

**NEW MEXICO**

# Labor Market Report

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**HIGHLIGHTS — November 2005**

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.0 percent in November. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for almost two years.

...Over-the-year growth in the Albuquerque MSA was 1.6 percent (5,900 jobs), having slowed from its most recent peak of 2.8 percent last November.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.9 percent, adding 2,500 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 3.0 percent, adding 1,800 jobs.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added 2,000 jobs, growing 4.1 percent. This rate of job growth is stronger than in any of the state's other metropolitan areas.

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_news\\_aggregators](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_news_aggregators)

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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.1 percent in November 2005, down from 5.4 percent in October. The underlying trend is fairly flat, reflecting a stable labor market. The month-to-month movements this year have been larger than we are used to, and the best comparison is with the year ago number. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, slightly higher than it is currently. The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in November 2005.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.0 percent in November. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for almost two years. We have not seen widespread layoffs for a while and, in contrast, many employers are hiring. Even the state's worst performing industries are faring better than in the past, with every industry sector gaining at least some jobs. Overall, the state has added 16,300 jobs over the last year and we rank 11th highest for job growth among the states.

The mining and construction industries continue to expand at a faster pace than any other industry. Over-the-year growth rates are close to ten percent. The mining boom looks set to continue for the foreseeable future because oil and natural gas prices remain high. High prices are bad news for the consumer, but good for employment in the state's oil industry and also good for state revenue collections. Prospects for the state's construction industry are less secure. Recent price increases and shortages for commodities such as steel, lumber and cement have driven building costs higher. Mortgage interest rates have also started to rise. Additionally, increased competition for construction labor to rebuild hurricane-ravaged parts of the country may increase local labor costs or lead to a shortage of construction workers. It is likely that the construction boom in the state will soon moderate.

New Mexico's construction industry has added 4,000 jobs over the year, which is more jobs than was added by any other industry and a growth rate of 7.8 percent. All the main categories of construction employment have shown strong growth. The mining industry, even though it has added far fewer jobs than has the much larger construction industry, has been the fastest growing industry, with employment up by 10.5 percent on the year. This growth rate means 1,600 new jobs, most of them in the northwest and southeast part of the state.

Government employment increased only 1.0 percent, but this added 2,100 jobs over the year, second only to the construction industry in the number of new jobs. Federal government finally added 600 jobs, having gone through a long spell without much growth. State government job growth has moderated to a 900 increase from a year ago. Local government employment increased by a meager 600 jobs, the lowest in five years. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos.

Professional & business services added 2,000 jobs, making the third largest contribution to job growth, after construction and government. Professional & business services had strength almost across the board, but notably in areas such as management of companies and enterprises, scientific research and development and business support services.

Educational and health services, the state's largest private industry, had for a while been one of the main engines of growth for the state's job market, but the growth rate has moderated recently. In November, the industry was up only 1.7 percent on the year, adding just 1,800 jobs. The increase is below the average for other industries and remains at a five-year low. Peak growth for educational and health services topped out at 7,100 jobs in early 2002 and has steadily decreased since then. Slowing job growth is evident in most of the health care and social assistance categories, particularly the home health care component, which had received a multi-year boost from changes to state Medicaid policy. The lower growth rate in health care jobs may be with us for a while because the previous levels of job growth were at unsustainably high levels.

Retail trade employment has picked up a little, having been sluggish for most of the year. Currently retail trade shows a 1.9 percent gain on the year, increasing by 1,800 jobs. Wholesale trade made strong gains recently, adding 600 jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment managed to make a gain of 200 jobs despite weakness in non-durable goods. The leisure and hospitality industry made gains of 0.5 percent, adding 400 jobs, with gains in eating and drinking places. Financial activities employment added 700 jobs, from gains that were mostly in the real estate component. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry made gains of 100 jobs, having emerged from a nine-month period without growth. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 300 jobs, growing at one percent.

The information industry started to add jobs three months ago, after three and a half years of losses that amounted to about 3,000 jobs. Although small losses remain in the telecommunications component of the industry, the information industry now reports 700 more jobs than a year ago. The turnaround has come as a result of fewer telecommunications job losses and significant gains from the state's fledgling film industry. The employment survey has difficulty measuring employment such as movie extras because of the short duration of the work and the out-of-state companies that do the hiring, but activity appears to be fairly brisk and more filming is expected.

New Mexico	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Seasonally Adjusted Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	
Civilian Labor Force	941,700	941,400	918,300	+300	+23,400	
Employment	893,300	890,900	867,100	+2,400	+26,200	
Unemployment	48,300	50,400	51,200	-2,100	-2,900	
Rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%			

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 4.8 percent in November, down from 5.0 percent the month before. Unemployment has fallen three tenths of a percentage point from last November's rate of 5.1 percent.

Payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose 0.4 percent in November, adding 1,700 jobs. Only three of the 12 major industry groups expanded their payrolls over the month, while four others lost jobs and five remained unchanged. Retail trade grew by 1,700 as stores added temporary workers to help with the holiday shopping season. Government added 600 jobs, largely due to increases in local school districts. Educational and health services grew by 200. Partially offsetting these gains were seasonal losses in leisure and hospitality (-400), manufacturing (-200), construction (-100), and professional and business services (-100). Employment in each of the five remaining industry groups was unchanged from October.

Over-the-year growth in the Albuquerque MSA was 1.6 percent (5,900 jobs), having slowed from its most recent peak of 2.8 percent last November. The area's growth rate was below the statewide average of 2.0 and the lowest of the state's four metropolitan statistical areas.

Construction enjoyed the strongest increase of any industry group, with over-the-year growth of 2,000 or 7.6 percent. According to the latest Metropolitan Housing Digest, the area is firmly on track for a fifth record setting year in new home construction. Though construction employment has slowed a little in the past few months, plans for new housing developments in Rio Rancho, as well as the future Mesa Del Sol project, should keep the industry on solid ground for some time to come.

Retail trade added 1,100 jobs for growth of 2.5 percent, its strongest increase in a year and a half. General merchandise stores accounted for nearly half of the growth. This industry will soon receive an added boost with the upcoming opening of a new Sam's Club and a Wal-Mart Supercenter within the metro area. Wholesale trade gained 200 jobs, its third straight increase in as many months. Previously, it had been almost four years since wholesale trade had seen any over-the-year growth.

Employment in educational and health services rose 2.2 percent, after decelerating from growth rates in the six percent range earlier this year. This is the industry's smallest increase

in nearly five years. About 1,000 jobs have been added in the last 12 months, of which 400 were in private education and the other 600 in health care and social assistance.

In the financial activities industry, growth of 2.1 percent (400 jobs) was largely related to expansions in commercial banking as well as in industry-related call-centers. Increases in rental and leasing services also contributed to the industry's overall growth.

Growth in professional and business services diminished to 1.2 percent, down from around four percent this time a year ago. A gain of 500 jobs was seen in business support services, where employment has been bolstered by recent expansions in telephone call centers. Scientific research and development also added 500 jobs, thanks to increased hiring by defense contractors. Employment services declined for the seventh consecutive month, the result of a downturn in temporary help and employment placement agencies.

Government growth reached a two-year low of 0.8 percent, adding just 600 jobs since last November. The increase was divided equally between federal and state government. Local government was unchanged over the year.

Leisure and hospitality employment added a meager 300 jobs over the year, all in food services and drinking places. Employment has reached a plateau following a surge in 2003 when a number of large restaurant chains located in the metro area. The industry should receive a boost in the next few months with the opening of several new restaurants that are currently under construction.

