



# New Mexico Labor Market Review

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## HIGHLIGHTS — February 2007

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.0 percent for February 2007. The state has added 16,300 jobs over the last year, and we rank 17th highest for job growth among the states.

...Since last February, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 7,500 for an increase of 1.9 percent.

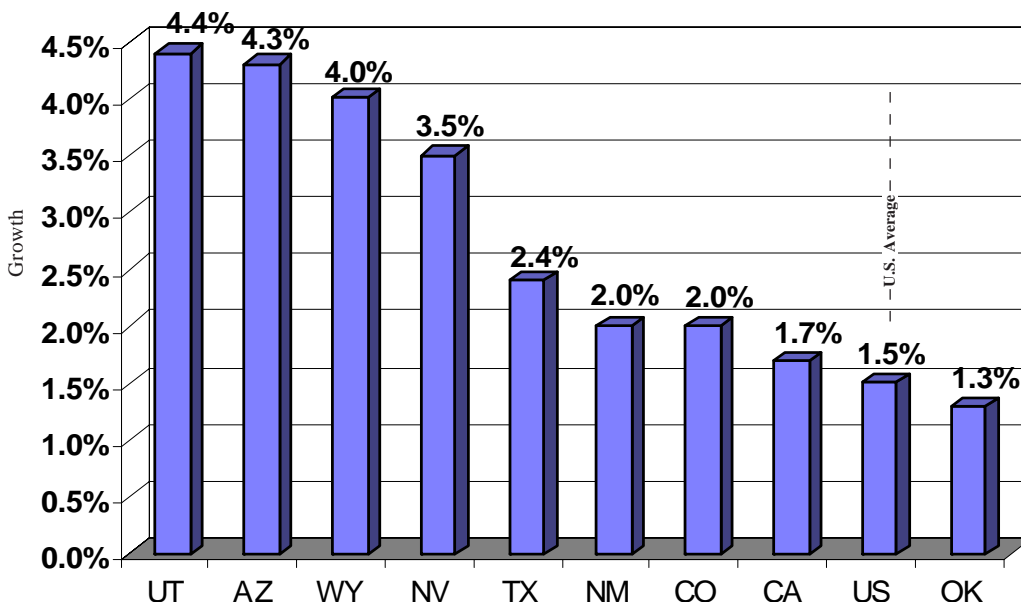
... The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 1.7 percent, adding 1,100 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.1 percent, adding 1,300 jobs.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 2,100 jobs, growing 4.2 percent. The rate of job growth remains higher than most other areas of the state.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

February 2007 over February 2006 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 3.5 percent in February 2007, down from 3.8 percent in January. The rate is the lowest since the current series began in 1976. The unemployment rate is determined by statistical sampling of the state's households. Sampling error means that the true unemployment rate (were a complete count taken) is likely in the range of 2.7 percent to 4.3 percent. The national unemployment rate, at 4.5 percent, was much higher than ours. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 4.6 percent.

The rate of job growth has declined to a level that is more consistent with our long-term average rather than the higher levels of the last two years. Job growth recently peaked at 3.6 percent in June 2006, which was the highest the state had seen in 11 years. The peak month coincided with a one-month, 2,000-job boost in the information industry from activity in the state's film industry.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.0 percent for February 2007. The state has added 16,300 jobs over the last year, and we rank 17th highest for job growth among the states. The job growth remains broad-based, with most of the 13 industry groups expanding.

Last June, a new consortium started managing the operations of Los Alamos National Laboratory. Previously, the University of California had run the National Laboratory. This change in management caused a shift in employment from state government into private professional & business services. The administrative change distorts the employment numbers so that it appears that thousands of government jobs were lost and thousands of professional & business services jobs were created. Adjusting for this administrative change, the professional & business services industry is growing at around two to three percent, and state government employment has not changed much from last year's level.

The state's fastest growing industry, natural resources & mining, has enjoyed four years of job growth due to sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Job growth currently stands at 9.4 percent over the year, adding 1,700 jobs. Up until a few months ago, the construction industry was also adding jobs in the double-digit percentage range. Slowing conditions have been seen nationally for a while and have finally caught up with New Mexico. The industry is now down by 600 jobs from a year ago, a 1.1 percent decrease. The decline is made worse by unusually cold and snowy weather this winter compared to record warmth the previous year. The industry appears to be at the end of a sustained

four-year period of growth. The last time the construction industry saw sustained losses was when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended back in 2002.

The information industry is now the second fastest growing industry in the state, adding 7.1 percent to last year's employment levels, creating 1,100 additional jobs. The new jobs are in the state's film industry, which has seen considerable activity. During times of intensive film work, employment levels have been as much as 3,000 jobs above baseline levels of a few years ago. Much of the film work is of short duration, which can be seen in the recent history of the information industry showing swings in employment as large as 2,000 jobs in just one month. Previously, the information industry lost more than 3,000 jobs during a three-year period ending in early 2005 due to weakness in the telecommunications components of the industry. Even with the current boost from the film industry, employment levels are still below the peak employment levels set in the spring of 2001.

The small wholesale trade industry added 900 jobs, which is impressive when compared to the four times bigger retail trade industry that added just 1,200 jobs. For much of 2006, wholesale trade was actually adding more jobs than was retail trade.

Educational & health services, the state's largest private industry, added 3,700 jobs, growing 3.4 percent. This industry is always reliable for adding jobs. Current levels look a little restrained compared to the past few years, but the number of new jobs is still substantial.

Manufacturing employment has added 800 jobs, growing 2.2 percent. Some manufacturing firms are facing difficulties, but others are expanding into new markets and adding hundreds of jobs. In many ways, 2006 was the turning point that defined the success of the state's manufacturing industry, which previously lost thousands of jobs.

The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 1,700 jobs, with recent expansive growth in eating and drinking places. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry increased employment by 300 jobs. The miscellaneous *other services* category also added 300 jobs. Financial activities employment did not add any jobs since last year, continuing a weak employment trend that has been evident since last July.

New Mexico		Change From			
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Feb 2007</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	938,500	937,200	930,900	+1,300	+7,600
Employment	905,500	901,800	887,700	+3,700	+17,800
Unemployment	33,000	35,400	43,200	-2,400	-10,200
Rate	3.5%	3.8%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	3.9%	4.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 3.5 percent, down slightly from February's rate of 3.7 percent. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent.

Payroll employment grew by 2,400 or 0.6 percent over the month, largely due to a seasonal increase in state government as university employees returned to work following the winter break. The government sector gained 2,100 jobs in February, with the entire increase coming in state government. Seven industries saw gains of 100-300 jobs each, most of which were seasonal in nature. Three other industries lost 100 jobs each, while one – retail trade – fell by 700. The decline in retail trade was typical for this time of year, as employment returned to normal levels following the holiday shopping season.

