

# NEW MEXICO

# Labor Market Report

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## HIGHLIGHTS — October 2006

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.6 percent for October 2006, adding 21,300 jobs. We rank 11th highest for job growth among the states. Recent job growth puts the state at an 11-year peak.

...Since last October, 11,800 new jobs were added to the Albuquerque MSA economy for a gain of 3.1 percent.

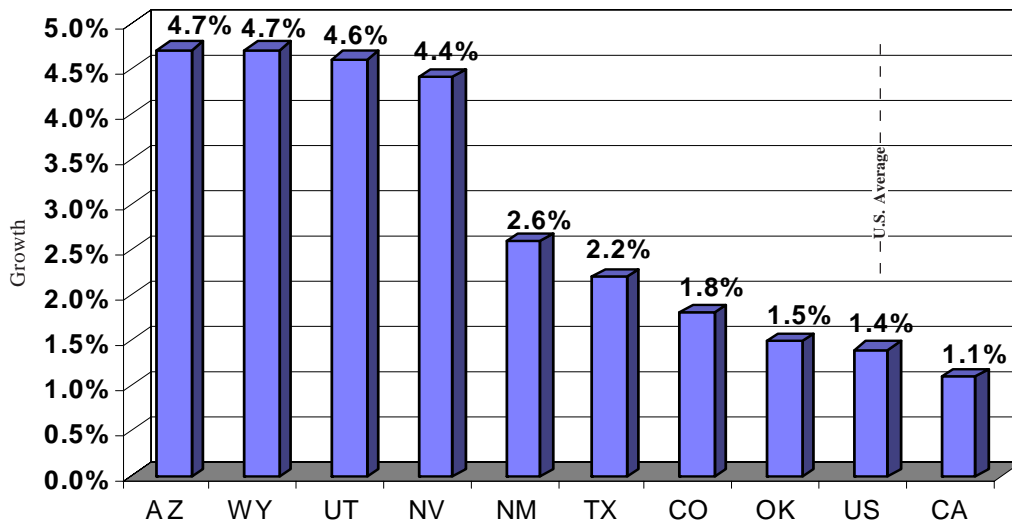
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.3 percent, adding 2,200 jobs.

...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 1,900 jobs, growing 3.8 percent. The rate of job growth remains high even with a slight reduction in the last two months.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

October 2006 over October 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 October 2006, up a fraction from 4.2 percent in September. The unemployment rate remains low for the state considering that the national unemployment rate was 4.4 percent. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.6 percent for October 2006. The state has added 21,300 jobs over the last year, and we rank 11th highest for job growth among the states. Recent job growth puts the state at an 11-year peak. We have to go all the way back to 1996 to find similar sustained rates of job growth. The job growth remains broad-based, with all 13 industry groups expanding. However, three industries account for about half of the added jobs. The large health services and professional & business services industries, along with the moderately sized construction industry, added a total of 10,500 jobs between them. The outlook remains favorable, with many companies expanding their workforces. However, there is evidence that the construction industry is entering a period of slower growth.

For a number of years, the fastest growing industries have been mining and construction. This month, employment in the information industry has surged ahead, making it the fastest growing industry. The information industry's 8.9 percent rate of job growth, adding 1,300 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 later this year.

Natural resources & mining has enjoyed three years of job growth with sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Job growth currently stands at 6.7 percent over the year, adding 1,200 jobs. Construction employment continues to enjoy moderately strong growth as well, currently up 6.2 percent on the year, adding 3,500 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 4,100 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 2,900 jobs, growing 2.7 percent. Most components of this industry are growing at a moderate rate, as has been the case for about a year. The notable exception, nursing and residential care, has lost jobs.

Manufacturing employment made a gain of 1,300 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 1.1 percent, adding 2,300 jobs over the year. Federal government added 400 jobs, gaining 1.3 percent. State government added 700 jobs from a year ago. Local government employment increased by 1,200 jobs, with most of the job gains being reported at local school districts. Local government also includes Indian tribes and their casinos.

Retail trade employment continues to show only small gains, currently increasing 0.4 percent, rising by 400 jobs. Wholesale trade made significant gains recently, adding 500 jobs over the year. The leisure & hospitality industry made substantial gains of 2,400 jobs, with eating and drinking places being the primary source of the job growth. The arts, entertainment and recreation component barely added 100 jobs. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry increased employment by 300 jobs, having seen very little growth recently. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 600 jobs, growing at 2.1 percent.

New Mexico	Change From				
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	951,400	954,300	942,300	-2,900	+9,100
Employment	910,700	914,700	894,500	-4,000	+16,200
Unemployment	40,700	39,600	47,800	1,100	-7,100
Rate	4.3%	4.2%	5.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	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 4.1 percent in October 2006, up from 3.9 percent in September. The unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in October 2005.

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 five others posted over-the-month declines and two remained unchanged. The net result was a decline of 500 jobs (0.1 percent). Growth is expected to pick up in November when businesses begin hiring for the upcoming holiday rush.

Since last October, 11,800 new jobs were added to the Albuquerque economy for a gain of 3.1 percent. Over-the-year growth has exceeded 3.0 percent for five consecutive months, but the rate has been diminishing since peaking at 3.6 percent in July of this year.

Information employment posted an over-the-year increase of 8.1 percent in October, following growth of 8.0 percent in August and 10.6 percent in September. The industry has gradually added 800 new jobs since losing 3,200 from February 2001 to September 2005.

Construction growth came in at 6.5 percent—still relatively strong but slower than has been the case for some time. October's over-the-year increase marks the industry's weakest showing since May 2004, and the number of building permits for single-family homes has fallen dramatically from this time last year. Higher interest rates and material costs have contributed to a slowdown that follows a period of torrid growth from February 2003 through July 2006, during which 9,200 new jobs were created.

Manufacturing employment increased 4.8 percent over the year, a gain of 1,100 jobs. The industry has added 2,100 jobs since February 2004 and is at its highest employment level in four years. 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.

Growth in professional & business services increased to 4.2 percent (2,600 jobs), up from 1.0 percent this time a year ago. Employment services and business support services each contributed 800 jobs, while scientific research and development lost 500.