Manufacturing was down 100, marking its eighth consecutive month of over-the-year declines. Things are expected to improve in the coming months, however, due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing as well as next year's opening of a mattress plant in Albuquerque and a cabinet manufacturer in Los Lunas.

The information industry has suffered more than four years of continuous declines due to difficulties in its telecommunications component. Industry losses soared to over 1,000 following last year's closure of the MCI but have since dwindled to 300. Employment was unchanged over the year in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, as well as in the miscellaneous category of *other services*.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	404,600	404,800	395,200	-200	+9,400	
Employment	385,300	384,600	374,900	+700	+10,400	
Unemployment	19,300	20,200	20,200	-900	-900	
Rate	4.8%	5.0%	5.1%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%			

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 5.5 percent in November 2005, down from the previous month when the rate was 6.0 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.1 percent.

During November, the Las Cruces area gained 500 jobs. State government, which includes New Mexico State University, added 300 jobs and local government added 100 jobs. In the private sector, employment increased by 100 jobs, resulting from the gain of 200 retail trade jobs and 100 transportation jobs, partially offset by the loss of 200 manufacturing jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.9 percent comparing November 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 2,500 jobs. This rate of job growth is much higher than the statewide average.

The educational and health services industry gained 500 jobs, increasing 5.5 percent. The health services component has enjoyed rapid growth for many years, with only a temporary pause when fierce competition between rival hospitals overheated the industry and the job count declined for a few months about a year ago. Now this industry is back adding jobs.

The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 300 jobs over the year, growing 4.8 percent. Another 300-job gain came from retail trade, which is the strongest performance the area

has seen for some time. Construction employment appears to have rebounded from a slight lull earlier this year. November numbers show growth of 7.7 percent on the year, adding 300 jobs. Most other areas of the state are also experiencing a boom in construction employment.

The professional & business services industry gained 200 jobs, growing 4.0 percent. This industry is once again 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. Transportation, warehousing & utilities also gained 200 jobs. The information industry posted a 200-job increase now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year ago comparison.

Wholesale trade reported employment levels that were 100 jobs higher than a year ago. A gain of 100 jobs was also reported in financial activities as well as for the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment.

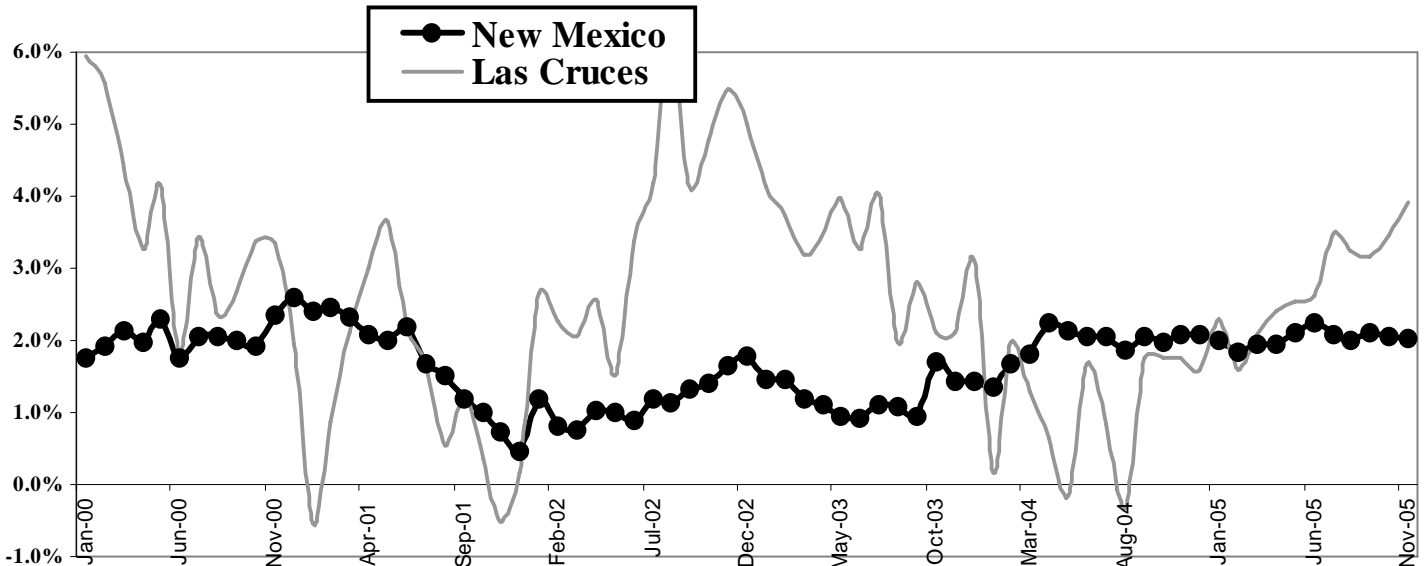
Government employment posted an overall gain of 400 jobs, with gains of 400 jobs in federal government, 200 jobs in local government and losses of 200 jobs in state government.

Manufacturing employment showed the first losses in more than three years and appears to be evidence of slowing of what had been fairly rapid employment growth, mostly from activity at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel. Revised			Change From	
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Civilian Labor Force	87,000	86,600	83,400	+400	+3,600
Employment	82,300	81,400	78,300	+900	+4,000
Unemployment	4,800	5,200	5,100	-400	-300
Rate	5.5%	6.0%	6.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	5.3%	5.5%		

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 4.1 percent in November 2005, down a fraction from 4.2 percent in October. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, slightly higher than the current rate.

The Santa Fe area gained 100 jobs in November 2005, resulting from 100 new information jobs and 100 retail trade jobs, combined with the loss of 100 construction jobs. During this quiet time of the year, all other industries kept employment at the same level as last month.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 3.0 percent, adding 1,800 jobs. The rate of job growth is higher than the average for the state now that job gains are being made in most industries. Two industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and two other industries have lost jobs over the year.

Half of all the new jobs were reported in the government sector, up 900 jobs on the year, growing 5.8 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. The gains

come as a result of more accurate reporting of teaching jobs that had been undercounted previously. Federal government employment has lost 100 jobs.

