

New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson
Governor

Conroy Chino
Secretary

Volume 34, No. 1, March 10, 2005

HIGHLIGHTS — January 2005

...The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has remained close to our long term average. The January 2005 year-ago comparison shows 2.0 percent job growth, meaning that the state has added 15,600 jobs since last year.

...Job growth in the Albuquerque MSA surpassed the comparable state figure in May 2004 for the first time in nearly three years. Over the last 12 months, payroll employment has grown at a healthy rate of 2.4 percent, with 8,500 new jobs added to the area's economy.

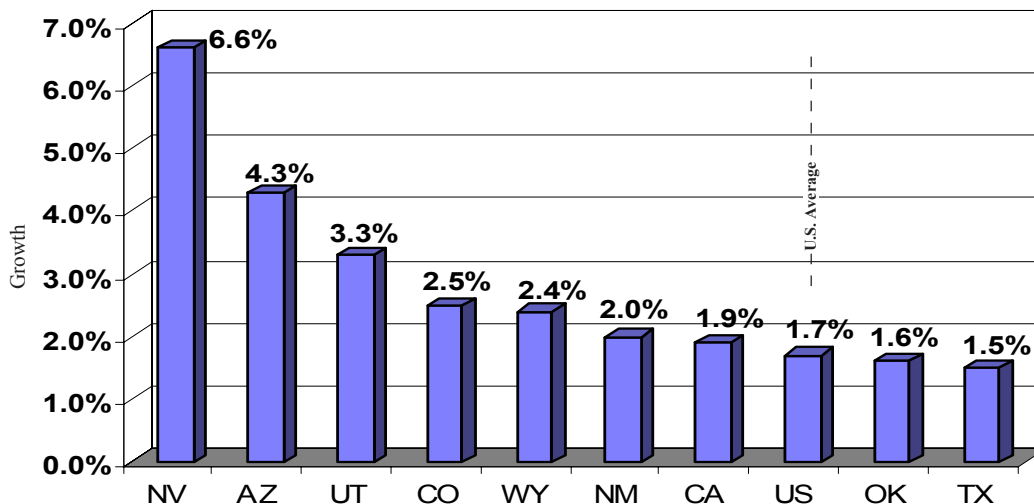
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was back up to 2.8 percent comparing January 2005 with the same month a year ago.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.9 percent, adding 1,100 jobs. The rate has been below the statewide average since June 2004.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Farmington MSA was a strong 3.5 percent adding 1,600 jobs. Farmington has outperformed the statewide average for more than a year.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

January 2005 over January 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights

Page 2 - 6

NM Labor Surplus Areas

Page 7

NM Household Data History

Page 8

Total Nonfarm Growth

NM Ranking

Page 8

NM Labor Force Estimates

Page 9

Unemployment Rate Rankings
by County and State

Page 10 & 11

Nonfarm Employment:

State & MSAs

Page 12-16

Average Hours & Earnings

& US Consumer Price Index

Page 17

NM Unemployment Insurance

Page 17

NM Economic Activity by Area

Page 18-19

New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

www.dol.state.nm.us

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
Ph: (505) 841-8645

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in January 2005, down from December's rate of 5.6 percent. January's unemployment rate is preliminary and will be revised. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 5.9 percent. The national unemployment rate was the same as New Mexico's rate, 5.2 percent in January 2005.

The employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics survey released this month are newly benchmarked to the complete count of employment from the QCEW program. Benchmarking replaces previous estimates with more complete counts of employment, along with updated estimates for employment not covered by the QCEW program. New Mexico uses the replacement methodology through September 2004 and then re-estimates employment for the rest of 2004 using sample data. This year the revisions to the data are minimal at the statewide level, increasing the over-the-year growth rate by an average of less than 0.3 percent for October 2003 through May 2004 and decreasing the growth rate by an average of less than 0.1 percent from June 2004 to December 2004. Benchmark revisions for Albuquerque also modify the area to include Torrance County for conformity to the new Office of Management and Budget definitions resulting from the 2000 Census. Similarly, the Santa Fe area now includes only Santa Fe County and not Los Alamos County anymore. The Farmington MSA has also been added to the employment estimates, defined as San Juan County.

The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has remained at a level of around two percent since about April of last year, which is a respectable level, close to our long term average. The January 2005 year-ago comparison shows 2.0 percent job growth, meaning that the state has added 15,600 jobs since last year.

The mining and construction industries continue to grow faster than any others in the state, growing in the six to seven percent range over the year. This translates into an additional 2,700 jobs in construction, but only 1,000 jobs in the much 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 continued low interest rates.

Three other industries are growing less rapidly than mining and construction, but have added more jobs due to their larger size. Government, growing at a moderate 2.1 percent, has added 4,000 jobs in a year from a very strong local government sector that includes Indian tribes and their casinos. The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has grown 3.4 percent, adding 3,500 jobs. This is a fairly modest growth rate compared to recent times, but still a lot of new jobs. The professional and business services industry, growing at 3.3 percent, has added 2,900 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.

Other industries continue to do moderately well, but their smaller size and average growth rates may understate the significance of their contribution to the overall job gain. Financial activities employment added 600 jobs, gaining in the finance and insurance category. The leisure and hospitality industry has grown at a rate of 1.0 percent, adding 800 jobs. In this industry, employment at full-service restaurants provided much of the momentum during recent times but has taken a pause following a period of rapid expansion led by the nationally branded chains. Retail trade employment has increased by 800 jobs, a decent gain in this competitive industry, but only about half the growth reported last summer. Wholesale trade employment remains unchanged from last year's employment level.

The zero gain in the state's manufacturing employment provides reason for renewed optimism 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 January 2001. Nationally manufacturing jobs have also started to return, following even worse declines than we had in New Mexico.

The information industry continues to do poorly, but should have reached bottom following a series of job losses. Information employment was down 1,000 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.

New Mexico	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Dec 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>						
Civilian Labor Force	921,600	919,500	903,800	+2,100	+17,800	
Employment	873,500	868,400	850,800	+5,100	+22,700	
Unemployment	48,100	51,100	53,000	-3,000	-4,900	
Rate	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.1%	6.1%			

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The definition of the Albuquerque MSA has been changed to include Torrance County. This change reflects federal Office of Management and Budget redefinitions in accordance with the 2000 Census.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 4.9 percent in January, down from 5.2 percent in December. A year ago, unemployment was significantly higher at 5.5 percent. January marked the third straight month in which unemployment remained below the 5 percent level.

In terms of payroll employment, the Albuquerque MSA has also performed well in recent months. Payroll employment growth in the Albuquerque area surpassed the comparable state figure in May 2004, the first time it had done so in nearly three years, and has remained above the statewide growth rate ever since. Over the last 12 months, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA has grown at a healthy rate of 2.4 percent, with 8,500 new jobs added to the area's economy. Nine of the area's 12 major industries have either added jobs over the year or at least remained the same, while just three saw their payrolls decline.

Construction growth was quite vigorous at 7.1 percent, though slightly diminished from its most recent peak of 8.6 percent last October. Housing construction is responsible for most of the increase, thanks to continued low interest rates that have pushed up the demand for new homes. Several large housing developments are currently underway in the Albuquerque area, which should keep the industry strong for at least the next few months. However, if interest rates increase this year as anticipated, employment growth will begin to slow.

Educational and health services rose 6.1 percent since last January, the second highest growth rate of any industry. Most of the 2,700 new jobs were generated by the health care component, with private education responsible for only 200. Growth in hospital employment was particularly strong at 10.1 percent, adding 700 jobs.

Government employment grew 3.9 percent over the last 12 months, adding 2,800 new jobs. The lion's share of the increase was in local government where employment rose 2,200 or 6.2 percent. State government also added jobs over the year, increasing by 700. The federal branch did not fare as well, however, having lost 100 jobs since this time last year.

Growth in professional and business services was a healthy 2.4 percent, buoyed by increases in scientific research & development and business support services. The employment services

component, which includes temporary help agencies, was unable to keep up the strong pace of 2004 and remained unchanged over the year.

Retail trade grew 2.1 percent, a continuation of the moderate growth that has characterized the industry since the middle of last year. After recovering from a period of weakness between 2001 and 2003, retail trade employment now seems to be on solid footing. For now, growth is concentrated in smaller, non-published sub-sectors, like motor vehicle dealers and sporting goods stores, rather than the large general merchandise stores that usually drive industry growth. That could change later this year, however, when a new Wal-Mart and other big box retailers open for business.

