

NEW MEXICO

Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — September 2006

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 3.0 percent for September 2006, adding 24,700 jobs over the last year and ranking 8th highest among the states. Recent job growth puts the state at an 11-year peak.

...Over the year in the Albuquerque MSA, strong growth continued in the metro area with an increase of 3.5 percent or 13,400 jobs. Expansions were seen in all of the 12 major industry divisions.

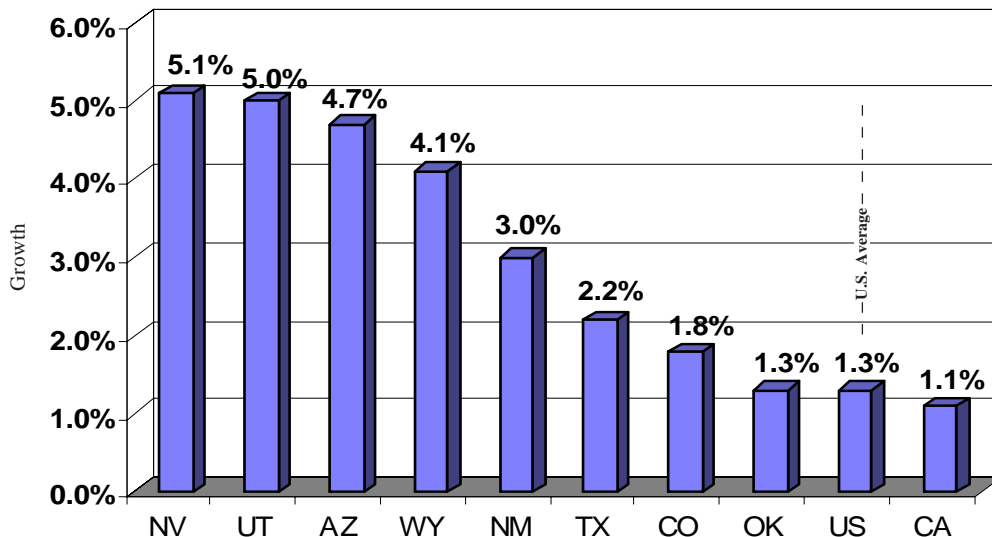
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.5 percent, adding 2,300 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.2 percent, adding 1,400 jobs.

...Over the year, the Farmington MSA has added 2,500 jobs, growing 5.0 percent. The rate is the highest the area has seen in almost two years.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

September 2006 over September 2005 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in September 2006, down from 4.3 percent in August. The unemployment rate remains low for the state considering that the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent. A year ago, the state's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was 3.0 percent for September 2006. The state has added 24,700 jobs over the last year, and we rank 8th 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 thirteen industry groups expanding. However, three industries account for more than half of the added jobs. The large health services and professional and business services industries and the moderately sized construction industry added a total of 12,400 jobs between them. The outlook remains favorable, with many companies expanding their workforces and a construction industry that appears to have avoided the slowdown that is happening nationally.

The information industry has joined construction and mining in generating the highest rates of job growth. All three industries are relatively small in overall size, but the growth rates are very high. The information industry's 8.3 percent rate of job growth, adding 1,200 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 when 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 8.0 percent over the year, adding 1,400 jobs. Construction employment continues to enjoy strong growth as well, currently up 8.9 percent on the year,

adding 5,000 jobs. The recent construction boom is also about three years old, following losses when several large construction projects in Albuquerque ended.

Professional & business services added 3,800 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 3,600 jobs, growing 3.4 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 1,400 jobs, with clear strength in computer and electronic products. Financial activities employment added 800 jobs from gains that were in the real estate and finance and insurance components. Government employment increased 1.4 percent, adding 2,800 jobs over the year. Federal government added 600 jobs, gaining 2.0 percent. State government added 700 jobs from a year ago. Local government employment increased by 1,500 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 small to moderate gains, currently reporting a 1.1 percent increase on the year, rising by 1,000 jobs. Wholesale trade also made gains recently, adding 500 jobs over the year. The leisure & hospitality industry made substantial gains of 2,300 jobs, with eating and drinking places being the primary source of the job growth. The arts, entertainment and recreation component did not add to the gains. 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	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	954,300	951,200	940,700	+3,100	+13,600
Employment	914,700	910,500	892,400	+4,200	+22,300
Unemployment	39,600	40,600	48,200	-1,000	-8,600
Rate	4.2%	4.3%	5.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.2%	5.1%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 3.9 percent in September, down from 4.0 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 4.8 percent.

Payroll employment rose by 3,500 in September for growth of 0.9 percent. Six industries posted employment increases over the month, while three reported decreases and three were unchanged. Government grew by 2,700, 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 1,100 jobs, largely due to seasonal increases in private education at the start of the school year. Manufacturing and retail trade each added 200 jobs, while information and professional & business services each gained 100.

Partially offsetting the gains were declines of 500 in leisure & hospitality, 200 in construction, and 200 in the miscellaneous *other services* category. The losses in leisure & hospitality were largely seasonal in nature as tourism began to wind down for the year. The decline in construction was the industry's first since January, while *other services* lost jobs for the first time in a year. Employment remained unchanged in financial activities; transportation, warehousing, & utilities; and wholesale trade.

Over the year, strong growth continued in the metro area with an annual increase of 3.5 percent or 13,400 jobs. Expansions were seen in all of the 12 major industry divisions. Construction produced 2,700 jobs to lead the way, growing 9.2 percent. The industry has now posted over-the-year growth of at least 9.0 percent for six of the first nine months of 2006.

The number of government jobs expanded by 2,200 over the year for growth of 2.9 percent. Local government added 900 jobs, state government 700, and federal government 600. Federal government employment has increased every month since May 2005, following a two-year period of stagnation.

Professional & business services maintained solid growth of 3.1 percent (1,900 jobs) over the last 12 months. Business

support services accounted for more than half of the increase, growing a remarkable 25.6 percent to reach a total level of employment of 5,400.

Educational & health services employment posted an increase of 3.6 percent or 1,700 jobs. Industry growth has slowed considerably from its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2004, but has still managed to equal or exceed 3.0 percent for 18 of the subsequent 22 months. Almost all of the increase since last September came from the health care and social assistance component, which grew 4.1 percent.

Manufacturing employment was up a robust 5.7 percent, adding 1,300 jobs since last September. Computer and electronic products accounted for 500 of the new jobs, growing 5.5 percent over the year. Manufacturing employment reached 24,300 in September, marking the industry's highest level since October 2002. 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.

Leisure & hospitality growth has remained strong following a mild slump that ended in mid-2005. The industry gained 1,300 jobs over the year, most of them in eating and drinking places. More growth is expected in the coming months due to the scheduled openings of several new restaurants in the Albuquerque area.

