

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

**Bill Richardson**  
Governor

**Conroy Chino**  
Secretary

Volume 33, No. 7, August 31, 2004

## HIGHLIGHTS — July 2004

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth persisted at a level that is higher than the state has seen for about three years. July 2004 compared to July 2003 shows a 2.1 percent increase. The state has added 16,000 jobs since last year.

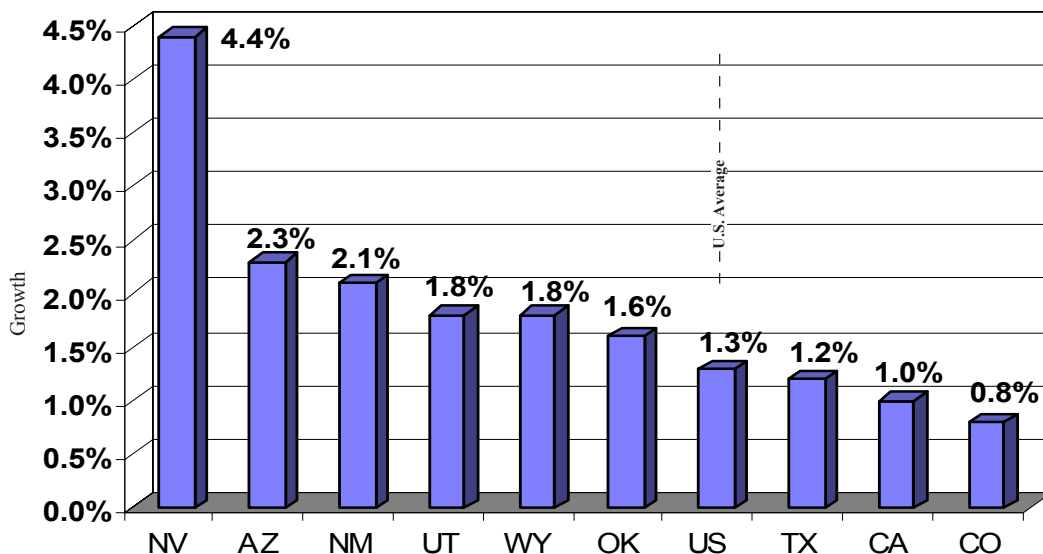
...Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA rose 1.7 percent, slightly lower than last month's growth of 1.9 percent but still one of the strongest gains in three years. Of the 6,200 jobs that were created since last July, more than a third were in educational and health services.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was a fairly strong 2.9 percent, comparing July 2004 with July 2003. The area has added 1,700 jobs since this time last year.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.1 percent, adding just 900 jobs.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

July 2004 over July 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



## INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights  
Page 2 - 5

NM Household Data History  
Page 6

Total Nonfarm Growth  
NM Ranking  
Page 6

NM Labor Force Estimates  
Page 7

Unemployment Rate Rankings  
by County and State  
Page 8 & 9

Nonfarm Employment:  
State & MSAs  
Page 10-14

Average Hours & Earnings  
& US Consumer Price Index  
Page 15

NM Unemployment Insurance  
Page 15

NM Economic Activity by Area  
Page 16-17



[www.dol.state.nm.us](http://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 5.3 percent in July 2004, down from 5.4 percent in June. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.7 percent. Nationally the unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in July, which is slightly higher than New Mexico's rate.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth persisted at a level that is higher than the state has seen for about three years. July 2004 compared to July 2003 shows a 2.1 percent increase. The state has added 16,000 jobs since last year. The recent growth spurt came from improvement in industries that had previously declined, as well as renewed vigor in industries that had previously not shown much growth.

Currently, only two of the thirteen industry groups have lost jobs over the year, compared to four job-losing industries a year ago. Also, one of those job-losing industries, manufacturing, has newfound strength, being down just 600 jobs. A year ago manufacturing job losses numbered as many as 2,000 jobs, following a 3,000-job loss the previous year. The manufacturing industry is set to soon join the job-gaining industries, leaving only one major industry in the red – information. The information industry was down 1,300 jobs on the year; 1,200 of the jobs were working in telecommunications. More jobs will be lost when the full effect of the recent MCI call center closure is reflected in the numbers.

For the remaining eleven industries that make up 94 percent of the state's non-farm employment, the job situation looks fairly good. The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has grown the fastest. This one industry has added 4,600 new jobs over the last year, almost a third of all new jobs in the state. Private education added 300 of the jobs; the remaining 4,300 jobs were in health services including social assistance. Most areas of health services have grown rapidly this year. The *home health care services* component has tripled in size since 2000 due to an influx of Medicaid money, but growth has moderated this summer. Social assistance jobs have increased by 500.

Employment in the state's construction industry continues to increase at a fast enough rate to make it the second fastest growing industry. Interest rates remain near historic lows,

making housing more affordable than when rates are higher. Employment has expanded by 4.1 percent over the year, adding 2,000 jobs. Builders are trying to get more houses sold before interest rates increase. Financial activities employment has also added 500 jobs, due to strength in the real estate category, with increased sales resulting from the construction activity.

Natural resources and mining employment has increased 3.5 percent, adding 500 jobs. Mining activity has increased because of sustained higher prices for oil and gas. Higher prices justify the investment in equipment and new exploration that is needed to expand this industry. Other types of mining in New Mexico are also starting to show prospects for improvement.

The professional and business services industry has done well to turn around recent job losses into a 2,200-job gain in July. Prospects for this industry appear to have improved, following three difficult years. The worst job losses for this industry are now more than a year past. Also the employment services component has started to gather strength as a sign that the rest of the economy is improving. Another sign of general improvement in the state's job market is the apparent reversal of fortune for retail trade, which has added 1,900 jobs since last year. Retail trade had been unable to add this many jobs since the late 1990s. Wholesale trade added 100 jobs, which is also an improvement from earlier this year.

Leisure and hospitality employment continues to do fairly well, mostly due to expanding employment in food services and drinking places, especially at full-service restaurants. Other components of this industry have also shown small increases.

Government employment has increased 3,700 jobs since last year, growing 2.0 percent. Most of the new government jobs were in local government, which has added 3,000. New or expanding tribally-owned casinos and resorts around the state have added many of the new jobs. State government has added 800 jobs. Federal government employment continues the recent downward trend, dropping 100 jobs on the year.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jul 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	905,300	906,400	900,300	-1,100	+5,000
Employment	857,200	857,100	839,900	+100	+17,300
Unemployment	48,100	49,300	60,400	-1,200	-12,300
Rate	5.3%	5.4%	6.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.8%	6.4%	7.1%		

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

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

Seasonally adjusted unemployment for the Albuquerque MSA was 4.4 percent in July, its lowest rate in three years. The unemployment rate was down from 4.5 percent in June and 5.6 percent a year ago. Unemployment started the year at 5.1 percent and has been steadily declining ever since.

Payroll employment fell 0.7 percent (2,700 jobs) over the month, due largely to seasonal declines in school employment combined with the closure of the MCI call center in July. Declines of 1,100 jobs in local government, along with 300 each in state government and private education, were related to the summer break for schools and universities. Most of these jobs will return in the fall. Information employment fell 400 over the month, reflecting permanent layoffs at MCI. Also declining were retail trade (-300), manufacturing (-200) and leisure and hospitality (-100). Partially offsetting these declines were minimal gains of 100 each in construction, financial activities, and professional and business services.

Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose 1.7 percent, slightly lower than last month's growth of 1.9 percent but still one of the strongest gains in three years. Of the 6,200 jobs that were created since last July, more than a third were in educational and health services. Buoyed by an ever-increasing demand for health care, this industry has enjoyed vigorous growth for quite some time. The education component increased 400 over the year, thanks to growing enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools.

The professional and business services industry has made an impressive comeback recently after three years of almost continual declines. This industry is now up 1,700 jobs (3.0%) over the year, with more than half of the growth coming from employment services. Composed largely of temporary help and employment placement agencies, this component tends to do well when the economy is on the upswing. Employment in scientific research and development also contributed to industry growth, increasing 600 jobs or 2.1 percent.

Government employment added 1,600 jobs in the last 12 months, nearly all of them in the local branch. The increase was partly due to growth in city and county governments and locally-run schools, and partly due to the timing of teacher payrolls during the summer recess. Federal and state government added 100 jobs each.

Home building activity in the Albuquerque MSA is still going strong despite recent increases in mortgage rates. Over-the-year construction growth remained healthy at 4.5 percent (1,100 jobs), though not as strong as last month's increase of 5.8 percent. New housing developments in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side should keep growth rates stable for at least a few more months.

Over-the-year growth in retail trade employment remained at 2.4 percent, the same as last month and the strongest since March 2003. Half of the increase came from home improvement warehouses and general merchandise stores, including large discount supercenters, while the rest was in unpublished components like motor vehicle dealers and sporting goods stores.

Leisure and hospitality growth posted an increase of 1.6 percent, having slowed from its most recent peak of 3.2 percent last March. All of the growth came from full-service restaurants. Employment in *other services* grew 200 or 1.7 percent over the year, with increases coming mostly from membership associations such as churches and social advocacy groups.

Only two industries — manufacturing and information — have seen significant declines in their employment levels over the last 12 months. Manufacturing has been losing jobs for three straight years and is now down 5,700 from its March 2001 level. Luckily, there is good news on the horizon for this industry, including the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing and the upcoming arrival of a mattress manufacturing plant. The information industry suffered a major setback in July with the closure of the MCI telephone call center. This was the latest blow to an industry that has been struggling since late 2001. Employment has fallen by 2,300 since September of that year, with 1,000 jobs lost in the last 12 months. Unlike the manufacturing industry, there is not much hope that things will get better in the foreseeable future. To make matters worse, Qwest recently announced the closure of its Albuquerque call center by the end of November, affecting 215 workers.

Wholesale trade was down 100 since last July, making 40 consecutive months of over-the-year declines. This industry has been adversely affected by the downturn in manufacturing. Employment in transportation, warehousing, and utilities was unchanged both over the year and over the month at 10,200.

<b>Albuquerque</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2004</u>	<u>June 2004</u>	<u>July 2003</u>	<u>June 2004</u>	<u>July 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	407,500	404,700	402,800	+2,800	+4,700
Employment	389,400	386,400	380,300	+3,000	+9,100
Unemployment	18,100	18,300	22,500	-200	-4,400
Rate	4.4%	4.5%	5.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.5%	6.3%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.9 percent in July 2004, up from June's rate of 6.7 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.6 percent.

Another 600 jobs temporarily left the Las Cruces economy in July following the loss of 1,900 jobs in June. Most of those jobs will return in August when the fall semester starts at New Mexico State University, and also local school districts finish hiring for the new school year. This two-month drop in employment happens every summer and shows how reliant the local economy is on education jobs.

In July, 600 jobs were lost by local government, which includes school districts. Another 100 jobs were lost in state government, which includes New Mexico State University. There was also a net gain of 100 jobs in private industries.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was a fairly strong 2.9 percent, comparing July 2004 with July 2003. The area has added 1,700 jobs since this time last year. The summer drop in local government education employment was less this year than last, causing the year ago comparison to show a temporary gain in jobs.

Both the government sector and private sector have added jobs at a similar pace of 2.8 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. Most industries have added a measurable number of jobs. Only one industry has reduced employment.

Construction employment has done especially well to add 300 jobs, growing 8.1 percent on the strength of continuing low interest rates, which makes housing more affordable to consumers. The area's manufacturing industry continues to do well at a time when the rest

of the state and country have lost thousands of manufacturing jobs. Over the last year, Doña Ana County has added 6.5 percent to its manufacturing base. Most of the 200 new jobs are working at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry also gained 200 jobs, but that increase may be due to a smaller decline in summer employment for school bus drivers than is usual. Retail trade also has added 200 jobs, growing 3.0 percent. The area's retail trade employment continues to be fairly strong, but the gain of jobs has dropped from higher rates earlier this year. Another 200 new jobs came from the leisure and hospitality industry, likely from local eating and drinking establishments.

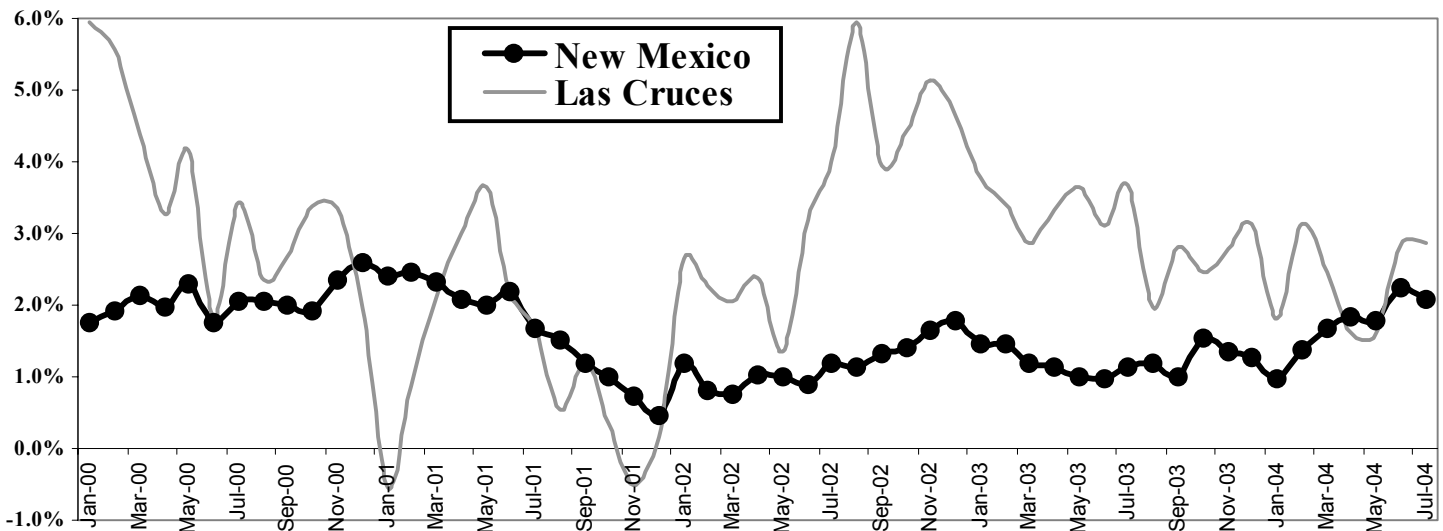
Three industries kept employment at the same level as last year, neither showing increase or decrease. Two of those industries are relatively small employers, information and the miscellaneous *other services* industry category. The other industry with flat employment is the much larger educational and health services industry. Weakness came from the health services component and was caused by the fierce competition between rival hospitals that overheated the industry for a while until employment settled at lower but more sustainable levels.