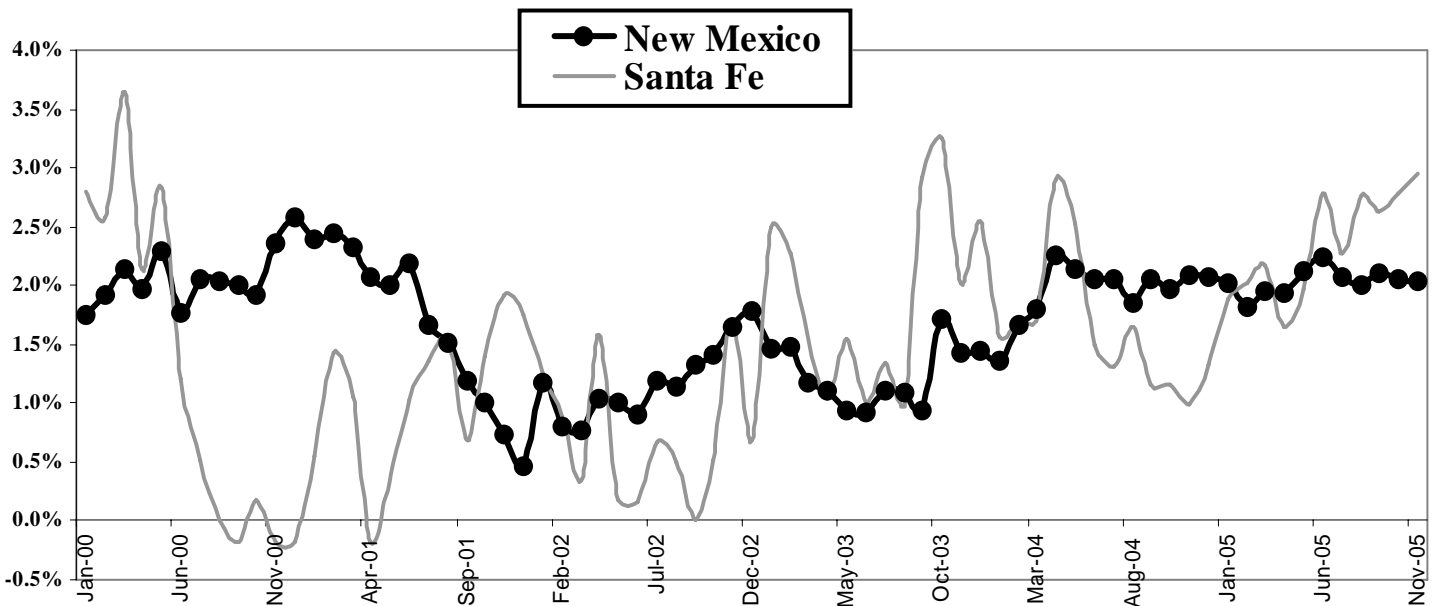
In the private sector, the professional and business services industry added 400 jobs since last year, growing 7.5 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Leisure and hospitality employment managed to hold on to gains of 200 jobs, an increase of 2.3 percent. Educational and health services added 100 jobs, growing 1.2 percent. Wholesale trade added 100 jobs, as did retail trade and the information industry. The construction industry, which had been down for a while in Santa Fe, added 100 jobs.

The two industries reporting employment that was unchanged from last year's levels were manufacturing and financial activities. The two industries that have lost jobs were miscellaneous *other services*, and transportation, warehousing & utilities. Each had lost 100 jobs since this time last year.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Nov 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Nov 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,700	79,200	76,400	-500	+2,300
Employment	75,500	75,800	73,200	-300	+2,300
Unemployment	3,200	3,300	3,200	-100	0
Rate	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.9%	4.1%	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 5.2 percent in November 2005, down from 5.7 percent in October. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent.

The Farmington area gained 200 jobs in November, with equal gains of 200 jobs each in goods-producing industries and also in private service-providing industries. The loss of 200 local government jobs partially offset the private-sector gains.

Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 2,000 jobs, growing 4.1 percent. This rate of job growth is stronger than in any of the state's other metropolitan areas.

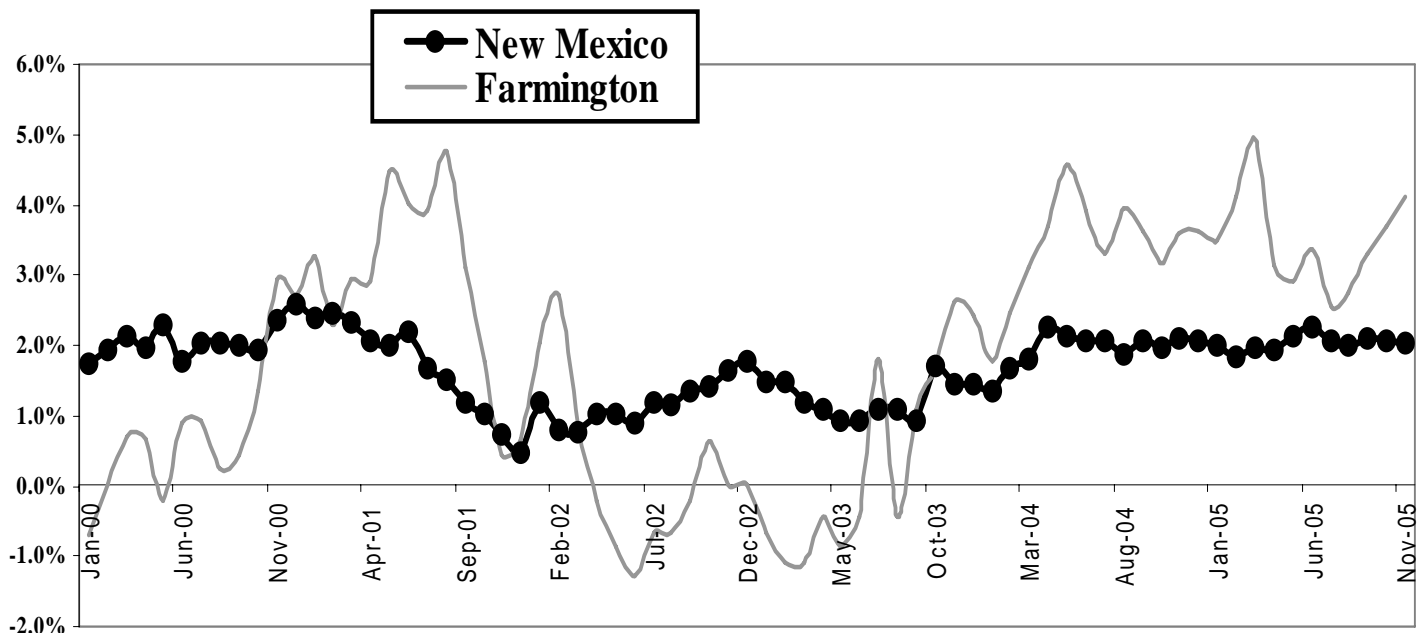
The recent boom peaked in March when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since March, construction work on the oil pipeline has ended, causing a return to more normal, but still moderately strong employment conditions.

Private services-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,100 jobs over the year, growing 4.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment; local government has gained 200 jobs over the year.

<b>Farmington</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Nov 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Nov 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Nov 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,000	56,900	54,500	+100	+2,500
Employment	54,000	53,600	51,400	+400	+2,600
Unemployment	3,000	3,200	3,100	-200	-100
Rate	5.2%	5.7%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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



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*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 %
1985		649,300	593,000	56,300	8.7%	
1986		667,200	605,800	61,400	9.2%	
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		850,800	808,500	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,600	819,400	42,200	4.9%	
2002		875,400	827,500	47,900	5.5%	
2003		893,400	840,900	52,500	5.9%	
2004		912,000	860,000	52,000	5.7%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	935,200	880,000	55,200	5.9%	5.9%
	APR	942,000	885,200	56,800	6.0%	5.8%
	MAY	940,000	884,000	56,000	6.0%	5.8%
	JUN	939,800	885,900	53,900	5.7%	6.4%
	JUL	940,000	883,800	56,200	6.0%	6.3%
	AUG	938,100	888,400	49,700	5.3%	5.2%
	SEP	940,200	888,000	52,200	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	941,400	890,900	50,400	5.4%	5.1%
	NOV	941,700	893,300	48,300	5.1%	4.8%
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	300	2,400	-2,100	-0.3%	-0.3%
	Year Ago	23,400	26,200	-2,900	-0.5%	-0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	41,000	45,800	-4,900	-0.8%	-0.9%
	3 Yrs. Ago	59,300	61,200	-1,900	-0.6%	-0.6%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.3%	-4.2%		
	Year Ago	2.5%	3.0%	-5.7%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.6%	5.4%	-9.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.7%	7.4%	-3.8%		

