

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — April 2005

...New Mexico's over-the-year rate of job growth came in at a moderate 1.8 percent.

...In the last 12 months, employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 1.6 percent, decelerating from its most recent peak of 2.8 percent in November 2004.

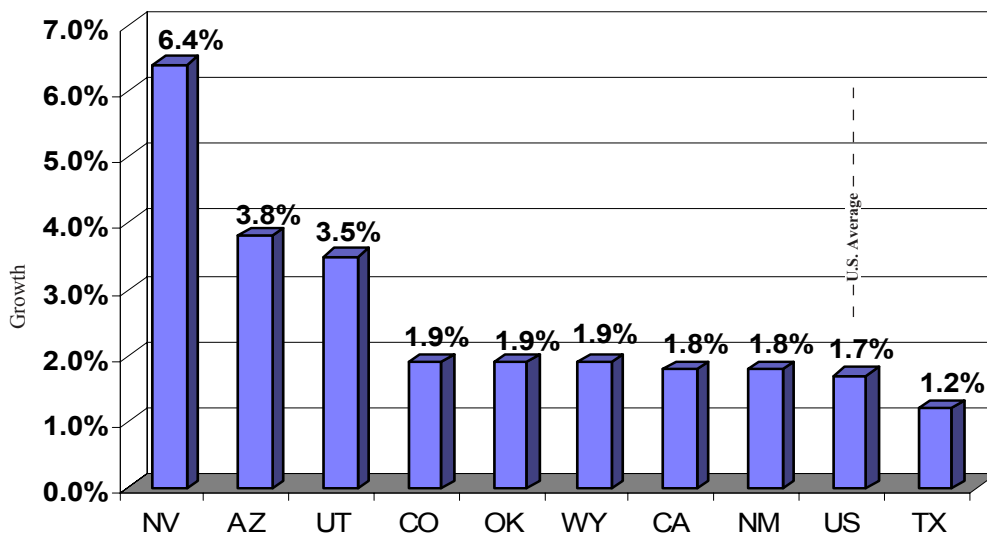
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.1 percent. The Las Cruces area has added 1,300 jobs over the year.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.7 percent, adding 1,000 jobs.

...Over the year Farmington has added jobs at a faster rate than any other metropolitan area in NM. Job growth for Farmington has been a strong 3.4 percent, adding 1,600 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

April 2005 over April 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in April 2005, little changed from the March rate of 5.9 percent. Recent increases in the unemployment rate have wiped out the gains that were made during 2004. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was lower, at 5.8 percent. Prior to April, the rate had not reached 6.0 percent since January 1999. The national unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in April 2005.

New Mexico's over-the-year rate of job growth came in at 1.8 percent, which is in the moderate range. The job growth number compares the latest month with the same month a year ago. In this case, the year-ago number for April 2004 was the strongest in recent history (2.3 percent). So our current rate of job growth shows a 1.8 percent improvement on top of last year's strong number — a fairly good showing. Many other states have started to add jobs from last year's base that included massive job losses. Therefore, in recent months their rate of job growth has surpassed New Mexico's rate. The state now ranks 14th nationally.

The state has added 14,600 jobs since last year. Three of the larger industries have added almost 11,000 jobs between them. Those industries are government, health services, and construction. Looking at percentage growth since last year, the smaller mining industry comes in first with a growth rate of 8.8 percent. In second and third place respectively are the much larger construction and health services industries. Six industries have either lost jobs over the year or have only added a small number of jobs.

The mining industry has added 1,300 jobs since last year. This industry continues to do well from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas as well as a rebound in copper mining. Construction employment grew by 3,200 with increases in all the industry groups, including residential construction, public works, and commercial construction.

The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has grown 3.6 percent, adding 3,700 jobs. This is a fairly modest growth rate compared to recent history, due to the end of the Medicaid-driven surge in home health care employment. Financial activities employment added 900 jobs,

from gains that were mostly in the finance and insurance category. Job growth in the professional and business services industry dropped to 2.0 percent (adding 1,800 jobs), which is still fairly strong but no longer building upon weak year-ago employment.

Government employment increased 1.9 percent, adding 3,900 jobs in a year, mostly from a very strong local government sector that includes Indian tribes and their casinos. State government has also increased but federal government has lost jobs. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 500 jobs, growing 1.8 percent.

Four industries reported employment levels lower than a year ago. The information industry has suffered a series of job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry. The industry remains down 700 jobs but has made a few gains now that New Mexico's aspiring film industry appears to be expanding. The employment survey has difficulty measuring employment of movie extras because of the short duration of the work and the out-of-state companies that do the hiring. When the data become available, it is likely that information employment will be revised upward to reflect filming activity.

Minor job losses also came from transportation, warehousing and utilities, which was down 100 jobs since last year. Wholesale trade employment was down by 300 jobs from last year. Manufacturing employment was also down 300 jobs from a year ago, with some weakness in electronic products.

The leisure and hospitality industry made unremarkable gains of 0.4 percent, adding just 300 jobs and showing little expansion from eating and drinking places. Retail trade employment was also restrained, increasing by just 400 jobs, likely reflecting *big box* efficiency trends in a market that is increasingly dominated by large retailers and a shrinking number of specialty retailers.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Mar 2005	Apr 2004
Civilian Labor Force	941,700	935,200	910,400	+6,500	+31,300
Employment	885,000	880,000	857,900	+5,000	+27,100
Unemployment	56,700	55,200	52,500	+1,500	+4,200
Rate	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 5.7 percent in April 2005, up slightly from 5.6 percent in March. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 5.3 percent.

Payroll employment rose 0.5 percent over the month, adding 1,700 new jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. Employment increases are typical this time of year when construction and tourism begin to pick up. Leisure and hospitality grew by a strong 3.7 percent or 1,300 jobs, reflecting a seasonal increase in tourist-related businesses like food services and accommodation. Construction also did well in April, adding 500 jobs for growth of 1.9 percent. Professional and business services rose 0.5 percent (300 jobs), aided by a seasonal increase in temporary help. Wholesale trade gained 100 jobs, as did the transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector. Four industries posted over-the-month declines of 100-200, while employment in three others remained at last month's levels.

In the last 12 months, employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 1.6 percent, decelerating from its most recent peak of 2.8 percent in November 2004. Construction growth remained exceptionally vibrant at 8.4 percent, with no hint of slowing down anytime soon. New housing developments are springing up almost overnight in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side, driven by continued low interest rates and population growth. Still, mortgage rates are bound to increase eventually, reducing the demand for new homes and causing building activity to slow. The question is not if, but rather when, this will happen.

Growth in educational and health services continued to be robust at 4.6 percent or 2,100 over the year. Most of the increase was in the health care and social assistance component, with private education accounting for only 200 of the new jobs. The health services industry plays a strong role in the Albuquerque employment picture, remaining steady even when other segments of the economy falter. This industry has not experienced an over-the-year decline since the latest payroll employment series began in 1990.

Government employment grew by 1,700 or 2.3 percent, despite a decline of 200 in the federal branch. Local government added 1,500 new jobs, accounting for the bulk of the increase, while state government added 400.

Professional and business services rose by 900 in the past 12 months for growth of 1.5 percent. The majority of the increase came from business support services, which includes the rapidly

expanding arena of telephone call centers. Scientific research and development also grew, adding 200 new jobs.

