

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

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## HIGHLIGHTS — February 2005

...The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has been around two percent since April of last year. The February 2005 year-ago job growth comparison dropped to 1.8 percent, mostly because the year-ago number was strong. The state has added 13,700 jobs since last year.

...Since last January, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 7,100 for an increase of 1.9 percent.

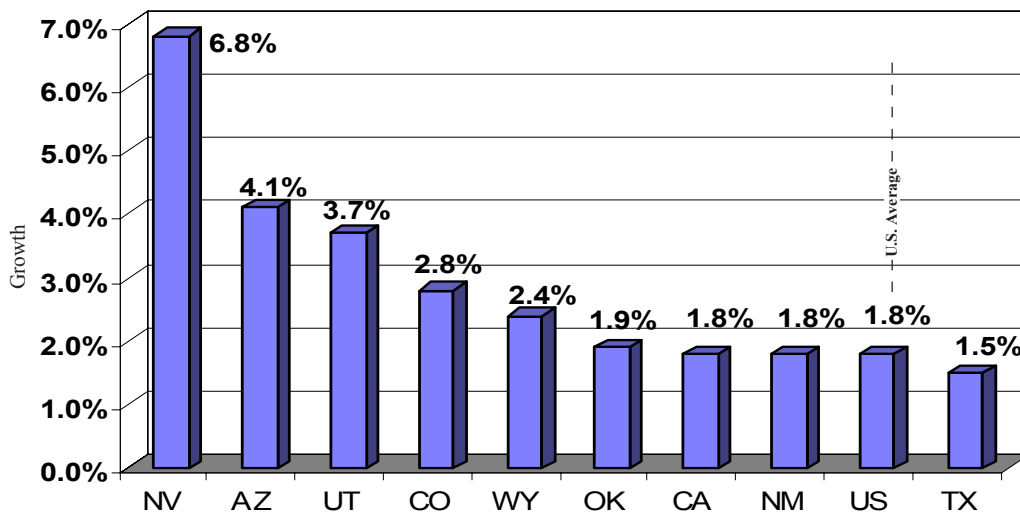
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was just 1.3 percent. The area has added only 800 jobs over the year.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.4 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. The rate of job growth had been below the statewide average since June 2004.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Farmington MSA was a strong 3.7 percent, adding 1,700 jobs; it has outperformed the statewide average for more than a year.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

February 2005 over February 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in February 2005, up from January's rate of 5.3 percent. The overall trend shows a slight decline over time. The trend can be hard to decipher with the recent erratic changes. When the numbers are revised (benchmarked) at the end of the year, the erratic movements will be smoothed away, leaving a clearer trend. The increase in February essentially wipes out the drop reported in January. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was a slightly higher 5.8 percent. The national unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in February 2005.

The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has been around two percent since April of last year. The February 2005 year ago job growth comparison dropped to 1.8 percent, mostly because the year ago number was strong. The state has added 13,700 jobs since last year.

The mining and construction industries continue to grow faster than any others in the state, growing in the six to eight percent range over the year. This adds an additional 2,600 jobs in construction, but only 1,200 jobs in the smaller mining industry. The mining industry continues to do well from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas as well as a rebound in copper mining. Construction has added jobs, especially in the residential housing segment, inspired by interest rates that have remained low even though they have been forecast to rise with the improving national economy. Recent trends show that mortgage rates are finally starting to edge upward, but it may be several months before the housing market reacts in a way that impacts construction employment.

Three larger industries are growing less rapidly than mining and construction, but have added a number of jobs equal to about two thirds of the total job gain. The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has grown 3.3 percent, adding 3,400 jobs. This is a fairly modest growth rate compared to recent times, but still more jobs than any other industry. Government, growing at a less than average rate of 1.6 percent, has added 3,200 jobs in a year from a very strong local government sector that includes Indian tribes and their casinos. State government has shown only a minimal increase and federal government has lost jobs. The professional and business services industry, growing at 3.2 percent, has added 2,800 jobs over the year due to strength in the administrative component as well as the professional, technical and scientific component that includes many defense contractors.

Remaining industries have either made unremarkable gains or have lost a small number of jobs. Four industries are reporting employment levels that are lower than a year ago. Only one of the job-losing industries, information, has lost a lot of jobs. The information industry has reached bottom following a series of job losses. Information employment was down 1,300 jobs on the year, almost all of them in the telecommunications component of the industry. The MCI call center closure last summer was followed, in November, by the closure of the Qwest call center in Albuquerque. This industry may be suffering from its own success, having prospered during most of the 1990s, only to see some of those gains being eroded starting in the summer of 2001.

Wholesale trade employment was down just 100 jobs from last year's employment level. This industry has struggled to hold onto employment levels in an environment of declining manufacturing output and new, more labor-efficient ways of distributing goods. Transportation, warehousing and utilities also was down 100 jobs on the year for similar reasons to those affecting wholesale trade.

The 100-job loss in the state's manufacturing employment is nowhere near as bad as it might appear. There is actually good cause for renewed confidence for this industry's prospects, especially with recently announced expansions in various industry clusters such as aviation. Prior to this point, the state lost 6,500 manufacturing jobs since February 2001. A similar trend is also observable nationally with manufacturing jobs. We have a changed economy that will never support the number of manufacturing jobs that this country used to have. New Mexico seems well positioned to capture the gains to be had from specializing in areas of technical expertise in which we have a comparative advantage. So the future looks much brighter than the recent past.

Financial activities employment added 700 jobs, from gains that were mostly in the finance and insurance category. The leisure and hospitality industry has grown at a rate of 0.8 percent, adding 600 jobs during a good ski season, but not showing much new activity at eating and drinking places. Retail trade employment has increased by just 300 jobs, which is likely reflecting *big box* efficiency trends in a market that is increasingly dominated by large retailers alongside a shrinking number of specialty niche retailers.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	929,800	922,000	905,800	+7,800	+24,000
Employment	877,500	873,500	853,000	+4,000	+24,500
Unemployment	52,300	48,500	52,800	+3,800	-500
Rate	5.6%	5.3%	5.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.8%	5.4%	5.9%		

## **Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment**

**(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)**

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.4 percent in February, unchanged from a year ago. Unemployment was up significantly from January's rate of 4.9 percent, but it is likely a temporary occurrence that will soon be reversed. Caution should be used when interpreting large month-to-month movements in the labor force, with more emphasis given to over-the-year changes and long-term trends.

Payroll employment grew by 3,400 or 0.9 percent over the month, with expansions in eight of the 12 major industry divisions. Most of the increase was in the government sector (up 2,600), as university and public school employees returned to work following the winter break. The leisure and hospitality industry increased 400, recovering some of the 1,100 jobs that were lost the month before. Educational and health services continued to perform well, adding 500 jobs to equal the number gained in January. Professional and business services grew by 200, the result of increases in temporary help and business support services. Construction gained 100 jobs despite unusually high precipitation, an indication of the continued strength of this industry. A decline of 600 retail trade jobs was typical for February, as employment returned to normal levels following a busy holiday season.

Since last January, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown 7,100 for an increase of 1.9 percent. Expansions were seen in eight of the 12 industry divisions, led by a gain of 6.8 percent in educational and health services. This industry has done very well recently, especially in hospital employment where over-the-year growth was 11.6 percent. Only 200 of the industry's 3,000 new jobs were in private education; all the rest were in health care and social services.

Construction growth remained strong at 5.8 percent, though somewhat lower than it had been a few months ago. In 2004, the number of housing permits in the Albuquerque area set new records, fueling strong growth in the construction industry. Several new housing developments are still underway, mainly in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side, but the market is expected to slip in the coming year due to an anticipated increase in interest rates.

Government employment grew 2.7 percent over the year, adding 2,000 new jobs. Most of the increase was in local govern-

ment, where employment rose 1,700 or 4.7 percent. State government gained 400 new jobs, largely due to growth at college campuses and state-run medical facilities. Federal employment is still in the doldrums, having lost another 100 jobs, but should pick up later this year when a new US Forest Service facility becomes operational.