Since last February, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 7,500 for an increase of 1.9 percent. Nine of the 12 major industry divisions contributed to the expansion, while two were unchanged from last year's levels.

Construction employment fell for the second straight month following nearly four years of increases. Though employment growth has slowed considerably from a peak of 12.1 percent in May 2006, the Albuquerque area has not seen the magnitude of construction related declines that have occurred in other parts of the country in recent months.

The largest number of new jobs came from professional & business services, up 2,200 or 3.5 percent over the year. Employment growth has equaled or exceeded 3.5 percent for ten consecutive months, the industry's longest streak since late 2000. Professional & business services includes such components as professional and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and support services.

Educational & health services added 1,700 new jobs, up 3.6 percent over the year. Industry growth has moderated since exceeding five percent throughout much of 2004.

Government employment grew 1.8 percent over the year, adding 1,400 new jobs. Local government contributed 800 jobs to the increase, and state government added 600. Federal government employment was unchanged for the second consecutive month in 2007 after posting gains for each month of 2006.

Leisure & hospitality recorded solid growth of 3.3 percent (1,200 jobs), with food services and drinking places accounting for most of the increase. This industry experienced a temporary setback during parts of 2004 and 2005 but has now added jobs for 21 consecutive months.

Retail and wholesale trade each added 400 jobs over the year, growing 0.9 and 3.1 percent, respectively. Retail trade, which includes general merchandise stores such as Wal-Mart, increased employment in both January and February after recording negative growth for the last seven months of 2006.

The information industry added 300 jobs, growing 3.2 percent, continuing a recovery that started in January 2006. The industry had been in a freefall during the previous four years, losing more than 3,000 jobs. The information industry should expand further as employment grows in the motion picture and sound recording component.

Employment in transportation, warehousing, & utilities grew by 100 over the year, while financial services employment remained at last year's levels. The miscellaneous category of *other services* gained 300 jobs since last February.

Albuquerque				Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Feb 2007</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	404,100	406,500	403,500	-2,400	+600
Employment	390,100	391,400	385,700	-1,300	+4,400
Unemployment	14,000	15,100	17,800	-1,100	-3,800
Rate	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.5%	3.7%	4.5%		

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 4.1 percent in February 2007, down from 4.5 percent in January. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent.

In February, the Las Cruces economy gained back 1,900 of the 2,800 jobs that were lost in January 2007 due to seasonal factors. State government employment increased by 1,900 jobs at the beginning of the semester at New Mexico State University. Another 100 jobs were gained in leisure & hospitality employment. Retail trade dropped 100 jobs at the very end of the extended holiday shopping season.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 1.7 percent, comparing February 2007 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,100 jobs. This rate of job growth is close to the average for the state.

Four industries have each added 200 jobs to the local economy over the last year. The educational & health services industry gained 200 jobs, increasing 2.0 percent. Construction employment also has done well for many years in the local area, currently increasing 200 jobs from year ago levels, growing 4.2

percent. The leisure & hospitality industry has done well employment-wise for the last two years and currently reports gains of 200 jobs over the year, growing 3.0 percent. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry also reported employment that was up 200 jobs from last year.

Four industries reported employment levels that were 100 jobs higher than last year. Wholesale trade managed to gain 100 jobs from last year's level, as did retail trade. Manufacturing employment added 100 jobs, improving slightly from two years of less than stellar performance. The information industry also added 100 jobs from last year's level.

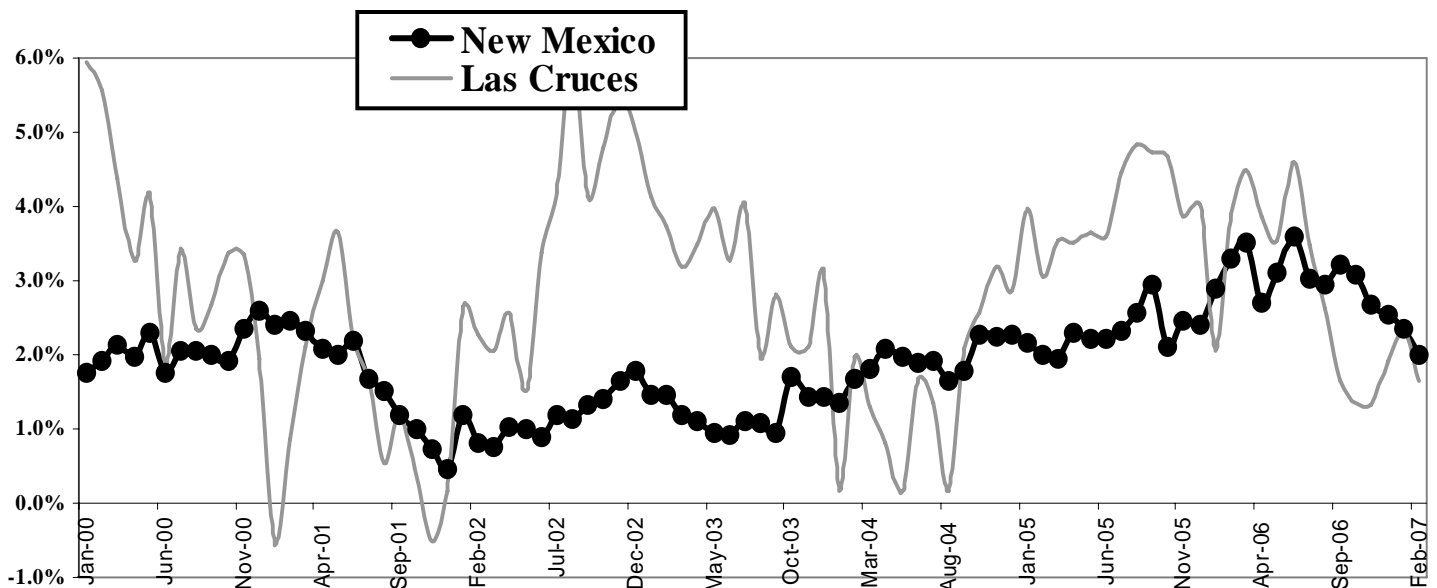
Three remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were financial activities, professional & business services, and the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment.

