

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Volume 33, No. 1, February 29, 2004

## HIGHLIGHTS — January 2004

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth was 1.0 percent in January 2004, gaining 7,600 jobs since this time last year. The new jobs are mostly in the educational and health services.

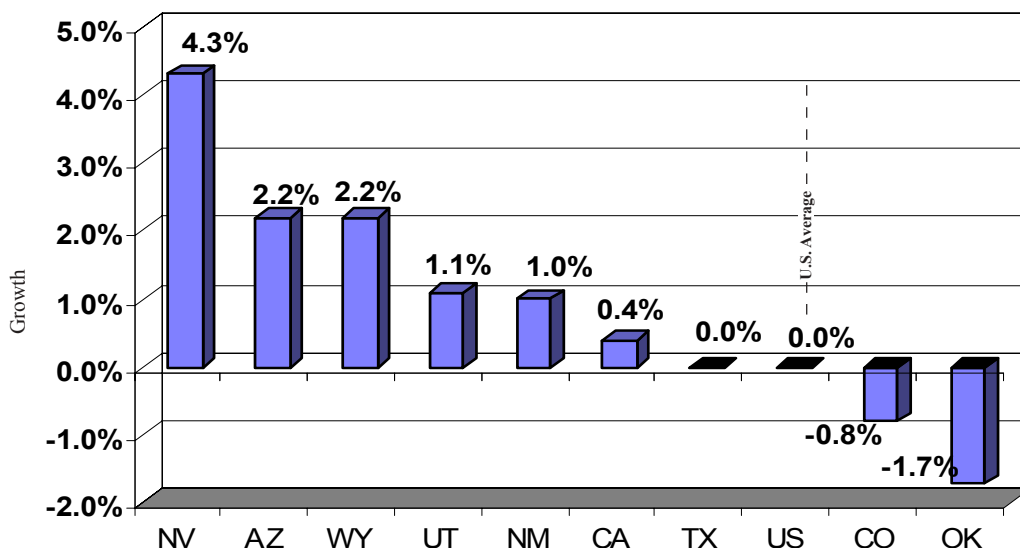
...Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque area economy has added 3,100 jobs for a gain of 0.9 percent.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was a respectable 2.0 percent in January 2004. The area has added 1,200 jobs since this time last year.

...Overall, Santa Fe continues to do fairly well, adding jobs over the year at a rate that is still higher than the statewide average. January 2004 over-the-year job growth in Santa Fe was 1.6 percent, adding 1,200 jobs.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

January 2004 over January 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in January 2004, down from a revised 6.4 percent in December. This decline is thought to be the result of a statistical anomaly that also affects most other areas of the state. Last January, New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.0 percent. The rate peaked last summer, when it reached 6.7 percent in June and July. Nationally the unemployment rate dropped to 5.6 percent in January 2004, slightly lower than New Mexico's rate.

The release of this month's employment data coincides with the completion of the 2003 benchmark, whereby adjustments have been made to the CES employment series from April 2002 forward. These adjustments are necessary to bring data from the sample-based monthly survey in line with the complete census of employment. Other adjustments are also made to count jobs that are not covered by the unemployment insurance system. The monthly employer survey has the advantage of providing timely and relatively detailed employment estimates, but like any survey, is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. These errors are corrected as part of the annual benchmark. Revisions contained in this year's benchmark lower the rate of job growth for Albuquerque for most of 2003. These revisions also marginally lower the statewide growth rate for the first three quarters of 2003.

The revised (benchmarked) data show that the recent low-point for job growth in New Mexico was December 2001, when the over-the-year rate dropped to a meager 0.5 percent. Momentum for increased job growth gathered during 2002. By December 2002, over-the-year job growth peaked at 1.8 percent. The rate of job growth began to falter early in 2003, falling to 1.0 percent in June and returning to that level again in September. The over-the-year rate of job growth was also 1.0 percent for January 2004, the most recent month available.

Last year would have been a much better year for employment, were it not for layoffs around the state. Two high profile events were the closure of Stream International in Silver City in July 2003 and the closure of Philips Semiconductors in Albuquerque in December 2003. The closing of these two firms alone caused an economic multiplier effect to the state equivalent to almost 3,000 lost jobs. These lost jobs were at the closing firms and also at suppliers to these firms and other businesses that rely on the worker's paychecks.

Still, 2003 was not a bad year for New Mexico. The state managed to outperform the nation as a whole as well as most other states. The nation ended 2003 with 55,000 fewer jobs than it had at the end of 2002. This means that there was no over-the-year job growth for the country as a whole. By January 2004, the nation's job growth stood at 6,000, a barely detectable rate of 0.005 percent increase over the year. New Mexico has continuously outperformed the nation as a whole for job growth since September 2000.

New Mexico's over-the-year job growth was 1.0 percent in January 2004, gaining 7,600 jobs since this time last year. The new jobs are mostly in the educational and health services industry, followed by government. The lost jobs are concentrated in manufacturing and professional and business services.

Employment in the state's largest private industry, educational and health services, continues to provide the momentum for the state's job growth. The industry has grown 4.4 percent over the year and has added 4,300 jobs. All of the new jobs are in the health care and social assistance components. The private educational services component was down 100 jobs since last year. Social assistance jobs have increased at a strong rate of 6.3 percent, with a lot of new jobs in the unpublished sub-categories of *individual and family services, child day care services, and emergency and other relief services*. Health care employment has expanded in all categories except outpatient care centers. The fastest growth continues to come from the *home health care services* component, which has tripled in size since 2000. Home health care employers have expanded services in response to Medicaid funding for the personal care option, hiring caregivers for qualifying Medicaid recipients with self-care limitations.

Government employment has added 3,700 jobs since last year, growing 1.9 percent. Federal government employment remains down on the year; state government has added only 500 jobs. The bulk of the new government jobs are in local government, which has added 3,400 jobs. The new jobs are mostly at tribally-owned casinos and resorts around the state, including Laguna Pueblo's new Route 66 Casino, west of Albuquerque.

On the job loss side, New Mexico's manufacturing industries have lost 1,500 jobs, 4.1 percent of the jobs that existed a year ago. This loss is on top of the 3,200 jobs that were lost the year before. The three-year job loss in manufacturing stands at 6,800 jobs, 16.4 percent of the manufacturing jobs that existed in January 2001.

The professional and business services industry has also not done well recently, down 1,000 jobs on the year. The job losses were most pronounced in the *administrative & support services* component of the industry, which was down 1,200 jobs. Most of the lost jobs were in the industry sub-component of *business support services* resulting from an avalanche of call center closures, including the July 2003 closure of Silver City's Stream International and the December 2003 closure of the Excell call center in Las Cruces. The *employment services* component has also lost jobs from the *professional employer organizations* sub-component. Such establishments provide labor or staff leasing services for other companies. It is important to note that the much-watched, *temporary help services* sub-component has not lost jobs.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
Civilian Labor Force	897,500	903,400	888,100	-5,900	+9,400
Employment	846,400	845,500	835,200	+900	+11,200
Unemployment	51,100	57,900	52,900	-6,800	-1,800
Rate	5.7%	6.4%	6.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%		

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

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

The unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.1 percent in January, seasonally adjusted. A year ago, unemployment was slightly higher at 5.3 percent. An over-the-month decline of 0.6 percent is most likely the result of a statistical anomaly and not indicative of a trend or turning point.

Over the month, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA was down by 9,300 jobs or 2.5 percent, with declines posted in all but one of the 12 major industry divisions. Many of the losses were seasonal in nature, including most of those in construction (-1,000), retail trade (-2,200), and professional and business services (-1,500, largely due to declines in temporary help supply). Government lost 2,800 jobs (3.8 percent) as a result of the semester break at UNM and post-holiday declines in postal employment. Manufacturing was down 300 over the month, while leisure and hospitality lost 700 food service jobs. The only industry division to gain jobs in January was educational and health services, increasing by 400.

Over the last 12 months, the Albuquerque area economy has added 3,100 jobs for a gain of 0.9 percent. Increases were posted in seven industry divisions, while four others lost jobs and one, business and professional services, remained unchanged. Educational and health services accounted for more than two thirds of the overall gain, with an increase of 2,100 jobs. This industry has exhibited exceptional growth for quite some time, having jumped by more than 16 percent since January 2000. As a frame of reference, total payroll employment increased by less than 4 percent during the same time period.

Government tied with leisure & hospitality for second place honors in the job creation category. Both of these industries added 900 jobs over the month. Owing to its smaller size, however, leisure & hospitality posted a larger percentage increase, up 2.7 percent over the year. Most of the growth came from food services & drinking places, which added 700 jobs since January 2003. Government employment grew by 1.3 percent, despite a slight decline in the federal branch. State government added 700 jobs, largely due to increases in university employment, as well as in state-run medical facilities like UNM Hospital. A gain of 400 in local government is attributable to growth in school districts as well as Albuquerque TV-I.

Construction growth remained robust over the year at 2.6 percent. If the increase seems lower than it had been in the last few months, it is only because the January 2003 numbers were especially strong. Typically, construction experiences a substantial decline between December and January (as it did this year), but employment bucked the trend last January and remained high over the month. The surge in construction activity was fueled by low home mortgage rates, which continue to keep the industry strong. Employment should increase even more in the next few months when work begins on new housing developments in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side.

Employment in financial activities grew 300 or 1.6 percent, due largely to a sustained demand for home mortgages and refinancing in response to historically low interest rates. However, this industry has seen a decline of 500 jobs since the beginning of the decade, a time when employment was buoyed by a temporary boom in industry-related call centers.

Retail trade was little changed over the year, with a decline in food store employment nearly offsetting an increase in general merchandise stores. This industry has not experienced growth of any significance since the boom years of the mid-1990s. In the last three years, over-the-year employment growth has averaged little more than half a percentage point, compared to average growth of 5 percent between 1994 and 1997.

