

NEW MEXICO

Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — October 2005

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent again in October. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for about eighteen months, and the state's labor market has been very stable.

...Since last October in the Albuquerque MSA 5,700 new jobs were added for a gain of 1.5 percent. Over-the-year growth has diminished substantially from its most recent peak of 2.6 percent in November 2004.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.1 percent, adding 2,000 jobs. This rate of job growth is higher than the statewide average.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.8 percent, adding 1,700 jobs.

...Over the last year the Farmington MSA has added 1,700 jobs, growing 3.5 percent.

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The December issue will be the last printed issue you will receive. We have chosen to make this change due to the ever-increasing costs of printing, and the fact that most of our data users have Internet access. Electronic publication will also be more timely; we have found that the paper copy is sometimes received as much as a month after publication.

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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.4 percent in October 2005, down from 5.6 percent in September. The underlying trend is fairly flat, reflecting a fairly 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 October 2005.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent again in October. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for about eighteen months, and the state's labor market has been very stable. Times of widespread layoffs are mostly behind us and many employers are hiring. Even the state's worst performing industries are faring better than in the past, with any reported job losses being negligible. Overall, the state has added 16,500 jobs over the last year and we rank tenth highest for job growth among the states.

The mining and construction industries continue to expand at a rapid pace. Both these industries have growth rates that are at or approaching double digits. 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. The construction boom has already lasted longer than industry analysts had expected. Recent price increases and shortages for commodities such as steel, lumber and cement have driven building costs higher. Mortgage interest rates have risen to a two-year high. Also, 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. This means that the construction boom in the state is likely to moderate.

New Mexico's construction industry has added 3,700 jobs over the year, which is more jobs than was added by any other industry and a growth rate of 7.2 percent. All the main categories of construction employment have shown significant 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 a by a staggering 11.1 percent on the year. This growth rate means 1,700 new jobs, most of them in the northwest and southeast part of the state.

Government employment increased only 1.3 percent, but this added 2,700 jobs over the year, second only to the construction industry in the number of new jobs. There has been very little job growth in federal government, but state and local governments have added over a thousand jobs each. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos.

Professional & business services added 2,600 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 October, the industry was up only 1.5 percent on the year, adding just 1,600 jobs. The increase is below the average for other industries, and is 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 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.

The leisure and hospitality industry made gains of 0.9 percent, adding 700 jobs, with gains in eating and drinking places. Retail trade employment has picked up a little, having been sluggish for most of the year. Currently retail trade shows a 1.3 percent gain on the year, increasing by 1,200 jobs. Wholesale trade made some gains recently, adding 500 jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment managed to make a gain of 400 jobs despite continued weakness in computer and electronic products. Financial activities employment added 500 jobs, from gains that were mostly in the real estate component. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry made gains for the first time in a while, reporting employment levels that were 200 jobs higher than last October. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 200 jobs, growing less than one percent.

The information industry has started to add jobs after three and a half years of losses that amounted to about 3,000 jobs. Although some losses remain in the telecommunications component of the industry, the information industry now reports 500 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 Oct 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2004	Sep 2005	Oct 2004	
Civilian Labor Force	941,300	940,200	916,900	+1,100	+24,400	
Employment	890,900	888,000	865,500	+2,900	+25,400	
Unemployment	50,400	52,200	51,300	-1,800	-900	
Rate	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%			

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 5.0 percent in October 2005, down two tenths of a percentage point both over the month and over the year. The unemployment rate had been 5.2 percent in September 2005 and October 2004.

Payroll employment was little changed over the month, typical for this time of year when the lull between summer tourist activity and the holiday shopping season sets in. Only five of the 12 major industries added employees in October, while six posted over-the-month declines and one remained unchanged. The net result was a small, mostly seasonal, decline of 200 jobs. Growth is expected to pick up in November when businesses begin hiring for the upcoming holiday rush.

Since last October, 5,700 new jobs were added to the Albuquerque economy for a gain of 1.5 percent. Over-the-year growth has diminished substantially from its most recent peak of 2.6 percent in November 2004.

Construction growth came in at 7.5 percent, which is slower than it had been for some time but still relatively strong. Home building activity has broken new records in the metro area during 2005, but it may be starting to slow now as a result of material shortages and the threat of rising interest rates.

Employment in educational and health services grew 3.1 percent over the year, down by half from last October's increase of 6.2 percent. Despite recent slowing, however, this industry continues to play a major role in the Albuquerque economy, providing more new jobs than any other industry except construction. Expansions in local hospitals were responsible for more than a quarter of the industry's 1,400 new jobs, while private education accounted for an even larger portion.

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.

Retail trade added 800 jobs over the year, with general merchandise stores accounting for half of the increase. Employment growth was flat in both food stores and department stores. Neither of these components has done very well for

the past several years due to increased competition from large discount centers such as Wal-Mart. Wholesale trade posted an increase of 100 jobs over the year, following a similar gain in September. These increases were the industry's first since January 2001.

Growth in professional and business services diminished to 1.3 percent, down from around four percent this time a year ago. A gain of 400 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 400 jobs, due largely to increased hiring by defense contractors. Employment services posted its sixth over-the-year decline in as many months, 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 October. The lion's share of the increase was in state government, up 600 or 2.4 percent over the year. A gain of 100 federal government jobs was offset by a decline of 100 in local government.

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. Another increase may occur over the next few months with the opening of several new restaurants that are currently under construction.

Manufacturing was down 0.9 percent over the year, a loss of 200 jobs. In the last eight years, 6,300 high-paying manufacturing jobs have disappeared. 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 continual 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. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 100 jobs over the year, as did the miscellaneous category of *other services*.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2004	Sep 2005	Oct 2004
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	405,100	405,900	394,900	-800	+10,200
Employment	384,900	384,800	374,500	+100	+10,400
Unemployment	20,200	21,100	20,500	-900	-300
Rate	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%		

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 6.0 percent in October 2005, down from the previous month when the rate was 6.3 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.3 percent.