The only industry to report lower employment than last year was the government sector. Government employment was down by 100 jobs in local government and at the same level as last year in federal and state government. State government includes New Mexico State University.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	Feb 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2006
Civilian Labor Force	85,900	85,300	86,800	+600	-900
Employment	82,300	81,500	82,000	+800	+300
Unemployment	3,500	3,800	4,800	-300	-1,300
Rate	4.1%	4.5%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.7%	5.7%		

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 3.0 percent in February 2007, down from 3.2 percent in January. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent.

Santa Fe saw fairly typical education-related employment increases in February 2007 amounting to 1,100 more jobs than in January. The largest increase was 600 jobs in state and local government. Another 400 jobs were added to private education, and two other industries, financial activities and leisure & hospitality, each gained 100 jobs. Retail trade lost 100 jobs over the month.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.1 percent, adding 1,300 jobs. This rate of job growth is still below the average for the state but shows improvement from growth rates that were below one percent during most of 2006 and averaged just 1.1 percent for the year. Job growth is evident in nine of the area's 12 industries.

Five private sector industries have each increased by 200 jobs from last year's levels. Retail trade has done fairly well, maintaining a 200-job gain. Professional & business services gained 200 jobs on the year, as has financial activities. The construction industry increased 200 jobs from last year, a 4.3

percent increase. The leisure & hospitality industry also reported 200 more jobs than a year ago.

The educational & health services industry has added 100 jobs since last year, which is not that many jobs for such a large industry, but an improvement over a period of job losses last year. The information industry, which includes motion picture and video industries, gained 100 jobs but has seen much larger gains during months when there was filming activity. Two other private sector industries each gained 100 jobs. These were wholesale trade and the miscellaneous *other services* industry.

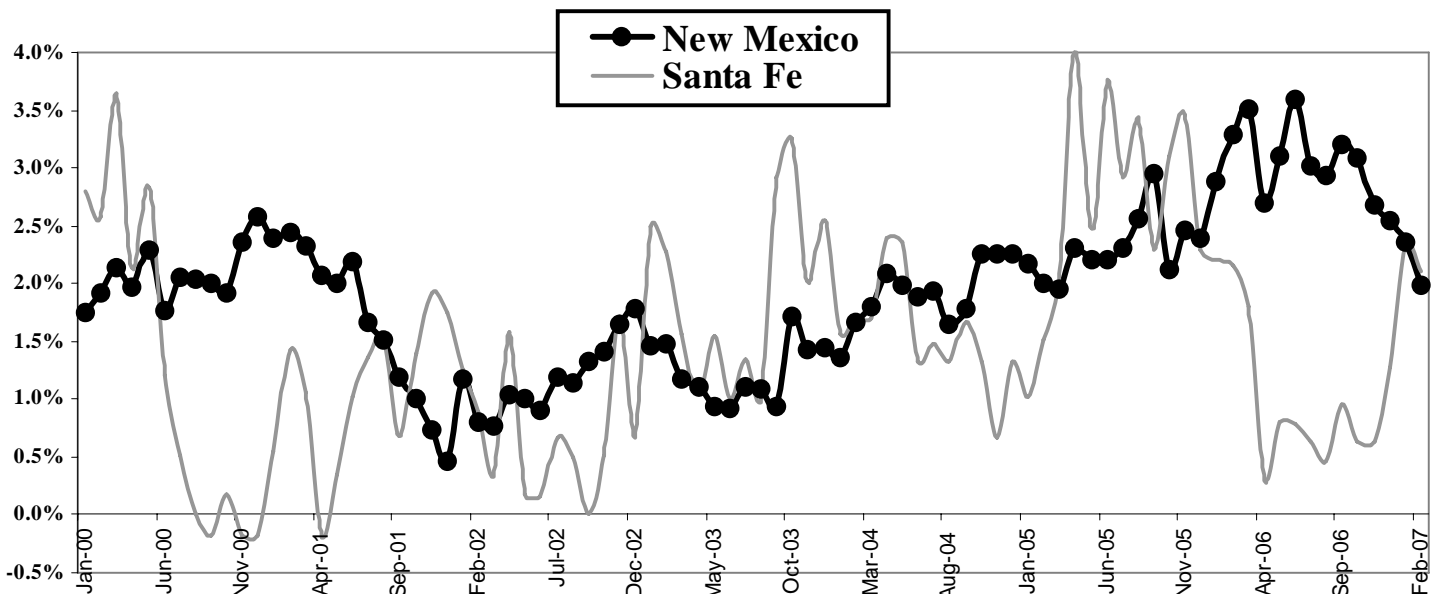
Two industries maintained employment the same as last year's levels. Those industries were transportation, warehousing & utilities and government. There has not been much of an increase in government employment in Santa Fe since local government school employment stopped increasing about a year ago.

Manufacturing employment in the Santa Fe area has not done very well for a while and currently stands 100 jobs lower than last year's employment level. The local area has not been fortunate enough to enjoy the gains that are being made in Albuquerque.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Feb 2007</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,200	77,100	77,000	+100	+200
Employment	74,800	74,700	74,200	+100	+600
Unemployment	2,300	2,500	2,900	-200	-600
Rate	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.1%	3.2%	4.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



## Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 3.4 percent in February 2007, down from 3.7 percent in January. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent.

The Farmington area gained 800 jobs in February, which is expected this time of year. Local government gained 600 of the seasonal education jobs that were lost the previous month, and private goods-producing industries gained 300 jobs. Private services-providing industries declined by 100 jobs from the previous month.

