

NEW MEXICO

Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — January 2006

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth remains fairly high, coming in at 2.6 percent for January 2006. The state has added 20,600 jobs over the last year and ranks 13th highest among the states for job growth.

...Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque MSA economy has added 8,700 jobs for an increase of 2.4 percent.

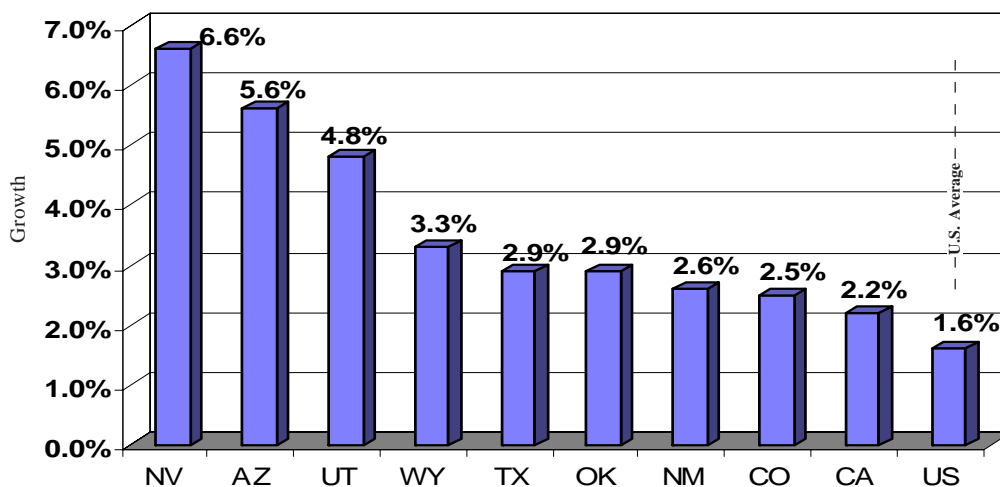
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.4 percent, adding 1,500 jobs. This rate is lower than had been seen for some time due to larger than normal seasonal declines in state government.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.7 percent, adding 1,600 jobs.

...Over the last year the Farmington MSA added 1,100 jobs, growing 2.3 percent. This rate is not as strong as the other metropolitan areas. Job growth has slowed from previous very high levels, not because of anything bad happening this year, but because last year economic activity was especially strong with construction work on the oil pipeline.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

January 2006 over January 2005 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in January 2006, down from 5.0 percent in December. This is the lowest the state's unemployment rate has been since the summer of 2001. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent. The national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in January 2006.

The employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics survey released this month are newly benchmarked to the complete count of employment from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. Benchmarking replaces previous estimates with more complete counts of employment, along with updated estimates for employment not covered by the QCEW program. New Mexico uses the replacement methodology through September 2005 and then re-estimates employment for the rest of 2005 using sample data. Again this year the revisions to the data are minimal at the statewide level, having negligible impact on the over-the-year growth rate for April 2004 through June 2005 and then increasing the growth rate by an average of 0.5 percent from July 2005 to December 2005. This means that employment growth in the final six months of the year was stronger than originally measured. Benchmark revisions for the state's metro areas were also upward, making job growth stronger by about 0.1 percent for Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Farmington. Las Cruces was revised upward by almost one percent.

Job growth recently peaked in September 2005 at 3.0 percent, which was the highest the state had achieved in ten years. The peak month coincided with very strong employment in local government and food services.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth remains fairly high, coming in at 2.6 percent for January 2006. Overall, the state has added 20,600 jobs over the last year and we rank 13th highest among the states for job growth. The job growth is broad based and all thirteen industries have expanded. The five top performing industries have added about 75 percent of the new jobs and the remaining eight contributed the other 25 percent. Construction and mining continue the boom of 2005, and health services has recovered from a temporary lull from the first half of last year. Professional & business services job growth has generated momentum, and government employment remains stable.

The mining and construction industries remain way out ahead as far as generating the highest rates of job growth. These are not the largest industries in the state, but the growth rates are extremely high. Natural resources and mining has enjoyed almost three years of job growth following sustained higher prices for oil and

natural gas. Job growth currently stands at 13.2 percent over the year, adding 2,100 jobs. Construction employment continues to enjoy rapid growth as well, currently up 8.4 percent on the year, adding 4,200 jobs. The recent construction boom is almost three years old, following on the heels of job losses when construction on the I25/I40 interchange in Albuquerque ended. The current good fortunes for construction employment built momentum as mortgage interest rates hit 40-year lows, but has managed to sustain as interest rates have gently, but steadily, increased and construction raw material prices have increased sharply. Both residential and non-residential construction continues at a fast pace.

The information industry has found new strength following previous losses in the telecommunications segment. Current gains are 600 jobs on the year, 4.3 percent of the industry total. The boost has come from the recent success of the state's film industry.

Educational and health services, the state's largest private industry, has added 4,300 jobs, growing 4.1 percent. Most components of this industry are growing at a moderate rate following some setbacks early last year. Professional & business services added 2,100 jobs, with notable strength in areas such as management of companies and enterprises, scientific research and development and business support services. Retail trade employment continues to enjoy moderate growth, currently showing a 1.8 percent gain on the year, increasing by 1,700 jobs. Wholesale trade made strong gains recently, adding 600 jobs over the year.

Government employment increased only 1.5 percent, but this added 2,900 jobs over the year, the third highest overall gain among all industries. Federal government finally added 200 jobs, making a modest 0.7 percent gain. State government added only 200 jobs from a year ago, but the number is distorted this month because of late hiring at state colleges this year. Local government employment increased by 2,200 jobs, with most of the gains reported at local school districts. Local government also includes Indian tribes and their casinos.

Manufacturing employment made a gain of 400 jobs despite weakness in non-durable goods. The leisure and hospitality industry added 600 jobs, with gains in eating and drinking places and also accommodation. Financial activities employment added 500 jobs, from gains that were in the real estate and finance and insurance components. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry made gains of 100 jobs, having seen very little growth recently. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 500 jobs, growing at 1.8 percent.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2006	Dec 2005	Jan 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2005
Civilian Labor Force	944,700	944,600	926,900	+100	+17,800
Employment	898,600	897,700	875,900	+900	+22,700
Unemployment	46,100	46,900	51,000	-800	-4,900
Rate	4.9%	5.0%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	4.4%	5.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA held steady in January at 4.5 percent. A year ago, unemployment was significantly higher at 5.2 percent. January marked the eighth consecutive month in which unemployment remained below the 5 percent mark.

Over the month, seasonal layoffs in nearly every industry caused payroll employment to drop 8,900 or 2.3 percent. This was a typical January, marked by seasonal cutbacks in retail trade, construction, temporary help, and state-run education, along with smaller declines in a host of other categories. The only industry to remain unscathed was wholesale trade, where employment levels were unchanged from December. Since most of the layoffs are only temporary, payroll employment will begin to creep back up over the next few months.

Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque area economy has added 8,700 jobs for an increase of 2.4 percent. Job gains were posted in all of the 12 major industry divisions, evidence of the overall health of the Albuquerque area economy. The largest number of new jobs came from construction, up 2,100 or 8.0 percent over the year. Home construction permits were up 66 percent over January 2005, despite predictions by state and national experts that new home starts would decline in 2006. Most of the increase can be attributed to home building in Rio Rancho, which in January broke its existing record for the highest number of permits ever issued in a single month.

Retail trade has moved into second place in terms of job creation, with an increase of 1,500 or 3.5 percent. This industry has begun to pick up steam during the last few months, having been relatively weak since the beginning of the decade. More than a quarter of the increase came from general merchandise stores, while the remainder was found in non-published categories like motor vehicle and parts dealers, clothing stores, and gas stations. Wholesale trade has finally gained some traction following a seven-year slump in employment. Growth of 1.6 percent in January marked the industry's sixth consecutive increase in as many months.