With an over-the-year increase of 1.2 percent, retail trade growth was not as strong as in recent months. Industry growth reached 2.6 percent in July 2004 but has gradually diminished since then. All of the 500 new jobs were in unpublished components such as motor vehicle dealers, electronic stores, and sporting goods stores. Employment in general merchandise stores, which includes large discounters like Wal-Mart and Target, was stagnant both over the month and over the year. However, with construction underway on several big box stores, employment will begin to rise again in the coming months.

An increase of 300 in financial activities was largely due to expansions in industry-related call centers, especially in the Rio Rancho area. The miscellaneous category of *other services* gained 100 jobs over the year.

Manufacturing posted a disappointing loss of 200 jobs, its first over-the-year decline since last December. Thankfully, this should be just a temporary occurrence and not an indication of another downward trend. Upcoming expansions in aircraft manufacturing should put employment back on track before long, though it will never again reach the peak levels that were attained in the last decade.

Leisure and hospitality employment was down by 200, its fourth over-the-year decline in as many months. Job losses were concentrated in eating and drinking places. Following a flood of new restaurants during the last couple of years, it appears that this industry is pausing to let demand catch up with supply before it starts to expand once again.

Wholesale trade continued on its downward slide, losing 400 jobs since last April. This industry has not experienced an over-the-year increase since early 2001. Job growth has been hindered by technological improvements that made the work less labor intensive, as well as long-term declines in manufacturing activity.

Information was down 1,000, the only industry to lose a large number of jobs over the year. The losses were caused by a series of difficulties in the telecommunications portion of the industry, including last year's closure of the MCI call center. The only other industry to decline over the year was transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 100 jobs.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	403,600	400,300	392,300	+3,300	+11,300
Employment	380,500	378,000	371,500	+2,500	+9,000
Unemployment	23,100	22,300	20,800	+800	+2,300
Rate	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.6 percent in April 2005, up a little from March's rate of 6.4 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.4 percent.

The Las Cruces area added 300 jobs in April 2005, with gains of 100 jobs in each of four industries and the loss of 100 jobs in manufacturing. The industries gaining jobs this month were construction, financial activities, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.1 percent comparing April 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,300 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth is close to the statewide average, but still lower than the Las Cruces area has come to expect.

The industry gaining the greatest number of new jobs over the last year was the relatively large educational and health services industry, adding 400 jobs and increasing 4.5 percent. The health services component enjoyed rapid growth for many years until fierce competition between rival hospitals overheated the industry and the job count eventually declined. Now this industry is once again adding a fair number of new jobs.

Construction employment also appears to be doing well in the Las Cruces area, making gains of 5.1 percent over the year, adding 200 jobs. The construction boom is also happening in most other parts of the state as well.

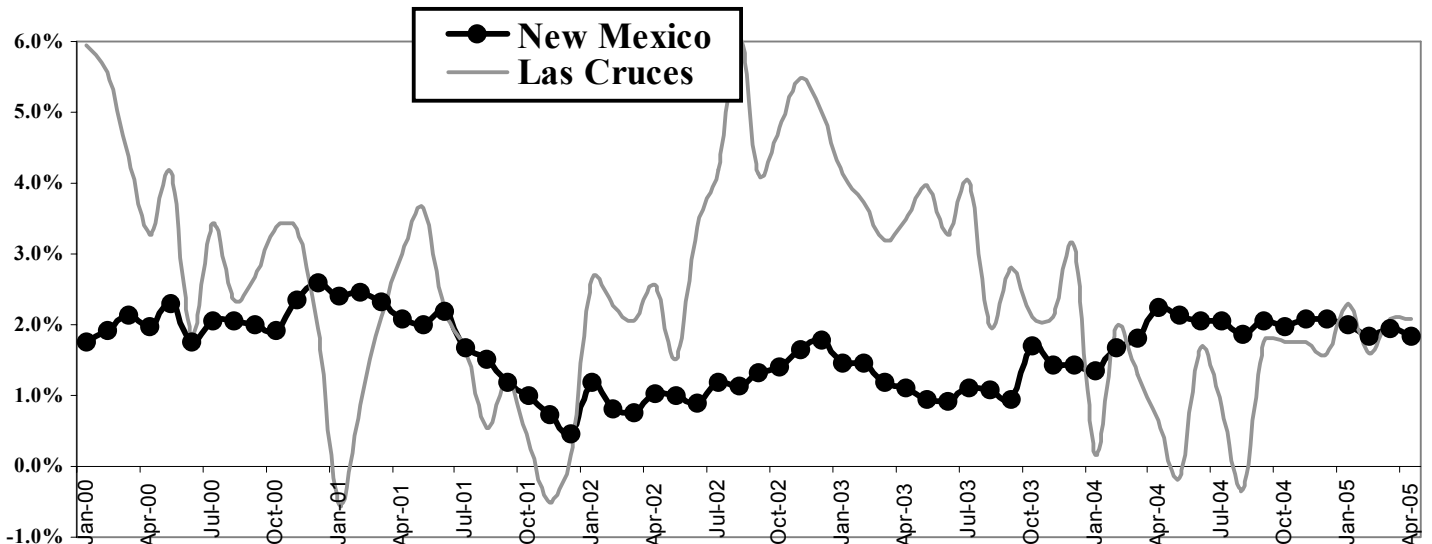
Manufacturing employment has done very well in the area for the last two and a half years, particularly in the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. The area has held on to the significant job gains already made, but the number of new jobs added has slowed down to just 100 over the last year.

Six other industries have also gained 100 jobs each over the last year. Both wholesale trade and retail trade added 100 jobs each. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry gained 100 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. Information employment posted a 100-job gain now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison. The gain of another 100 jobs was reported in financial activities, as well as a similar employment gain for the leisure and hospitality industry.

The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment has failed to grow. The same was also true for the professional and business services industry and the large government sector. The loss of 200 federal jobs and 100 state government jobs cancelled out the gain of 300 local government jobs.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Mar 2005	Apr 2004
Civilian Labor Force	84,700	84,300	82,300	+400	+2,400
Employment	79,100	78,900	77,000	+200	+2,100
Unemployment	5,600	5,400	5,300	+200	+300
Rate	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9%	7.0%	6.6%		

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 4.8 percent in April 2005, up from the March rate of 4.5 percent. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent, which was lower than the current rate.

Santa Fe added 400 jobs in April, following another 400-job gain in March. In April four industries gained jobs and one industry lost jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 200 jobs; construction, retail trade, and government each added 100 jobs; and education and health services lost 100 jobs.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.7 percent, adding 1,000 jobs. The Santa Fe job market continues to make gains in only four of the 12 industries, leaving seven others with employment levels that are unchanged from last year, and one industry that has lost jobs.

Almost all of the job gains came from local government, up 800 jobs on the year, growing 12.5 percent. These gains have come mostly from employment in local school districts. The gains are due to increased enrollment as well as more accurate reporting of teaching jobs. State and federal government employment remains at the same level as last year.