State	Rank	November 2004	November 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,188.2	1,257.8	69.6	5.9%
Utah	2	1,124.9	1,171.6	46.7	4.2%
Arizona	3	2,446.6	2,544.0	97.4	4.0%
Idaho	4	596.7	619.7	23.0	3.9%
Florida	5	7,635.8	7,892.3	256.5	3.4%
Oregon	6	1,633.3	1,684.1	50.8	3.1%
Washington	7	2,742.9	2,818.2	75.3	2.7%
Wyoming	8	256.4	263.1	6.7	2.6%
Hawaii	9	596.1	610.2	14.1	2.4%
North Dakota	10	342.1	349.6	7.5	2.2%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>801.2</b>	<b>817.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Kansas	12	1,344.8	1,371.9	27.1	2.0%
Maryland	13	2,560.3	2,609.1	48.8	1.9%
Colorado	14	2,203.6	2,244.4	40.8	1.9%
Montana	15	420.0	427.6	7.6	1.8%
Oklahoma	16	1,489.2	1,515.8	26.6	1.8%
Nebraska	17	934.2	950.5	16.3	1.7%
Delaware	18	676.4	688.1	11.7	1.7%
DC	19	430.0	437.3	7.3	1.7%
Alaska	20	296.0	301.0	5.0	1.7%
South Dakota	21	386.4	392.7	6.3	1.6%
Iowa	22	1,479.9	1,503.8	23.9	1.6%
New Hampshire	23	634.0	644.1	10.1	1.6%
Georgia	24	3,924.5	3,985.1	60.6	1.5%
<b>United States</b>		<b>133,406.0</b>	<b>135,361.0</b>	<b>1,955.0</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Texas	25	9,580.1	9,718.3	138.2	1.4%
Virginia	26	3,647.8	3,698.3	50.5	1.4%
North Carolina	27	3,883.9	3,936.1	52.2	1.3%
California	28	14,757.1	14,945.0	187.9	1.3%
Minnesota	29	2,714.9	2,749.3	34.4	1.3%
Rhode Island	30	496.1	502.1	6.0	1.2%
Pennsylvania	31	5,721.9	5,789.4	67.5	1.2%
Vermont	32	307.4	311.0	3.6	1.2%
Kentucky	33	1,818.3	1,839.3	21.0	1.2%
Illinois	34	5,865.1	5,931.4	66.3	1.1%
West Virginia	35	745.3	753.4	8.1	1.1%
Arkansas	36	1,171.9	1,184.5	12.6	1.1%
Alabama	37	1,925.0	1,944.9	19.9	1.0%
Wisconsin	38	2,843.6	2,870.3	26.7	0.9%
New Jersey	39	4,059.4	4,095.5	36.1	0.9%
Missouri	40	2,726.5	2,747.3	20.8	0.8%
New York	41	8,581.5	8,645.9	64.4	0.8%
Connecticut	42	1,681.8	1,693.0	11.2	0.7%
Tennessee	43	2,736.6	2,754.2	17.6	0.6%
Massachusetts	44	3,218.8	3,233.4	14.6	0.5%
South Carolina	45	1,843.5	1,851.7	8.2	0.4%
Maine	46	622.9	625.6	2.7	0.4%
Indiana	47	2,981.1	2,991.1	10.0	0.3%
Ohio	48	5,472.6	5,482.3	9.7	0.2%
Michigan	49	4,447.3	4,412.8	-34.5	-0.8%
Mississippi	50	1,136.0	1,112.6	-23.4	-2.1%
Louisiana	51	1,936.0	1,729.7	-206.3	-10.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.



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

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2005				REVISED OCTOBER 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	945,442	899,675	45,767	4.8%	944,839	896,713	48,126	5.1%	603	2,962	-2,359	0.1%	0.3%	-4.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,652	387,984	18,668	4.6%	405,214	385,470	19,744	4.9%	1,438	2,514	-1,076	0.4%	0.7%	-5.4%
Bernalillo	317,104	302,761	14,343	4.5%	315,888	300,799	15,089	4.8%	1,216	1,962	-746	0.4%	0.7%	-4.9%
Sandoval	49,444	47,145	2,299	4.6%	49,313	46,839	2,474	5.0%	131	306	-175	0.3%	0.7%	-7.1%
Torrance	7,808	7,442	366	4.7%	7,786	7,394	392	5.0%	22	48	-26	0.3%	0.6%	-6.6%
Valencia	32,296	30,636	1,660	5.1%	32,226	30,438	1,788	5.5%	70	198	-128	0.2%	0.7%	-7.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,338	54,559	2,779	4.8%	57,818	54,856	2,962	5.1%	-480	-297	-183	-0.8%	-0.5%	-6.2%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	87,979	83,635	4,344	4.9%	87,552	82,901	4,651	5.3%	427	734	-307	0.5%	0.9%	-6.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,886	75,832	3,054	3.9%	79,167	75,956	3,211	4.1%	-281	-124	-157	-0.4%	-0.2%	-4.9%
Catron	1,408	1,315	93	6.6%	1,494	1,390	104	7.0%	-86	-75	-11	-5.8%	-5.4%	-10.6%
Chaves	26,425	24,926	1,499	5.7%	26,465	24,917	1,548	5.8%	-40	9	-49	-0.2%	0.0%	-3.2%
Cibola	12,488	11,810	678	5.4%	12,522	11,818	704	5.6%	-34	-8	-26	-0.3%	-0.1%	-3.7%
Colfax	6,675	6,302	373	5.6%	6,772	6,377	395	5.8%	-97	-75	-22	-1.4%	-1.2%	-5.6%
Curry	20,930	20,016	914	4.4%	20,938	20,009	929	4.4%	-8	7	-15	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6%
De Baca	963	913	50	5.2%	952	902	50	5.3%	11	11	0	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Eddy	24,875	23,783	1,092	4.4%	24,857	23,679	1,178	4.7%	18	104	-86	0.1%	0.4%	-7.3%
Grant	12,238	11,500	738	6.0%	12,232	11,477	755	6.2%	6	23	-17	0.0%	0.2%	-2.3%
Guadalupe	1,736	1,612	124	7.1%	1,718	1,582	136	7.9%	18	30	-12	1.0%	1.9%	-8.8%
Harding	458	443	15	3.3%	449	437	12	2.7%	9	6	3	2.0%	1.4%	25.0%
Hidalgo	2,866	2,730	136	4.7%	2,808	2,670	138	4.9%	58	60	-2	2.1%	2.2%	-1.4%
Lea	26,559	25,508	1,051	4.0%	26,466	25,363	1,103	4.2%	93	145	-52	0.4%	0.6%	-4.7%
Lincoln	11,149	10,629	520	4.7%	11,250	10,722	528	4.7%	-101	-93	-8	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.5%
Los Alamos	11,854	11,538	316	2.7%	11,805	11,484	321	2.7%	49	54	-5	0.4%	0.5%	-1.6%
Luna	12,390	11,270	1,120	9.0%	12,888	11,693	1,195	9.3%	-498	-423	-75	-3.9%	-3.6%	-6.3%
McKinley	27,628	25,725	1,903	6.9%	27,436	25,443	1,993	7.3%	192	282	-90	0.7%	1.1%	-4.5%
Mora	2,105	1,881	224	10.6%	2,091	1,887	204	9.8%	14	-6	20	0.7%	-0.3%	9.8%
Otero	27,602	26,190	1,412	5.1%	27,615	26,166	1,449	5.2%	-13	24	-37	0.0%	0.1%	-2.6%
Quay	4,089	3,878	211	5.2%	4,078	3,859	219	5.4%	11	19	-8	0.3%	0.5%	-3.7%
Rio Arriba	21,985	20,686	1,299	5.9%	21,964	20,650	1,314	6.0%	21	36	-15	0.1%	0.2%	-1.1%
Roosevelt	10,076	9,711	365	3.6%	10,048	9,668	380	3.8%	28	43	-15	0.3%	0.4%	-3.9%
San Miguel	13,856	13,029	827	6.0%	13,915	13,030	885	6.4%	-59	-1	-58	-0.4%	0.0%	-6.6%
Sierra	5,712	5,434	278	4.9%	5,726	5,443	283	4.9%	-14	-9	-5	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.8%
Socorro	9,367	8,940	427	4.6%	9,312	8,875	437	4.7%	55	65	-10	0.6%	0.7%	-2.3%
Taos	17,089	15,901	1,188	7.0%	17,207	15,979	1,228	7.1%	-118	-78	-40	-0.7%	-0.5%	-3.3%
Union	2,062	1,994	68	3.3%	2,082	2,012	70	3.4%	-20	-18	-2	-1.0%	-0.9%	-2.9%