The information industry gained 1,000 jobs since last September, expanding an impressive 11.8 percent. This rate of growth is the industry's highest since March 2000 and marks its ninth straight month in positive territory. The telecommunications component accounted for 400 of the new jobs, growing 9.8 percent.

The miscellaneous *other services* category posted an increase of 400 jobs, while financial activities and retail trade each gained 300. Retail's food store component added 200 new jobs, posting its eighth over-the-year increase this year. Food store employment fell by 1,700 between December 1996 and February 2004, primarily due to competition from large discount centers that carry groceries. The industry has since regained 500 jobs.

Albuquerque			Change From		
Seasonally Adjusted	Sep 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2005	Aug 2006	Sep 2005
Civilian Labor Force	409,900	409,400	402,000	+500	+7,900
Employment	393,800	392,900	382,600	+900	+11,200
Unemployment	16,100	16,400	19,400	-300	-3,300
Rate	3.9%	4.0%	4.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	4.0%	4.9%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 4.6 percent in September 2006, down from 4.7 percent in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 5.7 percent.

During September, 900 government jobs reentered the Las Cruces economy with the return of students to institutions of learning. Local government school districts added 300 jobs, and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 700 jobs. Federal government saw a slight decline in jobs. In the private sector, employment mostly remained at the same levels as in August, with the exceptions being an increase of 100 jobs each in manufacturing and leisure & hospitality and the loss of 100 jobs each in retail trade and miscellaneous *other services*.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.5 percent comparing September 2006 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 2,300 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 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.

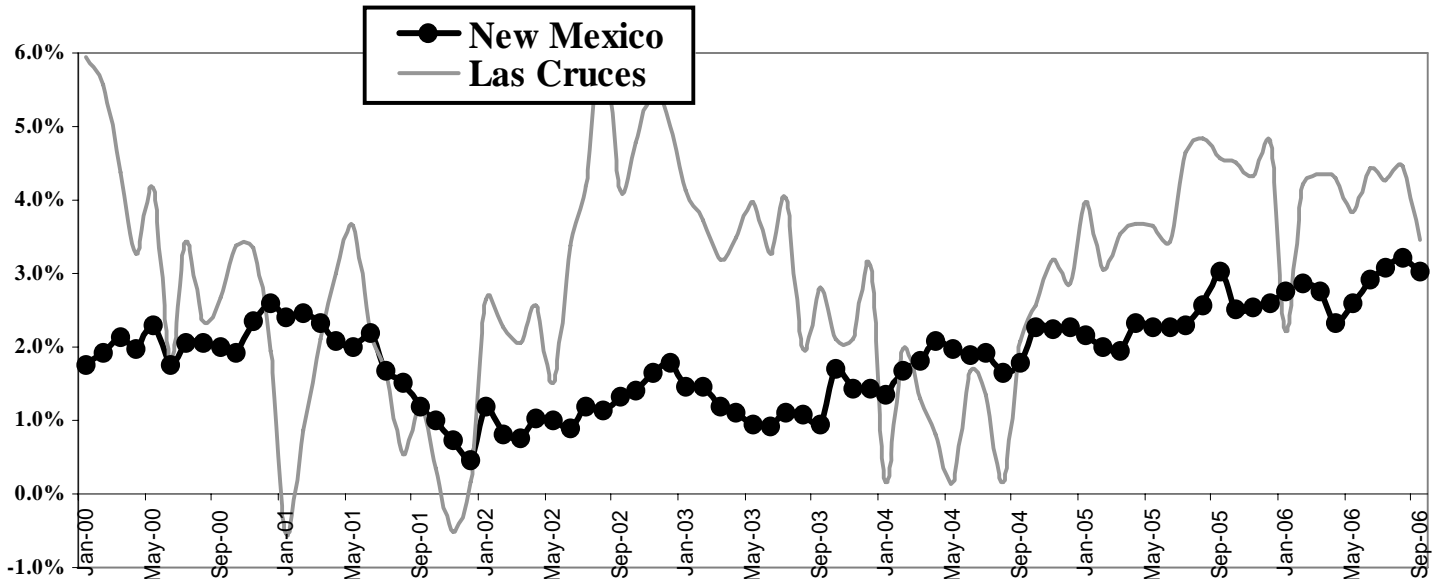
Government employment made gains of 300 jobs, with all the growth coming from gains in local government. State government includes New Mexico State University.

The leisure & hospitality industry made gains of 300 jobs over the year, growing 4.5 percent. The information industry continued to hold on to recent gains of 200 jobs. Both retail and wholesale trade added 200 jobs. A gain of 100 jobs was reported in financial activities. Four industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were transportation, warehousing & utilities; and professional & business services; manufacturing; and the miscellaneous *other services* category of employment.

Las Cruces	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	88,600	88,700	87,100	-100	+1,500
Employment	84,500	84,500	82,200	0	+2,300
Unemployment	4,100	4,100	4,900	0	-800
Rate	4.6%	4.7%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.3%	4.3%	5.3%		

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 3.4 percent in September 2006, unchanged from the previous month. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost 800 jobs in September 2006 as the tourist season moved past its peak and summer youth programs ended for the year. The leisure & 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. Government jobs were reduced by a total of 300, with reductions in both state and local government. Retail trade and construction also dropped by 100 jobs each. Offsetting some of the seasonal losses were an additional 700 jobs in private education at such places as the College of Santa Fe.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.2 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. This rate of job growth remains lower than the average for the state, but shows improvement from lower rates of growth earlier this year. Job growth is evident in only eight of the area's 12 industries. Two industries remain at the same level of employment as last year, and two other industries have lost jobs over the year.

The large government sector added 200 jobs on the year, growing at 1.2 percent. Federal and state government increased by 100 jobs each. Local government jobs did not increase.