Employment in financial activities was up 2.1 percent (400 jobs) over the year, due largely to increased hiring at industry-related call centers. The miscellaneous category of *other services* rose by 200, for growth of 1.7 percent.

Manufacturing added 200 jobs, its second straight month of over-the-year growth following 41 consecutive months of declines. Manufacturing employment is on the upswing, with the emergence of aircraft manufacturing as an important new industry in the Albuquerque area. Several companies have already relocated to the area, and others have announced plans to do so in the near future, bringing with them hundreds of high-paying jobs.

Leisure and hospitality employment was unchanged since last January, as the industry paused to catch its breath following the brisk pace of the last couple of years. Next month's opening of a large hotel, combined with continued growth in population and tourism, should propel the industry forward before too long.

Wholesale trade lost 400 jobs over the year and is now at its lowest level since the series began in 1990. Wholesale trade has been hurt by manufacturing losses and consolidation as well as increased mechanization within the industry. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 100 jobs over the year.

Information remains the only industry to experience significant over-the-year losses, having declined 13.1 percent (1,300 jobs) since last January. This industry has been plagued by long-standing difficulties in its telecommunications component, including last year's loss of 800 jobs at MCI.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2005</u>	<u>Dec 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2004</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	398,700	398,000	390,200	+700	+8,500	
Employment	379,200	377,200	368,700	+2,000	+10,500	
Unemployment	19,500	20,800	21,500	-1,300	-2,000	
Rate	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	4.7%	5.5%			

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 5.6 percent in January 2005, down from December's rate of 6.2 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.4 percent.

The Las Cruces economy lost 1,600 jobs in January 2005, mostly from seasonal declines in government and retail trade. State government employment declined by 800 jobs at the end of the semester at New Mexico State University, and another 100 jobs were lost in local government from school districts. Retail trade dropped 300 jobs at the end of the holiday shopping season, which is typical for this time of year. Also in December, the local area lost 200 leisure and hospitality jobs, 100 professional and business services jobs, 100 education and health services jobs, and 100 manufacturing jobs. The only gain in January was 100 jobs in the miscellaneous *other service* category.

Benchmark revisions show that job growth in Las Cruces was weaker than originally measured for every month in 2004. These revisions bring the over-the-year growth rate down by an average of 1.4 percent for 2004. During 2004, job growth in Las Cruces was well below the statewide rate. This stands in contrast to 2003 and 2002, which were much better years for employment in the local area.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was back up to 2.8 percent comparing January 2005 with the same month a year ago. This likely overstates any improvements to the local job market since last January was very weak. Seasonal patterns do vary from year to year and a clearer picture should emerge in February's numbers.

Two private sector industries stand out as doing especially well. Both construction and manufacturing have increased employment by more than eight percent, each adding 300 jobs over the year. Most of the new manufacturing jobs are at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Construction employment continues to enjoy the benefits from continued low interest rates that make housing relatively more affordable for consumers.

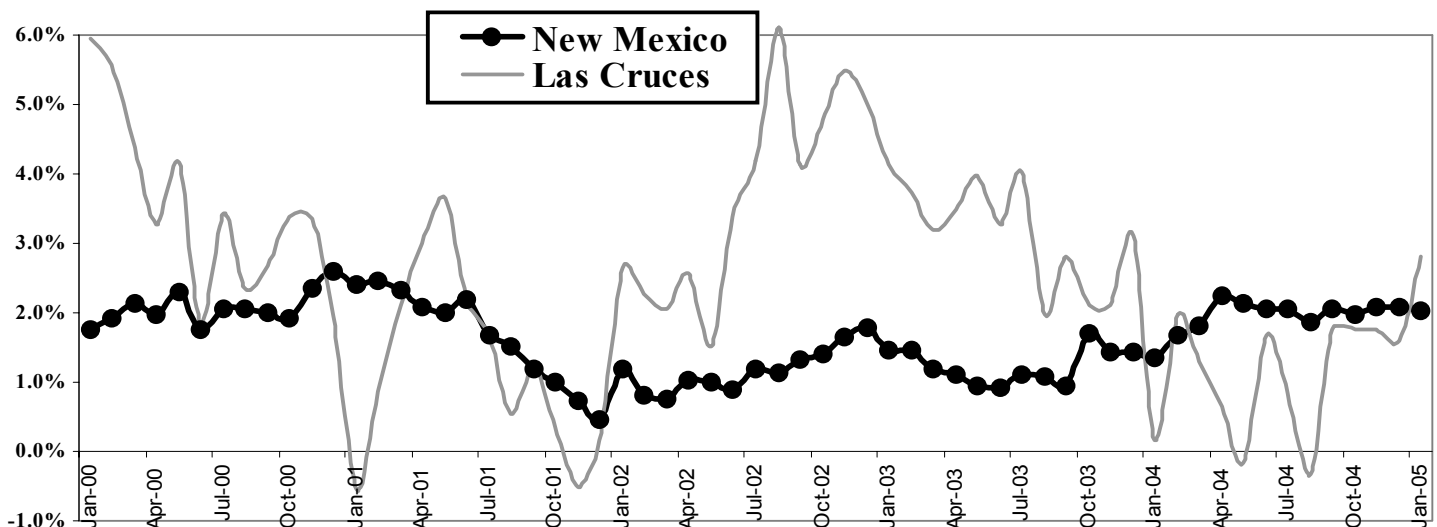
The educational and health services industry added 300 jobs, all of them in the private education component. This is better performance than the overall industry has shown for a while, but still constrained compared to earlier years. The health services component had seen fierce competition between rival hospitals that overheated the industry for a while until employment settled at lower but more sustainable levels. 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 200-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. Another 100 jobs were added to wholesale trade, and also transportation, warehousing and utilities. Retail trade did less well, posting the loss of 100 jobs since last year. The leisure and hospitality industry reported no change from last year's employment levels.

The large government sector added just 200 jobs. State government added 300 jobs and so did local government. The loss of 400 federal government jobs was, however, reported for the area's federal government workforce.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Dec 2004	Jan 2004
Civilian Labor Force	83,700	84,000	82,300	-300	+1,400
Employment	79,000	78,800	77,000	+200	+2,000
Unemployment	4,700	5,200	5,300	-500	-600
Rate	5.6%	6.2%	6.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.2%	5.7%	7.2%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

Changes to the definition of the Santa Fe MSA now exclude Los Alamos County, which was previously part of the area. The change reflects federal Office of Management and Budget redefinitions in accordance with the 2000 Census.

The preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 4.0 percent in January 2005, down from December's rate of 4.3 percent. A year ago, the area had a slightly higher unemployment rate of 4.5 percent.

As is typical for Santa Fe, January was a very weak month for employment. January 2005 saw typical reductions in the Santa Fe workforce, amounting to 1,500 fewer jobs than in December. The largest drop, 400 jobs, was in retail trade at the end of the holiday shopping season. Another large drop in employment came from leisure and hospitality, down 300 jobs, and educational & health services, also down 300 jobs on the month. Four other industries also contributed to the monthly decline.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 1.9 percent, adding 1,100 jobs. The rate of job growth in Santa Fe has been below the statewide average since June 2004. Only four industries have added jobs, seven remain at last year's employment levels, and one industry has declined. This means that the local economy is gaining jobs in only a third of its industries. Fortunately the larger industries are adding jobs at a significant pace.

The professional and business services industry has added 400 jobs since last year, growing 8.3 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be in many of the unpublished components rather than any particular industry cluster. Educational and health services added 300 jobs, growing 3.8 percent. Leisure and hospitality employment was up by 100 jobs.