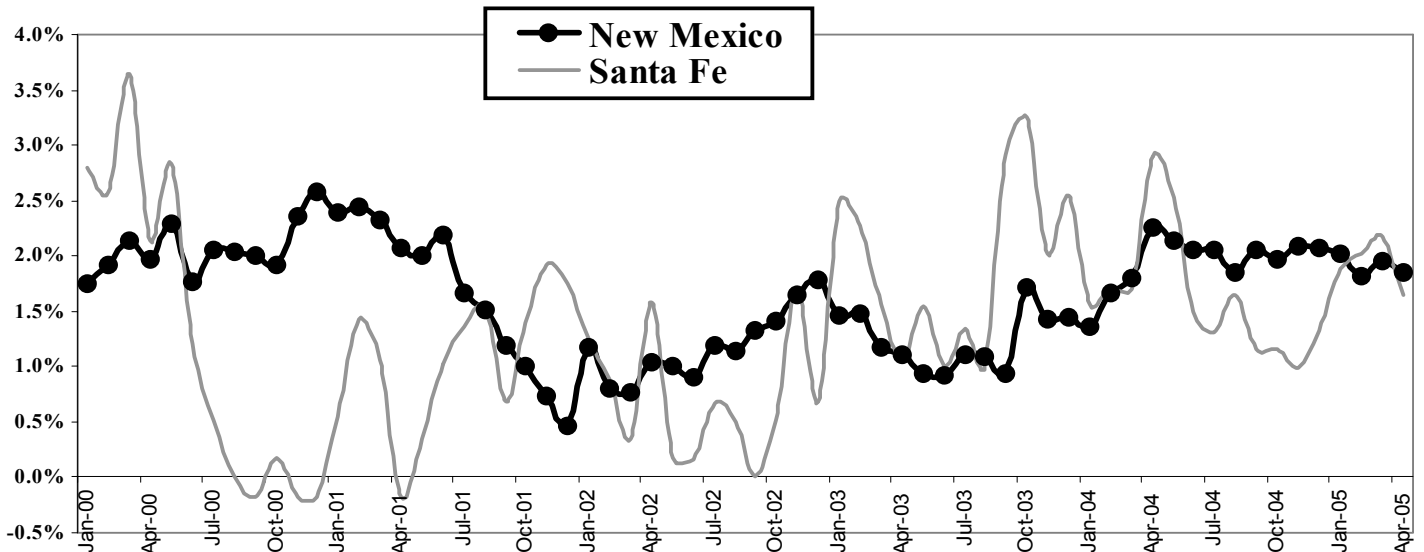
In the private sector, educational and health services added 200 jobs, growing 2.4 percent. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs since last year, growing 4.0 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Financial activities posted a 100-job gain.

The construction industry lost 300 jobs, the worst this industry has done in more than two years. The absence of any construction employment gains makes Santa Fe an exception to the housing boom in other parts of the state.

All other industries remain at last year's employment levels. These industries were manufacturing; retail trade; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; leisure and hospitality; and other services. Earlier in the year leisure and hospitality employment had made gains during a successful ski season, but the industry has settled back while getting ready for the summer season.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,200	78,200	76,200	+1,000	+3,000
Employment	75,400	74,700	72,800	+700	+2,600
Unemployment	3,800	3,500	3,400	+300	+400
Rate	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.5%	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 6.6 percent in April 2005, up from March's rate of 6.2 percent. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent.

The Farmington area added 200 jobs in April, following gains of 900 jobs in March and 800 jobs in February. April saw the combined loss of 200 jobs in goods-producing industries and a gain of 400 jobs in private service-providing industries. Government employment was unchanged.

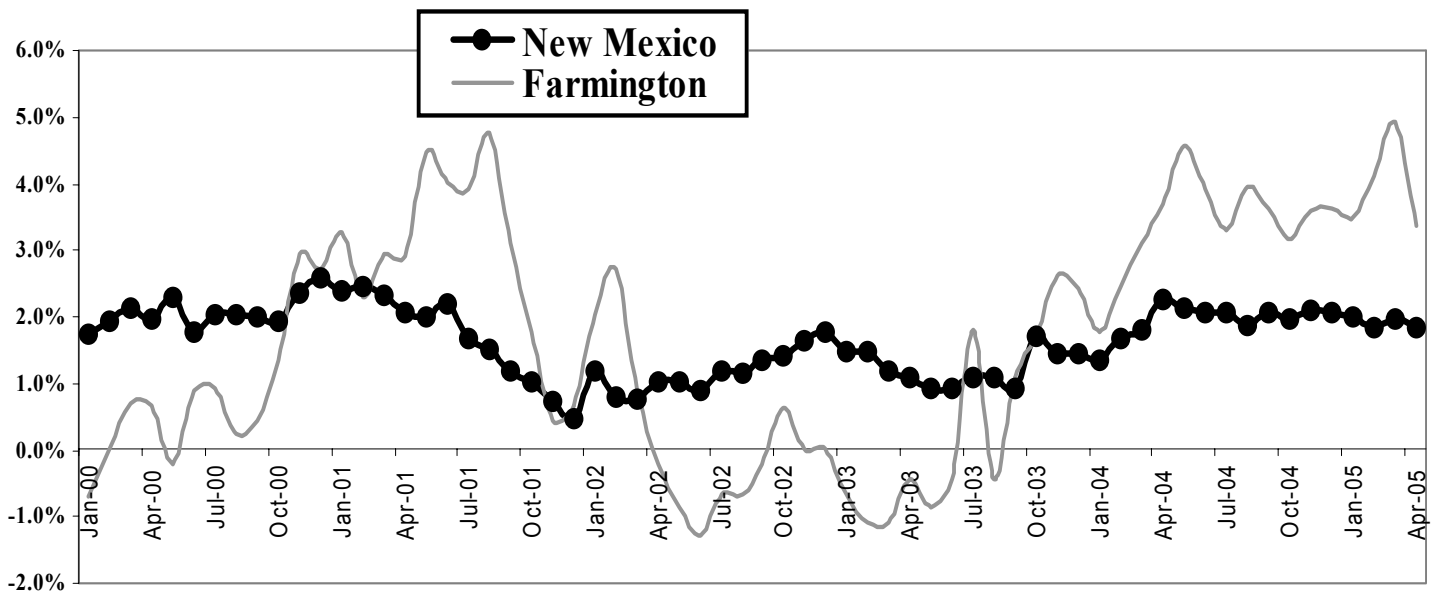
Over the last year, Farmington has added jobs at a faster rate than any other metropolitan area in the state. Job growth for Farmington has been a strong 3.4 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. The current boom peaked last month (in March) when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995.

The area's employment boom is from strong growth in the oil and gas industry, and construction activity on the oil pipeline. Much of the work on the pipeline ended in March and some workers were laid off. This moderated the strong employment growth a little.

The strong job market is entirely driven by the private sector. Government employment remains at last year's levels. The main sources of private sector strength have been the goods-producing industries of mining and construction. The area's large mining industry has done very well recently from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Private services providing industries are also doing well in the area, adding 1,100 jobs over the year, growing 4.2 percent.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Apr 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,400	56,200	53,400	+200	+3,000
Employment	52,700	52,700	50,100	0	+2,600
Unemployment	3,700	3,500	3,300	+200	+400
Rate	6.6%	6.2%	6.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

APPLICANTS	New Mexico JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Cashiers Construction Laborers Office & Admin. Support Workers Customer Service Representatives Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Receptionists and Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Production Workers, Helpers Agricultural Workers, All Other	Construction Laborers Cashiers Sales Reps, Services, All Other Electricians Customer Service Representatives Truck Drivers, Heavy Security Guards Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Grounds Maintenance Workers Retail Salespersons	Retail Salespersons Cashiers Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Registered Nurses General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners Office Clerks, General Customer Service Representatives Farmworkers & Laborers

Albuquerque Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Customer Service Representatives Office Clerks, General Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Office & Admin. Support Workers Stock Clerks Cashiers Receptionists and Information Clerks Administrative Services Managers Construction Laborers General Managers	Stock Clerks Security Guards Cashiers Correctional Officers and Jailers Grounds Maintenance Workers Janitors and Cleaners Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Sales Reps, Services, All Other Production Workers, Helpers	Retail Salespersons Cashiers Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Customer Service Representatives Registered Nurses General and Operations Managers Office Clerks, General Janitors and Cleaners Security Guards