During October the Las Cruces area gained 300 government jobs. Local government school districts added 100 jobs and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 200 jobs. In the private sector, employment remained at the same level as September, with 100 additional educational & health services jobs offsetting the loss of 100 jobs in the miscellaneous *other services* category.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.1 percent comparing October with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 2,000 jobs. This rate of job growth is 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 a 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.

Construction employment appears to have rebounded from a slight lull that began in April. October 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 leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 400 jobs over the year, which is the strongest job growth in almost two and a half years. 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. The information industry also posted a 200-job increase now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison. Another 200-job gain came from retail trade, which is the strongest performance the area has seen for some time.

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 in transportation, warehousing & utilities. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment reported employment that was unchanged from this time last year.

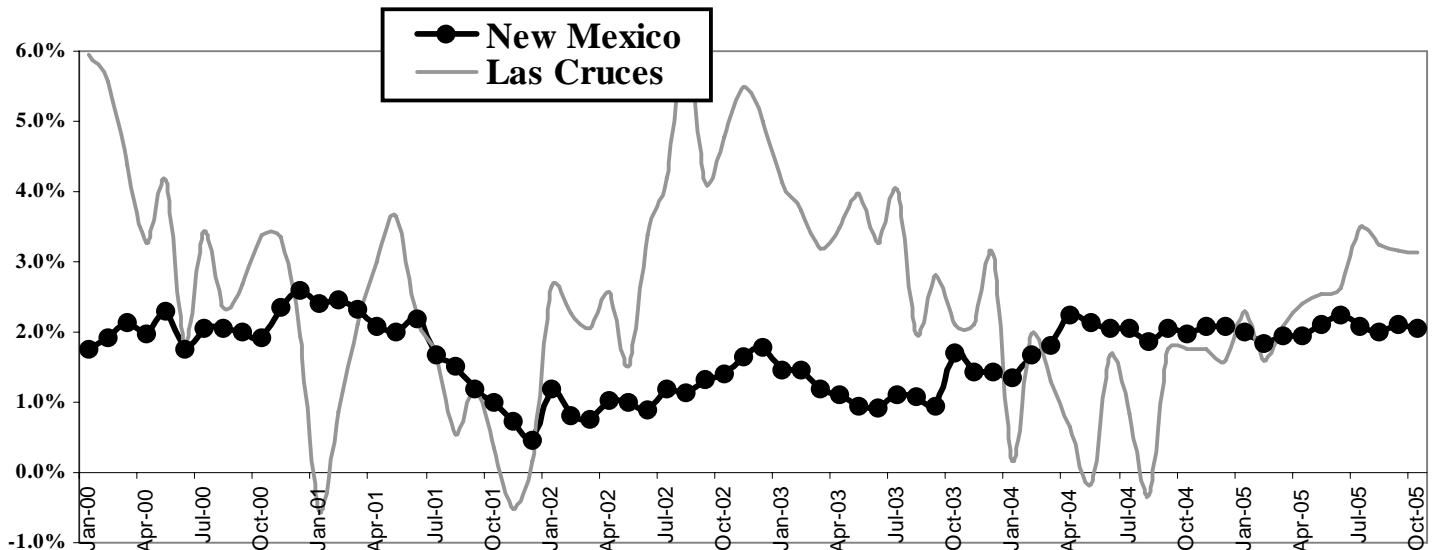
Government employment posted no net gains, with gains of 400 jobs in local government employment offsetting losses of 400 jobs in state government.

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	
	Oct 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2004	Sep 2004	Oct 2004
Civilian Labor Force	86,600	86,800	83,200	-200	+3,400
Employment	81,400	81,300	78,000	+100	+3,400
Unemployment	5,200	5,500	5,300	-300	-100
Rate	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.8%	5.6%		

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 4.2 percent in October 2005, down a fraction from 4.3 percent in September. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.3 percent, which was slightly higher than the current rate.

The Santa Fe area gained 300 jobs in October 2005, with most of the growth coming from local government. The leisure and hospitality industry had 300 fewer jobs than last month, with fewer jobs at area hotels, and places of recreation. Offsetting some of the seasonal job losses were an additional 100 jobs each in three other industries. Gaining industries were information, professional & business services, and educational & health services. In government the loss of 100 federal jobs was offset by the gain of 100 state jobs. Local government added 300 jobs, likely from local area schools.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.8 percent, adding 1,700 jobs. The rate of job growth is higher than the average for the state now that job gains are being made in most industries. Three industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and two other industries have lost jobs over the year.

More than half of the job gains came from government, up 900 jobs on the year, growing 5.8 percent. Some growth has been in state government, but the majority shows up in local gov-

ernment. 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.