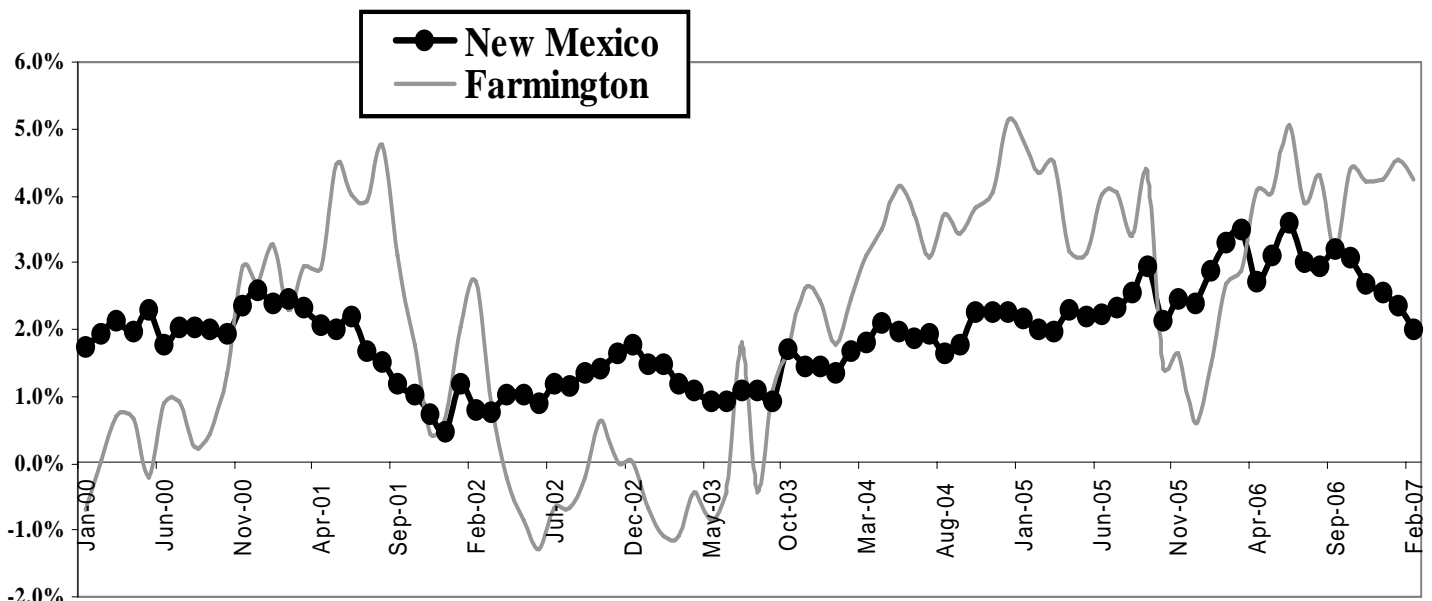
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 2,100 jobs, growing 4.2 percent. The rate of job growth remains higher than most other areas of the state. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical for a small metro area like Farmington. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 5.1 percent. Job growth reached this peak again in June 2006, matching the highest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Job growth in the area remains substantially above the statewide average, and the Farmington area continues to have a strong job market.

Private services-providing industries have added 1,000 jobs over the year, growing 3.7 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and currently shows 200 more jobs than a year ago, with all the growth reported in local government. There was no growth reported in federal or state government jobs.

<b>Farmington</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Feb 2007</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>	<u>Jan 2007</u>	<u>Feb 2006</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,400	55,800	55,300	+600	+1,100
Employment	54,500	53,800	52,700	+700	+1,800
Unemployment	1,900	2,100	2,700	-200	-800
Rate	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.5%	3.8%	4.9%		

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	Un- Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment Rate %	Unadj. Rate %	
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		852,300	810,000	42,300	5.0%	
2001		863,700	821,000	42,700	4.9%	
2002		871,500	823,200	48,300	5.5%	
2003		885,300	832,600	52,700	5.9%	
2004		902,100	850,200	51,900	5.7%	
2005		915,500	867,300	48,200	5.3%	
2006		935,350	895,623	39,727	4.2%	
2006	JAN	927,502	883,575	43,927	4.7%	4.7%
	FEB	930,872	887,718	43,154	4.6%	4.9%
	MAR	933,049	890,663	42,386	4.5%	4.3%
	APR	932,502	890,872	41,630	4.5%	4.4%
	MAY	934,426	893,550	40,876	4.4%	4.3%
	JUN	936,817	896,695	40,122	4.3%	5.0%
	JUL	935,455	896,088	39,367	4.2%	4.8%
	AUG	936,361	897,756	38,605	4.1%	4.1%
	SEP	939,704	901,869	37,835	4.0%	3.9%
	OCT	939,447	902,388	37,059	3.9%	3.7%
	NOV	939,071	902,796	36,275	3.9%	3.6%
	DEC	938,992	903,503	35,489	3.8%	3.3%
2007	JAN	937,238	901,837	35,401	3.8%	3.9%
	FEB	938,531	905,511	33,020	3.5%	3.7%
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	1,293	3,674	-2,381	-0.3%	-0.2%
	Year Ago	7,659	17,793	-10,134	-1.1%	-1.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	28,966	46,409	-17,443	-2.0%	-2.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	41,808	61,527	-19,719	-2.4%	-2.3%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.4%	-6.7%		
	Year Ago	0.8%	2.0%	-23.5%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.2%	5.4%	-34.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.7%	7.3%	-37.4%		

State	Rank	February 2006	February 2007	Change	% Change
Utah	1	1,171.5	1,223.5	52.0	4.4%
Louisiana	2	1,813.1	1,893.5	80.4	4.4%
Arizona	3	2,606.5	2,717.4	110.9	4.3%
Wyoming	4	264.3	275.0	10.7	4.0%
Idaho	5	615.0	636.8	21.8	3.5%
Nevada	6	1,254.8	1,298.6	43.8	3.5%
South Dakota	7	385.1	395.0	9.9	2.6%
North Dakota	8	343.7	352.1	8.4	2.4%
Texas	9	9,889.0	10,126.8	237.8	2.4%
Hawaii	10	611.0	625.4	14.4	2.4%
Mississippi	11	1,126.1	1,152.5	26.4	2.3%
North Carolina	12	3,936.6	4,027.3	90.7	2.3%
Kansas	13	1,331.7	1,362.2	30.5	2.3%
Nebraska	14	929.0	948.3	19.3	2.1%
Montana	15	419.1	427.8	8.7	2.1%
Washington	16	2,796.3	2,854.2	57.9	2.1%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>819.7</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Oregon	18	1,665.2	1,699.3	34.1	2.0%
Colorado	19	2,235.1	2,280.3	45.2	2.0%
Alabama	20	1,956.1	1,991.9	35.8	1.8%
California	21	14,881.0	15,133.1	252.1	1.7%
Florida	22	7,962.3	8,094.8	132.5	1.7%
<b>United States</b>		<b>133,887.0</b>	<b>135,884.0</b>	<b>1,997.0</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Alaska	23	298.0	302.4	4.4	1.5%
Georgia	24	4,039.5	4,096.5	57.0	1.4%
Rhode Island	25	478.5	485.2	6.7	1.4%
Oklahoma	26	1,530.4	1,550.7	20.3	1.3%
Iowa	27	1,471.0	1,490.2	19.2	1.3%
Massachusetts	28	3,169.0	3,208.0	39.0	1.2%
Virginia	29	3,664.7	3,709.8	45.1	1.2%
New York	30	8,442.6	8,545.7	103.1	1.2%
South Carolina	31	1,877.8	1,900.7	22.9	1.2%
Delaware	32	681.8	690.1	8.3	1.2%
Connecticut	33	1,650.7	1,668.7	18.0	1.1%
Missouri	34	2,722.9	2,751.7	28.8	1.1%
Maryland	35	2,534.7	2,560.3	25.6	1.0%
Illinois	36	5,798.4	5,856.0	57.6	1.0%
Tennessee	37	2,734.9	2,761.6	26.7	1.0%
Pennsylvania	38	5,654.1	5,707.5	53.4	0.9%
DC	39	425.9	429.9	4.0	0.9%
Kentucky	40	1,814.1	1,829.6	15.5	0.9%
Minnesota	41	2,700.9	2,721.6	20.7	0.8%
New Hampshire	42	626.9	631.7	4.8	0.8%
West Virginia	43	741.3	746.8	5.5	0.7%
Arkansas	44	1,186.6	1,195.3	8.7	0.7%
New Jersey	45	3,992.5	4,016.8	24.3	0.6%
Wisconsin	46	2,793.9	2,807.4	13.5	0.5%
Maine	47	592.6	595.3	2.7	0.5%
Vermont	48	306.3	307.4	1.1	0.4%
Indiana	49	2,927.9	2,931.4	3.5	0.1%
Ohio	50	5,347.0	5,335.5	-11.5	-0.2%
Michigan	51	4,280.4	4,235.8	-44.6	-1.0%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Statewide 2006 benchmarked data are under review by the US BLS, and therefore subject to revision.