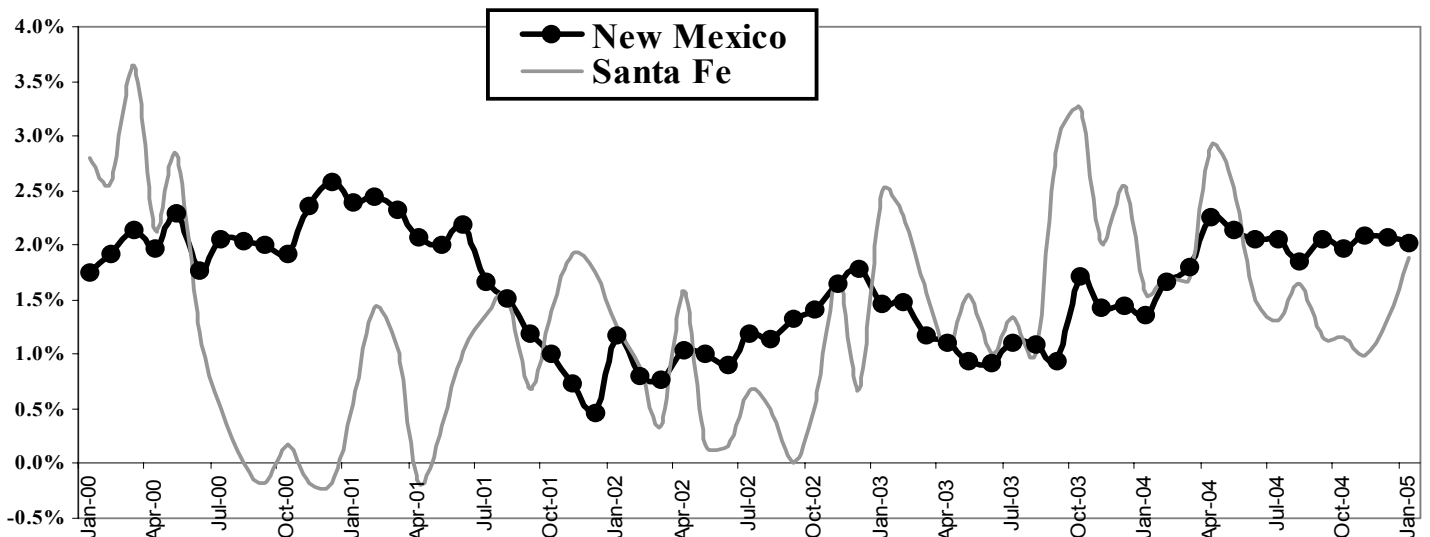
Santa Fe's large government sector added 400 jobs over the year, a 2.6 percent increase. Federal government employment remained at last year's level, state government added 100 jobs, and local government added 300 jobs.

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 a rare exception to the housing boom elsewhere in the state.

All other industries remain at last year's employment levels. These industries were manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; financial activities; and *other services*.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Dec 2004	Jan 2004
Civilian Labor Force	76,900	77,300	75,200	-400	+1,700
Employment	73,800	74,000	71,800	-200	+2,000
Unemployment	3,100	3,300	3,400	-200	-300
Rate	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	3.9%	4.6%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

This month, the Farmington MSA has been added as a new area in the monthly labor force and payroll employment estimates. The change reflects federal Office of Management and Budget re-definitions in accordance with the 2000 Census. Due to its small size, employment estimates are only published for an abbreviated set of industries. For improved statistical accuracy, combined industry estimation at the goods-producing and private services-providing levels are summed with estimates from federal, state and local government to compile the total job count. Individual industries are published independently for additional insight, but do not add to total employment.

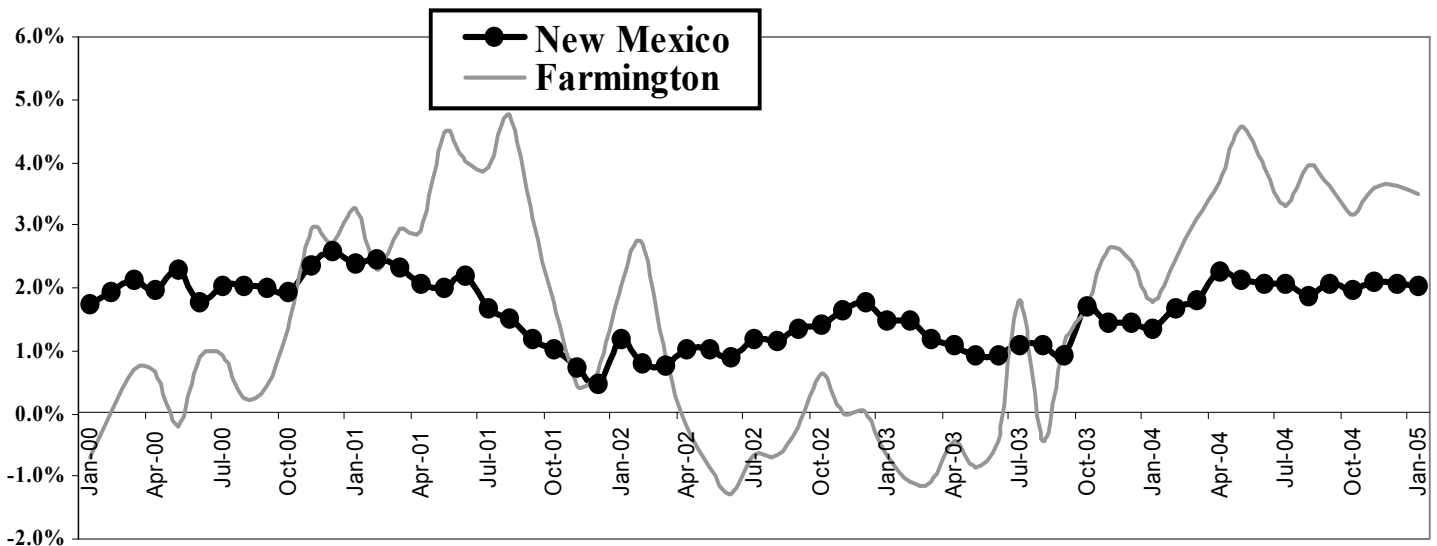
The preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 5.5 percent in January 2005, unchanged from December's rate. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 6.4 percent.

Farmington lost 1,200 jobs in January 2005, which is consistent with what is expected this time of year. Both the private sector and local government lost jobs over the month.

Over-the-year job growth for Farmington was a strong 3.5 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. Farmington has outperformed the statewide average for more than a year. The strength comes entirely from the private sector, as government employment is 100 jobs lower than a year ago. 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 from 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 Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Dec 2004	Jan 2004
Civilian Labor Force	54,700	55,000	53,200	-300	+1,500
Employment	51,700	52,000	49,800	-300	+1,900
Unemployment	3,000	3,000	3,400	0	-400
Rate	5.5%	5.5%	6.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	5.3%	6.7%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



New Mexico Labor Surplus Areas

Definition:

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 two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. This ten percent ceiling concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a “floor” concept of six percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The six percent “floor” comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was five percent or less.

Purpose:

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U.S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding of 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.

The list of Labor Surplus Areas is updated annually in February. The following is a list of the civil jurisdictions in the state of New Mexico that have been named Labor Surplus Areas:

Labor Surplus Area	Civil Jurisdiction
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
Luna County	Luna County
McKinley County	McKinley 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
Balance of Sandoval County	Sandoval County Less Rio Rancho City
Taos County	Taos County

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, February 2005.