Employment in the miscellaneous category of *other services* grew 2.6 percent, adding 300 jobs. Financial activities increased 2.1 percent (400 jobs), due largely to growth in industry-related call centers. Professional and business services also grew 2.1 percent, mostly due to expansions in both scientific research & development and business support services. The employment services component, which includes temporary help agencies, remained unchanged over the year.

Retail trade posted a respectable gain of 1.7 percent, with all of the growth coming from smaller, unpublished, components like motor vehicle dealers and sporting goods stores. Employment in general merchandise stores was down slightly (1.2 percent), but will pick up later this year when a new Wal-Mart and other big box retailers open for business. Food store employment continued its downward slide with a decline of 2.1 percent. It has been more than two years since this component last saw an over-the-year increase.

Following a long period of declining employment, manufacturing has finally turned the corner and begun adding jobs once again. Growth was 1.4 percent in February, marking the third consecutive month of increases and the strongest gain in more than four years. Employment is expected to rise even more in the coming months, due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing as well as next year's opening of a mattress manufacturing plant.

Leisure and hospitality employment was down nine tenths of a percentage point or 300 jobs, due to declines in full-service restaurants. The restaurant market appears to have reached a temporary saturation point, following a period of expansion when several large nationally-franchised restaurants opened in the area. Also declining over the year were transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-300) and wholesale trade (-400). The information industry was down 1,200 jobs or 12.1 percent due to long-standing difficulties in its telecommunications component.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2005	Jan 2005	Feb 2004	Jan 2005	Feb 2004
Civilian Labor Force	401,400	398,700	390,600	+2,700	+10,800
Employment	379,700	379,000	369,400	+700	+10,300
Unemployment	21,700	19,700	21,200	+2,000	+500
Rate	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.1 percent in February 2005, up from January's rate of 5.6 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.2 percent.

The Las Cruces area gained back 1,000 jobs in February, having lost 1,900 jobs the month before. Such seasonal changes are normal this time of year and are related to school employment and other seasonal events. The largest monthly movement was the gain of 800 state government jobs mostly at New Mexico State University at the start of the new semester. Local government lost 100 jobs in February. Construction also lost 100 jobs, as did manufacturing. Back on the plus side were 200 leisure and hospitality jobs and 100 jobs in educational and health services. Gains of 100 jobs were also seen in February for information as well as financial activities.

The rate-of-over the year job growth for the Las Cruces area was just 1.3 percent comparing February 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added only 800 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth is consistent with recent trends in the local job market, which have generally been below the statewide average.

The local area's manufacturing employment continues to do well, adding 8.6 percent to its job base. Many of the 300 new jobs are at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Construction employment also appears to be doing well, making gains of

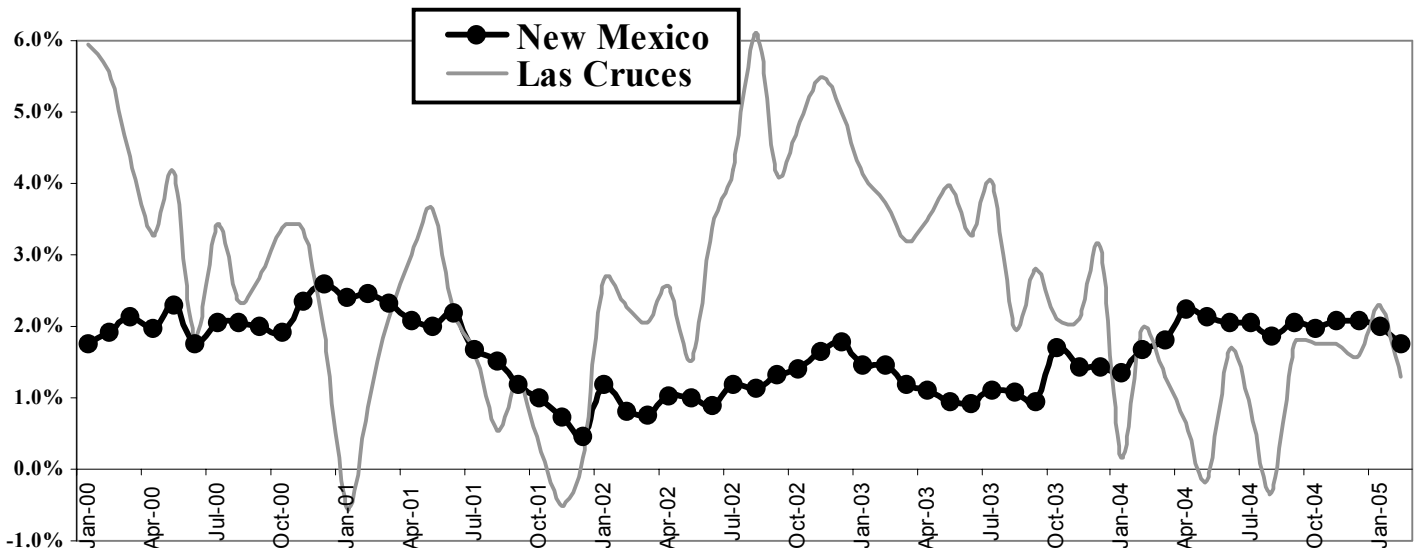
5.4 percent over the year, adding 200 jobs. Information employment posted a 200-job gain. The gain was possible because the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry happened more than a year ago and consequently are out of the year-ago comparison. For that same reason, the professional and business services industry posted a 100-job gain. The industry was hard hit by the loss of the Excell call center at the end of 2003.

Financial activities added 100 jobs, as did the leisure and hospitality industry. Wholesale trade employment grew by 100 jobs, increasing 10.0 percent from a relatively small employment base. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry gained 100 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. The relatively large educational and health services industry added just 100 jobs. The health services component has seen fierce competition between rival hospitals that overheated the industry for a while until employment settled at lower but more sustainable levels.

Retail trade employment continued a seven-month slide, down 100 jobs from a year ago. The large government sector lost 400 jobs, with losses in two of the three branches. Local government was the only branch to add employment. State government was down 100 jobs, and federal government remained down 400 jobs.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2005	Jan 2005	Feb 2004	Jan 2004	Feb 2004
Civilian Labor Force	83,900	83,400	82,400	+500	+1,500
Employment	78,800	78,700	77,300	+100	+1,500
Unemployment	5,100	4,700	5,100	+400	0
Rate	6.1%	5.6%	6.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.8%	6.3%	6.9%		

**Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces**



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 4.5 percent in February 2005, up from January's rate of 4.1 percent. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent, the same as the current rate.

Santa Fe experienced a typical rebound in the employment numbers in February, with the addition of 1,200 jobs — not long after January's loss of 1,500 jobs. Most of the employment gains were in the government sector, which gained 800 jobs. Of those, 500 were at local government school districts and 300 jobs were in state government. Educational and health services added 600 jobs as privately owned educational institutions brought employees back. Another 100 jobs were added to the leisure and hospitality industry during an excellent year for the ski industry. Subtracting from the monthly gains were losses of 100 jobs in three industries: construction, retail trade and professional and business services.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.4 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. The rate of job growth in Santa Fe had been below the statewide average since June 2004, until this month when strong local government employment brought Santa Fe back above the statewide rate again. Even with these moderate gains, the employment situation in Santa Fe could be doing much better. Only five of the twelve industries have added jobs, six remain at last year's employment levels, and one industry has declined. This means that the local economy

is gaining jobs in fewer than half of its industries. Fortunately the larger industries are adding jobs at a significant pace.

Santa Fe's large government sector added 600 jobs over the year, a 3.8 percent increase, and the most that have been reported in more than two years. Local government employment increased by 500 jobs, state government added 100 jobs, and federal government remained at last year's level.