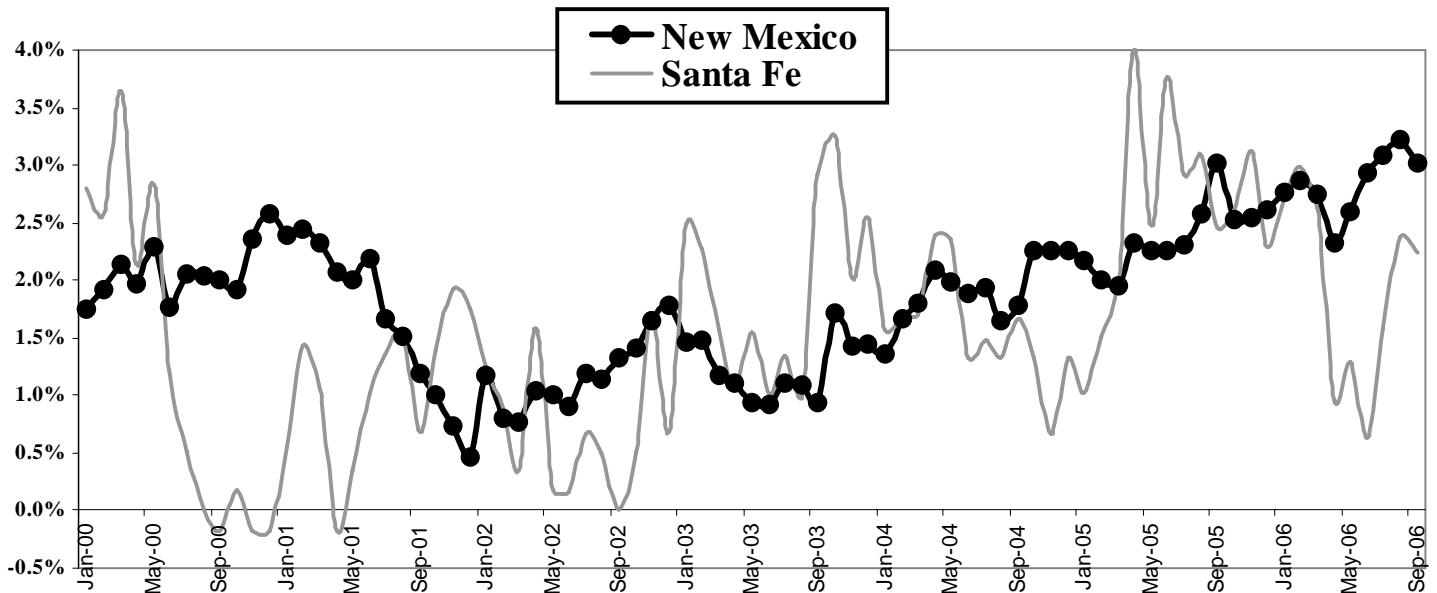
In the private sector, the information industry, which includes motion picture and video industries, gained 400 jobs, a huge 40.0 percentage increase for this small industry. The construction industry added 300 jobs, growing 6.4 percent. Educational & health services added 200 jobs, as did retail trade.

Three other industries each gained 100 jobs: financial activities, leisure & hospitality, and the miscellaneous *other services* industry. The two industries that lost jobs over the year were manufacturing and professional & business services. The two industry reporting employment that was unchanged from last year's levels were wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Seasonally Adjusted	Change From				
	Sep 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2005
Civilian Labor Force	79,000	78,400	78,200	+600	+800
Employment	76,400	75,800	75,000	+600	+1,400
Unemployment	2,700	2,600	3,100	+100	-400
Rate	3.4%	3.4%	4.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	3.3%	4.1%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 4.3 percent in September 2006, down from 4.5 percent in August. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 5.4 percent.

The Farmington area gained 1,300 jobs in September, making up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Local government gained 1,100 school-related jobs, and another 200 jobs were gained in the private sector.

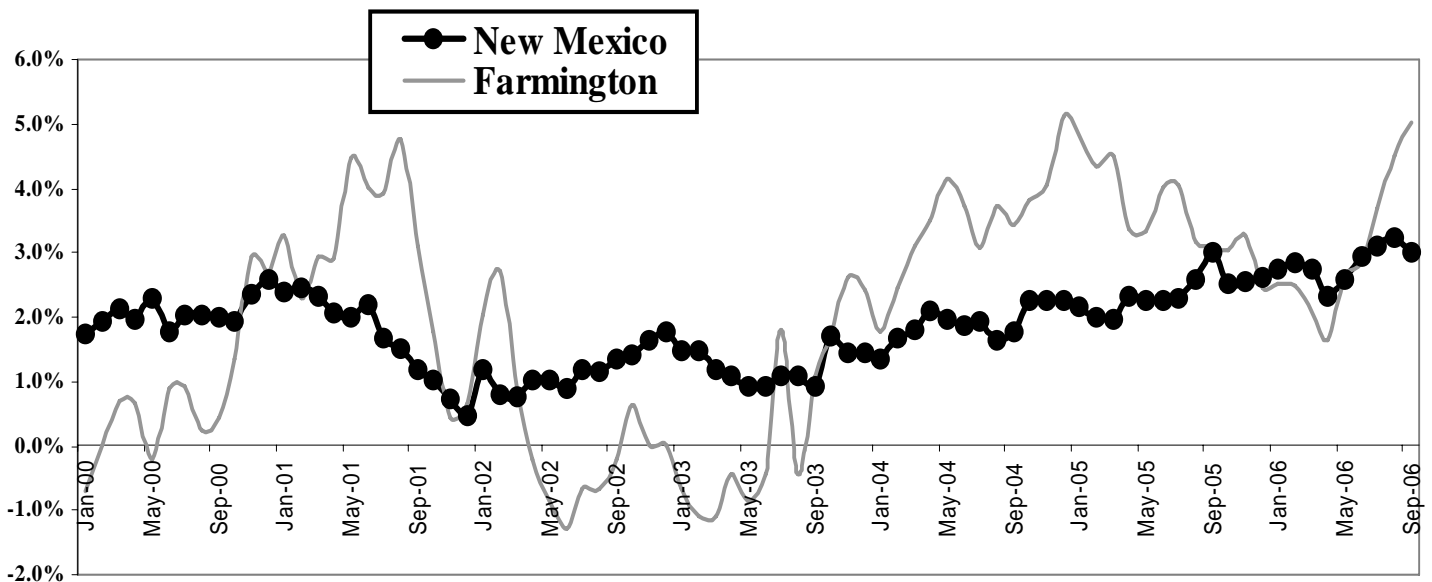
Over the last year, the Farmington area has added 2,500 jobs, growing 5.0 percent. The rate of job growth is the highest the area has seen in almost two years, when job growth peaked and then settled in the 2 percent to 4 percent range. Job growth peaked in the local area in December 2004 when the over-the-year 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 800 jobs over the year, growing 2.9 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while but currently shows 400 more jobs in local government than a year ago. Federal and state government employment remain unchanged over the year.