Following the national trend, manufacturing in the Albuquerque MSA continued to lose jobs, with an over-the-year decline of 1,000 or 4.2 percent. The area has lost more than 5,000 manufacturing jobs since January 1998. Electronic manufacturing, including semiconductors, has been especially hard hit. This industry suffered another setback in December 2003 with the closure of Philips Semiconductors.

Three other industries posted employment declines over the year. Information lost 500 jobs due to a downturn in the computer services segment of the industry. Wholesale trade dipped by 300 and is now even lower than it was in 1990. This industry has been adversely affected by the slump in manufacturing. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 100 jobs over the last 12 months.

<b>Albuquerque</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Prel.</u>	<u>Revised</u>		<u>Change From</u>	
	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	388,000	392,900	384,700	-4,900	+3,300
Employment	368,300	370,700	364,400	-2,400	+3,900
Unemployment	19,700	22,200	20,300	-2,500	-600
Rate	5.1%	5.7%	5.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 7.0 percent in January 2004, down from December's revised rate of 8.0 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.9 percent.

The Las Cruces economy lost 1,200 jobs in January 2004. The job count declined in the government sector and also retail trade. The decline in retail trade jobs came at the end of the holiday shopping season. The decline in government mostly came from reduced employment between semesters at New Mexico State University.

Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was a respectable 2.0 percent in January 2004. The area has added 1,200 jobs since this time last year. Only the government sector has lost jobs since last year, down 300 from last January. The loss of government jobs is probably a temporary event that will soon be rectified when the new semester starts at New Mexico State University. Depending on the timing of the semester break, as it relates to the timing of the employment survey, some years the seasonal decrease is greater than other years. This was one such year. However, helping to keep the local economy healthy, all private sector industries remain at or above last year's levels.

Job growth in educational and health services has slowed since last summer. This industry had provided a big stimulus to the local economy for about the last three years, with

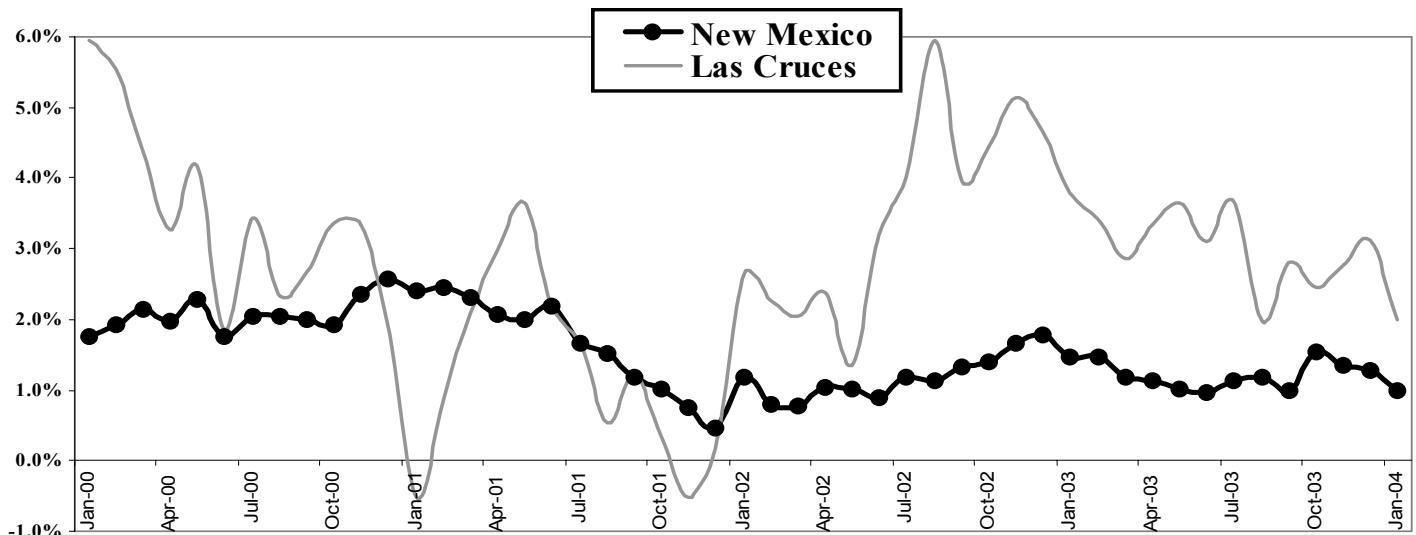
intense competition especially between Memorial Hospital and Mountain View Medical Center. Now educational and health services remains up by just 100 jobs, growing a mere 1.1 percent.

Retail trade has taken over the top slot, adding more jobs than any other industry in the Las Cruces area with growth of 400 or 6.2 percent. This is exceptional performance for retail trade, which has added only 700 jobs since last year in the entire state. Leisure and hospitality has also done well recently, having increased 200 jobs. The new jobs are mostly working in food services and drinking places. The area's small information industry has also added 200 jobs, growing 20 percent over the year. The strongest job growth has come from the publishing industry. Manufacturing has also done well to add 200 jobs since last year. Elsewhere in the state and the country, manufacturing jobs are being lost in large numbers. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces), gained 200 jobs, growing at 5.7 percent.

Two other industries have each added 100 jobs - transportation, warehousing and utilities, and professional and business services. The December 12 closing of the Excell call center is expected to reduce the employment count next month. Three remaining industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were financial activities, other services, and wholesale trade.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,600	79,600	75,900	-2,000	+1,700
Employment	72,200	73,200	70,700	-1,000	+1,500
Unemployment	5,400	6,400	5,200	-1,000	+200
Rate	7.0%	8.0%	6.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6%	7.2%	7.5%		

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



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.4 percent in January 2004, down from December's revised rate of 3.7 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 3.0 percent. The Santa Fe MSA continues to have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the state.

As is typical for the Santa Fe area, January was the weakest month for employment. January 2004 saw typical reductions in the Santa Fe workforce, amounting to 1,800 fewer jobs than in December. The largest drop, 500 jobs, was in retail trade at the end of the holiday shopping season. Another large drop in employment came from government, down 400 jobs on the month, with reduced employment in the federal, state and local divisions. Six other industries also contributed to the monthly decline.

Overall, Santa Fe continues to do fairly well, adding jobs over the year at a rate that is still higher than the statewide average. January 2004 over-the-year job growth in Santa Fe was 1.6 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. Job growth had been higher in the recent past, when government jobs were expanding, led by hiring at Los Alamos National Laboratory, which is run by the University of California.

Five industries have contributed to the added jobs, five others have maintained last year's levels, while two industries have each lost a small number of jobs.

Educational and health services has added more jobs than any other industry, increasing 500 jobs since this time last year,

growing 5.8 percent. Most of the increase was in the health care and social assistance components, but private education also contributed 100 jobs. Professional and business services added 300 jobs, contrasting with the statewide trend of declining jobs in this industry. Santa Fe's unpublished *employment services* component seems to be adding many of the jobs. Another 200 jobs have been added to the financial activities industry from apparent strength in the areas of finance and real estate. The *other services* category remained strong, adding 200 jobs, growing 6.7 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and social advocacy organizations.

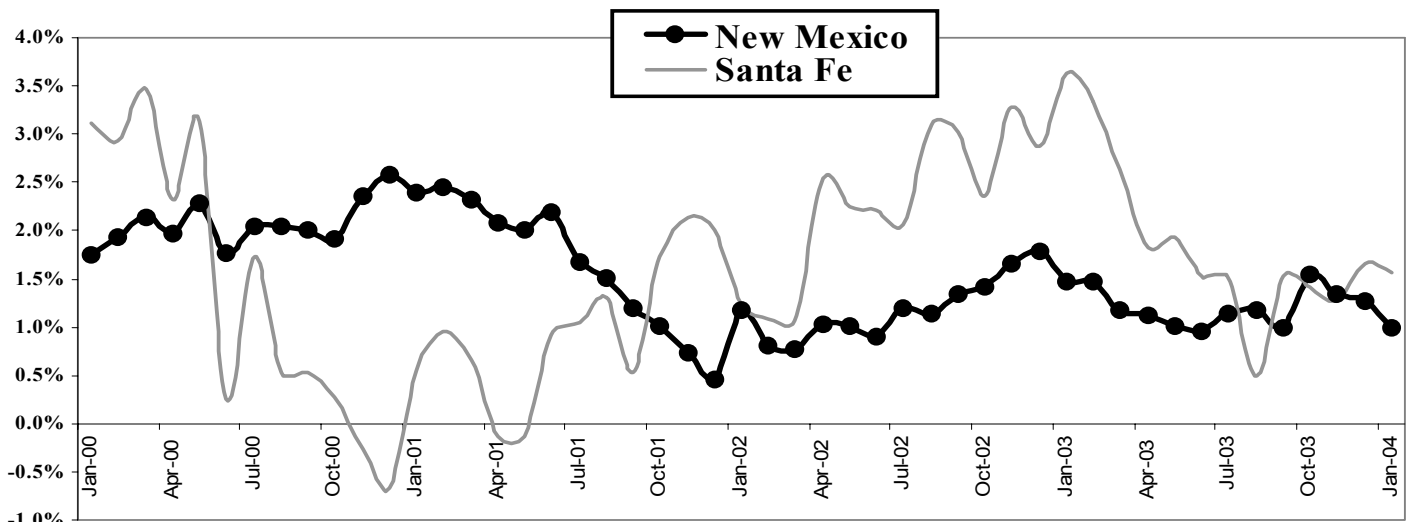
Government employment increased just 200 jobs. The area's small number of federal government jobs declined by 100; the larger state government category added 100 jobs; local government increased by 200 jobs.