Santa Fe Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Cashiers Office Clerks, General Construction Laborers Office & Admin. Support Workers Maintenance & Repair Workers Managers, All Other Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Janitors & Cleaners Electricians Receptionists and Information Clerks	Retail Salespersons Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Construction Laborers Sup/Mgrs. of Lab. & Mtrl. Movers, Hand Lawyers Security Guards Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Cashiers Home Health Aides Laborers, Freight, Stock, Mtrl. Movers	Retail Salespersons Waiters and Waitresses Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners General and Operations Managers Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers Registered Nurses Janitors and Cleaners Office Clerks, General

Las Cruces Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Cashiers Retail Salespersons Receptionists and Information Clerks Construction Laborers Home Health Aides Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Bkping., Accounting, & Auditing Clerks Secretaries Office & Admin. Support Workers	Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Production Workers, Helpers Laborers, Freight, Stock, Mtrl. Movers Construction Laborers Production, Planning Clerks Telemarketers Retail Salespersons Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Bus Drivers, School Security Guards	Farmworkers & Laborers Waiters and Waitresses Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Retail Salespersons Registered Nurses Elementary School Teachers Teacher Assistants General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners

Farmington Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Receptionists and Information Clerks Construction Laborers Cashiers Office & Admin. Support Workers Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Electricians Operating Engineers Truck Drivers, Heavy Customer Service Representatives	Construction Laborers Retail Salespersons Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Sup/Mgrs. Of Const. & Extraction Wkrs. Electricians Material Moving Workers, All Other Agricultural Workers, All Other Cleaners of Vehicles & Equipment Truck Drivers, Heavy Sup/Mgrs. of Lab. & Mtrl. Movers, Hand	Cashiers Retail Salespersons Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Registered Nurses Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners Teacher Assistants Receptionists and Information Clerks

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1985		649,300	593,000	56,300	8.7%	
1986		667,200	605,800	61,400	9.2%	
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		850,800	808,500	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,600	819,400	42,200	4.9%	
2002		875,400	827,500	47,900	5.5%	
2003		893,400	840,900	52,500	5.9%	
2004		912,000	860,000	52,000	5.7%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	935,200	880,000	55,200	5.9%	5.9%
	APR	941,700	885,000	56,700	6.0%	5.8%
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	6,500	5,000	1,500	0.1%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	31,300	27,100	4,200	0.2%	0.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	52,500	48,000	4,500	0.1%	0.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	70,100	59,900	10,200	0.7%	0.6%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%		
	Year Ago	3.4%	3.2%	8.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	5.9%	5.7%	8.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	8.0%	7.3%	21.9%		

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

State	Rank	April 2004	April 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,140.4	1,213.7	73.3	6.4%
Arizona	2	2,371.9	2,463.0	91.1	3.8%
Utah	3	1,099.1	1,137.1	38.0	3.5%
Oregon	4	1,580.4	1,633.1	52.7	3.3%
Hawaii	5	577.9	595.9	18.0	3.1%
Florida	6	7,522.2	7,741.0	218.8	2.9%
Idaho	7	581.6	598.1	16.5	2.8%
DC	8	418.6	428.9	10.3	2.5%
Maryland	9	2,500.3	2,554.7	54.4	2.2%
Washington	10	2,683.9	2,737.2	53.3	2.0%
Colorado	11	2,166.3	2,208.0	41.7	1.9%
Wyoming	12	250.7	255.5	4.8	1.9%
Oklahoma	13	1,472.9	1,500.2	27.3	1.9%
New Mexico	14	790.0	804.6	14.6	1.8%
California	15	14,465.8	14,719.1	253.3	1.8%
Alabama	16	1,898.1	1,931.3	33.2	1.7%
United States		131,150.0	133,374.0	2,224.0	1.7%
South Dakota	17	380.4	386.8	6.4	1.7%
Virginia	18	3,567.4	3,626.6	59.2	1.7%
New Jersey	19	3,970.7	4,035.7	65.0	1.6%
North Dakota	20	337.1	342.6	5.5	1.6%
North Carolina	21	3,818.9	3,879.0	60.1	1.6%
Nebraska	22	920.4	933.7	13.3	1.4%
Alaska	23	295.2	299.3	4.1	1.4%
New Hampshire	24	620.7	629.0	8.3	1.3%
Kansas	25	1,328.2	1,345.8	17.6	1.3%
Connecticut	26	1,645.9	1,667.2	21.3	1.3%
Indiana	27	2,933.9	2,971.3	37.4	1.3%
Texas	28	9,477.0	9,593.6	116.6	1.2%
Rhode Island	29	485.7	491.5	5.8	1.2%
Arkansas	30	1,157.7	1,171.5	13.8	1.2%
Vermont	31	299.8	303.3	3.5	1.2%
Montana	32	409.0	413.7	4.7	1.1%
Pennsylvania	33	5,634.0	5,695.4	61.4	1.1%
Delaware	34	673.8	681.0	7.2	1.1%
New York	35	8,390.8	8,479.0	88.2	1.1%
Kentucky	36	1,798.0	1,816.3	18.3	1.0%
Mississippi	37	1,129.9	1,140.9	11.0	1.0%
Wisconsin	38	2,783.7	2,810.3	26.6	1.0%
Iowa	39	1,460.0	1,473.9	13.9	1.0%
Minnesota	40	2,668.5	2,693.5	25.0	0.9%
Tennessee	41	2,702.8	2,728.1	25.3	0.9%
Maine	42	604.4	608.7	4.3	0.7%
Missouri	43	2,707.0	2,725.1	18.1	0.7%
Illinois	44	5,787.5	5,825.4	37.9	0.7%
Massachusetts	45	3,172.3	3,193.0	20.7	0.7%
West Virginia	46	736.9	741.0	4.1	0.6%
Georgia	47	3,891.2	3,907.1	15.9	0.4%
Ohio	48	5,394.8	5,414.7	19.9	0.4%
Louisiana	49	1,928.4	1,934.2	5.8	0.3%
South Carolina	50	1,834.9	1,827.8	-7.1	-0.4%
Michigan	51	4,394.3	4,361.3	-33.0	-0.8%