Government employment has increased by 500 jobs. All of the employment increases are in local government. Federal government employment remains at last year's level. State government fell 100 jobs lower than last year. Clearer trends for government employment should start to emerge in the next two months when education related employment ramps back up to normal levels.

Only one industry in the local area has suffered employment losses. Professional and business services, devastated by the loss of the Excell call center, remains down 100 jobs.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jul 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	82,500	82,200	81,400	+300	+1,100
Employment	76,800	76,700	75,200	+100	+1,600
Unemployment	5,700	5,500	6,200	+200	-500
Rate	6.9%	6.7%	7.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%		

## 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 3.1 percent in July 2004, unchanged from June's revised rate. A year ago, the area had a slightly higher unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.

The Santa Fe area gained 400 jobs in July 2004 adding to the 1,200 jobs added the previous month. These seasonal employment gains came at the peak of the summer tourist season in Santa Fe. The leisure and hospitality industry led the way adding 500 jobs mostly catering to tourists. Two other industries also gained 100 jobs this month. Those industries were construction and professional and business services. On the minus side, 200 jobs were lost in educational and health services, and government lost 100 jobs. Other industries remained at the previous month's employment levels.

Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe area was 1.1 percent, adding just 900 jobs. In recent months the rate of job growth has fallen below the statewide average, having previously been much stronger, peaking at 3.6 percent in January 2003. Six industries have added jobs, one industry lost jobs, and five others remain at last year's levels.

The only industry to do particularly well has been educational and health services, which has added 300 jobs since last year. Two thirds of the increase was in the *health care and social assistance* component, while the remainder was in the *private education* component.

The large government sector increased employment by 300 jobs, a 1.1 percent increase. Federal government employment continues to subtract from the employment count, having lost 100 jobs since last year. State government increased by 500 jobs, and local government fell by 100 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

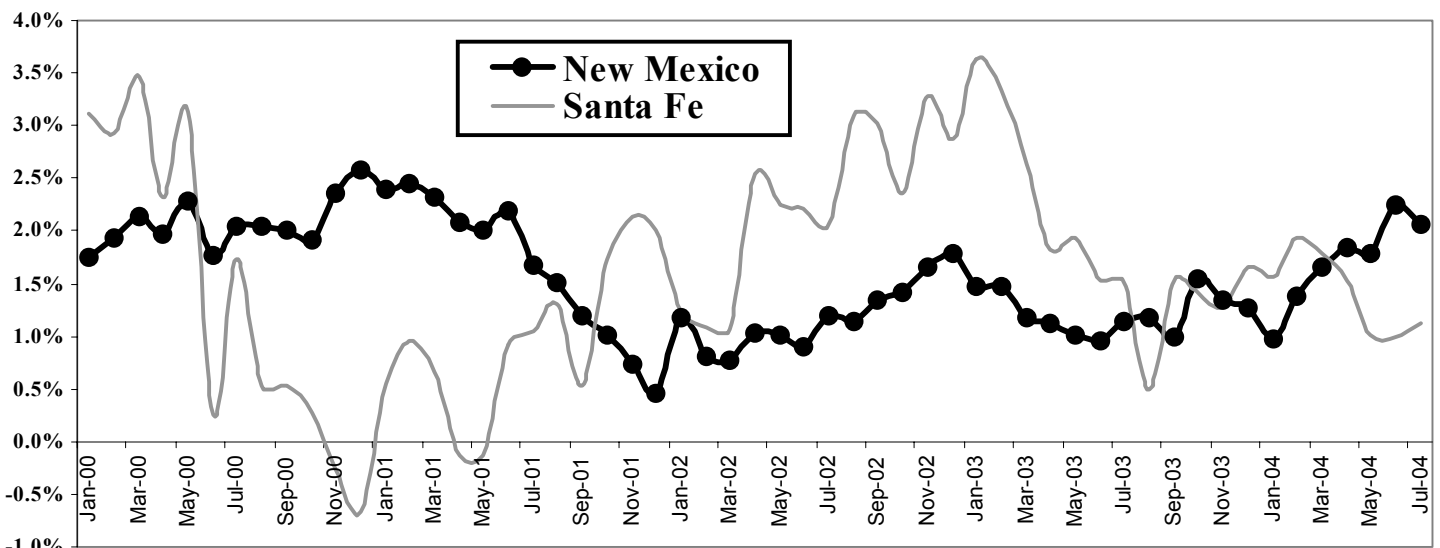
The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 100 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. Retail trade has also added 100 jobs, growing 1.1 percent over the year. Professional and business services also added 100 jobs. Another 100-job boost came from the financial activities industry.

Even with the local tourist season in full swing, the leisure and hospitality industry reported lower employment than a year ago, down 100 jobs, even though the food services and drinking places component has added jobs

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

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jul 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	84,600	83,800	83,800	+800	+800
Employment	82,000	81,200	80,800	+800	+1,200
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	3,000	0	-400
Rate	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.3%	3.7%	3.8%		

### 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	897,200	846,200	51,000	5.7%	5.8%
	FEB	898,000	847,700	50,300	5.6%	5.5%
	MAR	901,100	850,600	50,500	5.6%	5.4%
	APR	903,600	853,400	50,200	5.6%	5.3%
	MAY	905,500	856,400	49,100	5.4%	5.3%
	JUN	906,400	857,100	49,300	5.4%	6.4%
	JUL	905,300	857,200	48,100	5.3%	5.8%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-1,100	100	-1,200	-0.1%	-0.6%
	Year Ago	5,000	17,300	-12,300	-1.4%	-1.3%
	2 Yrs. Ago	29,100	28,700	400	0.4%	-0.1%
	3 Yrs. Ago	46,600	39,500	7,100	0.4%	0.6%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-0.1%	0.0%	-2.4%		
	Year Ago	0.6%	2.1%	-20.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.3%	3.5%	0.8%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.4%	4.8%	17.3%		