Retail trade and leisure and hospitality are the two industries with reduced employment. Each was down 100 jobs from this time last year. Retail trade has experienced difficulties associated with large superstores opening in outlying areas, taking away trade from Santa Fe's smaller merchants. Leisure and hospitality has shown weakness in the unpublished category of traveler accommodation, but continues to do well in food services and drinking places.

The five remaining industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year were natural resources and mining; manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and information.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	82,500	83,000	80,400	-500	+2,100
Employment	79,700	79,900	78,000	-200	+1,700
Unemployment	2,800	3,100	2,400	-300	+400
Rate	3.4%	3.7%	3.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	3.4%	2.0%		

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe





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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.9%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.1%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.8%	
1988		689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		697,000	651,000	46,000	6.6%	
1990		708,400	662,300	46,100	6.5%	
1991		728,500	676,500	52,000	7.1%	
1992		744,400	692,000	52,400	7.0%	
1993		761,100	702,500	58,600	7.7%	
1994		781,500	732,500	49,000	6.3%	
1995		797,000	747,000	50,000	6.3%	
1996		806,900	741,900	65,000	8.1%	
1997		825,900	774,300	51,600	6.2%	
1998		845,100	792,900	52,200	6.2%	
1999		824,300	778,000	46,300	5.6%	
2000		854,100	811,800	42,300	5.0%	
2001		860,100	818,500	41,600	4.8%	
2002		875,300	827,600	47,700	5.4%	
2003		896,900	839,700	57,200	6.4%	
2003	JAN	888,100	835,200	52,900	6.0%	6.1%
	FEB	888,400	835,800	52,600	5.9%	5.8%
	MAR	890,400	836,000	54,400	6.1%	5.9%
	APR	892,400	837,000	55,400	6.2%	5.9%
	MAY	894,400	837,700	56,700	6.3%	6.3%
	JUN	898,400	838,500	59,900	6.7%	7.6%
	JUL	900,300	839,900	60,400	6.7%	7.1%
	AUG	900,300	840,800	59,500	6.6%	6.6%
	SEP	900,700	841,200	59,500	6.6%	6.5%
	OCT	902,700	843,800	58,900	6.5%	6.3%
	NOV	903,000	844,700	58,300	6.5%	6.2%
	DEC	903,400	845,500	57,900	6.4%	5.9%
2004	JAN	897,500	846,400	51,100	5.7%	5.9%
	FEB					
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-5,900	900	-6,800	-0.7%	0.0%
	Year Ago	9,400	11,200	-1,800	-0.3%	-0.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	32,500	25,700	6,800	0.6%	0.6%
	3 Yrs. Ago	38,000	27,100	10,900	0.6%	1.0%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.7%	0.1%	-11.7%		
	Year Ago	1.1%	1.3%	-3.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.8%	3.1%	15.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.4%	3.3%	27.1%		

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

State	Rank	January 2003	January 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,053.5	1,099.2	45.7	4.3%
Arizona	2	2,253.0	2,303.0	50.0	2.2%
Wyoming	2	238.9	244.2	5.3	2.2%
Hawaii	4	559.6	571.3	11.7	2.1%
Alaska	5	279.0	284.7	5.7	2.0%
Florida	5	7,187.8	7,329.5	141.7	2.0%
Rhode Island	7	469.9	476.5	6.6	1.4%
Virginia	7	3,437.3	3,484.2	46.9	1.4%
Montana	9	386.4	390.8	4.4	1.1%
Wisconsin	9	2,710.5	2,741.1	30.6	1.1%
Utah	9	1,058.2	1,069.8	11.6	1.1%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>759.5</b>	<b>767.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
North Dakota	12	324.0	327.3	3.3	1.0%
Maryland	14	2,429.3	2,451.5	22.2	0.9%
New Hampshire	14	603.6	608.9	5.3	0.9%
South Carolina	14	1,777.3	1,792.9	15.6	0.9%
Tennessee	17	2,619.4	2,641.6	22.2	0.8%
New Jersey	17	3,908.0	3,940.3	32.3	0.8%
South Dakota	17	367.9	370.8	2.9	0.8%
Washington	17	2,609.0	2,629.4	20.4	0.8%
Idaho	21	555.3	559.2	3.9	0.7%
Indiana	22	2,850.2	2,868.4	18.2	0.6%
DC	22	403.1	405.6	2.5	0.6%
Georgia	22	3,814.1	3,837.0	22.9	0.6%
Kentucky	22	1,755.6	1,766.1	10.5	0.6%
Iowa	22	1,411.9	1,419.8	7.9	0.6%
Maine	27	584.0	586.9	2.9	0.5%
Louisiana	28	1,886.0	1,894.0	8.0	0.4%
Vermont	28	297.2	298.4	1.2	0.4%
Alabama	28	1,857.0	1,864.2	7.2	0.4%
Minnesota	28	2,594.7	2,604.5	9.8	0.4%
California	28	14,238.8	14,290.0	51.2	0.4%
Missouri	33	2,640.4	2,649.0	8.6	0.3%
North Carolina	33	3,750.6	3,762.8	12.2	0.3%
Delaware	33	656.9	658.6	1.7	0.3%
Mississippi	36	1,107.2	1,109.9	2.7	0.2%
Arkansas	37	1,128.7	1,130.3	1.6	0.1%
Oregon	37	1,540.0	1,541.3	1.3	0.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>128,248.0</b>	<b>128,254.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Kansas	39	1,300.0	1,299.8	-0.2	0.0%
Texas	39	9,289.0	9,285.2	-3.8	0.0%
New York	41	8,264.6	8,252.1	-12.5	-0.2%
Nebraska	41	891.9	890.0	-1.9	-0.2%
Illinois	43	5,713.0	5,689.0	-24.0	-0.4%
West Virginia	44	714.4	711.1	-3.3	-0.5%
Ohio	44	5,309.8	5,282.3	-27.5	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	46	5,522.5	5,476.7	-45.8	-0.8%
Colorado	46	2,129.6	2,111.8	-17.8	-0.8%
Connecticut	48	1,630.9	1,616.4	-14.5	-0.9%
Michigan	49	4,354.0	4,297.6	-56.4	-1.3%
Massachusetts	49	3,151.6	3,110.5	-41.1	-1.3%
Oklahoma	51	1,449.0	1,424.9	-24.1	-1.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

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

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2004				REVISED DECEMBER 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	888,311	836,278	52,033	5.9%	901,015	847,874	53,141	5.9%	-12,704	-11,596	-1,108	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	386,977	368,003	18,974	4.9%	392,896	373,286	19,610	5.0%	-5,919	-5,283	-636	-1.5%	-1.4%	-3.2%
Bernalillo	310,373	295,600	14,773	4.8%	315,152	299,843	15,309	4.9%	-4,779	-4,243	-536	-1.5%	-1.4%	-3.5%
Sandoval	46,312	43,774	2,538	5.5%	46,963	44,402	2,561	5.5%	-651	-628	-23	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.9%
Valencia	30,292	28,629	1,663	5.5%	30,780	29,040	1,740	5.7%	-488	-411	-77	-1.6%	-1.4%	-4.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,498	71,633	5,865	7.6%	79,094	73,428	5,666	7.2%	-1,596	-1,795	199	-2.0%	-2.4%	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	81,513	78,725	2,788	3.4%	82,308	79,480	2,828	3.4%	-795	-755	-40	-1.0%	-0.9%	-1.4%
Los Alamos	10,424	10,232	192	1.8%	10,523	10,330	193	1.8%	-99	-98	-1	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.5%
Santa Fe	71,089	68,493	2,596	3.7%	71,785	69,150	2,635	3.7%	-696	-657	-39	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.5%
Catron	1,074	965	109	10.1%	1,114	1,001	113	10.1%	-40	-36	-4	-3.6%	-3.6%	-3.5%
Chaves	25,472	23,564	1,908	7.5%	25,903	23,728	2,175	8.4%	-431	-164	-267	-1.7%	-0.7%	-12.3%
Cibola	14,180	13,451	729	5.1%	14,169	13,457	712	5.0%	11	-6	17	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%
Colfax	6,871	6,421	450	6.5%	6,748	6,326	422	6.3%	123	95	28	1.8%	1.5%	6.6%
Curry	20,775	20,028	747	3.6%	21,318	20,501	817	3.8%	-543	-473	-70	-2.5%	-2.3%	-8.6%
De Baca	971	869	102	10.5%	960	870	90	9.4%	11	-1	12	1.1%	-0.1%	13.3%
Eddy	24,048	22,650	1,398	5.8%	24,058	22,594	1,464	6.1%	-10	56	-66	0.0%	0.2%	-4.5%
Grant	12,071	10,616	1,455	12.1%	12,574	10,923	1,651	13.1%	-503	-307	-196	-4.0%	-2.8%	-11.9%
Guadalupe	1,652	1,539	113	6.8%	1,694	1,570	124	7.3%	-42	-31	-11	-2.5%	-2.0%	-8.9%
Harding	452	430	22	4.9%	476	453	23	4.8%	-24	-23	-1	-5.0%	-5.1%	-4.3%
Hidalgo	1,613	1,495	118	7.3%	1,749	1,631	118	6.7%	-136	-136	0	-7.8%	-8.3%	0.0%
Lea	25,629	24,597	1,032	4.0%	26,263	25,156	1,107	4.2%	-634	-559	-75	-2.4%	-2.2%	-6.8%
Lincoln	8,735	8,373	362	4.1%	8,773	8,410	363	4.1%	-38	-37	-1	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Luna	11,860	8,769	3,091	26.1%	11,957	9,459	2,498	20.9%	-97	-690	593	-0.8%	-7.3%	23.7%
McKinley	27,385	25,308	2,077	7.6%	27,545	25,381	2,164	7.9%	-160	-73	-87	-0.6%	-0.3%	-4.0%
Mora	1,966	1,664	302	15.4%	2,017	1,709	308	15.3%	-51	-45	-6	-2.5%	-2.6%	-1.9%
Otero	21,567	20,352	1,215	5.6%	21,887	20,658	1,229	5.6%	-320	-306	-14	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%
Quay	3,912	3,692	220	5.6%	3,920	3,680	240	6.1%	-8	12	-20	-0.2%	0.3%	-8.3%
Rio Arriba	22,275	20,539	1,736	7.8%	22,433	20,727	1,706	7.6%	-158	-188	30	-0.7%	-0.9%	1.8%
Roosevelt	8,453	8,213	240	2.8%	8,558	8,306	252	2.9%	-105	-93	-12	-1.2%	-1.1%	-4.8%
San Juan	51,688	48,095	3,593	7.0%	52,461	48,564	3,897	7.4%	-773	-469	-304	-1.5%	-1.0%	-7.8%
San Miguel	13,476	12,583	893	6.6%	13,849	12,924	925	6.7%	-373	-341	-32	-2.7%	-2.6%	-3.5%
Sierra	4,203	3,983	220	5.2%	4,192	3,969	223	5.3%	11	14	-3	0.3%	0.4%	-1.3%
Socorro	7,305	6,882	423	5.8%	7,465	7,036	429	5.7%	-160	-154	-6	-2.1%	-2.2%	-1.4%
Taos	14,874	13,449	1,425	9.6%	14,833	13,312	1,521	10.3%	41	137	-96	0.3%	1.0%	-6.3%
Torrance	7,803	7,446	357	4.6%	7,719	7,322	397	5.1%	84	124	-40	1.1%	1.7%	-10.1%
Union	2,010	1,944	66	3.3%	2,085	2,014	71	3.4%	-75	-70	-5	-3.6%	-3.5%	-7.0%