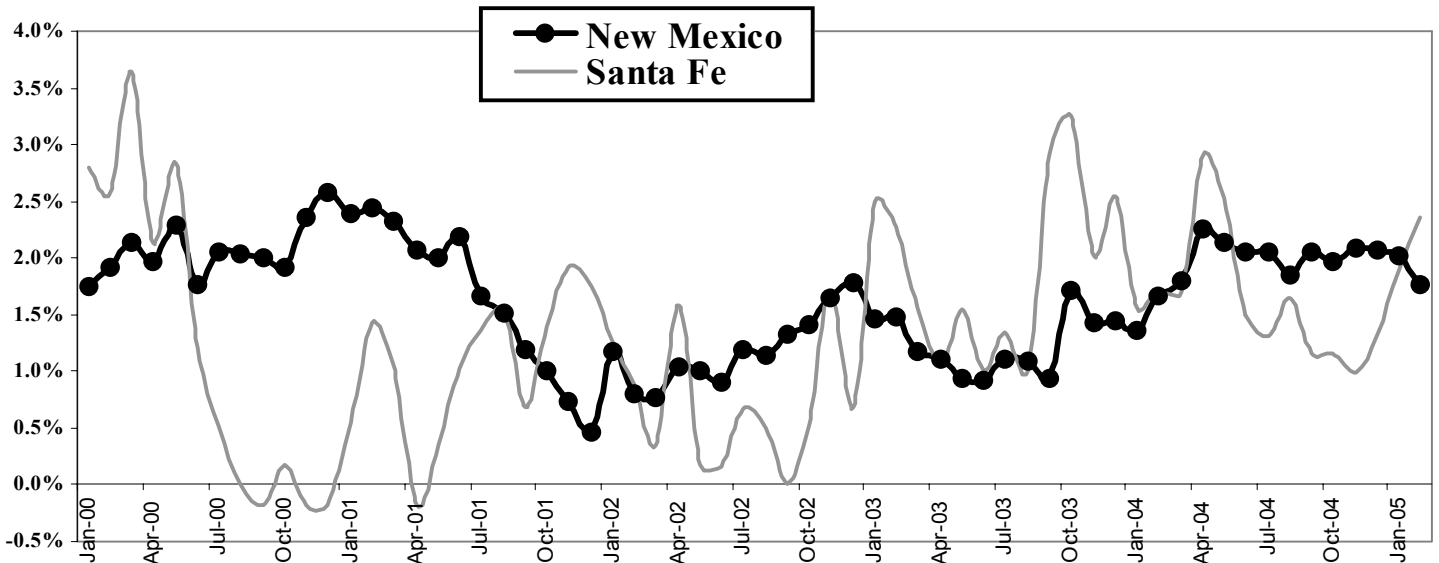
The professional and business services industry has added 400 jobs since last year, growing 8.5 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Educational and health services added 300 jobs, growing 3.5 percent. Leisure and hospitality employment was up by 100 jobs. Wholesale trade gained 100 jobs following many months without any gains.

The construction industry lost 100 jobs, continuing a trend that has been evident for about a year. 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; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information, financial activities, and *other services*.

Santa Fe <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,400	77,200	75,800	+1,200	+2,600
Employment	74,900	74,000	72,400	+900	+2,500
Unemployment	3,500	3,200	3,400	+300	+100
Rate	4.5%	4.1%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%		

**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 the Farmington MSA was 6.1 percent in February 2005, up from January's rate of 5.5 percent. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 6.3 percent.

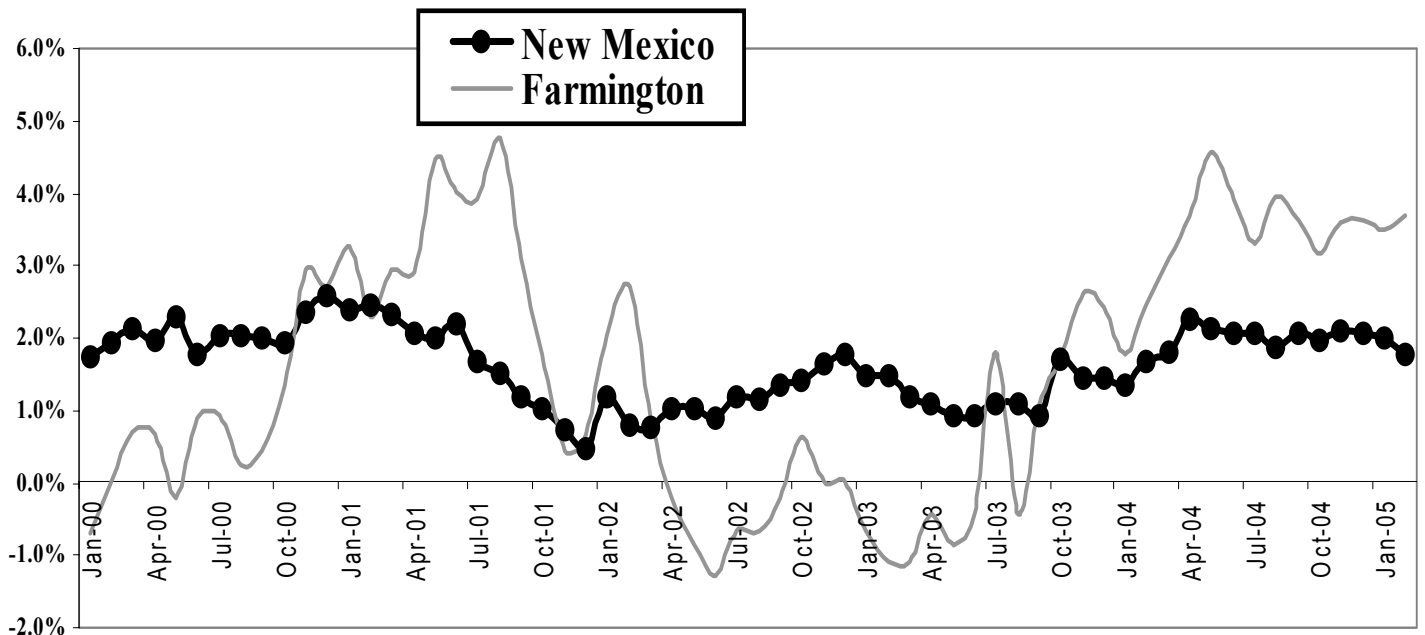
Farmington gained back 600 jobs in February, following the loss of 1,200 jobs in January 2005. These trends are consistent with what is expected this time of year. Both the private sector and local government gained jobs over the month.

Over-the-year job growth for Farmington was a strong 3.7 percent, adding 1,700 jobs. Farmington has outperformed the statewide average for more than a year. The strength

comes mainly from the private sector, as government employment has increased by only 300 jobs since last year. The main source of private sector strength is in the goods-producing industries, especially 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 1,000 jobs over the year, growing 3.9 percent.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2005	Jan 2005	Feb 2004	Jan 2005	Feb 2004
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	55,500	54,700	53,200	+800	+2,300
Employment	52,100	51,700	49,800	+400	+2,300
Unemployment	3,400	3,000	3,400	+400	0
Rate	6.1%	5.5%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%		