Farmington	Change From				
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>	<u>Aug 2006</u>	<u>Sep 2005</u>
Civilian Labor Force	57,500	56,700	55,600	+800	+1,900
Employment	55,000	54,200	52,600	+800	+2,400
Unemployment	2,500	2,500	3,000	0	-500
Rate	4.3%	4.5%	5.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.2%	4.6%	5.3%		

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					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	3,100	4,200	-1,000	-0.1%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	13,600	22,300	-8,600	-0.9%	-1.0%
	2 Yrs. Ago	37,400	49,500	-12,100	-1.4%	-1.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	58,200	71,900	-13,600	-1.7%	-1.8%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.3%	0.5%	-2.5%		
	Year Ago	1.4%	2.5%	-17.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.1%	5.7%	-23.4%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.5%	8.5%	-25.6%		

State	Rank	September 2005	September 2006	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,245.7	1,309.1	63.4	5.1%
Utah	2	1,168.6	1,226.8	58.2	5.0%
Arizona	3	2,533.8	2,652.8	119.0	4.7%
Wyoming	4	270.6	281.6	11.0	4.1%
Idaho	5	629.1	653.7	24.6	3.9%
Louisiana	6	1,728.7	1,787.8	59.1	3.4%
Washington	7	2,802.0	2,896.2	94.2	3.4%
New Mexico	8	819.3	844.0	24.7	3.0%
Montana	8	429.9	443.0	13.1	3.0%
Oregon	10	1,680.0	1,729.3	49.3	2.9%
Florida	11	7,839.9	8,068.4	228.5	2.9%
South Carolina	12	1,864.0	1,914.8	50.8	2.7%
Hawaii	13	603.0	619.3	16.3	2.7%
Mississippi	14	1,117.9	1,146.5	28.6	2.6%
South Dakota	15	394.4	404.0	9.6	2.4%
Texas	16	9,825.0	10,038.1	213.1	2.2%
Minnesota	17	2,724.3	2,781.4	57.1	2.1%
Iowa	18	1,494.9	1,522.2	27.3	1.8%
Colorado	19	2,247.3	2,288.1	40.8	1.8%
North Dakota	20	351.2	357.5	6.3	1.8%
Georgia	21	4,032.9	4,104.1	71.2	1.8%
DC	22	434.4	441.7	7.3	1.7%
North Carolina	23	3,957.6	4,019.1	61.5	1.6%
Nebraska	24	940.0	953.6	13.6	1.4%
Virginia	25	3,701.1	3,753.5	52.4	1.4%
Alaska	26	325.5	330.1	4.6	1.4%
Delaware	27	678.5	687.9	9.4	1.4%
Alabama	28	1,954.3	1,980.3	26.0	1.3%
Oklahoma	29	1,527.2	1,546.9	19.7	1.3%
United States		134,137.0	135,842.0	1,705.0	1.3%
Tennessee	30	2,765.0	2,798.0	33.0	1.2%
California	31	14,885.8	15,052.9	167.1	1.1%
Illinois	32	5,920.9	5,985.5	64.6	1.1%
West Virginia	33	752.6	760.8	8.2	1.1%
Vermont	34	307.8	311.0	3.2	1.0%
Arkansas	35	1,192.8	1,204.3	11.5	1.0%
Maryland	36	2,579.9	2,603.9	24.0	0.9%
Kentucky	37	1,841.9	1,857.8	15.9	0.9%
Pennsylvania	38	5,740.3	5,787.8	47.5	0.8%
Wisconsin	39	2,864.7	2,887.9	23.2	0.8%
New Hampshire	40	642.3	647.5	5.2	0.8%
New York	41	8,548.2	8,615.7	67.5	0.8%
Massachusetts	42	3,220.6	3,243.1	22.5	0.7%
New Jersey	43	4,056.7	4,082.0	25.3	0.6%
Missouri	44	2,752.5	2,768.8	16.3	0.6%
Kansas	45	1,339.3	1,346.9	7.6	0.6%
Connecticut	46	1,668.3	1,676.3	8.0	0.5%
Maine	47	622.5	625.3	2.8	0.4%
Ohio	48	5,466.1	5,479.7	13.6	0.2%
Rhode Island	49	497.5	498.5	1.0	0.2%
Indiana	50	3,001.0	3,004.8	3.8	0.1%
Michigan	51	4,430.3	4,397.1	-33.2	-0.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	SEPTEMBER 2006				AUGUST 2006				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	953,642	914,601	39,041	4.1%	952,536	912,674	39,862	4.2%	1,106	1,927	-821	0.1%	0.2%	-2.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	408,669	392,445	16,224	4.0%	407,309	390,867	16,442	4.0%	1,360	1,578	-218	0.3%	0.4%	-1.3%
Bernalillo	318,594	306,086	12,508	3.9%	317,398	304,855	12,543	4.0%	1,196	1,231	-35	0.4%	0.4%	-0.3%
Sandoval	50,302	48,249	2,053	4.1%	50,236	48,055	2,181	4.3%	66	194	-128	0.1%	0.4%	-5.9%
Torrance	7,711	7,395	316	4.1%	7,718	7,366	352	4.6%	-7	29	-36	-0.1%	0.4%	-10.2%
Valencia	32,061	30,714	1,347	4.2%	31,956	30,591	1,365	4.3%	105	123	-18	0.3%	0.4%	-1.3%
Farmington MSA 3/	57,478	55,056	2,422	4.2%	56,239	53,640	2,599	4.6%	1,239	1,416	-177	2.2%	2.6%	-6.8%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	88,774	84,969	3,805	4.3%	88,570	84,770	3,800	4.3%	204	199	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,550	75,855	2,695	3.4%	79,367	76,743	2,624	3.3%	-817	-888	71	-1.0%	-1.2%	2.7%
Catron	1,586	1,511	75	4.7%	1,620	1,545	75	4.6%	-34	-34	0	-2.1%	-2.2%	0.0%
Chaves	27,233	26,004	1,229	4.5%	26,949	25,742	1,207	4.5%	284	262	22	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%
Cibola	12,324	11,741	583	4.7%	12,391	11,787	604	4.9%	-67	-46	-21	-0.5%	-0.4%	-3.5%
Colfax	6,696	6,394	302	4.5%	7,595	7,289	306	4.0%	-899	-895	-4	-11.8%	-12.3%	-1.3%
Curry	21,457	20,659	798	3.7%	21,312	20,535	777	3.6%	145	124	21	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%
De Baca	895	860	35	3.9%	922	888	34	3.7%	-27	-28	1	-2.9%	-3.2%	2.9%
Eddy	25,299	24,377	922	3.6%	25,305	24,355	950	3.8%	-6	22	-28	0.0%	0.1%	-2.9%
Grant	12,412	11,862	550	4.4%	12,199	11,671	528	4.3%	213	191	22	1.7%	1.6%	4.2%
Guadalupe	1,778	1,676	102	5.7%	1,790	1,690	100	5.6%	-12	-14	2	-0.7%	-0.8%	2.0%
Harding	397	379	18	4.5%	396	380	16	4.0%	1	-1	2	0.3%	-0.3%	12.5%
Hidalgo	2,697	2,595	102	3.8%	2,653	2,538	115	4.3%	44	57	-13	1.7%	2.2%	-11.3%
Lea	27,602	26,697	905	3.3%	27,385	26,483	902	3.3%	217	214	3	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%
Lincoln	11,047	10,671	376	3.4%	11,529	11,146	383	3.3%	-482	-475	-7	-4.2%	-4.3%	-1.8%
Los Alamos	11,774	11,492	282	2.4%	11,820	11,553	267	2.3%	-46	-61	15	-0.4%	-0.5%	5.6%
Luna	14,259	13,405	854	6.0%	14,710	13,657	1,053	7.2%	-451	-252	-199	-3.1%	-1.8%	-18.9%
McKinley	27,697	25,988	1,709	6.2%	27,718	25,894	1,824	6.6%	-21	94	-115	-0.1%	0.4%	-6.3%
Mora	2,094	1,955	139	6.6%	2,092	1,950	142	6.8%	2	5	-3	0.1%	0.3%	-2.1%
Otero	27,519	26,363	1,156	4.2%	27,457	26,267	1,190	4.3%	62	96	-34	0.2%	0.4%	-2.9%
Quay	4,175	3,989	186	4.5%	4,163	3,975	188	4.5%	12	14	-2	0.3%	0.4%	-1.1%
Rio Arriba	22,441	21,419	1,022	4.6%	22,848	21,726	1,122	4.9%	-407	-307	-100	-1.8%	-1.4%	-8.9%
Roosevelt	9,863	9,538	325	3.3%	9,221	8,904	317	3.4%	642	634	8	7.0%	7.1%	2.5%
San Miguel	13,653	12,985	668	4.9%	13,444	12,741	703	5.2%	209	244	-35	1.6%	1.9%	-5.0%
Sierra	5,818	5,589	229	3.9%	5,835	5,622	213	3.7%	-17	-33	16	-0.3%	-0.6%	7.5%
Socorro	9,896	9,548	348	3.5%	9,815	9,447	368	3.7%	81	101	-20	0.8%	1.1%	-5.4%
Taos	17,443	16,530	913	5.2%	17,725	16,778	947	5.3%	-282	-248	-34	-1.6%	-1.5%	-3.6%
Union	2,112	2,047	65	3.1%	2,154	2,091	63	2.9%	-42	-44	2	-1.9%	-2.1%	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)