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2004				REVISED JANUARY 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	888,311	836,278	52,033	5.9%	878,749	824,963	53,786	6.1%	9,562	11,315	-1,753	1.1%	1.4%	-3.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	386,977	368,003	18,974	4.9%	383,644	364,083	19,561	5.1%	3,333	3,920	-587	0.9%	1.1%	-3.0%
Bernalillo	310,373	295,600	14,773	4.8%	307,364	292,451	14,913	4.9%	3,009	3,149	-140	1.0%	1.1%	-0.9%
Sandoval	46,312	43,774	2,538	5.5%	46,169	43,308	2,861	6.2%	143	466	-323	0.3%	1.1%	-11.3%
Valencia	30,292	28,629	1,663	5.5%	30,112	28,325	1,787	5.9%	180	304	-124	0.6%	1.1%	-6.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,498	71,633	5,865	7.6%	75,935	70,214	5,721	7.5%	1,563	1,419	144	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	81,513	78,725	2,788	3.4%	79,356	76,963	2,393	3.0%	2,157	1,762	395	2.7%	2.3%	16.5%
Los Alamos	10,424	10,232	192	1.8%	10,133	10,003	130	1.3%	291	229	62	2.9%	2.3%	47.7%
Santa Fe	71,089	68,493	2,596	3.7%	69,223	66,960	2,263	3.3%	1,866	1,533	333	2.7%	2.3%	14.7%
Catron	1,074	965	109	10.1%	1,094	985	109	10.0%	-20	-20	0	-1.8%	-2.0%	0.0%
Chaves	25,472	23,564	1,908	7.5%	25,721	23,486	2,235	8.7%	-249	78	-327	-1.0%	0.3%	-14.6%
Cibola	14,180	13,451	729	5.1%	13,648	12,885	763	5.6%	532	566	-34	3.9%	4.4%	-4.5%
Colfax	6,871	6,421	450	6.5%	6,966	6,492	474	6.8%	-95	-71	-24	-1.4%	-1.1%	-5.1%
Curry	20,775	20,028	747	3.6%	20,443	19,601	842	4.1%	332	427	-95	1.6%	2.2%	-11.3%
De Baca	971	869	102	10.5%	992	935	57	5.7%	-21	-66	45	-2.1%	-7.1%	78.9%
Eddy	24,048	22,650	1,398	5.8%	24,030	22,459	1,571	6.5%	18	191	-173	0.1%	0.9%	-11.0%
Grant	12,071	10,616	1,455	12.1%	12,929	11,161	1,768	13.7%	-858	-545	-313	-6.6%	-4.9%	-17.7%
Guadalupe	1,652	1,539	113	6.8%	1,697	1,549	148	8.7%	-45	-10	-35	-2.7%	-0.6%	-23.6%
Harding	452	430	22	4.9%	444	415	29	6.5%	8	15	-7	1.8%	3.6%	-24.1%
Hidalgo	1,613	1,495	118	7.3%	1,598	1,541	57	3.6%	15	-46	61	0.9%	-3.0%	107.0%
Lea	25,629	24,597	1,032	4.0%	25,098	23,863	1,235	4.9%	531	734	-203	2.1%	3.1%	-16.4%
Lincoln	8,735	8,373	362	4.1%	8,409	8,054	355	4.2%	326	319	7	3.9%	4.0%	2.0%
Luna	11,860	8,769	3,091	26.1%	11,222	8,320	2,902	25.9%	638	449	189	5.7%	5.4%	6.5%
McKinley	27,385	25,308	2,077	7.6%	26,947	25,070	1,877	7.0%	438	238	200	1.6%	0.9%	10.7%
Mora	1,966	1,664	302	15.4%	1,950	1,648	302	15.5%	16	16	0	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%
Otero	21,567	20,352	1,215	5.6%	21,259	19,721	1,538	7.2%	308	631	-323	1.4%	3.2%	-21.0%
Quay	3,912	3,692	220	5.6%	4,061	3,801	260	6.4%	-149	-109	-40	-3.7%	-2.9%	-15.4%
Rio Arriba	22,275	20,539	1,736	7.8%	21,785	20,047	1,738	8.0%	490	492	-2	2.2%	2.5%	-0.1%
Roosevelt	8,453	8,213	240	2.8%	8,430	8,121	309	3.7%	23	92	-69	0.3%	1.1%	-22.3%
San Juan	51,688	48,095	3,593	7.0%	51,764	47,598	4,166	8.0%	-76	497	-573	-0.1%	1.0%	-13.8%
San Miguel	13,476	12,583	893	6.6%	13,450	12,463	987	7.3%	26	120	-94	0.2%	1.0%	-9.5%
Sierra	4,203	3,983	220	5.2%	4,272	4,084	188	4.4%	-69	-101	32	-1.6%	-2.5%	17.0%
Socorro	7,305	6,882	423	5.8%	7,162	6,722	440	6.1%	143	160	-17	2.0%	2.4%	-3.9%
Taos	14,874	13,449	1,425	9.6%	14,674	13,293	1,381	9.4%	200	156	44	1.4%	1.2%	3.2%
Torrance	7,803	7,446	357	4.6%	7,771	7,447	324	4.2%	32	-1	33	0.4%	0.0%	10.2%
Union	2,010	1,944	66	3.3%	1,993	1,939	54	2.7%	17	5	12	0.9%	0.3%	22.2%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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

PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.1%
MORA	2	15.4%
GRANT	3	12.1%
DE BACA	4	10.5%
CATRON	5	10.1%
TAOS	6	9.6%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.8%
MCKINLEY	8	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.6%
CHAVES	10	7.5%
HIDALGO	11	7.3%
SAN JUAN	12	7.0%
GUADALUPE	13	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.6%
COLFAX	15	6.5%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.9%</b>
EDDY	16	5.8%
SOCORRO	17	5.8%
OTERO	18	5.6%
QUAY	19	5.6%
SIERRA	20	5.2%
CIBOLA	21	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.9%
HARDING	23	4.9%
TORRANCE	24	4.6%
LINCOLN	25	4.1%
LEA	26	4.0%
CURRY	27	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.4%
UNION	29	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	30	2.8%

REVISED DECEMBER 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	20.9%
MORA	2	15.3%
GRANT	3	13.1%
TAOS	4	10.3%
CATRON	5	10.1%
DE BACA	6	9.4%
CHAVES	7	8.4%
MCKINLEY	8	7.9%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.6%
SAN JUAN	10	7.4%
GUADALUPE	11	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	7.2%
HIDALGO	13	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.7%
COLFAX	15	6.3%
QUAY	16	6.1%
EDDY	17	6.1%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.9%</b>
SOCORRO	18	5.7%
OTERO	19	5.6%
SIERRA	20	5.3%
TORRANCE	21	5.1%
CIBOLA	22	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	23	5.0%
HARDING	24	4.8%
LEA	25	4.2%
LINCOLN	26	4.1%
CURRY	27	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.4%
UNION	29	3.4%
ROOSEVELT	30	2.9%

REVISED JANUARY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	25.9%
MORA	2	15.5%
GRANT	3	13.7%
CATRON	4	10.0%
TAOS	5	9.4%
GUADALUPE	6	8.7%
CHAVES	7	8.7%
SAN JUAN	8	8.0%
RIO ARRIBA	9	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	10	7.5%
SAN MIGUEL	11	7.3%
OTERO	12	7.2%
MCKINLEY	13	7.0%
COLFAX	14	6.8%
EDDY	15	6.5%
HARDING	16	6.5%
QUAY	17	6.4%
SOCORRO	18	6.1%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>6.1%</b>
DE BACA	19	5.7%
CIBOLA	20	5.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.1%
LEA	22	4.9%
SIERRA	23	4.4%
LINCOLN	24	4.2%
TORRANCE	25	4.2%
CURRY	26	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.7%
HIDALGO	28	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.7%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