Leisure & hospitality added 1,500 jobs over the year, growing 4.1 percent. The food services and drinking places component increased 6.7 percent as a number of restaurant chains entered or expanded presences in the metro area.

Employment in educational & health services rose 3.0 percent, decelerating slightly from growth rates over 4.0 percent earlier this year. The industry has added 1,400 jobs in the last 12 months and now employs 48,600 in the Albuquerque area.

Wholesale trade posted an increase of 300 jobs (2.3 percent) over the year, following a similar gain in September. These increases continue a period of growth that began in May 2005. Retail trade added a scant 100 jobs over the year, growing 0.2 percent.

Government employment expanded 2.1 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. The lion's share of the increase was in local government, up 900 or 2.4 percent over the year. Federal government gained 400 jobs and state government 300.

The miscellaneous *other services* category grew 2.5 percent and financial activities 1.6 percent, each adding 300 jobs over the year. Employment in transportation, warehousing, & utilities was unchanged from last year's level.

Albuquerque	Change From				
Seasonally Adjusted	Oct 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct 2005	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2005
Civilian Labor Force	408,600	409,900	403,300	-1,300	+5,300
Employment	392,000	393,800	384,700	-1,800	+7,300
Unemployment	16,600	16,100	18,600	+500	-2,000
Rate	4.1%	3.9%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	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 4.7 percent in October 2006, up from 4.6 percent in September. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent.

During October, the Las Cruces area had a net increase of 300 jobs in the economy. State government, which includes New Mexico State University, added 400 jobs. In the private sector, retail trade gained 100 jobs, and two other industries, manufacturing and leisure & hospitality, each lost 100 jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.3 percent comparing October 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 500 jobs, increasing 4.9 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.

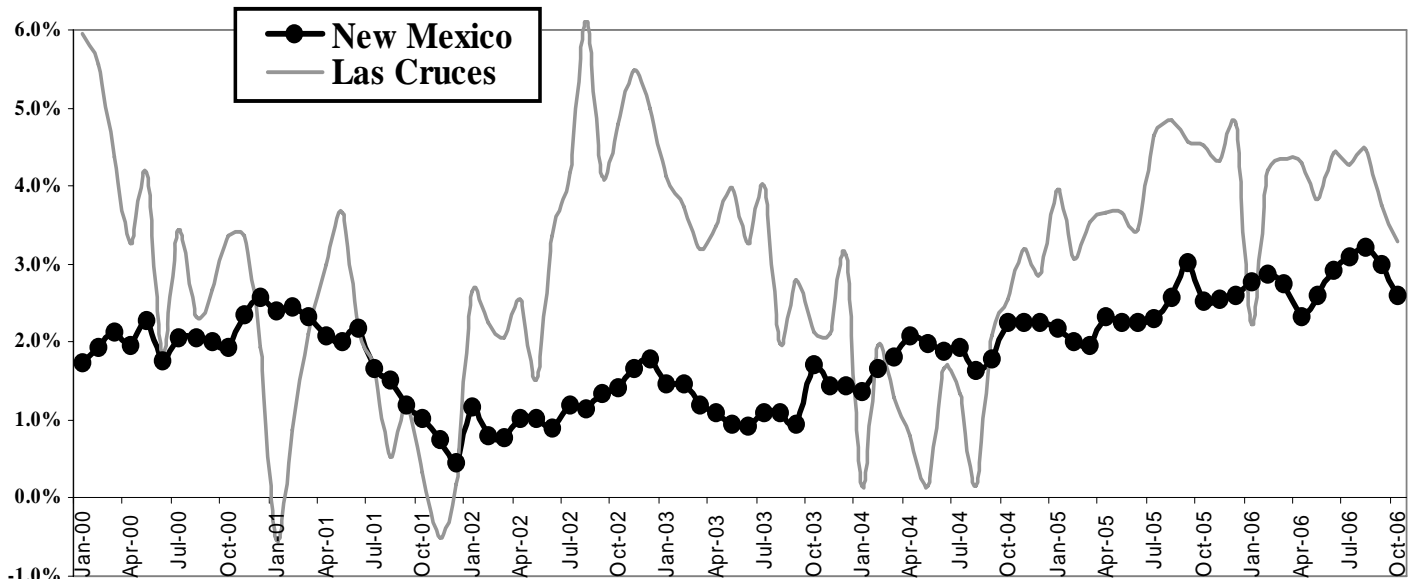
Government employment made gains of 300 jobs, with most of the growth coming in local government. Federal government gained 100 jobs.

The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 200 jobs over the year, growing 3.0 percent. The information industry continued to hold on to recent gains of 200 jobs. Retail trade gained 300 jobs, and wholesale trade added 200 jobs. A gain of 100 jobs was reported in financial activities. Three industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were transportation, warehousing & utilities; professional & business services; and the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment. Manufacturing employment was down by 100 jobs from last year, making this the only major industry to have lost jobs.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	88,700	88,600	87,300	+100	+1,400
Employment	84,500	84,500	82,600	0	+1,900
Unemployment	4,200	4,100	4,800	+100	-600
Rate	4.7%	4.6%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.2%	4.3%	4.9%		

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 3.5 percent in October 2006, up a fraction from 3.4 percent in September. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 3.9 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost 300 jobs in October 2006 at the very end of the summer tourist season. The leisure & hospitality industry had 300 fewer jobs than last month, with reductions at area hotels and restaurants. The information industry and the miscellaneous *other services* industry each lost 100 jobs. Government jobs increased by 100 overall.