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

AUGUST 2006		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	7.2%
MORA	2	6.8%
MCKINLEY	3	6.6%
GUADALUPE	4	5.6%
TAOS	5	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	6	5.2%
CIBOLA	7	4.9%
RIO ARRIBA	8	4.9%
CATRON	9	4.6%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	10	4.6%
CHAVES	11	4.5%
QUAY	12	4.5%
GRANT	13	4.3%
HIDALGO	14	4.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	4.3%
OTERO	16	4.3%
STATEWIDE		4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	17	4.0%
COLFAX	18	4.0%
HARDING	19	4.0%
EDDY	20	3.8%
DE BACA	21	3.7%
SIERRA	22	3.7%
SOCORRO	23	3.7%
CURRY	24	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	25	3.4%
LEA	26	3.3%
LINCOLN	27	3.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	28	3.3%
UNION	29	2.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.3%

SEPTEMBER 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	9.3%
LUNA	2	8.7%
GUADALUPE	3	7.5%
MCKINLEY	4	7.1%
TAOS	5	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	6	6.5%
CATRON	7	6.0%
GRANT	8	6.0%
COLFAX	9	5.7%
RIO ARRIBA	10	5.7%
CHAVES	11	5.6%
CIBOLA	12	5.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	13	5.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	14	5.3%
DE BACA	15	5.2%
OTERO	16	5.1%
QUAY	17	5.1%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
SIERRA	18	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	4.9%
HIDALGO	20	4.8%
EDDY	21	4.7%
CURRY	22	4.5%
SOCORRO	23	4.5%
LINCOLN	24	4.4%
LEA	25	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
HARDING	28	3.6%
UNION	29	3.5%
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

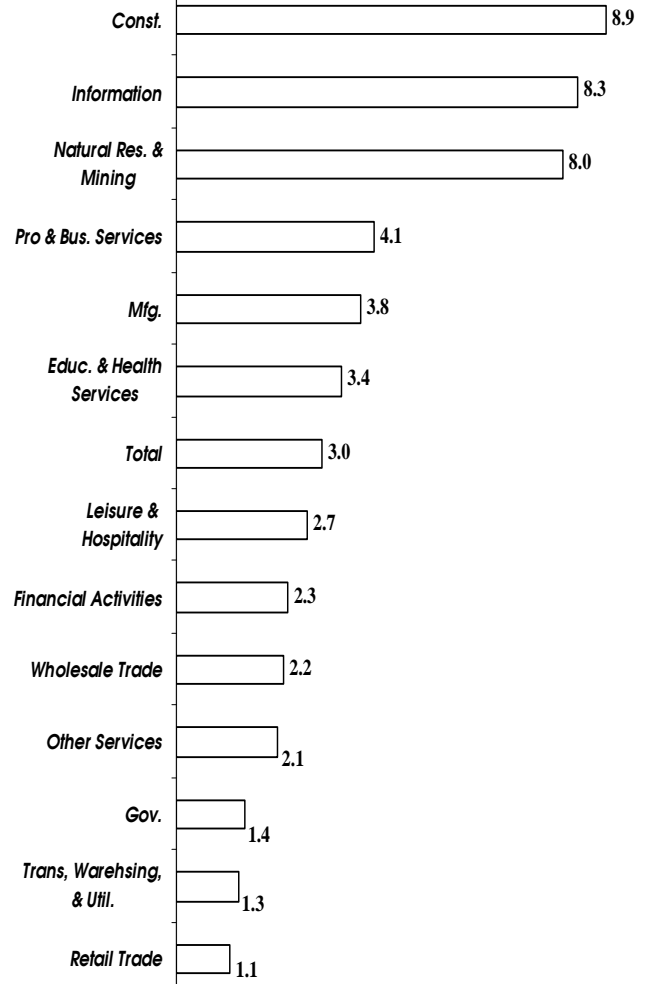
Unemployment Rate by State

(Seasonally Adjusted)

