

# NEW MEXICO

# Labor Market Report

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## HIGHLIGHTS — September 2005

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent in September, adding 17,100 jobs over the last year. We rank 11th highest for job growth among the states.

...Over the year, moderate growth continued in the Albuquerque MSA with an annual increase of 1.9 percent or 7,000 jobs. Expansions were seen in all but four of the 12 major industry divisions.

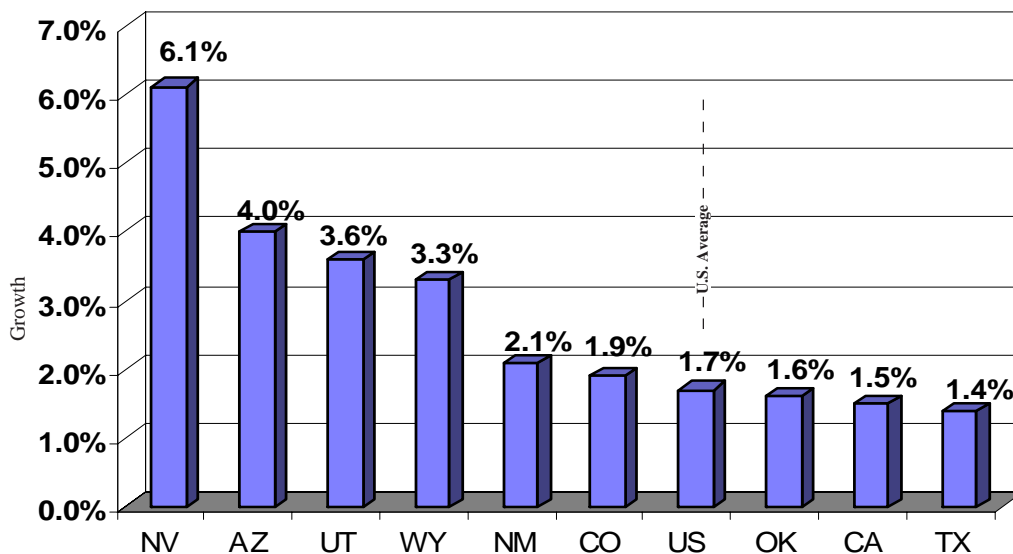
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.4 percent comparing September with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,500 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 3.1 percent, adding 1,900 jobs.

...Over the last year the Farmington MSA has added 1,600 jobs, growing 3.3 percent. This rate of job growth is stronger than in any of the state's other metropolitan areas.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

September 2005 over September 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 5.5 percent in September 2005, up from 5.3 percent in August. This month's increase follows last month's sharp drop in the unemployment rate. 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, so 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 rose to 5.1 percent in September 2005.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 2.1 percent in September. There has been very little variation in the rate of job growth for some time and the state's labor market appears to be fairly stable. Widespread layoffs are mostly behind us and many employers are hiring again. 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 17,100 jobs over the last year and we rank 11th highest for job growth among the states.

Two industries are experiencing phenomenal growth, mining and construction. Both these industries have growth rates that are approaching the double digits. There is no end in sight for the mining boom because oil and natural gas prices remain high, with little prospect of decline. High prices are bad news for the consumer, but good news for employment in the state's oil industry and also good news for state revenue collections. Prospects for the state's construction industry are less secure. The construction boom has already lasted longer than industry analysts could have expected. Recent price increases and shortages for commodities such as steel, lumber and cement have driven building costs higher. Also, increased competition for construction labor to rebuild hurricane-ravaged parts of the country may boost local labor costs or lead to a shortage of construction workers. This means that the days of the local construction boom may be numbered, not so much as a result of rising interest rates, but more so because of other cost factors.

New Mexico's construction industry has added 3,900 jobs over the year; this is more new jobs than was added by any other private industry and translates to a healthy growth rate of 7.6 percent. All the main categories of construction employment have shown rapid growth. The mining industry, even though it has added far fewer jobs than has the much larger construction industry, has been the fastest growing industry, with employment up by 9.1 percent on the year. This growth rate means 1,400 new jobs, most of them in the northwest and southeast part of the state.

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 trend has moderated recently. This industry was up only 1.7 percent on the year, adding 1,800 jobs. The increase is below the overall average for other industries, and a five-year low. Slowing in job growth is evident in most of the health care and social assistance categories, particularly the home health care component, which previously received a multi-year boost from changes to state Medicaid policy.

Government employment increased 2.1 percent, adding 4,200 jobs over the year, with most of the growth in state and local government. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos. Federal government added 400 jobs, having gone through a rough patch for the last two years where employment was down from year-ago levels.

Professional & business services grew at a rate of 2.0 percent, with continuing strength in areas such as scientific research and development and business support services. This overall industry added 1,800 jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry made gains of 1.7 percent, adding 1,400 jobs, with gains mostly in eating and drinking places and in the accommodation category.

Retail trade employment has picked up a little after 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 this year, adding 400 jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment managed to make a gain of 300 jobs despite continued weakness in computer and electronic products. Financial activities employment added 400 jobs, from gains that were mostly in the real estate component. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 200 jobs, growing less than one percent.

The information industry has finally 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 300 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.

Only one industry reported job losses over the last year. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry reported employment levels that were 200 jobs lower than last September.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2005	Aug 2005	Sep 2004	Aug 2005	Sep 2004
Civilian Labor Force	940,300	938,100	914,400	+2,200	+25,900
Employment	888,800	888,400	862,900	+400	+25,900
Unemployment	51,500	49,700	51,500	+1,800	0
Rate	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%		

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.1 percent in September, up from 4.8 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was slightly higher at 5.2 percent.

Payroll employment rose by 2,500 in September for growth of 0.7 percent. Only three industries posted employment increases, but those gains were large enough to keep overall growth within positive territory. Five other industries saw decreased employment over the month and four were unchanged. Government grew by 2,600, returning to employment levels that existed before the summer reductions of school-related employees. Government employment was further boosted by the annual spike in hiring for the New Mexico State Fair. Educational & health services added 1,200 jobs, largely due to seasonal increases in private education at the start of the school year. Professional and business services rose by 100 over the month.

Partially offsetting the gain were declines of 100 in retail trade and 600 in leisure and hospitality. These losses were largely seasonal in nature as tourism began to wind down for the year. Manufacturing employment was down 100, wiping out half of last month's gain. A decline of 300 in construction employment marked the first loss for this industry since last January. The miscellaneous category of *other services* was also down 300, reflecting seasonal layoffs in church-run youth camps and other membership organizations. Employment remained unchanged in transportation, warehousing, and utilities; information; financial activities; and wholesale trade.

Over the year, moderate growth continued in the metro area with an annual increase of 1.9 percent or 7,000 jobs. Expansions were seen in all but four of the 12 major industry divisions. The greatest strength was found in construction, up 2,400 or 9.0 percent, as the demand for new homes continued to grow. Work is currently underway on a number of new housing developments in the metro area, mainly in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side, while still others are in the planning stages. The current boom has been fueled by low interest rates combined with heavy growth in population and new household formation.

Retail trade increased 2.1 percent since last September, adding 900 jobs. This industry will continue to grow over the next few months with the opening of several "big box" operations that are currently under construction. The food store component added

100 new jobs, marking its first over-the-year increase since March 2003. Food store employment has fallen by 1,400 in the last 10 years, having been hurt by competition from large discount centers that carry groceries. Wholesale trade gained 100 jobs, its first annual increase in over four years.

Professional and business services maintained steady growth of 1.7 percent (1,000 jobs) over the last 12 months. Business support services accounted for more than half of the increase, growing a remarkable 15.8 percent due to recent expansions in telephone call centers. Scientific research and development added 400 new jobs, mostly with defense contractors.