Growth in educational and health services remained relatively strong at 3.1 percent, though it has slowed by half from its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in late 2004. The industry added 1,400 new jobs in the last 12 months, all in health care and social assistance. Leisure and hospitality grew 2.3 percent thanks to an increase in restaurant employment. This industry experienced a temporary setback during part of 2004 and 2005 but is now adding jobs once again.

Government employment grew by 1,100 jobs (1.5 percent), with increases in all three of its branches. State and local government gained 400 jobs each, while federal government added 300. Thanks to last year's opening of two U.S. Forest Service offices in Albuquerque, federal government has now enjoyed its ninth consecutive month of increases following a two-year period of stagnation.

Employment in professional and business services was up 800 or 1.3 percent, due largely to increases in scientific research & development. The employment services component is showing some improvement, having posted its third consecutive over-the-year increase following a 12-month period of declines.

Things are looking up for the manufacturing industry, where growth has managed to remain in positive territory for the past several months after emerging from a three-and-a-half year downturn. Employment should continue to grow at least through the end of the year due to an expansion in aircraft manufacturing as well as the upcoming opening of a mattress plant in Albuquerque and a cabinet manufacturer in Los Lunas.

The information industry has gained 100 jobs in the last 12 months, its first over-the-year increase since June 2002. The good news is that industry losses appear to have reached an end, at least for the time being; the bad news is that 3,100 jobs have been lost in the past six years.

Employment in financial activities grew by 100 over the year, as did transportation, warehousing, and utilities. The miscellaneous category of *other services* has gained 200 jobs since last January.

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2006</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	403,400	407,800	395,400	-4,400	+8,000
Employment	385,400	389,500	375,000	-4,100	+10,400
Unemployment	18,000	18,200	20,400	-200	-2,400
Rate	4.5%	4.5%	5.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.6%	4.0%	5.0%		

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 5.3 percent in January 2006, up from the previous month when the rate which was 5.1 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 5.6 percent.

The Las Cruces economy lost 3,300 jobs in January 2006, mostly from seasonal declines in government and education. State government employment declined by 2,200 jobs at the end of the semester at New Mexico State University; another 300 jobs were lost in local government from school districts. Educational and health services declined by 200 jobs, as a result of seasonal declines in private education employment. Retail trade dropped 100 jobs at the end of the holiday shopping season, which is typical for this time of year. Also in December, the local area lost 100 wholesale trade jobs; 100 transportation, warehousing and utilities jobs; and 100 manufacturing jobs. There were no gains in January.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.4 percent comparing January 2006 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,500 jobs. This rate of job growth is lower than the local area has seen for some time due to larger than normal seasonal declines in state government.

The educational and health services industry gained 900 jobs, increasing 9.6 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 in 2004. Now this industry is back adding jobs. Construction employment also has done well recently and has increased by 400 jobs, growing 10.0 percent.

Retail trade employment has shown continued strength, gaining 300 jobs from year-ago levels. The professional & business services industry also gained 300 jobs, growing 5.7 percent, 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. The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 200 jobs over the year, growing 3.1 percent.

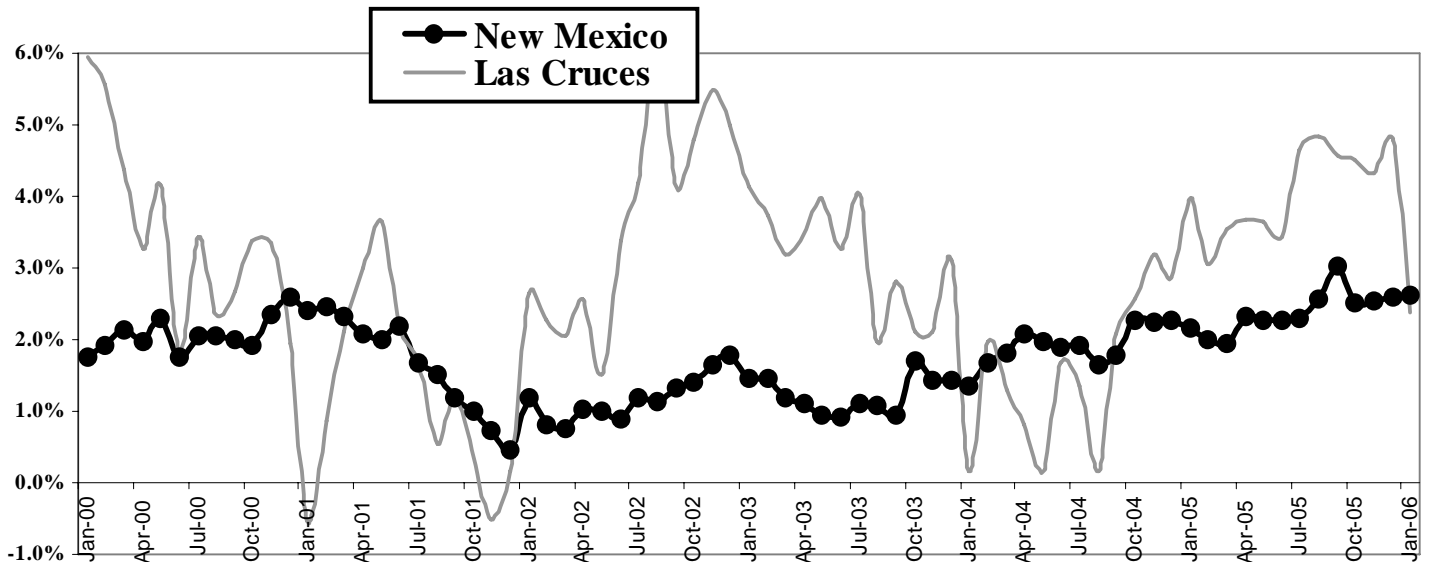
Transportation, warehousing & utilities gained 100 jobs. The information industry posted a 100-job increase now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison. Wholesale trade reported 100 more jobs than a year ago. A gain of 100 jobs was also reported in financial activities. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment remained at last year's level, as did manufacturing.

Government employment posted an overall loss of 1,000 jobs, with gains of 100 jobs in federal government, 100 jobs in local government and the loss of 1,200 jobs in state government. Timing differences in seasonal hiring at state universities have temporarily accentuated the already weak job numbers for local government.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2006	Dec 2005	Jan 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2005
Civilian Labor Force	86,500	89,700	84,700	-3,200	+1,800
Employment	81,900	85,200	79,900	-3,300	+2,000
Unemployment	4,500	4,500	4,700	0	-200
Rate	5.3%	5.1%	5.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	4.7%	6.3%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 3.9 percent in January 2006, up from 3.7 percent in December. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent.

As is typical for Santa Fe, January was a very weak month for employment. January 2006 saw typical reductions in the Santa Fe workforce, amounting to 1,800 fewer jobs than in December. The largest drop, 500 jobs, was in retail trade at the end of the Christmas shopping season. Another large drop in employment came from educational & health services, down 400 jobs on the month. Seven other industries also contributed to the monthly decline.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.7 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. The rate of job growth remains close to the average for the state. The job growth is in seven of the area's twelve industries, while three industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and two industries have lost jobs over the year.

Almost a half of the new jobs were reported in the government sector, up 700 jobs on the year, growing 4.5 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 schools. Federal government employment has lost 100 jobs.