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2005				REVISED NOVEMBER 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	945,442	899,675	45,767	4.8%	923,007	874,592	48,415	5.2%	22,435	25,083	-2,648	2.4%	2.9%	-5.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	406,652	387,984	18,668	4.6%	397,244	377,692	19,552	4.9%	9,408	10,292	-884	2.4%	2.7%	-4.5%
Bernalillo	317,104	302,761	14,343	4.5%	309,686	294,730	14,956	4.8%	7,418	8,031	-613	2.4%	2.7%	-4.1%
Sandoval	49,444	47,145	2,299	4.6%	48,381	45,894	2,487	5.1%	1,063	1,251	-188	2.2%	2.7%	-7.6%
Torrance	7,808	7,442	366	4.7%	7,660	7,245	415	5.4%	148	197	-49	1.9%	2.7%	-11.8%
Valencia	32,296	30,636	1,660	5.1%	31,516	29,823	1,693	5.4%	780	813	-33	2.5%	2.7%	-1.9%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,338	54,559	2,779	4.8%	54,853	51,931	2,922	5.3%	2,485	2,628	-143	4.5%	5.1%	-4.9%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	87,979	83,635	4,344	4.9%	84,393	79,724	4,669	5.5%	3,586	3,911	-325	4.2%	4.9%	-7.0%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,886	75,832	3,054	3.9%	76,620	73,541	3,079	4.0%	2,266	2,291	-25	3.0%	3.1%	-0.8%
Catron	1,408	1,315	93	6.6%	1,399	1,295	104	7.4%	9	20	-11	0.6%	1.5%	-10.6%
Chaves	26,425	24,926	1,499	5.7%	26,250	24,537	1,713	6.5%	175	389	-214	0.7%	1.6%	-12.5%
Cibola	12,488	11,810	678	5.4%	12,544	11,862	682	5.4%	-56	-52	-4	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Colfax	6,675	6,302	373	5.6%	6,713	6,329	384	5.7%	-38	-27	-11	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Curry	20,930	20,016	914	4.4%	20,489	19,589	900	4.4%	441	427	14	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%
De Baca	963	913	50	5.2%	977	918	59	6.0%	-14	-5	-9	-1.4%	-0.5%	-15.3%
Eddy	24,875	23,783	1,092	4.4%	24,549	23,295	1,254	5.1%	326	488	-162	1.3%	2.1%	-12.9%
Grant	12,238	11,500	738	6.0%	11,892	11,023	869	7.3%	346	477	-131	2.9%	4.3%	-15.1%
Guadalupe	1,736	1,612	124	7.1%	1,694	1,572	122	7.2%	42	40	2	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%
Harding	458	443	15	3.3%	462	442	20	4.3%	-4	1	-5	-0.9%	0.2%	-25.0%
Hidalgo	2,866	2,730	136	4.7%	2,881	2,723	158	5.5%	-15	7	-22	-0.5%	0.3%	-13.9%
Lea	26,559	25,508	1,051	4.0%	24,870	23,726	1,144	4.6%	1,689	1,782	-93	6.8%	7.5%	-8.1%
Lincoln	11,149	10,629	520	4.7%	11,213	10,763	450	4.0%	-64	-134	70	-0.6%	-1.2%	15.6%
Los Alamos	11,854	11,538	316	2.7%	11,636	11,342	294	2.5%	218	196	22	1.9%	1.7%	7.5%
Luna	12,390	11,270	1,120	9.0%	12,499	10,890	1,609	12.9%	-109	380	-489	-0.9%	3.5%	-30.4%
McKinley	27,628	25,725	1,903	6.9%	27,282	25,304	1,978	7.3%	346	421	-75	1.3%	1.7%	-3.8%
Mora	2,105	1,881	224	10.6%	2,130	1,879	251	11.8%	-25	2	-27	-1.2%	0.1%	-10.8%
Otero	27,602	26,190	1,412	5.1%	27,141	25,788	1,353	5.0%	461	402	59	1.7%	1.6%	4.4%
Quay	4,089	3,878	211	5.2%	4,053	3,830	223	5.5%	36	48	-12	0.9%	1.3%	-5.4%
Rio Arriba	21,985	20,686	1,299	5.9%	21,797	20,391	1,406	6.5%	188	295	-107	0.9%	1.4%	-7.6%
Roosevelt	10,076	9,711	365	3.6%	9,880	9,542	338	3.4%	196	167	27	2.0%	1.8%	8.0%
San Miguel	13,856	13,029	827	6.0%	13,990	13,103	887	6.3%	-134	-74	-60	-1.0%	-0.6%	-6.8%
Sierra	5,712	5,434	278	4.9%	5,648	5,374	274	4.9%	64	60	4	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
Socorro	9,367	8,940	427	4.6%	9,033	8,609	424	4.7%	334	331	3	3.7%	3.8%	0.7%
Taos	17,089	15,901	1,188	7.0%	16,832	15,606	1,226	7.3%	257	295	-38	1.5%	1.9%	-3.1%
Union	2,062	1,994	68	3.3%	2,044	1,972	72	3.5%	18	22	-4	0.9%	1.1%	-5.6%

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 NOVEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	10.6%
LUNA	2	9.0%
GUADALUPE	3	7.1%
TAOS	4	7.0%
MCKINLEY	5	6.9%
CATRON	6	6.6%
GRANT	7	6.0%
SAN MIGUEL	8	6.0%
RIO ARRIBA	9	5.9%
CHAVES	10	5.7%
COLFAX	11	5.6%
CIBOLA	12	5.4%
DE BACA	13	5.2%
QUAY	14	5.2%
OTERO	15	5.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	16	4.9%
SIERRA	17	4.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	4.8%
STATEWIDE		4.8%
HIDALGO	19	4.7%
LINCOLN	20	4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.6%
SOCORRO	22	4.6%
CURRY	23	4.4%
EDDY	24	4.4%
LEA	25	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.6%
HARDING	28	3.3%
UNION	29	3.3%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

