODS PRODUCING	8,100	7,800	7,700	300	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,400	54,400	54,000	1,000	1,400
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,100	3,900	100	300
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,700	3,800	200	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,300	1,200	-100	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,300	9,300	9,000	0	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
GOVERNMENT	19,500	18,400	19,300	1,100	200
Federal	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	-100
State	7,800	7,300	7,800	500	0
Local	8,300	7,700	8,000	600	300

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Aug-05	Revised Jul-05	Revised Aug-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	63,000	62,900	61,600	100	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	5,700	5,800	5,900	-100	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,300	57,100	55,700	200	1,600
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,500	4,600	4,700	-100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,500	8,700	200	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	900	1,000	900	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,500	5,400	100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,700	9,600	9,400	100	300
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,200	16,300	15,200	-100	1,000
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State /2	8,100	8,200	7,900	-100	200
Local	6,900	6,900	6,100	0	800

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Aug-05	Revised Jul-05	Revised Aug-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	48,700	48,200	47,400	500	1,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	38,200	37,900	36,800	300	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	10,300	10,200	9,900	100	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,400	38,000	37,500	400	900
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,900	27,700	26,900	200	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	8,900	8,800	8,500	100	400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,400	10,200	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,500	5,400	5,300	100	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,400	5,300	5,200	100	200
GOVERNMENT	10,500	10,300	10,600	200	-100
Federal	1,700	1,500	1,700	200	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	-100

1/ 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.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Aug-05	Revised Jul-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	807,000	806,100	900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,600	16,500	100
CONSTRUCTION	54,200	54,400	-200
MANUFACTURING	35,400	35,900	-500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,400	138,400	0
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,500	14,600	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,300	35,400	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	92,400	91,900	500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,300	105,000	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	84,100	84,400	-300
OTHER SERVICES	29,500	29,400	100
GOVERNMENT	201,300	200,200	1,100

1/ Total includes the Information sector, which is not seasonally adjusted.

A Profile of Older Workers in New Mexico Report Now Available!

The report, *A Profile of Older Workers in New Mexico*, highlights the age composition of New Mexico's work force, job gains and losses of older workers by industry, industries in which older workers were concentrated, and job stability and earnings of older workers.

The full report can be accessed through the NMDOL website in PDF format at:
<http://www.dol.state.nm.us/pdf/LED-NM.pdf>

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:
 (505) 222-4678

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug 05	July 05	Aug 04	Aug 05	July 05	Aug 04	Aug 05	July 05	Aug 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$777.39	\$776.52	\$749.52	43.6	43.6	43.4	\$17.83	\$17.81	\$17.27
CONSTRUCTION	\$623.29	\$622.10	\$605.76	39.7	39.7	39.8	\$15.70	\$15.67	\$15.22
MANUFACTURING	\$535.47	\$533.91	\$518.88	39.0	39.0	39.7	\$13.73	\$13.69	\$13.07
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$520.61	\$520.61	\$523.40	35.2	35.2	35.8	\$14.79	\$14.79	\$14.62
RETAIL TRADE	\$352.14	\$352.14	\$346.47	32.1	32.1	32.2	\$10.97	\$10.97	\$10.76
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$493.12	\$492.06	\$482.86	35.4	35.4	35.4	\$13.93	\$13.90	\$13.64
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$613.40	\$608.40	\$586.56	39.6	39.0	39.0	\$15.49	\$15.60	\$15.04

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

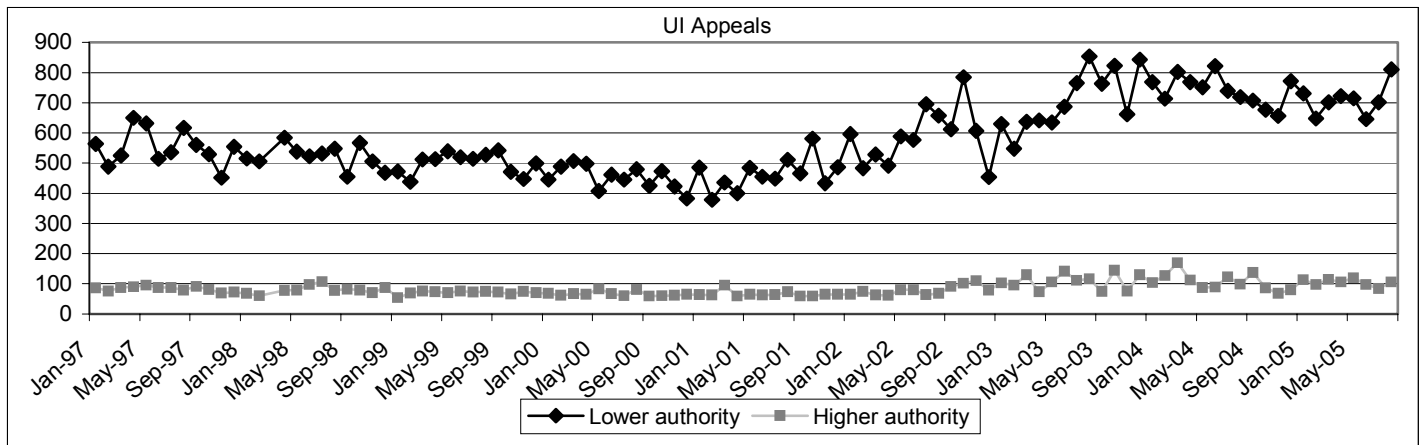
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Aug 05	July 05	Aug 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	196.4	195.4	189.5	0.5%	3.6%
CPI-W	192.1	191.0	185.0	0.6%	3.8%