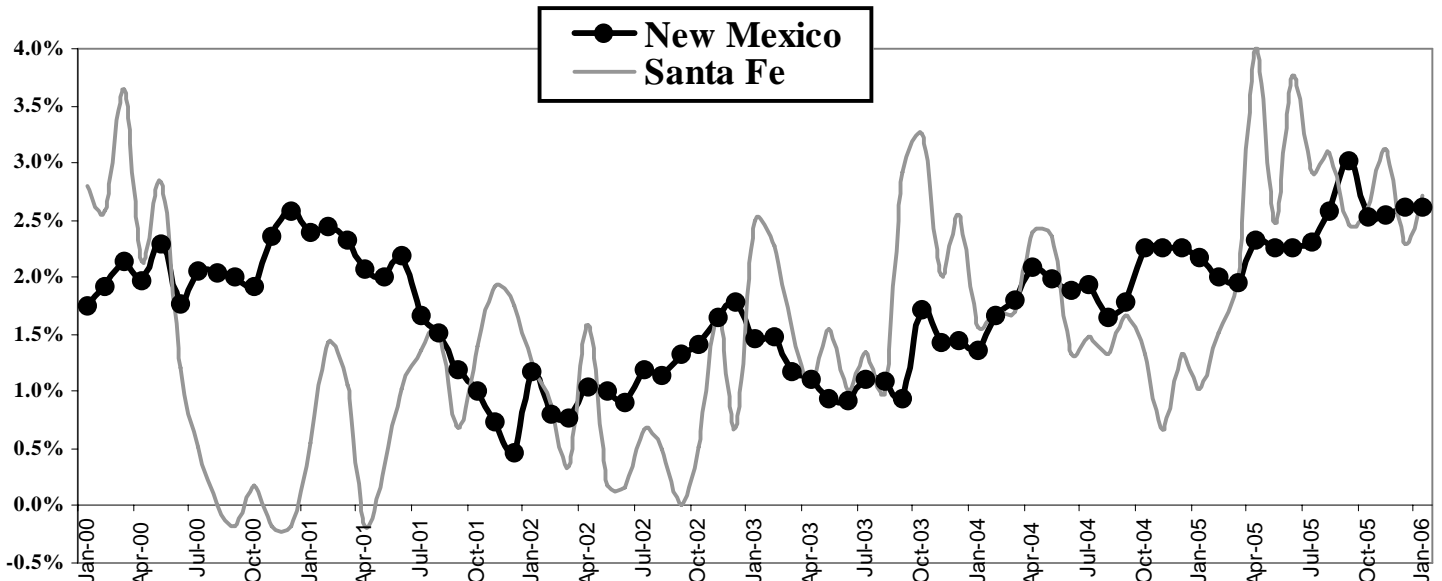
In the private sector, educational and health services added 300 jobs since last year, growing 3.7 percent. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs, growing 3.9 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about three years. The information industry, which includes motion picture and video industries, has gained a healthy 200 jobs, a 22.2 percent increase. The construction industry, which had been down for a while in Santa Fe, added 200 jobs. Leisure and hospitality employment managed to hold on to gains of 100 jobs, which is not bad during a disappointing ski year. The miscellaneous *other services* industry also gained 100 jobs.

The three industries reporting employment that was unchanged from last year's levels were wholesale trade, financial activities, and transportation, warehousing & utilities. The two industries that have lost jobs were retail trade and manufacturing.

Santa Fe <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2006</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,500	78,800	76,600	-300	+1,900
Employment	75,400	75,900	73,400	-500	+2,000
Unemployment	3,000	2,900	3,200	+100	-200
Rate	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	3.5%	4.3%		

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 4.9 percent in January 2006, up a fraction from 4.8 percent in December. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent.

The Farmington area lost 1,400 jobs in January, which is consistent with what is expected this time of year. Both the private sector and local and federal government lost jobs over the month.

Over the last year the Farmington area has added 1,100 jobs, growing 2.3 percent. This rate of job growth is not as strong as the state's other metropolitan areas. Job growth in Farmington has slowed from previous very high levels, not so much because of anything bad happening this year, but because last year economic activity was especially strong with construction work on the oil pipeline.

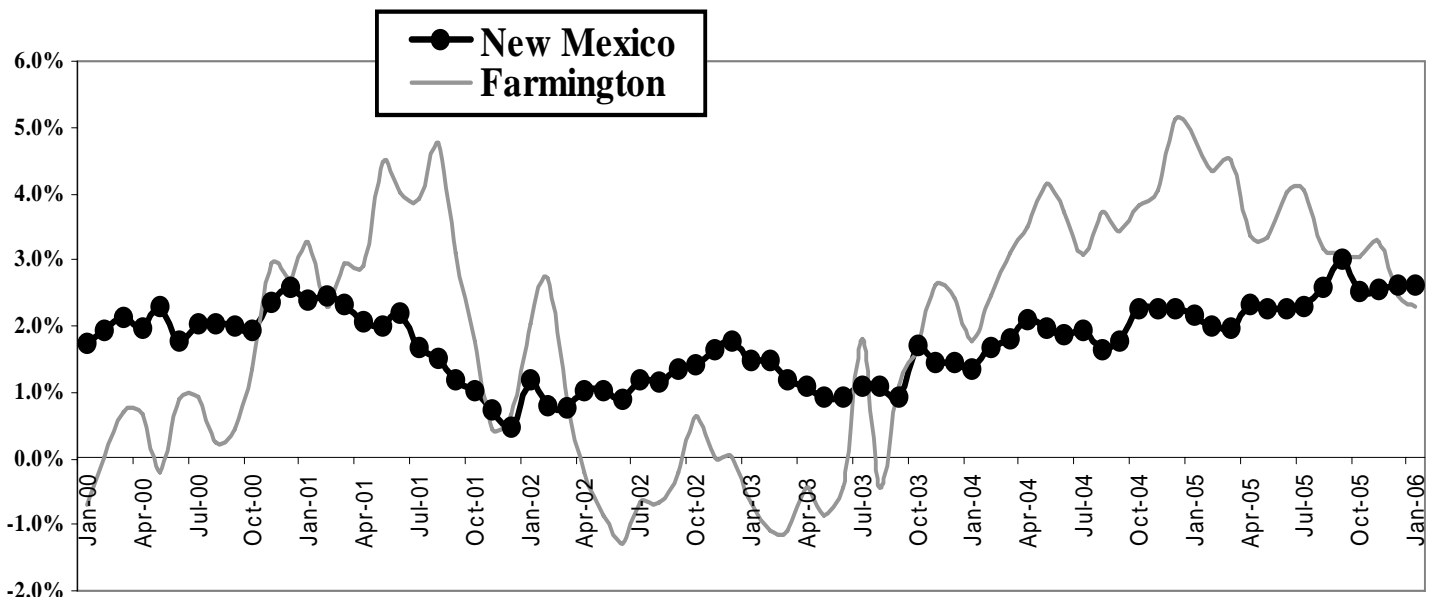
Job growth in Farmington peaked in December 2004 when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 5.1 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since reaching this recent peak, job growth has gradually returned to more sustainable levels.

Private services-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 local or state employment; federal government has lost 100 jobs over the year.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jan 2006</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	55,900	56,500	54,700	-600	+1,200
Employment	53,200	53,800	51,900	-600	+1,300
Unemployment	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
Rate	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	4.4%	5.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan 06	Dec 05	Jan 05	Jan 06	Dec 05	Jan 05	Jan 06	Dec 05	Jan 05
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$788.29	\$786.98	\$760.82	43.6	43.6	43.6	\$18.08	\$18.05	\$17.45
CONSTRUCTION	\$632.02	\$629.64	\$609.40	39.7	39.7	39.7	\$15.92	\$15.86	\$15.35
MANUFACTURING	\$542.27	\$539.15	\$525.83	38.9	38.9	39.3	\$13.94	\$13.86	\$13.38
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$519.75	\$519.40	\$523.92	35.0	35.0	35.4	\$14.85	\$14.84	\$14.80
RETAIL TRADE	\$354.71	\$353.42	\$349.69	32.1	32.1	32.2	\$11.05	\$11.01	\$10.86
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$496.67	\$494.21	\$384.82	35.3	35.2	35.5	\$14.07	\$14.04	\$10.84
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$589.06	\$611.03	\$632.82	38.4	39.6	39.8	\$15.34	\$15.43	\$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	
	Jan 06	Dec 05	Jan 05	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	198.3	196.8	190.7	0.8%	4.0%
CPI-W	194.0	192.5	186.3	0.8%	4.1%

*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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www.dol.state.nm.us