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 APRIL 2005				REVISED MARCH 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	936,224	881,503	54,721	5.8%	928,195	873,280	54,915	5.9%	8,029	8,223	-194	0.9%	0.9%	-0.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	403,668	382,282	21,386	5.3%	399,902	378,483	21,419	5.4%	3,766	3,799	-33	0.9%	1.0%	-0.2%
Bernalillo	314,612	298,311	16,301	5.2%	311,672	295,347	16,325	5.2%	2,940	2,964	-24	0.9%	1.0%	-0.1%
Sandoval	49,231	46,452	2,779	5.6%	48,748	45,990	2,758	5.7%	483	462	21	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Torrance	7,793	7,333	460	5.9%	7,733	7,260	473	6.1%	60	73	-13	0.8%	1.0%	-2.7%
Valencia	32,032	30,186	1,846	5.8%	31,749	29,886	1,863	5.9%	283	300	-17	0.9%	1.0%	-0.9%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,016	52,751	3,265	5.8%	55,468	52,145	3,323	6.0%	548	606	-58	1.0%	1.2%	-1.7%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,489	79,593	5,896	6.9%	84,529	78,619	5,910	7.0%	960	974	-14	1.1%	1.2%	-0.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,475	74,916	3,559	4.5%	77,509	74,014	3,495	4.5%	966	902	64	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Catron	1,388	1,284	104	7.5%	1,303	1,184	119	9.1%	85	100	-15	6.5%	8.4%	-12.6%
Chaves	26,224	24,489	1,735	6.6%	26,055	24,311	1,744	6.7%	169	178	-9	0.6%	0.7%	-0.5%
Cibola	12,713	11,964	749	5.9%	12,604	11,828	776	6.2%	109	136	-27	0.9%	1.1%	-3.5%
Colfax	6,663	6,241	422	6.3%	6,924	6,529	395	5.7%	-261	-288	27	-3.8%	-4.4%	6.8%
Curry	21,347	20,301	1,046	4.9%	21,125	20,095	1,030	4.9%	222	206	16	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%
De Baca	982	927	55	5.6%	981	925	56	5.7%	1	2	-1	0.1%	0.2%	-1.8%
Eddy	24,687	23,329	1,358	5.5%	24,432	23,096	1,336	5.5%	255	233	22	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%
Grant	10,690	9,862	828	7.7%	10,711	9,843	868	8.1%	-21	19	-40	-0.2%	0.2%	-4.6%
Guadalupe	1,730	1,571	159	9.2%	1,728	1,558	170	9.8%	2	13	-11	0.1%	0.8%	-6.5%
Harding	438	421	17	3.9%	437	421	16	3.7%	1	0	1	0.2%	0.0%	6.3%
Hidalgo	2,296	2,136	160	7.0%	2,263	2,107	156	6.9%	33	29	4	1.5%	1.4%	2.6%
Lea	26,341	25,007	1,334	5.1%	25,886	24,611	1,275	4.9%	455	396	59	1.8%	1.6%	4.6%
Lincoln	11,282	10,785	497	4.4%	11,112	10,599	513	4.6%	170	186	-16	1.5%	1.8%	-3.1%
Los Alamos	12,127	11,766	361	3.0%	12,047	11,713	334	2.8%	80	53	27	0.7%	0.5%	8.1%
Luna	11,682	9,394	2,288	19.6%	11,746	9,251	2,495	21.2%	-64	143	-207	-0.5%	1.5%	-8.3%
McKinley	27,997	25,794	2,203	7.9%	27,771	25,569	2,202	7.9%	226	225	1	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Mora	2,204	1,914	290	13.2%	2,184	1,879	305	14.0%	20	35	-15	0.9%	1.9%	-4.9%
Otero	27,709	26,183	1,526	5.5%	27,579	26,034	1,545	5.6%	130	149	-19	0.5%	0.6%	-1.2%
Quay	4,071	3,812	259	6.4%	4,035	3,763	272	6.7%	36	49	-13	0.9%	1.3%	-4.8%
Rio Arriba	22,456	20,946	1,510	6.7%	22,308	20,681	1,627	7.3%	148	265	-117	0.7%	1.3%	-7.2%
Roosevelt	9,813	9,379	434	4.4%	9,753	9,334	419	4.3%	60	45	15	0.6%	0.5%	3.6%
San Miguel	14,212	13,227	985	6.9%	13,994	13,022	972	6.9%	218	205	13	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
Sierra	5,196	4,865	331	6.4%	5,115	4,784	331	6.5%	81	81	0	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%
Socorro	9,194	8,712	482	5.2%	9,034	8,543	491	5.4%	160	169	-9	1.8%	2.0%	-1.8%
Taos	17,081	15,686	1,395	8.2%	17,599	16,360	1,239	7.0%	-518	-674	156	-2.9%	-4.1%	12.6%
Union	2,052	1,964	88	4.3%	2,057	1,977	80	3.9%	-5	-13	8	-0.2%	-0.7%	10.0%

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 2005				REVISED APRIL 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	936,224	881,503	54,721	5.8%	905,160	854,442	50,718	5.6%	31,064	27,061	4,003	3.4%	3.2%	7.9%

- 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

Note: The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has discovered an error in one of the employment inputs they provided to the states for county labor force estimation. This error affects previously published estimates of the size of the labor force for all New Mexico counties and metropolitan areas from January 2000 forward. Levels of unemployment are not affected, and there is little effect on unemployment rates. This error impacts county and metropolitan labor force estimates in almost every state, but statewide estimates are not affected. The New Mexico Department of Labor will begin revising its labor force estimates for counties and metropolitan areas as soon as the corrected inputs are available. Because year-ago estimates will be revised, publication of over-the-year comparisons of substate labor force data will be delayed until all error corrections are implemented.

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY APRIL 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.6%
MORA	2	13.2%
GUADALUPE	3	9.2%
TAOS	4	8.2%
MCKINLEY	5	7.9%
GRANT	6	7.7%
CATRON	7	7.5%
HIDALGO	8	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	9	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	10	6.9%
RIO ARRIBA	11	6.7%
CHAVES	12	6.6%
QUAY	13	6.4%
SIERRA	14	6.4%
COLFAX	15	6.3%
CIBOLA	16	5.9%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	5.8%
STATEWIDE		5.8%
DE BACA	18	5.6%
EDDY	19	5.5%
OTERO	20	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.3%
SOCORRO	22	5.2%
LEA	23	5.1%
CURRY	24	4.9%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	4.5%
LINCOLN	26	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.4%
UNION	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	3.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

REVISED MARCH 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	21.2%
MORA	2	14.0%
GUADALUPE	3	9.8%
CATRON	4	9.1%
GRANT	5	8.1%
MCKINLEY	6	7.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	8	7.0%
TAOS	9	7.0%
HIDALGO	10	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.9%
CHAVES	12	6.7%
QUAY	13	6.7%
SIERRA	14	6.5%
CIBOLA	15	6.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	6.0%
STATEWIDE		5.9%
COLFAX	17	5.7%
DE BACA	18	5.7%
OTERO	19	5.6%
EDDY	20	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.4%
SOCORRO	22	5.4%
CURRY	23	4.9%
LEA	24	4.9%
LINCOLN	25	4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.3%
UNION	28	3.9%
HARDING	29	3.7%
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

See boxnote on page 9.