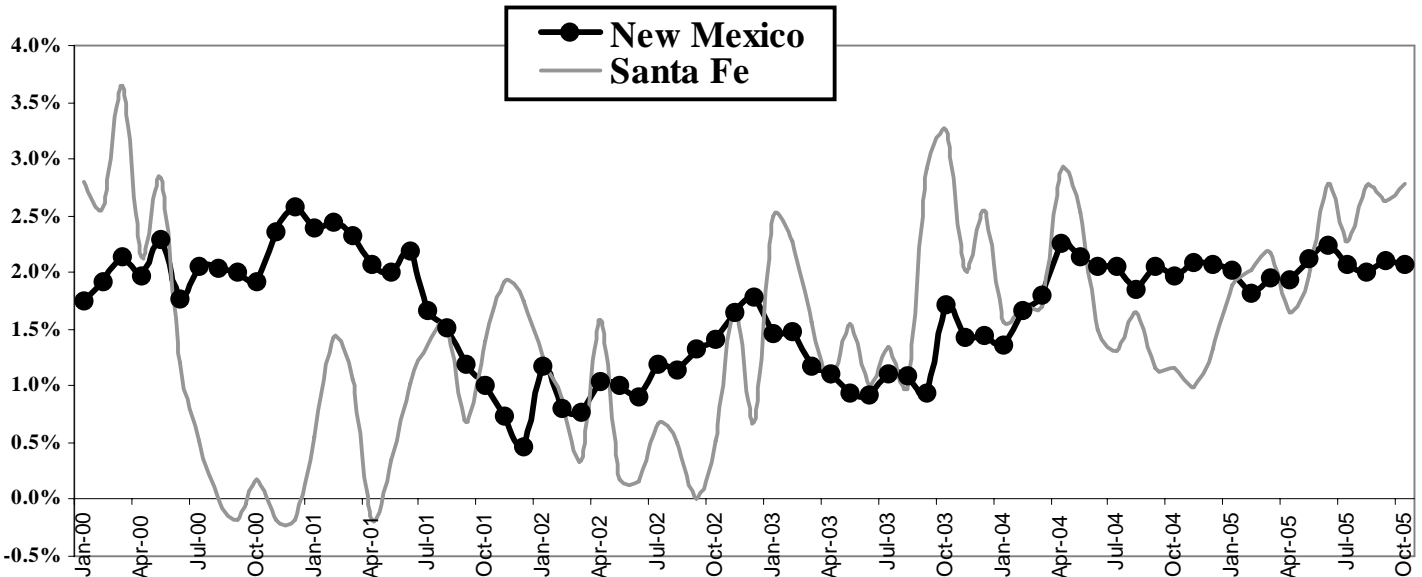
In the private sector, the professional and business services industry added 400 jobs since last year, growing 7.5 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Leisure and hospitality employment,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

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

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2004	Sep 2005	Oct 2004
Civilian Labor Force	79,200	79,000	76,500	+200	+2,700
Employment	75,800	75,600	73,300	+200	+2,500
Unemployment	3,300	3,400	3,300	-100	0
Rate	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.4%	4.1%		

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 5.7 percent in October 2005, down from 5.9 percent in September. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.9 percent.

The Farmington area gained 500 jobs in October, with gains in goods-producing industries and also in local government. Local government gained 300 school-related jobs, and private sector goods-producing industries added another 200 jobs.

Over the last year the Farmington area has added 1,700 jobs, growing 3.5 percent. This rate of job growth is stronger than in any of the state's other metropolitan areas.

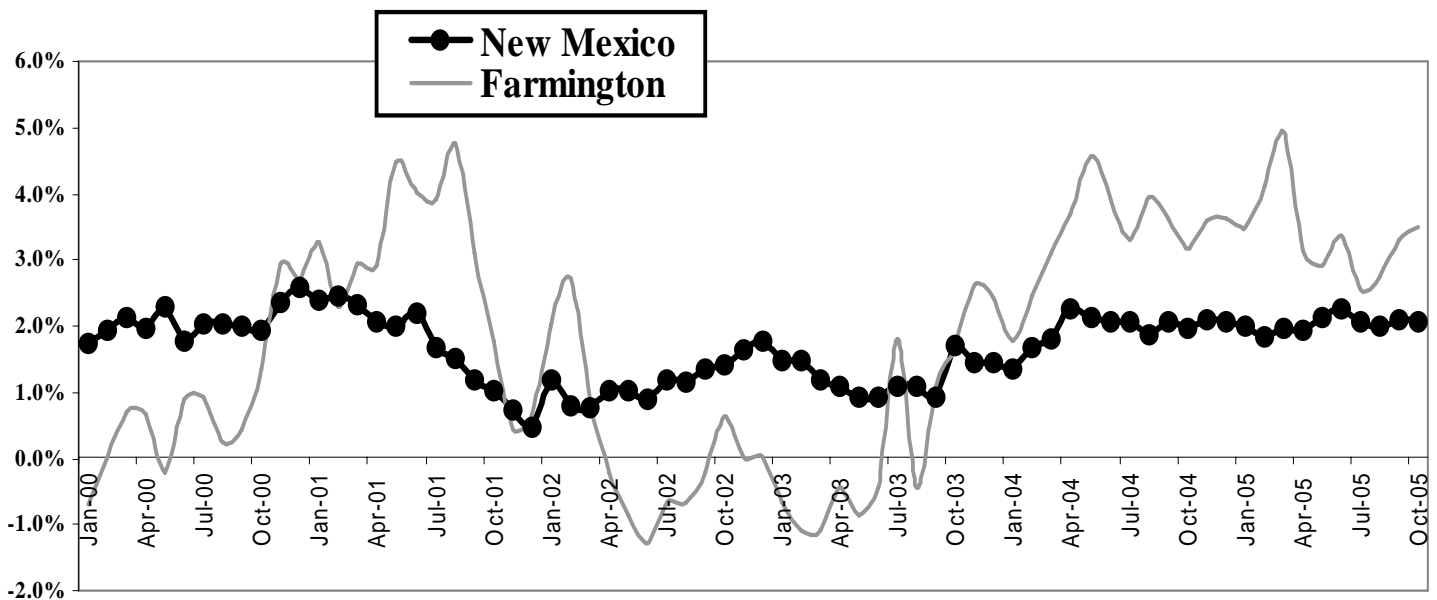
The recent boom peaked in March when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since March, construction work on the oil pipeline has ended, causing a return more normal, but still moderately strong employment conditions.

