



New Mexico Labor Market Review

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HIGHLIGHTS — November 2006

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.5 percent for November 2006. The state has added 20,800 jobs over the last year, and we rank 12th highest for job growth among the states. Recent job growth reached an 11-year peak for the state.

...Over-the-year growth in the Albuquerque MSA was 2.7 percent (10,300 jobs), having slowed after exceeding three percent for each of the previous five months.

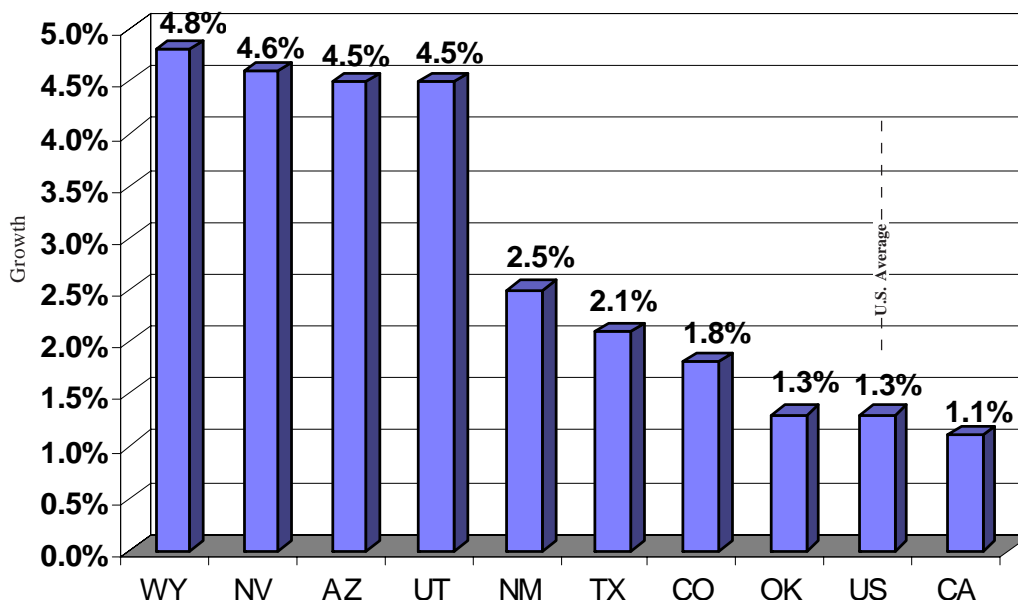
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.3 percent comparing November 2006 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 2,200 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.4 percent, adding 900 jobs.

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

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

November 2006 over November 2005 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in November 2006, the same as October. The unemployment rate remains low for the state considering that the national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 5.0 percent.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.5 percent for November 2006. The state has added 20,800 jobs over the last year, and we rank 12th highest for job growth among the states. Recent job growth reached an 11-year peak for the state. We have to go all the way back to 1996 to find similar job growth. The job growth remains broad-based, with all 13 industry groups expanding. However, four industries account for the majority of the added jobs. The large health services, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality industries, along with the moderately sized construction industry, added a total of 12,800 jobs between them. The outlook remains favorable with many companies expanding their workforces. However, there is evidence that the construction industry is finally entering a period of slower growth.

For a number of years, the fastest growing industries have been mining and construction. Last month, employment in the information industry surged ahead, making it the fastest growing industry, a trend that remained with us again this month. The information industry's 9.5 percent rate of job growth, adding 1,400 jobs, is due to activity in the state's film industry as well as improvements to the previously declining telecommunications component. This is particularly good news considering that the information industry lost more than 3,000 jobs during a three-year period ending in early 2005. The recently announced closure of the AOL call center is likely to take away from some of these gains in December.

Natural resources & mining has enjoyed three years of job growth with sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Job growth currently stands at 5.6 percent over the year, adding 1,000 jobs. The rate of job growth in the mining industry has fallen to half

what it was in the spring but still remains the second fastest growing industry. Construction employment continues to enjoy moderately strong growth as well, also up 5.6 percent on the year, adding 3,100 jobs. Construction has done well for about three years, following losses when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended. However, job growth has slowed from recent peaks.

Professional & business services added 4,600 jobs, making a substantial contribution to the overall job gain. The administrative services component showed considerable strength in employment services and business support services, which includes call centers. Educational & health services, the state's largest private industry, added 2,500 jobs, growing 2.3 percent. Many components of this industry are growing at a moderate rate, as has been the case for about a year. The notable exceptions are nursing and residential care, along with outpatient care centers, which have lost jobs.

Manufacturing employment made a gain of 1,200 jobs, with fading strength in computer and electronic products. Financial activities employment added 500 jobs from gains that were in the real estate and finance and insurance components. Government employment increased just 1.0 percent, adding 2,000 jobs over the year. Federal government added 500 jobs, gaining 1.7 percent. State government added 700 jobs from a year ago. Local government employment increased by 800 jobs, with just 100 of those jobs reported at local school districts. Local government also includes Indian tribes and their casinos.

Retail trade employment showed gains that were the lowest the state has seen in about three years, currently only a 0.2 percent increase on the year, rising by 200 jobs. Wholesale trade fared better, adding 500 jobs over the year. The leisure & hospitality industry made substantial gains of 2,600 jobs, with eating and drinking places responsible for the bulk of the job growth. The arts, entertainment and recreation component did not add any jobs. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry increased employment by 700 jobs, having seen very little growth recently. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 500 jobs, growing at 1.7 percent.

New Mexico	Change From				
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	956,200	951,400	943,400	+4,800	+12,800
Employment	915,500	910,700	896,000	+4,800	+19,500
Unemployment	40,700	40,700	47,300	0	-6,600
Rate	4.3%	4.3%	5.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	4.1%	4.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 3.9 percent in November, down from 4.1 percent in October. Unemployment has fallen seven tenths of a percentage point from last November's rate of 4.6 percent.

Payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose 0.2 percent in November, adding 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 1,800 as stores added temporary workers to help with the holiday shopping season. Government added 300 jobs, largely due to increases in local school districts. Transportation, warehousing & utilities grew by 100. Partially offsetting these gains were seasonal losses in construction (-1,200), leisure & hospitality (-100), professional & business services (-100), and the miscellaneous category of *other services* (-100). Employment was unchanged from October in educational & health services, financial activities, information, manufacturing, and wholesale trade.

Over-the-year growth in the Albuquerque MSA was 2.7 percent (10,300 jobs), having slowed after exceeding three percent for each of the previous five months. The area's growth rate was slightly above the statewide average of 2.5 percent but trailed both Farmington (4.2 percent) and Las Cruces (3.3 percent) among the state's four metropolitan statistical areas. Santa Fe recorded the lowest rate at 1.4 percent.