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



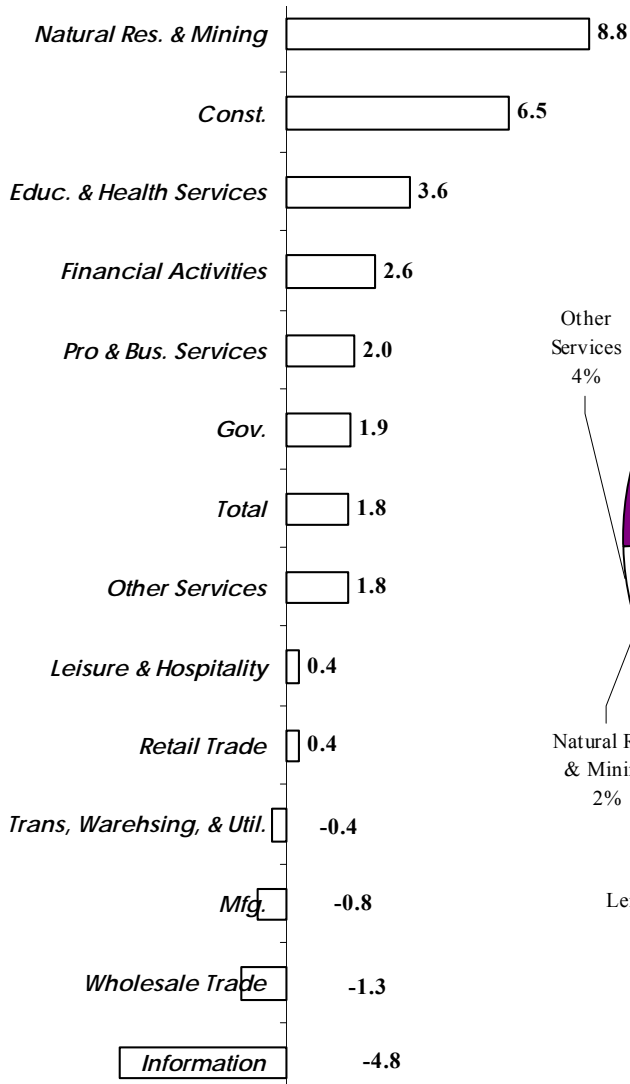
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		April 2005
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	7.7
Michigan	2	7.0
Mississippi	3	6.8
Alaska	4	6.7
Oregon	5	6.5
South Carolina	6	6.5
Ohio	7	6.1
New Mexico	8	6.0
Illinois	9	5.9
Tennessee	10	5.8
Kentucky	11	5.6
Missouri	12	5.6
Texas	13	5.5
Washington	14	5.5
California	15	5.4
Indiana	16	5.4
North Carolina	17	5.3
Colorado	18	5.2
Kansas	19	5.2
United States		5.2
West Virginia	20	5.2
Louisiana	21	5.1
Arizona	22	5.0
Georgia	23	5.0
Arkansas	24	4.9
Connecticut	25	4.9
New York	26	4.9
Pennsylvania	27	4.9
Utah	28	4.9
Maine	29	4.7
Massachusetts	30	4.7
Rhode Island	31	4.7
Iowa	32	4.5
Oklahoma	33	4.5
Wisconsin	34	4.5
Alabama	35	4.4
Montana	36	4.4
Maryland	37	4.3
Florida	38	4.2
New Jersey	39	4.2
Idaho	40	4.0
Minnesota	41	4.0
Nevada	42	4.0
Delaware	43	3.9
Nebraska	44	3.9
South Dakota	45	3.7
Virginia	46	3.6
Wyoming	47	3.5
New Hampshire	48	3.4
Vermont	49	3.3
North Dakota	50	3.2
Hawaii	51	2.9

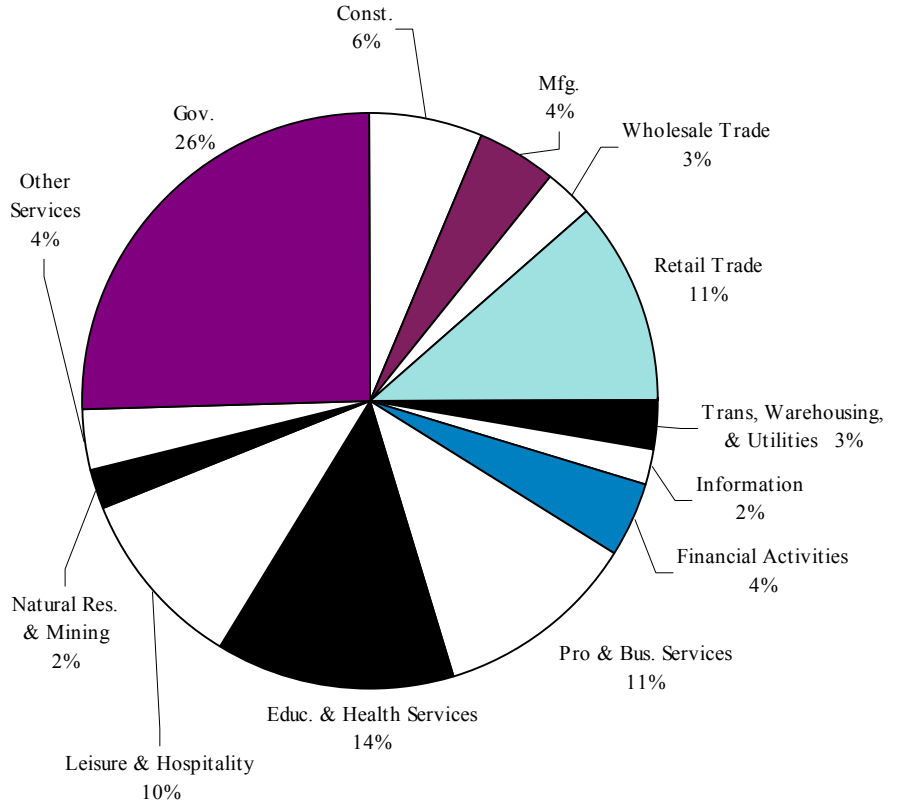
Revised		April 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	7.9
Alaska	2	7.4
Oregon	3	7.4
Michigan	4	6.7
South Carolina	5	6.7
California	6	6.4
Washington	7	6.3
Illinois	8	6.2
Texas	9	6.2
Ohio	10	6.1
New York	11	6.0
New Mexico	12	5.8
Arkansas	13	5.7
Louisiana	14	5.7
North Carolina	15	5.7
Alabama	16	5.6
Mississippi	17	5.6
Colorado	18	5.5
Kansas	19	5.5
Kentucky	20	5.5
United States		5.5
Missouri	21	5.4
Pennsylvania	22	5.4
Tennessee	23	5.4
West Virginia	24	5.4
Massachusetts	25	5.3
Rhode Island	26	5.3
Arizona	27	5.2
Utah	28	5.2
Indiana	29	5.1
New Jersey	30	5.1
Connecticut	31	5.0
Oklahoma	32	5.0
Wisconsin	33	5.0
Idaho	34	4.9
Florida	35	4.8
Iowa	36	4.7
Minnesota	37	4.5
Nevada	38	4.5
Georgia	39	4.4
Maine	40	4.4
Montana	41	4.4
Maryland	42	4.2
Delaware	43	4.1
New Hampshire	44	4.0
Vermont	45	3.8
Nebraska	46	3.7
Virginia	47	3.7
Wyoming	48	3.6
Hawaii	49	3.4
South Dakota	50	3.4
North Dakota	51	3.2

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	
	Apr-05	Mar-05	Apr-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	804,600	799,100	790,000	5,500	14,600
GOODS PRODUCING	103,400	102,000	99,200	1,400	4,200
SERVICES-PROVIDING	701,200	697,100	690,800	4,100	10,400
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,100	15,900	14,800	200	1,300
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	12,200	11,900	11,000	300	1,200
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
CONSTRUCTION	52,200	51,000	49,000	1,200	3,200
Construction of Buildings	14,700	14,300	13,800	400	900
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,400	8,100	7,600	300	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,800	8,500	8,000	300	800
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,700	28,200	27,200	500	1,500
MANUFACTURING	35,100	35,100	35,400	0	-300
Durable Goods	24,700	24,700	24,800	0	-100
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	10,000	10,500	-100	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,800	7,100	-100	-400
Non-Durable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,600	0	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,100	22,100	22,400	0	-300
RETAIL TRADE	91,600	91,400	91,200	200	400
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,000	19,700	20,200	300	-200
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,700	13,400	13,800	300	-100
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,700	6,800	6,900	-100	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,100	23,100	23,200	0	-100
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,200	19,200	19,300	0	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
INFORMATION	14,000	14,000	14,700	0	-700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,900	6,800	0	-900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,200	35,100	34,300	100	900
Finance and Insurance	24,700	24,600	24,000	100	700
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,400	13,400	12,800	0	600
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,500	10,500	10,300	0	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,700	91,000	89,900	700	1,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,000	42,900	42,300	100	700
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,800	10,800	10,800	0	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	200
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,600	43,000	42,400	600	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,500	16,300	16,300	200	200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,500	6,400	5,500	100	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	106,800	106,000	103,100	800	3,700
Educational Services	14,100	13,700	13,500	400	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,700	92,300	89,600	400	3,100
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,800	38,600	37,200	200	1,600
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,400	10,100	100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,700	8,500	8,100	200	600
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,400	8,300	-100	0
Hospitals	19,800	19,800	19,500	0	300
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,700	13,400	100	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Social Assistance	20,300	20,200	19,500	100	800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,300	81,700	83,000	1,600	300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,000	8,100	8,000	-100	0
Accommodation and Food Services	75,300	73,600	75,000	1,700	300
Accommodation	13,400	13,300	13,300	100	100
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,900	60,300	61,700	1,600	200
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,800	28,200	29,100	600	-300
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,400	25,500	25,600	900	800
OTHER SERVICES	28,600	28,500	28,100	100	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,700	0	0
GOVERNMENT	204,800	204,200	200,900	600	3,900
Federal Government	29,500	29,100	29,900	400	-400
State Government 2/	70,300	70,400	69,300	-100	1,000
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,200	29,200	29,200	0	0
Local Government	105,000	104,700	101,700	300	3,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	58,300	58,300	56,600	0	1,700