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington





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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1985		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1986		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.9%	
1987		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.1%	
1988		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.8%	
1989		689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1990		697,000	651,000	46,000	6.6%	
1991		708,400	662,300	46,100	6.5%	
1992		728,500	676,500	52,000	7.1%	
1993		744,400	692,000	52,400	7.0%	
1994		761,100	702,500	58,600	7.7%	
1995		781,500	732,500	49,000	6.3%	
1996		797,000	747,000	50,000	6.3%	
1997		806,900	741,900	65,000	8.1%	
1998		825,900	774,300	51,600	6.2%	
1999		845,100	792,900	52,200	6.2%	
2000		824,300	778,000	46,300	5.6%	
2001		854,100	811,800	42,300	5.0%	
2002		860,100	818,500	41,600	4.8%	
2003		875,300	827,600	47,700	5.4%	
2004		896,900	839,700	57,200	6.4%	
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	929,800	877,500	52,300	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	7,800	4,000	3,800	0.3%	0.4%
	Year Ago	24,000	24,500	-500	-0.2%	-0.1%
	2 Yrs. Ago	42,600	41,800	800	-0.2%	-0.1%
	3 Yrs. Ago	61,500	54,500	7,000	0.4%	0.4%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.8%	0.5%	7.8%		
	Year Ago	2.6%	2.9%	-0.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.8%	5.0%	1.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.1%	6.6%	15.5%		

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

State	Rank	February 2004	February 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,108.3	1,183.6	75.3	6.8%
Arizona	2	2,339.1	2,434.5	95.4	4.1%
Oregon	3	1,546.8	1,609.7	62.9	4.1%
Utah	4	1,077.7	1,117.6	39.9	3.7%
Florida	5	7,415.8	7,670.3	254.5	3.4%
Hawaii	6	574.5	591.9	17.4	3.0%
Idaho	7	564.1	580.7	16.6	2.9%
Colorado	8	2,131.0	2,188.8	57.8	2.7%
Indiana	9	2,857.3	2,930.4	73.1	2.6%
Virginia	10	3,495.8	3,584.7	88.9	2.5%
Wyoming	11	244.3	250.2	5.9	2.4%
DC	12	412.6	422.2	9.6	2.3%
Montana	13	394.3	403.4	9.1	2.3%
Washington	14	2,633.7	2,693.6	59.9	2.3%
Kansas	15	1,290.9	1,319.6	28.7	2.2%
North Dakota	16	328.2	335.4	7.2	2.2%
Maryland	17	2,451.5	2,503.8	52.3	2.1%
New Hampshire	18	609.2	622.0	12.8	2.1%
Alabama	19	1,872.4	1,911.3	38.9	2.1%
Nebraska	20	899.2	917.7	18.5	2.1%
South Dakota	21	370.0	377.2	7.2	1.9%
Oklahoma	22	1,448.3	1,475.4	27.1	1.9%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>778.0</b>	<b>791.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Minnesota	23	2,601.3	2,649.2	47.9	1.8%
Vermont	23	300.6	306.1	5.5	1.8%
<b>United States</b>		<b>128,976.0</b>	<b>131,330.0</b>	<b>2,354.0</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
California	23	14,327.1	14,580.9	253.8	1.8%
New Jersey	27	3,907.6	3,974.9	67.3	1.7%
Alaska	28	286.8	291.7	4.9	1.7%
North Carolina	29	3,749.9	3,808.9	59.0	1.6%
West Virginia	30	717.5	728.6	11.1	1.5%
Texas	31	9,368.7	9,507.6	138.9	1.5%
Missouri	32	2,630.8	2,669.8	39.0	1.5%
Mississippi	33	1,113.3	1,129.3	16.0	1.4%
Rhode Island	34	475.5	482.3	6.8	1.4%
Wisconsin	35	2,727.3	2,765.4	38.1	1.4%
Connecticut	36	1,618.6	1,640.9	22.3	1.4%
Arkansas	37	1,142.5	1,156.8	14.3	1.3%
Pennsylvania	38	5,530.4	5,596.8	66.4	1.2%
Kentucky	39	1,762.4	1,783.4	21.0	1.2%
Massachusetts	40	3,107.0	3,140.2	33.2	1.1%
Maine	41	591.6	597.5	5.9	1.0%
Iowa	42	1,419.7	1,433.8	14.1	1.0%
New York	43	8,289.9	8,371.7	81.8	1.0%
Tennessee	44	2,668.4	2,691.3	22.9	0.9%
Georgia	45	3,838.1	3,869.8	31.7	0.8%
Illinois	46	5,673.3	5,710.6	37.3	0.7%
Ohio	47	5,292.7	5,326.7	34.0	0.6%
Louisiana	48	1,904.9	1,916.6	11.7	0.6%
Delaware	49	665.1	669.0	3.9	0.6%
Michigan	50	4,309.2	4,318.9	9.7	0.2%
South Carolina	51	1,791.7	1,795.2	3.5	0.2%

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 FEBRUARY 2005				REVISED JANUARY 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	924,425	870,552	53,873	5.8%	912,404	862,821	49,583	5.4%	12,021	7,731	4,290	1.3%	0.9%	8.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	401,351	380,198	21,153	5.3%	395,862	376,475	19,387	4.9%	5,489	3,723	1,766	1.4%	1.0%	9.1%
Bernalillo	312,803	296,685	16,118	5.2%	308,592	293,780	14,812	4.8%	4,211	2,905	1,306	1.4%	1.0%	8.8%
Sandoval	48,924	46,199	2,725	5.6%	48,230	45,746	2,484	5.2%	694	453	241	1.4%	1.0%	9.7%
Torrance	7,774	7,293	481	6.2%	7,654	7,222	432	5.6%	120	71	49	1.6%	1.0%	11.3%
Valencia	31,851	30,021	1,830	5.7%	31,386	29,727	1,659	5.3%	465	294	171	1.5%	1.0%	10.3%
Farmington MSA 3/	54,928	51,630	3,298	6.0%	53,912	50,838	3,074	5.7%	1,016	792	224	1.9%	1.6%	7.3%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	84,012	78,284	5,728	6.8%	82,684	77,489	5,195	6.3%	1,328	795	533	1.6%	1.0%	10.3%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,092	74,602	3,490	4.5%	76,392	73,215	3,177	4.2%	1,700	1,387	313	2.2%	1.9%	9.9%
Catron	1,240	1,128	112	9.0%	1,249	1,141	108	8.6%	-9	-13	4	-0.7%	-1.1%	3.7%
Chaves	26,020	24,277	1,743	6.7%	25,927	24,267	1,660	6.4%	93	10	83	0.4%	0.0%	5.0%
Cibola	12,594	11,848	746	5.9%	12,504	11,809	695	5.6%	90	39	51	0.7%	0.3%	7.3%
Colfax	6,853	6,464	389	5.7%	6,864	6,488	376	5.5%	-11	-24	13	-0.2%	-0.4%	3.5%
Curry	20,957	19,908	1,049	5.0%	20,740	19,806	934	4.5%	217	102	115	1.0%	0.5%	12.3%
De Baca	931	873	58	6.2%	929	873	56	6.0%	2	0	2	0.2%	0.0%	3.6%
Eddy	24,154	22,826	1,328	5.5%	23,974	22,784	1,190	5.0%	180	42	138	0.8%	0.2%	11.6%
Grant	10,514	9,639	875	8.3%	10,293	9,478	815	7.9%	221	161	60	2.1%	1.7%	7.4%
Guadalupe	1,673	1,511	162	9.7%	1,637	1,491	146	8.9%	36	20	16	2.2%	1.3%	11.0%
Harding	384	368	16	4.2%	386	372	14	3.6%	-2	-4	2	-0.5%	-1.1%	14.3%
Hidalgo	2,210	2,059	151	6.8%	2,204	2,070	134	6.1%	6	-11	17	0.3%	-0.5%	12.7%
Lea	25,092	23,824	1,268	5.1%	24,778	23,639	1,139	4.6%	314	185	129	1.3%	0.8%	11.3%
Lincoln	11,281	10,773	508	4.5%	11,233	10,754	479	4.3%	48	19	29	0.4%	0.2%	6.1%
Los Alamos	12,153	11,792	361	3.0%	12,102	11,789	313	2.6%	51	3	48	0.4%	0.0%	15.3%
Luna	10,925	8,715	2,210	20.2%	10,849	8,747	2,102	19.4%	76	-32	108	0.7%	-0.4%	5.1%
McKinley	26,993	24,864	2,129	7.9%	26,833	24,801	2,032	7.6%	160	63	97	0.6%	0.3%	4.8%
Mora	2,167	1,872	295	13.6%	2,155	1,855	300	13.9%	12	17	-5	0.6%	0.9%	-1.7%
Otero	27,654	26,112	1,542	5.6%	27,416	26,037	1,379	5.0%	238	75	163	0.9%	0.3%	11.8%
Quay	3,968	3,697	271	6.8%	3,949	3,704	245	6.2%	19	-7	26	0.5%	-0.2%	10.6%
Rio Arriba	21,745	20,215	1,530	7.0%	21,554	20,135	1,419	6.6%	191	80	111	0.9%	0.4%	7.8%
Roosevelt	9,532	9,122	410	4.3%	9,323	8,958	365	3.9%	209	164	45	2.2%	1.8%	12.3%
San Miguel	13,952	12,993	959	6.9%	13,769	12,866	903	6.6%	183	127	56	1.3%	1.0%	6.2%
Sierra	5,048	4,724	324	6.4%	5,045	4,750	295	5.8%	3	-26	29	0.1%	-0.5%	9.8%
Socorro	8,993	8,516	477	5.3%	8,880	8,444	436	4.9%	113	72	41	1.3%	0.9%	9.4%
Taos	17,044	15,837	1,207	7.1%	17,019	15,880	1,139	6.7%	25	-43	68	0.1%	-0.3%	6.0%
Union	1,969	1,882	87	4.4%	1,940	1,864	76	3.9%	29	18	11	1.5%	1.0%	14.5%