REVISED OCTOBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	9.8%
LUNA	2	9.3%
GUADALUPE	3	7.9%
MCKINLEY	4	7.3%
TAOS	5	7.1%
CATRON	6	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	7	6.4%
GRANT	8	6.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.0%
CHAVES	10	5.8%
COLFAX	11	5.8%
CIBOLA	12	5.6%
QUAY	13	5.4%
DE BACA	14	5.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	5.3%
OTERO	16	5.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	5.1%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.9%
HIDALGO	19	4.9%
SIERRA	20	4.9%
EDDY	21	4.7%
LINCOLN	22	4.7%
SOCORRO	23	4.7%
CURRY	24	4.4%
LEA	25	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.8%
UNION	28	3.4%
HARDING	29	2.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

REVISED NOVEMBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.9%
MORA	2	11.8%
CATRON	3	7.4%
GRANT	4	7.3%
MCKINLEY	5	7.3%
TAOS	6	7.3%
GUADALUPE	7	7.2%
CHAVES	8	6.5%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.5%
SAN MIGUEL	10	6.3%
DE BACA	11	6.0%
HIDALGO	12	5.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	5.5%
QUAY	14	5.5%
CIBOLA	15	5.4%
COLFAX	16	5.4%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	5.3%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
EDDY	18	5.1%
OTERO	19	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.9%
SIERRA	21	4.9%
SOCORRO	22	4.7%
LEA	23	4.6%
CURRY	24	4.4%
HARDING	25	4.3%
LINCOLN	26	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	27	4.0%
UNION	28	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.5%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

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

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



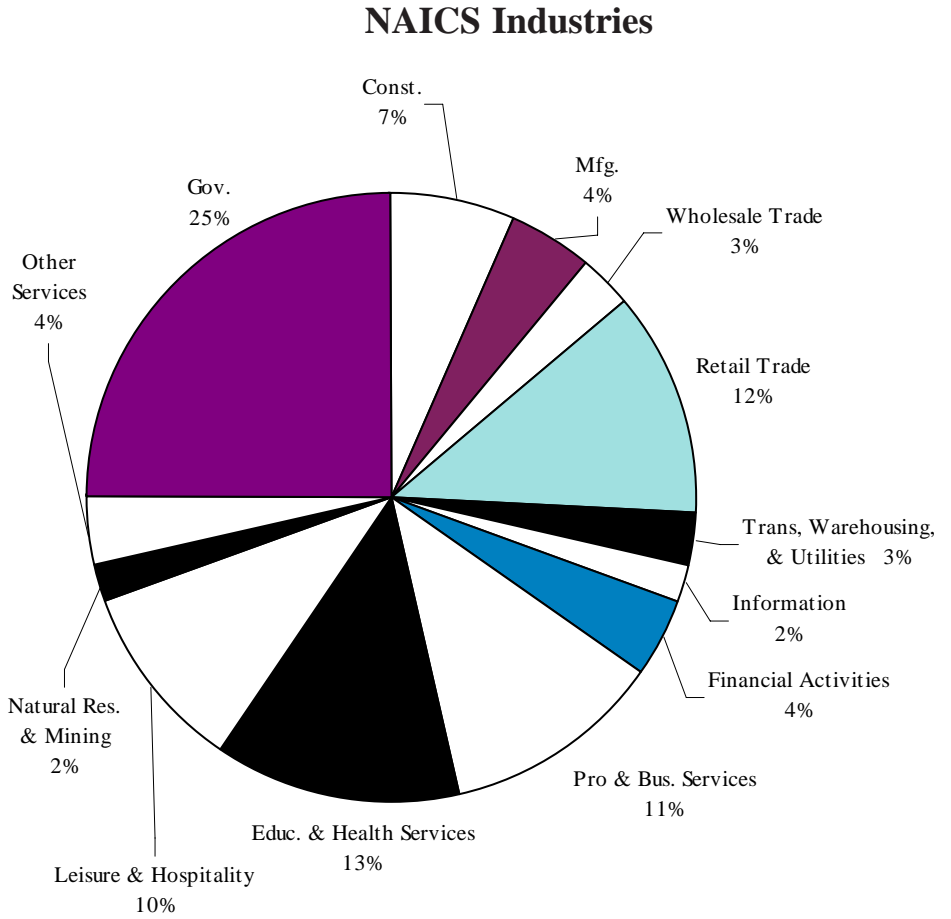
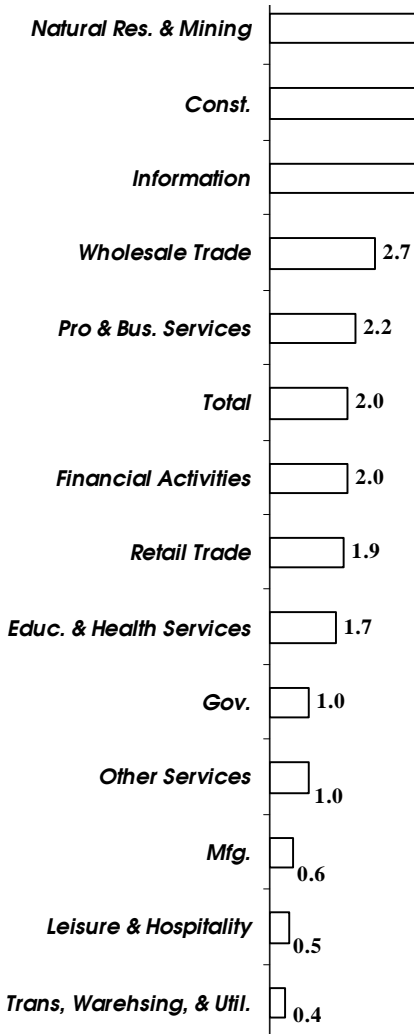
## Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Preliminary	November 2005
State	Rank	Rate
Louisiana	1	12.4
Mississippi	2	9.5
South Carolina	3	7.1
Alaska	4	7.0
Michigan	5	6.6
Kentucky	6	6.2
District of Columbia	7	6.1
Oregon	8	5.8
Tennessee	9	5.8
Ohio	10	5.7
Missouri	11	5.6
Washington	12	5.6
Georgia	13	5.4
New York	14	5.4
Illinois	15	5.3
Indiana	16	5.3
Texas	17	5.3
California	18	5.2
Kansas	19	5.2
North Carolina	20	5.2
Rhode Island	21	5.2
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Connecticut	23	5.1
Pennsylvania	24	5.1
Colorado	25	5.0
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.0</b>
Maine	26	4.9
Massachusetts	27	4.9
West Virginia	28	4.9
Arizona	29	4.8
Arkansas	30	4.8
Iowa	31	4.8
Wisconsin	32	4.7
New Jersey	33	4.6
Delaware	34	4.4
Montana	35	4.3
Maryland	36	4.2
Nevada	37	4.1
Oklahoma	38	4.1
South Dakota	39	4.0
Utah	40	4.0
Minnesota	41	3.9
Nebraska	42	3.9
Wyoming	43	3.9
New Hampshire	44	3.8
Idaho	45	3.7
Alabama	46	3.6
Florida	47	3.6
Vermont	48	3.5
Virginia	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	2.8