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

State	Rank	July 2003	July 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,083.6	1,131.1	47.5	4.4%
Idaho	2	575.0	590.8	15.8	2.7%
Virginia	3	3,493.4	3,584.7	91.3	2.6%
Oregon	4	1,548.7	1,587.8	39.1	2.5%
Hawaii	5	560.8	574.5	13.7	2.4%
Arizona	6	2,232.9	2,285.3	52.4	2.3%
Florida	7	7,167.6	7,330.4	162.8	2.3%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>772.4</b>	<b>788.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Washington	9	2,663.1	2,719.0	55.9	2.1%
Maryland	10	2,471.9	2,523.0	51.1	2.1%
New Hampshire	11	618.7	631.2	12.5	2.0%
Wyoming	12	257.3	262.0	4.7	1.8%
Utah	13	1,064.3	1,083.3	19.0	1.8%
DC	14	417.2	424.5	7.3	1.7%
Wisconsin	15	2,797.6	2,846.4	48.8	1.7%
South Carolina	16	1,786.8	1,816.6	29.8	1.7%
Oklahoma	17	1,426.0	1,448.8	22.8	1.6%
Montana	18	404.2	410.3	6.1	1.5%
Missouri	19	2,616.1	2,654.5	38.4	1.5%
New Jersey	20	4,002.8	4,059.1	56.3	1.4%
<b>United States</b>		<b>129,481.0</b>	<b>131,119.0</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Alaska	21	319.4	323.4	4.0	1.3%
Texas	22	9,289.4	9,399.3	109.9	1.2%
Georgia	23	3,832.8	3,875.5	42.7	1.1%
North Carolina	24	3,764.1	3,804.7	40.6	1.1%
Delaware	25	672.0	679.0	7.0	1.0%
California	26	14,299.3	14,446.3	147.0	1.0%
Mississippi	27	1,109.9	1,121.1	11.2	1.0%
Arkansas	28	1,129.3	1,139.9	10.6	0.9%
Rhode Island	29	482.1	486.3	4.2	0.9%
Tennessee	30	2,650.4	2,672.8	22.4	0.8%
New York	31	8,382.6	8,450.8	68.2	0.8%
Colorado	32	2,153.8	2,171.2	17.4	0.8%
South Dakota	33	381.7	384.5	2.8	0.7%
Kansas	34	1,299.6	1,308.8	9.2	0.7%
Maine	35	617.1	621.3	4.2	0.7%
West Virginia	36	728.5	733.4	4.9	0.7%
Pennsylvania	37	5,580.0	5,617.5	37.5	0.7%
Minnesota	38	2,661.7	2,679.1	17.4	0.7%
Iowa	39	1,427.3	1,436.1	8.8	0.6%
Kentucky	40	1,766.7	1,777.5	10.8	0.6%
Indiana	41	2,861.1	2,878.4	17.3	0.6%
Louisiana	42	1,889.5	1,900.3	10.8	0.6%
Alabama	43	1,862.1	1,872.2	10.1	0.5%
Vermont	44	293.7	295.0	1.3	0.4%
North Dakota	45	327.5	328.7	1.2	0.4%
Illinois	46	5,823.8	5,841.0	17.2	0.3%
Nebraska	47	901.2	903.2	2.0	0.2%
Connecticut	48	1,632.9	1,633.4	0.5	0.0%
Massachusetts	49	3,188.6	3,179.2	-9.4	-0.3%
Ohio	50	5,385.6	5,365.2	-20.4	-0.4%
Michigan	51	4,362.0	4,307.9	-54.1	-1.2%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

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

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2004				REVISED JUNE 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	913,849	861,199	52,650	5.8%	917,834	859,044	58,790	6.4%	-3,985	2,155	-6,140	-0.4%	0.3%	-10.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	397,895	378,084	19,811	5.0%	400,403	378,447	21,956	5.5%	-2,508	-363	-2,145	-0.6%	-0.1%	-9.8%
Bernalillo	319,035	303,697	15,338	4.8%	321,011	303,989	17,022	5.3%	-1,976	-292	-1,684	-0.6%	-0.1%	-9.9%
Sandoval	47,807	44,973	2,834	5.9%	48,110	45,016	3,094	6.4%	-303	-43	-260	-0.6%	-0.1%	-8.4%
Valencia	31,053	29,414	1,639	5.3%	31,282	29,442	1,840	5.9%	-229	-28	-201	-0.7%	-0.1%	-10.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,722	72,999	5,723	7.3%	79,668	73,610	6,058	7.6%	-946	-611	-335	-1.2%	-0.8%	-5.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,550	81,766	2,784	3.3%	83,559	80,426	3,133	3.7%	991	1,340	-349	1.2%	1.7%	-11.1%
Los Alamos	10,797	10,628	169	1.6%	10,644	10,453	191	1.8%	153	175	-22	1.4%	1.7%	-11.5%
Santa Fe	73,753	71,138	2,615	3.5%	72,915	69,973	2,942	4.0%	838	1,165	-327	1.1%	1.7%	-11.1%
Catron	1,277	1,200	77	6.0%	1,258	1,166	92	7.3%	19	34	-15	1.5%	2.9%	-16.3%
Chaves	25,969	24,036	1,933	7.4%	26,153	24,124	2,029	7.8%	-184	-88	-96	-0.7%	-0.4%	-4.7%
Cibola	15,005	14,178	827	5.5%	15,050	14,125	925	6.1%	-45	53	-98	-0.3%	0.4%	-10.6%
Colfax	7,885	7,504	381	4.8%	7,885	7,462	423	5.4%	0	42	-42	0.0%	0.6%	-9.9%
Curry	21,576	20,802	774	3.6%	21,728	20,889	839	3.9%	-152	-87	-65	-0.7%	-0.4%	-7.7%
De Baca	942	884	58	6.2%	951	888	63	6.6%	-9	-4	-5	-0.9%	-0.5%	-7.9%
Eddy	24,564	23,061	1,503	6.1%	24,555	22,918	1,637	6.7%	9	143	-134	0.0%	0.6%	-8.2%
Grant	11,224	10,223	1,001	8.9%	11,369	10,175	1,194	10.5%	-145	48	-193	-1.3%	0.5%	-16.2%
Guadalupe	1,707	1,591	116	6.8%	1,702	1,571	131	7.7%	5	20	-15	0.3%	1.3%	-11.5%
Harding	446	425	21	4.7%	437	417	20	4.6%	9	8	1	2.1%	1.9%	5.0%
Hidalgo	1,806	1,650	156	8.6%	1,802	1,620	182	10.1%	4	30	-26	0.2%	1.9%	-14.3%
Lea	27,041	25,897	1,144	4.2%	26,941	25,649	1,292	4.8%	100	248	-148	0.4%	1.0%	-11.5%
Lincoln	9,474	9,155	319	3.4%	9,438	9,066	372	3.9%	36	89	-53	0.4%	1.0%	-14.2%
Luna	14,230	11,801	2,429	17.1%	13,824	10,599	3,225	23.3%	406	1,202	-796	2.9%	11.3%	-24.7%
McKinley	26,970	24,452	2,518	9.3%	27,743	24,959	2,784	10.0%	-773	-507	-266	-2.8%	-2.0%	-9.6%
Mora	1,908	1,708	200	10.5%	1,956	1,697	259	13.2%	-48	11	-59	-2.5%	0.6%	-22.8%
Otero	22,229	21,025	1,204	5.4%	22,134	20,748	1,386	6.3%	95	277	-182	0.4%	1.3%	-13.1%
Quay	4,271	4,055	216	5.1%	4,277	4,030	247	5.8%	-6	25	-31	-0.1%	0.6%	-12.6%
Rio Arriba	23,202	21,489	1,713	7.4%	23,265	21,379	1,886	8.1%	-63	110	-173	-0.3%	0.5%	-9.2%
Roosevelt	7,885	7,652	233	3.0%	7,919	7,643	276	3.5%	-34	9	-43	-0.4%	0.1%	-15.6%
San Juan	53,080	49,127	3,953	7.4%	53,595	49,266	4,329	8.1%	-515	-139	-376	-1.0%	-0.3%	-8.7%
San Miguel	13,966	12,919	1,047	7.5%	13,905	12,837	1,068	7.7%	61	82	-21	0.4%	0.6%	-2.0%
Sierra	4,276	4,103	173	4.0%	4,310	4,092	218	5.1%	-34	11	-45	-0.8%	0.3%	-20.6%
Socorro	7,317	6,936	381	5.2%	7,442	7,005	437	5.9%	-125	-69	-56	-1.7%	-1.0%	-12.8%
Taos	14,566	13,140	1,426	9.8%	14,657	12,891	1,766	12.0%	-91	249	-340	-0.6%	1.9%	-19.3%
Torrance	7,784	7,311	473	6.1%	7,860	7,346	514	6.5%	-76	-35	-41	-1.0%	-0.5%	-8.0%
Union	2,081	2,028	53	2.5%	2,049	2,000	49	2.4%	32	28	4	1.6%	1.4%	8.2%