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 Apr-05	Revised Mar-05	Revised Apr-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	376,100	374,400	370,300	1,700	5,800
GOODS PRODUCING	49,400	49,100	47,500	300	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	326,700	325,300	322,800	1,400	3,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	27,100	26,600	25,000	500	2,100
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	17,000	16,800	15,600	200	1,400
MANUFACTURING	22,300	22,500	22,500	-200	-200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,000	9,100	9,500	-100	-500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,500	6,600	6,900	-100	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,700	13,200	100	-400
RETAIL TRADE	42,600	42,600	42,100	0	500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,100	8,100	8,100	0	0
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,400	10,600	100	-100
INFORMATION	8,600	8,700	9,600	-100	-1,000
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	5,200	0	-1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,300	19,300	19,000	0	300
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,100	14,000	13,700	100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	59,800	59,500	58,900	300	900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,400	29,300	28,800	100	600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,000	11,900	11,800	100	200
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,900	26,700	26,500	200	400
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,100	12,000	12,100	100	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,100	4,100	3,300	0	800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	47,400	47,400	45,300	0	2,100
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,600	41,600	39,700	0	1,900
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,800	19,700	18,900	100	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,300	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,900	35,600	37,100	1,300	-200
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,300	27,800	28,900	500	-600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,200	12,900	13,500	300	-300
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	11,900	11,700	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	77,000	77,200	75,300	-200	1,700
Federal Government	13,900	13,900	14,100	0	-200
State Government /2	25,200	25,400	24,800	-200	400
Local Government	37,900	37,900	36,400	0	1,500

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 Apr-05	Revised Mar-05	Revised Apr-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	63,900	63,600	62,600	300	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	7,700	7,700	7,400	0	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,200	55,900	55,200	300	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,000	3,900	100	200
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,700	3,500	-100	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
INFORMATION	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,400	2,400	100	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,300	9,300	8,900	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	20,800	20,800	20,800	0	0
Federal	3,200	3,200	3,400	0	-200
State	9,000	9,100	9,100	-100	-100
Local	8,600	8,500	8,300	100	300

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Apr-05	Revised Mar-05	Revised Apr-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	61,400	61,000	60,400	400	1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,400	5,800	100	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,900	55,600	54,600	300	1,300
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,300	4,200	4,600	100	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,400	8,300	8,400	100	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	900	900	900	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,500	8,600	8,300	-100	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,000	8,800	9,000	200	0
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
GOVERNMENT	16,500	16,400	15,700	100	800
Federal	1,200	1,100	1,200	100	0
State /2	8,100	8,300	8,100	-200	0
Local	7,200	7,000	6,400	200	800

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Apr-05	Revised Mar-05	Revised Apr-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	49,200	49,000	47,600	200	1,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	37,800	37,600	36,200	200	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	10,400	10,600	9,900	-200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,800	38,400	37,700	400	1,100
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,400	27,000	26,300	400	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	9,000	9,100	8,500	-100	500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,400	10,100	0	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
GOVERNMENT	11,400	11,400	11,400	0	0
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	0

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 Apr-05	Revised Mar-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	804,000	802,100	1,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,100	16,000	100
CONSTRUCTION	52,800	52,800	0
MANUFACTURING	35,500	35,800	-300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,100	138,400	-300
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,000	14,000	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,200	35,300	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	92,100	91,800	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,200	104,500	700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,800	83,200	600
OTHER SERVICES	29,200	29,000	200
GOVERNMENT	202,000	201,300	700

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

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



Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr 05	Mar 05	Apr 04	Apr 05	Mar 05	Apr 04	Apr 05	Mar 05	Apr 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$766.91	\$767.36	\$741.75	43.5	43.6	43.0	\$17.63	\$17.60	\$17.25
CONSTRUCTION	\$614.20	\$612.61	\$600.26	39.6	39.6	39.7	\$15.51	\$15.47	\$15.12
MANUFACTURING	\$529.98	\$529.20	\$520.47	39.2	39.2	39.7	\$13.52	\$13.50	\$13.11
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$518.00	\$520.96	\$520.17	35.0	35.2	35.8	\$14.80	\$14.80	\$14.53
RETAIL TRADE	\$347.07	\$347.52	\$338.74	31.9	32.0	32.2	\$10.88	\$10.86	\$10.52
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$489.58	\$492.39	\$483.38	35.4	35.5	35.7	\$13.83	\$13.87	\$13.54
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$638.04	\$631.40	\$583.12	39.0	40.5	39.4	\$16.36	\$15.59	\$14.80

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

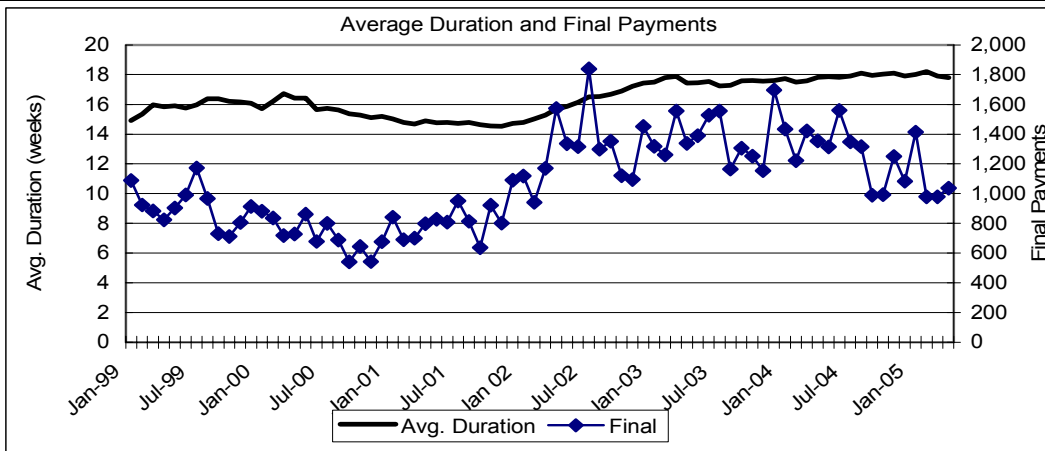
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Apr 05	Mar 05	Apr 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	194.6	193.3	188.0	0.7%	3.5%
CPI-W	190.2	188.6	183.5	0.8%	3.7%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance[^]

	Apr-05	Mar-05	Apr-04	Percent Change	
				from Mar-05	From Apr-04
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,186	4,974	4,964	-15.8%	-15.7%
Continued Claims #	50,172	56,655	57,135	-11.4%	-12.2%
Insured Unemployed #	12,736	13,235	14,396	-3.8%	-11.5%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,110	2,319	2,277	-9.0%	-7.3%
Final Payments	1,037	980	1,353	5.8%	-23.4%
Weeks Compensated	43,661	47,871	49,637	-8.8%	-12.0%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,275,784	\$10,130,339	\$10,384,358	-8.4%	-10.7%
Average WBA*	\$216.78	\$216.44	\$211.67	0.2%	2.4%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.8	17.9	17.8	-0.6%	-0.1%
Exhaustion Rate *	43.2%	43.4%	44.2%		



[^] Regular UI program only. # includes intrastate and interstate agent claims. ** 12-month moving average.