Educational and health services posted a fairly strong increase of 2.6 percent or 1,200 jobs. Industry growth has slowed considerably from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent in November 2004. Almost all of the increase since last September came from the health care and social assistance component, with private education contributing just 200 jobs. Expansions in hospital employment accounted for a third of the industry's overall growth.

The number of government jobs grew by 1,200 over the year for growth of 1.6 percent. State and local government gained 500 jobs each, while federal government added 200. Thanks to the opening of two U.S. Forest Service offices in Albuquerque, federal government has now enjoyed its fifth consecutive month of increases following a three-year period of stagnation.

Employment in financial activities has been growing steadily for the past couple of years, buoyed by increases in industry-related call centers. During the last 12 months, the industry added 300 jobs for growth of 1.5 percent.

Leisure and hospitality growth remained in positive territory following a mild slump in the first half of 2005. The industry gained 500 jobs over the year, most of them in eating and drinking places. More growth is expected in the coming months due to the scheduled opening of several new restaurants on Albuquerque's west side.

Manufacturing lost 100 jobs during the last 12 months, as did transportation, warehousing, and utilities. Information was down 400 due to longstanding difficulties in its telecommunications component. Employment in *other services* was unchanged over the year.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Seasonally Adjusted Sep 2005	Aug 2005	Sep 2004	Aug 2005	Sep 2004
Civilian Labor Force	406,400	406,500	393,700	-100	+12,700
Employment	385,600	387,000	373,400	-1,400	+12,200
Unemployment	20,800	19,500	20,300	+1,300	+500
Rate	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.2 percent in September 2005, up from the previous month when the rate was 5.9 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent.

During September, 1,100 government jobs returned to the Las Cruces economy with the return of students to institutions of learning. Local government school districts added 400 jobs, and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 700 jobs. In the private sector, employment mostly remained at the same levels as in August, with the only exception being an increase of 100 manufacturing jobs.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.4 percent comparing September with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,500 jobs. This rate of job growth is lower than the statewide average.

Construction employment appears to have rebounded from a slight lull that began in April. September 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 educational and health services industry gained 200 jobs, increasing 2.2 percent. The health services component has enjoyed rapid growth for many years, with only a temporary pause when fierce competition between rival hospitals overheated the industry and the job count declined for a few months about a year ago. Now this industry is back adding jobs.

The 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.

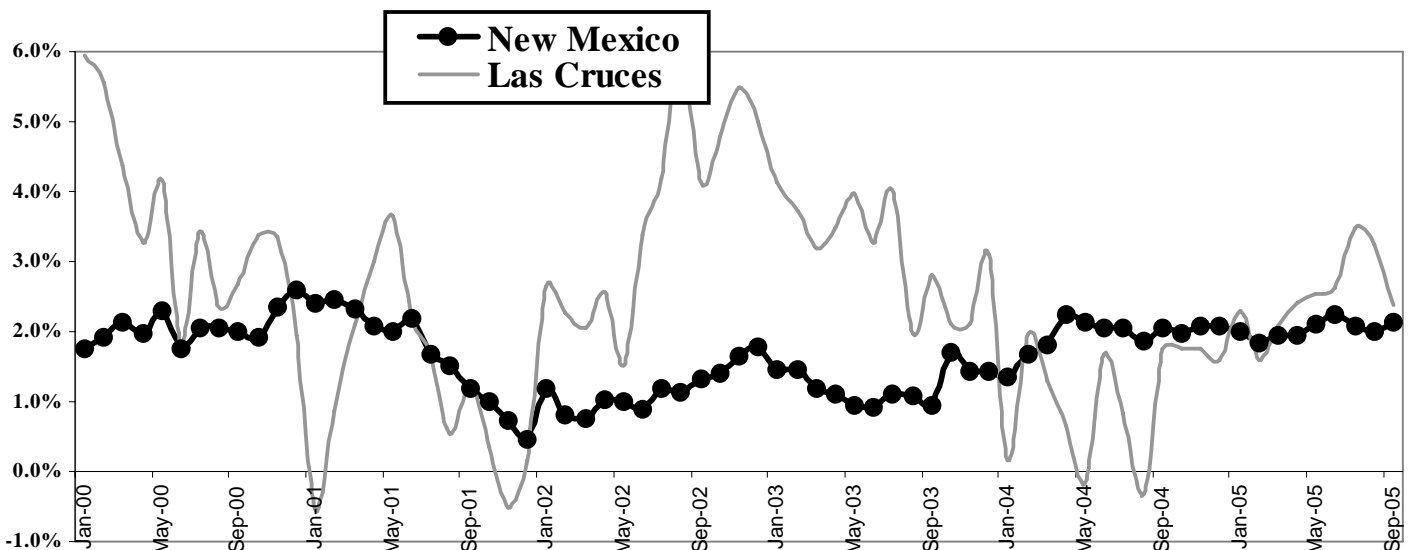
Government employment posted a loss of 100 jobs, despite gains in local government employment. The losses came from state government and are likely due to differences in the hiring pattern for the new school year at New Mexico State University this year compared to last year. These timing differences are likely to work themselves out in next month's employment numbers.

The 100-job gain in manufacturing employment was the same as was reported the last two months; however it was the smallest increase in two years and may be evidence of slowing of what had been fairly rapid employment growth, mostly from activity at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park.

Wholesale trade reported employment levels that were 100 jobs higher than a year ago. A gain of 100 jobs was reported in financial activities as well as in the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment. Transportation, warehousing & utilities reported 100 additional jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry reported employment that was unchanged from this time last year.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	86,500	86,000	83,500	+500	+3,000	
Employment	81,100	80,900	78,100	+200	+3,000	
Unemployment	5,400	5,100	5,400	+300	0	
Rate	6.2%	5.9%	6.5%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	5.5%	5.9%			

**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 4.3 percent in September 2005, up from 3.9 percent in August. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, which was slightly lower than the current rate.

The Santa Fe area lost 600 jobs in September 2005 as the tourist season moved past its peak and as summer youth programs ended for the year. The leisure and hospitality industry had 400 fewer jobs than last month, with fewer jobs at area hotels and at places like the Santa Fe Opera. The miscellaneous *other services* industry lost 600 jobs, mostly from summer youth programs. Retail trade and construction also dropped by 100 jobs each. Offsetting some of the seasonal job losses were an additional 600 jobs in private education, at such places as the College of Santa Fe.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 3.1 percent, adding 1,900 jobs. The rate of job growth is higher than the average for the state now that job gains are being made in most industries. Five industries still remain at the same level of employment as last year, but there are no longer any industries that have lost jobs over the year.