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2004				REVISED JULY 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	913,849	861,199	52,650	5.8%	908,314	843,646	64,668	7.1%	5,535	17,553	-12,018	0.6%	2.1%	-18.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	397,895	378,084	19,811	5.0%	393,369	368,736	24,633	6.3%	4,526	9,348	-4,822	1.2%	2.5%	-19.6%
Bernalillo	319,035	303,697	15,338	4.8%	315,034	296,188	18,846	6.0%	4,001	7,509	-3,508	1.3%	2.5%	-18.6%
Sandoval	47,807	44,973	2,834	5.9%	47,545	43,861	3,684	7.7%	262	1,112	-850	0.6%	2.5%	-23.1%
Valencia	31,053	29,414	1,639	5.3%	30,790	28,687	2,103	6.8%	263	727	-464	0.9%	2.5%	-22.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,722	72,999	5,723	7.3%	77,726	71,495	6,231	8.0%	996	1,504	-508	1.3%	2.1%	-8.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,550	81,766	2,784	3.3%	83,730	80,538	3,192	3.8%	820	1,228	-408	1.0%	1.5%	-12.8%
Los Alamos	10,797	10,628	169	1.6%	10,660	10,468	192	1.8%	137	160	-23	1.3%	1.5%	-12.0%
Santa Fe	73,753	71,138	2,615	3.5%	73,070	70,070	3,000	4.1%	683	1,068	-385	0.9%	1.5%	-12.8%
Catron	1,277	1,200	77	6.0%	1,289	1,191	98	7.6%	-12	9	-21	-0.9%	0.8%	-21.4%
Chaves	25,969	24,036	1,933	7.4%	26,503	23,962	2,541	9.6%	-534	74	-608	-2.0%	0.3%	-23.9%
Cibola	15,005	14,178	827	5.5%	14,417	13,472	945	6.6%	588	706	-118	4.1%	5.2%	-12.5%
Colfax	7,885	7,504	381	4.8%	8,109	7,551	558	6.9%	-224	-47	-177	-2.8%	-0.6%	-31.7%
Curry	21,576	20,802	774	3.6%	21,060	20,204	856	4.1%	516	598	-82	2.5%	3.0%	-9.6%
De Baca	942	884	58	6.2%	953	853	100	10.5%	-11	31	-42	-1.2%	3.6%	-42.0%
Eddy	24,564	23,061	1,503	6.1%	25,186	22,775	2,411	9.6%	-622	286	-908	-2.5%	1.3%	-37.7%
Grant	11,224	10,223	1,001	8.9%	12,284	10,422	1,862	15.2%	-1,060	-199	-861	-8.6%	-1.9%	-46.2%
Guadalupe	1,707	1,591	116	6.8%	1,708	1,558	150	8.8%	-1	33	-34	-0.1%	2.1%	-22.7%
Harding	446	425	21	4.7%	456	427	29	6.4%	-10	-2	8	-2.2%	-0.5%	-27.6%
Hidalgo	1,806	1,650	156	8.6%	1,810	1,681	129	7.1%	-4	-31	27	-0.2%	-1.8%	20.9%
Lea	27,041	25,897	1,144	4.2%	26,486	25,024	1,462	5.5%	555	873	-318	2.1%	3.5%	-21.8%
Lincoln	9,474	9,155	319	3.4%	9,327	8,952	375	4.0%	147	203	-56	1.6%	2.3%	-14.9%
Luna	14,230	11,801	2,429	17.1%	14,303	11,423	2,880	20.1%	-73	378	-451	-0.5%	3.3%	-15.7%
McKinley	26,970	24,452	2,518	9.3%	26,893	24,186	2,707	10.1%	77	266	-189	0.3%	1.1%	-7.0%
Mora	1,908	1,708	200	10.5%	1,982	1,687	295	14.9%	-74	21	-95	-3.7%	1.2%	-32.2%
Otero	22,229	21,025	1,204	5.4%	22,215	20,443	1,772	8.0%	14	582	-568	0.1%	2.8%	-32.1%
Quay	4,271	4,055	216	5.1%	4,285	4,018	267	6.2%	-14	37	-51	-0.3%	0.9%	-19.1%
Rio Arriba	23,202	21,489	1,713	7.4%	23,105	21,245	1,860	8.1%	97	244	-147	0.4%	1.1%	-7.9%
Roosevelt	7,885	7,652	233	3.0%	7,932	7,615	317	4.0%	-47	37	-84	-0.6%	0.5%	-26.5%
San Juan	53,080	49,127	3,953	7.4%	53,189	48,097	5,092	9.6%	-109	1,030	-1,139	-0.2%	2.1%	-22.4%
San Miguel	13,966	12,919	1,047	7.5%	13,814	12,755	1,059	7.7%	152	164	-12	1.1%	1.3%	-1.1%
Sierra	4,276	4,103	173	4.0%	4,352	4,167	185	4.3%	-76	-64	-12	-1.7%	-1.5%	-6.5%
Socorro	7,317	6,936	381	5.2%	7,276	6,816	460	6.3%	41	120	-79	0.6%	1.8%	-17.2%
Taos	14,566	13,140	1,426	9.8%	14,670	13,031	1,639	11.2%	-104	109	-213	-0.7%	0.8%	-13.0%
Torrance	7,784	7,311	473	6.1%	7,791	7,295	496	6.4%	-7	16	-23	-0.1%	0.2%	-4.6%
Union	2,081	2,028	53	2.5%	2,094	2,025	69	3.3%	-13	3	-16	-0.6%	0.1%	-23.2%

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 JULY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.1%
MORA	2	10.5%
TAOS	3	9.8%
MCKINLEY	4	9.3%
GRANT	5	8.9%
HIDALGO	6	8.6%
SAN MIGUEL	7	7.5%
CHAVES	8	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.4%
SAN JUAN	10	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.3%
GUADALUPE	12	6.8%
DE BACA	13	6.2%
EDDY	14	6.1%
TORRANCE	15	6.1%
CATRON	16	6.0%
STATEWIDE		5.8%
CIBOLA	17	5.5%
OTERO	18	5.4%
SOCORRO	19	5.2%
QUAY	20	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.0%
COLFAX	22	4.8%
HARDING	23	4.7%
LEA	24	4.2%
SIERRA	25	4.0%
CURRY	26	3.6%
LINCOLN	27	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.5%