Professional & business services led the way, adding 2,300 jobs for growth of 3.7 percent. Business support services gained 800 jobs over the year, exceeding 18.0 percent growth for the sixth consecutive month. Scientific research and development lost 500 jobs since November 2005, declining 3.9 percent.

Leisure & hospitality added 1,900 jobs over the year, primarily in food services and drinking places. Following a period of little to no growth in late 2004 and early 2005, the industry has rebounded as several restaurants entered or expanded presences in the Albuquerque area.

Information enjoyed the largest percentage increase of any industry group (10.5 percent), adding 900 jobs over the year. The industry is now at its highest level of employment since December

2004, having posted over-the-year increases for eleven consecutive months. Expansions at other industry call centers and the prospect of new centers locating in Albuquerque will lessen the impact of AOL's recent departure. More than half of the industry's job gains were in the telecommunications component, which has expanded 12.2 percent since this time last year.

Employment growth in educational & health services has slowed since its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2004. However, the industry has since expanded steadily and added 1,500 jobs (growing 3.2 percent) over the year.

Government employment increased by 1,200 jobs or 1.5 percent, marking its slowest rate of growth since December 2005. Local government added 500 jobs over the year, state government 400, and federal government 300.

Manufacturing employment increased 3.4 percent over the year, gaining 800 jobs. The industry has posted an over-the-year percentage gain for each month since September 2005, with the past ten consecutive months exceeding three percent growth. Job opportunities are expected to further increase in the manufacture of airplanes, solar cells, cabinets and mattresses, as firms establish new plants in the metro area or expand existing operations.

Construction employment expanded 2.1 percent, adding 600 jobs over the year. November's rate marks the slowest growth since April 2003, as residential construction continues to weaken. Higher interest rates and material costs have contributed to a slowdown that follows a 3 ½-year period of rapid expansion.

Wholesale trade gained 400 jobs, growing 3.1 percent, while retail trade added a meager 100 jobs, growing 0.2 percent. Employment growth in retail trade has gradually declined since reaching a recent peak of 4.0 percent in September 2005.

Financial activities employment remained relatively flat, adding 300 jobs over the year, growing 1.6 percent. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment gained 300 jobs, growing 2.5 percent

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
Civilian Labor Force	410,900	408,600	404,200	+2,300	+6,700
Employment	394,700	392,000	385,600	+2,700	+9,100
Unemployment	16,200	16,600	18,700	-400	-2,500
Rate	3.9%	4.1%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.0%	4.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 4.5 percent in November 2006, down from 4.7 percent in October. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent.

During October the Las Cruces area had a net increase of 400 jobs to the local economy. Local and state government added 100 jobs each. In the private sector, educational & health services gained 200 jobs, and retail trade added 100 jobs. These gains were partially offset by 100 fewer manufacturing jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.3 percent comparing November 2006 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 2,200 jobs. This rate of job growth is higher than the average for the state.

The educational & health services industry gained 600 jobs, increasing 5.8 percent. The health services industry has enjoyed a long period of rapid growth, with only a brief pause in 2004. Construction employment also has done well recently in the local area, increasing 500 jobs, growing 11.1 percent.

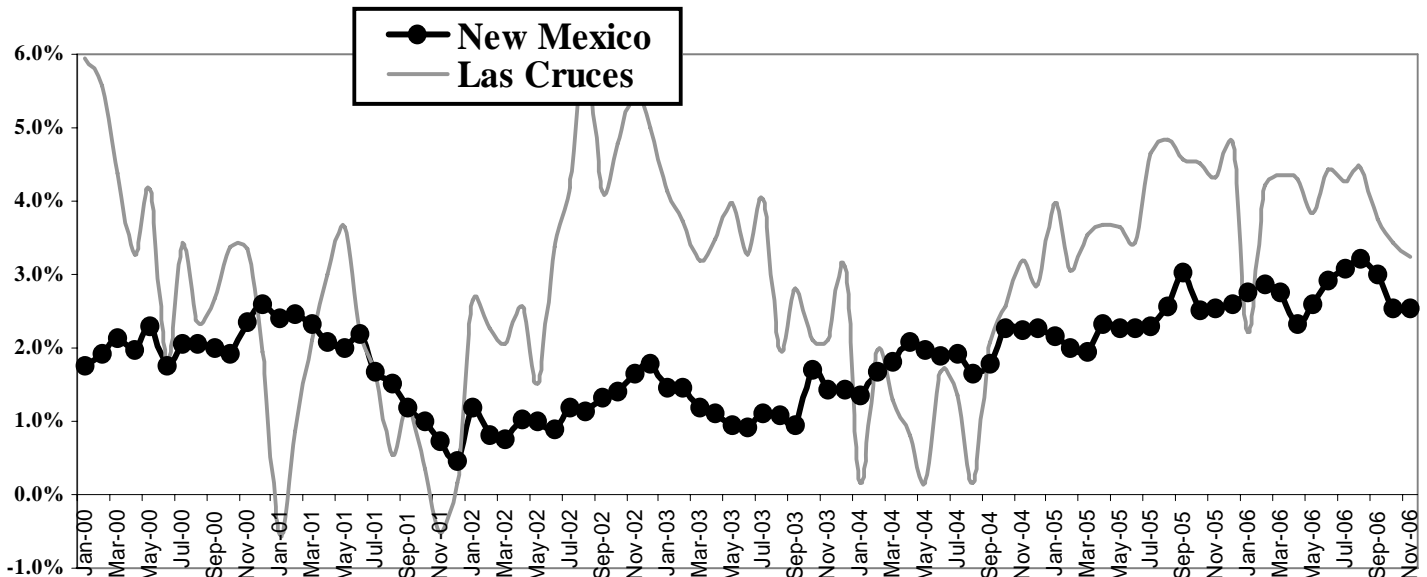
Government employment made gains of 300 jobs, with most of the growth coming from local government. Federal government added 100 jobs, while state government, which includes New Mexico State University, remained at last year's employment level.

The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 200 jobs over the year, growing 3.0 percent. Gains in the information industry moderated to just 100 additional jobs on the year. Retail trade gained 200 jobs, as did wholesale trade. A gain of 100 jobs was reported in financial activities. Four industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing; transportation, warehousing & utilities; professional & business services; and the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment.

Las Cruces	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Nov 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	89,300	88,700	88,500	+600	+800
Employment	85,300	84,500	83,800	+800	+1,500
Unemployment	4,000	4,200	4,700	-200	-700
Rate	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 3.3 percent in November 2006, down from 3.5 percent in October. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent.