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

	FEBRUARY 2007				JANUARY 2007				FEBRUARY 2006			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	934,110	899,083	35,027	3.7%	927,130	890,951	36,179	3.9%	933,780	888,366	45,414	4.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	404,462	390,262	14,200	3.5%	402,849	387,996	14,853	3.7%	403,905	385,865	18,040	4.5%
Bernalillo	313,771	303,093	10,678	3.4%	312,518	301,333	11,185	3.6%	313,291	299,678	13,613	4.3%
Sandoval	51,484	49,459	2,025	3.9%	51,320	49,172	2,148	4.2%	51,375	48,902	2,473	4.8%
Torrance	7,798	7,477	321	4.1%	7,742	7,433	309	4.0%	7,767	7,392	375	4.8%
Valencia	31,409	30,233	1,176	3.7%	31,270	30,058	1,212	3.9%	31,472	29,893	1,579	5.0%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,116	54,156	1,960	3.5%	55,119	53,018	2,101	3.8%	55,055	52,340	2,715	4.9%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,956	82,110	3,846	4.5%	84,132	80,193	3,939	4.7%	86,346	81,463	4,883	5.7%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	76,844	74,451	2,393	3.1%	75,427	72,989	2,438	3.2%	77,117	74,000	3,117	4.0%
Catron	1,435	1,351	84	5.9%	1,434	1,348	86	6.0%	1,390	1,288	102	7.3%
Chaves	26,874	25,833	1,041	3.9%	26,814	25,736	1,078	4.0%	26,627	25,249	1,378	5.2%
Cibola	11,622	11,131	491	4.2%	11,623	11,136	487	4.2%	11,707	11,088	619	5.3%
Colfax	6,336	6,082	254	4.0%	6,351	6,084	267	4.2%	6,600	6,251	349	5.3%
Curry	21,211	20,577	634	3.0%	21,134	20,495	639	3.0%	20,993	20,141	852	4.1%
De Baca	889	856	33	3.7%	875	842	33	3.8%	899	851	48	5.3%
Eddy	25,538	24,724	814	3.2%	25,568	24,720	848	3.3%	25,246	24,202	1,044	4.1%
Grant	12,530	12,043	487	3.9%	12,386	11,890	496	4.0%	12,535	11,881	654	5.2%
Guadalupe	1,893	1,782	111	5.9%	1,858	1,750	108	5.8%	1,924	1,798	126	6.5%
Harding	374	361	13	3.5%	379	365	14	3.7%	396	378	18	4.5%
Hidalgo	2,386	2,308	78	3.3%	2,420	2,329	91	3.8%	2,297	2,187	110	4.8%
Lea	27,434	26,738	696	2.5%	26,978	26,268	710	2.6%	26,607	25,621	986	3.7%
Lincoln	10,191	9,776	415	4.1%	10,118	9,725	393	3.9%	10,514	10,001	513	4.9%
Los Alamos	11,383	11,129	254	2.2%	11,455	11,198	257	2.2%	11,548	11,216	332	2.9%
Luna	11,822	10,419	1,403	11.9%	11,721	10,403	1,318	11.2%	12,227	10,371	1,856	15.2%
McKinley	26,914	25,757	1,157	4.3%	26,972	25,712	1,260	4.7%	27,124	25,515	1,609	5.9%
Mora	2,016	1,831	185	9.2%	2,021	1,841	180	8.9%	2,051	1,815	236	11.5%
Otero	26,188	25,169	1,019	3.9%	25,925	24,916	1,009	3.9%	26,805	25,484	1,321	4.9%
Quay	4,002	3,804	198	4.9%	4,006	3,796	210	5.2%	4,118	3,876	242	5.9%
Rio Arriba	21,841	20,848	993	4.5%	21,866	20,828	1,038	4.7%	21,889	20,626	1,263	5.8%
Roosevelt	9,349	9,075	274	2.9%	9,296	9,015	281	3.0%	9,393	9,047	346	3.7%
San Miguel	13,499	12,927	572	4.2%	13,255	12,644	611	4.6%	13,775	13,021	754	5.5%
Sierra	5,392	5,151	241	4.5%	5,490	5,268	222	4.0%	5,418	5,103	315	5.8%
Socorro	9,467	9,166	301	3.2%	9,469	9,146	323	3.4%	9,328	8,923	405	4.3%
Taos	18,081	17,271	810	4.5%	18,142	17,317	825	4.5%	17,878	16,772	1,106	6.2%
Union	2,069	1,998	71	3.4%	2,048	1,983	65	3.2%	2,066	1,991	75	3.6%

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)