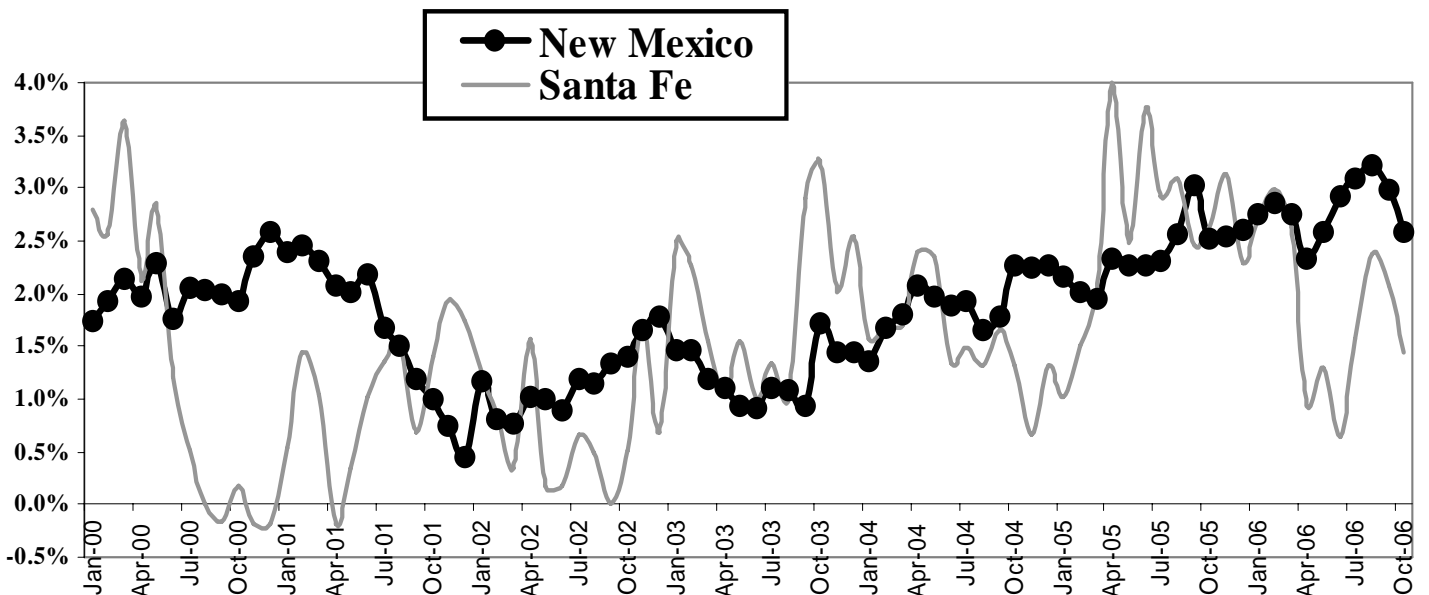
Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.4 percent, adding 900 jobs. This rate of job growth is about half of the average for the state. Job growth is evident in only seven of the area's 12 industries. Two industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and three other industries have lost jobs over the year. In the private sector, the information industry, which includes motion picture and video industries, gained 300 jobs, a huge 30.0 percentage increase for this small industry. The construction industry added 200 jobs, growing 4.3 percent. Educational & health services added 200 jobs, as did retail trade.

Three other industries each gained 100 jobs. These were financial activities, leisure & hospitality, and the miscellaneous *other services* industry. The three industries that lost jobs over the year were government, manufacturing and professional & business services. Local government has weakened 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		
Seasonally Adjusted	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Civilian Labor Force	78,300	79,000	78,300	-700	0
Employment	75,600	76,400	75,300	-800	+300
Unemployment	2,800	2,700	3,100	+100	-300
Rate	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	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 4.4 percent in October 2006, up slightly from 4.3 percent in September. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.3 percent.

The Farmington area gained 300 jobs in October, continuing to make up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Goods-producing industries gained 200 jobs, and government made a net gain of 100 jobs.

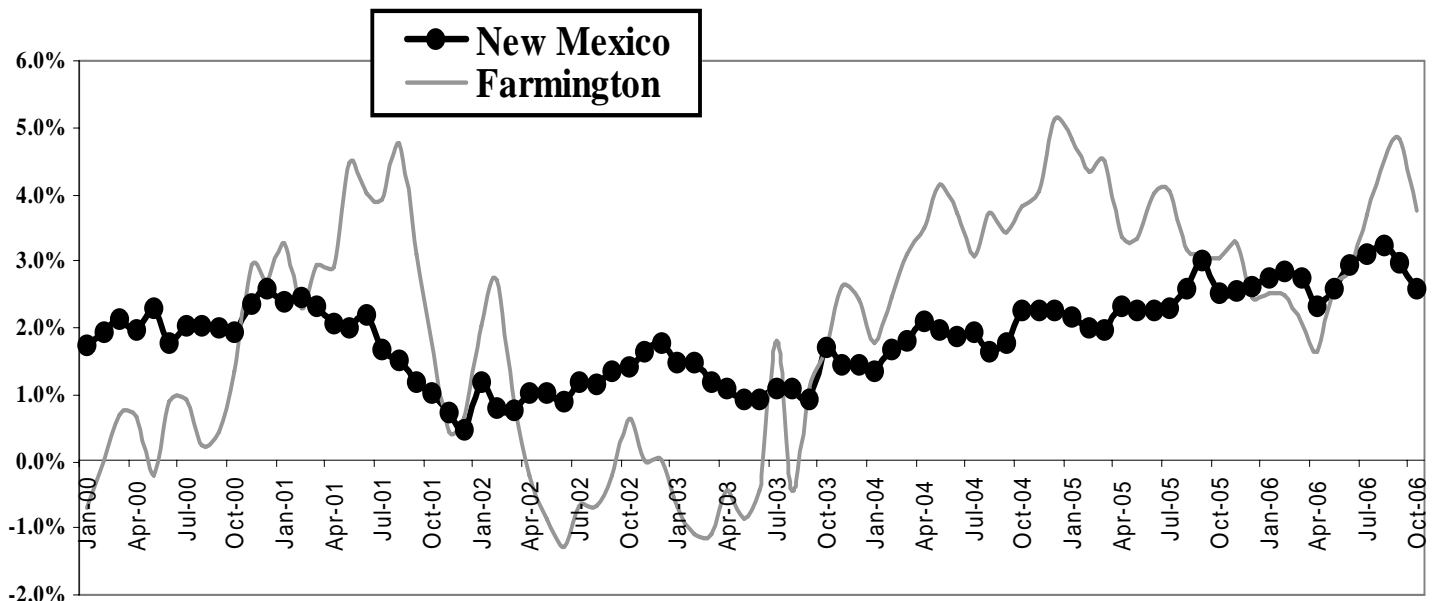
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 1,900 jobs, growing 3.8 percent. The rate of job growth remains higher than most other areas of the state, even with a slight reduction in growth from the last two months. Substantial fluctuation in the growth rate from month-to-month is fairly typical 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 continue to do fairly well, adding 600 jobs over the year, growing 2.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while but currently shows 300 more jobs in local government than a year ago. State government employment was unchanged from this time last year, while federal government employment was down 100 jobs.