**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	921,600	873,500	48,100	5.2%	5.4%
	FEB					
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	2,100	5,100	-3,000	-0.4%	0.3%
	Year Ago	17,800	22,700	-4,900	-0.7%	-0.7%
	2 Yrs. Ago	35,400	38,400	-3,000	-0.6%	-0.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	54,200	50,900	3,400	0.0%	-0.1%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.6%	-5.9%		
	Year Ago	2.0%	2.7%	-9.2%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	6.1%	6.1%	6.7%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.2%	6.2%	7.6%		

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

State	Rank	January 2004	January 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,101.5	1,174.3	72.8	6.6%
Arizona	2	2,308.5	2,408.0	99.5	4.3%
Oregon	3	1,530.6	1,593.2	62.6	4.1%
Florida	4	7,343.8	7,610.2	266.4	3.6%
Montana	5	390.5	404.4	13.9	3.6%
Utah	6	1,072.3	1,108.2	35.9	3.3%
Idaho	7	558.3	574.9	16.6	3.0%
New Hampshire	8	608.0	625.5	17.5	2.9%
Virginia	9	3,483.3	3,581.1	97.8	2.8%
Hawaii	10	568.9	583.9	15.0	2.6%
Colorado	11	2,121.6	2,174.8	53.2	2.5%
Washington	12	2,614.0	2,677.3	63.3	2.4%
Wyoming	13	243.9	249.8	5.9	2.4%
Alabama	14	1,862.7	1,904.9	42.2	2.3%
DC	15	410.7	419.8	9.1	2.2%
Indiana	16	2,851.2	2,913.6	62.4	2.2%
New Mexico	17	769.8	785.4	15.6	2.0%
North Carolina	18	3,739.7	3,813.1	73.4	2.0%
California	19	14,231.3	14,507.4	276.1	1.9%
Alaska	20	283.3	288.6	5.3	1.9%
North Dakota	21	326.5	332.4	5.9	1.8%
Vermont	22	298.7	303.8	5.1	1.7%
United States		128,365.0	130,538.0	2,173.0	1.7%
Maryland	23	2,448.7	2,490.1	41.4	1.7%
New Jersey	24	3,905.8	3,969.8	64.0	1.6%
Oklahoma	25	1,439.8	1,463.3	23.5	1.6%
Rhode Island	26	473.2	480.7	7.5	1.6%
Minnesota	27	2,598.2	2,639.2	41.0	1.6%
Kansas	28	1,289.9	1,309.6	19.7	1.5%
Texas	29	9,304.2	9,443.6	139.4	1.5%
West Virginia	30	716.2	726.9	10.7	1.5%
Nebraska	31	901.8	915.0	13.2	1.5%
Arkansas	32	1,135.2	1,151.6	16.4	1.4%
Wisconsin	33	2,718.1	2,755.0	36.9	1.4%
Connecticut	34	1,616.6	1,638.1	21.5	1.3%
South Dakota	35	369.7	374.5	4.8	1.3%
Tennessee	36	2,637.4	2,671.4	34.0	1.3%
Mississippi	37	1,108.3	1,122.3	14.0	1.3%
Kentucky	38	1,760.1	1,782.1	22.0	1.2%
Pennsylvania	39	5,507.1	5,570.8	63.7	1.2%
Massachusetts	40	3,101.4	3,135.7	34.3	1.1%
Delaware	41	657.9	665.1	7.2	1.1%
New York	42	8,233.1	8,322.5	89.4	1.1%
Maine	43	588.4	594.3	5.9	1.0%
Louisiana	44	1,893.7	1,912.3	18.6	1.0%
Iowa	45	1,417.8	1,431.4	13.6	1.0%
Georgia	46	3,818.2	3,853.5	35.3	0.9%
Missouri	47	2,629.6	2,653.1	23.5	0.9%
Ohio	48	5,277.0	5,313.8	36.8	0.7%
South Carolina	49	1,781.8	1,791.4	9.6	0.5%
Illinois	50	5,666.8	5,694.4	27.6	0.5%
Michigan	51	4,299.2	4,294.3	-4.9	-0.1%

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 2005				REVISED DECEMBER 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	911,988	862,746	49,242	5.4%	921,118	874,136	46,982	5.1%	-9,130	-11,390	2,260	-1.0%	-1.3%	4.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	395,898	376,642	19,256	4.9%	400,369	381,639	18,730	4.7%	-4,471	-4,997	526	-1.1%	-1.3%	2.8%
Bernalillo	308,625	293,910	14,715	4.8%	312,140	297,810	14,330	4.6%	-3,515	-3,900	385	-1.1%	-1.3%	2.7%
Sandoval	48,233	45,766	2,467	5.1%	48,756	46,374	2,382	4.9%	-523	-608	85	-1.1%	-1.3%	3.6%
Torrance	7,655	7,225	430	5.6%	7,727	7,321	406	5.3%	-72	-96	24	-0.9%	-1.3%	5.9%
Valencia	31,384	29,740	1,644	5.2%	31,747	30,135	1,612	5.1%	-363	-395	32	-1.1%	-1.3%	2.0%
Farmington MSA 3/	53,901	50,841	3,060	5.7%	54,761	51,870	2,891	5.3%	-860	-1,029	169	-1.6%	-2.0%	5.8%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	82,864	77,710	5,154	6.2%	84,057	79,235	4,822	5.7%	-1,193	-1,525	332	-1.4%	-1.9%	6.9%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	76,202	73,049	3,153	4.1%	77,034	74,018	3,016	3.9%	-832	-969	137	-1.1%	-1.3%	4.5%
Catron	1,241	1,133	108	8.7%	1,276	1,169	107	8.4%	-35	-36	1	-2.7%	-3.1%	0.9%
Chaves	25,971	24,322	1,649	6.3%	26,307	24,705	1,602	6.1%	-336	-383	47	-1.3%	-1.6%	2.9%
Cibola	12,383	11,693	690	5.6%	12,422	11,776	646	5.2%	-39	-83	44	-0.3%	-0.7%	6.8%
Colfax	6,854	6,483	371	5.4%	6,782	6,410	372	5.5%	72	73	-1	1.1%	1.1%	-0.3%
Curry	20,709	19,781	928	4.5%	20,669	19,771	898	4.3%	40	10	30	0.2%	0.1%	3.3%
De Baca	928	873	55	5.9%	959	903	56	5.8%	-31	-30	-1	-3.2%	-3.3%	-1.8%
Eddy	24,112	22,929	1,183	4.9%	24,164	23,005	1,159	4.8%	-52	-76	24	-0.2%	-0.3%	2.1%
Grant	10,279	9,471	808	7.9%	10,405	9,586	819	7.9%	-126	-115	-11	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.3%
Guadalupe	1,635	1,490	145	8.9%	1,627	1,498	129	7.9%	8	-8	16	0.5%	-0.5%	12.4%
Harding	392	378	14	3.6%	387	369	18	4.7%	5	9	-4	1.3%	2.4%	-22.2%
Hidalgo	2,202	2,069	133	6.0%	2,518	2,376	142	5.6%	-316	-307	-9	-12.5%	-12.9%	-6.3%
Lea	24,757	23,625	1,132	4.6%	24,848	23,737	1,111	4.5%	-91	-112	21	-0.4%	-0.5%	1.9%
Lincoln	11,222	10,744	478	4.3%	11,286	10,835	451	4.0%	-64	-91	27	-0.6%	-0.8%	6.0%
Los Alamos	12,086	11,780	306	2.5%	12,042	11,753	289	2.4%	44	27	17	0.4%	0.2%	5.9%
Luna	10,828	8,742	2,086	19.3%	11,359	9,720	1,639	14.4%	-531	-978	447	-4.7%	-10.1%	27.3%
McKinley	26,754	24,735	2,019	7.5%	26,640	24,719	1,921	7.2%	114	16	98	0.4%	0.1%	5.1%
Mora	2,148	1,850	298	13.9%	2,111	1,865	246	11.7%	37	-15	52	1.8%	-0.8%	21.1%
Otero	27,200	25,834	1,366	5.0%	27,407	26,131	1,276	4.7%	-207	-297	90	-0.8%	-1.1%	7.1%
Quay	3,990	3,748	242	6.1%	3,956	3,720	236	6.0%	34	28	6	0.9%	0.8%	2.5%
Rio Arriba	21,621	20,209	1,412	6.5%	21,421	20,091	1,330	6.2%	200	118	82	0.9%	0.6%	6.2%
Roosevelt	9,314	8,951	363	3.9%	9,383	9,045	338	3.6%	-69	-94	25	-0.7%	-1.0%	7.4%
San Miguel	13,643	12,745	898	6.6%	13,940	13,070	870	6.2%	-297	-325	28	-2.1%	-2.5%	3.2%
Sierra	5,040	4,747	293	5.8%	5,279	4,996	283	5.4%	-239	-249	10	-4.5%	-5.0%	3.5%
Socorro	8,873	8,439	434	4.9%	8,871	8,454	417	4.7%	2	-15	17	0.0%	-0.2%	4.1%
Taos	17,001	15,870	1,131	6.7%	16,859	15,760	1,099	6.5%	142	110	32	0.8%	0.7%	2.9%
Union	1,938	1,863	75	3.9%	1,980	1,909	71	3.6%	-42	-46	4	-2.1%	-2.4%	5.6%