## 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)

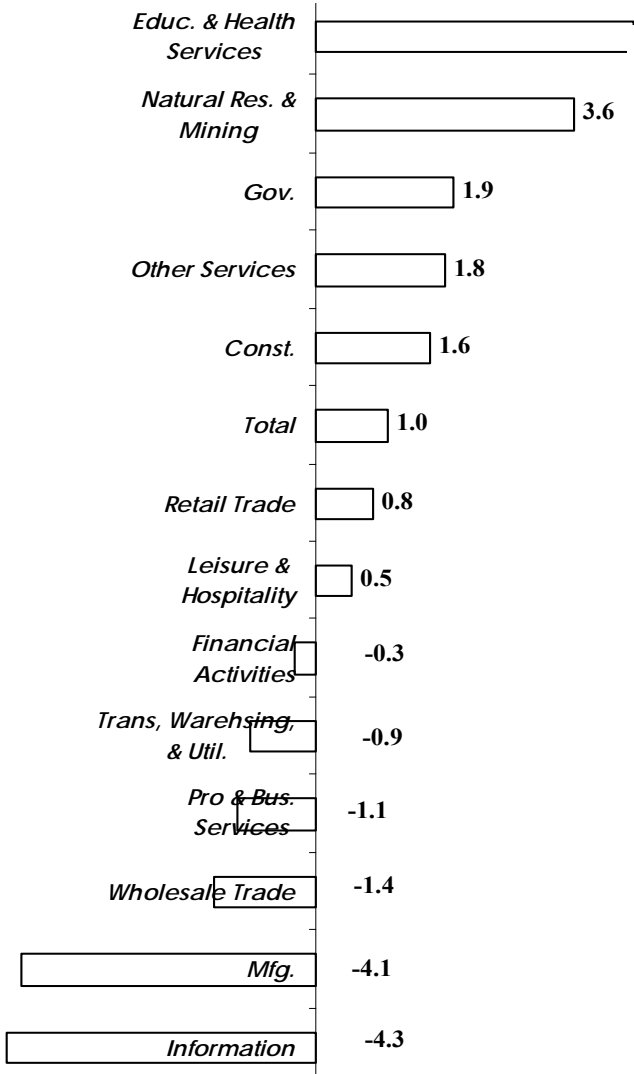
Preliminary		January 2004
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	7.7
Alaska	2	7.3
Michigan	3	6.6
New York	4	6.5
Washington	4	6.5
District of Columbia	6	6.3
South Carolina	6	6.3
Texas	6	6.3
Illinois	9	6.2
Ohio	9	6.2
California	11	6.1
Louisiana	11	6.1
Alabama	13	6.0
Mississippi	14	5.8
North Carolina	14	5.8
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Colorado	17	5.6
Massachusetts	17	5.6
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.6</b>
New Jersey	19	5.5
Pennsylvania	20	5.3
Arizona	21	5.2
Arkansas	21	5.2
Kentucky	21	5.2
Rhode Island	21	5.2
West Virginia	21	5.2
Indiana	26	5.0
Oklahoma	26	5.0
Utah	26	5.0
Wisconsin	26	5.0
Maine	30	4.9
Tennessee	30	4.9
Idaho	32	4.8
Connecticut	33	4.7
Kansas	33	4.7
Missouri	33	4.7
Minnesota	36	4.6
Montana	36	4.6
Nevada	38	4.5
Florida	39	4.3
Georgia	39	4.3
Maryland	39	4.3
Iowa	42	4.1
New Hampshire	42	4.1
Hawaii	44	3.9
Nebraska	44	3.9
Wyoming	44	3.9
Vermont	47	3.8
Virginia	48	3.6
Delaware	49	3.4
North Dakota	50	3.0
South Dakota	51	2.9

Revised		January 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.9
Oregon	1	7.9
Washington	3	7.3
California	4	6.8
Texas	5	6.7
District of Columbia	6	6.6
Michigan	6	6.6
Mississippi	6	6.6
Illinois	9	6.5
South Carolina	9	6.5
North Carolina	11	6.4
New York	12	6.3
Louisiana	13	6.2
West Virginia	13	6.2
Colorado	15	6.0
New Jersey	15	6.0
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Ohio	15	6.0
Utah	15	6.0
Arizona	20	5.9
Kentucky	20	5.9
Pennsylvania	20	5.9
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.8</b>
Wisconsin	23	5.8
Alabama	24	5.7
Arkansas	25	5.6
Idaho	25	5.6
Massachusetts	25	5.6
Missouri	25	5.6
Rhode Island	29	5.4
Florida	30	5.3
Kansas	30	5.3
Tennessee	30	5.3
Connecticut	33	5.2
Nevada	33	5.2
Oklahoma	33	5.2
Georgia	36	5.0
Indiana	37	4.9
Maine	38	4.8
Minnesota	38	4.8
Montana	40	4.6
New Hampshire	41	4.5
Wyoming	41	4.5
Maryland	43	4.3
North Dakota	44	4.2
Vermont	44	4.2
Delaware	46	4.1
Iowa	46	4.1
Virginia	48	4.0
Hawaii	49	3.9
Nebraska	49	3.9
South Dakota	51	3.3

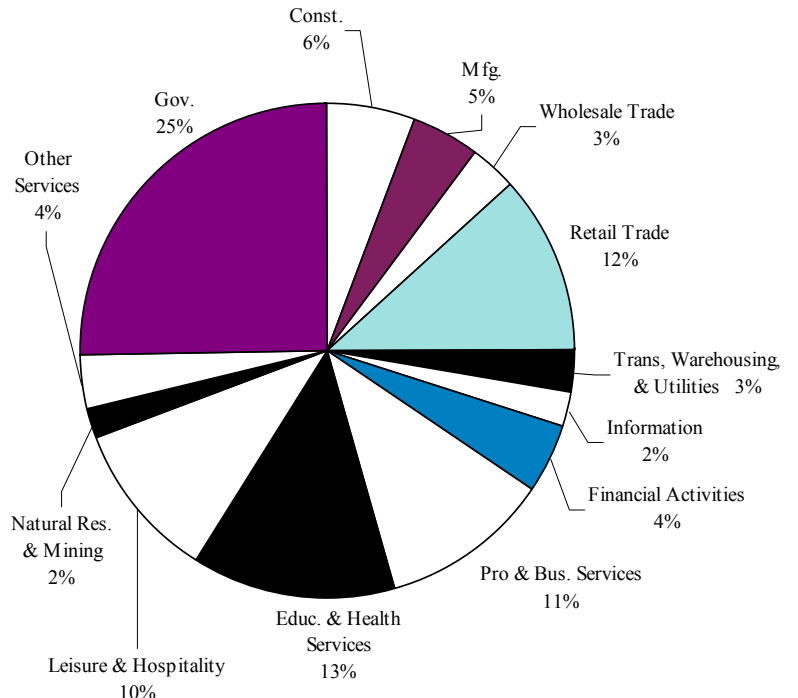
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# 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	
	Jan-04	Dec-03	Jan-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>767,100</b>	<b>786,100</b>	<b>759,500</b>	<b>-19,000</b>	<b>7,600</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	94,100	97,000	94,400	-2,900	-300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	673,000	689,100	665,100	-16,100	7,900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	10,600	10,800	10,000	-200	600
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>700</b>
Construction of Buildings	13,000	13,500	12,700	-500	300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,000	7,400	6,500	-400	500
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	7,300	7,800	7,600	-500	-300
Specialty Trade Contractors	24,800	25,800	24,100	-1,000	700
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
Durable Goods	24,100	24,400	25,300	-300	-1,200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,300	10,400	10,900	-100	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,000	7,100	7,500	-100	-500
Non-Durable Goods	10,600	11,000	10,900	-400	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>94,900</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>-4,700</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,400	12,600	12,100	-200	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,100	12,600	13,000	-500	-900
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	22,100	19,200	-1,800	1,100
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,700	7,800	7,500	-1,100	-800
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,600	14,300	11,700	-700	1,900
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,800	7,200	7,000	-400	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,800	3,000	3,100	-200	-300
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-200</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,500	19,100	18,700	-600	-200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,300	6,500	6,400	-200	-100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	7,600	7,700	7,700	-100	-100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>500</b>
Finance and Insurance	23,600	23,700	23,500	-100	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,100	12,300	12,100	-200	0
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,500	9,600	9,500	-100	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,200	10,400	9,800	-200	400
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>86,700</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>87,700</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	41,300	41,100	41,000	200	300
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,400	10,500	10,500	-100	-100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,100	13,200	12,600	-100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	5,000	5,100	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	40,400	42,800	41,600	-2,400	-1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	15,000	16,700	15,100	-1,700	-100
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,300	4,900	6,400	-600	-2,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>101,800</b>	<b>97,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,300</b>
Educational Services	13,000	13,200	13,100	-200	-100
Health Care and Social Assistance	89,000	88,600	84,600	400	4,400
Ambulatory Health Care Services	34,000	33,900	32,100	100	1,900
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,000	10,100	9,600	-100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	4,700	4,700	5,100	0	-400
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,600	8,500	7,500	100	1,100
Hospitals	21,700	21,500	21,200	200	500
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,200	13,300	12,400	-100	800
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,200	7,300	6,600	-100	600
Social Assistance	20,100	19,900	18,900	200	1,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>400</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,200	7,300	7,100	-100	100
Accommodation and Food Services	71,200	72,700	70,900	-1,500	300
Accommodation	12,800	13,200	13,000	-400	-200
Food Services and Drinking Places	58,400	59,500	57,900	-1,100	500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	27,000	27,600	27,200	-600	-200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	24,600	24,700	24,200	-100	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,700	7,500	-100	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>194,200</b>	<b>200,300</b>	<b>190,500</b>	<b>-6,100</b>	<b>3,700</b>
Federal Government	29,300	30,000	29,500	-700	-200
State Government 2/	64,300	68,500	63,800	-4,200	500
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,400	28,500	24,900	-4,100	-500
Local Government	100,600	101,800	97,200	-1,200	3,400
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,600	55,500	54,100	-900	500