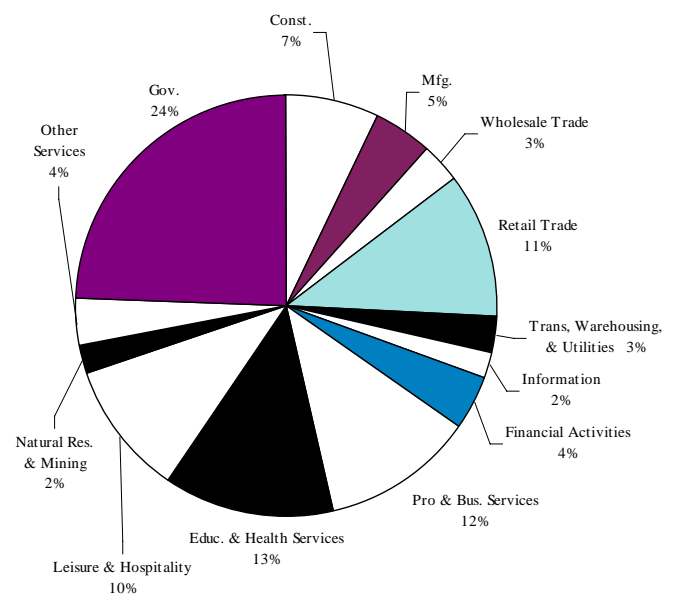
September 2006			September 2005		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Mississippi	1	7.2	Louisiana	1	12.1
Michigan	2	7.1	Mississippi	2	10.4
Alaska	3	6.6	South Carolina	3	7.0
South Carolina	4	6.4	Alaska	4	6.8
District of Columbia	5	5.9	Michigan	5	6.5
Oregon	6	5.4	Kentucky	6	6.4
West Virginia	7	5.4	District of Columbia	7	6.2
Kentucky	8	5.3	Oregon	8	6.0
Ohio	9	5.3	Ohio	9	5.9
Washington	10	5.3	Illinois	10	5.6
Arkansas	11	5.2	Washington	11	5.6
New Jersey	12	5.2	Georgia	12	5.5
Rhode Island	13	5.2	Tennessee	13	5.5
Indiana	14	5.1	Indiana	14	5.4
Massachusetts	15	5.1	Texas	15	5.4
Missouri	16	5.0	North Carolina	16	5.3
North Carolina	17	4.9	California	17	5.2
California	18	4.8	West Virginia	18	5.2
Texas	19	4.8	Missouri	19	5.1
Connecticut	20	4.7	New Mexico	20	5.1
Maine	21	4.7	New York	21	5.1
Wisconsin	22	4.7	Rhode Island	22	5.1
Pennsylvania	23	4.6	United States		5.1
Tennessee	24	4.6	Colorado	23	5.0
United States		4.6	Kansas	24	5.0
Georgia	25	4.5	Maine	25	5.0
Colorado	26	4.4	Arkansas	26	4.9
Illinois	27	4.4	Connecticut	27	4.9
New York	28	4.4	Arizona	28	4.8
Kansas	29	4.3	Massachusetts	29	4.8
New Mexico	30	4.2	Pennsylvania	30	4.8
Maryland	31	4.0	Wisconsin	31	4.7
Nevada	32	4.0	Iowa	32	4.5
Oklahoma	33	4.0	New Jersey	33	4.4
Minnesota	34	3.8	Oklahoma	34	4.4
Arizona	35	3.7	Delaware	35	4.3
Delaware	36	3.7	Utah	36	4.3
Louisiana	37	3.7	Maryland	37	4.1
Vermont	38	3.7	Alabama	38	4.0
Montana	39	3.6	Nevada	39	4.0
Wyoming	40	3.6	Minnesota	40	3.9
Iowa	41	3.4	Montana	41	3.9
Alabama	42	3.3	Wyoming	42	3.9
Idaho	43	3.3	South Dakota	43	3.8
Florida	44	3.2	Idaho	44	3.7
New Hampshire	45	3.2	Nebraska	45	3.7
South Dakota	46	3.2	New Hampshire	46	3.6
Virginia	47	3.2	Virginia	47	3.6
Nebraska	48	3.1	Florida	48	3.5
North Dakota	49	3.1	North Dakota	49	3.5
Utah	50	2.8	Vermont	50	3.5
Hawaii	51	2.5	Hawaii	51	2.8

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Aug-06	Sep-05	Change	
	Sep-06			Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	844,000	835,900	819,300	8,100	24,700
GOODS PRODUCING	118,500	119,000	110,700	-500	7,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	725,500	716,900	708,600	8,600	16,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	18,900	18,700	17,500	200	1,400
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	14,400	14,300	13,200	100	1,200
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
CONSTRUCTION	61,100	61,800	56,100	-700	5,000
Construction of Buildings	17,100	17,400	16,200	-300	900
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	10,400	10,700	9,300	-300	1,100
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	10,100	10,100	9,000	0	1,100
Specialty Trade Contractors	33,900	34,300	30,900	-400	3,000
MANUFACTURING	38,500	38,500	37,100	0	1,400
Durable Goods	26,300	26,300	25,200	0	1,100
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,600	10,600	10,000	0	600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,100	7,100	6,800	0	300
Non-Durable Goods	12,200	12,200	11,900	0	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,500	23,400	23,000	100	500
RETAIL TRADE	95,300	95,700	94,300	-400	1,000
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,400	13,400	13,300	0	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,000	13,000	12,900	0	100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	21,200	21,400	21,000	-200	200
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,300	6,400	6,600	-100	-300
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,900	15,000	14,400	-100	500
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,800	6,700	6,800	100	0
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,500	2,400	2,600	100	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,700	23,300	23,400	400	300
Utilities	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,700	19,300	19,500	400	200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
INFORMATION	15,600	15,600	14,400	0	1,200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,900	35,900	35,100	0	800
Finance and Insurance	24,700	24,600	24,300	100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,900	13,800	13,500	100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	8,900	9,000	9,000	-100	-100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11,200	11,300	10,800	-100	400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	97,200	97,100	93,400	100	3,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	44,100	44,100	43,000	0	1,100
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,800	10,900	10,500	-100	300
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,200	14,300	14,500	-100	-300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,900	5,900	5,500	0	400
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	47,200	47,100	44,900	100	2,300
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,600	17,500	16,700	100	900
<i>Business Support Services</i>	7,300	7,000	6,300	300	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	110,500	106,600	106,900	3,900	3,600
Educational Services	13,300	9,800	13,400	3,500	-100
Health Care and Social Assistance	97,200	96,800	93,500	400	3,700
Ambulatory Health Care Services	40,800	40,700	39,000	100	1,800
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,900	11,000	10,600	-100	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	7,900	7,900	7,900	0	0
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	9,100	9,200	8,800	-100	300
Hospitals	21,900	21,800	20,600	100	1,300
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,300	13,100	13,600	200	-300
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,600	6,500	7,100	100	-500
Social Assistance	21,200	21,200	20,300	0	900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,800	89,300	85,500	-1,500	2,300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,000	9,100	8,100	-1,100	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	79,800	80,200	77,400	-400	2,400
Accommodation	14,500	14,800	14,400	-300	100
Food Services and Drinking Places	65,300	65,400	63,000	-100	2,300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	30,000	30,100	28,700	-100	1,300
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	28,800	28,800	27,600	0	1,200
OTHER SERVICES	29,700	31,700	29,100	-2,000	600
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	8,200	8,300	8,000	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	206,300	198,300	203,500	8,000	2,800
Federal Government	31,100	31,500	30,500	-400	600
State Government 2/	70,200	65,700	69,500	4,500	700
<i>State Government Education</i>	27,300	23,700	27,300	3,600	0
Local Government	105,000	101,100	103,500	3,900	1,500
<i>Local Government Education</i>	57,900	52,800	56,900	5,100	1,000

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.