Private services-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,000 jobs over the year, growing 3.7 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment; local government has gained 100 jobs over the year.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2004</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,800	56,400	54,400	+400	+2,400
Employment	53,600	53,100	51,200	+500	+2,400
Unemployment	3,200	3,300	3,200	-100	0
Rate	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.6%	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	941,300	890,900	50,400	5.4%	5.1%
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	1,100	2,900	-1,800	-0.2%	-0.4%
	Year Ago	24,400	25,400	-900	-0.2%	-0.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	41,800	44,600	-2,800	-0.5%	-0.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	61,600	61,000	600	-0.3%	-0.1%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.3%	-3.4%		
	Year Ago	2.7%	2.9%	-1.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.6%	5.3%	-5.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.0%	7.4%	1.2%		

State	Rank	October 2004	October 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,185.4	1,256.9	71.5	6.0%
Arizona	2	2,416.8	2,518.8	102.0	4.2%
Utah	3	1,119.5	1,162.5	43.0	3.8%
Idaho	4	599.8	622.3	22.5	3.8%
Florida	5	7,564.4	7,817.9	253.5	3.4%
Oregon	6	1,634.2	1,683.6	49.4	3.0%
Wyoming	7	258.3	265.8	7.5	2.9%
Washington	8	2,734.1	2,813.4	79.3	2.9%
Hawaii	9	588.8	604.6	15.8	2.7%
New Mexico	10	799.3	815.8	16.5	2.1%
Maryland	11	2,549.8	2,601.4	51.6	2.0%
Alaska	12	304.8	310.6	5.8	1.9%
Colorado	13	2,198.4	2,240.2	41.8	1.9%
New Hampshire	14	634.6	646.6	12.0	1.9%
Oklahoma	15	1,484.7	1,511.5	26.8	1.8%
Kansas	16	1,340.0	1,363.9	23.9	1.8%
Montana	17	419.1	426.4	7.3	1.7%
South Dakota	18	387.7	394.3	6.6	1.7%
Delaware	19	674.5	685.4	10.9	1.6%
DC	20	428.1	434.3	6.2	1.4%
United States		133,139.0	135,038.0	1,899.0	1.4%
Iowa	21	1,478.7	1,499.4	20.7	1.4%
Vermont	22	308.8	313.1	4.3	1.4%
Texas	23	9,546.7	9,678.7	132.0	1.4%
Georgia	24	3,914.0	3,967.9	53.9	1.4%
Minnesota	25	2,715.3	2,752.5	37.2	1.4%
North Dakota	26	345.1	349.7	4.6	1.3%
California	27	14,695.3	14,884.8	189.5	1.3%
Virginia	28	3,634.1	3,678.9	44.8	1.2%
Nebraska	29	932.1	943.5	11.4	1.2%
Kentucky	30	1,813.6	1,835.7	22.1	1.2%
North Carolina	31	3,876.3	3,921.2	44.9	1.2%
Arkansas	32	1,170.6	1,184.1	13.5	1.2%
Pennsylvania	33	5,711.3	5,775.4	64.1	1.1%
Illinois	34	5,858.0	5,923.4	65.4	1.1%
Rhode Island	35	495.5	501.0	5.5	1.1%
Alabama	36	1,919.3	1,939.6	20.3	1.1%
New Jersey	37	4,035.7	4,077.8	42.1	1.0%
Missouri	38	2,720.7	2,746.0	25.3	0.9%
Tennessee	39	2,724.9	2,747.1	22.2	0.8%
Connecticut	40	1,671.9	1,684.5	12.6	0.8%
New York	41	8,545.2	8,609.5	64.3	0.8%
Wisconsin	42	2,843.3	2,862.2	18.9	0.7%
West Virginia	43	746.0	750.8	4.8	0.6%
Maine	44	624.2	627.5	3.3	0.5%
Massachusetts	45	3,216.2	3,231.6	15.4	0.5%
Indiana	46	2,977.4	2,989.7	12.3	0.4%
South Carolina	47	1,845.1	1,851.0	5.9	0.3%
Ohio	48	5,461.6	5,473.4	11.8	0.2%
Michigan	49	4,458.3	4,408.6	-49.7	-1.1%
Mississippi	50	1,133.5	1,096.5	-37.0	-3.3%
Louisiana	51	1,930.2	1,710.9	-219.3	-11.4%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	9.8%
LUNA	2	9.2%
GUADALUPE	3	8.0%
MCKINLEY	4	7.3%
TAOS	5	7.2%
CATRON	6	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	7	6.4%
GRANT	8	6.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.0%
CHAVES	10	5.9%
COLFAX	11	5.9%
CIBOLA	12	5.6%
QUAY	13	5.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	5.3%
OTERO	15	5.3%
DE BACA	16	5.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	5.1%
HIDALGO	18	5.1%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	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 SEPTEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	10.0%
LUNA	2	9.8%
GUADALUPE	3	8.2%
MCKINLEY	4	7.8%
TAOS	5	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	6	7.0%
CATRON	7	6.7%
GRANT	8	6.6%
CHAVES	9	6.2%
RIO ARRIBA	10	6.2%
COLFAX	11	6.1%
CIBOLA	12	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	5.6%
QUAY	15	5.6%
OTERO	16	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.5%
DE BACA	17	5.3%
HIDALGO	18	5.3%
SIERRA	19	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.2%
EDDY	21	5.2%
SOCORRO	22	5.0%
CURRY	23	4.9%
LEA	24	4.6%
LINCOLN	25	4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.2%
UNION	28	3.9%
HARDING	29	3.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%

REVISED OCTOBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.6%
MORA	2	10.2%
GRANT	3	7.6%
MCKINLEY	4	7.4%
GUADALUPE	5	7.1%
TAOS	6	7.1%
CATRON	7	6.7%
CHAVES	8	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.5%
DE BACA	10	6.3%
RIO ARRIBA	11	6.2%
QUAY	12	6.0%
CIBOLA	13	5.6%
COLFAX	14	5.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	5.6%
HIDALGO	16	5.5%
EDDY	17	5.4%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	5.3%
STATEWIDE		5.3%
OTERO	19	5.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.1%
SIERRA	21	4.9%
SOCORRO	22	4.9%
LEA	23	4.8%
CURRY	24	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	4.1%
LINCOLN	26	4.0%
HARDING	27	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
UNION	29	3.6%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties
 2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County
 3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County
 4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

- Current economic conditions and trends
- Wages by occupations and areas
- Larger employers
- Growing jobs with skills and training needs
- Job market with hints for finding and keeping a job

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

...Check Out Our Website!