REVISED JUNE 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	23.3%
MORA	2	13.2%
TAOS	3	12.0%
GRANT	4	10.5%
HIDALGO	5	10.1%
MCKINLEY	6	10.0%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.1%
SAN JUAN	8	8.1%
CHAVES	9	7.8%
GUADALUPE	10	7.7%
SAN MIGUEL	11	7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	7.6%
CATRON	13	7.3%
EDDY	14	6.7%
DE BACA	15	6.6%
TORRANCE	16	6.5%
STATEWIDE		6.4%
OTERO	17	6.3%
CIBOLA	18	6.1%
SOCORRO	19	5.9%
QUAY	20	5.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.5%
COLFAX	22	5.4%
SIERRA	23	5.1%
LEA	24	4.8%
HARDING	25	4.6%
CURRY	26	3.9%
LINCOLN	27	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.5%
UNION	30	2.4%

REVISED JULY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	20.1%
GRANT	2	15.2%
MORA	3	14.9%
TAOS	4	11.2%
DE BACA	5	10.5%
MCKINLEY	6	10.1%
CHAVES	7	9.6%
SAN JUAN	8	9.6%
EDDY	9	9.6%
GUADALUPE	10	8.8%
RIO ARRIBA	11	8.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	8.0%
OTERO	13	8.0%
SAN MIGUEL	14	7.7%
CATRON	15	7.6%
HIDALGO	16	7.1%
STATEWIDE		7.1%
COLFAX	17	6.9%
CIBOLA	18	6.6%
TORRANCE	19	6.4%
HARDING	20	6.4%
SOCORRO	21	6.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	6.3%
QUAY	23	6.2%
LEA	24	5.5%
SIERRA	25	4.3%
CURRY	26	4.1%
LINCOLN	27	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.8%
UNION	30	3.3%

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		July 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	7.8
Alaska	2	7.2
Michigan	3	6.8
Oregon	3	6.8
California	5	6.1
Illinois	5	6.1
Louisiana	5	6.1
South Carolina	8	6.0
Washington	8	6.0
Mississippi	10	5.9
New York	10	5.9
Ohio	10	5.9
Alabama	13	5.7
Rhode Island	13	5.7
Texas	13	5.7
Arkansas	16	5.6
Missouri	17	5.5
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.5</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Kentucky	18	5.3
Massachusetts	18	5.3
Pennsylvania	18	5.3
West Virginia	22	5.2
Colorado	23	5.1
Indiana	23	5.1
New Jersey	25	5.0
North Carolina	25	5.0
Idaho	27	4.9
Utah	28	4.8
Wisconsin	29	4.7
Connecticut	30	4.6
Kansas	30	4.6
Tennessee	32	4.5
Arizona	33	4.4
Florida	33	4.4
Iowa	33	4.4
Minnesota	33	4.4
Nevada	33	4.4
Oklahoma	33	4.4
Montana	39	4.3
Maine	40	4.2
Georgia	41	4.1
Maryland	41	4.1
Delaware	43	3.9
New Hampshire	43	3.9
Wyoming	45	3.6
Nebraska	46	3.4
South Dakota	46	3.4
Vermont	46	3.4
Virginia	46	3.4
North Dakota	50	3.1
Hawaii	51	3.0

Revised		July 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	8.7
Alaska	2	8.1
Washington	3	7.7
Michigan	4	7.5
South Carolina	5	7.2
District of Columbia	6	7.1
Louisiana	6	7.1
California	8	6.9
Texas	9	6.8
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Illinois	10	6.7
Kentucky	12	6.6
Mississippi	12	6.6
North Carolina	12	6.6
New York	15	6.4
West Virginia	15	6.4
Arkansas	17	6.3
Ohio	17	6.3
Colorado	19	6.2
<b>United States</b>		<b>6.2</b>
New Jersey	20	6.1
Tennessee	21	6.0
Oklahoma	22	5.9
Alabama	23	5.8
Arizona	23	5.8
Massachusetts	23	5.8
Missouri	23	5.8
Wisconsin	23	5.8
Connecticut	28	5.7
Idaho	29	5.6
Kansas	29	5.6
Pennsylvania	29	5.6
Utah	29	5.6
Indiana	33	5.5
Nevada	34	5.4
Rhode Island	35	5.3
Florida	36	5.2
Maine	37	5.1
Minnesota	37	5.1
Georgia	39	4.9
Montana	40	4.8
Iowa	41	4.7
Maryland	42	4.6
Vermont	42	4.6
Delaware	44	4.5
Hawaii	45	4.4
New Hampshire	46	4.3
Virginia	46	4.3
Wyoming	46	4.3
Nebraska	49	4.1
North Dakota	50	3.9
South Dakota	51	3.7

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-04	Jun-04	Jul-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>788,400</b>	<b>794,200</b>	<b>772,400</b>	<b>-5,800</b>	<b>16,000</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	101,600	101,400	99,700	200	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	686,800	692,800	672,700	-6,000	14,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,300	11,300	10,700	0	600
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Construction of Buildings	14,100	14,200	13,800	-100	300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,800	7,900	7,500	-100	300
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,400	8,300	8,200	100	200
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,100	28,000	26,600	100	1,500
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-600</b>
Durable Goods	24,900	25,000	25,200	-100	-300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,700	10,700	10,900	0	-200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,100	7,100	7,500	0	-400
Non-Durable Goods	11,300	11,100	11,600	200	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,000	12,900	12,600	100	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,300	12,300	12,800	0	-500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,900	21,000	20,000	-100	900
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,300	6,300	6,900	0	-600
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,600	14,700	13,100	-100	1,500
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,000	7,000	7,100	0	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>200</b>
Utilities	3,900	4,000	4,000	-100	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	18,500	18,600	18,200	-100	300
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,500	6,800	7,700	-300	-1,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,200	9,300	9,500	-100	-300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,700	10,300	100	500
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>90,500</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,400	42,300	41,600	100	800
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,200	11,100	10,900	100	300
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,600	13,600	13,400	0	200
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,600	43,200	42,200	400	1,400
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,000	16,800	16,000	200	1,000
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>99,900</b>	<b>100,400</b>	<b>95,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>4,600</b>
Educational Services	8,900	9,800	8,600	-900	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,000	90,600	86,700	400	4,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	35,400	35,100	32,700	300	2,700
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,200	10,100	9,800	100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	4,900	4,700	200	400
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,500	8,600	8,100	-100	400
Hospitals	21,900	21,700	21,300	200	600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,400	13,300	12,900	100	500
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,400	7,400	7,000	0	400
Social Assistance	20,300	20,500	19,800	-200	500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>86,600</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,000	8,800	8,900	200	100
Accommodation and Food Services	77,600	77,700	76,000	-100	1,600
Accommodation	14,400	14,300	14,300	100	100
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,200	63,400	61,700	-200	1,500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	30,500	30,300	29,000	200	1,500
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,100	26,200	25,600	-100	500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,700	0	0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>191,700</b>	<b>197,200</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>-5,500</b>	<b>3,700</b>
Federal Government	29,400	30,700	29,500	-1,300	-100
State Government 2/	62,800	63,100	62,000	-300	800
<i>State Government Education</i>	21,800	22,500	21,800	-700	0
Local Government	99,500	103,400	96,500	-3,900	3,000
<i>Local Government Education</i>	49,600	54,600	49,200	-5,000	400