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

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
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		852,300	810,000	42,300	5.0%	
2001		863,700	821,000	42,700	4.9%	
2002		875,600	827,300	48,300	5.5%	
2003		893,100	840,400	52,700	5.9%	
2004		914,500	862,400	52,100	5.7%	
2005		935,900	886,700	49,200	5.3%	
2005	JAN	926,900	875,900	51,000	5.5%	5.5%
	FEB	928,500	877,700	50,800	5.5%	5.9%
	MAR	930,100	879,600	50,500	5.4%	5.6%
	APR	933,400	883,200	50,200	5.4%	5.3%
	MAY	933,800	883,900	49,900	5.3%	5.3%
	JUN	934,100	884,600	49,500	5.3%	5.9%
	JUL	935,600	886,500	49,100	5.2%	5.7%
	AUG	937,300	888,600	48,700	5.2%	5.1%
	SEP	940,600	892,400	48,200	5.1%	5.1%
	OCT	942,300	894,500	47,800	5.1%	4.7%
	NOV	943,300	896,000	47,300	5.0%	4.7%
	DEC	944,600	897,700	46,900	5.0%	4.4%
2006	JAN	944,700	898,600	46,100	4.9%	5.0%
	FEB					
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	100	900	-800	-0.1%	0.6%
	Year Ago	17,800	22,700	-4,900	-0.6%	-0.5%
	2 Yrs. Ago	40,300	47,200	-6,900	-1.0%	-1.0%
	3 Yrs. Ago	59,000	64,300	-5,300	-0.9%	-0.8%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.1%	-1.7%		
	Year Ago	1.9%	2.6%	-9.6%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.5%	5.5%	-13.0%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.7%	7.7%	-10.3%		

State	Rank	January 2005	January 2006	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,166.7	1,243.5	76.8	6.6%
Arizona	2	2,413.1	2,549.1	136.0	5.6%
Idaho	3	581.5	611.5	30.0	5.2%
Utah	4	1,110.8	1,164.0	53.2	4.8%
Florida	5	7,631.8	7,941.0	309.2	4.1%
Oregon	6	1,600.2	1,659.0	58.8	3.7%
Hawaii	7	585.0	605.1	20.1	3.4%
Wyoming	8	249.6	257.9	8.3	3.3%
Washington	9	2,688.2	2,776.2	88.0	3.3%
Texas	10	9,493.0	9,771.8	278.8	2.9%
Oklahoma	11	1,465.5	1,508.0	42.5	2.9%
North Dakota	12	333.4	342.5	9.1	2.7%
New Mexico	13	786.5	807.1	20.6	2.6%
Colorado	14	2,163.5	2,218.5	55.0	2.5%
Alabama	15	1,899.8	1,947.0	47.2	2.5%
Virginia	16	3,573.4	3,661.3	87.9	2.5%
Nebraska	17	911.8	933.9	22.1	2.4%
Montana	18	400.8	409.7	8.9	2.2%
California	19	14,451.9	14,769.8	317.9	2.2%
South Dakota	20	375.3	383.3	8.0	2.1%
Georgia	21	3,910.8	3,992.4	81.6	2.1%
Iowa	22	1,434.2	1,462.3	28.1	2.0%
North Carolina	23	3,832.7	3,904.1	71.4	1.9%
Kentucky	24	1,778.9	1,810.5	31.6	1.8%
DC	25	416.8	423.9	7.1	1.7%
Minnesota	26	2,629.3	2,671.4	42.1	1.6%
United States		130,368.0	132,419.0	2,051.0	1.6%
Maryland	27	2,482.0	2,519.0	37.0	1.5%
South Carolina	28	1,820.5	1,847.3	26.8	1.5%
Arkansas	29	1,151.0	1,167.8	16.8	1.5%
Tennessee	30	2,671.3	2,708.9	37.6	1.4%
West Virginia	31	727.1	737.2	10.1	1.4%
Delaware	32	670.3	679.6	9.3	1.4%
Alaska	33	288.6	292.6	4.0	1.4%
Indiana	34	2,882.2	2,920.5	38.3	1.3%
Kansas	35	1,303.3	1,320.6	17.3	1.3%
New Jersey	36	3,946.0	3,995.5	49.5	1.3%
Missouri	37	2,656.0	2,688.5	32.5	1.2%
Wisconsin	38	2,757.8	2,791.5	33.7	1.2%
Pennsylvania	39	5,568.7	5,633.6	64.9	1.2%
Illinois	40	5,700.8	5,762.7	61.9	1.1%
Massachusetts	41	3,113.6	3,145.2	31.6	1.0%
New York	42	8,329.6	8,402.1	72.5	0.9%
Connecticut	43	1,630.3	1,644.4	14.1	0.9%
Rhode Island	44	475.8	479.5	3.7	0.8%
New Hampshire	45	621.4	626.2	4.8	0.8%
Ohio	46	5,287.2	5,326.5	39.3	0.7%
Vermont	47	302.9	304.8	1.9	0.6%
Mississippi	48	1,118.4	1,120.2	1.8	0.2%
Maine	49	589.5	589.3	-0.2	0.0%
Michigan	50	4,283.9	4,275.6	-8.3	-0.2%
Louisiana	51	1,905.0	1,736.3	-168.7	-8.9%

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 JANUARY 2006				REVISED DECEMBER 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	934,421	887,724	46,697	5.0%	947,696	906,447	41,249	4.4%	-13,275	-18,723	5,448	-1.4%	-2.1%	13.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,934	382,678	18,256	4.6%	406,138	389,781	16,357	4.0%	-5,204	-7,103	1,899	-1.3%	-1.8%	11.6%
Bernalillo	312,365	298,468	13,897	4.4%	316,477	304,008	12,469	3.9%	-4,112	-5,540	1,428	-1.3%	-1.8%	11.5%
Sandoval	49,391	47,048	2,343	4.7%	50,024	47,922	2,102	4.2%	-633	-874	241	-1.3%	-1.8%	11.5%
Torrance	7,592	7,211	381	5.0%	7,672	7,345	327	4.3%	-80	-134	54	-1.0%	-1.8%	16.5%
Valencia	31,585	29,950	1,635	5.2%	31,964	30,506	1,458	4.6%	-379	-556	177	-1.2%	-1.8%	12.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,411	52,541	2,870	5.2%	56,249	53,749	2,500	4.4%	-838	-1,208	370	-1.5%	-2.2%	14.8%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,689	80,803	4,886	5.7%	89,324	85,143	4,181	4.7%	-3,635	-4,340	705	-4.1%	-5.1%	16.9%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	76,888	73,810	3,078	4.0%	78,262	75,549	2,713	3.5%	-1,374	-1,739	365	-1.8%	-2.3%	13.5%
Catron	1,403	1,304	99	7.1%	1,386	1,303	83	6.0%	17	1	16	1.2%	0.1%	19.3%
Chaves	26,576	25,084	1,492	5.6%	26,755	25,388	1,367	5.1%	-179	-304	125	-0.7%	-1.2%	9.1%
Cibola	12,204	11,552	652	5.3%	12,387	11,789	598	4.8%	-183	-237	54	-1.5%	-2.0%	9.0%
Colfax	6,877	6,510	367	5.3%	6,873	6,536	337	4.9%	4	-26	30	0.1%	-0.4%	8.9%
Curry	21,373	20,465	908	4.2%	21,314	20,525	789	3.7%	59	-60	119	0.3%	-0.3%	15.1%
De Baca	919	871	48	5.2%	932	886	46	4.9%	-13	-15	2	-1.4%	-1.7%	4.3%
Eddy	25,100	24,017	1,083	4.3%	25,414	24,462	952	3.7%	-314	-445	131	-1.2%	-1.8%	13.8%
Grant	12,479	11,780	699	5.6%	12,523	11,880	643	5.1%	-44	-100	56	-0.4%	-0.8%	8.7%
Guadalupe	1,778	1,644	134	7.5%	1,863	1,752	111	6.0%	-85	-108	23	-4.6%	-6.2%	20.7%
Harding	407	393	14	3.4%	431	416	15	3.5%	-24	-23	-1	-5.6%	-5.5%	-6.7%
Hidalgo	2,366	2,245	121	5.1%	2,725	2,606	119	4.4%	-359	-361	2	-13.2%	-13.9%	1.7%
Lea	26,604	25,545	1,059	4.0%	26,888	25,966	922	3.4%	-284	-421	137	-1.1%	-1.6%	14.9%
Lincoln	11,069	10,565	504	4.6%	11,048	10,579	469	4.2%	21	-14	35	0.2%	-0.1%	7.5%
Los Alamos	11,802	11,475	327	2.8%	11,729	11,456	273	2.3%	73	19	54	0.6%	0.2%	19.8%
Luna	11,671	9,940	1,731	14.8%	12,038	10,732	1,306	10.8%	-367	-792	425	-3.0%	-7.4%	32.5%
McKinley	27,618	25,697	1,921	7.0%	27,674	25,949	1,725	6.2%	-56	-252	196	-0.2%	-1.0%	11.4%
Mora	2,135	1,881	254	11.9%	2,137	1,905	232	10.9%	-2	-24	22	-0.1%	-1.3%	9.5%
Otero	27,775	26,362	1,413	5.1%	27,944	26,714	1,230	4.4%	-169	-352	183	-0.6%	-1.3%	14.9%
Quay	4,196	3,946	250	6.0%	4,228	4,032	196	4.6%	-32	-86	54	-0.8%	-2.1%	27.6%
Rio Arriba	22,317	20,941	1,376	6.2%	22,577	21,331	1,246	5.5%	-260	-390	130	-1.2%	-1.8%	10.4%
Roosevelt	9,659	9,293	366	3.8%	9,803	9,482	321	3.3%	-144	-189	45	-1.5%	-2.0%	14.0%
San Miguel	13,690	12,861	829	6.1%	13,847	13,095	752	5.4%	-157	-234	77	-1.1%	-1.8%	10.2%
Sierra	5,565	5,262	303	5.4%	5,506	5,242	264	4.8%	59	20	39	1.1%	0.4%	14.8%
Socorro	9,747	9,306	441	4.5%	9,774	9,378	396	4.1%	-27	-72	45	-0.3%	-0.8%	11.4%
Taos	18,074	16,936	1,138	6.3%	17,806	16,762	1,044	5.9%	268	174	94	1.5%	1.0%	9.0%
Union	2,093	2,017	76	3.6%	2,123	2,061	62	2.9%	-30	-44	14	-1.4%	-2.1%	22.6%