The Santa Fe area maintained November employment at October levels. Increases in retail trade and information were offset by a corresponding employment decline in leisure & hospitality.

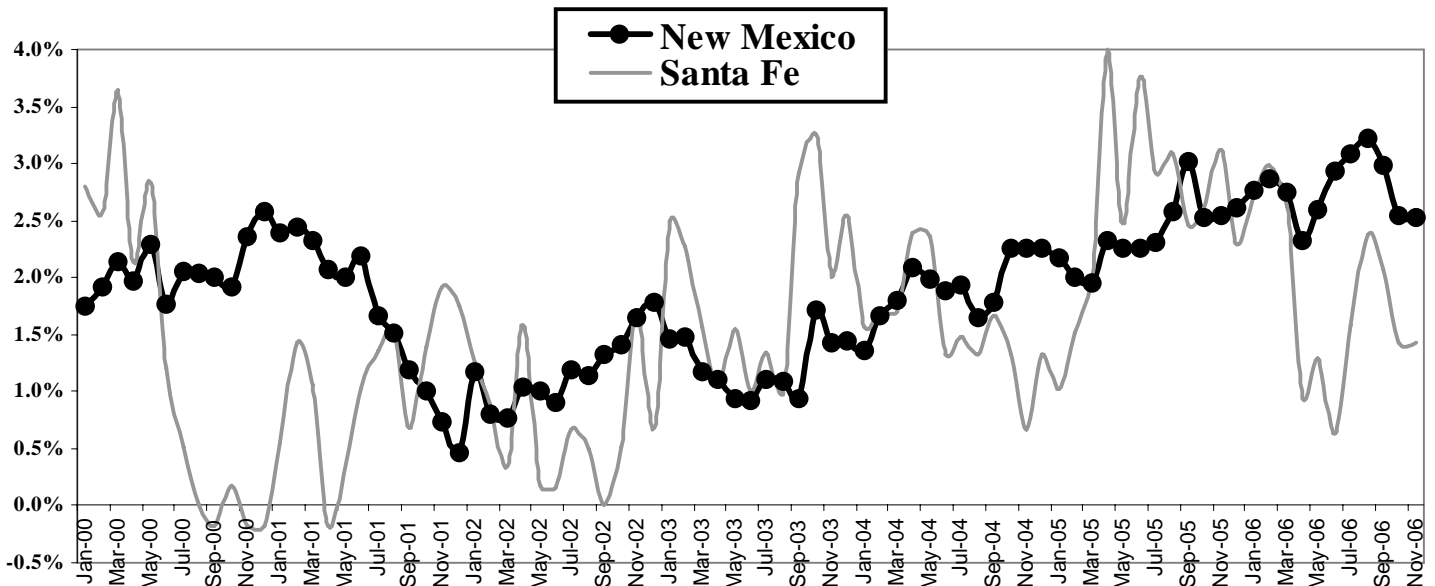
Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.4 percent, adding 900 jobs. This rate of job growth is below the average for the state. Job growth is evident in only six of the area's 12 industries. Two industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and four other industries have lost jobs over the year. In the private sector, the information industry, which includes motion picture and video industries, gained 400 jobs, a huge 40.0 percentage increase for this small industry. The construction industry added 300 jobs, growing 6.5 percent. Educational & health services added 200 jobs, as did retail trade.

Two other industries each gained 100 jobs. These were financial activities and the miscellaneous *other services* industry. The four industries that lost jobs over the year were government, manufacturing, leisure & hospitality, and professional & business services. Local government has weakened, from an employment perspective, due to reduced employment in the schools. The two industries reporting employment that was unchanged from last year's levels were wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Nov 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,800	78,300	78,300	+500	+500
Employment	76,200	75,600	75,200	+600	+1,000
Unemployment	2,600	2,800	3,100	-200	-500
Rate	3.3%	3.5%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.2%	3.4%	3.8%		

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 4.2 percent in November 2006, down from 4.4 percent in October. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent.

The Farmington area gained 100 jobs in November. The jobs were reported in private services-providing industries. Goods-producing industries remained at last month's level of employment, as did government.

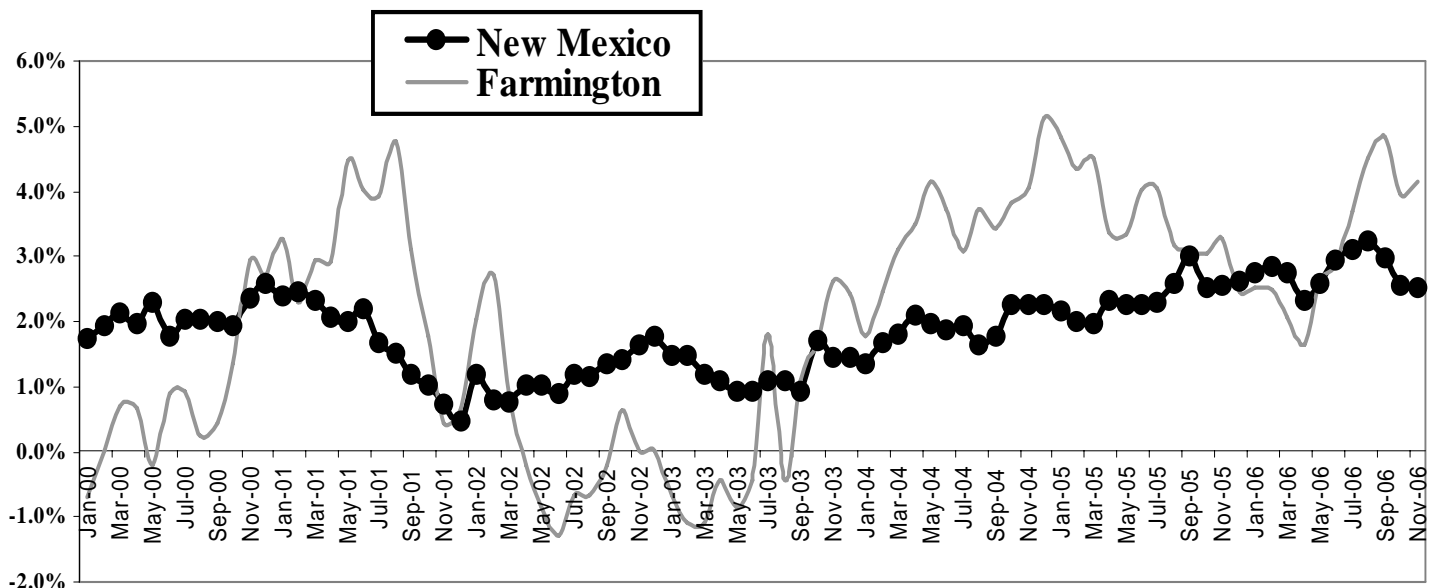
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 2,100 jobs, growing 4.2 percent. The rate of job growth remains higher than most other areas of the state and has shown improvement since dipping below two percent in April. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical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

Private services-providing industries have added 500 jobs over the year, growing 1.8 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while but currently shows 500 more jobs in local government than a year ago. Federal and state government employment remain at last year's levels.

