

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — June 2004

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth reached the highest level the state has seen for three years. June 2004 compared to June 2003 shows a 2.2 percent increase. The state has added 17,000 jobs since the same time last year.

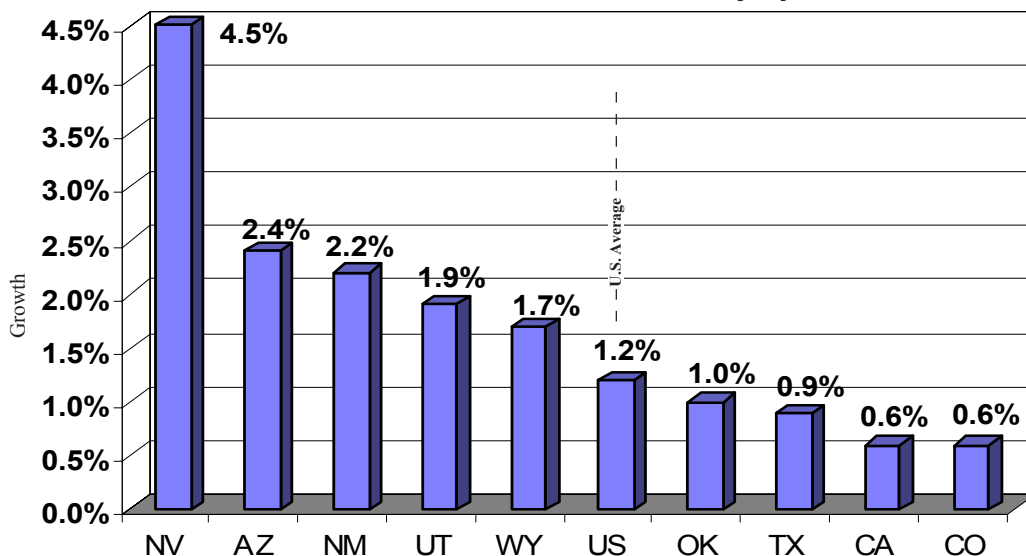
...Over-the-year job growth in the Albuquerque MSA rose 2.1 percent, its strongest increase since April 2001. Growth rates have been trending upward over the past few months, bringing welcome evidence of a continued economic rebound following more than two years of weakness.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.0 percent. The area has added 1,800 jobs since this time last year.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was just 1.1 percent, adding 900 jobs. The rate of job growth has fallen below the statewide average and has consistently dropped since reaching a peak of 3.6 percent in January 2003.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2004 over June 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in June 2004, up just an increment from the revised 5.4 percent rate in May. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.7 percent. Nationally the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in June, a fraction higher than New Mexico's rate.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth reached the highest level the state has seen for three years. June 2004 compared to June 2003 shows a 2.2 percent increase. The state has added 17,000 jobs since the same time last year. The job situation in New Mexico has improved at the same time as the national job situation has also improved. Many of New Mexico's new jobs are in the Albuquerque area, which has shown the closest linkages to the national economy. Albuquerque had lost jobs for about a year during the worst of the national recession and took almost two years to gain the current momentum. Recent changes that have strengthened the state's job market are associated with improving conditions in industries that had been weak.

Only two of the thirteen industries have lost jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment has lost 400 jobs since last June, most of them from the loss of the Philips semiconductor plant in Albuquerque last year. The worst appears to be over for the state's manufacturing industry after shedding 5,100 jobs over the last three years. The same cannot be said of the information industry. The industry is down 1,000 jobs on the year, 600 of which were working in telecommunications. More jobs will be lost when the MCI call center closes later this year.

For the remaining eleven industries that make up 94 percent of the state's non-farm employment, the employment picture looks fairly good. Each of these industries is growing between about one percent and five percent.

A big boost to the job growth numbers has come from the educational and health services industry. This is the state's largest private industry, which has also grown faster than any other. This one industry has contributed 5,000 new jobs over the last year. This is almost a third of all new jobs in the state. Private education added 600 of the jobs; the remaining 4,400 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. Social assistance

jobs have increased by 800.

The state's construction industry has expanded employment by 4.8 percent over the year, adding 2,300 jobs. Even with mortgage interest rates starting to rise, construction activity has not slowed. The industry expects interest rates to continue to rise through the rest of the year, making housing less affordable than now. Builders are trying to get more houses sold before interest rates get much higher. Financial activities employment has added 600 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 not doing so well.