<b>Farmington</b>	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Oct 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,200	57,500	56,100	-300	+1,100
Employment	54,600	55,000	53,100	-400	+1,500
Unemployment	2,500	2,500	3,000	0	-500
Rate	4.4%	4.3%	5.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	4.2%	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	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					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-2,900	-4,000	1,100	0.1%	0.0%
	Year Ago	9,100	16,200	-7,100	-0.8%	-0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	29,200	40,000	-10,800	-1.3%	-1.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	52,300	64,900	-12,600	-1.6%	-1.6%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.3%	-0.4%	2.8%		
	Year Ago	1.0%	1.8%	-14.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.2%	4.6%	-21.0%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.8%	7.7%	-23.6%		

State	Rank	October 2005	October 2006	Change	% Change
Arizona	1	2,563.0	2,684.2	121.2	4.7%
Wyoming	2	267.1	279.6	12.5	4.7%
Utah	3	1,175.5	1,229.0	53.5	4.6%
Nevada	4	1,259.6	1,315.2	55.6	4.4%
Louisiana	5	1,725.9	1,801.4	75.5	4.4%
Montana	6	427.7	445.2	17.5	4.1%
Idaho	7	629.6	652.5	22.9	3.6%
Oregon	8	1,696.1	1,745.5	49.4	2.9%
Washington	9	2,833.3	2,914.5	81.2	2.9%
Florida	10	7,894.2	8,113.0	218.8	2.8%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>821.7</b>	<b>843.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
South Carolina	12	1,878.0	1,922.4	44.4	2.4%
Mississippi	13	1,125.7	1,150.7	25.0	2.2%
Texas	14	9,866.4	10,082.7	216.3	2.2%
Hawaii	15	609.3	622.2	12.9	2.1%
South Dakota	16	395.5	403.6	8.1	2.0%
Minnesota	17	2,753.0	2,807.2	54.2	2.0%
Georgia	18	4,042.5	4,121.5	79.0	2.0%
DC	19	433.9	442.1	8.2	1.9%
Colorado	20	2,246.4	2,286.8	40.4	1.8%
Iowa	21	1,503.8	1,529.6	25.8	1.7%
Alaska	22	310.5	315.7	5.2	1.7%
North Dakota	23	352.4	358.0	5.6	1.6%
North Carolina	24	3,965.0	4,027.0	62.0	1.6%
Oklahoma	25	1,532.8	1,555.2	22.4	1.5%
Nebraska	26	946.7	960.3	13.6	1.4%
<b>United States</b>		<b>134,817.0</b>	<b>136,738.0</b>	<b>1,921.0</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Delaware	27	684.6	694.1	9.5	1.4%
Maryland	28	2,584.1	2,614.0	29.9	1.2%
West Virginia	29	755.3	763.7	8.4	1.1%
California	30	14,949.7	15,113.9	164.2	1.1%
Tennessee	31	2,769.7	2,799.5	29.8	1.1%
Illinois	32	5,944.6	6,006.2	61.6	1.0%
New Hampshire	33	640.5	647.1	6.6	1.0%
Alabama	34	1,961.6	1,981.1	19.5	1.0%
Vermont	35	310.0	312.9	2.9	0.9%
Virginia	36	3,725.1	3,759.6	34.5	0.9%
Pennsylvania	37	5,774.6	5,826.2	51.6	0.9%
Arkansas	38	1,193.0	1,203.3	10.3	0.9%
Wisconsin	39	2,874.8	2,898.6	23.8	0.8%
New York	40	8,623.0	8,691.5	68.5	0.8%
Massachusetts	41	3,230.7	3,253.7	23.0	0.7%
Kansas	42	1,342.9	1,352.3	9.4	0.7%
Kentucky	43	1,846.1	1,858.9	12.8	0.7%
New Jersey	44	4,076.3	4,101.2	24.9	0.6%
Maine	45	619.7	623.3	3.6	0.6%
Connecticut	46	1,678.0	1,687.1	9.1	0.5%
Missouri	47	2,754.0	2,768.3	14.3	0.5%
Indiana	48	3,003.4	3,011.1	7.7	0.3%
Ohio	49	5,490.8	5,499.4	8.6	0.2%
Rhode Island	50	499.2	499.6	0.4	0.1%
Michigan	51	4,439.6	4,412.4	-27.2	-0.6%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