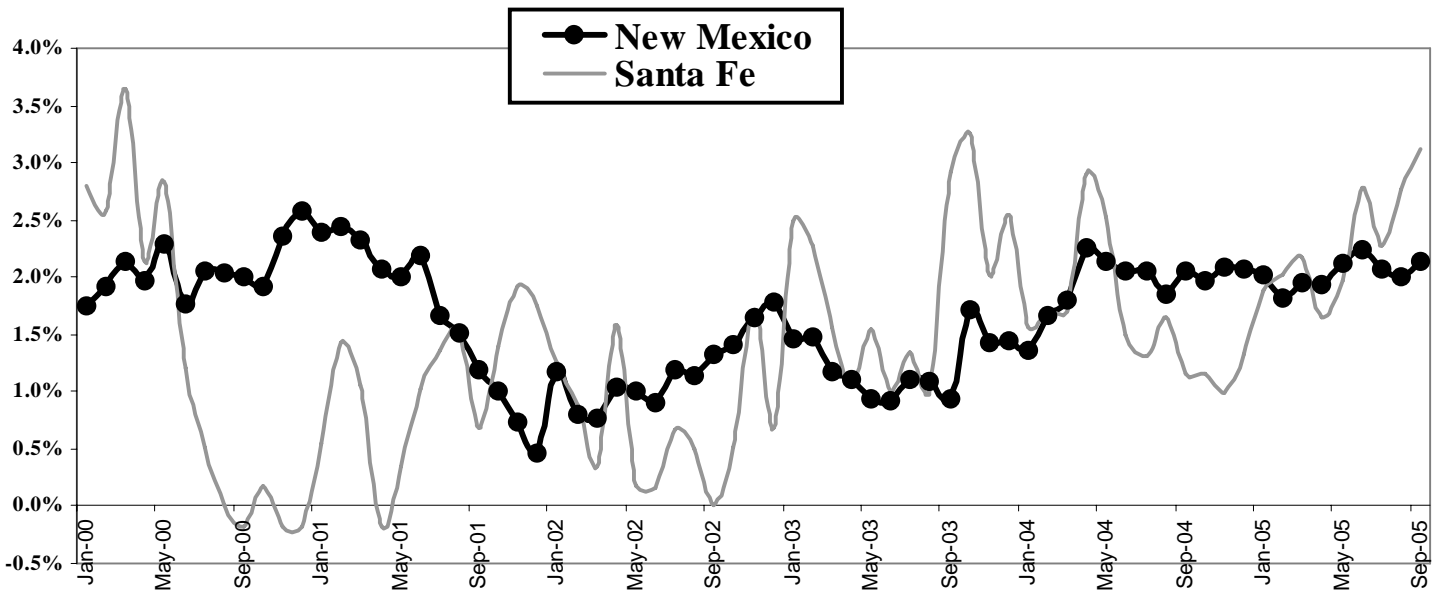
Almost half of the job gains came from government, up 800 jobs on the year, growing 5.2 percent. Some growth has been in state government, but the majority shows up in local government. The local government gains have come mostly from employment in local school districts. The gains come as a result of more accurate reporting of teaching jobs that had been undercounted previously. Federal government employment remains at the same level as last year.

In the private sector, leisure and hospitality employment made gains of 300 jobs, up 3.3 percent. The professional and business services industry also added 300 jobs since last year, growing 5.7 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. Educational and health services added 200 jobs, growing 2.4 percent. Both retail and wholesale trade added 100 jobs each. The construction industry, which had been down for a while in Santa Fe, added 100 jobs.

The five remaining industries reported employment that was unchanged from last year's levels. These industries were information, manufacturing, financial activities, *other services*, and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2005	Aug 2005	Sep 2004	Aug 2005	Sep 2004
Civilian Labor Force	79,300	78,900	76,200	+400	+3,100
Employment	75,900	75,800	73,000	+100	+2,900
Unemployment	3,400	3,100	3,200	+300	+200
Rate	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.3%	4.0%	4.2%		

### 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 5.8 percent in September 2005, up from 5.4 percent in August. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 5.9 percent.

The Farmington area gained 1,300 jobs in September, making up for some of the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Local government gained 1,000 school-related jobs and another 300 jobs were gained in the private sector.

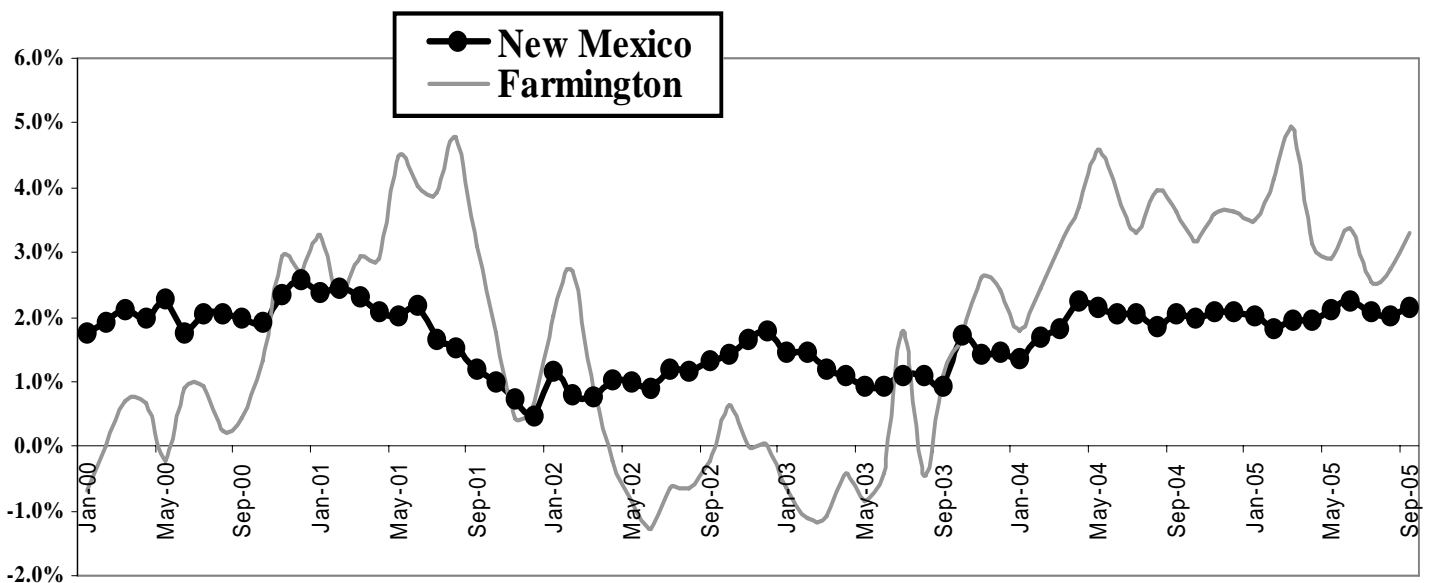
Over the last year the Farmington area has added 1,600 jobs, growing 3.3 percent. This rate of job growth is stronger than in any of the state's other metropolitan areas.

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

Private services-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,100 jobs over the year, growing 4.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment; local government has lost 100 jobs over the year. Local government employment should pick up some strength when school hiring is complete.

<b>Farmington</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>	<u>Aug 2005</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,500	55,900	54,100	+600	+2,400
Employment	53,200	52,900	50,900	+300	+2,300
Unemployment	3,300	3,000	3,200	+300	+100
Rate	5.8%	5.4%	5.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.7%	5.7%		

### 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*

		<b>Civilian</b>		<b>Un-</b>		<b>Unadj.</b>
		<b>Labor</b>	<b>Employ-</b>	<b>Employ-</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>
		<b>Force</b>	<b>ment</b>	<b>ment</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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	940,300	888,800	51,500	5.5%	5.4%
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	2,200	400	1,800	0.2%	0.2%
	Year Ago	25,900	25,900	0	-0.1%	-0.1%
	2 Yrs. Ago	44,200	45,800	-1,700	-0.4%	-0.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	60,900	58,700	2,200	-0.1%	0.1%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.0%	3.6%		
	Year Ago	2.8%	3.0%	0.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.9%	5.4%	-3.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.9%	7.1%	4.5%		