FEBRUARY 2007			JANUARY 2007			FEBRUARY 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.9%	LUNA	1	11.2%	LUNA	1	15.2%
MORA	2	9.2%	MORA	2	8.9%	MORA	2	11.5%
CATRON	3	5.9%	CATRON	3	6.0%	CATRON	3	7.3%
GUADALUPE	4	5.9%	GUADALUPE	4	5.8%	GUADALUPE	4	6.5%
QUAY	5	4.9%	QUAY	5	5.2%	TAOS	5	6.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	6	4.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	6	4.7%	MCKINLEY	6	5.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	4.5%	MCKINLEY	7	4.7%	QUAY	7	5.9%
SIERRA	8	4.5%	RIO ARRIBA	8	4.7%	RIO ARRIBA	8	5.8%
TAOS	9	4.5%	SAN MIGUEL	9	4.6%	SIERRA	9	5.8%
MCKINLEY	10	4.3%	TAOS	10	4.5%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.7%
CIBOLA	11	4.2%	CIBOLA	11	4.2%	SAN MIGUEL	11	5.5%
SAN MIGUEL	12	4.2%	COLFAX	12	4.2%	CIBOLA	12	5.3%
LINCOLN	13	4.1%	CHAVES	13	4.0%	COLFAX	13	5.3%
COLFAX	14	4.0%	GRANT	14	4.0%	DE BACA	14	5.3%
CHAVES	15	3.9%	SIERRA	15	4.0%	CHAVES	15	5.2%
GRANT	16	3.9%	LINCOLN	16	3.9%	GRANT	16	5.2%
OTERO	17	3.9%	OTERO	17	3.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	4.9%
DE BACA	18	3.7%	STATEWIDE	18	3.9%	LINCOLN	18	4.9%
STATEWIDE		3.7%	DE BACA	18	3.8%	OTERO	19	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	3.5%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	3.8%	STATEWIDE		4.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	20	3.5%	HIDALGO	20	3.8%	HIDALGO	20	4.8%
HARDING	21	3.5%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	3.7%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.5%
UNION	22	3.4%	HARDING	22	3.7%	HARDING	22	4.5%
HIDALGO	23	3.3%	SOCORRO	23	3.4%	SOCORRO	23	4.3%
EDDY	24	3.2%	EDDY	24	3.3%	CURRY	24	4.1%
SOCORRO	25	3.2%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	3.2%	EDDY	25	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.1%	UNION	26	3.2%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.0%
CURRY	27	3.0%	CURRY	27	3.0%	LEA	27	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	28	2.9%	ROOSEVELT	28	3.0%	ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
LEA	29	2.5%	LEA	29	2.6%	UNION	29	3.6%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.2%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.2%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%

Benchmarked 2006 data are under review by the BLS and therefore subject to revision.

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County



## Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

February 2007			February 2006		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Mississippi	1	6.7	Mississippi	1	7.2
Michigan	2	6.6	Alaska	2	6.9
Alaska	3	6.1	Michigan	3	6.8
South Carolina	4	6.1	South Carolina	4	6.4
District of Columbia	5	5.8	Kentucky	5	6.0
Kentucky	6	5.7	District of Columbia	6	5.9
Massachusetts	7	5.3	Oregon	7	5.4
Oregon	8	5.3	Ohio	8	5.3
Arkansas	9	5.0	Rhode Island	9	5.2
Missouri	10	5.0	Indiana	10	5.1
Ohio	11	5.0	Tennessee	11	5.1
Wisconsin	12	5.0	Texas	12	5.1
Tennessee	13	4.9	Arkansas	13	5.0
California	14	4.8	California	14	4.9
Illinois	15	4.8	Illinois	15	4.9
Washington	16	4.8	Massachusetts	16	4.8
Indiana	17	4.7	<b>United States</b>		<b>4.8</b>
Minnesota	18	4.5	Washington	17	4.8
North Carolina	19	4.5	Wisconsin	18	4.8
Texas	20	4.5	Georgia	19	4.7
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.5</b>	Missouri	20	4.7
Kansas	21	4.4	New Jersey	21	4.7
Maine	22	4.4	New York	22	4.7
New York	23	4.4	North Carolina	23	4.7
Rhode Island	24	4.4	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Georgia	25	4.3	Pennsylvania	25	4.6
Nevada	26	4.3	West Virginia	26	4.6
West Virginia	27	4.3	Connecticut	27	4.4
Connecticut	28	4.2	Kansas	28	4.4
New Jersey	29	4.1	Maine	29	4.4
Pennsylvania	30	4.0	Colorado	30	4.3
Arizona	31	3.9	Louisiana	31	4.3
Louisiana	32	3.9	Arizona	32	4.2
Oklahoma	33	3.9	Minnesota	33	4.1
Vermont	34	3.9	Nevada	34	4.1
Colorado	35	3.8	Iowa	35	3.9
Maryland	36	3.8	Oklahoma	36	3.8
New Hampshire	37	3.7	Delaware	37	3.7
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Maryland	38	3.7
Delaware	39	3.4	Idaho	39	3.6
South Dakota	40	3.4	Vermont	40	3.6
Alabama	41	3.3	Alabama	41	3.5
Florida	42	3.3	Montana	42	3.5
Iowa	43	3.3	Florida	43	3.4
North Dakota	44	3.2	New Hampshire	44	3.4
Nebraska	45	2.9	North Dakota	45	3.2
Virginia	46	2.9	South Dakota	46	3.2
Idaho	47	2.8	Utah	47	3.2
Montana	48	2.5	Nebraska	48	2.9
Hawaii	49	2.3	Virginia	49	2.9
Utah	50	2.3	Wyoming	50	2.8
Wyoming	51	2.3	Hawaii	51	2.5

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Feb-07	Jan-07	Feb-06	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>836,000</b>	<b>828,300</b>	<b>819,700</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>16,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	113,600	113,300	111,700	300	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	722,400	715,000	708,000	7,400	14,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>93,100</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>91,900</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>107,400</b>	<b>106,600</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>12,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>111,100</b>	<b>110,300</b>	<b>107,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3,700</b>
Educational Services	14,300	13,700	13,800	600	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	96,800	96,600	93,600	200	3,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>84,700</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,100	7,900	7,700	200	400
Accommodation and Food Services	76,600	76,200	75,300	400	1,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>197,900</b>	<b>192,300</b>	<b>205,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>-7,700</b>
Federal Government	29,800	29,800	29,900	0	-100
State Government	60,800	57,000	71,100	3,800	-10,300
State Government Education	28,800	24,500	28,900	4,300	-100
Local Government	107,300	105,500	104,600	1,800	2,700
Local Government Education	59,100	57,400	58,500	1,700	600

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Feb-07	Jan-07	Feb-06	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>392,700</b>	<b>390,300</b>	<b>385,200</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>7,500</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	53,800	53,600	54,300	200	-500
SERVICES-PROVIDING	338,900	336,700	330,900	2,200	8,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>64,100</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>79,900</b>	<b>77,800</b>	<b>78,500</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Federal Government	14,300	14,300	14,300	0	0
State Government 2/	26,300	24,200	25,700	2,100	600
Local Government	39,300	39,300	38,500	0	800