Farmington	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Nov 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Nov 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,900	57,200	56,400	+700	+1,500
Employment	55,500	54,600	53,500	+900	+2,000
Unemployment	2,400	2,500	2,900	-100	-500
Rate	4.2%	4.4%	5.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.9%	4.0%	4.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

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

	Civilian Labor Force	Un- Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %	
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	928,400	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	937,200	888,600	48,700	5.2%	5.1%
	SEP	940,700	892,400	48,200	5.1%	5.1%
	OCT	942,300	894,500	47,800	5.1%	4.7%
	NOV	943,400	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	961,700	916,000	45,700	4.8%	5.0%
	MAR	954,400	916,300	38,100	4.0%	3.9%
	APR	958,000	916,900	41,100	4.3%	4.2%
	MAY	956,100	916,100	40,000	4.2%	4.1%
	JUN	952,300	913,600	38,800	4.1%	4.8%
	JUL	947,600	905,800	41,800	4.4%	4.8%
	AUG	951,200	910,500	40,600	4.3%	4.2%
	SEP	954,300	914,700	39,600	4.2%	4.1%
	OCT	951,400	910,700	40,700	4.3%	4.1%
	NOV	956,200	915,500	40,700	4.3%	4.0%
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	4,800	4,800	0	0.0%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	12,800	19,500	-6,600	-0.7%	-0.7%
	2 Yrs. Ago	31,900	42,600	-10,700	-1.3%	-1.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	55,500	68,100	-12,500	-1.6%	-1.7%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%		
	Year Ago	1.4%	2.2%	-14.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.5%	4.9%	-20.8%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.2%	8.0%	-23.5%		

State	Rank	November 2005	November 2006	Change	% Change
Wyoming	1	264.0	276.8	12.8	4.8%
Nevada	2	1,261.4	1,319.7	58.3	4.6%
Arizona	3	2,588.1	2,704.5	116.4	4.5%
Utah	4	1,182.7	1,235.7	53.0	4.5%
Montana	5	426.1	444.7	18.6	4.4%
Idaho	6	630.2	654.0	23.8	3.8%
Louisiana	7	1,744.7	1,804.8	60.1	3.4%
South Carolina	8	1,883.7	1,935.3	51.6	2.7%
Washington	9	2,841.4	2,917.5	76.1	2.7%
Florida	10	7,968.7	8,181.3	212.6	2.7%
Hawaii	11	615.6	631.7	16.1	2.6%
New Mexico	12	822.9	843.7	20.8	2.5%
South Dakota	13	394.1	403.8	9.7	2.5%
Minnesota	14	2,750.7	2,818.1	67.4	2.5%
Oregon	15	1,698.3	1,737.2	38.9	2.3%
Texas	16	9,913.2	10,118.8	205.6	2.1%
Georgia	17	4,056.0	4,138.9	82.9	2.0%
North Dakota	18	351.7	358.5	6.8	1.9%
Alaska	19	300.9	306.6	5.7	1.9%
Colorado	20	2,250.4	2,291.7	41.3	1.8%
Mississippi	21	1,134.7	1,155.4	20.7	1.8%
Iowa	22	1,508.8	1,535.7	26.9	1.8%
Nebraska	23	949.3	965.4	16.1	1.7%
Delaware	24	689.3	699.7	10.4	1.5%
New Hampshire	25	639.0	647.9	8.9	1.4%
Virginia	26	3,732.4	3,784.2	51.8	1.4%
North Carolina	27	3,977.0	4,030.3	53.3	1.3%
United States		135,316.0	137,103.0	1,787.0	1.3%
Oklahoma	28	1,538.1	1,558.0	19.9	1.3%
DC	29	438.1	443.7	5.6	1.3%
Maryland	30	2,592.0	2,624.6	32.6	1.3%
West Virginia	31	757.1	765.6	8.5	1.1%
California	32	15,019.8	15,177.7	157.9	1.1%
Tennessee	33	2,782.3	2,810.8	28.5	1.0%
Illinois	34	5,948.2	6,007.0	58.8	1.0%
Pennsylvania	35	5,787.5	5,840.8	53.3	0.9%
Alabama	36	1,969.0	1,986.8	17.8	0.9%
Arkansas	37	1,191.9	1,202.2	10.3	0.9%
New York	38	8,663.3	8,730.9	67.6	0.8%
Missouri	39	2,758.9	2,780.4	21.5	0.8%
Vermont	40	308.6	310.9	2.3	0.7%
Massachusetts	41	3,234.1	3,255.5	21.4	0.7%
Wisconsin	42	2,879.2	2,897.9	18.7	0.6%
Connecticut	43	1,685.2	1,695.4	10.2	0.6%
Kentucky	44	1,851.7	1,862.0	10.3	0.6%
Maine	45	619.2	622.6	3.4	0.5%
New Jersey	46	4,092.7	4,114.7	22.0	0.5%
Indiana	47	3,004.3	3,017.3	13.0	0.4%
Kansas	48	1,355.7	1,359.3	3.6	0.3%
Rhode Island	49	499.9	500.3	0.4	0.1%
Ohio	50	5,505.0	5,506.3	1.3	0.0%
Michigan	51	4,445.5	4,418.4	-27.1	-0.6%