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 2005				REVISED FEBRUARY 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	924,425	870,552	53,873	5.8%	901,979	848,558	53,421	5.9%	22,446	21,994	452	2.5%	2.6%	0.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	401,351	380,198	21,153	5.3%	390,531	369,886	20,645	5.3%	10,820	10,312	508	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Bernalillo	312,803	296,685	16,118	5.2%	304,419	288,638	15,781	5.2%	8,384	8,047	337	2.8%	2.8%	2.1%
Sandoval	48,924	46,199	2,725	5.6%	47,646	44,946	2,700	5.7%	1,278	1,253	25	2.7%	2.8%	0.9%
Torrance	7,774	7,293	481	6.2%	7,510	7,095	415	5.5%	264	198	66	3.5%	2.8%	15.9%
Valencia	31,851	30,021	1,830	5.7%	30,957	29,207	1,750	5.7%	894	814	80	2.9%	2.8%	4.6%
Farmington MSA 3/	54,928	51,630	3,298	6.0%	52,647	49,329	3,318	6.3%	2,281	2,301	-20	4.3%	4.7%	-0.6%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	84,012	78,284	5,728	6.8%	82,446	76,796	5,650	6.9%	1,566	1,488	78	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,092	74,602	3,490	4.5%	75,519	72,150	3,369	4.5%	2,573	2,452	121	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%
Catron	1,240	1,128	112	9.0%	1,248	1,122	126	10.1%	-8	6	-14	-0.6%	0.5%	-11.1%
Chaves	26,020	24,277	1,743	6.7%	25,796	23,974	1,822	7.1%	224	303	-79	0.9%	1.3%	-4.3%
Cibola	12,594	11,848	746	5.9%	12,323	11,601	722	5.9%	271	247	24	2.2%	2.1%	3.3%
Colfax	6,853	6,464	389	5.7%	6,894	6,438	456	6.6%	271	247	24	2.2%	2.1%	3.3%
Curry	20,957	19,908	1,049	5.0%	20,534	19,601	933	4.5%	423	307	116	2.1%	1.6%	12.4%
De Baca	931	873	58	6.2%	919	840	79	8.6%	12	33	-21	1.3%	3.9%	-26.6%
Eddy	24,154	22,826	1,328	5.5%	23,929	22,485	1,444	6.0%	225	341	-116	0.9%	1.5%	-8.0%
Grant	10,514	9,639	875	8.3%	10,544	9,273	1,271	12.1%	-30	366	-396	-0.3%	3.9%	-31.2%
Guadalupe	1,673	1,511	162	9.7%	1,611	1,486	125	7.8%	62	25	37	3.8%	1.7%	29.6%
Harding	384	368	16	4.2%	385	365	20	5.2%	-1	3	-4	-0.3%	0.8%	-20.0%
Hidalgo	2,210	2,059	151	6.8%	2,193	2,041	152	6.9%	17	18	-1	0.8%	0.9%	-0.7%
Lea	25,092	23,824	1,268	5.1%	24,271	23,002	1,269	5.2%	821	822	-1	3.4%	3.6%	-0.1%
Lincoln	11,281	10,773	508	4.5%	10,927	10,442	485	4.4%	354	331	23	3.2%	3.2%	4.7%
Los Alamos	12,153	11,792	361	3.0%	11,765	11,435	330	2.8%	388	357	31	3.3%	3.1%	9.4%
Luna	10,925	8,715	2,210	20.2%	10,892	8,624	2,268	20.8%	33	91	-58	0.3%	1.1%	-2.6%
McKinley	26,993	24,864	2,129	7.9%	26,458	24,454	2,004	7.6%	535	410	125	2.0%	1.7%	6.2%
Mora	2,167	1,872	295	13.6%	2,129	1,888	241	11.3%	38	-16	54	1.8%	-0.8%	22.4%
Otero	27,654	26,112	1,542	5.6%	26,916	25,432	1,484	5.5%	738	680	58	2.7%	2.7%	3.9%
Quay	3,968	3,697	271	6.8%	3,965	3,677	288	7.3%	3	20	-17	0.1%	0.5%	-5.9%
Rio Arriba	21,745	20,215	1,530	7.0%	21,283	19,768	1,515	7.1%	462	447	15	2.2%	2.3%	1.0%
Roosevelt	9,532	9,122	410	4.3%	9,379	8,995	384	4.1%	153	127	26	1.6%	1.4%	6.8%
San Miguel	13,952	12,993	959	6.9%	13,911	12,972	939	6.8%	41	21	20	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%
Sierra	5,048	4,724	324	6.4%	4,934	4,632	302	6.1%	114	92	22	2.3%	2.0%	7.3%
Socorro	8,993	8,516	477	5.3%	8,827	8,348	479	5.4%	166	168	-2	1.9%	2.0%	-0.4%
Taos	17,044	15,837	1,207	7.1%	16,850	15,633	1,217	7.2%	194	204	-10	1.2%	1.3%	-0.8%
Union	1,969	1,882	87	4.4%	1,954	1,869	85	4.4%	15	13	2	0.8%	0.7%	2.4%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

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

PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	20.2%
MORA	2	13.6%
GUADALUPE	3	9.7%
CATRON	4	9.0%
GRANT	5	8.3%
MCKINLEY	6	7.9%
TAOS	7	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	8	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.9%
HIDALGO	10	6.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	6.8%
QUAY	12	6.8%
CHAVES	13	6.7%
SIERRA	14	6.4%
DE BACA	15	6.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	6.0%
CIBOLA	17	5.9%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.8%</b>
COLFAX	18	5.7%
OTERO	19	5.6%
EDDY	20	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.3%
SOCORRO	22	5.3%
LEA	23	5.1%
CURRY	24	5.0%
LINCOLN	25	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
UNION	27	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	4.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

REVISED JANUARY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.4%
MORA	2	13.9%
GUADALUPE	3	8.9%
CATRON	4	8.6%
GRANT	5	7.9%
MCKINLEY	6	7.6%
TAOS	7	6.7%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.6%
CHAVES	10	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	6.3%
QUAY	12	6.2%
HIDALGO	13	6.1%
DE BACA	14	6.0%
SIERRA	15	5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	5.7%
CIBOLA	17	5.6%
COLFAX	18	5.5%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.4%</b>
EDDY	19	5.0%
OTERO	20	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.9%
SOCORRO	22	4.9%
LEA	23	4.6%
CURRY	24	4.5%
LINCOLN	25	4.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.2%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
UNION	28	3.9%
HARDING	29	3.6%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.6%