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

www.dol.state.nm.us



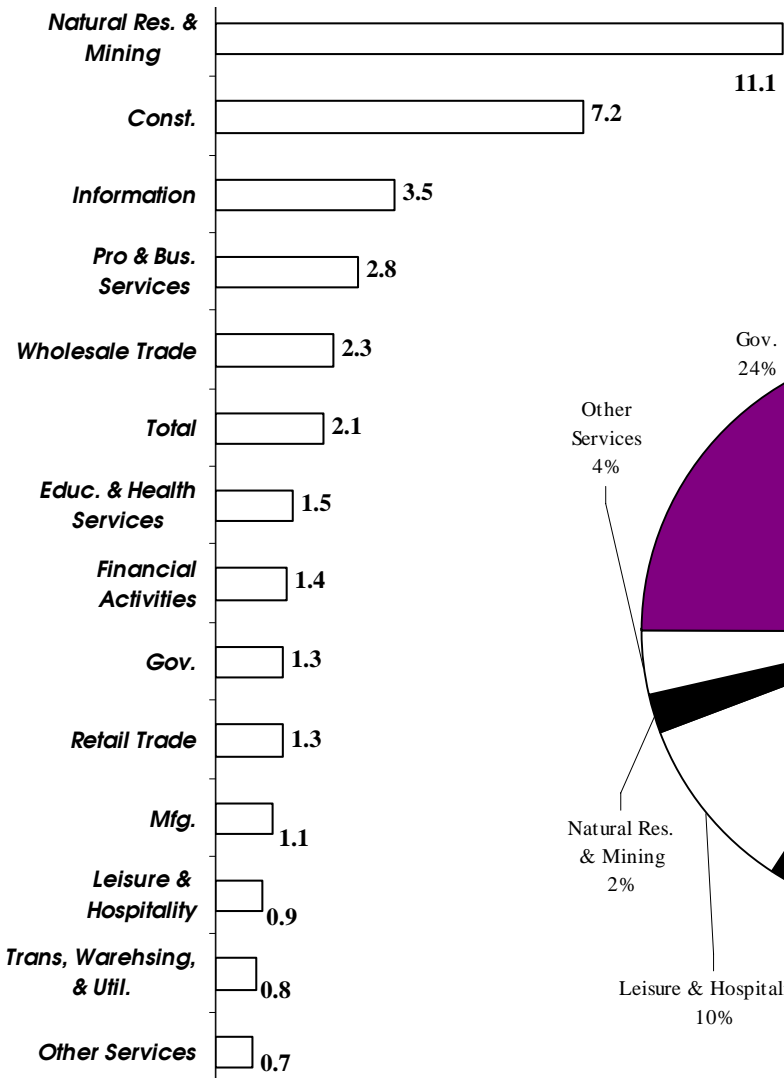
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		October 2005
State	Rank	Rate
Louisiana	1	11.3
Mississippi	2	9.6
Alaska	3	6.9
South Carolina	4	6.9
District of Columbia	5	6.1
Michigan	6	6.1
Kentucky	7	6.0
Oregon	8	6.0
Ohio	9	5.9
Tennessee	10	5.6
Washington	11	5.6
Georgia	12	5.5
Illinois	13	5.5
New Mexico	14	5.4
Indiana	15	5.4
Rhode Island	16	5.4
Connecticut	17	5.3
North Carolina	18	5.3
California	19	5.2
Maine	20	5.2
Texas	21	5.2
West Virginia	22	5.2
United States		5.0
Kansas	23	5.0
Missouri	24	5.0
Arizona	25	4.9
Arkansas	26	4.9
Colorado	27	4.9
New York	28	4.9
Massachusetts	29	4.8
Pennsylvania	30	4.6
Alabama	31	4.5
Iowa	32	4.5
Utah	33	4.5
Wisconsin	34	4.5
Montana	35	4.3
Oklahoma	36	4.3
Delaware	37	4.2
Maryland	38	4.1
Nevada	39	4.1
Wyoming	40	4.1
South Dakota	41	4.0
Vermont	42	4.0
New Hampshire	43	3.9
New Jersey	44	3.9
Minnesota	45	3.7
Nebraska	46	3.7
Idaho	47	3.6
North Dakota	48	3.5
Florida	49	3.4
Virginia	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	2.7