	Revised	November 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.7
Alaska	2	7.6
Michigan	3	7.4
Oregon	4	7.2
South Carolina	5	7.0
Mississippi	6	6.9
Illinois	7	6.1
Ohio	8	6.1
California	9	6.0
Texas	10	5.9
Washington	11	5.9
Louisiana	12	5.8
Missouri	13	5.8
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Arkansas	15	5.6
Pennsylvania	16	5.6
Alabama	17	5.4
Colorado	18	5.4
New York	19	5.4
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.4</b>
Kansas	20	5.3
North Carolina	21	5.3
Tennessee	22	5.3
Indiana	23	5.1
Utah	24	5.1
Iowa	25	5.0
West Virginia	26	5.0
Georgia	27	4.8
Massachusetts	28	4.8
Rhode Island	29	4.8
Florida	30	4.7
Kentucky	31	4.7
Oklahoma	32	4.7
Arizona	33	4.6
Connecticut	34	4.6
Maine	35	4.6
Wisconsin	36	4.6
Idaho	37	4.5
Minnesota	38	4.4
Montana	39	4.4
New Jersey	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.2
Delaware	42	4.1
Nevada	43	4.0
Wyoming	44	3.9
Nebraska	45	3.7
Virginia	46	3.6
South Dakota	47	3.5
New Hampshire	48	3.4
North Dakota	49	3.4
Vermont	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.1

# New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

## Annual Growth Rates by Industry



## New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Nov-05	Oct-05	Nov-04	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>817,500</b>	<b>815,700</b>	<b>801,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>16,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	108,500	109,400	102,700	-900	5,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	709,000	706,300	698,500	2,700	10,500
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	<i>12,800</i>	<i>12,900</i>	<i>11,300</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>300</i>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>55,400</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Construction of Buildings	15,500	15,600	14,500	-100	1,000
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>8,100</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>900</i>
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,000	9,200	8,800	-200	200
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,600	30,600	27,800	0	2,800
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>200</b>
Durable Goods	25,400	25,300	24,900	100	500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	<i>10,300</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Non-Durable Goods	11,100	11,700	11,400	-600	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>96,300</b>	<b>93,600</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	<i>13,300</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>12,700</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>600</i>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	<i>12,600</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	<i>22,000</i>	<i>20,800</i>	<i>21,100</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>Department Stores</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>7,100</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>-100</i>
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>14,600</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>7,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-300</i>
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>-200</i>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,800	19,900	19,700	-100	100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>400</i>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100</i>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>700</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,600	24,500	24,300	100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,300</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	<i>9,100</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-200</i>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,800	10,400	0	400
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>93,600</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>91,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,300	43,200	42,400	100	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-200</i>
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>13,900</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>600</i>
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,500	5,500	5,100	0	400
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,800	45,300	44,100	-500	700
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>16,700</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Business Support Services</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>600</i>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>107,200</b>	<b>106,200</b>	<b>105,400</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Educational Services	14,300	13,700	13,800	600	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,900	92,500	91,600	400	1,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,500	38,500	38,100	0	400
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	<i>10,600</i>	<i>10,600</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>400</i>
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>8,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-200</i>
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Hospitals	20,400	20,300	19,700	100	700
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,900	13,800	13,800	100	100
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Social Assistance	20,100	19,900	20,000	200	100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>81,500</b>	<b>82,800</b>	<b>81,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,400	7,600	7,600	-200	-200
Accommodation and Food Services	74,100	75,200	73,500	-1,100	600
Accommodation	13,300	13,600	13,300	-300	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	60,800	61,600	60,200	-800	600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>28,500</i>	<i>28,100</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-100</i>
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>26,200</i>	<i>25,200</i>	<i>-200</i>	<i>800</i>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>300</i>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>204,800</b>	<b>204,300</b>	<b>202,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,100</b>
Federal Government	29,700	29,800	29,100	-100	600
State Government 2/	71,000	70,700	70,100	300	900
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>29,600</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>29,800</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>-200</i>
Local Government	104,100	103,800	103,500	300	600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>58,000</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>57,100</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>900</i>

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	
	Nov-05	Oct-05	Nov-04	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>381,600</b>	<b>379,900</b>	<b>375,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>5,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	50,900	51,200	49,000	-300	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	330,700	328,700	326,700	2,000	4,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,300	18,400	16,400	-100	1,900
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,100	9,100	9,200	0	-100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,400	8,700	8,900	700	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,600	3,200	3,500	400	100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	-200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,100	14,100	14,000	0	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>700</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,600	29,600	29,100	0	500
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,300	12,300	11,900	0	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	27,400	27,500	27,300	-100	100
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,800	11,900	12,400	-100	-600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,400	4,400	3,900	0	500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>46,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,300	41,200	40,700	100	600
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,100	20,000	19,600	100	500
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,800	7,500	-100	200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,100	28,200	27,800	-100	300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,800	12,900	12,700	-100	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>77,300</b>	<b>76,700</b>	<b>76,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
Federal Government	14,300	14,200	14,000	100	300
State Government /2	25,500	25,500	25,200	0	300
Local Government	37,500	37,000	37,500	500	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.

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Nov-05	Revised Oct-05	Revised Nov-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>66,400</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,100	8,300	8,000	-200	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	58,300	57,600	55,900	700	2,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-200</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>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
Federal	3,500	3,500	3,100	0	400
State	9,200	8,900	9,400	300	-200
Local	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Nov-05	Revised Oct-05	Revised Nov-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,700	5,800	5,600	-100	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,100	56,900	55,400	200	1,700
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>900</b>
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
State /2	8,100	8,100	7,900	0	200
Local	7,300	7,300	6,500	0	800

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Nov-05	Revised Oct-05	Revised Nov-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	11,000	10,800	10,300	200	700
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,800	39,800	38,500	0	1,300
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,200	28,000	27,100	200	1,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,400	9,600	9,200	-200	200

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

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Nov-05	Revised Oct-05	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	812,900	811,600	1,300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	16,900	16,900	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	54,500	54,400	100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	36,700	36,200	500
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	140,100	139,400	700
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,900	14,800	100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,600	35,400	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	93,500	93,900	-400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	106,000	105,400	600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	82,900	83,200	-300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,800	29,700	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	202,000	202,300	-300

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

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

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

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The full report can be accessed through the NMDOL website in PDF format at:

<http://www.dol.state.nm.us/pdf/LED-NM.pdf>

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:

(505) 222-4678



## Average Hours and Earnings

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

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$782.13	\$781.26	\$754.73	43.5	43.5	43.5	\$17.98	\$17.96	\$17.35
CONSTRUCTION	\$630.42	\$628.44	\$608.94	39.9	39.8	39.8	\$15.80	\$15.79	\$15.30
MANUFACTURING	\$542.71	\$539.58	\$523.38	39.1	39.1	39.5	\$13.88	\$13.80	\$13.25
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$520.88	\$518.70	\$523.98	35.1	35.0	35.5	\$14.84	\$14.82	\$14.76
RETAIL TRADE	\$355.99	\$355.03	\$349.49	32.1	32.1	32.3	\$11.09	\$11.06	\$10.82
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$494.55	\$492.80	\$486.08	35.3	35.2	35.3	\$14.01	\$14.00	\$13.77
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04
MANUFACTURING	\$607.56	\$610.74	\$593.23	38.6	39.0	38.9	\$15.74	\$15.66	\$15.25