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	
	Jan-04	Dec-03	Jan-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>356,400</b>	<b>365,700</b>	<b>353,300</b>	<b>-9,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	46,000	47,300	46,400	-1,300	-400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	310,400	318,400	306,900	-8,000	3,500
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	14,400	14,900	14,000	-500	400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,500	9,500	10,200	0	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,600	7,100	0	-500
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,800	4,900	-100	-200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,400	9,200	8,100	-800	300
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,700	4,100	4,000	-400	-300
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-500</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,600	5,700	5,700	-100	-100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,500	13,800	13,400	-300	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,800	5,900	5,600	-100	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,300	28,300	27,900	0	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,300	11,400	10,800	-100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	23,900	25,400	24,200	-1,500	-300
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,300	11,900	11,200	-600	100
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,000	3,100	3,100	-100	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	39,000	38,700	36,900	300	2,100
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,800	15,800	15,100	0	700
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,500	9,400	9,000	100	500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>900</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,100	27,800	26,400	-700	700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,200	12,500	12,100	-300	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>73,400</b>	<b>69,700</b>	<b>-2,800</b>	<b>900</b>
Federal Government	13,700	13,900	13,900	-200	-200
State Government /2	22,200	24,500	21,500	-2,300	700
Local Government	34,700	35,000	34,300	-300	400

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

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jan-04	Revised Dec-03	Revised Jan-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	61,500	62,700	60,300	-1,200	1,200
GOODS PRODUCING	6,900	6,900	6,500	0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,600	55,800	53,800	-1,200	800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	3,700	3,700	3,500	0	200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	3,200	3,200	3,000	0	200
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	6,800	7,100	6,400	-300	400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	1,200	1,200	1,000	0	200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	9,100	9,100	9,000	0	100
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	19,800	20,700	20,100	-900	-300
Federal	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
State	8,100	8,800	8,600	-700	-500
Local	8,200	8,300	8,000	-100	200

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jan-04	Revised Dec-03	Revised Jan-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	78,100	79,900	76,900	-1,800	1,200
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,900	5,800	-100	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	72,300	74,000	71,100	-1,700	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	4,600	4,700	4,600	-100	0
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	8,700	9,200	8,800	-500	-100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	700	800	700	-100	0
<b>INFORMATION</b>	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	8,800	9,100	8,500	-300	300
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,600	4,700	4,400	-100	200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	9,100	9,300	8,600	-200	500
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,300	7,300	6,900	0	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	9,200	9,300	9,300	-100	-100
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	6,000	5,900	5,800	100	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	3,200	3,200	3,000	0	200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	27,000	27,400	26,800	-400	200
Federal	1,400	1,500	1,500	-100	-100
State /2	18,300	18,400	18,200	-100	100
Local	7,300	7,500	7,100	-200	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 Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.



**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**

**- Seasonally Adjusted -**

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<b>Preliminary Jan-04</b>	<b>Revised Dec-03</b>	<b>Monthly Change</b>
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	780,200	782,400	-2,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	14,300	14,500	-200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	47,200	47,400	-200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	35,700	36,000	-300
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	135,300	136,500	-1,200
<b>INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i></b>	15,600	15,900	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,000	34,200	-200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	88,700	88,900	-200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	101,600	100,700	900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	81,500	81,300	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,700	28,800	-100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	197,600	198,200	-600

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

# Labor Market Report

To be placed on our mailing list,  
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New Mexico  
Department of Labor  
Economic Research  
& Analysis  
P.O. Box 1928  
Albuquerque, NM 87103  
Phone: (505) 841-8673

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan 04	Dec 03	Jan 03	Jan 04	Dec 03	Jan 03	Jan 04	Dec 03	Jan 03
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$711.60	\$743.47	\$753.32	41.3	43.2	43.9	17.23	17.21	17.16
CONSTRUCTION	\$604.71	\$604.40	\$598.19	40.1	40.0	39.8	15.08	15.11	15.03
MANUFACTURING	\$512.99	\$511.56	\$505.89	39.1	39.2	38.5	13.12	13.05	13.14
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$571.57	\$521.28	\$502.63	39.5	36.1	34.1	14.47	14.44	14.74
RETAIL TRADE	\$331.12	\$335.20	\$320.42	31.9	32.2	31.6	10.38	10.41	10.14
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$484.92	\$484.56	\$488.24	36.0	36.0	35.9	13.47	13.46	13.60
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$562.49	\$564.33	\$544.98	38.9	39.0	37.2	14.46	14.47	14.65

*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	
	Jan 04	Dec 03	Jan 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	185.2	184.3	181.7	0.5%	1.9%
CPI-W	180.9	179.9	177.7	0.6%	1.8%

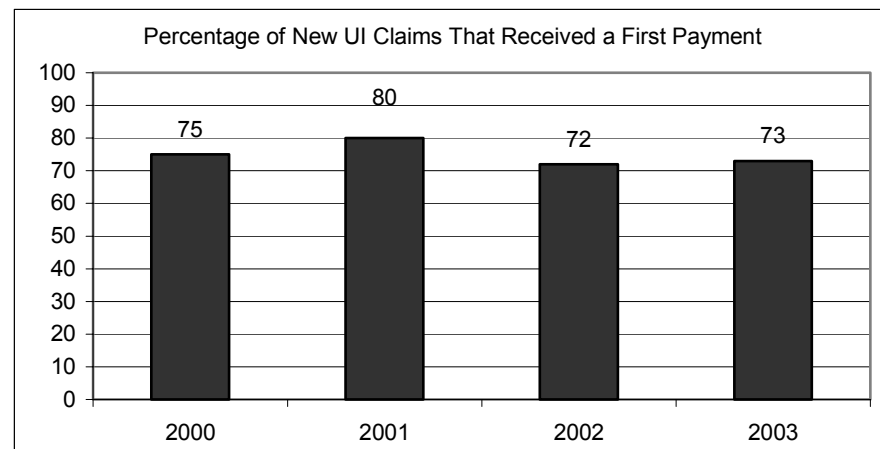
\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

INFLATION RATE - U.S. Average - Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

	Jan-04	Dec-03	Jan-03	Percent Change	
				from Dec-03	from Jan-03
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	6,990	7,173	8,231	-2.6%	-15.1%
Continued Claims #	62,873	71,935	66,786	-12.6%	-5.9%
Insured Unemployed #	15,713	14,573	16,615	7.8%	-5.4%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	4,082	3,195	4,447	27.8%	-8.2%
Final Payments	1,434	1,696	1,318	-15.4%	8.8%
Weeks Compensated	53,191	59,903	55,215	-11.2%	-3.7%
Net Benefit Payments	\$11,180,029	\$12,763,971	\$10,864,561	-12.4%	2.9%
Average WBA**	\$209.77	\$208.64	\$205.04	0.5%	2.3%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.7	17.6	17.5	0.6%	1.1%
Exhaustion Rate **	44.1%	44.2%	41.1%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, December 2003</b>		\$528,149,945			



In 2003, about 73 percent of all unemployed workers who filed a new claim received a first payment.

^ Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC

\*\*12-month moving average

# includes intrastate and interstate agent continued claims.

Questions or comments?

Please contact Actuarial Research @

(505) 841-9062 or via email at

RMoskowitz@state.nm.us

## 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:

Five New Mexico companies were selected by the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** to receive Small Business Innovation Research contracts. Three Albuquerque companies — Adherent Technologies, Thor Technologies and Rapid Imaging Software of Albuquerque — and two Santa Fe companies — Southwest Sciences and Star Cryoelectronics — will receive contracts valued at up to \$70,000. The contracts will allow the companies to conduct six month-long first-phase feasibility studies in new areas of technology. The selected companies may also compete for second-phase contracts worth \$600,000.

National toy retailer, **KB Toys**, closed two of its New Mexico stores as part of Chapter 11 reorganization. The stores in Santa Fe and Clovis will be closed along with about 375 other stores. A typical KB Toy Store has about 10 employees.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The call center operated by **Protection Services Industries** will close by March. The call center was purchased by Integrated Alarm Services, a New York based company, in early January. The New Mexico Department of Labor dispatched a rapid response team to assist the 90 employees who lost their jobs.

The **Chelsea Street Pub**, a Coronado Center sports bar, closed after 25 years in operation. While the local pub was popular, the parent company was less successful. The now vacant location features an outside entrance for patrons to use after hours. Coronado managers hope the site will be used by another restaurant. Chelsea Street Pub employed about 50 people.

New Mexican sportsmen will have a new source for rifles, fishing equipment, camping gear and outdoor accessories when the **Sportsman's Warehouse** opens its Albuquerque store. The new store, located in the Renaissance Center, is the first New Mexico store for the Utah-based chain. The store will be housed in a 61,000-square-foot building on a seven-acre site, north of the Costco on Renaissance Blvd. About 75 people will be employed in the store.

Creative financing is one of the keys to the 10,000-seat arena being planned for **Downtown Albuquerque**. The arena would be financed from private bonds, and the bonds would then be covered by surcharges on ticket and concession sales at the arena. Under the plan, the city of Albuquerque would not back the bonds. The arena is planned for the seven-acre site between Central and Martin Luther King Blvd, west of the railroad tracks. The arena would be a venue for sporting events, concerts and Broadway type shows.

The New Mexico State Investment Council approved a \$6.25 million investment in the startup aircraft manufacturer, **Aviation Technology Group**. ATG has selected Albuquerque's Double Eagle II airport as the site for a production facility to build the company's new high performance, two-seat executive jet, the Javelin. The new plane looks

like a scaled-down FA-18 jet fighter and is capable of near-supersonic speeds. The aircraft will be built in a new 100,000-square-foot production facility that is scheduled to be completed by 2006. ATG will employ about 200 workers.