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	NOVEMBER 2006				OCTOBER 2006				NOVEMBER 2005			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	959,279	921,343	37,936	4.0%	954,671	915,581	39,090	4.1%	947,481	902,939	44,542	4.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	412,526	396,773	15,753	3.8%	409,003	392,756	16,247	4.0%	405,893	387,753	18,140	4.5%
Bernalillo	321,487	309,462	12,025	3.7%	318,840	306,329	12,511	3.9%	316,356	302,427	13,929	4.4%
Sandoval	50,916	48,781	2,135	4.2%	50,387	48,287	2,100	4.2%	49,910	47,672	2,238	4.5%
Torrance	7,791	7,477	314	4.0%	7,722	7,401	321	4.2%	7,662	7,307	355	4.6%
Valencia	32,332	31,053	1,279	4.0%	32,054	30,739	1,315	4.1%	31,965	30,347	1,618	5.1%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,081	55,843	2,238	3.9%	58,306	55,956	2,350	4.0%	56,531	53,836	2,695	4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	90,206	86,535	3,671	4.1%	89,312	85,548	3,764	4.2%	89,315	85,082	4,233	4.7%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,794	76,265	2,529	3.2%	78,550	75,888	2,662	3.4%	78,252	75,274	2,978	3.8%
Catron	1,502	1,416	86	5.7%	1,564	1,482	82	5.2%	1,438	1,345	93	6.5%
Chaves	26,997	25,816	1,181	4.4%	27,053	25,831	1,222	4.5%	26,634	25,169	1,465	5.5%
Cibola	12,330	11,789	541	4.4%	12,347	11,779	568	4.6%	12,362	11,709	653	5.3%
Colfax	6,491	6,194	297	4.6%	6,574	6,266	308	4.7%	6,611	6,243	368	5.6%
Curry	21,469	20,722	747	3.5%	21,460	20,667	793	3.7%	21,238	20,346	892	4.2%
De Baca	902	868	34	3.8%	899	860	39	4.3%	921	871	50	5.4%
Eddy	25,643	24,679	964	3.8%	25,443	24,450	993	3.9%	25,335	24,270	1,065	4.2%
Grant	12,662	12,109	553	4.4%	12,605	12,045	560	4.4%	12,541	11,824	717	5.7%
Guadalupe	1,798	1,696	102	5.7%	1,770	1,663	107	6.0%	1,831	1,709	122	6.7%
Harding	411	393	18	4.4%	400	382	18	4.5%	434	418	16	3.7%
Hidalgo	2,859	2,759	100	3.5%	2,746	2,638	108	3.9%	3,198	3,062	136	4.3%
Lea	27,753	26,912	841	3.0%	27,673	26,778	895	3.2%	26,753	25,739	1,014	3.8%
Lincoln	10,814	10,414	400	3.7%	10,893	10,505	388	3.6%	10,964	10,460	504	4.6%
Los Alamos	11,718	11,450	268	2.3%	11,720	11,427	293	2.5%	11,666	11,358	308	2.6%
Luna	13,539	12,526	1,013	7.5%	13,953	13,070	883	6.3%	12,521	11,429	1,092	8.7%
McKinley	27,568	26,011	1,557	5.6%	27,514	25,814	1,700	6.2%	27,756	25,906	1,850	6.7%
Mora	2,078	1,910	168	8.1%	2,074	1,926	148	7.1%	2,103	1,882	221	10.5%
Otero	27,614	26,480	1,134	4.1%	27,464	26,273	1,191	4.3%	27,764	26,388	1,376	5.0%
Quay	4,129	3,941	188	4.6%	4,102	3,907	195	4.8%	4,235	4,027	208	4.9%
Rio Arriba	22,481	21,422	1,059	4.7%	22,389	21,354	1,035	4.6%	22,628	21,357	1,271	5.6%
Roosevelt	9,959	9,659	300	3.0%	9,928	9,608	320	3.2%	9,906	9,549	357	3.6%
San Miguel	13,740	13,090	650	4.7%	13,747	13,061	686	5.0%	13,850	13,046	804	5.8%
Sierra	5,871	5,658	213	3.6%	5,840	5,627	213	3.6%	5,739	5,467	272	4.7%
Socorro	9,903	9,556	347	3.5%	9,894	9,536	358	3.6%	9,669	9,255	414	4.3%
Taos	17,348	16,429	919	5.3%	17,380	16,481	899	5.2%	17,301	16,138	1,163	6.7%
Union	2,094	2,029	65	3.1%	2,071	2,005	66	3.2%	2,095	2,028	67	3.2%

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)

NOVEMBER 2006			OCTOBER 2006			NOVEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	8.1%	MORA	1	7.1%	MORA	1	10.5%
LUNA	2	7.5%	LUNA	2	6.3%	LUNA	2	8.7%
CATRON	3	5.7%	MCKINLEY	3	6.2%	GUADALUPE	3	6.7%
GUADALUPE	4	5.7%	GUADALUPE	4	6.0%	MCKINLEY	4	6.7%
MCKINLEY	5	5.6%	CATRON	5	5.2%	TAOS	5	6.7%
TAOS	6	5.3%	TAOS	6	5.2%	CATRON	6	6.5%
RIO ARRIBA	7	4.7%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.0%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.8%
SAN MIGUEL	8	4.7%	QUAY	8	4.8%	GRANT	8	5.7%
COLFAX	9	4.6%	COLFAX	9	4.7%	COLFAX	9	5.6%
QUAY	10	4.6%	CIBOLA	10	4.6%	RIO ARRIBA	10	5.6%
CHAVES	11	4.4%	RIO ARRIBA	11	4.6%	CHAVES	11	5.5%
CIBOLA	12	4.4%	CHAVES	12	4.5%	DE BACA	12	5.4%
GRANT	13	4.4%	HARDING	13	4.5%	CIBOLA	13	5.3%
HARDING	14	4.4%	GRANT	14	4.4%	OTERO	14	5.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	4.1%	DE BACA	15	4.3%	QUAY	15	4.9%
OTERO	16	4.1%	OTERO	16	4.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.8%
STATEWIDE		4.0%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	17	4.2%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	17	4.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	3.9%	STATEWIDE		4.1%	SIERRA	18	4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	3.8%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.0%	STATEWIDE		4.7%
DE BACA	19	3.8%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	4.0%	LINCOLN	19	4.6%
EDDY	20	3.8%	EDDY	20	3.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.5%
LINCOLN	21	3.7%	HIDALGO	21	3.9%	HIDALGO	21	4.3%
SIERRA	22	3.6%	CURRY	22	3.7%	SOCORRO	22	4.3%
CURRY	23	3.5%	LINCOLN	23	3.6%	CURRY	23	4.2%
HIDALGO	24	3.5%	SIERRA	24	3.6%	EDDY	24	4.2%
SOCORRO	25	3.5%	SOCORRO	25	3.6%	LEA	25	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.2%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.8%
UNION	27	3.1%	LEA	27	3.2%	HARDING	27	3.7%
LEA	28	3.0%	ROOSEVELT	28	3.2%	ROOSEVELT	28	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.0%	UNION	29	3.2%	UNION	29	3.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.6%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