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	
	Jul-04	Jun-04	Jul-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>365,600</b>	<b>368,300</b>	<b>359,400</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>6,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	48,300	48,400	48,400	-100	-100
SERVICES-PROVIDING	317,300	319,900	311,000	-2,600	6,300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,100	15,900	14,900	200	1,200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,700	9,700	10,300	0	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,800	7,200	-100	-500
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,800	3,900	3,700	-100	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,600	4,700	100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,600	8,700	8,200	-100	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,200	3,600	0	-400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,800	5,100	5,700	-300	-900
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,500	13,600	13,700	-100	-200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>58,700</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,100	29,000	28,500	100	600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,200	12,100	11,600	100	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,800	3,900	3,900	-100	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	25,800	25,700	24,600	100	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,600	12,700	11,700	-100	900
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,200	3,200	2,900	0	300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	39,500	39,400	37,500	100	2,000
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	16,600	16,400	15,300	200	1,300
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,400	9,500	9,200	-100	200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,900	29,000	28,200	-100	700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,400	13,300	12,700	100	700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>71,400</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Federal Government	13,800	14,000	13,700	-200	100
State Government /2	21,800	22,100	21,700	-300	100
Local Government	35,800	36,900	34,400	-1,100	1,400

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 Jul-04	Revised Jun-04	Revised Jul-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>61,600</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>1,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	7,300	7,400	6,800	-100	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	53,700	54,200	52,500	-500	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	-200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,600	8,500	8,800	100	-200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>500</b>
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
State	7,100	7,200	7,200	-100	-100
Local	7,700	8,300	7,100	-600	600

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jul-04	Revised Jun-04	Revised Jul-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>81,200</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,200	6,300	100	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,900	74,600	74,000	300	900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,500	4,400	4,600	100	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,300	7,400	7,100	-100	200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
Federal	1,400	1,500	1,500	-100	-100
State /2	18,700	18,600	18,200	100	500
Local	7,300	7,400	7,400	-100	-100

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 -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jul-04	Revised Jun-04	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	790,400	790,600	-200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	14,700	14,800	-100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	49,200	49,300	-100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	35,800	36,200	-400
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	137,200	137,500	-300
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,700	15,000	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,400	34,300	100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	89,800	89,400	400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	103,900	103,000	900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	84,100	83,700	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,900	28,900	0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	197,700	198,500	-800

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

### New Publication

The Unemployment Insurance Bureau of the Department of Labor has written a new publication, New Mexico Unemployment Insurance Data, Calendar Year 2003. This annual publication provides statistics and analysis of various unemployment insurance data, such as initial claims, weeks claimed, benefits paid, and the trust fund for calendar year 2003. For a free copy please contact Rachel Moskowitz at the Department of Labor at (505) 841-9062, or email at [RMoskowitz@state.nm.us](mailto:RMoskowitz@state.nm.us)

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance Data



# 2003

New Mexico  
Department of  
**LABOR**

# Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jul 04	Jun 04	Jul 03	Jul 04	Jun 04	Jul 03	Jul 04	Jun 04	Jul 03
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$744.34	\$744.77	\$754.20	43.1	43.1	43.9	\$17.27	\$17.28	\$17.18
CONSTRUCTION	\$610.40	\$599.47	\$598.99	40.0	39.7	39.8	\$15.26	\$15.10	\$15.05
MANUFACTURING	\$517.45	\$518.76	\$523.64	39.5	39.6	39.7	\$13.10	\$13.10	\$13.19
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$515.78	\$518.34	\$510.05	35.4	35.6	35.2	\$14.57	\$14.56	\$14.49
RETAIL TRADE	\$333.76	\$332.40	\$341.55	32.0	31.9	33.0	\$10.43	\$10.42	\$10.35
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$485.45	\$485.09	\$493.73	35.8	35.8	36.6	\$13.56	\$13.55	\$13.49
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$577.32	\$582.16	\$568.89	40.4	41.2	38.7	\$14.29	\$14.13	\$14.70

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 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.

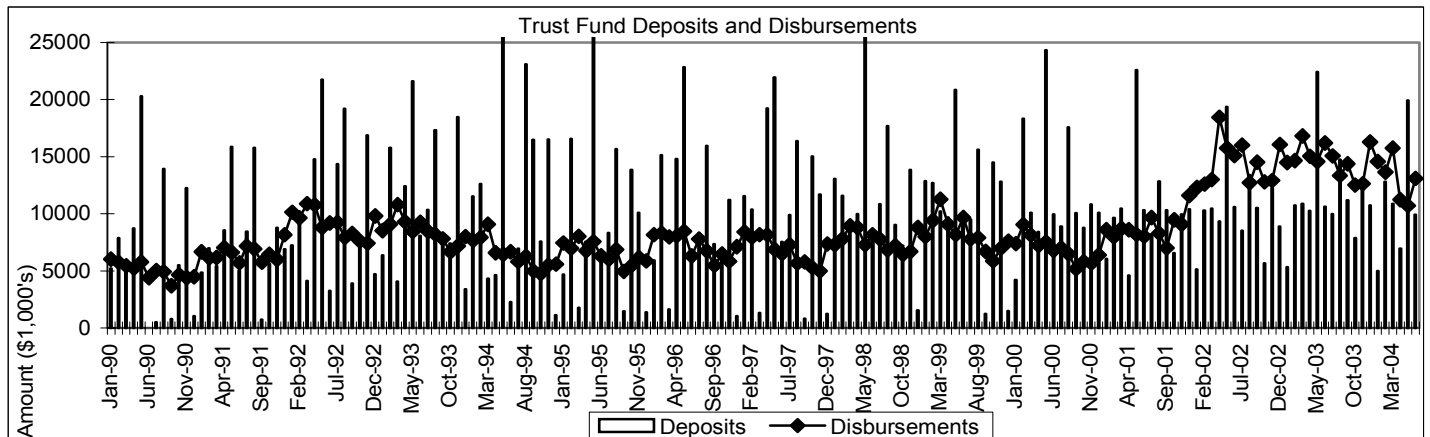
## U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jul 04	Jun 04	Jul 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	189.4	189.7	183.9	-0.2%	3.0%
CPI-W	184.9	185.3	179.6	-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<sup>^</sup>

	Jul-04	Jun-04	Jul-03	Percent Change	
				from June-04	From July-03
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	5,002	5,864	5,941	-14.7%	-15.8%
Continued Claims #	55,988	69,565	68,830	-19.5%	-18.7%
Insured Unemployed #	13,878	14,246	16,394	-2.6%	-15.3%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	2,522	3,594	3,561	-29.8%	-29.2%
Final Payments	1,348	1,560	1,555	-13.6%	-13.3%
Weeks Compensated	42,672	57,671	57,989	-26.0%	-26.4%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,853,647	\$11,973,807	\$12,117,430	-17.7%	-18.7%
Average WBA*	\$213.69	\$212.09	\$207.33	0.8%	3.1%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.9	17.8	17.2	0.6%	3.8%
Exhaustion Rate *	44.0%	44.1%	44.3%		
<b>Trust Fund Balance, June 2004</b>	\$514,552,697				



<sup>^</sup> Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC. \* 12-month moving average. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims. Questions or comments? Please contact Actuarial Research @ (505) 841-9062 or 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:

Three New Mexico companies picked up important Homeland Security contracts worth about \$34 million during 2002-2003. **Akal Security** was awarded a \$21.5 million contract to provide service to federal facilities in Washington; Dallas; Burlington, Vermont; and Laguna Niguel, California. The Española-based Akal has a workforce of about 10,000 people. **Frankís Equipment**, from Albuquerque, received a \$4.3 million contract for cranes, winches and derricks from the Coast Guard. Santa Fe's **Thermo Electron** sold \$8.6 million worth of radiation detectors for U.S. use in Germany.