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2006				REVISED JANUARY 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	934,421	887,724	46,697	5.0%	916,293	865,754	50,539	5.5%	18,128	21,970	-3,842	2.0%	2.5%	-7.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,934	382,678	18,256	4.6%	391,983	372,260	19,723	5.0%	8,951	10,418	-1,467	2.3%	2.8%	-7.4%
Bernalillo	312,365	298,468	13,897	4.4%	305,411	290,343	15,068	4.9%	6,954	8,125	-1,171	2.3%	2.8%	-7.8%
Sandoval	49,391	47,048	2,343	4.7%	48,294	45,767	2,527	5.2%	1,097	1,281	-184	2.3%	2.8%	-7.3%
Torrance	7,592	7,211	381	5.0%	7,455	7,015	440	5.9%						
Valencia	31,585	29,950	1,635	5.2%	30,823	29,135	1,688	5.5%	762	815	-53	2.5%	2.8%	-3.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,411	52,541	2,870	5.2%	54,265	51,134	3,131	5.8%	1,146	1,407	-261	2.1%	2.8%	-8.3%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,689	80,803	4,886	5.7%	83,975	78,694	5,281	6.3%	1,714	2,109	-395	2.0%	2.7%	-7.5%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	76,888	73,810	3,078	4.0%	75,194	71,958	3,236	4.3%	1,694	1,852	-158	2.3%	2.6%	-4.9%
Catron	1,403	1,304	99	7.1%	1,414	1,300	114	8.1%	-11	4	-15	-0.8%	0.3%	-13.2%
Chaves	26,576	25,084	1,492	5.6%	26,387	24,691	1,696	6.4%	189	393	-204	0.7%	1.6%	-12.0%
Cibola	12,204	11,552	652	5.3%	12,015	11,307	708	5.9%	189	245	-56	1.6%	2.2%	-7.9%
Colfax	6,877	6,510	367	5.3%	6,980	6,592	388	5.6%	-103	-82	-21	-1.5%	-1.2%	-5.4%
Curry	21,373	20,465	908	4.2%	21,030	20,080	950	4.5%	343	385	-42	1.6%	1.9%	-4.4%
De Baca	919	871	48	5.2%	888	829	59	6.6%	31	42	-11	3.5%	5.1%	-18.6%
Eddy	25,100	24,017	1,083	4.3%	24,605	23,392	1,213	4.9%	495	625	-130	2.0%	2.7%	-10.7%
Grant	12,479	11,780	699	5.6%	12,175	11,340	835	6.9%	304	440	-136	2.5%	3.9%	-16.3%
Guadalupe	1,778	1,644	134	7.5%	1,743	1,594	149	8.5%	35	50	-15	2.0%	3.1%	-10.1%
Harding	407	393	14	3.4%	406	391	15	3.7%	1	2	-1	0.2%	0.5%	-6.7%
Hidalgo	2,366	2,245	121	5.1%	2,304	2,166	138	6.0%	62	79	-17	2.7%	3.6%	-12.3%
Lea	26,604	25,545	1,059	4.0%	25,427	24,266	1,161	4.6%	1,177	1,279	-102	4.6%	5.3%	-8.8%
Lincoln	11,069	10,565	504	4.6%	10,998	10,506	492	4.5%	71	59	12	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%
Los Alamos	11,802	11,475	327	2.8%	11,668	11,350	318	2.7%	134	125	9	1.1%	1.1%	2.8%
Luna	11,671	9,940	1,731	14.8%	11,618	9,481	2,137	18.4%	53	459	-406	0.5%	4.8%	-19.0%
McKinley	27,618	25,697	1,921	7.0%	27,538	25,468	2,070	7.5%	80	229	-149	0.3%	0.9%	-7.2%
Mora	2,135	1,881	254	11.9%	2,156	1,843	313	14.5%	-21	38	-59	-1.0%	2.1%	-18.8%
Otero	27,775	26,362	1,413	5.1%	27,334	25,930	1,404	5.1%	441	432	9	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%
Quay	4,196	3,946	250	6.0%	4,140	3,886	254	6.1%	56	60	-4	1.4%	1.5%	-1.6%
Rio Arriba	22,317	20,941	1,376	6.2%	21,935	20,474	1,461	6.7%	382	467	-85	1.7%	2.3%	-5.8%
Roosevelt	9,659	9,293	366	3.8%	9,591	9,219	372	3.9%	68	74	-6	0.7%	0.8%	-1.6%
San Miguel	13,690	12,861	829	6.1%	13,621	12,698	923	6.8%	69	163	-94	0.5%	1.3%	-10.2%
Sierra	5,565	5,262	303	5.4%	5,344	5,040	304	5.7%	221	222	-1	4.1%	4.4%	-0.3%
Socorro	9,747	9,306	441	4.5%	9,569	9,122	447	4.7%	178	184	-6	1.9%	2.0%	-1.3%
Taos	18,074	16,936	1,138	6.3%	17,816	16,649	1,167	6.6%	258	287	-29	1.4%	1.7%	-2.5%
Union	2,093	2,017	76	3.6%	2,173	2,095	78	3.6%	-80	-78	-2	-3.7%	-3.7%	-2.6%

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)

PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.8%
MORA	2	11.9%
GUADALUPE	3	7.5%
CATRON	4	7.1%
MCKINLEY	5	7.0%
TAOS	6	6.3%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	8	6.1%
QUAY	9	6.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	5.7%
CHAVES	11	5.6%
GRANT	12	5.6%
SIERRA	13	5.4%
CIBOLA	14	5.3%
COLFAX	15	5.3%
DE BACA	16	5.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	5.2%
HIDALGO	18	5.1%
OTERO	19	5.1%
STATEWIDE		5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.6%
LINCOLN	21	4.6%
SOCORRO	22	4.5%
EDDY	23	4.3%
CURRY	24	4.2%
LEA	25	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.8%
UNION	28	3.6%
HARDING	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.8%