State	Rank	September 2004	September 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,174.9	1,246.6	71.7	6.1%
Arizona	2	2,389.4	2,484.9	95.5	4.0%
Florida	3	7,498.2	7,773.2	275.0	3.7%
Utah	4	1,117.0	1,157.0	40.0	3.6%
Idaho	5	600.4	621.9	21.5	3.6%
Wyoming	6	260.2	268.9	8.7	3.3%
Oregon	7	1,612.4	1,660.9	48.5	3.0%
Hawaii	8	582.7	598.4	15.7	2.7%
Maryland	9	2,530.7	2,586.7	56.0	2.2%
New Hampshire	10	634.1	647.8	13.7	2.2%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>814.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Washington	12	2,727.5	2,783.0	55.5	2.0%
Montana	13	419.0	427.0	8.0	1.9%
Colorado	14	2,196.8	2,238.5	41.7	1.9%
<b>United States</b>		<b>132,527.0</b>	<b>134,718.0</b>	<b>2,191.0</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
North Dakota	15	343.3	348.9	5.6	1.6%
Oklahoma	16	1,479.8	1,503.5	23.7	1.6%
Alaska	17	319.6	324.7	5.1	1.6%
California	18	14,598.9	14,820.4	221.5	1.5%
Delaware	19	670.8	680.7	9.9	1.5%
Vermont	20	306.2	310.7	4.5	1.5%
DC	21	428.1	434.1	6.0	1.4%
Texas	22	9,522.9	9,655.3	132.4	1.4%
Iowa	23	1,466.1	1,486.0	19.9	1.4%
Alabama	24	1,908.8	1,933.6	24.8	1.3%
Minnesota	25	2,697.3	2,731.4	34.1	1.3%
South Dakota	26	388.5	393.4	4.9	1.3%
Nebraska	27	928.7	940.3	11.6	1.2%
Pennsylvania	28	5,669.3	5,739.6	70.3	1.2%
New Jersey	29	4,015.0	4,063.4	48.4	1.2%
Kentucky	30	1,808.7	1,830.4	21.7	1.2%
Virginia	31	3,608.8	3,651.0	42.2	1.2%
Georgia	32	3,898.2	3,943.0	44.8	1.1%
Rhode Island	33	493.8	499.3	5.5	1.1%
Missouri	34	2,712.6	2,742.1	29.5	1.1%
Arkansas	35	1,170.9	1,183.4	12.5	1.1%
Connecticut	36	1,655.9	1,673.3	17.4	1.1%
Illinois	37	5,843.1	5,903.3	60.2	1.0%
Kansas	38	1,329.1	1,342.6	13.5	1.0%
New York	39	8,462.6	8,542.2	79.6	0.9%
Tennessee	40	2,717.2	2,742.3	25.1	0.9%
North Carolina	41	3,880.2	3,911.4	31.2	0.8%
West Virginia	42	741.1	746.9	5.8	0.8%
Indiana	43	2,972.7	2,992.5	19.8	0.7%
Wisconsin	44	2,833.6	2,850.8	17.2	0.6%
Massachusetts	45	3,204.7	3,223.2	18.5	0.6%
Maine	46	625.0	628.2	3.2	0.5%
South Carolina	47	1,836.4	1,841.9	5.5	0.3%
Ohio	48	5,443.4	5,450.6	7.2	0.1%
Michigan	49	4,429.1	4,391.1	-38.0	-0.9%
Mississippi	50	1,132.1	1,079.3	-52.8	-4.7%
Louisiana	51	1,916.4	1,686.6	-229.8	-12.0%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.



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

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 2005				REVISED AUGUST 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	940,107	889,455	50,652	5.4%	940,569	891,445	49,124	5.2%	-462	-1,990	1,528	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	404,381	383,566	20,815	5.1%	403,636	383,645	19,991	5.0%	745	-79	824	0.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Bernalillo	315,277	299,313	15,964	5.1%	314,569	299,375	15,194	4.8%	708	-62	770	0.2%	0.0%	5.1%
Sandoval	49,243	46,608	2,635	5.4%	49,255	46,617	2,638	5.4%	-12	-9	-3	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
Torrance	7,764	7,358	406	5.2%	7,819	7,359	460	5.9%	-55	-1	-54	-0.7%	0.0%	-11.7%
Valencia	32,097	30,287	1,810	5.6%	31,993	30,293	1,700	5.3%	104	-6	110	0.3%	0.0%	6.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,489	53,355	3,134	5.5%	55,513	52,371	3,142	5.7%	976	984	-8	1.8%	1.9%	-0.3%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	86,830	81,897	4,933	5.7%	86,123	81,346	4,777	5.5%	707	551	156	0.8%	0.7%	3.3%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,947	75,553	3,394	4.3%	79,689	76,487	3,202	4.0%	-742	-934	192	-0.9%	-1.2%	6.0%
Catron	1,499	1,400	99	6.6%	1,524	1,430	94	6.2%	-25	-30	5	-1.6%	-2.1%	5.3%
Chaves	26,407	24,800	1,607	6.1%	26,466	24,887	1,579	6.0%	-59	-87	28	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.8%
Cibola	12,260	11,541	719	5.9%	12,413	11,660	753	6.1%	-153	-119	-34	-1.2%	-1.0%	-4.5%
Colfax	6,784	6,372	412	6.1%	7,651	7,271	380	5.0%	-867	-899	32	-11.3%	-12.4%	8.4%
Curry	20,796	19,789	1,007	4.8%	20,680	19,763	917	4.4%	116	26	90	0.6%	0.1%	9.8%
De Baca	967	916	51	5.3%	985	944	41	4.2%	-18	-28	10	-1.8%	-3.0%	24.4%
Eddy	24,564	23,293	1,271	5.2%	24,783	23,549	1,234	5.0%	-219	-256	37	-0.9%	-1.1%	3.0%
Grant	12,392	11,594	798	6.4%	12,303	11,560	743	6.0%	89	34	55	0.7%	0.3%	7.4%
Guadalupe	1,746	1,605	141	8.1%	1,773	1,639	134	7.6%	-27	-34	7	-1.5%	-2.1%	5.2%
Harding	388	375	13	3.4%	382	369	13	3.4%	6	6	0	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,760	2,615	145	5.3%	2,670	2,524	146	5.5%	90	91	-1	3.4%	3.6%	-0.7%
Lea	26,239	25,050	1,189	4.5%	26,257	25,109	1,148	4.4%	-18	-59	41	-0.1%	-0.2%	3.6%
Lincoln	11,311	10,799	512	4.5%	11,779	11,337	442	3.8%	-468	-538	70	-4.0%	-4.7%	15.8%
Los Alamos	11,823	11,484	339	2.9%	11,890	11,575	315	2.6%	-67	-91	24	-0.6%	-0.8%	7.6%
Luna	13,061	11,760	1,301	10.0%	13,615	12,209	1,406	10.3%	-554	-449	-105	-4.1%	-3.7%	-7.5%
McKinley	27,232	25,126	2,106	7.7%	27,306	25,135	2,171	8.0%	-74	-9	-65	-0.3%	0.0%	-3.0%
Mora	2,103	1,896	207	9.8%	2,134	1,923	211	9.9%	-31	-27	-4	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.9%
Otero	27,477	25,998	1,479	5.4%	27,508	26,076	1,432	5.2%	-31	-78	47	-0.1%	-0.3%	3.3%
Quay	4,139	3,914	225	5.4%	4,157	3,942	215	5.2%	-18	-28	10	-0.4%	-0.7%	4.7%
Rio Arriba	21,809	20,462	1,347	6.2%	22,140	20,775	1,365	6.2%	-331	-313	-18	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.3%
Roosevelt	9,893	9,484	409	4.1%	9,202	8,815	387	4.2%	691	669	22	7.5%	7.6%	5.7%
San Miguel	13,632	12,683	949	7.0%	13,548	12,633	915	6.8%	84	50	34	0.6%	0.4%	3.7%
Sierra	5,604	5,308	296	5.3%	5,422	5,153	269	5.0%	182	155	27	3.4%	3.0%	10.0%
Socorro	9,367	8,906	461	4.9%	9,414	8,969	445	4.7%	-47	-63	16	-0.5%	-0.7%	3.6%
Taos	17,133	15,920	1,213	7.1%	17,526	16,340	1,186	6.8%	-393	-420	27	-2.2%	-2.6%	2.3%
Union	2,073	1,993	80	3.9%	2,079	2,007	72	3.5%	-6	-14	8	-0.3%	-0.7%	11.1%