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 state's Job Training Incentive Board awarded a total of \$243,577 to two companies at the April board meeting. **Strategic Analytics Inc.**, a Santa Fe based software company, received \$56,577 to train five employees. **Space Micro Inc.** was approved for \$187,000 to train six workers in its Albuquerque office. Space Micro's jobs are in the \$110,000 per year range.

New Mexico has opened a **trade office in Tokyo, Japan**. Hideji Kurihara will run the office and represent New Mexico's interests. Mr. Kurihara will seek to encourage Japanese companies to invest in New Mexico and also strive to improve export opportunities for New Mexico businesses.

New Mexico's farmers are being hard hit by the higher costs of oil and gas. In addition to the direct costs of fuel for farm machinery and higher transportation costs, farmers also have seen prices rise for fertilizers and pesticides. Nitrogen based fertilizer is up by 25 to 30 percent and the cost of ammonia-based fertilizer, which is made from natural gas, has also increased. Many farmers are having a hard time raising prices enough to cover their increased expenses.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The **Little Anita's Restaurant** at the corner of University and Menaul is being rebuilt and will reopen in July. The restaurant was destroyed by fire last October when roofers accidentally set the roof on fire during a repair.

The **City of Albuquerque** is going to build a 95,000-square-foot aircraft hangar at the Albuquerque Sunport. The hangar will be leased to **Eclipse Aviation** and will be configured with two paint booths for painting Eclipse 500 aircraft as they are completed. Work on the building should be completed by this December. Eclipse plans to hire about 80 more employees to work in the new facility.

The nine-story, 261-suite **Embassy Suites Hotel** and spa opened in Albuquerque. The hotel is just off of the Interstate at 1000 Woodward Place NE, provides convenient access to I-40 and I-25, and is situated approximately five minutes from Albuquerque International Airport. It is the first large full-service hotel to be built in Albuquerque since the Hyatt Regency was completed in 1989. The hotel features a private bedroom in every suite, a living room with a sofa sleeper, wet bar, refrigerator, microwave and coffeemaker. The hotel has about 188 employees.

Ultimate Electronics will auction all of its 62 stores to satisfy creditors. The company has not publicly commented on the possibility of closing the Albuquerque Ultimate Electronics store, which currently employs about 55 people.

Eclipse Aviation will supply aircraft for DayJet's innovative "per-seat, on-demand" jet services. DayJet Corporation signed a long-term agreement with Eclipse to supply a fleet of next-generation, very light jets (VLJ). The agreement includes firm orders for 239 of the Eclipse 500 jets and options to purchase 70 additional aircraft. Deliveries of the planes will begin shortly after the Eclipse 500 receives FAA certification, which is on track to occur in March 2006. Additionally, this month Eclipse successfully completed maiden flights for its second and third flight test aircraft.

Independent bookseller **Bound to be Read** will close by the end of this year. The bookstore opened in 1996 and has featured promotions with many local and nationally known authors. Books account for about 80 percent of the store's inventory, with stationary, candleholders, dishes, picture frames and handbags making up the remainder. The bookstore has a staff of about 30 workers.

Sento Corp. has selected Albuquerque to be the site of the company's first Spanish language customer support center. The company is looking for a 35,000-square-foot facility and may ultimately employ as many as 800 people in the Albuquerque center. At present they need about 25 people to serve Overstock.com, the one client they have under contract. Sento expects to have enough work for about 150 employees by the end of the year.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The downtown **Denny's Restaurant** has been closed and all of the restaurant's 30 to 40 employees have been re-employed at other locations. Increased competition for downtown diners and a decline in the number of late-night customers were noted as reasons for the closure. The Denny's at 2200 North Main St. will remain open.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The first Clovis area **Advanced Auto Parts** opened at 2109 North Prince Street. The store occupies about 7,000 square feet and employs 12 workers.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

The Eddy County Commission gave approval for **Oops Unlimited** to build a gasification plant to produce ethanol from cow manure in Seven Rivers. The plant will process about 12 truckloads of manure per day into alcohol. About 40 people will be needed to operate the new facility.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:



The **Otero County Economic Development Department** announced that a cookie manufacturer is considering setting up shop in Alamogordo. The unnamed company, referred to as iProject Crispî to protect confidentiality, is considering renovating the former Presto cookware plant on LaVelle Road. Various economic incentives totaling \$3 million have been requested by the company. The cookie manufacturer has moved some of its equipment to the Presto facility for temporary storage while details of the plan are being worked out.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:



Construction of the 120-wind turbine San Juan Mesa Wind Project will begin in May. **Xcel Energy Inc.** will develop a site for the turbines near Elida, about 65 miles northeast of Roswell. The plant is expected to produce about 120 megawatts, enough to provide power for about 41,600 homes.

Bernalillo, Sandoval County:



Site preparation for the 170-acre Santiago housing development is underway at the site of the old Priceís Dairy off of N.M. 528. **Intrepid Development** plans to build about 780 homes within three separate communities at the site. The project is expected to alter the demographics of the town of Bernalillo, which currently has a population of about 7,000.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Lions Gate Television will shoot 11 episodes of the TV show iWildfireî in Sandoval County. The pilot episode was filmed in the local area earlier this year and the ABC Family Channel picked up the show for series production. The showís story is about a troubled teenage girl who starts a new life on a ranch. Production on the series will run through at least August. Most of the filming will be done in Algodones, but the programís production office will be in Rio Rancho. Veteran actor and New Mexico resident Dennis Weaver stars with Nana Visitor, who was in Star Trek: Deep Space Nine.

High Desert Investing is making infrastructure improvements in the 10-square-mile tract near Unser Boulevard and U.S. 550 in preparation to begin building homes in the Mariposa Communities development. The project has a 26-year development plan, but company spokespersons have said that they expect the project to be completed long before that. The Mariposa project will ultimately construct homes for about 20,000 people when the development is completed.

Deming Area, Luna County:



A pipeline project will bring about 400 out-of-town construction workers to Deming later this year. The project, **Kinder Morgan Energy Partnersí Eastline Expansion Project**, will transport petroleum by pipeline from Phoenix, AZ to El Paso, TX. Deming will be used as a temporary headquarters for the project during the construction phase.

Taos Area, Taos County:



Recent price increases in molybdenum have prompted **Unical** to seek additional workers for its Questa mining operation. The company is looking for underground miners for about 20 temporary positions.



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 Mexicoís work force, job gains and losses of older workers by industry, industries in which older workers were concentrated, and job stability and earnings of older workers.

The full report can be accessed through the NMDOL website in PDF format at:
<http://www.dol.state.nm.us/pdf/LED-NM.pdf>

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:
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