REVISED FEBRUARY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	20.8%
GRANT	2	12.1%
MORA	3	11.3%
CATRON	4	10.1%
DE BACA	5	8.6%
GUADALUPE	6	7.8%
MCKINLEY	7	7.6%
QUAY	8	7.3%
TAOS	9	7.2%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.1%
CHAVES	11	7.1%
HIDALGO	12	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	15	6.7%
SIERRA	16	6.1%
EDDY	17	6.0%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.9%</b>
CIBOLA	18	5.9%
COLFAX	19	5.9%
OTERO	20	5.5%
SOCORRO	21	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.5%
LEA	23	5.2%
HARDING	24	5.2%
CURRY	25	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
LINCOLN	27	4.4%
UNION	28	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.8%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

## Need Labor Market Information?

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- 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)

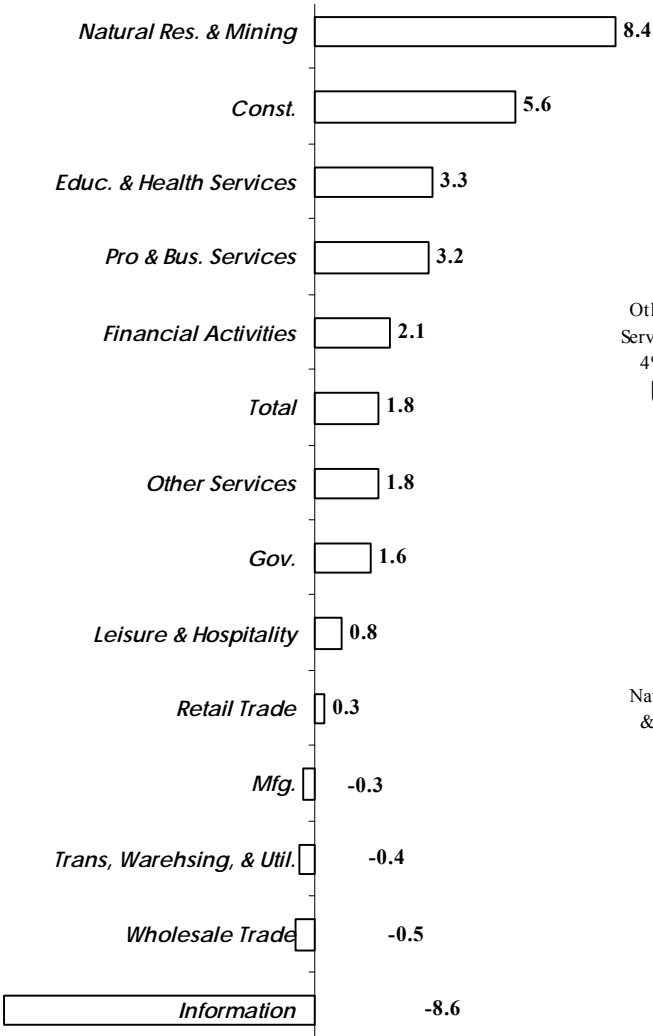
Preliminary		February 2005 Rate
State	Rank	
District of Columbia	1	8.2
Michigan	2	7.5
Alaska	3	7.2
South Carolina	4	7.1
Mississippi	5	6.8
Oregon	6	6.6
Ohio	7	6.4
Louisiana	8	6.0
Texas	9	6.0
Illinois	10	5.9
Tennessee	11	5.9
California	12	5.8
Missouri	13	5.8
Indiana	14	5.7
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Arkansas	16	5.5
Washington	17	5.5
Kansas	18	5.4
North Carolina	19	5.4
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.4</b>
Alabama	20	5.2
Kentucky	21	5.2
Pennsylvania	22	5.2
Georgia	23	5.1
Iowa	24	5.1
New York	25	5.1
West Virginia	26	5.0
Colorado	27	4.9
Massachusetts	28	4.9
Wisconsin	29	4.9
Connecticut	30	4.8
Utah	31	4.8
Maine	32	4.7
Florida	33	4.5
Montana	34	4.5
Arizona	35	4.4
New Jersey	36	4.4
Rhode Island	37	4.4
Maryland	38	4.2
Minnesota	39	4.2
Oklahoma	40	4.2
Delaware	41	4.1
Idaho	42	4.1
Nebraska	43	3.9
Nevada	44	3.9
New Hampshire	45	3.8
South Dakota	46	3.7
Vermont	47	3.6
North Dakota	48	3.3
Virginia	49	3.3
Hawaii	50	3.0
Wyoming	51	2.9

Revised		February 2004 Rate
State	Rank	
Alaska	1	7.7
Oregon	2	7.7
District of Columbia	3	7.6
Michigan	4	7.0
South Carolina	5	6.7
Washington	6	6.6
California	7	6.4
Illinois	8	6.4
Texas	9	6.3
New York	10	6.2
Ohio	11	6.1
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Colorado	12	5.8
Kansas	12	5.8
North Carolina	12	5.8
Arkansas	16	5.7
Kentucky	17	5.7
Louisiana	18	5.7
Alabama	19	5.6
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.6</b>
Massachusetts	20	5.5
Mississippi	21	5.5
Missouri	22	5.5
Pennsylvania	23	5.5
West Virginia	24	5.5
Indiana	25	5.4
Rhode Island	26	5.4
Tennessee	27	5.4
Utah	28	5.4
Wisconsin	29	5.4
Arizona	30	5.3
New Jersey	31	5.3
Connecticut	32	5.2
Oklahoma	33	5.1
Idaho	34	5.0
Minnesota	35	5.0
Florida	36	4.9
Iowa	37	4.7
Maine	38	4.7
Nevada	39	4.7
Montana	40	4.4
Georgia	41	4.3
Maryland	42	4.2
New Hampshire	43	4.1
Vermont	44	4.1
Delaware	45	4.0
Nebraska	46	4.0
Wyoming	47	3.8
Virginia	48	3.7
Hawaii	49	3.6
South Dakota	50	3.6
North Dakota	51	3.5