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 2005				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	940,107	889,455	50,652	5.4%	912,969	862,942	50,027	5.5%	27,138	26,513	625	3.0%	3.1%	1.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	404,381	383,566	20,815	5.1%	391,782	371,435	20,347	5.2%	12,599	12,131	468	3.2%	3.3%	2.3%
Bernalillo	315,277	299,313	15,964	5.1%	305,526	289,847	15,679	5.1%	9,751	9,466	285	3.2%	3.3%	1.8%
Sandoval	49,243	46,608	2,635	5.4%	47,596	45,134	2,462	5.2%	1,647	1,474	173	3.5%	3.3%	7.0%
Torrance	7,764	7,358	406	5.2%	7,549	7,125	424	5.6%	215	233	-18	2.8%	3.3%	-4.2%
Valencia	32,097	30,287	1,810	5.6%	31,110	29,329	1,781	5.7%	987	958	29	3.2%	3.3%	1.6%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,489	53,355	3,134	5.5%	54,123	51,022	3,101	5.7%	2,366	2,333	33	4.4%	4.6%	1.1%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	86,830	81,897	4,933	5.7%	83,811	78,868	4,943	5.9%	3,019	3,029	-10	3.6%	3.8%	-0.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,947	75,553	3,394	4.3%	75,898	72,674	3,224	4.2%	3,049	2,879	170	4.0%	4.0%	5.3%
Catron	1,499	1,400	99	6.6%	1,477	1,383	94	6.4%	22	17	5	1.5%	1.2%	5.3%
Chaves	26,407	24,800	1,607	6.1%	25,928	24,190	1,738	6.7%	479	610	-131	1.8%	2.5%	-7.5%
Cibola	12,260	11,541	719	5.9%	12,209	11,502	707	5.8%	51	39	12	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%
Colfax	6,784	6,372	412	6.1%	6,815	6,433	382	5.6%	-31	-61	30	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%
Curry	20,796	19,789	1,007	4.8%	20,299	19,338	961	4.7%	497	451	46	2.4%	2.3%	4.8%
De Baca	967	916	51	5.3%	989	928	61	6.2%	-22	-12	-10	-2.2%	-1.3%	-16.4%
Eddy	24,564	23,293	1,271	5.2%	24,142	22,782	1,360	5.6%	422	511	-89	1.7%	2.2%	-6.5%
Grant	12,392	11,594	798	6.4%	11,975	11,085	890	7.4%	417	509	-92	3.5%	4.6%	-10.3%
Guadalupe	1,746	1,605	141	8.1%	1,711	1,593	118	6.9%	35	12	23	2.0%	0.8%	19.5%
Harding	388	375	13	3.4%	389	368	21	5.4%	-1	7	-8	-0.3%	1.9%	-38.1%
Hidalgo	2,760	2,615	145	5.3%	2,699	2,547	152	5.6%	61	68	-7	2.3%	2.7%	-4.6%
Lea	26,239	25,050	1,189	4.5%	24,811	23,567	1,244	5.0%	1,428	1,483	-55	5.8%	6.3%	-4.4%
Lincoln	11,311	10,799	512	4.5%	11,351	10,912	439	3.9%	-40	-113	73	-0.4%	-1.0%	16.6%
Los Alamos	11,823	11,484	339	2.9%	11,513	11,187	326	2.8%	310	297	13	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%
Luna	13,061	11,760	1,301	10.0%	12,912	11,494	1,418	11.0%	149	266	-117	1.2%	2.3%	-8.3%
McKinley	27,232	25,126	2,106	7.7%	26,830	24,844	1,986	7.4%	402	282	120	1.5%	1.1%	6.0%
Mora	2,103	1,896	207	9.8%	2,094	1,886	208	9.9%	9	10	-1	0.4%	0.5%	-0.5%
Otero	27,477	25,998	1,479	5.4%	26,915	25,509	1,406	5.2%	562	489	73	2.1%	1.9%	5.2%
Quay	4,139	3,914	225	5.4%	4,139	3,887	252	6.1%	0	27	-27	0.0%	0.7%	-10.7%
Rio Arriba	21,809	20,462	1,347	6.2%	21,662	20,289	1,373	6.3%	147	173	-26	0.7%	0.9%	-1.9%
Roosevelt	9,893	9,484	409	4.1%	9,751	9,375	376	3.9%	142	109	33	1.5%	1.2%	8.8%
San Miguel	13,632	12,683	949	7.0%	13,482	12,576	906	6.7%	150	107	43	1.1%	0.9%	4.7%
Sierra	5,604	5,308	296	5.3%	5,483	5,194	289	5.3%	121	114	7	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%
Socorro	9,367	8,906	461	4.9%	8,873	8,426	447	5.0%	494	480	14	5.6%	5.7%	3.1%
Taos	17,133	15,920	1,213	7.1%	16,854	15,676	1,178	7.0%	279	244	35	1.7%	1.6%	3.0%
Union	2,073	1,993	80	3.9%	2,050	1,971	79	3.9%	23	22	1	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

## Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.0%
MORA	2	9.8%
GUADALUPE	3	8.1%
MCKINLEY	4	7.7%
TAOS	5	7.1%
SAN MIGUEL	6	7.0%
CATRON	7	6.6%
GRANT	8	6.4%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.2%
CHAVES	10	6.1%
COLFAX	11	6.1%
CIBOLA	12	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	5.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	5.5%
OTERO	15	5.4%
QUAY	16	5.4%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
DE BACA	17	5.3%
HIDALGO	18	5.3%
SIERRA	19	5.3%
EDDY	20	5.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.1%
SOCORRO	22	4.9%
CURRY	23	4.8%
LEA	24	4.5%
LINCOLN	25	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.1%
UNION	28	3.9%
HARDING	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%

REVISED AUGUST 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	10.3%
MORA	2	9.9%
MCKINLEY	3	8.0%
GUADALUPE	4	7.6%
SAN MIGUEL	5	6.8%
TAOS	6	6.8%
CATRON	7	6.2%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.2%
CIBOLA	9	6.1%
CHAVES	10	6.0%
GRANT	11	6.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	12	5.7%
HIDALGO	13	5.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	5.5%
OTERO	15	5.2%
QUAY	16	5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	17	5.0%
COLFAX	18	5.0%
EDDY	19	5.0%
SIERRA	20	5.0%
SOCORRO	21	4.7%
CURRY	22	4.4%
LEA	23	4.4%
DE BACA	24	4.2%
ROOSEVELT	25	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.0%
LINCOLN	27	3.8%
UNION	28	3.5%
HARDING	29	3.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.6%

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	11.0%
MORA	2	9.9%
GRANT	3	7.4%
MCKINLEY	4	7.4%
TAOS	5	7.0%
GUADALUPE	6	6.9%
CHAVES	7	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	8	6.7%
CATRON	9	6.4%
RIO ARRIBA	10	6.3%
DE BACA	11	6.2%
QUAY	12	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	5.9%
CIBOLA	14	5.8%
COLFAX	15	5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	5.7%
EDDY	17	5.6%
HIDALGO	18	5.6%
STATEWIDE		5.5%
HARDING	19	5.4%
SIERRA	20	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.2%
OTERO	22	5.2%
LEA	23	5.0%
SOCORRO	24	5.0%
CURRY	25	4.7%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.2%
LINCOLN	27	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.9%
UNION	29	3.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.8%