REVISED DECEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	10.9%
LUNA	2	10.8%
MCKINLEY	3	6.2%
CATRON	4	6.0%
GUADALUPE	5	6.0%
TAOS	6	5.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	5.5%
SAN MIGUEL	8	5.4%
CHAVES	9	5.1%
GRANT	10	5.1%
COLFAX	11	4.9%
DE BACA	12	4.9%
CIBOLA	13	4.8%
SIERRA	14	4.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	4.7%
QUAY	16	4.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	4.4%
HIDALGO	18	4.4%
OTERO	19	4.4%
STATEWIDE		4.4%
LINCOLN	20	4.2%
SOCORRO	21	4.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.0%
CURRY	23	3.7%
EDDY	24	3.7%
HARDING	25	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.5%
LEA	27	3.4%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.3%
UNION	29	2.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%

REVISED JANUARY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	18.4%
MORA	2	14.5%
GUADALUPE	3	8.5%
CATRON	4	8.1%
MCKINLEY	5	7.5%
GRANT	6	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	7	6.8%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.7%
DE BACA	9	6.6%
TAOS	10	6.6%
CHAVES	11	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.3%
QUAY	13	6.1%
HIDALGO	14	6.0%
CIBOLA	15	5.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	5.8%
SIERRA	17	5.7%
COLFAX	18	5.6%
STATEWIDE		5.5%
OTERO	19	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.0%
EDDY	21	4.9%
SOCORRO	22	4.7%
LEA	23	4.6%
CURRY	24	4.5%
LINCOLN	25	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
HARDING	28	3.7%
UNION	29	3.6%
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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- Current economic conditions and trends
- Wages by occupations and areas
- Larger employers
- 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.

...Check Out Our Website!

For fast and easy access to the latest labor market information, please visit the New Mexico Department of Labor's website. There you will find a wide variety of information and tools for all kinds of people, including job seekers, employers, teachers, grant writers, career counselors, and students. All of our publications, including the one you are reading now, can be accessed online and are available sooner than if delivered by mail. This website also includes information on Department of Labor programs, contact names and addresses, and frequently asked questions about Department functions. In addition, all NMDOL employer forms can be downloaded from our website for easy access. Also provided are links to other related websites, including America's Job Bank for nationwide job searches. All this and more is available on our website at:

www.dol.state.nm.us



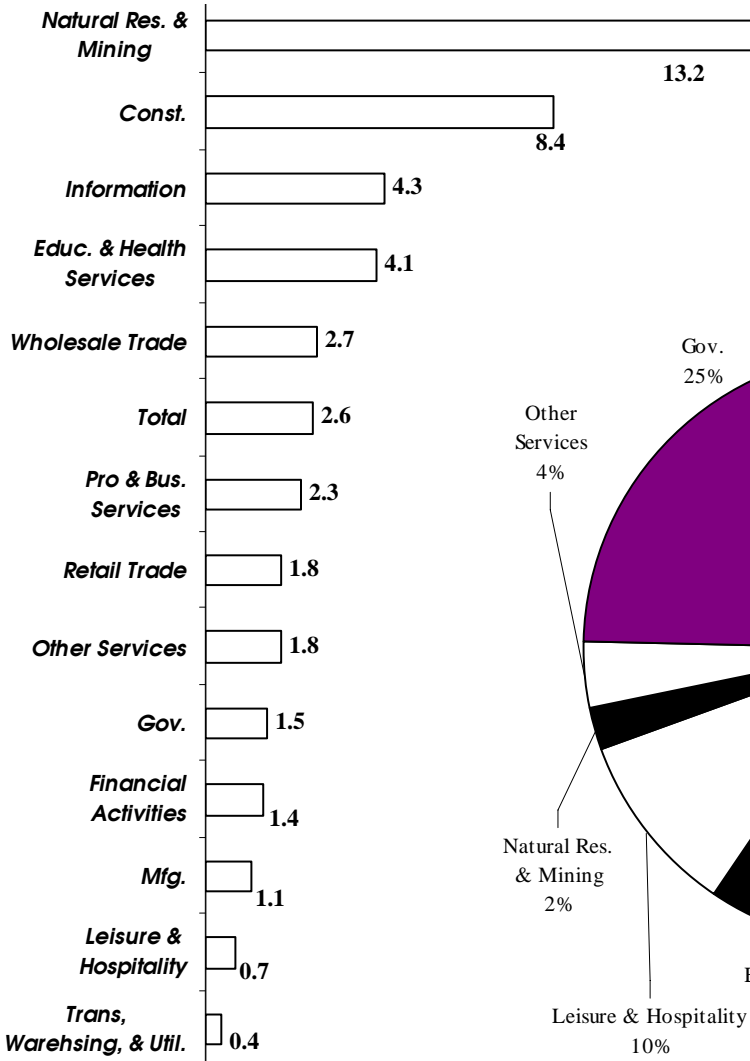
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		January 2006
State	Rank	Rate
Mississippi	1	8.4
Alaska	2	6.7
Kentucky	3	6.3
Michigan	4	6.2
South Carolina	5	6.2
District of Columbia	6	5.4
Ohio	7	5.3
Oregon	8	5.3
Illinois	9	5.2
Tennessee	10	5.1
Texas	11	5.0
New Mexico	12	4.9
United States		4.9
Arizona	13	4.8
California	14	4.8
Georgia	15	4.8
Louisiana	16	4.8
Colorado	17	4.7
Indiana	18	4.7
Missouri	19	4.7
Rhode Island	20	4.7
Connecticut	21	4.6
Massachusetts	22	4.6
New York	23	4.6
Washington	24	4.6
Kansas	25	4.5
Maine	26	4.5
New Jersey	27	4.5
Wisconsin	28	4.5
Arkansas	29	4.3
North Carolina	30	4.3
Pennsylvania	31	4.3
Iowa	32	4.1
Minnesota	33	4.1
Delaware	34	3.9
Oklahoma	35	3.9
Utah	36	3.9
Alabama	37	3.8
Montana	38	3.8
West Virginia	39	3.8
Maryland	40	3.6
Nevada	41	3.6
Nebraska	42	3.4
South Dakota	43	3.4
Vermont	44	3.4
Idaho	45	3.3
New Hampshire	46	3.3
North Dakota	47	3.1
Wyoming	48	3.1
Florida	49	3.0
Virginia	50	3.0
Hawaii	51	2.4