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2005				REVISED JANUARY 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	911,988	862,746	49,242	5.4%	897,320	842,232	55,088	6.1%	14,668	20,514	-5,846	1.6%	2.4%	-10.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	395,898	376,642	19,256	4.9%	387,501	366,257	21,244	5.5%	8,397	10,385	-1,988	2.2%	2.8%	-9.4%
Bernalillo	308,625	293,910	14,715	4.8%	302,029	285,806	16,223	5.4%	6,596	8,104	-1,508	2.2%	2.8%	-9.3%
Sandoval	48,233	45,766	2,467	5.1%	47,233	44,505	2,728	5.8%	1,000	1,261	-261	2.1%	2.8%	-9.6%
Torrance	7,655	7,225	430	5.6%	7,469	7,026	443	5.9%	1,000	1,261	-261	2.1%	2.8%	-9.6%
Valencia	31,384	29,740	1,644	5.2%	30,771	28,920	1,851	6.0%	613	820	-207	2.0%	2.8%	-11.2%
Farmington MSA 3/	53,901	50,841	3,060	5.7%	52,427	48,925	3,502	6.7%	1,474	1,916	-442	2.8%	3.9%	-12.6%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	82,864	77,710	5,154	6.2%	81,521	75,666	5,855	7.2%	1,343	2,044	-701	1.6%	2.7%	-12.0%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	76,202	73,049	3,153	4.1%	74,451	71,058	3,393	4.6%	1,751	1,991	-240	2.4%	2.8%	-7.1%
Catron	1,241	1,133	108	8.7%	1,261	1,137	124	9.8%	-20	-4	-16	-1.6%	-0.4%	-12.9%
Chaves	25,971	24,322	1,649	6.3%	25,978	24,032	1,946	7.5%	-7	290	-297	0.0%	1.2%	-15.3%
Cibola	12,383	11,693	690	5.6%	12,287	11,538	749	6.1%	96	155	-59	0.8%	1.3%	-7.9%
Colfax	6,854	6,483	371	5.4%	7,001	6,534	467	6.7%	-147	-51	-96	-2.1%	-0.8%	-20.6%
Curry	20,709	19,781	928	4.5%	20,569	19,581	988	4.8%	140	200	-60	0.7%	1.0%	-6.1%
De Baca	928	873	55	5.9%	925	838	87	9.4%	3	35	-32	0.3%	4.2%	-36.8%
Eddy	24,112	22,929	1,183	4.9%	24,229	22,738	1,491	6.2%	-117	191	-308	-0.5%	0.8%	-20.7%
Grant	10,279	9,471	808	7.9%	10,509	9,194	1,315	12.5%	-230	277	-507	-2.2%	3.0%	-38.6%
Guadalupe	1,635	1,490	145	8.9%	1,614	1,483	131	8.1%	21	7	14	1.3%	0.5%	10.7%
Harding	392	378	14	3.6%	403	383	20	5.0%	-11	-5	-6	-2.7%	-1.3%	-30.0%
Hidalgo	2,202	2,069	133	6.0%	2,247	2,093	154	6.9%	-45	-24	-21	-2.0%	-1.1%	-13.6%
Lea	24,757	23,625	1,132	4.6%	24,250	22,948	1,302	5.4%	507	677	-170	2.1%	3.0%	-13.1%
Lincoln	11,222	10,744	478	4.3%	10,963	10,467	496	4.5%	259	277	-18	2.4%	2.6%	-3.6%
Los Alamos	12,086	11,780	306	2.5%	11,917	11,581	336	2.8%	169	199	-30	1.4%	1.7%	-8.9%
Luna	10,828	8,742	2,086	19.3%	10,928	8,650	2,278	20.8%	-100	92	-192	-0.9%	1.1%	-8.4%
McKinley	26,754	24,735	2,019	7.5%	26,611	24,536	2,075	7.8%	143	199	-56	0.5%	0.8%	-2.7%
Mora	2,148	1,850	298	13.9%	2,133	1,869	264	12.4%	15	-19	34	0.7%	-1.0%	12.9%
Otero	27,200	25,834	1,366	5.0%	26,443	24,907	1,536	5.8%	757	927	-170	2.9%	3.7%	-11.1%
Quay	3,990	3,748	242	6.1%	3,992	3,723	269	6.7%	-2	25	-27	-0.1%	0.7%	-10.0%
Rio Arriba	21,621	20,209	1,412	6.5%	21,433	19,883	1,550	7.2%	188	326	-138	0.9%	1.6%	-8.9%
Roosevelt	9,314	8,951	363	3.9%	9,156	8,774	382	4.2%	158	177	-19	1.7%	2.0%	-5.0%
San Miguel	13,643	12,745	898	6.6%	13,628	12,683	945	6.9%	15	62	-47	0.1%	0.5%	-5.0%
Sierra	5,040	4,747	293	5.8%	4,990	4,681	309	6.2%	50	66	-16	1.0%	1.4%	-5.2%
Socorro	8,873	8,439	434	4.9%	8,867	8,372	495	5.6%	6	67	-61	0.1%	0.8%	-12.3%
Taos	17,001	15,870	1,131	6.7%	17,111	15,818	1,293	7.6%	-110	52	-162	-0.6%	0.3%	-12.5%
Union	1,938	1,863	75	3.9%	1,971	1,881	90	4.6%	-33	-18	-15	-1.7%	-1.0%	-16.7%

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 JANUARY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA		19.3%
MORA		13.9%
GUADALUPE		8.9%
CATRON		8.7%
GRANT		7.9%
MCKINLEY		7.5%
TAOS		6.7%
SAN MIGUEL		6.6%
RIO ARRIBA		6.5%
CHAVES		6.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/		6.2%
QUAY		6.1%
HIDALGO		6.0%
DE BACA		5.9%
SIERRA		5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/		5.7%
CIBOLA		5.6%
COLFAX		5.4%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
OTERO		5.0%
EDDY		4.9%
SOCORRO		4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/		4.9%
LEA		4.6%
CURRY		4.5%
LINCOLN		4.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/		4.1%
ROOSEVELT		3.9%
UNION		3.9%
HARDING		3.6%
LOS ALAMOS		2.5%

REVISED DECEMBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA		14.4%
MORA		11.7%
CATRON		8.4%
GUADALUPE		7.9%
GRANT		7.9%
MCKINLEY		7.2%
TAOS		6.5%
SAN MIGUEL		6.2%
RIO ARRIBA		6.2%
CHAVES		6.1%
QUAY		6.0%
DE BACA		5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/		5.7%
HIDALGO		5.6%
COLFAX		5.5%
SIERRA		5.4%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/		5.3%
CIBOLA		5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
EDDY		4.8%
SOCORRO		4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/		4.7%
OTERO		4.7%
HARDING		4.7%
LEA		4.5%
CURRY		4.3%
LINCOLN		4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/		3.9%
ROOSEVELT		3.6%
UNION		3.6%
LOS ALAMOS		2.4%

REVISED JANUARY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA		20.8%
GRANT		12.5%
MORA		12.4%
CATRON		9.8%
DE BACA		9.4%
GUADALUPE		8.1%
MCKINLEY		7.8%
TAOS		7.6%
CHAVES		7.5%
RIO ARRIBA		7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/		7.2%
SAN MIGUEL		6.9%
HIDALGO		6.9%
QUAY		6.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/		6.7%
COLFAX		6.7%
SIERRA		6.2%
EDDY		6.2%
STATEWIDE		6.1%
CIBOLA		6.1%
OTERO		5.8%
SOCORRO		5.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/		5.5%
LEA		5.4%
HARDING		5.0%
CURRY		4.8%
UNION		4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/		4.6%
LINCOLN		4.5%
ROOSEVELT		4.2%
LOS ALAMOS		2.8%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

- Current economic conditions and trends
- Wages by occupations and areas
- Larger employers
- Growing jobs with skills and training needs
- Job market with hints for finding and keeping a job

They are available, at no cost, by dropping by any NMDOL office.

...Check Out Our Website!