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 Feb-07	Revised Jan-07	Revised Feb-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,300	8,300	8,000	0	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	59,400	57,500	58,600	1,900	800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
State	8,900	7,000	8,900	1,900	0
Local	8,800	8,800	8,900	0	-100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Feb-07	Revised Jan-07	Revised Feb-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>62,900</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>61,600</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,800	5,700	0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,100	56,000	55,900	1,100	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
State	8,400	8,100	8,400	300	0
Local	7,300	7,000	7,300	300	0

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Feb-07	Revised Jan-07	Revised Feb-06	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>51,600</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	11,800	11,500	10,900	300	900
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,800	39,300	38,600	500	1,200
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,200	28,300	27,200	-100	1,000
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,600	9,000	9,400	600	200

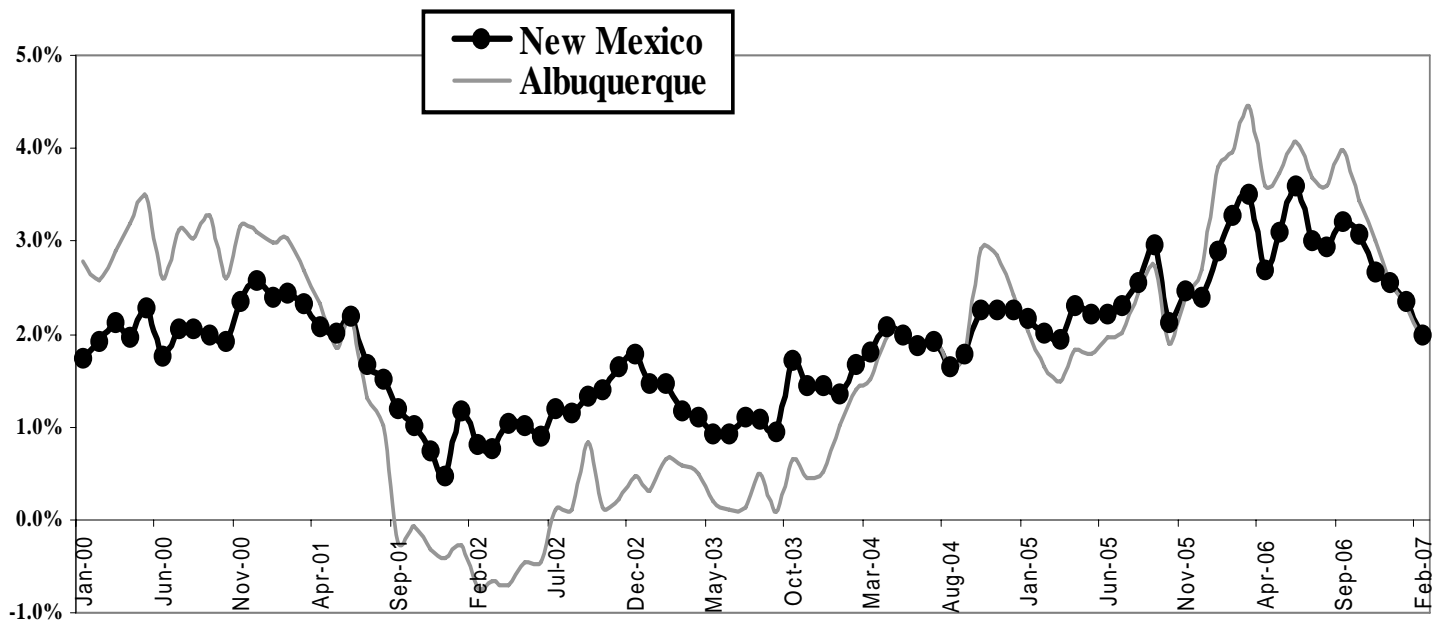
## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Feb-07	Revised Jan-07	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	844,300	843,700	600
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	19,800	19,800	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	59,000	58,900	100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	38,800	38,900	-100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	143,400	143,600	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	16,500	16,300	200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,300	35,500	-200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	108,900	108,600	300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	109,900	109,500	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	87,800	87,900	-100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,400	29,100	300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	195,500	195,600	-100

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

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



## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb 07	Jan 07	Feb 06	Feb 07	Jan 07	Feb 06	Feb 07	Jan 07	Feb 06
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$820.26	\$818.06	\$794.90	44.1	44.1	43.7	\$18.60	\$18.55	\$18.19
CONSTRUCTION	\$658.92	\$660.56	\$634.01	40.4	40.5	39.8	\$16.31	\$16.31	\$15.93
MANUFACTURING	\$558.35	\$557.18	\$547.01	39.1	39.1	39.1	\$14.28	\$14.25	\$13.99
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$536.10	\$535.39	\$520.61	35.2	35.2	34.8	\$15.23	\$15.21	\$14.96
RETAIL TRADE	\$368.15	\$364.98	\$354.71	32.9	32.5	32.1	\$11.19	\$11.23	\$11.05
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$644.97	\$622.97	\$629.64	41.8	40.4	39.6	\$15.43	\$15.42	\$15.90

*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	
	Feb 07	Jan 07	Feb 06	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	203.5	202.4	198.7	0.5%	2.4%
CPI-W	198.5	197.6	194.2	0.5%	2.2%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

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

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***www.dol.state.nm.us***

## 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:

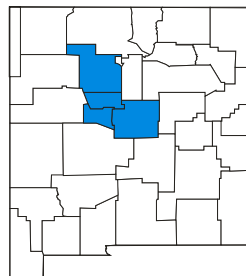
The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) Board approved \$1,594,371 in funds at its February board meeting, creating 573 new jobs in Albuquerque, Hobbs, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Rio Rancho, and Tucumcari. February's JTIP recipients are **Convergys Customer Management Group, Inc.**, Albuquerque, a provider of customer care, human resources, and billing services for clients in various industries, including communications, financial services, technology, and consumer products, \$922,000 to create 450 new jobs; **Mega Corp.**, Albuquerque, a producer of mobile water distribution equipment and specialty haulage equipment for the construction and mining industries, \$119,410 to create 30 new jobs; **Richmond Products**, Albuquerque, a manufacturer of ophthalmic test equipment, \$8,323 to create two new jobs; **Lightning Industries, Inc.**, Hobbs, a fabricator and assembler of metal plate work, \$42,808 to add four new jobs; **LaserShield Systems, Inc.**, Las Cruces, a manufacturer and servicer of electronic security systems, \$37,209 for creating 11 jobs; **IEI Financial**, Las Vegas, a provider of customer relationship outsourcing for the utility industry, \$173,944 to create 45 jobs; **OPS Systems**, Rio Rancho, a provider of strategic data management, preventative maintenance and laboratory information management software solutions for water, wastewater, environmental laboratories and energy plant operations, \$66,894 to train workers for four new jobs; **Route 66 Ethanol**, Tucumcari, a manufacturer of ethanol biofuels, \$223,783 for 27 new jobs.