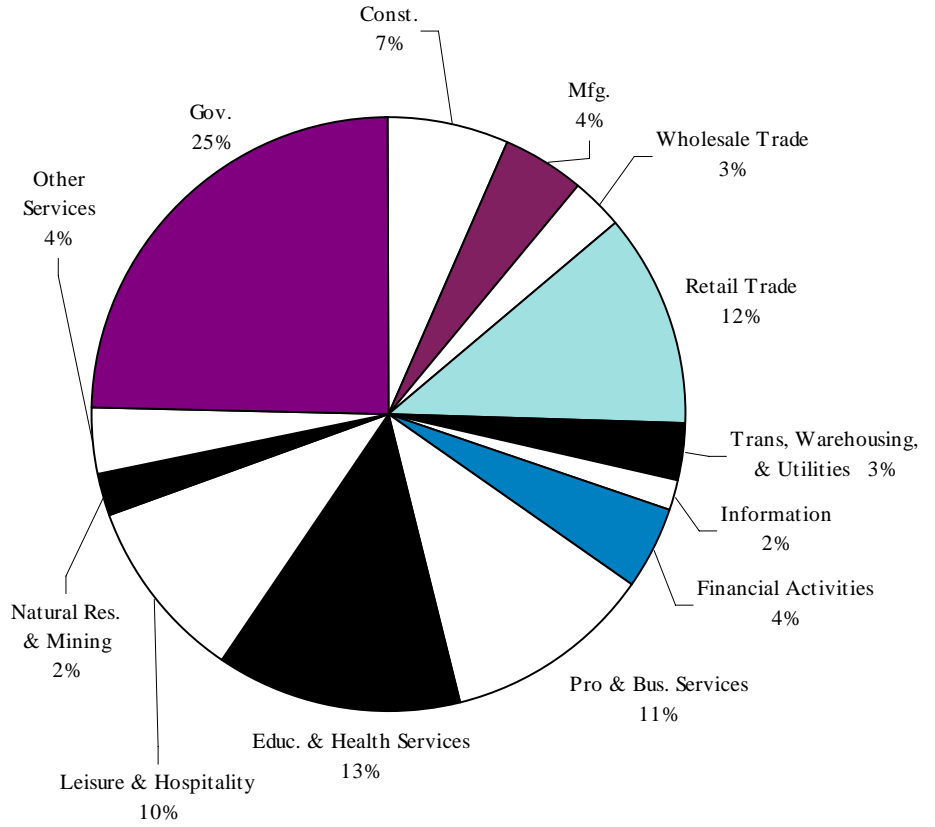
Revised		January 2005
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.1
District of Columbia	2	7.1
Michigan	3	7.0
Mississippi	4	6.9
South Carolina	5	6.7
Oregon	6	6.5
Ohio	7	6.0
Illinois	8	5.9
Missouri	9	5.9
California	10	5.8
Washington	11	5.7
Indiana	12	5.6
Louisiana	13	5.6
New Mexico	14	5.5
Tennessee	15	5.5
Texas	16	5.5
United States		5.5
Kansas	17	5.4
Kentucky	18	5.4
Colorado	19	5.2
New York	20	5.2
Pennsylvania	21	5.2
Arkansas	22	5.1
Georgia	23	5.1
North Carolina	24	5.1
Rhode Island	25	5.0
Wisconsin	26	5.0
Connecticut	27	4.9
Massachusetts	28	4.9
West Virginia	29	4.8
Iowa	30	4.7
Maine	31	4.7
Arizona	32	4.5
Oklahoma	33	4.5
Utah	34	4.5
Alabama	35	4.4
Minnesota	36	4.4
New Jersey	37	4.4
Nevada	38	4.3
Florida	39	4.2
Idaho	40	4.2
Maryland	41	4.2
Montana	42	4.2
Delaware	43	4.1
Nebraska	44	4.0
South Dakota	45	4.0
New Hampshire	46	3.7
Vermont	47	3.6
North Dakota	48	3.5
Virginia	49	3.4
Wyoming	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.0

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	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	807,100	826,200	786,500	-19,100	20,600
GOODS PRODUCING	108,100	110,400	101,400	-2,300	6,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	699,000	715,800	685,100	-16,800	13,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	18,000	18,100	15,900	-100	2,100
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	13,700	13,700	11,900	0	1,800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
CONSTRUCTION	54,400	56,000	50,200	-1,600	4,200
Construction of Buildings	15,700	16,500	13,600	-800	2,100
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	9,000	9,100	7,600	-100	1,400
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,800	8,900	8,700	-100	100
Specialty Trade Contractors	29,900	30,600	27,900	-700	2,000
MANUFACTURING	35,700	36,300	35,300	-600	400
Durable Goods	25,200	25,300	24,800	-100	400
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	100
Non-Durable Goods	10,500	11,000	10,500	-500	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,800	22,900	22,200	-100	600
RETAIL TRADE	94,000	98,600	92,300	-4,600	1,700
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,000	13,100	12,800	-100	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,900	13,200	12,400	-300	500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	21,100	22,600	20,400	-1,500	700
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,600	7,500	6,600	-900	0
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,500	15,100	13,800	-600	700
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,700	7,000	6,900	-300	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,900	2,800	-200	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,100	23,600	23,000	-500	100
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,200	19,700	19,100	-500	100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,700	6,900	6,700	-200	0
INFORMATION	14,500	15,000	13,900	-500	600
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,700	5,800	5,700	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,200	35,500	34,700	-300	500
Finance and Insurance	24,400	24,600	24,300	-200	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,700	13,600	13,400	100	300
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	8,800	9,000	9,100	-200	-300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,900	10,400	-100	400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	92,300	94,100	90,200	-1,800	2,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,600	43,800	42,800	-200	800
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,400	10,500	10,300	-100	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,400	14,600	13,600	-200	800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,100	44,700	42,000	-1,600	1,100
<i>Employment Services</i>	15,400	16,000	15,100	-600	300
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,600	7,300	6,400	-700	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	108,300	108,400	104,000	-100	4,300
Educational Services	13,900	13,900	13,300	0	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	94,400	94,500	90,700	-100	3,700
Ambulatory Health Care Services	39,600	39,700	38,200	-100	1,400
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,800	10,800	10,300	0	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,200	8,000	8,300	200	-100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,900	9,000	8,400	-100	500
Hospitals	20,900	20,800	19,700	100	1,200
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,500	13,600	13,500	-100	0
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,000	6,900	7,300	100	-300
Social Assistance	20,400	20,400	19,300	0	1,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	81,200	82,800	80,600	-1,600	600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,700	7,800	7,800	-100	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	73,500	75,000	72,800	-1,500	700
Accommodation	13,300	13,700	13,200	-400	100
Food Services and Drinking Places	60,200	61,300	59,600	-1,100	600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,100	28,200	27,700	-100	400
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,200	26,400	25,600	-200	600
OTHER SERVICES	28,500	28,800	28,000	-300	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
GOVERNMENT	199,100	206,100	196,200	-7,000	2,900
Federal Government	29,600	30,200	29,400	-600	200
State Government 2/	66,100	70,800	65,900	-4,700	200
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,600	29,000	25,300	-4,400	-700
Local Government	103,400	105,100	100,900	-1,700	2,500
<i>Local Government Education</i>	57,700	59,200	55,500	-1,500	2,200

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	
	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	376,200	385,100	367,500	-8,900	8,700
GOODS PRODUCING	51,300	52,300	48,900	-1,000	2,400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	324,900	332,800	318,600	-7,900	6,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	28,400	29,100	26,300	-700	2,100
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,000	18,400	16,700	-400	1,300
MANUFACTURING	22,900	23,200	22,600	-300	300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,400	9,400	9,300	0	100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,900	12,900	12,700	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	44,600	46,400	43,100	-1,800	1,500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	5,000	4,900	-100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,800	9,600	8,400	-800	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,400	4,000	3,300	-600	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,600	10,400	-100	100
INFORMATION	8,600	8,800	8,500	-200	100
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,200	19,400	19,100	-200	100
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,600	13,700	13,800	-100	-200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	60,100	61,700	59,300	-1,600	800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,600	30,000	29,200	-400	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,800	12,800	12,000	0	800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,700	27,900	26,400	-1,200	300
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,300	12,100	11,100	-800	200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	47,100	47,200	45,700	-100	1,400
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,700	41,500	40,100	200	1,600
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,900	19,900	19,500	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	35,200	36,000	34,400	-800	800
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,700	27,900	26,900	-200	800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,600	12,700	12,100	-100	500
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	11,900	11,600	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	74,900	77,900	73,800	-3,000	1,100
Federal Government	14,200	14,400	13,900	-200	300
State Government /2	23,400	25,800	23,000	-2,400	400
Local Government	37,300	37,700	36,900	-400	400