For fast and easy access to the latest labor market information, please visit the New Mexico Department of Labor's website. There you will find a wide variety of information and tools for all kinds of people, including job seekers, employers, teachers, grant writers, career counselors, and students. All of our publications, including the one you are reading now, can be accessed online and are available sooner than if delivered by mail. This website also includes information on Department of Labor programs, contact names and addresses, and frequently asked questions about Department functions. In addition, all NMDOL employer forms can be downloaded from our website for easy access. Also provided are links to other related websites, including America's Job Bank for nationwide job searches. All this and more is available on our website at:

www.dol.state.nm.us

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

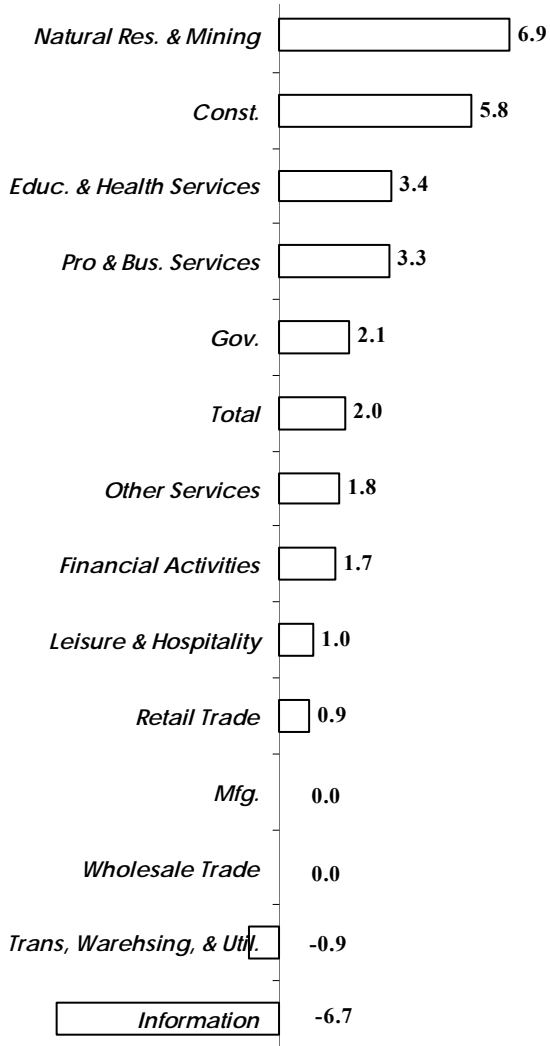
Preliminary		January 2005
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.2
Alaska	2	7.4
Michigan	3	7.1
Mississippi	4	7.1
South Carolina	5	7.0
Oregon	6	6.4
Missouri	7	6.0
Ohio	8	5.9
Tennessee	9	5.9
Texas	10	5.9
California	11	5.8
Illinois	12	5.6
Louisiana	13	5.6
Washington	14	5.5
Arkansas	15	5.4
Indiana	16	5.4
Alabama	17	5.3
New Mexico	18	5.2
Kansas	18	5.2
United States		5.2
Iowa	2	5.1
Pennsylvania	21	5.1
New York	22	5.0
North Carolina	23	5.0
Colorado	24	4.9
Kentucky	25	4.9
Utah	26	4.9
Georgia	27	4.8
Massachusetts	28	4.8
Wisconsin	29	4.8
Connecticut	30	4.7
West Virginia	31	4.7
Oklahoma	32	4.6
Minnesota	33	4.4
Rhode Island	34	4.4
Delaware	35	4.3
Florida	36	4.3
Idaho	37	4.3
Montana	38	4.3
Arizona	39	4.1
Maine	40	4.1
Maryland	41	4.1
Nebraska	42	4.0
Nevada	43	3.9
New Jersey	44	3.9
South Dakota	45	3.6
New Hampshire	46	3.5
Vermont	47	3.5
Wyoming	48	3.4
North Dakota	49	3.3
Virginia	50	3.3
Hawaii	51	3.0

Revised		January 2004
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	7.9
Alaska	2	7.7
District of Columbia	3	7.5
Michigan	4	6.9
Washington	5	6.9
South Carolina	6	6.6
California	7	6.5
Illinois	8	6.4
Texas	9	6.4
New York	10	6.3
Ohio	11	6.1
New Mexico	12	5.9
North Carolina	13	5.9
Colorado	14	5.8
Louisiana	15	5.8
Alabama	16	5.7
Arkansas	17	5.7
Kentucky	18	5.7
United States		5.7
Kansas	19	5.6
Massachusetts	20	5.6
Mississippi	21	5.6
Pennsylvania	22	5.5
Tennessee	23	5.5
Utah	24	5.5
Missouri	25	5.4
New Jersey	26	5.4
Rhode Island	27	5.4
West Virginia	28	5.4
Wisconsin	29	5.4
Arizona	30	5.3
Indiana	31	5.3
Connecticut	32	5.2
Oklahoma	33	5.2
Idaho	34	5.1
Minnesota	35	5.0
Florida	36	4.9
Maine	37	4.7
Nevada	38	4.7
Iowa	39	4.6
Montana	40	4.5
Georgia	41	4.4
Maryland	42	4.3
Vermont	43	4.3
New Hampshire	44	4.2
Delaware	45	4.0
Nebraska	46	3.9
Wyoming	47	3.9
Virginia	48	3.8
Hawaii	49	3.6
South Dakota	50	3.6
North Dakota	51	3.5