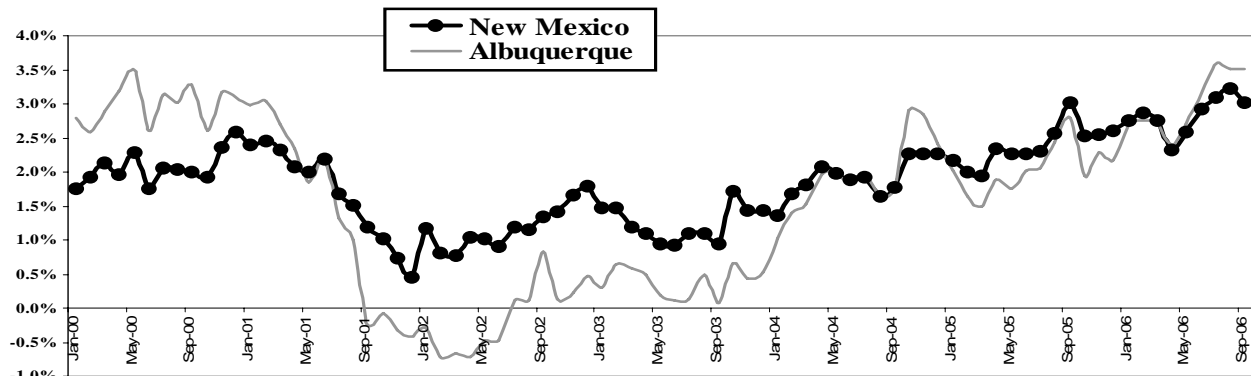
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Aug-06	Sep-05	Change	
	Sep-06			Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	395,200	391,700	381,800	3,500	13,400
GOODS PRODUCING	56,400	56,400	52,400	0	4,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	338,800	335,300	329,400	3,500	9,400
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	32,100	32,300	29,400	-200	2,700
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	20,500	20,900	18,600	-400	1,900
MANUFACTURING	24,300	24,100	23,000	200	1,300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,600	9,600	9,100	0	500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,900	7,000	6,500	-100	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,200	13,200	13,000	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	44,400	44,200	44,100	200	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,300	9,200	8,800	100	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,200	3,400	-100	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,500	10,400	0	100
INFORMATION	9,500	9,400	8,500	100	1,000
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,500	4,500	4,100	0	400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,600	19,600	19,300	0	300
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,700	13,600	100	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,500	6,600	6,500	-100	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	63,300	63,200	61,400	100	1,900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	30,100	30,300	29,800	-200	300
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,500	12,600	12,900	-100	-400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	29,200	28,900	27,800	300	1,400
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,400	12,100	11,800	300	600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,400	5,300	4,300	100	1,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	48,600	47,500	46,900	1,100	1,700
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	43,100	42,800	41,400	300	1,700
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,500	20,500	20,000	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	38,700	39,200	37,400	-500	1,300
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	30,300	30,000	28,600	300	1,700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,800	13,700	12,800	100	1,000
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,600	12,000	-200	400
GOVERNMENT	78,600	75,900	76,400	2,700	2,200
Federal Government	14,900	14,900	14,300	0	600
State Government 2/	25,700	24,100	25,000	1,600	700
Local Government	38,000	36,900	37,100	1,100	900

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

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

New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Sep-06	Aug-06	Sep-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	68,800	67,900	66,500	900	2,300
GOODS PRODUCING	8,700	8,600	8,200	100	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,100	59,300	58,300	800	1,800
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,000	4,500	0	500
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,500	1,500	1,300	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	7,200	7,300	7,000	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,100	0	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	10,700	10,700	10,200	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,900	6,800	6,600	100	300
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	21,200	20,300	20,900	900	300
Federal	3,600	3,700	3,600	-100	0
State	8,700	8,000	8,700	700	0
Local	8,900	8,600	8,600	300	300

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Sep-06	Aug-06	Sep-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	64,000	64,800	62,600	-800	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,200	5,900	-100	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,900	58,600	56,700	-700	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,100	4,700	-100	300
MANUFACTURING	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,800	8,500	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,400	1,400	1,000	0	400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	5,300	5,400	0	-100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,100	8,400	8,900	700	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,200	9,600	9,100	-400	100
OTHER SERVICES	3,100	3,700	3,000	-600	100
GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,600	16,100	-300	200
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
State 2/	8,100	8,300	8,000	-200	100
Local	7,000	7,100	7,000	-100	0

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Sep-06	Revised Aug-06	Revised Sep-05	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	52,300	51,000	49,800	1,300	2,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	40,600	40,400	38,500	200	2,100
GOODS PRODUCING	11,900	11,800	10,600	100	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,400	39,200	39,200	1,200	1,200
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	28,700	28,600	27,900	100	800
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	10,300	10,200	9,100	100	1,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,900	10,900	10,500	0	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,900	5,700	5,700	200	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,300	5,400	5,200	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	11,700	10,600	11,300	1,100	400
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,600	8,500	9,200	1,100	400

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		Monthly Change
	Sep-06	Aug-06	
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	838,900	835,600	3,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	18,800	18,600	200
CONSTRUCTION	59,800	59,600	200
MANUFACTURING	37,200	37,000	200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	142,300	142,000	300
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	15,600	15,600	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,900	35,600	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	96,500	96,300	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	110,400	110,000	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	86,300	86,000	300
OTHER SERVICES	30,200	29,900	300
GOVERNMENT	205,900	205,000	900

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

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$812.32	\$811.88	\$780.88	44.1	44.1	43.6	\$18.42	\$18.41	\$17.91
CONSTRUCTION	\$646.78	\$645.18	\$627.25	39.9	39.9	39.8	\$16.21	\$16.17	\$15.76
MANUFACTURING	\$551.15	\$549.98	\$536.64	39.2	39.2	39.0	\$14.06	\$14.03	\$13.76
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$534.69	\$535.15	\$519.83	35.2	35.3	35.1	\$15.19	\$15.16	\$14.81
RETAIL TRADE	\$397.96	\$394.24	\$353.10	35.5	35.2	32.1	\$11.21	\$11.20	\$11.00
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$502.28	\$504.74	\$492.44	35.1	35.1	35.3	\$14.31	\$14.38	\$13.95
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05	Sep 06	Aug 06	Sep 05
MANUFACTURING	\$597.88	\$609.82	\$618.51	40.7	40.9	38.9	\$14.69	\$14.91	\$15.90