November 2006			November 2005		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Mississippi	1	7.5	Louisiana	1	12.1
Michigan	2	6.9	Mississippi	2	9.6
South Carolina	3	6.6	South Carolina	3	7.2
Alaska	4	6.4	Alaska	4	6.9
District of Columbia	5	6.0	Michigan	5	6.5
Kentucky	6	5.5	Kentucky	6	6.4
Ohio	7	5.4	District of Columbia	7	6.0
Oregon	8	5.3	Ohio	8	5.8
Arkansas	9	5.2	Oregon	9	5.8
Rhode Island	10	5.2	Tennessee	10	5.5
Missouri	11	5.1	Washington	11	5.4
West Virginia	12	5.1	Georgia	12	5.3
Massachusetts	13	5.0	Indiana	13	5.3
Tennessee	14	5.0	Missouri	14	5.3
Washington	15	5.0	Texas	15	5.3
North Carolina	16	4.9	Illinois	16	5.2
Indiana	17	4.8	California	17	5.1
Maine	18	4.7	New York	18	5.1
Texas	19	4.7	North Carolina	19	5.1
Wisconsin	20	4.7	Rhode Island	20	5.1
California	21	4.6	United States		5.0
Georgia	22	4.6	New Mexico	21	5.0
Louisiana	23	4.5	Kansas	22	4.9
New Jersey	24	4.5	West Virginia	23	4.9
Pennsylvania	25	4.5	Arkansas	24	4.8
United States		4.5	Colorado	25	4.8
Connecticut	26	4.4	Massachusetts	26	4.8
Kansas	27	4.3	Arizona	27	4.7
New Mexico	28	4.3	Connecticut	28	4.7
Nevada	29	4.2	Maine	29	4.7
New York	30	4.2	Pennsylvania	30	4.7
Arizona	31	4.1	Wisconsin	31	4.6
Colorado	32	4.1	Delaware	32	4.5
Illinois	33	4.1	Iowa	33	4.5
Maryland	34	3.9	New Jersey	34	4.5
Minnesota	35	3.9	Oklahoma	35	4.3
Oklahoma	36	3.9	Maryland	36	4.0
Vermont	37	3.7	Utah	37	4.0
Delaware	38	3.6	Minnesota	38	3.9
New Hampshire	39	3.5	Montana	39	3.9
Iowa	40	3.4	Nevada	40	3.9
Florida	41	3.3	South Dakota	41	3.7
Idaho	42	3.3	Alabama	42	3.6
North Dakota	43	3.3	Nebraska	43	3.6
Alabama	44	3.2	Florida	44	3.5
South Dakota	45	3.2	Idaho	45	3.5
Nebraska	46	3.1	New Hampshire	46	3.5
Virginia	47	3.0	Wyoming	47	3.5
Wyoming	48	3.0	Vermont	48	3.4
Montana	49	2.8	Virginia	49	3.4
Utah	50	2.6	North Dakota	50	3.3
Hawaii	51	2.3	Hawaii	51	2.7

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Nov-06	Oct-06	Nov-05	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	843,700	842,600	822,900	1,100	20,800
GOODS PRODUCING	115,400	117,600	110,100	-2,200	5,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	728,300	725,000	712,800	3,300	15,500
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	19,000	19,000	18,000	0	1,000
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	14,500	14,500	13,600	0	900
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	60,300	55,800	-1,400	3,100
Construction of Buildings	16,600	16,900	16,300	-300	300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	9,900	10,100	9,200	-200	700
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,700	10,100	8,900	-400	800
Specialty Trade Contractors	32,600	33,300	30,600	-700	2,000
MANUFACTURING	37,500	38,300	36,300	-800	1,200
Durable Goods	26,200	26,200	25,200	0	1,000
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,300	10,400	10,200	-100	100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,900	6,900	-100	-100
Non-Durable Goods	11,300	12,100	11,100	-800	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,500	23,400	23,000	100	500
RETAIL TRADE	97,600	95,200	97,400	2,400	200
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,300	13,500	13,200	-200	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,000	12,900	13,100	100	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	22,700	21,600	22,600	1,100	100
<i>Department Stores</i>	7,000	6,400	7,500	600	-500
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15,600	15,200	15,100	400	500
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,700	6,800	6,800	-100	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,800	2,600	2,800	200	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	24,200	24,100	23,500	100	700
Utilities	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Transportation and Warehousing	20,200	20,100	19,600	100	600
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	7,300	7,200	6,900	100	400
INFORMATION	16,200	15,900	14,800	300	1,400
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,700	35,600	35,200	100	500
Finance and Insurance	24,600	24,500	24,500	100	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,700	13,600	13,600	100	100
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	98,000	97,900	93,400	100	4,600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	44,200	44,200	43,300	0	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,600	10,700	10,500	-100	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,200	14,200	14,600	0	-400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,900	6,000	5,600	-100	300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	47,900	47,700	44,500	200	3,400
<i>Employment Services</i>	18,200	18,000	16,200	200	2,000
<i>Business Support Services</i>	7,700	7,400	7,100	300	600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	111,200	110,500	108,700	700	2,500
Educational Services	14,100	13,600	14,300	500	-200
Health Care and Social Assistance	97,100	96,900	94,400	200	2,700
Ambulatory Health Care Services	40,800	40,700	39,400	100	1,400
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,800	10,800	10,700	0	100
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	7,900	7,800	8,000	100	-100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	9,300	9,300	8,900	0	400
Hospitals	21,900	21,900	20,800	0	1,100
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,100	13,100	13,700	0	-600
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,600	6,600	7,000	0	-400
Social Assistance	21,300	21,200	20,500	100	800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	84,500	85,700	81,900	-1,200	2,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,300	7,600	7,300	-300	0
Accommodation and Food Services	77,200	78,100	74,600	-900	2,600
Accommodation	13,800	14,100	13,600	-300	200
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,400	64,000	61,000	-600	2,400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,600	29,800	28,100	-200	1,500
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	28,100	28,100	26,500	0	1,600
OTHER SERVICES	29,300	29,400	28,800	-100	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	8,100	8,000	7,900	100	200
GOVERNMENT	208,100	207,300	206,100	800	2,000
Federal Government	30,700	30,600	30,200	100	500
State Government 2/	71,500	71,200	70,800	300	700
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,200	29,000	29,200	200	0
Local Government	105,900	105,500	105,100	400	800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	59,300	58,900	59,200	400	100

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.