*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 Unemployment Insurance[^]

CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	Aug-05	Jul-05	Aug-04	Percent Change	
				from July-05	From August-04
Initial Claims	4,295	4,207	4,698	2.1%	-8.6%
Continued Claims #	53,914	49,721	62,649	8.4%	-13.9%
Insured Unemployed #	11,301	12,427	13,120	-9.1%	-13.9%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,110	2,234	2,596	-5.6%	-18.7%
Final Payments	1,173	1,187	1,317	-1.2%	-10.9%
Weeks Compensated	45,599	41,300	52,213	10.4%	-12.7%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,921,295	\$8,850,055	\$11,452,965	12.1%	-13.4%
Average WBA*	\$216.22	\$216.41	\$214.33	-0.1%	0.9%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.6	17.4	18.1	1.1%	-2.5%
Exhaustion Rate *	42.8%	42.3%	44.1%		



[^] Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC. * 12-month moving average. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims.

Questions or comments? Please contact Actuarial Research @ (505) 841-9062

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 **Base Realignment and Closure Commission's** anxiously awaited decision on the future of Cannon Air Force Base and other New Mexico military facilities was announced in late August. While the decision to close Cannon Air Force Base was deferred and the base will stay open at least until December 31, 2009, the 50 F-16 aircraft assigned to Cannon AFB are being transferred out of Clovis. The decision by the BRAC Commission is seen as at least a partial victory as it provides for the possibility for another mission to be assigned to the base. On a much more positive note, the BRAC Commission decided to retain 178 jobs at White Sands Missile Range that the Pentagon had proposed moving to Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

The **Job Training Incentive Board** awarded four companies a total of \$244,679 in training funds at the August board meeting. **Mega Corporation**, an Albuquerque company that builds specialized tanks and equipment for trucks and trailers, received \$94,080 to hire 22 new employees. Two other Albuquerque area firms also received training funds. **ZTec Instruments** was awarded \$52,291 to hire three employees and **Sandia Marketing** received \$26,140 to hire five people at wages averaging about \$13.80 per hour. **Peyote Bird Design**, a Santa Fe wholesale jewelry manufacturer, was given \$72,169 to hire 25 new employees at wages averaging \$11.28 per hour.

New Mexico's chile industry should get a boost from a \$200,000 grant awarded by the Southwest Council of Governments and a \$53,000 grant from the federal government. The grants were awarded to study ways to improve production, storage, distribution and marketing of chile. New Mexico is the nation's largest producer of chile.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

A \$100 million industrial revenue bond for the 750,000-square-foot manufacturing facility to be built near I-40 and Paseo del Volcan was approved for **Tempur Production USA**, makers of the Tempur Pedic mattress and pillows. The Bernalillo County Commission voted 4-0 in favor of the bond deal, with one commissioner abstaining. The bond package also includes property tax breaks and the requirement to pay back taxes if the plant closes in less than 10 years. When completed, the factory will employ about 300 workers. The IRB is the largest deal in Bernalillo County's history.

Creamland Dairies will close its southwest Albuquerque ice cream plant at the corner of Coal Avenue and Broadway Boulevard. The 28 workers at the plant will be offered severance packages, and local ice cream production will continue at the company's other plant on Second Street.

Aviation Technology Group has decided to build a manufacturing plant in Colorado, rather than Albuquerque. ATG had considered the Duke City as a possible location for manufacturing the company's two-seat high performance jet aircraft. Colorado offered ATG substantial economic incentives to locate the plant and its 300 jobs in Adams County, Colorado.

Sandia Casino's new 228-room resort hotel will begin accepting reservations in mid-October for a November 30 opening. Just some of the features the new hotel offers include three restaurants, a 12,000-square-foot spa, a heated outdoor pool, 10 meeting rooms and a 35,000-square-foot convention center.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Next year Roswell will have a second full-service hospital when the **Physicians Community Hospital** opens. The groundbreaking ceremony for the new 77,000-square-foot medical facility was held on site at 119 East 19th Street. The hospital will offer surgical services, imaging/radiology, neonatal care and an emergency room. The new hospital may create as many as 110 Roswell area jobs.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

Big Lots, a national closeout and furniture retailer, will be coming to Clovis later this year. The company will lease part of the old Furr's supermarket on 21st Street for its new store. Most Big Lots stores average between 20,000 and 60,000 square feet and employ from 20 to 40 people.