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 Jan-06	Revised Dec-05	Revised Jan-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	64,500	67,800	63,000	-3,300	1,500
GOODS PRODUCING	7,700	8,000	7,300	-300	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,800	59,800	55,700	-3,000	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,400	4,600	4,000	-200	400
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,400	3,300	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,300	1,100	-100	100
RETAIL TRADE	7,200	7,300	6,900	-100	300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,600	-100	100
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	10,300	10,500	9,400	-200	900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	19,100	21,600	20,100	-2,500	-1,000
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
State	7,000	9,200	8,200	-2,200	-1,200
Local	8,500	8,800	8,400	-300	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jan-06	Revised Dec-05	Revised Jan-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	60,700	62,500	59,100	-1,800	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,700	5,200	-400	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,400	56,800	53,900	-1,400	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,500	4,000	-300	200
MANUFACTURING	1,100	1,200	1,200	-100	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,700	8,300	-500	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,000	900	100	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,800	2,900	2,800	-100	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	5,400	5,100	-100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,400	8,800	8,100	-400	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,800	8,900	8,700	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,900	2,700	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	16,200	16,400	15,500	-200	700
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
State /2	8,200	8,100	8,000	100	200
Local	6,900	7,200	6,300	-300	600

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jan-06	Revised Dec-05	Revised Jan-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	49,000	50,400	47,900	-1,400	1,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	38,300	39,300	37,200	-1,000	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	10,700	11,000	10,500	-300	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,300	39,400	37,400	-1,100	900
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,700	28,300	26,700	-600	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	9,200	9,600	8,900	-400	300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,900	10,200	-400	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,600	5,700	5,400	-100	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	4,800	5,000	4,700	-200	100
GOVERNMENT	10,600	11,100	10,700	-500	-100
Federal	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,600	9,000	8,600	-400	0

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.

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:

Two New Mexico **Toys ‘R’ Us** stores will be closed, as part of a corporate restructuring that will shut 87 stores across the country. The Toys ‘R’ Us store at 4360 Rodeo Road in Santa Fe and the Las Cruces store at 2532 E. Lohman Ave. will close by late winter or early spring.

Board members at the January Job Training Incentive Program board meeting approved almost \$3 million in training funds to create 820 new jobs. The board earmarked \$2,974,879 for small and large businesses that are expanding and/or relocating operations in Otero, Grant, Bernalillo, and Santa Fe counties. **Sunbaked Biscuits, Inc.**, an Alamogordo start-up wholesale manufacturer of baked goods and snack crackers, was awarded \$11,886 to create two new jobs. Santa Fe’s **Conergy, Inc.**, a wholesale supplier of solar system products and manufacturer of solar water pumps, received \$43,960 for eight new jobs. The largest award went to **Sento Corporation**, a provider of outsourced customer contact solutions, which was okayed for \$1,295,120 for 375 new call center jobs. **T-Mobile**, an Albuquerque call center operation that provides customer care for T-Mobile, received \$560,470 to create 150 new jobs. One of the nation’s largest cabinet manufacturers, **Merillat**, received \$542,940 for 105 new jobs in Albuquerque. **Teleperformance USA** is opening a call center in the old Stream call center facility in Silver City and was awarded \$520,503 to create 180 new jobs.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Construction of **Advent Solar**’s new facility in the Mesa del Sol area of the southeast mesa is underway and is expected to be completed by late 2006. The \$6 million building will be owned by Forest City Covington and will be leased to Advent Solar for at least the next several years. The one story, 87,596-square-foot building is certified as a "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design" building. Advent expects to ultimately employ about 1,000 high wage workers in Albuquerque.

One of the nation’s largest foods distributors, **Shamrock Foods Company**, has purchased 45 acres on Albuquerque’s West Side with intentions to build a warehouse and distribution center. The distribution center will be on Paseo del Volcan, north of Interstate 40 and just south of the Tempur Pedic mattress manufacturing plant. No details have been released about the size of the facility or the number of workers that are expected to be employed, but the company currently has a 300,000-square-foot center in Phoenix and a 270,000-square-foot center in Denver. Both centers employ about 500 people each.

Wal-Mart opened Albuquerque’s third **Sam’s Club** on January 26, 2006, at 1421 N Renaissance Blvd. NE. Wal-Mart also opened its first New Mexico **Wal-Mart Neighborhood Market** on Tuesday, January 31. The store is the 100th Neighborhood Market in the United States and the first to open in New Mexico. The store is located at 8511 Golf Course Road N.W. About 170 employees work at Sam’s Club, and the Neighborhood Market employs between 80 to 100 workers.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Three new retailers are moving into the Roswell Mall. **Ross Dress for Less** is going to take the remaining empty space left from the move of the old Wal-Mart store. Two major electronics retailers are also locating in the mall; **Best Buy** and **Circuit City** will each be at opposite ends of the mall.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The **SEI** call center opened in early December with 10 employees. The center has been in the works since May 2005 and is located in the old ClientLogic Building on 7th Street in Clovis. SEI has held job fairs at Clovis Community College and at Eastern New Mexico University to recruit new employees. The company specializes in computer help services and customer care services and has contracts with McDonald’s, Sonic and Microsoft.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The **Sierra Providence CORE Outpatient Rehabilitation Center** in Las Cruces was closed in late-December. The facility employed about 25 workers and had been in operation for about 13 years. Some of the center’s full-time employees were offered jobs at other Sierra Providence facilities in El Paso, TX.

CyraCom, a Tucson-based provider of language services for hospitals and other healthcare institutions, plans to open a branch in Las Cruces. The company has leased 4,000 square feet of office space at 2203 Divot Ave. CyraCom plans to hire more than 100 workers and hopes to be operational by late March. CyraCom selected Las Cruces because of the availability of bilingual workers, good office locations, and the state’s economic incentives.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:



The 2006 United States Defense Appropriations Bill has almost \$18 million earmarked for **Artesia's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**. The \$17.9 million will pay for an upgrade of the Center's information technology and phone systems, and also for a new language arts facility. The language arts facility will cost about \$8.9 million.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

DTS America Inc. started training more than 80 students as medical transcriptionists at the Carlsbad Department of Development's Advanced Manufacturing and Innovated Training Center. The training is free for the students and leads to their certification as medical transcriptionists. The company is hoping that at least 70 of the students will stay and complete the program. DTS plans to hire students that successfully complete the training program.



Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

Ruidoso area businesses are reporting that the lack of snow has resulted in a slow winter tourist season. While the Christmas holidays were pretty good, the number of visitors after the holidays has so far been disappointing. The winter recreation season at both Ski Apache and at Ruidoso Winter Park was limited by above average temperatures and little snowfall. National Weather Service meteorologists forecast little possibility of relief before March.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:



Supersmith, an Indian jewelry manufacturer, has moved from a leased space on Bradley Street to a new location on Maloney Avenue. The company bought and renovated the former Coors Beer warehouse to house its staff of 30 silversmiths. The company makes high-end jewelry for retail stores.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:



Hart's Furniture has opened a showroom in the Granada Center on First Street in Alamogordo. The Alamogordo store is the second retail location for the Las Cruces-based firm. The 15,000-square-foot store will employ three people to start, and additional staff may be added if sales permit.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



Source One Spares, a Houston-based company, will consolidate warehouse operations from three states into a single operation in Rio Rancho. The Source One warehouse is located in the former Sparton Corp. electronics manufacturing facility at 4901 Rockaway Blvd. The Rockaway location is also home to another Rio Rancho aviation facility, **Aero Mechanical Industries**, an aircraft parts repair operation. Aero Mechanical has also benefited from Source One's relocation decision and expects to expand its workforce from 21 employees to about 50 to 65 by the end of the year.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:



Mesa Airlines will discontinue its twice-weekly flight to Pueblo, Colorado, from Farmington. The airline reported that Mesa flights departing from Farmington to Pueblo and then on to Denver carried an average of one passenger out of Farmington. Great Lakes Airlines has bid for the route and was awarded the contract. The Farmington regional airport has service to Albuquerque, Denver, and Phoenix and is served by three carriers; Mesa, Great Lakes, and America West Airlines.

Edgewood Area, Torrance County:



As expected, Wal-Mart officials have announced that they will open a **Wal-Mart Supercenter** store in Edgewood around May of next year. Last month's approval of the final plat by the Edgewood Planning and Zoning Commission cleared the way for the planned store to be built at the corner of N.M. 344 and Church Road. The new store will be about 200,000 square feet in size and will bring about 300 to 400 hundred jobs to the area.



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