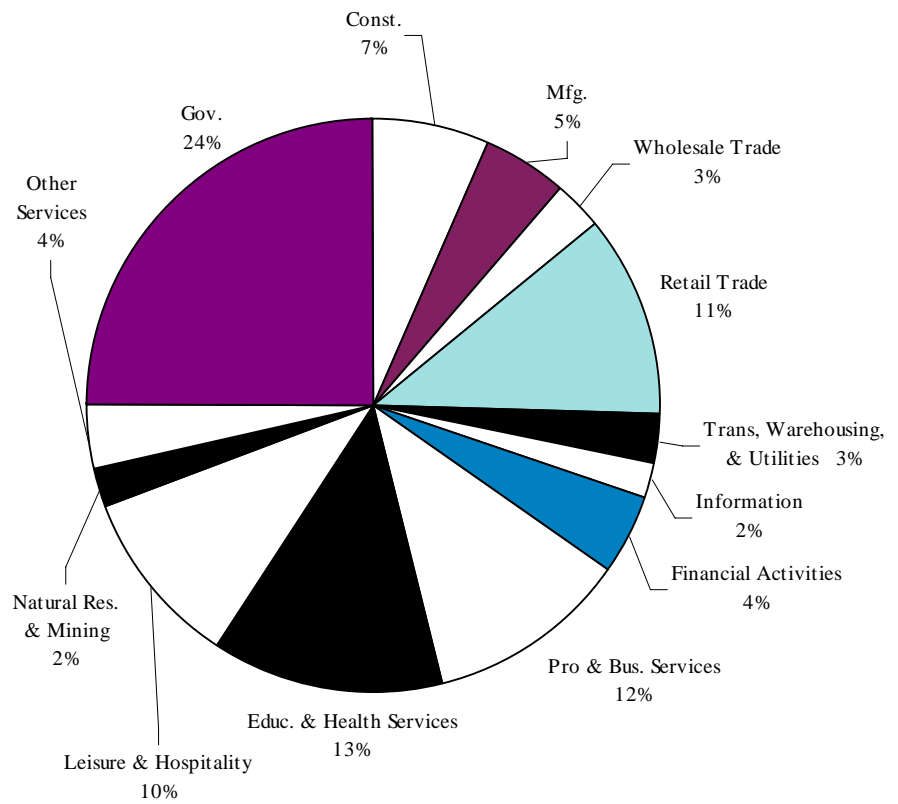
Revised		October 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.6
Alaska	2	7.5
Oregon	3	7.3
Michigan	4	7.2
Mississippi	5	6.9
South Carolina	6	6.9
Ohio	7	6.2
Illinois	8	6.1
California	9	6.0
Texas	10	6.0
Washington	11	6.0
Louisiana	12	5.8
Missouri	13	5.8
New Mexico	14	5.6
Arkansas	15	5.6
Pennsylvania	16	5.6
Alabama	17	5.5
New York	18	5.5
United States		5.5
Colorado	19	5.4
Kansas	20	5.4
North Carolina	21	5.4
Tennessee	22	5.3
Indiana	23	5.2
West Virginia	24	5.2
Utah	25	5.1
Iowa	26	5.0
Rhode Island	27	4.9
Florida	28	4.8
Georgia	29	4.8
Kentucky	30	4.8
Massachusetts	31	4.8
Arizona	32	4.7
Connecticut	33	4.7
Maine	34	4.7
Oklahoma	35	4.7
Wisconsin	36	4.7
Idaho	37	4.5
Minnesota	38	4.5
New Jersey	39	4.5
Montana	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.2
Wyoming	42	4.2
Delaware	43	4.1
Nevada	44	4.1
Nebraska	45	3.8
Virginia	46	3.6
New Hampshire	47	3.5
North Dakota	48	3.5
South Dakota	49	3.5
Vermont	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.1

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Oct-05	Sep-05	Oct-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	815,800	814,300	799,300	1,500	16,500
GOODS PRODUCING	109,400	109,200	103,600	200	5,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	706,400	705,100	695,700	1,300	10,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	17,000	16,900	15,300	100	1,700
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	<i>12,900</i>	<i>12,800</i>	<i>11,300</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,600</i>
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>3,800</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100</i>
CONSTRUCTION	55,400	55,200	51,700	200	3,700
Construction of Buildings	15,600	15,600	14,700	0	900
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>800</i>
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	300
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,600	30,300	28,100	300	2,500
MANUFACTURING	37,000	37,100	36,600	-100	400
Durable Goods	25,300	25,300	24,800	0	500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>10,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,800</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
Non-Durable Goods	11,700	11,800	11,800	-100	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,500	22,600	22,000	-100	500
RETAIL TRADE	93,500	92,900	92,300	600	1,200
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>12,700</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>700</i>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>12,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	<i>20,800</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>20,100</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>700</i>
<i>Department Stores</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>-200</i>
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	<i>14,600</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>13,600</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,800</i>	<i>7,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>-300</i>
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>-200</i>
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,800	23,600	23,600	200	200
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,900	19,700	19,700	200	200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>300</i>
INFORMATION	14,700	14,600	14,200	100	500
<i>Telecommunications</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-200</i>
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,300	35,300	34,800	0	500
Finance and Insurance	24,500	24,500	24,300	0	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>13,200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>300</i>
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100</i>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,800	10,500	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	94,000	93,500	91,400	500	2,600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,200	42,800	42,200	400	1,000
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>10,900</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-300</i>
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	<i>13,900</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>13,500</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>400</i>
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,500	5,500	5,100	0	400
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	45,300	45,200	44,100	100	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>17,100</i>	<i>16,600</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>600</i>
<i>Business Support Services</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>500</i>
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	106,200	105,200	104,600	1,000	1,600
Educational Services	13,700	13,100	13,600	600	100
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,500	92,100	91,000	400	1,500
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,500	38,500	37,900	0	600
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	<i>10,600</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>8,600</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-300</i>
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>8,100</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
Hospitals	20,200	20,100	19,400	100	800
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,800	13,800	0	0
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>7,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100</i>
Social Assistance	20,000	19,700	19,900	300	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	82,900	85,200	82,200	-2,300	700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,700	8,100	7,800	-400	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	75,200	77,100	74,400	-1,900	800
Accommodation	13,600	14,200	13,700	-600	-100
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,600	62,900	60,700	-1,300	900
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	<i>28,500</i>	<i>29,100</i>	<i>28,600</i>	<i>-600</i>	<i>-100</i>
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	<i>26,100</i>	<i>26,800</i>	<i>25,300</i>	<i>-700</i>	<i>800</i>
OTHER SERVICES	29,000	29,100	28,800	-100	200
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>7,700</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>
GOVERNMENT	204,500	203,100	201,800	1,400	2,700
Federal Government	29,600	30,100	29,500	-500	100
State Government 2/	71,100	70,200	69,700	900	1,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	<i>30,400</i>	<i>28,400</i>	<i>29,500</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>900</i>
Local Government	103,800	102,800	102,600	1,000	1,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>55,300</i>	<i>56,300</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>700</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	
	Oct-05	Sep-05	Oct-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	379,600	379,800	373,900	-200	5,700
GOODS PRODUCING	51,100	51,600	49,300	-500	1,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	328,500	328,200	324,600	300	3,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	28,500	28,900	26,500	-400	2,000
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,400	18,600	16,400	-200	2,000
MANUFACTURING	22,600	22,700	22,800	-100	-200
<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
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,600	12,800	12,500	-200	100
RETAIL TRADE	44,000	43,500	43,200	500	800
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,700	8,500	8,300	200	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,000	3,200	200	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,400	10,600	100	-100
INFORMATION	8,700	8,600	9,000	100	-300
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,200	4,100	4,400	100	-200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,700	19,700	19,300	0	400
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,100	14,100	13,900	0	200
<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
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	60,700	60,900	59,900	-200	800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,600	29,500	29,000	100	600
<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	27,500	27,800	27,400	-300	100
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,900	12,100	12,300	-200	-400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,400	4,400	4,000	0	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	47,300	47,000	45,900	300	1,400
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,200	41,300	40,400	-100	800
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,000	20,200	19,400	-200	600
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,300	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,500	37,000	36,200	-500	300
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,200	28,400	27,900	-200	300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,900	12,900	12,800	0	100
OTHER SERVICES	11,900	12,000	12,000	-100	-100
GOVERNMENT	76,600	76,300	76,000	300	600
Federal Government	14,100	14,200	14,000	-100	100
State Government /2	25,500	25,000	24,900	500	600
Local Government	37,000	37,100	37,100	-100	-100