**SteinMart** closed the its two stores at Cottonwood Corners and in the Wyoming Mall. The retailer was disappointed with its under performing New Mexico stores and decide to leave the market. About 90 people were employed by SteinMart prior to its decision to close.

The retail sporting goods and apparel chain, **Popular Outdoor Outfitters**, has left the New Mexico market. The company had two outlets in the state, one at Cottonwood Mall and the other at the Pavilions at San Mateo.

### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

A new 80-seat restaurant opened in the Monte Vista Center on South Main Street. The **L&L Steak Company Restaurant** will specialize in steaks, but will also offer a lunch special and sandwiches. The father and son owners, Don and Chase LeSueur, have previous restaurant experience in Springerville, Arizona, and Belen, New Mexico.

### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Subcontractors at the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** have laid off 14 workers. Eight of the workers worked for L&M and six worked for NCI Information Systems. L&M has a contract to provide records management and shipping and receiving services. NCI provides information technology support.

### Silver City Area, Grant County:

**Phelps Dodge** is planning to reopen the Cobre mine and the Chino milling operations to take advantage of rising copper prices. The company plans to rehire up to 200 workers over the next two years.

### Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:

In 2003, the New Mexico Legislature appropriated \$1 million, and the federal economic Development Administration awarded another \$1 million grant to help rebuild the **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad's** steam locomotives. The railroad hopes to receive another \$700,000 this year from the legislature to continue operations that support about 100 jobs in northern New Mexico. Last year, the railroad struggled with only one locomotive operating in compliance with the Federal Railroad Administration's regulations and could only run four train rides a week.

**EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:**

**Psyche Pharmaceuticals** plans to build a manufacturing plant in EspaÑola to chemically manufacture proteins and peptides. The company selected EspaÑola in part because of its proximity to Los Alamos National Laboratories, and because locating in EspaÑola would allow the company to qualify for a U.S. Department of Agriculture business loan. The plant will employ about 12 technicians and three administrators when it becomes operational.

**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**

The Portales City Council approved spending \$61,000 to help fund the construction of a **Holiday Inn Express** on Highway 70 near the south end of town. The new hotel will have 65 rooms, an indoor pool, a jacuzzi and an exercise room. About 16 workers will be needed to staff the hotel when it is completed in 2006.

**Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:**

**Phase 2 Solutions** of Scottsdale, Arizona will open a call center in the old Gateway building in Rio Rancho. The company will open the new center in February with about 50 employees and plans to grow to about 500 full- and part-time workers. Phase 2 will use the 50,000-square-foot facility on Zenith Court Road to provide inbound and outbound call center services.

About 300 additional full-time and part-time employees are needed at the Sprint PCS call center staffed by **Spherion Corp.** The center receives incoming calls from customers. New employees can start at \$9.25 per hour with the possibility of earning additional incentives.

**Intersections Inc.** currently has about 48 employees at its new 28,000-square-foot call center facility on Quantum Road. The company plans to hire up to 300 people to staff the newly completed center. Intersections Inc. provides its customers with credit management and identity theft protection.

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

**Santa Fe area tourism** picked up in the last two weeks of December, signaling a possible strong year for 2004. Many Santa Fe area retailers also reported strong Christmas sales that will help make up for an otherwise lackluster year. The Santa Fe ski area has opened 100 percent of its ski trails and reports good numbers of skiers on the slopes.

As part of a westward looking business strategy, **IronStone Bank**, a division of Georgia-based Atlantic States Bank, will open offices in Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Denver. The Santa Fe offices will be opened in the second quarter of 2004.

**The Menis Warehouse**, a menis business clothing retailer, opened its first Santa Fe area store in mid-February. The new 3,000-square-foot store in the Santa Fe Plaza will have eight employees and feature tailored suits, shoes and other items for men.



**New Mexico Labor Surplus Areas**

Defined: A civil jurisdiction (city with population of at least 25,000 or any county) is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous 2 calendar years.

Purpose: Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U.S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe need.

Labor Surplus Areas are updated annually. This list is in effect through September 30, 2004. The following are the civil jurisdictions in the State of New Mexico that have been named Labor Surplus Areas:

<b>Labor Surplus Area</b>	<b>Civil Jurisdiction</b>
Carlsbad City	Carlsbad City in Eddy County
Catron County	Catron County
Balance Of DoÑa Ana County	DoÑa Ana County Less Las Cruces City
Grant County	Grant County
Guadalupe County	Guadalupe County
Hidalgo County	Hidalgo County
Las Cruces City	Las Cruces City in DoÑa Ana County
Luna County	Luna County
Mora County	Mora County
Balance Of Otero County	Otero County Less Alamogordo City
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba County
Roswell City	Roswell City in Chaves County
Balance Of San Juan County	San Juan County Less Farmington City
San Miguel County	San Miguel County
Balance of Sandoval County	Sandoval County Less Rio Rancho City
Taos County	Taos County

Source: U.S. Department of Education's Employment & Training Administration, February 2003.

# New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

New Mexico			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Casino Gaming Workers Computer Specialists Correctional Officers Counselors, Substance Abuse Customer Service Reps, Bilingual Electricians, Journeymen Home Health Aides Mechanics, Automotive Nurses, RN's/LPN's Plumbers, Licensed Security Guards Social Workers, Licensed	Administrative Assistants Cashiers Fast Food Workers General Office Clerks Laborers, Unskilled Maids/Housekeepers Receptionists Retail Salespersons Secretaries Waiters/Waitresses	Computer Support Specialists Computer Software Engineers Social & Human Service Assistants Special Education Teachers, Elementary Speech-Language Pathologists Respiratory Therapists Cardiovascular Technologists & Techs Diagnostic Medical Sonographers Medical Assistants Physical Therapist Aides	Janitors & Cleaners Elementary School Teachers Secondary School Teachers Exec. Secretaries/Admin. Assistants Security Guards Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Counter Attendants Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Mat'l. Movers Computer Support Specialists Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants

Albuquerque MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Bill and Account Collectors Casino Gaming Workers Cooks Customer Service Reps, Bilingual Home Health Aides Landscapers Mechanics, Automotive Nurses, RN's/LPN's Nursing Assistants, Certified Security Guards Social Workers, Licensed	Administrative Assistants Cashiers/Checkers General Office Clerks Janitors/Cleaners Laborers, Unskilled Maids/Housekeepers Maintenance, General Office Managers Retail Sales Clerks Secretaries Waiters/Waitresses	Computer Software Engineers, App. Social & Human Service Assistants Diagnostic Medical Sonographers Respiratory Therapy Technicians Special Education Teachers, Elementary Physical Therapist Aides Medical Assistants Speech-Language Pathologists Art, Drama, & Music Teachers, Postsec. Respiratory Therapists	Sales Representatives, Wholesale Home Health Aides Automotive Service Technicians Fitness Trainers & Aerobic Instructors Supervisors of Retail Sales Clinical & School Psychologists Correctional Officers & Jailors Supervisors of Housekeepers Training & Development Specialists Printing Machine Operators

Santa Fe MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Automotive Mechanics Correctional Officers Nurses, LPN's/RN's Plumbers, Licensed Security Officers Social Workers, Licensed Teachers, Elementary Ed	Administrative Assistants Bank Tellers Bookkeepers Cashiers Construction Workers	Special Education Teachers, Elementary Computer Software Engineers, Appl. Computer Software Engineers, Systems Special Education Teachers, Secondary Fitness Trainers & Aerobic Instructors Social & Human Service Assistants Educational, Voc. & School Counselors Secondary School Teachers Dental Assistants Medical Assistants	Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Service Workers Maids & Housekeepers Janitors & Cleaners Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts. Secretaries Supervisors of Retail Sales Security Guards Elementary School Teachers Correctional Officers & Jailors

Las Cruces MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Dental Assistants Electrical Engineers Food Service Supervisors HVAC Technicians Massage Therapists Nurses, RNs/LPNs Physical Therapists Plumbers, Journeymen Public Defenders Social Workers, Clinical Web Designers	Bartenders Cashiers Clerks/Stockers Cooks Housekeepers Security Guards Telemarketers Tire Installers Truck Drivers Van Drivers Welders	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Special Education Teachers Social & Human Service Assistants Painters, Construction & Maintenance Drywall & Ceiling Tile Installers Educational, Voc. & School Counselors Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters Secondary School Teachers Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters Combined Food Prep & Service Workers	Combined Food Prep & Service Workers Cashiers Security Guards Janitors & Cleaners Secondary School Teachers Elementary School Teachers Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts. Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Counter Attendants Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Mat'l. Movers

*Note: Occupational Vacancies and Surpluses are reported monthly by the Workforce Development Center on the ES-314 Report*

*Note: Occupational Projections are from NM Employment Projections 2000-2010, Published December 2002*



## About Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

- By Dolores Garcia, Labor Economist, NMDOL -

The Trade Adjustment Assistance program provides a number of services and benefits to workers who have lost their jobs or suffered a reduction in hours and wages due to increased imports or shifts in production to foreign countries. The TAA program is federally funded and helps program participants obtain new jobs and aims to ensure they retain employment and wages comparable to their prior jobs. Some of the services and benefits that may be provided by TAA to the trade-affected worker include the following: 1) Reemployment services 2) Job search allowances 3) Relocation allowances 4) Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), i.e., support for eligible workers enrolled in full-time training 5) Health insurance coverage and 6) Training services.