Two specialists in the retail natural and organic foods business are expected to become one when Texas-based **Whole Foods** acquires the **Wild Oats** chain. Whole Foods offered to buy Wild Oats for \$18.50 a share, a total of \$565 million in cash and debt. Whole Foods has made 18 retail acquisitions since its inception, with the pending Wild Oats acquisition representing the largest. Whole Foods expects to close the transaction in April. There are three Whole Foods stores in New Mexico—two in Albuquerque and one in Santa Fe. Boulder, Colorado-based Wild Oats operates three stores in Albuquerque and one in Santa Fe. Whole Foods has over 155 stores in the United States and Great Britain. Wild Oats operates 110 stores in the U.S. and Canada.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Eclipse Aviation** has incorporated 20 aerodynamic modifications into the design of the Eclipse 500 airplane to bring the plane up to promised performance levels. The changes will allow the company's jets to have a range of about 1,125 nautical miles and a speed of about 370 knots. Eclipse has said that it will retrofit all aircraft delivered before the modifications at no charge to the customers. Eclipse currently has about 1,000 employees in Albuquerque and is adding about 20 a week to its workforce.



The Albuquerque City Council approved the use of \$8.9 million in Industrial Revenue Bond for the renovation of the historic **La Posada Hotel** in downtown Albuquerque. The Goodman Realty Group purchased the hotel in 2005 for \$4 million. A planned \$22 million renovation will restore much of its former glory and configure it for its new role as a four-star boutique hotel. About 108 full-time and 26 part-time employees will staff the 107-room facility when it is complete in the first quarter of 2008.

**Advent Solar** has officially opened its new 87,000-square-foot production facility in Mesa del Sol. By summer 2007, Advent expects to be producing about 1,200 solar cells every hour round-the-clock. Advent Solar currently employs 165 people, although the workforce could grow to 1,000 as the company ramps up production. Employees are now working four shifts per day to keep production running 24/7. At full capacity, the new facility will be able to produce up to 10 million solar cells per year.

**Telsa Motors** selected Albuquerque as the site for a production facility to build the company's electric sedan automobile. The company expects to build about 10,000 WhiteStar sedans annually. The Telsa manufacturing facility site is adjacent to the new Tempur-Pedic mattress plant on the west side of the city, at I-40 and Paseo del Volcan. Over 400 people will work at the assembly facility. A total capital investment of \$35 million is projected for the 150,000-square-foot plant.

#### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

**Intel Corp.** intends to invest between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion to upgrade its Fab 11X microprocessor chip manufacturing plant in Rio Rancho. The upgrade will allow Fab 11X to use the newly developed 45nm (nanometer) process, which consists of a combination of new transistor materials that reduce leakage and increase chip performance. Fab 11X will be the fourth Intel factory worldwide to use the 45nm process, with production in New Mexico scheduled to start in the second half of 2008. Fab 11X in Rio Rancho currently manufactures 90nm chips on 300nm wafers. Fab 11X began production in October 2002 and was Intel's first fully automated, high-volume factory producing 300nm wafers. Intel has been in New Mexico for almost 30 years and employs nearly 5,000 workers.

#### Belen Area, Valencia County:

**Public Service Company of New Mexico** plans to build a 140-megawatt electrical generation station in the Rio Grande Industrial Park southeast of Belen. PNM said the natural gas-fired power plant is needed because of rapid increases in the demand for electricity in the middle Rio Grande Valley. The \$100 million power plant will be called the Valencia Energy Facility. About 150 workers will be needed during the peak of the construction phase. The plant should be online by 2008.

**Clines Corners Area, Torrance County:**

**Clines Corners'** owner George Cook plans to expand the business operations at the intersection of Interstate 40 and U.S. 285. Cook intends to spend about \$5 million during the next year to improve restrooms, upgrade parking facilities for heavy trucks, expand the offerings at the restaurant, and make other improvements to the facility. On-site work on the project is scheduled to start in April and be completed by September 1. About 30 new workers will be needed to staff the facility, which will be going to a 24-hour-a-day operation. Future plans call for a new travel center, a convenience store, an RV park and other developments.

**Eastern WIA Area:**

**Clovis Area, Curry County:**

**American Renewable Fuels**, an American subsidiary of Australian Renewable Fuels, intends to build a biodiesel production facility in Clovis. The company plans to break ground for the project this summer and anticipates beginning production in 2008. The plant's manufacturing process uses animal fat to make a clean-burning fuel. When the factory opens, it will produce about 75 million gallons per year and employ about 40 people.

The **SEI** call center in Clovis is adding employees to its workforce with a goal of ultimately filling about 300 positions at the 45,000-square-foot facility. The center plans to start training about 30 new employees in April.

**Southwestern WIA Area:**

**Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:**

A new 13,000-square-foot outpatient rehabilitation center is being built on Hillcrest Drive in Las Cruces. **MECA Therapies** hopes to open the facility by late spring or early summer this year. The three-story center will feature a pool for aquatic therapy, physical therapy areas, as well as rooms for other types of therapies. MECA employs about 70 workers in offices in Roswell, Clovis, and Las Cruces.

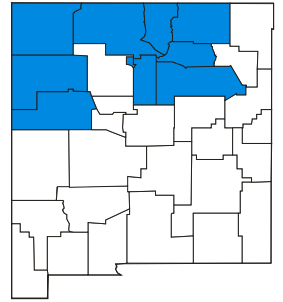
**Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:**

**QK Inc.**, one of the largest franchisees of Denny's Restaurants, will reopen the Truth or Consequences' Denny's. The restaurant is located at 2255 N. Date Street.

**Northern WIA Area:**

**Farmington Area, San Juan County:**

**BP America** plans to increase production of coalbed methane gas by about 1.9 trillion cubic feet over the next 13 years. The company will invest about \$2.4 billion in the San Juan Basin to develop wells in the Durango, Colorado, and Farmington, New Mexico, areas. BP currently has about 270 full-time workers in New Mexico. The planned increase in production will mean about 150 new jobs for Farmington and Durango.



**Upper Fruitland Area, San Juan County:**

About 100 workers will be added to the workforce of **Raytheon's** manufacturing facility on the Navajo Nation as part of a \$6 million expansion of the plant. The plant assembles parts for missiles and munitions used by the U.S. armed forces.



# Labor Market Review

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