Commuter railroad service for New Mexico's central Rio Grande area moved a little closer to fruition. The state's **Transportation Commission** approved \$75 million to build eight new stations and a maintenance yard, buy a diesel engine and passenger cars, and to make needed rail and signal improvements. The project is the starting phase of the proposed commuter rail system that will first link Belen to Bernalillo. The second phase of the project, slated to start in late 2007, will add service to Santa Fe.

Loans from the **State Investment Council** will partially fund the production of two new films to be shot in New Mexico. Both of the films will be shot mostly in the Albuquerque area and are set in the 1960s. In one film, *Walkout*, Albuquerque stands in for East Los Angeles, and in the other, *Believe in Me*, for Oklahoma. Crews of about 110 people will be needed for each production.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Albuquerque's old downtown city-county jail at the corner of Fourth Street and Roma has been partially reopened. The jail now houses federal detainees and is operated by **Cornell Company**. There are currently about 50 inmates, but when all of the repairs to the 1970s era facility are completed the jail will hold about 525.

The state's largest country and western dance hall, **Midnight Rodeo**, closed in mid-July. The nightclub, at 4901 McLeod N.E., had a staff of about 60 to 70 employees and opened about 14 years ago.

**MCI** closed its Albuquerque call center in mid-July. Closure of the center, located at Harper and Wyoming, was part of MCI's reduction of 7,500 workers at call centers across the nation. About 880 workers were employed at the Albuquerque facility.

Conspiracy charges were filed in federal court against the operators of three Albuquerque Chinese restaurants. **China Star Inc.** (an Arkansas Corporation, not connected with the Albuquerque area China Star restaurants), **Grand China Inc.** and **Great Wall Buffet** were accused of attempting to import workers without obtaining the proper paperwork. The U.S. Immigration and Customs Service said that the restaurants had undocumented workers from China, Guatemala, Indonesia and Mexico. Workers are alleged to have been charged as much as \$60,000 to work in the United States for 60 to 66 hours a week at

wages of \$4 or \$5 per hour. Other charges against the restaurants include money laundering, inducement and harboring undocumented workers.

### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Plans for **two wind parks in Chaves County** are stalled until Congress decides if it will reauthorize the Production Tax Credit. The tax credit, which expired in 2003, gave a credit of 1.8 cent per kilowatt-hour. The reauthorization of the tax credit will affect the financing of new projects. The two Chaves county projects could provide a total of about 140 to 200 jobs during the construction phase of the projects, and about 50 to 60 full-time jobs to operate the facilities.

The Federal Aviation Administration has awarded a \$1 million grant to the **Roswell International Air Center**. The grant is part of the FAA Airport Improvement Program and will be used to improve the infrastructure at the RIAC. Currently, vehicular traffic crosses the airport's runways to cross from one side of the complex to the other. A proposed use of the grant funds would build a service road around the end of the main runway, which would allow traffic to avoid crossing the runway.

### Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County:

**The Dancing Eagle Travel Center** has completed several new additions that will make the facility more attractive to long-haul truckers. About 100 new parking spaces for tractor-trailer rigs and three more diesel pumps have been added. Additionally, the travel center's security lighting has been improved and existing shower facilities have been remodeled.

### Artesia and Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Slightly more than \$300,000 has been awarded to Artesia and \$121,500 was granted to Carlsbad for **airport improvements**. A grant from the FAA will be used to improve the runway and taxiway at Artesia's airport, and a vertical/visual guidance system to runway 8/26 will be installed at Carlsbad.

### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Lea County is enjoying a **construction boom**. A recent Hobbs-News Sun article reports that the \$29.8 million value of construction in the first six months of 2004 is almost equal to the highest annual construction figure ever reported. While both residential and commercial construction is up, construction of the \$12.8 million casino at Zia Park is the largest single project underway.

### Deming Area, Luna County:



Construction of a new 32,000-square-foot strip mall near the new Wal-Mart at 1021 East Pine Street is expected to start soon. Four of the seven tenants in the new **Deming Corners** strip mall have been tentatively identified. **NovaCare Physical Rehabilitation** is considering moving to the new strip mall from its current location on East Pine. Also contemplating locating in the new mall are **Cato**, a women's clothing store, **Dollar Tree**, a retail discount variety store, and **The Cash Store**, a payday loan operation.

### Farmington Area, San Juan County:



Construction is underway for a new **Lowe's** home improvement warehouse store at the intersection of New Mexico 516 and PiOon Hills Blvd. The new store will stock about 40,000 products and will have about 116,000 square feet of indoor retail space. An additional 3,000-square-foot garden center will feature garden and landscaping plants adapted to the climate of northern New Mexico. About 175 employees will staff the store when it opens in late 2004.

### Alamogordo Area, Otero County:



**Holloman Air Force Base** will continue to operate 10 stealth fighters that had been slated for retirement. The newly approved military spending bill included \$9.8 million for the continued operation of the high-tech aircraft at Holloman.

### Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:



Los Alamos retailer, Sew Enchanted Appliances, is planning to open a store at 4200 Rodeo Road in Santa Fe called **Enchanted Appliances and Bernina Fiber Arts**. The 3,500-square-foot store will feature high-end sewing machines as well as vacuum cleaners, washers and dryers. Enchanted Appliances will offer fiber-arts classes and will have a staff of five employees.

The increase in worldwide deployment demands on military personnel has prompted the **49th Security Forces Squadron** to look for ways to ease the burden for providing security for Holloman AFB. Starting in August, part of the base's security mission will be handled by civilians under contract. The Army National Guard had provided support, but its contract will end later this year. Persons interested in applying for security positions at the base can submit an application to the Air Force Personnel Center's web site at:

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil>

### Taos Area, Taos County:



**Ci Direct** announced that it would open a new call center in Taos by the end of this year. The center will primarily sell life, health, and property and casualty insurance to Hispanic clients. The company is planning on spending \$2.8 million on the Taos facility and hopes to employ 150 people within two years. Employees who speak English and Spanish could average about \$10.50 per hour.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



About 105 employees were on hand for the July grand opening of the Rio Rancho **Home Depot**. The new store, located near the intersection of N.M. 528 and U.S. 550, features material needed for home maintenance and repairs as well as a 33,000-square-foot garden center. The layout of the 135,000-square-foot store is described as similar to the layout of other Home Depot stores.

Customer demand for banking products and services is prompting **Bank of America** to seek additional staff for its Rio Rancho call center. About 200 new customer service representatives are needed for the call center at 4330 Picabo Street. Most of the new jobs are full-time, and about 175 of the new positions are for the evening shift. Wages are said to be competitive, and the company refers to its benefits package as iphenomenal.â

### Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:



A \$50,000 grant from the New Mexico Rural Economic Development Response Council was awarded to the **Las Vegas/San Miguel Economic Development Corp.** The grant is to create jobs and opportunities with local wood manufacturers by helping to expand existing business and attract targeted business to the area. A focus of the EDC is to develop the wood cluster using locally available small diameter wood.



## 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

**Gerry Bradley**, ER&A Manager  
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  
*Rachel Moskowitz*, Economist