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

	OCTOBER 2006				SEPTEMBER 2006				OCTOBER 2005			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	954,671	915,581	39,090	4.1%	953,642	914,601	39,041	4.1%	945,029	900,537	44,492	4.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	409,003	392,756	16,247	4.0%	408,669	392,445	16,224	4.0%	403,847	385,625	18,222	4.5%
Bernalillo	318,840	306,329	12,511	3.9%	318,594	306,086	12,508	3.9%	314,693	300,767	13,926	4.4%
Sandoval	50,387	48,287	2,100	4.2%	50,302	48,249	2,053	4.1%	49,695	47,411	2,284	4.6%
Torrance	7,722	7,401	321	4.2%	7,711	7,395	316	4.1%	7,629	7,267	362	4.7%
Valencia	32,054	30,739	1,315	4.1%	32,061	30,714	1,347	4.2%	31,831	30,181	1,650	5.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	58,306	55,956	2,350	4.0%	57,478	55,056	2,422	4.2%	57,229	54,492	2,737	4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	89,312	85,548	3,764	4.2%	88,774	84,969	3,805	4.3%	87,976	83,684	4,292	4.9%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,550	75,888	2,662	3.4%	78,550	75,855	2,695	3.4%	78,548	75,582	2,966	3.8%
Catron	1,564	1,482	82	5.2%	1,586	1,511	75	4.7%	1,542	1,447	95	6.2%
Chaves	27,053	25,831	1,222	4.5%	27,233	26,004	1,229	4.5%	26,685	25,252	1,433	5.4%
Cibola	12,347	11,779	568	4.6%	12,324	11,741	583	4.7%	12,356	11,706	650	5.3%
Colfax	6,574	6,266	308	4.7%	6,696	6,394	302	4.5%	6,708	6,341	367	5.5%
Curry	21,460	20,667	793	3.7%	21,457	20,659	798	3.7%	21,224	20,367	857	4.0%
De Baca	899	860	39	4.3%	895	860	35	3.9%	904	857	47	5.2%
Eddy	25,443	24,450	993	3.9%	25,299	24,377	922	3.6%	25,234	24,142	1,092	4.3%
Grant	12,605	12,045	560	4.4%	12,412	11,862	550	4.4%	12,524	11,824	700	5.6%
Guadalupe	1,770	1,663	107	6.0%	1,778	1,676	102	5.7%	1,796	1,669	127	7.1%
Harding	400	382	18	4.5%	397	379	18	4.5%	426	414	12	2.8%
Hidalgo	2,746	2,638	108	3.9%	2,697	2,595	102	3.8%	2,972	2,843	129	4.3%
Lea	27,673	26,778	895	3.2%	27,602	26,697	905	3.3%	26,604	25,586	1,018	3.8%
Lincoln	10,893	10,505	388	3.6%	11,047	10,671	376	3.4%	11,047	10,558	489	4.4%
Los Alamos	11,720	11,427	293	2.5%	11,774	11,492	282	2.4%	11,619	11,321	298	2.6%
Luna	13,953	13,070	883	6.3%	14,259	13,405	854	6.0%	13,295	12,182	1,113	8.4%
McKinley	27,514	25,814	1,700	6.2%	27,697	25,988	1,709	6.2%	27,548	25,705	1,843	6.7%
Mora	2,074	1,926	148	7.1%	2,094	1,955	139	6.6%	2,094	1,902	192	9.2%
Otero	27,464	26,273	1,191	4.3%	27,519	26,363	1,156	4.2%	27,712	26,371	1,341	4.8%
Quay	4,102	3,907	195	4.8%	4,175	3,989	186	4.5%	4,201	3,996	205	4.9%
Rio Arriba	22,389	21,354	1,035	4.6%	22,441	21,419	1,022	4.6%	22,612	21,390	1,222	5.4%
Roosevelt	9,928	9,608	320	3.2%	9,863	9,538	325	3.3%	9,866	9,514	352	3.6%
San Miguel	13,747	13,061	686	5.0%	13,653	12,985	668	4.9%	13,776	12,958	818	5.9%
Sierra	5,840	5,627	213	3.6%	5,818	5,589	229	3.9%	5,695	5,434	261	4.6%
Socorro	9,894	9,536	358	3.6%	9,896	9,548	348	3.5%	9,518	9,113	405	4.3%
Taos	17,380	16,481	899	5.2%	17,443	16,530	913	5.2%	17,375	16,235	1,140	6.6%
Union	2,071	2,005	66	3.2%	2,112	2,047	65	3.1%	2,098	2,030	68	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)

OCTOBER 2006			SEPTEMBER 2006			OCTOBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	7.1%	MORA	1	6.6%	MORA	1	9.2%
LUNA	2	6.3%	MCKINLEY	2	6.2%	LUNA	2	8.4%
MCKINLEY	3	6.2%	LUNA	3	6.0%	GUADALUPE	3	7.1%
GUADALUPE	4	6.0%	GUADALUPE	4	5.7%	MCKINLEY	4	6.7%
CATRON	5	5.2%	TAOS	5	5.2%	TAOS	5	6.6%
TAOS	6	5.2%	SAN MIGUEL	6	4.9%	CATRON	6	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	7	5.0%	CATRON	7	4.7%	SAN MIGUEL	7	5.9%
QUAY	8	4.8%	CIBOLA	8	4.7%	GRANT	8	5.6%
COLFAX	9	4.7%	RIO ARRIBA	9	4.6%	COLFAX	9	5.5%
CIBOLA	10	4.6%	CHAVES	10	4.5%	CHAVES	10	5.4%
RIO ARRIBA	11	4.6%	COLFAX	11	4.5%	RIO ARRIBA	11	5.4%
CHAVES	12	4.5%	HARDING	12	4.5%	CIBOLA	12	5.3%
HARDING	13	4.5%	QUAY	13	4.5%	DE BACA	13	5.2%
GRANT	14	4.4%	GRANT	14	4.4%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	4.9%
DE BACA	15	4.3%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	4.3%	QUAY	15	4.9%
OTERO	16	4.3%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.2%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	4.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	17	4.2%	OTERO	17	4.2%	OTERO	17	4.8%
STATEWIDE		4.1%	STATEWIDE		4.1%	STATEWIDE		4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.0%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	4.0%	SIERRA	18	4.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	19	4.0%	DE BACA	19	3.9%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	4.5%
EDDY	20	3.9%	SIERRA	20	3.9%	LINCOLN	20	4.4%
HIDALGO	21	3.9%	HIDALGO	21	3.8%	EDDY	21	4.3%
CURRY	22	3.7%	CURRY	22	3.7%	HIDALGO	22	4.3%
LINCOLN	23	3.6%	EDDY	23	3.6%	SOCORRO	23	4.3%
SIERRA	24	3.6%	SOCORRO	24	3.5%	CURRY	24	4.0%
SOCORRO	25	3.6%	LINCOLN	25	3.4%	LEA	25	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.4%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	3.8%
LEA	27	3.2%	LEA	27	3.3%	ROOSEVELT	27	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.2%	ROOSEVELT	28	3.3%	UNION	28	3.2%
UNION	29	3.2%	UNION	29	3.1%	HARDING	29	2.8%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.5%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.4%	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