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Oct-05	Revised Sep-05	Revised Oct-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	65,700	65,400	63,700	300	2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	8,200	8,200	8,000	0	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,500	57,200	55,700	300	1,800
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
MANUFACTURING	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,100	0	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,600	9,500	9,100	100	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,500	6,500	6,100	0	400
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	21,000	20,700	21,000	300	0
Federal	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
State	8,900	8,700	9,300	200	-400
Local	8,700	8,600	8,300	100	400

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Oct-05	Revised Sep-05	Revised Oct-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	62,700	62,400	61,000	300	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,800	5,700	0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,900	56,600	55,300	300	1,600
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	800	0	-100
INFORMATION	1,000	900	900	100	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,700	5,600	5,300	100	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,700	8,600	8,600	100	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,900	9,200	8,700	-300	200
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,500	16,200	15,600	300	900
Federal	1,100	1,200	1,200	-100	-100
State /2	8,100	8,000	7,900	100	200
Local	7,300	7,000	6,500	300	800

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Oct-05	Revised Sep-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	811,700	809,400	2,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,900	16,800	100
CONSTRUCTION	54,400	54,000	400
MANUFACTURING	36,200	35,600	600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	139,300	139,000	300
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,700	14,600	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,400	35,300	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	93,900	92,900	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,400	104,800	600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,300	83,800	-500
OTHER SERVICES	29,700	29,700	0
GOVERNMENT	202,500	202,900	-400

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

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

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

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

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

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:

(505) 222-4678

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 05	Sep 05	Oct 04	Oct 05	Sep 05	Oct 04	Oct 05	Sep 05	Oct 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$776.37	\$780.88	\$752.99	43.3	43.6	43.5	\$17.93	\$17.91	\$17.31
CONSTRUCTION	\$628.84	\$626.85	\$607.75	39.8	39.8	39.8	\$15.80	\$15.75	\$15.27
MANUFACTURING	\$538.59	\$537.03	\$522.32	39.0	39.0	39.6	\$13.81	\$13.77	\$13.19
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$520.18	\$519.83	\$524.03	35.1	35.1	35.6	\$14.82	\$14.81	\$14.72
RETAIL TRADE	\$353.74	\$353.10	\$347.76	32.1	32.1	32.2	\$11.02	\$11.00	\$10.80
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$492.44	\$492.44	\$483.65	35.3	35.3	35.2	\$13.95	\$13.95	\$13.74
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$641.58	\$618.51	\$596.75	39.8	38.9	38.5	\$16.12	\$15.90	\$15.50

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

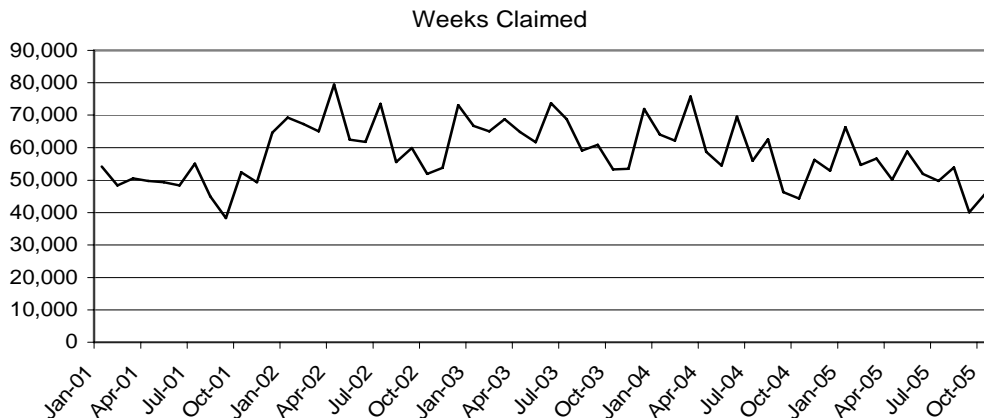
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Oct 05	Sep 05	Oct 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	199.2	198.8	190.9	0.2%	4.3%
CPI-W	195.2	195.0	186.5	0.1%	4.7%

*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[^]

	Oct-05	Sep-05	Oct-04	Percent Change	
				from September-05	From October-05
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,311	3,693	4,676	16.7%	-7.8%
Continued Claims #	45,673	40,098	44,351	13.9%	3.0%
Insured Unemployed #	9,785	9,822	11,027	-0.4%	-11.3%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,039	1,722	1,953	18.4%	4.4%
Final Payments	990	880	993	12.5%	-0.3%
Weeks Compensated	36,520	31,929	35,307	14.4%	3.4%
Net Benefit Payments	\$8,176,548	\$7,144,865	\$7,940,096	14.4%	3.0%
Average WBA*	\$216.04	\$216.09	\$215.25	0.0%	0.4%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.5	17.5	18.0	0.0%	-2.8%
Exhaustion Rate *	43.4%	43.2%	43.9%		



[^] 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 Job Training Incentive Program awarded employers almost \$2 million in training funds at the October 2005 JTIP board meeting. The funding from this month's meeting will help to bring a total of 476 new jobs to Santa Teresa, Taos, Carlsbad, Santa Fe, Bernalillo and Albuquerque. The largest award of training dollars went to **Sento**, a provider of technical support and customer service for major corporations around the globe. Sento received \$1.14 million, for 313 Spanish-speaking call-center employees. **Stanco Metal Products**, a metal stamping company, received \$187,226, for 68 jobs in Santa Teresa. Santa Fe's **ApJet Inc.** received \$21,827 to hire one employee. **Jaguar Precision Machine Corp.** will receive \$12,520 to hire and train two new employees for its Bernalillo machine shop. **DTS America**, a medical transcription service, received \$559,373 to train 64 workers for its new Carlsbad facility. **Viviendas!** will hire and train three new employees to work in the Taos company's manufactured homes plant.