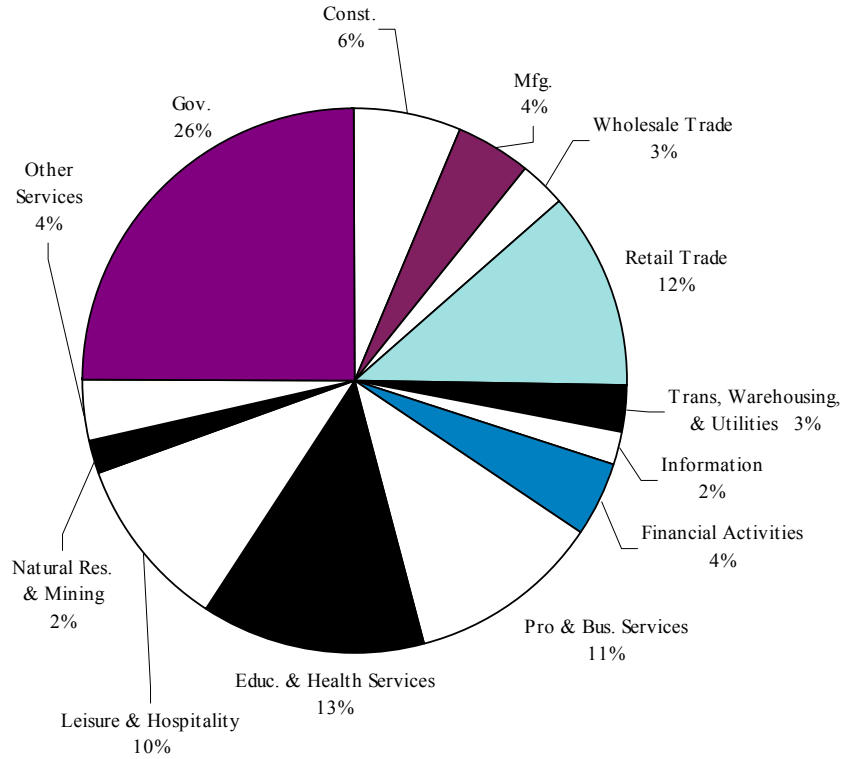
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 Jan-05	Revised Dec-04	Revised Jan-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	785,400	803,700	769,800	-18,300	15,600
GOODS PRODUCING	99,800	102,600	96,100	-2,800	3,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	685,600	701,100	673,700	-15,500	11,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,400	15,500	14,400	-100	1,000
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,400	11,500	10,700	-100	700
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,500	0	300
CONSTRUCTION	49,400	51,200	46,700	-1,800	2,700
Construction of Buildings	14,100	14,700	13,200	-600	900
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,100	8,300	7,300	-200	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,200	8,700	7,600	-500	600
Specialty Trade Contractors	27,100	27,800	25,900	-700	1,200
MANUFACTURING	35,000	35,900	35,000	-900	0
Durable Goods	24,500	25,000	24,300	-500	200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,800	10,100	10,300	-300	-500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,800	7,000	-200	-400
Non-Durable Goods	10,500	10,900	10,700	-400	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	21,700	22,000	21,700	-300	0
RETAIL TRADE	91,700	96,200	90,900	-4,500	800
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,600	12,600	12,400	0	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,200	12,500	12,300	-300	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,000	21,400	20,200	-1,400	-200
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,400	7,200	7,200	-800	-800
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,600	14,200	13,000	-600	600
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,100	7,300	7,000	-200	100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,200	3,400	3,000	-200	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,100	23,600	23,300	-500	-200
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,200	19,700	19,300	-500	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,600	6,700	6,500	-100	100
INFORMATION	13,900	14,000	14,900	-100	-1,000
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,800	5,800	7,000	0	-1,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,900	35,000	34,300	-100	600
Finance and Insurance	24,500	24,400	23,900	100	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,400	13,300	12,700	100	700
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,400	10,600	10,400	-200	0
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	89,900	92,300	87,000	-2,400	2,900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,700	42,800	41,300	-100	1,400
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,700	11,000	10,600	-300	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,400	13,500	12,900	-100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,100	5,200	5,100	-100	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	42,100	44,300	40,600	-2,200	1,500
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,000	16,600	15,300	-600	700
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,100	6,600	5,100	-500	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,100	105,200	101,600	-100	3,500
Educational Services	13,400	13,500	12,900	-100	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,700	91,700	88,700	0	3,000
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,300	38,500	36,900	-200	1,400
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,200	10,300	10,000	-100	200
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,600	8,600	8,000	0	600
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,100	8,200	8,300	-100	-200
Hospitals	19,700	19,600	19,200	100	500
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,700	13,700	13,200	0	500
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,200	7,300	7,200	-100	0
Social Assistance	20,000	19,900	19,400	100	600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	79,900	81,400	79,100	-1,500	800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,900	8,000	7,400	-100	500
Accommodation and Food Services	72,000	73,400	71,700	-1,400	300
Accommodation	12,900	13,200	12,900	-300	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	59,100	60,200	58,800	-1,100	300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	27,600	28,300	27,600	-700	0
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	24,900	25,200	24,400	-300	500
OTHER SERVICES	28,400	28,700	27,900	-300	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	100
GOVERNMENT	197,000	202,700	193,000	-5,700	4,000
Federal Government	28,900	29,200	29,400	-300	-500
State Government 2/	65,600	69,700	64,400	-4,100	1,200
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,900	29,200	24,500	-4,300	400
Local Government	102,500	103,800	99,200	-1,300	3,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,100	57,200	54,800	-1,100	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	
	Jan-05	Dec-04	Jan-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	368,700	377,500	360,200	-8,800	8,500
GOODS PRODUCING	48,100	49,000	46,200	-900	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	320,600	328,500	314,000	-7,900	6,600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	25,700	26,300	24,000	-600	1,700
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,100	16,400	14,900	-300	1,200
MANUFACTURING	22,400	22,700	22,200	-300	200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	8,900	9,100	9,300	-200	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,400	6,600	6,800	-200	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,400	12,500	12,800	-100	-400
RETAIL TRADE	43,300	45,600	42,400	-2,300	900
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,800	4,900	4,800	-100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,400	9,100	8,400	-700	0
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,700	3,800	-500	-600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,600	10,600	-100	-100
INFORMATION	8,600	8,900	9,900	-300	-1,300
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,200	5,300	-100	-1,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,200	19,500	18,800	-300	400
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	14,000	13,500	-200	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,300	6,300	5,900	0	400
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	58,800	60,400	57,400	-1,600	1,400
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,200	29,400	28,100	-200	1,100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,900	12,000	11,300	-100	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,100	27,500	25,700	-1,400	400
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,600	12,500	11,600	-900	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,900	4,100	3,200	-200	700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	46,900	46,400	44,200	500	2,700
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,300	40,800	38,800	500	2,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,500	19,700	18,700	-200	800
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,600	7,500	6,900	100	700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	34,700	35,600	34,700	-900	0
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,300	27,900	27,300	-600	0
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,600	12,800	12,600	-200	0
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	11,900	11,600	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	74,400	77,100	71,600	-2,700	2,800
Federal Government	13,800	14,200	13,900	-400	-100
State Government /2	23,000	25,300	22,300	-2,300	700
Local Government	37,600	37,600	35,400	0	2,200

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

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jan-05	Revised Dec-04	Revised Jan-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	62,300	63,900	60,600	-1,600	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	7,900	8,000	7,300	-100	600
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,400	55,900	53,300	-1,500	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
MANUFACTURING	3,900	4,000	3,600	-100	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	6,600	6,900	6,700	-300	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	900	0	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,900	5,000	4,700	-100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,100	9,200	8,800	-100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,000	6,200	6,000	-200	0
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0
GOVERNMENT	20,000	20,900	19,800	-900	200
Federal	3,100	3,100	3,500	0	-400
State	8,400	9,200	8,100	-800	300
Local	8,500	8,600	8,200	-100	300

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jan-05	Revised Dec-04	Revised Jan-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	59,600	61,100	58,500	-1,500	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,400	5,500	5,500	-100	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,200	55,600	53,000	-1,400	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,300	4,300	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,400	8,800	8,400	-400	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	800	700	-100	0
INFORMATION	900	900	900	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,400	4,800	-200	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,200	8,500	7,900	-300	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,600	8,900	8,500	-300	100
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
GOVERNMENT	15,500	15,600	15,100	-100	400
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	100
Local	6,300	6,400	6,000	-100	300

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jan-05	Revised Dec-04	Revised Jan-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	47,300	48,500	45,700	-1,200	1,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	36,500	37,300	34,800	-800	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	9,900	10,200	9,200	-300	700
SERVICE PRODUCING	37,400	38,300	36,500	-900	900
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	26,600	27,100	25,600	-500	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	8,400	8,800	7,900	-400	500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,700	9,900	-300	500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	4,600	4,900	4,500	-300	100
GOVERNMENT	10,800	11,200	10,900	-400	-100
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,600	9,000	8,800	-400	-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 Jan-05	Revised Dec-04	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	799,800	799,100	700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,600	15,500	100
CONSTRUCTION	51,800	51,500	300
MANUFACTURING	36,100	36,500	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,000	137,800	200
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	13,900	14,000	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,200	35,000	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,700	92,100	-400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	104,600	104,200	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,300	82,900	400
OTHER SERVICES	29,200	29,400	-200
GOVERNMENT	200,400	200,200	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		
	Jan 05	Dec 04	Jan 04	Jan 05	Dec 04	Jan 04	Jan 05	Dec 04	Jan 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$757.77	\$756.90	\$745.63	43.5	43.5	43.3	\$17.42	\$17.40	\$17.22
CONSTRUCTION	\$610.19	\$608.60	\$604.40	39.7	39.7	40.0	\$15.37	\$15.33	\$15.11
MANUFACTURING	\$526.78	\$525.20	\$515.35	39.4	39.4	39.4	\$13.37	\$13.33	\$13.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$525.76	\$523.57	\$519.11	35.5	35.4	35.9	\$14.81	\$14.79	\$14.46
RETAIL TRADE	\$351.75	\$350.13	\$334.48	32.3	32.3	32.1	\$10.89	\$10.84	\$10.42
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$487.49	\$487.14	\$481.24	35.3	35.3	35.7	\$13.81	\$13.80	\$13.48
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$603.70	\$647.57	\$558.21	38.6	40.6	39.2	\$15.64	\$15.95	\$14.24