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***



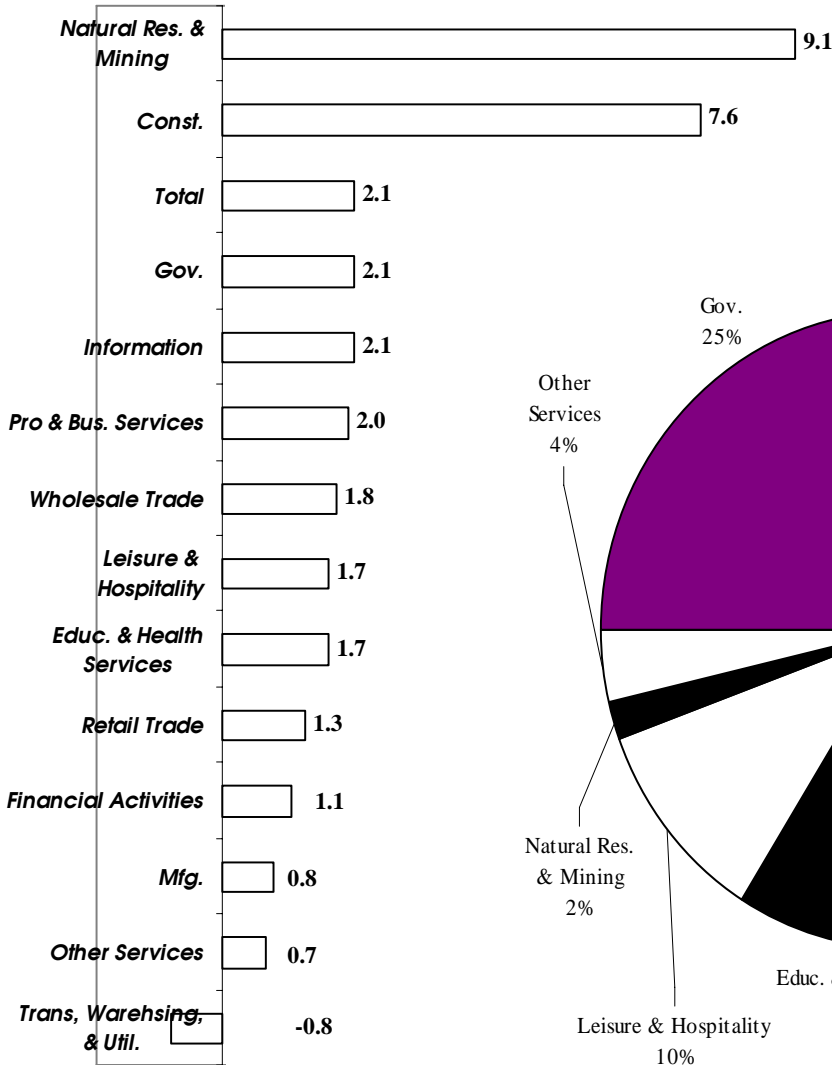
## Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		September 2005
State	Rank	Rate
Louisiana	1	11.5
Mississippi	2	9.6
Alaska	3	6.8
South Carolina	4	6.6
Michigan	5	6.4
District of Columbia	6	6.1
Oregon	7	6.1
Ohio	8	5.8
Arkansas	9	5.7
Illinois	10	5.7
Kentucky	11	5.7
Texas	12	5.7
Rhode Island	13	5.6
Washington	14	5.6
West Virginia	15	5.6
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.5</b>
North Carolina	17	5.5
Georgia	18	5.3
Indiana	19	5.3
Maine	20	5.3
Connecticut	21	5.2
New York	22	5.2
California	23	5.1
Colorado	24	5.1
Tennessee	25	5.1
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.1</b>
Arizona	26	5.0
Kansas	27	5.0
Oklahoma	28	5.0
Missouri	29	4.8
Pennsylvania	30	4.8
Massachusetts	31	4.7
Utah	32	4.6
Wisconsin	33	4.6
Iowa	34	4.5
Montana	35	4.5
New Jersey	36	4.3
Nevada	37	4.2
Delaware	38	4.1
Maryland	39	4.1
Wyoming	40	4.1
Alabama	41	4.0
Nebraska	42	3.9
South Dakota	43	3.9
Minnesota	44	3.8
New Hampshire	45	3.8
Vermont	46	3.7
North Dakota	47	3.6
Florida	48	3.5
Idaho	49	3.5
Virginia	50	3.5
Hawaii	51	2.7

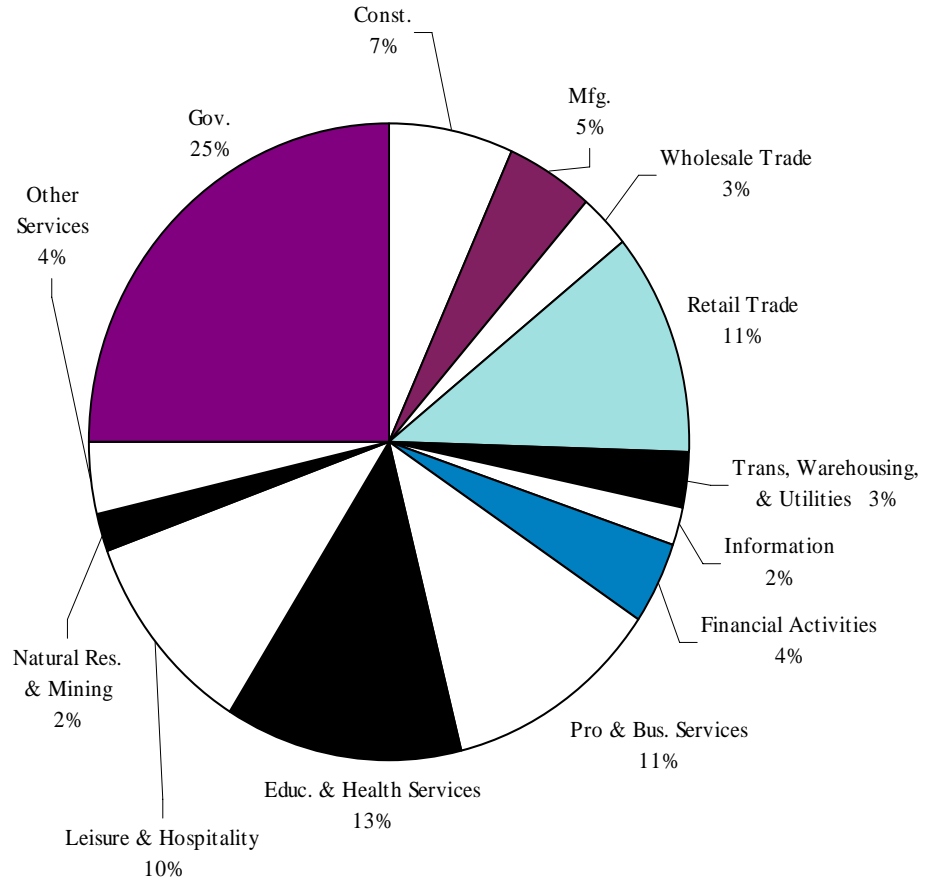
Revised		September 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.5
Alaska	2	7.5
Oregon	3	7.3
Michigan	4	7.1
South Carolina	5	7.0
Mississippi	6	6.7
California	7	6.1
Illinois	8	6.1
Ohio	9	6.1
Texas	10	6.0
Washington	11	6.0
Missouri	12	5.9
Arkansas	13	5.7
Louisiana	14	5.7
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Alabama	15	5.6
New York	15	5.6
Pennsylvania	15	5.6
Colorado	19	5.4
Kansas	20	5.4
North Carolina	21	5.4
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.4</b>
Tennessee	22	5.3
West Virginia	23	5.3
Indiana	24	5.2
Utah	25	5.2
Rhode Island	26	5.0
Iowa	27	4.9
Kentucky	28	4.9
Massachusetts	29	4.9
Arizona	30	4.8
Florida	31	4.8
Georgia	32	4.8
Connecticut	33	4.7
Maine	34	4.7
Oklahoma	35	4.7
Wisconsin	36	4.7
Idaho	37	4.6
New Jersey	38	4.6
Minnesota	39	4.5
Montana	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.3
Wyoming	42	4.3
Nevada	43	4.2
Delaware	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	3.5
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	
	Sep-05	Aug-05	Sep-04	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>814,600</b>	<b>807,000</b>	<b>797,500</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>17,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	109,300	109,700	103,700	-400	5,600
SERVICES-PROVIDING	705,300	697,300	693,800	8,000	11,500
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	12,700	12,700	11,400	0	1,300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>55,400</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>3,900</b>
Construction of Buildings	15,600	15,900	14,500	-300	1,100
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	9,000	9,100	8,200	-100	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,400	9,500	8,800	-100	600
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,400	30,700	28,200	-300	2,200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
Durable Goods	25,300	25,200	24,800	100	500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,100	10,100	10,200	0	-100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,800	7,000	0	-200
Non-Durable Goods	11,800	11,700	12,000	100	-200
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>92,900</b>	<b>93,300</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,500	13,400	12,900	100	600
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,500	12,400	12,500	100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	20,300	19,500	0	800
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,200	14,200	13,300	0	900
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,800	6,900	7,000	-100	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-200</b>
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,700	19,100	19,900	600	-200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,900	6,900	6,800	0	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,800	6,100	100	-200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>400</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,500	24,700	24,400	-200	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,500	13,500	13,200	0	300
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,200	9,300	9,400	-100	-200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,900	10,500	-100	300
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>93,400</b>	<b>93,100</b>	<b>91,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,700	42,900	42,000	-200	700
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,900	11,000	11,000	-100	-100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,900	14,000	13,500	-100	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,500	5,400	5,100	100	400
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	45,200	44,800	44,500	400	700
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,200	16,900	17,000	300	200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,400	6,500	5,900	-100	500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>105,200</b>	<b>101,800</b>	<b>103,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Educational Services	13,100	9,400	12,800	3,700	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,100	92,400	90,600	-300	1,500
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,500	38,700	37,700	-200	800
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,500	10,200	0	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,300	8,400	8,500	-100	-200
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,100	8,200	8,200	-100	-100
Hospitals	20,100	20,100	19,500	0	600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,900	13,700	-100	100
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,300	7,300	7,400	0	-100
Social Assistance	19,700	19,700	19,700	0	0
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>85,200</b>	<b>87,200</b>	<b>83,800</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,100	8,900	8,000	-800	100
Accommodation and Food Services	77,100	78,300	75,800	-1,200	1,300
Accommodation	14,300	14,700	14,000	-400	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	62,800	63,600	61,800	-800	1,000
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,100	29,800	28,700	-700	400
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,800	27,000	26,100	-200	700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>199,400</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Federal Government	30,500	30,500	30,100	0	400
State Government 2/	70,100	65,300	68,300	4,800	1,800
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,300	24,100	27,400	4,200	900
Local Government	103,000	99,200	101,000	3,800	2,000
<i>Local Government Education</i>	55,100	50,900	54,800	4,200	300