October 2006			October 2005		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	6.9	Louisiana	1	12.1
Mississippi	2	6.7	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	5.9	Kentucky	5	6.4
Missouri	6	5.4	Michigan	6	6.4
Kentucky	7	5.2	District of Columbia	7	6.1
Arkansas	8	5.1	Oregon	8	5.9
Ohio	9	5.1	Ohio	9	5.8
Oregon	10	5.1	Tennessee	10	5.6
West Virginia	11	5.1	Washington	11	5.5
Indiana	12	5.0	Georgia	12	5.4
Rhode Island	13	5.0	Illinois	13	5.4
Texas	14	4.8	Indiana	14	5.4
Washington	15	4.8	Texas	15	5.4
Georgia	16	4.7	North Carolina	16	5.3
Maine	17	4.7	California	17	5.2
North Carolina	18	4.7	Missouri	18	5.2
Massachusetts	19	4.6	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Wisconsin	20	4.6	Rhode Island	20	5.1
California	21	4.5	<b>United States</b>		<b>5.1</b>
Tennessee	22	4.5	West Virginia	21	5.1
Colorado	23	4.4	Kansas	22	5.0
New Jersey	24	4.4	New York	23	5.0
Kansas	25	4.3	Arkansas	24	4.9
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Colorado	25	4.9
Pennsylvania	27	4.3	Connecticut	26	4.9
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.3</b>	Maine	27	4.9
Connecticut	28	4.2	Arizona	28	4.8
Louisiana	39	4.2	Massachusetts	29	4.8
Nevada	30	4.2	Pennsylvania	30	4.8
Illinois	31	4.1	Wisconsin	31	4.6
Maryland	32	4.0	Iowa	32	4.5
New York	33	4.0	Delaware	33	4.4
Arizona	34	3.9	New Jersey	34	4.4
Minnesota	35	3.9	Oklahoma	35	4.4
Oklahoma	36	3.8	Utah	36	4.2
Delaware	37	3.6	Maryland	37	4.1
Iowa	38	3.6	Alabama	38	4.0
Montana	39	3.6	Minnesota	39	3.9
Vermont	40	3.6	Montana	40	3.9
New Hampshire	41	3.3	Nevada	41	3.9
South Dakota	42	3.3	Wyoming	42	3.9
Wyoming	43	3.3	South Dakota	43	3.8
Alabama	44	3.2	Vermont	44	3.7
Idaho	45	3.2	Idaho	45	3.6
North Dakota	46	3.2	Nebraska	46	3.6
Florida	47	3.1	New Hampshire	47	3.6
Nebraska	48	3.0	Florida	48	3.5
Virginia	49	2.9	Virginia	49	3.5
Utah	50	2.5	North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	2.1	Hawaii	51	2.8

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Oct-06	Sep-06	Oct-05	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>843,000</b>	<b>843,800</b>	<b>821,700</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>21,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	117,700	118,400	111,700	-700	6,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	725,300	725,400	710,000	-100	15,300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	14,500	14,400	13,400	100	1,100
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Construction of Buildings	16,900	17,100	16,400	-200	500
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	10,100	10,400	9,400	-300	700
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	10,100	10,100	9,200	0	900
Specialty Trade Contractors	33,300	33,800	31,200	-500	2,100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Durable Goods	26,200	26,300	25,300	-100	900
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,400	10,600	10,100	-200	300
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,900	7,100	6,800	-200	100
Non-Durable Goods	12,200	12,200	11,800	0	400
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>95,200</b>	<b>95,300</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,500	13,400	13,200	100	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,000	13,000	12,900	0	100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	21,500	21,200	21,400	300	100
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,400	6,300	6,700	100	-300
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15,100	14,900	14,700	200	400
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	-100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Transportation and Warehousing	20,000	19,700	19,800	300	200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	7,100	7,000	7,000	100	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>500</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,600	24,700	24,400	-100	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,700	13,900	13,600	-200	100
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,000	8,900	9,000	100	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,100	11,200	10,800	-100	300
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>97,900</b>	<b>97,200</b>	<b>93,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4,100</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	44,200	44,100	43,200	100	1,000
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,700	10,800	10,500	-100	200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,200	14,300	14,500	-100	-300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,000	5,900	5,600	100	400
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	47,700	47,200	45,000	500	2,700
<i>Employment Services</i>	18,000	17,600	16,900	400	1,100
<i>Business Support Services</i>	7,400	7,300	6,800	100	600
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>110,400</b>	<b>110,500</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,900</b>
Educational Services	13,600	13,400	13,500	200	100
Health Care and Social Assistance	96,800	97,100	94,000	-300	2,800
Ambulatory Health Care Services	40,700	40,800	39,200	-100	1,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,800	10,900	10,700	-100	100
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	7,800	7,900	8,000	-100	-200
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	9,200	9,100	8,800	100	400
Hospitals	21,800	21,900	20,800	-100	1,000
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,100	13,200	13,600	-100	-500
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,600	6,600	6,900	0	-300
Social Assistance	21,200	21,200	20,400	0	800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,700</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,600	8,000	7,500	-400	100
Accommodation and Food Services	78,100	79,800	75,800	-1,700	2,300
Accommodation	14,100	14,500	14,100	-400	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	64,000	65,300	61,700	-1,300	2,300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,800	30,000	28,500	-200	1,300
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	28,100	28,700	26,900	-600	1,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	8,000	8,200	7,900	-200	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>207,600</b>	<b>206,200</b>	<b>205,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Federal Government	30,600	31,000	30,200	-400	400
State Government 2/	71,200	70,200	70,500	1,000	700
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,000	27,300	29,000	1,700	0
Local Government	105,800	105,000	104,600	800	1,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	59,100	57,900	58,300	1,200	800

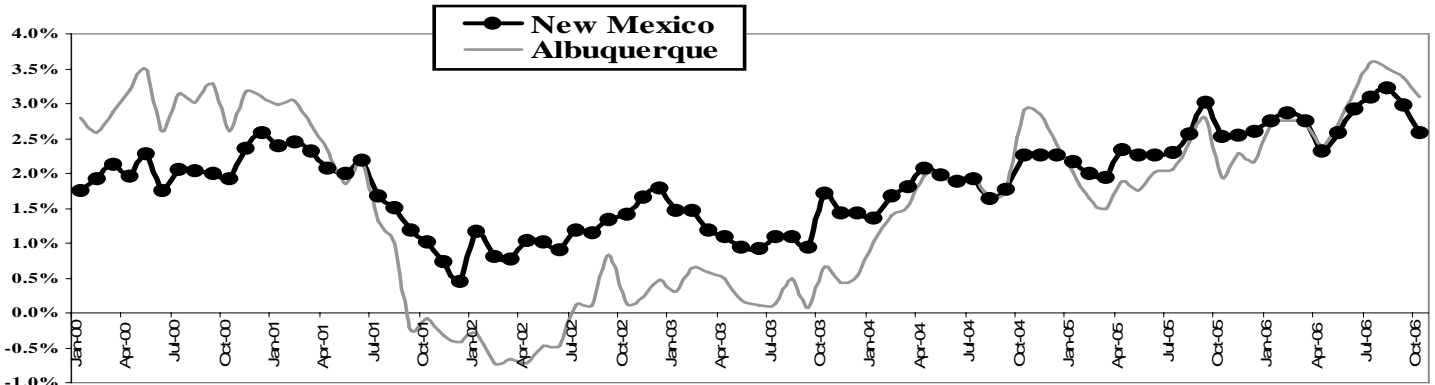
1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