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 06	Aug 06	Sep 05	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	202.9	203.9	198.8	-0.5%	2.1%
CPI-W	198.4	199.6	195.0	-0.6%	1.7%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico 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 New Mexico Job Training Incentive Program Board approved funding for seven companies to create 427 new jobs. September JTIP recipients include **Senspex**, a Rio Rancho manufacturer of chemical identification systems, \$51,514 to train four new workers; **Bueno Foods**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of Mexican foods, \$92,307 for 11 new jobs; **InSync**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of custom optics, \$25,454 to create two new jobs; **Ricobone**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of landscaping brick, \$22,218 for three new jobs; **SatWest**, an Albuquerque satellite communications systems company, \$42,147 for three new jobs; **Z-Tech**, an Albuquerque manufacturer of test instruments, \$21,104 for two new jobs; and **Verizon**, operator of an Albuquerque wireless communications customer support center, \$1,937,900 for 402 new jobs.

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Kobe beef, considered by some the best steak in the world, will highlight the menu at **The Falls Steakhouse** on the West Side near Rio Rancho. Construction of the restaurant wrapped up in mid-September, and its opening is planned for the first week in October (in time for the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta). The restaurant has hired a general manager and a head chef and is the process of hiring and training 130 workers to fill kitchen and wait staff positions.

Costco would like to build a 160,000-square-foot store on a 17-acre parcel across from Cottonwood Mall on Albuquerque's West Side. The parcel is currently zoned for auto sales, and Costco's plan will require approval from the city's Environmental Planning Commission to change the zoning to allow other retail uses. The EPC will consider the change at the commission's October meeting.

Tres Amigos World Imports, an Arizona-based furniture chain, will open two new stores in Albuquerque. Tres Amigos sells Mexican-style furniture and accessories and features items manufactured in Mexico, India, and Indonesia. The company will open one store at the corner of Coors and Ellison and another on Renaissance Boulevard near Interstate 25.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Starplex Cinemas will build a 14-screen theater at the southwest corner of Unser and Southern boulevards. Construction of the theater is slated to start this fall and be completed by May 2007.

Jobs at the new **Santa Ana Star Center** were quickly filled in advance of the center's scheduled October 21 opening. About 100 employees were hired within an hour at a late-August job fair in Rio Rancho, and approximately 130 of the 150 available positions have been filled.

AeroBox Composite Structures, a Rio Rancho manufacturer of airplane cargo containers, has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The company opened a 60,000-square-foot manufacturing plant in northern Rio Rancho in 2003 in the old Fulcrum Direct facility. At the time of its opening, the company planned to hire more than 100 workers. In July, Aerobox laid off more than 30 workers but would not specify the total size of its current workforce.

Eastern WIA Area:

Clovis Area, Curry County:

According to the Air Force Special Operations Command, the number of personnel assigned to **Cannon Air Force Base** in Clovis is expected to gradually increase from about 5,000 in 2007 to about 5,500 by 2010. Details of the transition from the F-16 equipped 27th Fighter Wing to the 16th Special Operations Command are being reviewed to assess the potential environmental impact on the community.

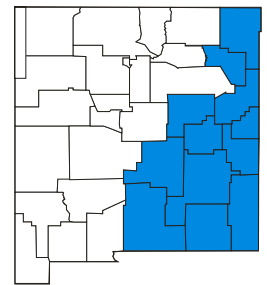
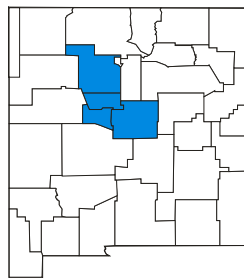
Clovis city commissioners approved intent to issue up to \$15.3 million in industrial revenue bonds for the construction of a biodiesel manufacturing plant. The **ARES Corporation** of Burlingame, California, would develop the plant to be built in the Clovis Industrial Park. When completed, the plant will produce about 15 million gallons of biodiesel annually.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

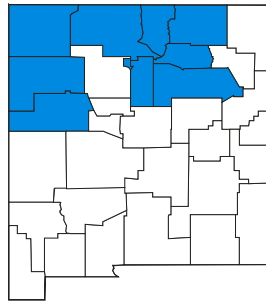
The **Valor** call center in Carlsbad closed in late September. Employees who stayed with the company until the end received a severance package and an opportunity to transfer to other Valor call centers in North Carolina, Arkansas, or Georgia.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

A planned development will bring 1,600 single-family homes and 25 multifamily quadrplexes to Hobbs to serve the needs of a fast-growing housing market. **Western States Development Group** plans to break ground on the project in March of 2007. The project is estimated to cost about \$500 to \$800 million.



Northern WIA Area:



Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Thermo Electron will close its manufacturing plant on Airport Road early next year. The company will keep engineering, sales, and marketing functions in Santa Fe, but will stop production at its facility. About 40 jobs will be lost due to the change.

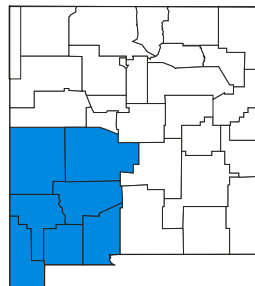
Milan Area, Cibola County:

IdleAire Technologies plans to open a 78-space truck rest stop in the back of the Petro truck stop in Milan. The IdleAire facility will provide hookups that allow long-haul truck drivers to shut off their engines while still maintaining heat, ventilation, communications, and electrical power in their cabs. IdleAire currently operates 48 facilities in 17 other states. The Milan facility will employ about seven or eight full-time employees and several part-timers.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

About 350 to 600 support positions may be eliminated from the workforce at **Los Alamos National Laboratories**. Higher operating costs associated with the lab's change of management from the University of California, a public operator, to Los Alamos National Security LLC, a private operator, are cited as the reason for the cuts. As a private operation, the lab will now be required to pay the state \$55 million in gross receipts tax. Most of the cuts will likely be focused on workers performing temporary jobs for the 2,500 contactors providing support services to the lab.

Southwestern WIA Area:



Silver City Area, Grant County:

Teleperformance USA has announced plans to substantially increase its Grant County workforce by the end of the year. Roy Prasad, Teleperformance's vice president of human resources, said that the company hopes to increase the workforce at its Silver City call center from 250 to 450 employees by the end of 2006.



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