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

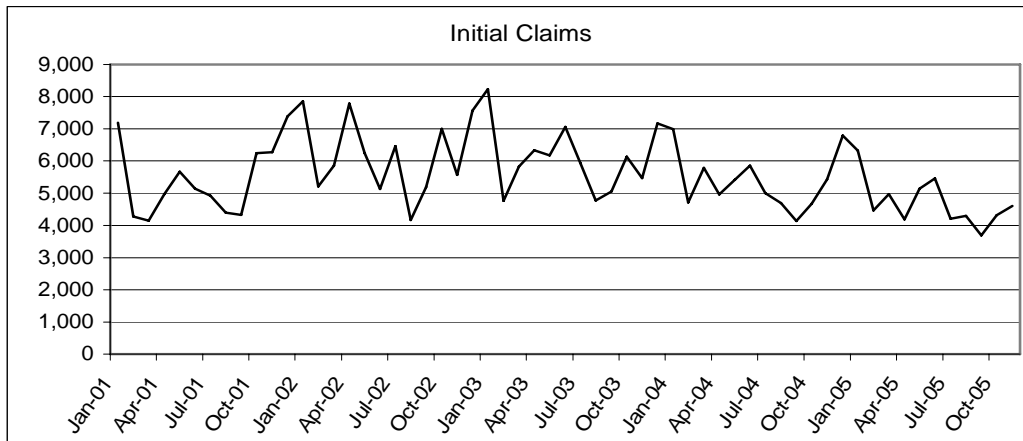
Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Nov 05	Oct 05	Nov 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	197.6	199.2	191.0	-0.8%	3.5%
CPI-W	193.4	195.2	186.8	-0.9%	3.5%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance<sup>^</sup>

CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	Nov-05	Oct-05	Nov-04	Percentage Change	
				From October -05	From November-04
Initial Claims	4,598	4,311	5,436	6.7%	-15.4%
Continued Claims #	41,752	45,673	56,337	-8.6%	-25.9%
Insured Unemployed #	9,983	9,785	12,967	2.0%	-23.0%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,990	2,039	2,546	-2.4%	-21.8%
Final Payments	891	990	1,250	-10.0%	-28.7%
Weeks Compensated	32,988	36,520	45,751	-9.7%	-27.9%
Net Benefit Payments	\$7,332,469	\$8,176,548	\$10,220,224	-10.3%	-28.3%
Average WBA*	\$215.79	\$216.04	\$215.79	-0.1%	0.0%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.4	17.5	18.1	-0.6%	-3.9%
Exhaustion Rate *	41.8%	43.4%	49.7%	-3.7%	-15.9%



<sup>^</sup> Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC. \* 12-month moving average. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims.

## 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 Rio Grande Railway Preservation Corp. has pulled out of the operation of the **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad**. The overseers of the railroad, the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Commission, said the railroad has laid off all but nine of its 25 employees for the railroad's off-season. The steam-powered narrow-gauge railroad runs between Chama, New Mexico, and Antonito, Colorado, between May and October. The railroad is a major draw for tourist dollars to Chama and Antonito. The commission has requested a special appropriation from the states of New Mexico and Colorado to be able to resume operations in the spring.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

GLS Foods opened the first of eighteen planned **Popeye's Chicken and Biscuits** restaurants on Albuquerque's West Side. The restaurant features Cajun-style chicken and other Cajun-style items and side dishes. The chain has 1,824 locations worldwide and had opened two locations in Albuquerque in the 1980's that later closed.

**UniRac Inc.**, one of the nation's leading manufacturers of mounting systems for solar panels, will be moving to 1411 Broadway NE. The rapid growth in the market for solar panels has prompted the company to seek a larger facility. The new location's 60,000 square feet more than doubles the space the company previously had. UniRac currently has about 40 employees and expects to add more staff.

The new hotel at the **Sandia Resort and Casino** opened in late November. The hotel is part of a destination resort complex and features three \$2,000-per-night 1,800-square-foot super suites and 225 smaller rooms. All of the hotel's rooms have state of the art, 32-inch flat panel plasma TVs. The hotel also has a heated outdoor pool, an 18-hole golf course, wireless Internet access and other amenities expected of a first class facility.

### Grants Area, Cibola County:

**Burke Outlet**, a retail clothing store, opened in the La Mesa Shopping Center in Grants. The Grants location is the first of four stores to be opened in New Mexico as part of the chain's planned expansion. The new 20,000-square-foot store employs about 10 people.

### Springer Area, Colfax County:

The **New Mexico Boys' School** may be converted to an adult facility under a plan proposed by the New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department. The CYFD has decreased the number of juveniles incarcerated at the facility and proposes to transfer the remaining youths to facilities in Las Cruces and Camp Sierra Blanca. Spokespersons for Governor Richardson say that he supports the proposal. The Boys' School is the largest employer in Springer.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

The 69-room **Fairfield Inn and Suites** being built on North Pine Street is scheduled to open in April 2006. About one third of the rooms in the new hotel will be suites. The hotel also features a pool, spa and business center.

The **Southwest Cheese** factory has started production, but at a reduced capacity until early 2006. The plant started production with a one-day delivery of 65,000 pounds of milk, rather than the 7 million pounds of milk that will be delivered daily when the factory comes completely on-line. The plant has about 160 workers while the production line is being tested and will have about 220 workers when fully operational.

### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

**DTS America** expects to create about 200 jobs in Carlsbad over the next 24 months. The company will renovate the building at 803 N. Eighth Street in Carlsbad for its medical transcription center.

### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Six months after a fire destroyed its plant, **RMS Foods** reopened the production line to produce Boca Burgers for Kraft Foods. The company has created a new state-of-the-art processing facility by modernizing and adding 22,000 square feet to its previous 28,000-square-foot plant. Two food-processing lines and a dry storage warehouse have been added to the plant, and an additional 75 employees will be needed to augment the current workforce of 100.

**Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:**



The proposed \$30.5 billion House and Senate Energy and Water Appropriations bill contains \$55 million for the construction of a new **Chemistry and Metallurgical Research Facility** at Los Alamos. The existing facility was built in the early 1950's and is used to test and analyze plutonium and other nuclear materials.

**Church Rock Area, McKinley County:**



Navajo Nation economic developers have received approval from the Navajo Judiciary Committee to proceed with a plan to build a **rubber glove factory in Church Rock**. The glove factory, which would create jobs for 30 to 50 workers, requires approval for funding for the project to proceed.

**Alamogordo Area, Otero County:**



**Sunbaked Biscuits** will buy the old Presto Industries plant in Alamogordo. The company plans to renovate the plant and will use the facility to produce cookies, fig bars, vanilla wafers, and snack crackers. Sunbaked spokespersons say that it may hire as many as **400** workers over the next six years. This number was erroneously reported as 600 in last month's LMR.

**Bernalillo Area, Sandoval County:**



Wireless broadband service will be coming soon to Bernalillo as part of a \$2 million initiative to offer countywide wireless broadband to Sandoval County residents. **AQV Inc.** has a contract with the county to provide service to residents in remote parts of the county. Wireless pilot projects in Cuba and Jemez are scheduled to come on-line by the end of January 2006.

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



The vacant 10.75-acre property off Camino Entrada opposite the Santa Fe Auto Park on Cerrillos Road will be the future site of Santa Fe's first **Kohl's Department Store**. The proposed store would be about 68,800 square feet, slightly smaller than most of the other stores in the Kohl's chain. The company has plans to have a total of 732 stores by the end of this year. Kohl's was expected to put the proposal for the store in front of the county planning committee in December, but has decided to wait until early January.



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