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which 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 Sep-05	Revised Aug-05	Revised Sep-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>377,500</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	51,700	52,100	49,400	-400	2,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	328,300	325,400	323,600	2,900	4,700
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,700	18,900	16,500	-200	2,200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,100	9,100	9,300	0	-200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>900</b>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,500	8,600	8,000	-100	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,000	3,100	3,000	-100	0
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	4,400	0	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	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
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,500	29,500	28,800	0	700
<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	27,800	27,700	27,600	100	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,200	12,000	12,600	200	-400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,400	4,400	3,800	0	600
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,300	41,400	40,300	-100	1,000
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,200	20,300	19,400	-100	800
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,300	0	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,400	28,600	28,000	-200	400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,000	13,100	12,800	-100	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>73,800</b>	<b>75,200</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Federal Government	14,300	14,300	14,100	0	200
State Government /2	25,000	23,500	24,500	1,500	500
Local Government	37,100	36,000	36,600	1,100	500

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

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Sep-05	Revised Aug-05	Revised Sep-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>63,700</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	8,200	8,100	7,800	100	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,700	55,600	55,600	1,100	1,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
State	8,700	8,000	9,100	700	-400
Local	8,600	8,200	8,300	400	300
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Sep-05	Revised Aug-05	Revised Sep-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>1,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,900	5,700	-100	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,900	57,400	55,100	-500	1,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</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>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State /2	8,000	8,200	7,900	-200	100
Local	7,100	6,900	6,400	200	700
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Sep-05	Revised Aug-05	Revised Sep-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	10,600	10,400	10,000	200	600
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,400	38,300	38,400	1,100	1,000
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,000	27,900	26,900	100	1,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,200	8,200	9,300	1,000	-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 Sep-05	Revised Aug-05	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	809,700	806,300	3,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	16,700	16,600	100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	54,200	54,200	0
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	35,600	35,300	300
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	138,900	138,500	400
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,500	14,500	0
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,300	35,300	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	92,800	92,300	500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	104,800	104,900	-100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	83,800	83,900	-100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,700	29,500	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	203,400	201,300	2,100

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

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

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

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

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

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:

(505) 222-4678



## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 05	Aug 05	Sep 04	Sep 05	Aug 05	Sep 04	Sep 05	Aug 05	Sep 04
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$781.31	\$780.44	\$749.95	43.6	43.6	43.4	\$17.92	\$17.90	\$17.28
CONSTRUCTION	\$628.82	\$625.26	\$607.68	39.9	39.8	39.9	\$15.76	\$15.71	\$15.23
MANUFACTURING	\$536.25	\$535.47	\$520.47	39.0	39.0	39.7	\$13.75	\$13.73	\$13.11
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$520.88	\$519.48	\$527.01	35.1	35.1	35.9	\$14.84	\$14.80	\$14.68
RETAIL TRADE	\$353.10	\$352.78	\$346.79	32.1	32.1	32.2	\$11.00	\$10.99	\$10.77
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$491.73	\$491.38	\$483.26	35.3	35.3	35.3	\$13.93	\$13.92	\$13.69
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$615.83	\$610.35	\$599.01	39.1	39.0	39.1	\$15.75	\$15.65	\$15.32

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

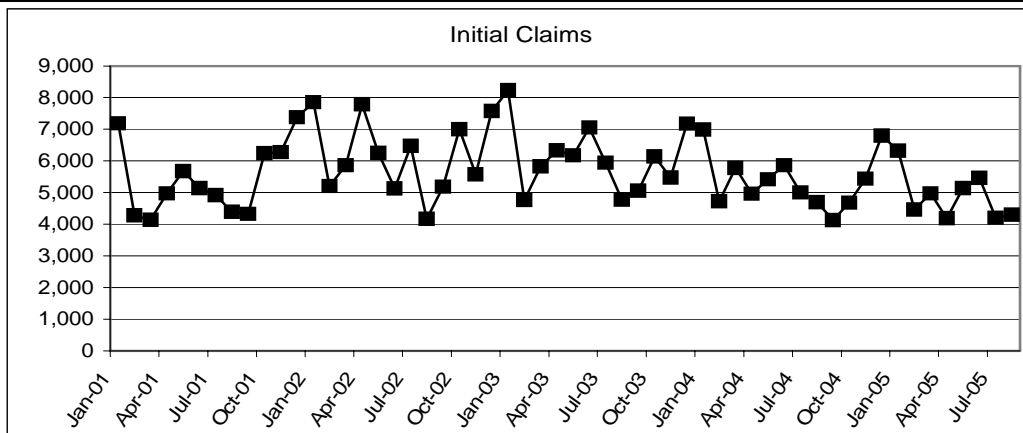
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Sep 05	Aug 05	Sep 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	198.8	196.4	189.9	1.2%	4.7%
CPI-W	195.0	192.1	185.4	1.5%	5.2%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

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

	NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE <sup>^</sup>			Percent Change	
	Sep-05	Aug-05	Sep-04	from August-05	From September-04
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	3,693	4,295	4,133	-14.0%	-10.6%
Continued Claims #	40,098	53,914	46,345	-25.6%	-13.5%
Insured Unemployed #	9,822	11,301	11,285	-13.1%	-13.0%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	1,722	2,110	1,869	-18.4%	-7.9%
Final Payments	880	1,173	990	-25.0%	-11.1%
Weeks Compensated	31,929	45,599	37,526	-30.0%	-14.9%
Net Benefit Payments	\$7,144,865	\$9,921,295	\$8,426,201	-28.0%	-15.2%
Average WBA*	\$216.09	\$216.22	\$214.75	-0.1%	0.6%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.5	17.6	17.9	-0.5%	-2.4%
Exhaustion Rate *	43.2%	42.8%	43.6%		



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

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Workforce Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information.)