### What Influences the Total Cost of TAA (Trade Adjustment Assistance) for an Individual.

A study was performed to analyze the characteristics that determine the overall cost of the TAA program for any one individual. The grand total cost of training for each individual includes the price of training, subsistence and job search allowances, books, fees, and travel expenses. A random sample of 2,293 persons who had applied for the TAA program between 1998 and 2004 was selected. Of the ten characteristics examined in the statistical model, one variable, gender, significantly influenced the grand total cost of training. Of marginal significance was whether the applicant lived in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area.

### Data

The sample consisted of 2,293 TAA applicants. Some of the ten characteristics, or variables, used to examine what influences the total cost of TAA<sup>1</sup> were age, gender, education, job tenure, and unemployment compensation status. Additional variables were disability and veteran status, English language skills, city of residence, and qualifying wage upon separation from the last job. Wages were calculated at an hourly rate. Average age in this sample was 45 years. The age variable was broken down into five categories, while city of residence was categorized into rural and three MSAs.<sup>2</sup> The rural category was used for comparison purposes. In addition, the education variable was separated into four basic groups: 1) less than high school 2) high school graduate 3) some college and 4) bachelor's degree or higher. For education, the comparison group was group 1, less than high school. People in this sample averaged 11.9 years of education.

### Results

One variable was significant in determining the total cost of TAA program. Gender, being male, had a positive influence on the grand total cost of training. Possibly, males are more likely than women to work in the manufacturing and technological sectors, sectors likely to be affected by fluctuations in foreign trade. Of all the people who answered the question, over 65 percent were males. The remainder of the 2,293 did not answer the survey question. Marginally significant was whether the applicant lived in the Albuquerque MSA. The size of the Albuquerque MSA may have contributed to its being a significant factor in determining costs in the TAA program. Possibly, with a larger population, more people are likely to apply for the benefits and services offered in the TAA program. The number of applicants from the Albuquerque MSA was 876, second only to the number of applicants from all of rural New Mexico, 1,161.

#### *Averages for Select Variables*

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Average</u>
Age	45
Education	11.9
Wage Male	\$12.39
Wage Female	\$11.21
Tenure (in months)	129.4
Grand total cost of training per individual (both males and females)	\$7,502.80

### Conclusion

Trade Adjustment Assistance applicant information was used to determine what factors influence the total cost of TAA for any one individual. Only one variable, gender, had a positive effect on training costs received. In addition, whether the applicant lived in the Albuquerque MSA marginally determined the amount of training and benefits received. Still, a more complex statistical model and in-depth study are necessary for any real analysis on costs and benefits of the TAA program.

<sup>1</sup> A LOG of grand total cost of training was taken.

<sup>2</sup> Metropolitan statistical area: Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe.

## Civilian Labor Force Estimates in NM & Albuquerque

NEW MEXICO				
Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
<b>2002</b>				
January	855,678	810,345	45,333	5.3%
February	861,051	816,109	44,942	5.2%
March	869,707	824,891	44,816	5.2%
April	869,711	825,856	43,855	5.0%
May	870,017	823,861	46,156	5.3%
June	885,385	829,168	56,217	6.3%
July	883,896	832,185	51,711	5.9%
August	876,234	828,149	48,085	5.5%
September	877,841	829,978	47,863	5.5%
October	883,595	835,530	48,065	5.4%
November	887,212	838,454	48,758	5.5%
December	883,189	836,675	46,514	5.3%
<b>2002 Annual Average</b>	<b>875,293</b>	<b>827,600</b>	<b>47,693</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>2003</b>				
January	878,749	824,963	53,786	6.1%
February	881,761	830,182	51,579	5.8%
March	890,773	837,804	52,969	5.9%
April	890,997	838,359	52,638	5.9%
May	891,448	835,539	55,909	6.3%
June	909,714	840,424	69,290	7.6%
July	908,314	843,646	64,668	7.1%
August	899,235	839,568	59,667	6.6%
September	899,105	840,235	58,870	6.5%
October	905,134	847,695	57,439	6.3%
November	906,158	849,714	56,444	6.2%
December	901,015	847,874	53,141	5.9%
<b>2003 Annual Average</b>	<b>896,867</b>	<b>839,667</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/				
Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
<b>2002</b>				
January	378,044	361,584	16,460	4.4%
February	379,977	363,493	16,484	4.3%
March	383,623	367,224	16,399	4.3%
April	381,806	365,709	16,097	4.2%
May	380,629	363,527	17,102	4.5%
June	388,709	367,363	21,346	5.5%
July	385,768	365,914	19,854	5.1%
August	381,675	362,690	18,985	5.0%
September	383,993	364,921	19,072	5.0%
October	385,275	366,287	18,988	4.9%
November	387,223	368,583	18,640	4.8%
December	387,991	370,703	17,288	4.5%
<b>2002 Annual Average</b>	<b>383,727</b>	<b>365,667</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>2003</b>				
January	383,644	364,083	19,561	5.1%
February	385,098	366,324	18,774	4.9%
March	390,332	370,928	19,404	5.0%
April	389,299	369,964	19,335	5.0%
May	387,725	367,037	20,688	5.3%
June	395,553	369,041	26,512	6.7%
July	393,369	368,736	24,633	6.3%
August	388,520	365,548	22,972	5.9%
September	390,160	367,403	22,757	5.8%
October	393,516	370,868	22,648	5.8%
November	395,048	373,223	21,825	5.5%
December	392,896	373,286	19,610	5.0%
<b>2003 Annual Average</b>	<b>390,430</b>	<b>368,870</b>	<b>21,560</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



*To assist data users we have created historical tables of monthly employment data for each published industry, going back 13 years to January 1990. The historical data for employment are available on our Internet. So be sure to visit our web site at:*

**[www.dol.state.nm.us](http://www.dol.state.nm.us)**

## Civilian Labor Force Estimates in NM by County

2002	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
STATEWIDE	875,293	827,600	47,693	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM MSA 1/	383,727	365,667	18,060	4.7%
Bernalillo County	307,524	293,723	13,801	4.5%
Sandoval County	46,176	43,496	2,680	5.8%
Valencia County	30,027	28,448	1,579	5.3%
LAS CRUCES, NM MSA 2/	75,281	70,202	5,079	6.7%
SANTA FE, NM MSA 3/	78,827	76,736	2,091	2.7%
Los Alamos County	10,078	9,974	104	1.0%
Santa Fe County	68,750	66,763	1,987	2.9%
CATRON	1,111	1,045	66	5.9%
CHAVES	25,248	23,514	1,734	6.9%
CIBOLA	12,950	12,230	720	5.6%
COLFAX	6,798	6,454	344	5.1%
CURRY	20,389	19,554	835	4.1%
DE BACA	936	901	35	3.7%
EDDY	23,955	22,462	1,493	6.2%
GRANT	13,044	11,506	1,538	11.8%
GUADALUPE	1,723	1,587	136	7.9%
HARDING	437	420	17	3.9%
HIDALGO	1,766	1,687	79	4.5%
LEA	25,577	24,350	1,227	4.8%
LINCOLN	8,319	8,034	285	3.4%
LUNA	11,609	9,355	2,254	19.4%
MCKINLEY	25,921	24,317	1,604	6.2%
MORA	1,905	1,663	242	12.7%
OTERO	21,097	19,833	1,264	6.0%
QUAY	4,143	3,970	173	4.2%
RIO ARRIBA	21,475	19,978	1,497	7.0%
ROOSEVELT	8,340	8,051	289	3.5%
SAN JUAN	52,241	48,666	3,575	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	13,419	12,577	842	6.3%
SIERRA	4,291	4,111	180	4.2%
SOCORRO	7,094	6,706	388	5.5%
TAOS	13,986	12,717	1,269	9.1%
TORRANCE	7,656	7,333	323	4.2%
UNION	2,030	1,975	55	2.7%

2003	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
STATEWIDE	896,867	839,667	57,200	6.4%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM MSA 1/	390,430	368,870	21,560	5.5%
Bernalillo County	312,916	296,296	16,620	5.3%
Sandoval County	46,914	43,877	3,037	6.5%
Valencia County	30,600	28,697	1,903	6.2%
LAS CRUCES, NM MSA 2/	78,324	72,458	5,866	7.5%
SANTA FE, NM MSA 3/	81,587	78,746	2,841	3.5%
Los Alamos County	10,412	10,235	177	1.7%
Santa Fe County	71,175	68,511	2,664	3.7%
CATRON	1,177	1,073	104	8.8%
CHAVES	26,014	23,776	2,238	8.6%
CIBOLA	14,072	13,258	814	5.8%
COLFAX	7,060	6,570	490	6.9%
CURRY	20,928	20,105	823	3.9%
DE BACA	977	892	85	8.7%
EDDY	24,263	22,604	1,659	6.8%
GRANT	12,491	10,745	1,746	14.0%
GUADALUPE	1,691	1,556	135	8.0%
HARDING	458	431	27	5.9%
HIDALGO	1,775	1,662	113	6.4%
LEA	25,946	24,688	1,258	4.8%
LINCOLN	8,795	8,438	357	4.1%
LUNA	12,674	9,860	2,814	22.2%
MCKINLEY	27,254	25,056	2,198	8.1%
MORA	1,977	1,693	284	14.4%
OTERO	21,710	20,163	1,547	7.1%
QUAY	4,099	3,850	249	6.1%
RIO ARRIBA	22,537	20,795	1,742	7.7%
ROOSEVELT	8,358	8,068	290	3.5%
SAN JUAN	52,687	48,374	4,313	8.2%
SAN MIGUEL	13,801	12,806	995	7.2%
SIERRA	4,233	4,038	195	4.6%
SOCORRO	7,297	6,875	422	5.8%
TAOS	14,448	12,873	1,575	10.9%
TORRANCE	7,743	7,343	400	5.2%
UNION	2,066	2,001	65	3.1%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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*New Mexico Labor Market Report*  
is a monthly publication from the New Mexico  
Department of Labor

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