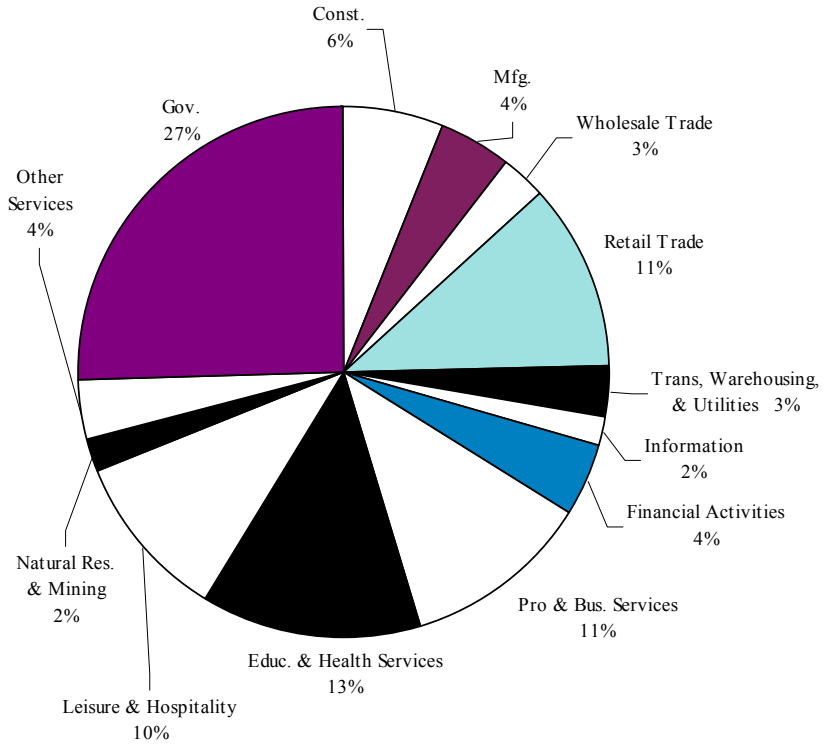
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# 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 Feb-05	Revised Jan-05	Revised Feb-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>791,700</b>	<b>785,300</b>	<b>778,000</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>13,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	99,700	99,900	96,000	-200	3,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	692,000	685,400	682,000	6,600	10,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,500	11,400	10,700	100	800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,500	0	300
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Construction of Buildings	13,900	14,200	12,900	-300	1,000
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,900	8,000	7,100	-100	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,100	8,200	7,500	-100	600
Specialty Trade Contractors	27,400	27,100	26,400	300	1,000
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-100</b>
Durable Goods	24,500	24,500	24,400	0	100
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	9,800	10,300	100	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,700	7,000	0	-300
Non-Durable Goods	10,300	10,500	10,500	-200	-200
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,700</b>	<b>91,600</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,700	12,600	12,500	100	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,100	12,200	12,200	-100	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,300	19,900	20,000	-600	-700
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,200	6,300	6,900	-100	-700
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,100	13,500	13,100	-400	0
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,000	7,000	7,100	0	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
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	6,500	0	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,800	7,100	100	-1,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,400	24,400	23,800	0	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,200	13,200	12,700	0	500
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>87,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,800	42,700	41,700	100	1,100
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,700	10,700	10,600	0	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,300	13,400	12,900	-100	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	42,400	42,100	40,800	300	1,600
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,100	15,900	15,300	200	800
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,200	6,100	5,500	100	700
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>105,800</b>	<b>105,100</b>	<b>102,400</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Educational Services	13,800	13,400	13,300	400	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,000	91,700	89,100	300	2,900
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,500	38,300	37,000	200	1,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,400	10,200	10,100	200	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,400	8,400	8,100	0	300
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,200	8,200	100	100
Hospitals	19,700	19,700	19,300	0	400
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,700	13,700	13,300	0	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Social Assistance	20,100	20,000	19,500	100	600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>79,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,000	7,900	7,600	100	400
Accommodation and Food Services	72,300	71,900	72,100	400	200
Accommodation	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	59,300	58,900	59,100	400	200
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	27,700	27,400	28,000	300	-300
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	24,900	24,800	24,500	100	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,600	7,500	100	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>202,700</b>	<b>197,100</b>	<b>199,500</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>3,200</b>
Federal Government	28,700	28,700	29,300	0	-600
State Government 2/	69,600	65,900	69,000	3,700	600
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,500	25,300	28,800	3,200	-300
Local Government	104,400	102,500	101,200	1,900	3,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	58,000	56,100	56,700	1,900	1,300

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

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Feb-05	Jan-05	Feb-04	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>371,600</b>	<b>368,200</b>	<b>364,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>7,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	48,100	48,000	46,400	100	1,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	323,500	320,200	318,100	3,300	5,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,100	16,100	15,300	0	800
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,000	8,900	9,300	100	-300
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,500	6,400	6,800	100	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>41,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,600	4,800	4,700	-200	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,100	8,300	8,200	-200	-100
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,200	3,600	-100	-500
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	5,400	0	-1,300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,900	13,800	13,600	100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,200	6,200	5,900	0	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,200	29,200	28,300	0	900
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,900	11,900	11,300	0	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,300	26,100	25,900	200	400
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,700	11,600	11,700	100	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,000	3,900	3,300	100	700
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>46,900</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,600	41,300	38,800	300	2,800
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,700	19,500	18,800	200	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,600	6,900	100	800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,400	27,200	27,500	200	-100
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,600	12,600	12,900	0	-300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>74,400</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Federal Government	13,800	13,800	13,900	0	-100
State Government /2	25,200	23,000	24,800	2,200	400
Local Government	38,000	37,600	36,300	400	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 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 Feb-05	Revised Jan-05	Revised Feb-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	7,700	7,900	7,200	-200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,300	54,100	55,000	1,200	300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-400</b>
Federal	3,100	3,100	3,500	0	-400
State	9,000	8,200	9,100	800	-100
Local	8,400	8,500	8,300	-100	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Feb-05	Revised Jan-05	Revised Feb-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>59,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,500	54,200	54,000	1,300	1,500
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>600</b>
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State /2	8,300	8,000	8,200	300	100
Local	6,800	6,300	6,300	500	500

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Feb-05	Revised Jan-05	Revised Feb-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	9,900	9,900	9,500	0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,000	37,400	36,700	600	1,300
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	26,700	26,600	25,700	100	1,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,100	8,600	8,900	500	200

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 Feb-05	Revised Jan-05	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	798,900	799,700	-800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	15,600	15,600	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	51,800	51,900	-100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	35,700	36,100	-400
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	138,000	137,900	100
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	13,900	13,900	0
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,000	35,100	-100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	91,600	91,700	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	104,500	104,600	-100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	83,100	83,200	-100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,000	29,200	-200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	200,700	200,500	200

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		
	Feb 05	Jan 05	Feb 04	Feb 05	Jan 05	Feb 04	Feb 05	Jan 05	Feb 04
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$763.00	\$760.82	\$744.34	43.6	43.6	43.2	\$17.50	\$17.45	\$17.23
CONSTRUCTION	\$611.38	\$610.19	\$601.38	39.7	39.7	39.8	\$15.40	\$15.37	\$15.11
MANUFACTURING	\$527.41	\$525.44	\$519.28	39.3	39.3	39.7	\$13.42	\$13.37	\$13.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$524.63	\$523.92	\$518.38	35.4	35.4	35.8	\$14.82	\$14.80	\$14.48
RETAIL TRADE	\$350.98	\$349.69	\$334.88	32.2	32.2	32.2	\$10.90	\$10.86	\$10.40
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$489.26	\$489.94	\$486.00	35.3	35.4	36.0	\$13.86	\$13.84	\$13.50
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$622.89	\$616.92	\$578.80	39.2	38.8	40.0	\$15.89	\$15.90	\$14.47

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

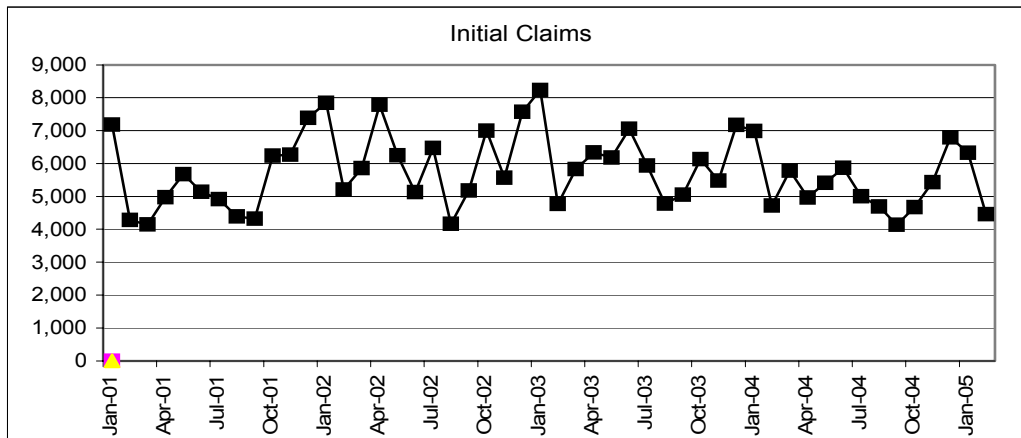
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Feb 05	Jan 05	Feb 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	191.8	190.7	186.2	0.6%	3.0%
CPI-W	187.3	186.3	181.9	0.5%	3.0%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

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

	Feb-05	Jan-05	Feb-04	Feb-05 Percent Change	
				from Jan-05	from Feb-04
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	4,463	6,328	4,718	-29.5%	-5.4%
Continued Claims #	54,704	66,362	62,274	-17.6%	-12.2%
Insured Unemployed #	13,822	13,728	15,882	0.7%	-13.0%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	2,694	3,908	3,416	-31.1%	-21.1%
Final Payments	980	1,413	1,222	-30.6%	-19.8%
Weeks Compensated	43,924	54,323	51,298	-19.1%	-14.4%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,328,990	\$11,484,462	\$11,296,457	-18.8%	-17.4%
Average WBA**	\$216.18	\$216.59	\$210.91	-0.2%	2.5%
Average Duration (weeks)**	18.1	18.0	17.5	0.6%	3.5%
Exhaustion Rate **	43.9%	44.4%	43.8%		



<sup>^</sup> Regular UI program only. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued 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 from the above sources.)