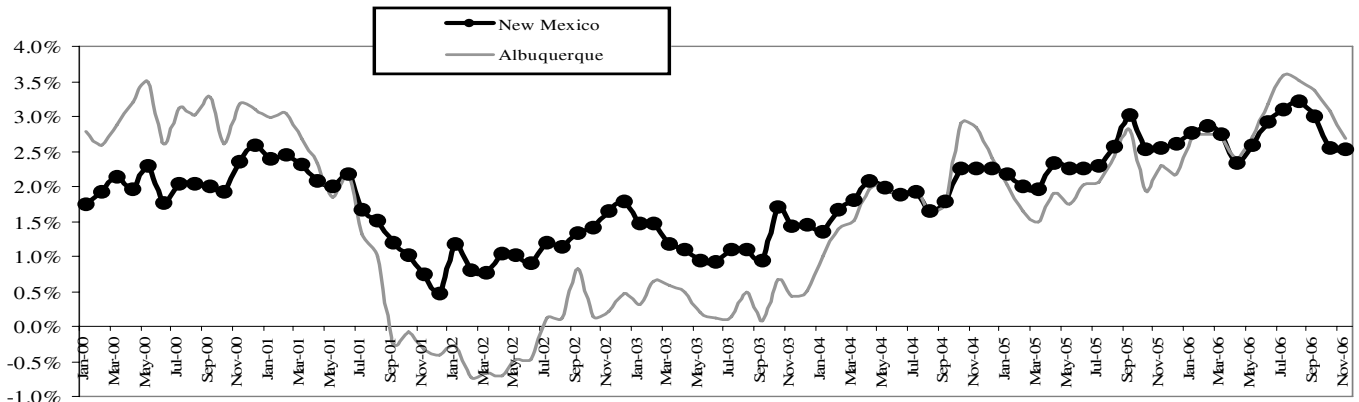
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Nov-06	Oct-06	Nov-05	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	394,900	394,200	384,600	700	10,300
GOODS PRODUCING	53,800	55,000	52,400	-1,200	1,400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	341,100	339,200	332,200	1,900	8,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	29,800	31,000	29,200	-1,200	600
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	19,300	19,800	18,400	-500	900
MANUFACTURING	24,000	24,000	23,200	0	800
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,300	9,400	9,300	-100	0
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,800	6,700	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,400	13,400	13,000	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	44,700	46,400	1,800	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	5,400	5,200	4,900	200	500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,900	9,000	9,700	900	200
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,800	3,200	4,000	600	-200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,600	10,500	10,600	100	0
INFORMATION	9,500	9,500	8,600	0	900
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,600	4,500	4,100	100	500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,600	19,600	19,300	0	300
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,700	13,700	13,600	0	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,500	0	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,600	4,500	-100	0
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	63,900	64,000	61,600	-100	2,300
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	30,000	30,200	29,900	-200	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,300	12,400	12,800	-100	-500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,900	4,100	3,800	-200	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	30,000	29,700	27,900	300	2,100
<i>Employment Services</i>	13,000	12,700	12,100	300	900
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,200	5,100	4,400	100	800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	48,500	48,500	47,000	0	1,500
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	43,000	43,000	41,400	0	1,600
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,500	20,500	19,900	0	600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	38,200	38,300	36,300	-100	1,900
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	30,100	30,100	27,900	0	2,200
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	14,000	14,000	12,700	0	1,300
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	12,300	11,900	-100	300
GOVERNMENT	78,700	78,400	77,500	300	1,200
Federal Government	14,700	14,700	14,400	0	300
State Government 2/	25,900	25,800	25,500	100	400
Local Government	38,100	37,900	37,600	200	500

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 and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Nov-06	Revised Oct-06	Revised Nov-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	69,800	69,400	67,600	400	2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	8,500	8,600	8,000	-100	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,300	60,800	59,600	500	1,700
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,000	4,500	0	500
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,500	1,500	1,300	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	7,500	7,400	7,300	100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	11,000	10,800	10,400	200	600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	21,900	21,700	21,600	200	300
Federal	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
State	9,200	9,100	9,200	100	0
Local	9,000	8,900	8,800	100	200

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Nov-06	Revised Oct-06	Revised Nov-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	63,600	63,600	62,700	0	900
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,600	57,600	56,900	0	700
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,900	4,900	4,600	0	300
MANUFACTURING	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,400	1,300	1,000	100	400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	5,300	5,400	0	-100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,200	9,200	9,000	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,700	8,900	8,800	-200	-100
OTHER SERVICES	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
GOVERNMENT	16,400	16,400	16,500	0	-100
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
State 2/	8,200	8,200	8,100	0	100
Local	7,100	7,100	7,300	0	-200

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Nov-06	Revised Oct-06	Revised Nov-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	52,700	52,600	50,600	100	2,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,900	40,800	39,300	100	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	12,100	12,100	11,000	0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,600	40,500	39,600	100	1,000
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,800	28,700	28,300	100	500
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	10,600	10,600	9,500	0	1,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	11,000	10,900	10,800	100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	11,800	11,800	11,300	0	500
Federal	1,600	1,500	1,600	100	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,700	9,800	9,200	-100	500

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-06	Revised Oct-06	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	839,000	838,400	600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	18,900	18,900	0
CONSTRUCTION	58,600	59,300	-700
MANUFACTURING	37,600	37,400	200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	142,500	142,100	400
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	16,200	15,900	300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	36,000	35,700	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	97,800	97,600	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	109,800	109,800	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	86,200	86,400	-200
OTHER SERVICES	29,900	30,000	-100
GOVERNMENT	205,500	205,300	200

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

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov 06	Oct 06	Nov 05	Nov 06	Oct 06	Nov 05	Nov 06	Oct 06	Nov 05
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$813.56	\$812.24	\$784.80	44.0	44.0	43.6	\$18.49	\$18.46	\$18.00
CONSTRUCTION	\$656.90	\$653.67	\$629.64	40.4	40.3	39.8	\$16.26	\$16.22	\$15.82
MANUFACTURING	\$561.45	\$553.50	\$540.54	39.4	39.2	39.0	\$14.25	\$14.12	\$13.86
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$531.30	\$531.30	\$518.70	35.0	35.0	35.0	\$15.18	\$15.18	\$14.82
RETAIL TRADE	\$365.45	\$363.68	\$354.20	32.6	32.5	32.2	\$11.21	\$11.19	\$11.00
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$503.69	\$505.12	\$494.55	35.1	35.2	35.3	\$14.35	\$14.35	\$14.01
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$615.30	\$617.32	\$607.22	41.8	41.1	39.1	\$14.72	\$15.02	\$15.53

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 06	Oct 06	Nov 05	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	201.5	201.8	197.6	-0.1%	2.0%
CPI-W	196.8	197.0	193.4	-0.1%	1.8%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico 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:

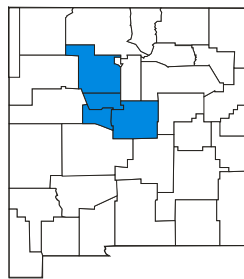
Cuts in the federal budget may prompt the closure of two New Mexico astronomy sites. The **National Science Foundation** is considering closing the Very Long Baseline Array radio telescope, with an operations center based in Socorro, and the National Solar Observatory at Sacramento Peak near Alamogordo. The Solar Observatory has been considered an important research center since the 1940's. The Very Long Baseline Array is a series of ten radio antennas spread across the United States and its territories, from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands to Mauna Kea in Hawaii. The VLBA system functions as the world's largest dedicated, full-time astronomical instrument. The Very Long Baseline Array supports about 600 employees in locations around the world and may continue in operation if outside funding is found.