The first station in the Belen-to-Bernalillo commuter rail project is under construction in Bernalillo. Construction of the Bernalillo station is the first of nine stations in the nearly 50-mile-long **Rail Runner Express** route. Work on the other stations is to commence soon, and the line is to start carrying passengers by January 2006.

Governor Richardson announced that another **feature film** would be shot in New Mexico. "Doubting Thomas" will be filmed in the Albuquerque area this fall. About 50 New Mexico residents will be employed on the project.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Lovelace Sandia Health System has trimmed 38 jobs from its workforce at the Lovelace Medical Center on Gibson SE. Lovelace reports a decline in the number of patients using the Gibson facility. Five workers will be terminated with severance pay, and the other 33 workers were offered new positions at other Lovelace Sandia facilities.

Kohl's Department Stores are planning on building two new stores in Albuquerque. One of the stores will be on the West Side at Cottonwood Corners; the other Kohl's store will be on the East Side at Paseo Del Norte and Louisiana Blvd. Most Kohl's stores average about 85,000 square feet in size and sell women's, men's and children's clothing as well as shoes, gifts and luggage.

Albuquerque voters narrowly rejected a proposed minimum wage hike. The proposal to raise the local minimum wage to \$7.50 per hour was defeated by less than 1,500 votes in the October 4th election.

T-Mobile will add about 250 workers to their staff at the company's Albuquerque technical support center. The wireless company had about 700 workers at its call center facility at 5421 Jefferson, and the new hires will boost the workforce to about 900 to 950 employees. Wages for the new hires will range from \$9.95 per hour to about \$16.00 per hour depending on experience and skills. Employees at T-Mobiles' Albuquerque center help customers with problems with their wireless service ranging from handset issues to dropped calls.

Verzion Communications, a wireless service provider, is going to open a call center in the old MCI location in the Duke City. The 64,000-square-foot MCI facility closed in 2004 and will be remodeled prior to reopening. Verizon will operate the call center to provide technical support for its customers and will initially employ about 300 workers. Wages for the new jobs will start at about \$30,000 plus bonuses and benefits. The company says that it plans to add an additional 200 employees at a future date.

Albuquerque's fifth **Target** store opened at I-25 and Paseo del Norte in early October. A unique feature of the newest area store is that it is configured in the company's new layout which groups compatible merchandise. The Target features a Starbuck coffee site and has about 124,000 square feet of floor space.

A 22,000-square-foot **Borders Books and Music** will be opened near the Cottonwood Mall in time for the 2005 Christmas shopping season. The new store will be opened in the Cottonwood Corners complex located on Coors Bypass. Borders is the second largest book retailer in the country and also features music and videos in its stores.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **La Quinta Inn and Suites** motel on East 19th Street opened in time for the hundreds of people attending the New Mexico Municipal League meeting in Roswell to use the new facility. The building inspector and the fire marshal approved the opening of new inn, even though the project had not been completed and still required some site and interior work.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

The **Mustang Energy Project**, a low-emissions electric generating facility, is proceeding through the permitting process at a good pace, and Peabody Energy is lining up customers for the future output of the plant.

Springer Area, Colfax County:



Rumors about the future of the **New Mexico Boys School** were the subject of a community meeting in Springer. Local residents are concerned that the facility may be closed, privatized, or converted to some other use or mission. The boys' school currently employs about 175 people and is the town's largest employer.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:



Carlsbad is one of five communities **DTS America** is considering for opening a medial transcription center. The company held a job fair at NMSU-Carlsbad and has been approved for training funds from the New Mexico Job Training Incentive Program. The company seeks to train and hire at least 200 people to be medical transcriptions. Salaries for those hired would range from \$25,000 to \$28,000 for the first year, and up to \$35,000 in the second year.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:



A Los Alamos biotechnology company has received about \$7 million in venture capital funding to develop a drug testing system. **Caldera Pharmaceuticals** is developing a technology to test and measure drug interactions with proteins. The company believes that it could employ up to 100 people in the local area if the process is commercialized.

Deming Area, Luna County:



The **Luna Energy Facility** is about 70 percent complete and is expected to be operating early next summer. North American Energy will operate the plant when it is completed and is looking for 23 full time employees to run the day-to-day operation of the plant.

A Texas-to-Arizona pipeline project is expected to bring about 400 out-of-town technical laborers to Deming during late 2005. **Kinder Morgan Energy Partners** is constructing the pipeline to move petroleum from Texas to Arizona. An estimated 30 to 50 percent of the workforce will be using hotels and motels in the Deming area for lodging.

Mora Area, Mora County:



The **Tapetas de Lana** spinning mill opened in Mora, providing local employment opportunities for about two-dozen rural Northern New Mexico residents. The mill will process a wide variety of locally grown wools from sheep, alpaca, and other animals for New Mexico weavers to create garments, blankets and other products.

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 600 workers over the next six years.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



Intel is planning on adding about 350 more people to the workforce at its Rio Rancho manufacturing plant. The company will offer \$35,000 base salary to the new workers. Intel is the forth-largest private employer in the state with 5,200 employees working in the Rio Rancho chip manufacturing plant.



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