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

<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	Preliminary Oct-06	Revised Sep-06	Revised Oct-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>394,200</b>	<b>394,700</b>	<b>382,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>11,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	55,200	56,000	52,200	-800	3,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	339,000	338,700	330,200	300	8,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	19,700	20,600	18,400	-900	1,300
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,400	9,600	9,200	-200	200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	7,000	6,600	-200	200
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,000	9,100	8,900	-100	100
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,200	3,500	0	-300
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,400	4,500	4,100	-100	300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,800	13,600	0	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,500	0	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	30,200	30,100	29,800	100	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,400	12,500	12,900	-100	-500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,100	4,100	3,800	0	300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	29,700	29,400	27,800	300	1,900
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,500	12,400	11,700	100	800
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,100	5,100	4,300	0	800
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	43,000	42,900	41,500	100	1,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,600	20,600	20,000	0	600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	30,100	30,300	28,200	-200	1,900
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	14,100	13,900	12,800	200	1,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>76,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Federal Government	14,700	14,700	14,300	0	400
State Government 2/	25,800	25,900	25,500	-100	300
Local Government	37,900	38,000	37,000	-100	900

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



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>LAS CRUCES MSA</b>	Preliminary Oct-06	Revised Sep-06	Revised Oct-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,600	8,700	8,200	-100	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,700	60,300	58,900	400	1,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>
Federal	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
State	9,100	8,700	9,100	400	0
Local	8,900	8,900	8,700	0	200

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

<b>FARMINGTON MSA</b>	Preliminary Oct-06	Revised Sep-06	Revised Oct-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	12,100	11,900	11,000	200	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,400	40,300	39,600	100	800
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,700	28,700	28,100	0	600
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,700	9,500	9,400	200	300

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-06	Revised Sep-06	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	838,800	838,700	100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	18,900	18,800	100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	59,300	59,700	-400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	37,500	37,200	300
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	142,000	142,300	-300
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	15,900	15,600	300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,800	35,900	-100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	97,600	96,500	1,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	109,700	110,400	-700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	86,400	86,300	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	30,100	30,200	-100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	205,600	205,800	-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		
	Oct 06	Sep 06	Oct 05	Oct 06	Sep 06	Oct 05	Oct 06	Sep 06	Oct 05
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$814.09	\$812.76	\$782.62	44.1	44.1	43.6	\$18.46	\$18.43	\$17.95
CONSTRUCTION	\$648.40	\$649.62	\$628.44	40.0	40.1	39.8	\$16.21	\$16.20	\$15.79
MANUFACTURING	\$551.94	\$551.15	\$538.20	39.2	39.2	39.0	\$14.08	\$14.06	\$13.80
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$534.69	\$534.34	\$520.18	35.2	35.2	35.1	\$15.19	\$15.18	\$14.82
RETAIL TRADE	\$361.28	\$360.96	\$353.74	32.2	32.2	32.1	\$11.22	\$11.21	\$11.02
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$504.06	\$503.36	\$493.49	35.2	35.2	35.3	\$14.32	\$14.30	\$13.98
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$604.82	\$599.20	\$615.03	41.2	40.0	39.4	\$14.68	\$14.98	\$15.61

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 06	Sep 06	Oct 05	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	201.8	202.9	199.2	-0.5%	1.3%
CPI-W	197.0	198.4	195.2	-0.7%	0.9%

\*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:

The last remaining New Mexico locations of **Johnny Carino's** restaurants closed in early October. The closing of the franchise's restaurants in Farmington and Las Cruces came as a surprise to employees when they showed up for work and were greeted with a sign advising them to pick up their paychecks on Friday. An Albuquerque location had closed previously. The Johnny Carino's website lists no remaining New Mexico operations, and calls to the franchise operator, Sandia Food Group, were not returned.

The Job Training Incentive Program board approved \$806,463 in funds for businesses in Los Alamos, Taos, Bernalillo, and Dona Ana counties at the October meeting. Companies receiving funds included **Caldera Pharmaceuticals**, Los Alamos, a start-up research and high technology firm engaged in pharmaceutical development, \$75,360 to create four new jobs; **Savio Engineering**, Albuquerque, a designer, manufacturer and supplier of water gardening products, \$42,447 to create nine new jobs. **CI Direct/ZC Sterling**, Taos, a company specializing in the sales, service and support of insurance products, \$197,090 to train workers for 30 new jobs; **Parkview Metal Products**, Las Cruces, a precision metal stamping and metal fabrication company, \$58,442 to create 6 new jobs; and **Prime Therapeutics**, Albuquerque, a provider of custom pharmacy management services, \$582,122 for 41 new jobs.

### Central WIA Area:

#### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

National department store chain **Kohl's** opened two new stores in Albuquerque in October. One of the stores is on Paseo del Norte, west of Louisiana Boulevard; the other is near the Cottonwood Mall. Each store has about 200 employees. Kohl's product lines feature clothing and home furnishing items at value pricing.

**Ashley Home Furniture** will open a 49,000-square-foot store near the intersection of Paseo del Norte and I-25. The company also plans to lease 40,200 square feet of warehouse space in Albuquerque. Ashley expects to hire about 100 employees to staff its store and warehouse.