### Statewide:

New regulations went into effect on February 1 that will require New Mexico **convenience store operators** to either have two employees on duty from eleven o'clock at night to five o'clock in the morning, or place employees in bulletproof glass enclosures. The new regulations are in response to a pattern of late-night robberies of convenience stores. A number of convenience stores throughout the state are seeking employees to fill late-night positions.

It appears that a couple of high flying aviation projects won't get off the ground in New Mexico. Proposed incentives to Canada's **Bombardier Aerospace** to consider New Mexico for the production of the C series 110- and 130-seat commuter jets have been withdrawn by state economic developers. After several months of negotiations the state withdrew its offer, saying the company has delayed too long in reaching a decision on where to locate the facility. On another aircraft project, the Navajo Nation Council's Economic Development Committee voted unanimously to pull out of a deal with **Utilicraft Aerospace Corp.** The committee had previously agreed to invest an initial \$1.25 million as part of a proposed \$34 million deal. Several state officials were on record as saying the deal that would have set up an assembly plant at Albuquerque's Double Eagle Airport was irisky.†

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Digital Media Group** and **Build New Mexico** will be working together to build a \$50 million digital media production facility starting in the next eight to 10 months. The studio will be built on 11 acres of land at the old Santa Fe Railway yards in Barelás. Between 300 and 500 people are expected to be employed at the facility when it is completed.

**Blue Cross and Blue Shield** of New Mexico is going to build a new \$28 million headquarters building near Balloon Fiesta Park. The company plans to consolidate its Albuquerque operations, currently located at 12800 Indian School and at 2400 Wellesley, into the new building. The 100,000-square-foot building will house about 350 employees and will also have room for additional expansion.

Albuquerque's far north area is going to see construction of two new big-box retail stores this spring. Albuquerque's fifth **Target** store is slated for construction at 6100 Paseo del Norte, just east of I-25. **Wal-Mart** is building a 137,000-square-foot store in the Renaissance development that may be Albuquerque's third Sam's Club or another type of Wal-Mart store that is not a Supercenter.

Another national restaurant chain is planning to enter the Albuquerque market in a big way. **Popeye's Biscuits and Chicken** will open its first area store on Coors near Cottonwood Mall later this year. The company also plans to add 11 more stores in Rio Rancho and Albuquerque within the next five years. Popeye's specializes in Cajun flavored chicken.

### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

**Millennium Transit Services** is still hoping to start producing buses at its Roswell manufacturing plant later this year. The company has a large order for buses on hold pending final approval from the purchaser. The company currently has 18 workers but would hire another 125 if the bus order were approved. Millennium is also actively seeking additional orders for its buses.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

January's heavy rains have not stopped the construction of the **Southwest Cheese** plant. About 400 workers are on site building the \$200 million plant. The plant's physical infrastructure is mostly complete and the next step will be to install equipment in the plant. Testing and inspection of the operation of the plant should begin in July or August this year.

### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

**Real estate in Las Cruces** is booming, both in sales and in appreciation of property values. Home sales in 2004 set a new record of 1,316 units with the average home price at \$149,662, up 15.5 percent from a year ago. In 2003, 1,287 homes were sold and the average price was \$129,553.

### Artesia Area, Eddy County:

Consolidation of training operations from facilities at Glynco, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, to the **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center** is expected to bring about 100 families to Artesia by this summer. The influx of new families into the area is creating a boom in home building. Contractors are unable to keep up with demand and one Carlsbad developer says that he plans to triple the number of homes he will build this year.

### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

A fire in mid-February damaged the **RMS Foods** plant, which is leased to vegetarian foods producer Boca Burger Inc. RMS Foods employs about 100 people to produce items such as Boca Burgers, Boca Breakfast Patties and Boca Tenders and Nuggets. Company officials could not say how long the plant would be closed due to the fire's damage. Employees of the plant are eligible to receive unemployment benefits.

**Gallup Area, McKinley County:**



The **Navajo Nation's Budget Finance Committee** was told that their net general fund would be about \$15 million short this year. The tribe is looking at cost-saving measures including travel restrictions, halting some discretionary spending, and eliminating some vacant positions coupled with a hiring freeze. The tribe could be forced to lay off some 500 of the 7,000 people it employs if savings measures are not taken.

**Alamogordo Area, Otero County:**



The Air Force has proposed retiring 10 of the 51 F-117A Nighthawk stealth fighter-bombers based at **Holloman AFB**. Compared to other planes, the F-117As are expensive to operate and require about 20 mechanics and technicians per plane. New Mexico Senators Domenici and Bingaman have sponsored a bill to prevent the Air Force from retiring the aircraft in the upcoming fiscal year. The replacement for the F-117A, the F/A-22 Raptor, will enter squadron service late this year.

**Mescalero Area, Otero County:**

The new **Inn of the Mountain Gods Casino and Hotel** opened on March 15. The old Inn closed on February 21, and Inn employees were put into an intensive training program with newly hired employees to raise the standard of customer service. As of early February, the Inn was still looking for employees for food service and gaming jobs.

**EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:**



A **Lowe's Home Improvement** store opened in early February on Riverside Drive in EspaÑola. The store is expected to be a boost for the local area by keeping hundreds of thousands of dollars in gross receipts in the community. About 150 workers were hired to staff the store.

**Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:**



The rapid growth of the **City of Rio Rancho** has also meant a growth in the need for municipal employees. The city's government recently requested additional funds from the city council for 14 new positions, 17 upgraded positions and four temporary workers. New workers are needed in the city development department, the library, the police and fire departments, and in support units.

**Pearson Educational Measurement** is looking for temporary workers with bachelor's degrees to score standardized tests for school-aged children. The company reported in late February that it had hired 225 workers and was looking for 130 more. Many of the \$10 per hour jobs are filled by retirees looking for a little supplemental income. The jobs run mostly from March through July.

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



Premier Motorcars opened two new automobile dealerships on St. Michael's Drive in Santa Fe. The new dealerships are **Premier Nissan** and **Premier Hyundai-Mitsubishi**. Premier also has three other car lines in Santa Fe and employs about 130 people.

**Pojoaque Pueblo, Santa Fe County:**

**Pojoaque Pueblo** has opened an \$11 million, three-story Homewood Suites hotel at Cuyamungue. The hotel is part of the development of the tribe's Buffalo Thunder Resort complex. Future plans for the complex include building a \$200 million Hilton Hotel, a casino, and a large convention center.

**Socorro Area, Socorro County:**



**Aerojetis** Socorro facility is one of two of the company's facilities that will provide fire suppression equipment for the Ford Motor Company. Ford Crown Victoria police interceptor cars will be fitted with fire suppression systems produced on production equipment developed and assembled at Aerojetis Socorro and Redmond, Washington, plants. Company spokespersons have said that additional staff will be needed in Socorro, but declined to say exactly how many new workers would be needed.



# Labor Market Report

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