A newly constructed **Applebee's Neighborhood Grill and Bar** is the latest addition to the growing list of restaurant chains entering the Clovis market. The past year has also seen Chili's, IHOP, Quizno's and several other restaurants opening in Clovis and offering more dining choices to area residents. The Applebee's is on Llano Estacado Boulevard, about a block west of Prince Street. The restaurant is open from 11a.m. to 11p.m. seven day a week and employs a staff of 107 workers.

The Friona Wheat Grower's Association reports an above average crop yield of wheat in northern Curry County. In most years, the crop yield for dryland wheat is about 20 bushels per acre, but due in large part to a wet winter, this year's crop yield is about double that amount. The market for wheat is just over \$3 per bushel, which is considered a fair price for the crop. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Services, Curry County is New Mexico's largest wheat producer.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:



The **Mesilla Valley Mall** is receiving a \$5.5 million renovation to update the mall's overall look and to improve both the interior and exterior of the retail facility. Construction work inside the mall is completed while the mall is closed, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. The project was originally to have been completed by October, but current plans are that the work will be done before the holidays.

Dion's Pizza, a New Mexico restaurant chain, is opening a new 5,000-square-foot store at 3890 E. Lohman Ave. in Las Cruces. Dion's features sandwiches, salads, and pizza and is scheduled to open its Las Cruces restaurant in mid-September. The new store will seat about 180 patrons and have a staff of about 85 workers. The chain currently has nine restaurants in Albuquerque and one in Las Lunas.

Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

Alkan Shelters, a Fairbanks, Alaska company, manufactures composite material shelters for electronic equipment and has recently leased 60,000 square feet of commercial space in Santa Theresa. The company plans to start production in New Mexico within the next six months and could employ as many as 50 people.



Hobbs Area, Lea County:

After being knocked out of operation by a fire last February, the **Boca Burger** plant is being rebuilt and may reopen in mid-September. Many of the company's 100 workers are being employed in the reconstruction effort. The plant is also being expanded as it is being rebuilt and may require up to 40 additional employees when back in production.

Hobbs will have its first taste of the **IHOP** chain of restaurants when the franchise comes to town in November. The new restaurant will seat about 150 people in its 4,800-square-foot location at 3600 North Lovington Highway. Shiprock Enterprises' new IHOP restaurant is identical to its other Clovis IHOP and will employ about 55 to 60 people.

Mora Area, Mora County:



Tapetes de Lana (Spanish for Weavings in Wool) held its grand opening in Mora in late August and expects to begin processing wool in the next four to six weeks. The plant is located in an 11,000-square-foot building and could potentially wash, card, and spin between 200 to 400 pounds of wool yarn daily. Tapetes de Lana currently employs about 20 people and may add 20 more when the plant is fully operational.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



In addition to the Wal-Mart Supercenter under construction on the northwest corner of the intersection of Southern Blvd. and Unser Blvd. in Rio Rancho, a second major development is underway on the southwest corner. **Southern and Unser Plaza**, a 106,000-square-foot project, should be completed by next July. The Plaza will have a 90,000-square-foot site for a large retail anchor store and eight pads for restaurants.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:



Three new stores will be added to the roster at the Animas Valley Mall in Farmington. **Turbo Graffix**, near the Sears store, offers custom embroidery, screen printing and NASCAR items. **Sole Source**, also near Sears, features athletic clothing and accessories, skateboards and related items. Shoppers at the mall can now take a break and play glow-in-the-dark miniature golf at **Glowgolf**.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:



Jack Whitt, a Colorado resort developer, plans to develop the area around the former Oasis golf course into a 1,250-home subdivision and a new 18-hole golf course. The **Turtleback Mountain Resort** would be designed to appeal to retirees from Colorado and California seeking a desert lifestyle.

The **St. Cloud Mining Company** has requested the state Environment Department's Air Quality Bureau review and update the company's air quality permit to allow expanded operations. St. Cloud produces volcanic soil products used in animal feeds, water purification and absorbent products. They currently have a staff of about 30 workers and are permitted to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and produce up to 40 tons per hour. The application requests a production increase of up to 150 tons per hour. The St. Cloud plant is near Winston, about 30 miles northwest of Truth or Consequences.

Clayton Area, Union County:



Foresight Energy, a Santa Barbara, California-based company, has proposed building New Mexico's fourth wind ranch about 35 miles south of Clayton. The proposed Owaissa Wind Ranch would have 80 turbines capable of producing up to 1.5 megawatts each. Foresight Energy has obtained land use approval from local authorities and has leased 14,000 acres of private land for the project.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:



The \$67 million manufacturing plant for **Merillat Industries** is now being constructed in Los Lunas. Merillat is a subsidiary of Masco Corp, a Fortune 200 company. The plant is slated to begin cabinet manufacturing operations in January 2007 and could eventually employ as many as 700 people at wages averaging \$15 to \$20 per hour.



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