**Tempur-Pedic** is moving ahead with plans to hire about 60 employees to start production at its new Albuquerque mattress manufacturing plant. The 530,000-square-foot plant will be Tempur-Pedic's second US manufacturing plant and will serve customers in the western US and Latin America. The plant will ultimately employ about 300 workers.

About 900 jobs are going to be lost when **America Online** closes its Albuquerque Customer Service Center in mid-December. AOL employees are being offered a severance package that includes a combination of salary and benefits. The closure is part of a national restructuring in which AOL expects to shed about 5,000

employees, almost a quarter of its 19,000-person workforce. Employees leaving AOL may find work with several other local companies that require a similar skill set, including Verizon Wireless, currently looking to staff 400 customer service positions at its Albuquerque call center.

**PR Newswire**, a New York-based media firm, has selected Albuquerque as the regional headquarters for its Midwestern and West Coast Regions. PR Newswire distributes corporate news releases to newsrooms worldwide and will open an operations and customer service center in the spring of 2007. The company will employ about 125 workers with salaries for editorial workers averaging around \$30,000 per year.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

After a long, slow start, retail development is beginning to boom in Rio Rancho. The corner of Southern and Unser boulevards has two more new businesses slated to join the recently opened Chili's restaurant and Wal-Mart. A **Starbucks** coffee shop has been completed and will open soon, and a **14-screen movie theater** is coming by spring 2007. Additional development is expected at the Southern and Unser intersection and also at the new 100-acre City Centre.

### Southwestern WIA Area:

#### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

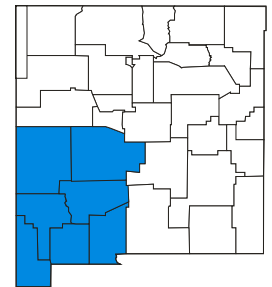
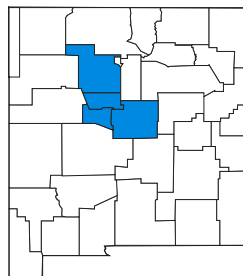
The Las Cruces Hilton Hotel has undergone a major renovation and is now the **Hotel Encanto de Las Cruces**. The hotel, owned by Albuquerque-based Heritage Hotels & Resorts, is no longer affiliated with the Hilton chain.

Thanks to a contract with Direct TV, about 200 more workers may be hired at **Clientlogic's** Las Cruces customer service center. The Clientlogic call center opened earlier this year and currently employs about 300 workers. The center may ultimately have a staff of around 1,100 workers when it reaches full capacity. Clientlogic provides services in 21 languages and has facilities in 15 states and 13 countries.

After 20 years of operation, **Border Foods** has said it will close its Las Cruces chile processing plant within 60 days. The company will continue to operate a processing plant in Deming and may offer employment to some of the 60 workers affected by the closure. Intense competition from Mexico, China, and Peru was cited as a factor in the decision to close the Las Cruces facility.

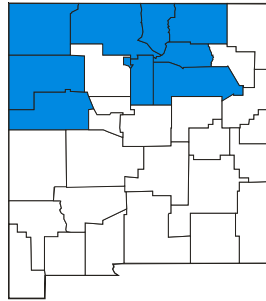
### Santa Teresa Area, Dona Ana County:

The Union Pacific Corporation and the state of New Mexico reached an agreement that will relocate 285 jobs to a new \$150 million terminal facility at Strauss, N.M., about four miles west of Santa Teresa. Union Pacific has also agreed to begin



construction of a new intermodal ramp at this location no later than 2015. Once operational, the ramp is expected to process a minimum of 100,000 container units annually. The project will include a main line locomotive fueling station, a train inspection area and a rail facility. Through the efforts of Governor Bill Richardson and action in the 2007 session of the Legislature, New Mexico's gross receipt and compensating tax for locomotive fuel must be removed by July 1, 2009, as a condition for building the proposed 934-acre railroad facility. Many other states, including Texas, already have an exemption on railroad fuel taxes.

**Northern WIA Area:**



**Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County:**

**Laguna Pueblo** held a groundbreaking ceremony for a new 150-room hotel to be built as part of the Route 66 Casino development. The four-story hotel is slated for completion by the fall of 2007 and will feature a 250-seat restaurant, 8,000 square feet of meeting space, a pool, and an exercise area. The hotel will employ about 250 workers when completed.

**Mora Area, Mora County:**

A Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration grant of \$815,195 was awarded to **Tapetes de Lana** for construction of a new fiber sorting and dying facility in Mora. The grant will promote rural job development for individuals from Mora and San Miguel counties. As a result of the grant award, 12 new jobs will be created and 15 others will be saved.

**Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:**

The former Fred's Lumber Co. site at 400 Grand Avenue in Las Vegas will be transformed into a new microbrewery and local events center when **Rough Rider Brewery** opens in February or March of next year. Plans are for the new brewery to offer a variety of locally brewed beverages including root beer. Rough Rider also plans to have a full-service restaurant.

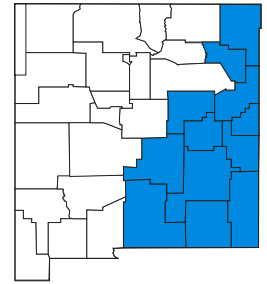
**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

Regal Entertainment Group will build a 14-screen movie complex in San Isidro Plaza. The movie theater will feature stadium-style seating, digital sound, a computerized box office and other state-of-the-art amenities. Plans are for the new **Regal Cinemas Santa Fe Stadium** theater to open in the first quarter of 2007. The Nashville-based Regal Group plans to close the six-screen United Artists South theater when the new complex is completed. Employees at the six-screen theater will be offered employment at other Regal theaters.

**Taos Area, Taos County:**

Employees, creditors, and customers were surprised by the closing of the **Sheva Café** in the Overland Ranch complex in Taos. Employees had reported problems with paychecks failing to clear prior to the closing. The café employed about a dozen workers.

**Eastern WIA Area:**



**Hobbs Area, Lea County:**

**Lea Power Partners** is developing a 550-megawatt electric generating plant west of Hobbs. Construction of the project is estimated to cost more than \$200 million and will begin next spring. Employment during the construction phase of the project is expected to peak at about 350 workers. About 20 workers will be needed to staff the power plant when it is completed in mid-2008.



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