The **New Mexico Public Regulation Commission** has voted to divide the state into two area codes for phone use. The roughly five-county area that includes Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Gallup, Farmington, Las Vegas, Espanola, and most of the Navajo Nation will retain the 505 area code that currently covers the entire state. The rest of the state, which includes southern, eastern, and much of northeastern New Mexico, will get the new 575 area code. The commission anticipates implementation of the new area code will take up to 27 months. Details about the implementation schedule will be worked out when the commission meets with representatives of telecommunication companies that provide phone service in New Mexico. Businesses and other organizations required to use the new area code are concerned about adverse impacts such as costs associated with changing information on letterhead, business cards, and websites and potential confusion created among telecommunications users.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Emcore Corp. is moving its company headquarters from Somerset, New Jersey, to Albuquerque. The company currently employs about 430 workers at its two Albuquerque photovoltaic manufacturing plants. The addition of the corporate headquarters is expected to add only a few jobs to the local workforce, but may ultimately pave the way for more growth in the production side of the company's operations.



The **U.S. Forest Service** will hire about 100 workers for its Albuquerque Service Center. The Forest Service has centralized many of its business operations, including human capital management, in a new Albuquerque facility. The facility occupies 92,455 square feet in a three-story building located near Interstate 25, north of downtown Albuquerque.

The Service Center currently has 109 employees providing human resource services to 4,530 Forest Service employees. By September 2007, the center will have 360 employees located in Albuquerque serving approximately 39,000 Forest Service employees.

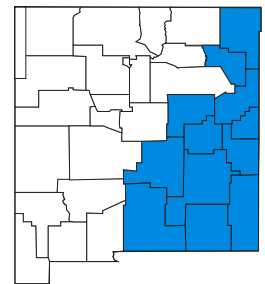
Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Hinkle Family Fun Center is considering three possible locations in Rio Rancho for its second center in the Albuquerque area. The Hinkle family operates a fun center with bumper cars, go carts, paint ball, and other recreational activities in the Northeast Heights part of Albuquerque and plans to offer the same features in Rio Rancho. The company plans to begin construction in 2008 and open in 2009.

Eastern WIA Area:

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Buses are rolling off the assembly line at Roswell's **Millennium Transit Service** plant. The factory has a contract to produce 289 RTS buses for the New Jersey Transit Authority. The factory currently has about 100 employees and produces one vehicle per day. Millennium expects to add about 150 more employees to its workforce by April 2007 and also plans to be building two buses daily by next year.



Clovis Area, Curry County:

The **Clovis City Commission** signed off on a deal that would allow the **ARES Corp.** to build a \$17.5 million bio-diesel plant at the Clovis Industrial Park. As part of the deal, ARES will employ at least ten full-time employees for ten years, and in return the city will provide various economic and infrastructure improvement incentives. Construction of the 15-million-gallon-per-year plant is expected to begin by December 2007.

About 40 clinical, non-clinical, management, and support positions will be cut from staff at **Plains Regional Medical Center** in Clovis. Administrators cited declines in hospital revenue as contributory to the decision to reduce the 600-person hospital workforce.

A \$14 million private surgery center opened at 2421 W. 21st Street in Clovis in late November. The new **Surgery Center of Eastern New Mexico** offers outpatient surgery now and may provide extended stay options in the future. The new facility covers 13,000 square feet and serves about 100,000 people in the eastern part of New Mexico and the panhandle area of Texas.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The Carlsbad City Council approved a recommendation to allow **Southwest Salt** to purchase about 960 acres of land near Malaga for \$35,000. The company hopes to harvest salt from a fissure that is presently emptying brackish water into the Pecos River. Southwest Salt could employ as many as 25 to 30 workers if the project goes forward.

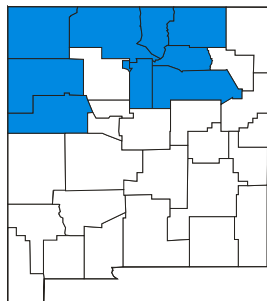
Northern WIA Area:

Los Alamos Area, LA County:

The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** plans to cut another 300 to 400 jobs or about 4% of its workforce. The lab employee positions would be eliminated through early retirement and other types of attrition. Earlier this year the lab announced plans to lay off 450 to 600 subcontractors.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

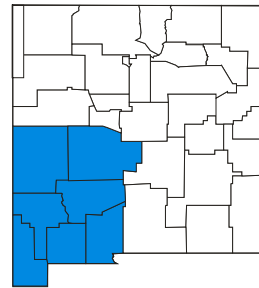
The Market Station complex in the Santa Fe Railyard will be the site of New Mexico's second **REI** store. The outdoor clothing and equipment retailer plans to open a 28,000-square-foot store in Santa Fe by the end of 2007.



Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

What may be bad for San Marcos, Texas, may be good for Las Cruces, New Mexico. **Parkview Metal Products** has decided to keep and expand its Las Cruces manufacturing plant and close its facility in San Marcos. The facilities have about 100 workers each and make metal parts for automobiles. The Las Cruces plant may gain an additional 60 workers when San Marcos closes.



A new **McDonald's Restaurant** will be opened at the corner of El Paseo and Boutz Road in Las Cruces. The new eatery is expected to open in mid-December and will replace the current McDonald's on El Paseo that has been open since 1972. Staff from the old restaurant will be transferred to the new location.

Socorro Area, Socorro County:

Industrial diamonds are the latest spin-off venture from New Mexico Tech's **Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center**. EMRTC and **Dynamic Material Corp.** are involved in a two-year commercial venture to produce industrial diamonds using explosives. Industrial diamonds do not look like gem-grade diamonds but are in high demand for cutting and polishing gemstones, making and sharpening precision tools, and other industrial applications. The project currently employs about nine half-time workers, but the number is expected to increase when Dynamic Materials Corp. moves its operation from Colorado to Socorro.



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