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

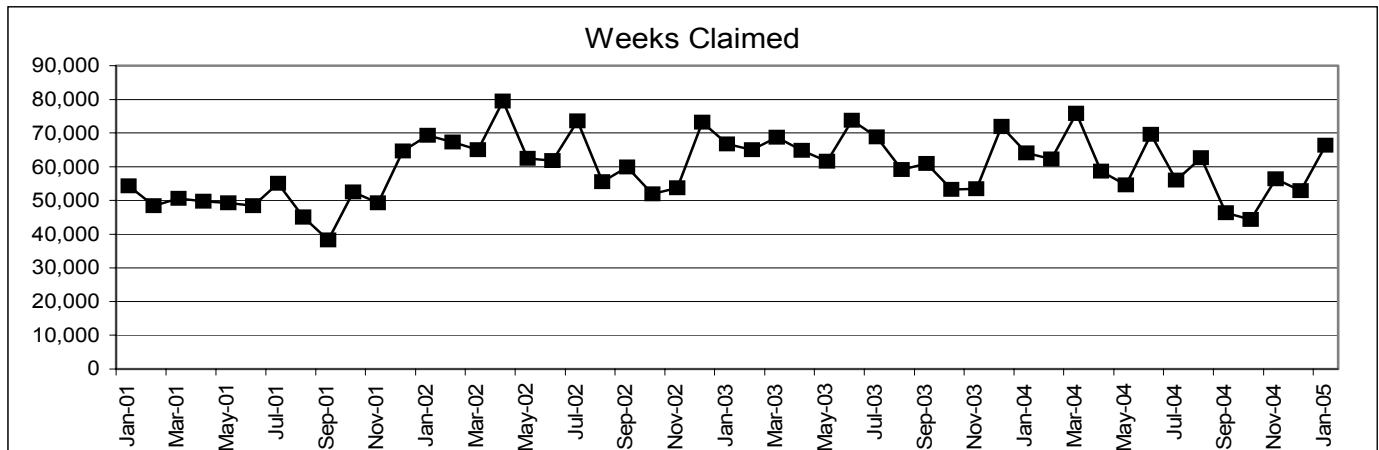
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jan 05	Dec 04	Jan 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	190.7	190.3	185.2	0.2%	3.0%
CPI-W	186.3	186.0	180.9	0.2%	3.0%

*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[^]

	Jan-05	Dec-04	Jan-04	Jan-05 Percent Change	
				from Dec-04	from Jan-04
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	6,328	6,793	6,990	-6.8%	-9.5%
Continued Claims #	66,362	52,879	64,027	25.5%	3.6%
Insured Unemployed #	13,728	12,619	15,713	8.8%	-12.6%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,908	2,660	4,082	46.9%	-4.3%
Final Payments	1,413	1,082	1,434	30.6%	-1.5%
Weeks Compensated	54,323	42,495	53,191	27.8%	2.1%
Net Benefit Payments	\$11,484,462	\$9,411,791	\$11,180,029	22.0%	2.7%
Average WBA**	\$216.59	\$216.49	\$209.77	0.0%	3.3%
Average Duration (weeks)**	18.0	17.9	17.7	0.8%	1.6%
Exhaustion Rate **	44.4%	43.2%	44.1%		



[^] Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC. * 12-month moving average. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims.

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Statewide:

The **2004-2005 ski season** is in the midst of a banner year. A series of storms powdered the state's ski areas before Christmas and have continued to deliver more snow thru January. Taos Ski Valley reported selling 22,509 lift tickets during the week December 26-January 1, up 11 percent from the same period a year earlier. Other ski areas also report good ski conditions and improved attendance. New Mexico's ski industry generates almost 2,000 seasonal jobs every year.

While the state still produces about 60 percent of all U.S. chiles, **New Mexico chile growers** are under pressure from growers in Mexico, China, and Africa where labor costs are substantially less. To counter higher labor costs, growers are increasingly turning to mechanization. A Las Cruces area chile processor estimates that about 30 to 50 percent of the industry is now mechanized, up from about 10 to 15 percent just three or four years ago. While mechanization is beneficial to the state's growers, people who depend on chile picking to earn their livelihood are finding fewer opportunities.

Great Lakes Airlines will provide passenger air service from Albuquerque to Silver City and from Albuquerque to Clovis twice a day. The US Department of Transportation announced the selection of Great Lakes to deliver air service and will provide a \$1.7 million subsidy to the company under the Essential Air Service Program. The company will use 19-passenger Raytheon/Beech aircraft for the flights.

The state's Job Training Incentive Board awarded about \$283,000 to three New Mexico companies at the January board meeting. Albuquerque's **ACME Worldwide** was approved for \$135,300 to train seven employees. A proposal submitted by **Affordable Solar**, also from Albuquerque, was approved for \$114,000 to fund training for eleven employees. **Spec Air**, an Anthony, NM, air conditioner manufacturer, will receive about \$33,500 to train seven employees.

The **Burger King Corporation** closed its stores in Clovis, Portales and Roswell. The closure came as a surprise to both local workers and managers when representatives from the company walked in and told managers to close the stores. No details about when or if any of the stores will be reopened have been confirmed by the corporation.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

An Air Force contract awarded to **Science Applications International Corp.** is expected to create nearly 150 jobs in the Albuquerque area. The Air Force wants SAIC to develop high-powered microwave components for use in nonlethal microwave weapons. Much of the research for microwave weapons has been conducted at Albuquerque's Kirtland Air Force Base. A report issued by the Defense Department says that the US plans to deploy unmanned aerial vehicles with microwave weapons by 2010.

Unless additional federal funds are found, the **Albuquerque Indian Health Center** will close before May of this year. Layoff notices were sent to the 40 doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory staff, clerical workers, and others who are employed at the clinic. The center serves as the main care facility for about 25,000 of the 40,000 Native American tribal members who live in Albuquerque.

Ocular Science, an Albuquerque contact lens manufacturer, was recently purchased by The Cooper Companies, a former competitor. The Cooper Companies plans to close the local manufacturing facility, but has said that it will keep the local customer service center open. About 230 workers work in the manufacturing operation and about 50 workers are at the customer service center.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A **Sam's Club** is slated for the now vacant lot south of Wal-Mart on North Main in Roswell. Typical Sam's Club stores are about 110,000- to 130,000-square-foot operations. The new store could be open by October or November this year.

Acoma Pueblo Area, Cibola County:

The Sky City Travel Center will be joined by a **McDonald's Restaurant** franchise in June 2005. The McDonald's is part of a \$4 million renovation of the Sky City Travel Center. About 50 workers will be needed at the restaurant.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

New Mexico's tenth **IHOP** restaurant recently opened in at the corner of Prince and 21st Streets in Clovis. The new restaurant is open 24 hours a day and serves up to 132 patrons. The IHOP employs about 80 to 100 workers.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Solara Healthcare plans to build a free-standing 41-bed long term acute care facility in the Missouri Business Park. The company hopes to be open by February 2006 and expects to create about 120 jobs with an annual \$6 million payroll.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:



A new 33,000-square-foot strip mall near the Wal-Mart on Lovington Highway is under construction. Tenants at the new 20-unit mall are expected to open starting in May or June. **Subway**, **EB Games** and **Radio Shack** have said that they will open in the new mall, and a number of other potential retailers are considering the location as well.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:



Gallup's new 100,000-square-foot **Home Depot** opened in mid-January. The new store is part of a chain of about 1,850 stores in North America and employs about 90 workers.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:



Alamogordo's first **Chili's Restaurant** is scheduled to open on February 10. The restaurant will feature a full-service bar and a casual dining menu. The company has received over 500 applications for the 127 jobs it plans to fill.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:



Sunland Inc.'s newly opened peanut butter processing plant employs 19 workers and runs 20 hours a day. The new facility has more than three times the production capacity than the old processing facility which is also still in operation. Sunland started with 15 employees in 1988 and now has almost 150 workers.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



Rio Grande Studios plans to build a \$13.4 million film production facility in Rio Rancho. The facility would include two sound stages, a 13,000-square-foot administrative building, and an additional 24,000 square feet of production space. Michael Jacobs, co-founder of Rio Grand Studios, opened a post-production studio in Albuquerque last year and feels Rio Rancho is the best place in the state for the new project. The studio could bring up to 300 permanent jobs to the state.

Moriarty Area, Torrance County:



The Moriarty **Taco Bell** will be demolished and rebuilt as a new larger restaurant that will also include a Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise. The reopening is planned for mid-April. The 18 workers from the Taco Bell have been offered temporary employment at other franchises until the construction is completed. The new restaurant will employ about 25 workers.



Labor Market Report

To be placed on our mailing list, or if your address has changed, or if you do NOT desire to continue receiving this publication, please call or write to:

New Mexico
Department of Labor
Economic Research
& Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8673



New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103



PRSR STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
PERMIT No. G-12

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



To be placed on our mailing list, or
if your address has changed, or if
you do NOT desire to continue re-
ceiving this publication, please call
or write to:

New Mexico
Department of Labor
Economic Research & Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8673
Fax: (505) 841-9007

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

Art Martinez, Bureau Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist
Susan Beard, Economist
Karl Romero, Graphic Artist

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor
Theresa Sandoval, Economist
Mary Riordan, Economist