### Statewide:

A total of \$377,305 was awarded to three companies at the September **Job Training Incentive Board** meeting. **Southwest Cheese** received the largest award, \$294,664 to hire and train 73 new employees. Two Albuquerque area firms also received training funds. Rio Rancho's **Insight Lighting** was awarded \$58,960 to hire 30 employees and **BetaTron Manufacturing** received \$23,680 to hire five new employees.

About 700,000 people attended the **2005 New Mexico State Fair** during the fair's 17-day run. This year's fair enjoyed generally good weather and while attendance was about the same as last year, preliminary numbers show an increase in overall revenue for admissions, parking, midway and concessions.

Clovis, Portales and Taos construction companies **report a shortage of available cement in northern and eastern New Mexico**. The lack of cement is making it difficult to keep pace with the needs of a residential construction-building boom going on in parts of New Mexico. Much of the shortage is attributed to the increase in demand from the expanding economies of India and China and the impact of this year's hurricane season on available supplies of cement. One bright spot for New Mexico is that most of the concrete work on the new Southwest Cheese Plant in Clovis has been completed so the shortage is not expected to affect the project. Contractors on other projects are scrambling to find other sources of cement from outside of New Mexico.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

A long delayed **Smith's Food and Drug Center** at the corner of McMahon and Golf Course is still in the works, but with no definite time for construction to begin. Signs announcing the selection of the site for the new Smith's store have been posted for almost a year, but the site development plan before the Albuquerque Development Review Board has been deferred indefinitely. The company says there have been delays in the planning process for the 57,000-square-foot grocery store.

Albuquerque's second **Burlington Coat Factory** opened in early September on Alameda Boulevard, just west of Coors. Business at the grand opening was brisk, with shoppers receiving a \$10 gift card with a coupon and a \$50 purchase. The store is in 80,000 square feet of the old 124,000-square-foot Home Base building. The remainder of the building is still available for lease.

The City of Albuquerque and the **Indian Pueblo Federal Development Corporation** will redevelop the 47 acres at 12th and Menaul that were formerly the campus of the Albuquerque Indian School. The planned redevelopment includes building an eight-story hotel, retail buildings, a bank, restaurants and a plaza linking the property to the nearby Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. The Albuquerque City Council has approved the project.

About 30 **Honeywell** employees were laid off in the company's Albuquerque offices. The layoffs are part of a company-wide restructuring that eliminated about 2,000 jobs across the country. The affected positions in Albuquerque were in administrative support and included accountants and human resources personnel. The company offered severance packages that included salary continuation, medical benefits and outplacement assistance to eligible employees.

After over fifty years in business, **Rowland's Nurseries** announced that it would close all of its stores. The nursery on Rio Grand Blvd. has been closed and the other five locations will close within 60 days. Rowland's has about 300 employees.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

**SEI** plans to open a call center in Clovis before the end of the year to take orders from drive-up customers of fast food restaurants. The company plans to start by employing about 25 bilingual employees. SEI is in the old ClientLogic building near the Clovis Community College and may eventually employ as many as 75 people to take orders in English and Spanish.

### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

**UP Aerospace** has selected Southern New Mexico as the launch site for its future commercial sub-orbital space flights. UP Aerospace has developed two rockets for commercial use. One of the rockets is about 15 feet long, and the other is a 21-foot, 750-pound rocket. The smaller rocket can carry a 20-pound payload, and the larger vehicle carries a 110-pound payload. The two rockets will lift commercial and experimental payloads at prices starting at about \$25,000. The launch site facility is going to be built in Upham, north of Las Cruces, and the first launch is scheduled for early next year.

The Las Cruces City Council cleared the way for a **Furr's Cafeteria** to be built on Griggs Avenue, near the Wal-Mart Supercenter. Groundbreaking on the 11,500-square-foot restaurant could start in October and construction is expected to take about four months.

### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Carlsbad area potash mining is making a comeback, and **Intrepid Mining LLC** is seeking to expand its mining and processing operation in Carlsbad. Intrepid acquired the assets of the bankrupt Mississippi Potash mine in late 2003 for \$30 million, and spent an additional \$30 million on equipment, personnel, and facilities to reopen the mines. The company currently employs about 250 workers in the Carlsbad area and may add about 100 more workers if it receives permits from the state's Environmental Department for four solar evaporation ponds.

**Silver City Area, Grant County:**



**Phelps Dodge** expects to complete reclamation work on no longer used parts of the Tyrone mine by sometime in 2008. The company reports that so far it has moved more than 34 million tons of material from the mine's stockpile and is using the material to re-establish drainage. Phelps Dodge currently has 45 full-time employees doing the reclamation work and expects to add more people to expand the project to a 24-hour per day operation.

**Hobbs Area, Lea County:**



**Dollar General** will be opening a store in Hobbs by the end of this year. The store is in a new 8,000-square-foot building at 700 North Dal Paso and will have a staff of 6 to 8 employees.

**Lovington Area, Lea County:**

Work is almost complete on a \$26 million expansion to the **Lovington Cheese Plant** that will add 22,400 square feet of space for new equipment and product lines. The company expects to increase cheese production from 65 million pounds per year to 85 million pounds per year. Expected increases in the efficiency of the plant means that the company does not plan to add to its 100-person workforce.

**Deming Area, Luna County:**



Thanks in part to a recently approved IRB, **Proper Foods** will be expanding its facility off East Pine Street in Deming. Proper Foods specializes in producing labor-intensive perishable foods for the restaurant and mail order trade. The company plans to expand its facilities with an additional 30,000 square feet for its operations. Proper expects to hire 75 more workers when the expansion is completed.

**Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:**



Another development is underway at the corner of Unser and Southern Boulevards in Rio Rancho. In addition to the Wal-Mart Supercenter being built on the northwest corner, a 106,000-square-foot project is slated for the southwest corner. The new development, **Southern and Unser Plaza**, will have a 90,000-square-foot anchor and eight pad sites for restaurants. The project should be completed by next July. Starbucks and a Chili's restaurant have been identified as two of site's tenants.

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



Santa Fe city councilors voted 4-to-4 with Mayor Larry Delgado splitting the tie to approve the traffic plan for **Santa Fe's second Super Wal-Mart store**. In addition to building a new store, Wal-Mart representatives have said that the company also plans to add a grocery store and a gas station to the existing Santa Fe store as part of refurbishing it into a Super Wal-Mart.

**Questa Area, Taos County:**



The **Molycorp Questa Mining Operation** is planning on hiring underground miners for the molybdenum mine near Questa. The company is currently looking to fill 20 positions for miners with a minimum of three years experience. Ultimately, the company will hire about 80 miners. The company also recently announced plans to expand the mine's ore body and will add 100 temporary workers in the next 30 to 45 days.



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