The professional and business services industry has done well to turn around recent job losses into a 2,000-job gain in June. Prospects for this industry appear to have improved to the extent that warrants optimism after three difficult years. The worst job losses for this industry are now out of the year ago comparison. Also the employment services component has started to gather strength as a sign that the rest of the economy is thriving. Another sign of general improvement in the state's job market is the apparent turn of fortunes for retail trade, which has added 2,200 jobs since last year. Retail trade had been unable to add this many jobs for the last six years. Wholesale trade added 300 jobs, which is also better than this industry has done for a while.

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

Government employment has increased 2,900 jobs since last year, growing 1.5 percent, slightly below the average for the state's private industries. Most of the new government jobs were in local government, which has added 2,400. 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 300 jobs on the year.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 2004	May 2004	Jun 2003	May 2004	June 2003
Civilian Labor Force	906,500	905,500	898,400	+1,000	+8,100
Employment	856,800	856,400	838,500	+400	+18,300
Unemployment	49,700	49,100	59,900	+600	-10,200
Rate	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	5.3%	7.6%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in June, down slightly from 4.6 percent the month before. Unemployment has declined a full percentage point from last June's rate of 5.5 percent.

According to the New Mexico Department of Labor employer survey, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose six tenths of a percentage point (2,200 jobs) in June to 369,000. Nine of the area's 12 industry divisions either expanded their payrolls or at least held steady over the month, while only three reported reduced employment. The largest increase was seen in professional and business services, with growth of 900 or 1.6 percent. This industry has begun to show renewed strength in the last couple of months, especially in the areas of scientific research and employment services.

The construction industry moved ahead at full steam, adding 600 jobs in June on top of the 700 it gained the month before. Construction has not yet shown any signs of slowing down, despite an increase in home mortgage rates looming on the horizon. Leisure and hospitality also gained 600 jobs in June, largely due to seasonal hiring in food services and accommodation as the summer tourist season gets into full swing. Retail trade grew by 1.0 percent (400 jobs) over the month, its strongest June increase since 1997. Manufacturing also appears to be strengthening, gaining 100 jobs over the month. Seasonal hiring of summer school teachers boosted local government by 1,800, more than offsetting a decline of 1,700 in state employment as UNM let out for the semester break. Throwing 200 new federal jobs into the mix gave the government sector a net gain of 300 over the month.

Educational and health services was the only industry to lose a significant number of jobs in June (-800), the result of seasonal reductions in private education. Information fell by 100, as did transportation, warehousing, and utilities.

Over the year, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA rose 2.1 percent, its strongest increase since April 2001. Growth rates have been trending upward over the past few months, bringing welcome evidence of a continued economic rebound following more than two years of weakness.

The current recovery encompasses a variety of industries in both the public and private sectors. Health care, construction, and government continued to account for much of the growth, as they have for the past several months. June's employer survey also held a few surprises, however, includ-

ing unexpectedly strong growth in retail trade and employment services. These improvements, combined with diminishing losses in manufacturing, offer further signs of a strengthening economy.

Of the 7,700 new jobs that were created in the last 12 months, about a quarter came from educational and health services. Industry growth of 2,000 or 4.7 percent was concentrated in health care and social assistance, with only 300 jobs coming from private education. Health care has exhibited strong growth for quite some time, thanks in part to an influx of Medicaid funding that served to bolster the home health care component.

Construction employment rose 1,400 (5.8 percent) to 25,700, tying a record level set in June 2001. Construction is still riding the momentum from last year's reduction in interest rates, which fueled a strong resurgence in new home building. Although the number of building permits has fallen slightly from record highs in March and April, construction is expected to continue at a steady pace. However, if interest rates rise appreciably, construction activity could begin to slow.

Government has added 2,300 jobs over the year, largely due to an unusual increase in local government. For the most part, this growth was related to the timing of payrolls during the summer recess and will likely return to normal levels after school resumes in the fall. State government grew by 600 jobs or 2.7 percent, while federal employment slipped by 200.

Giving an extra boost to the Albuquerque area economy was an increase of 1,000 retail trade jobs. Over-the-year growth was 2.4 percent, the strongest since March 2003. Other than an increase of 300 in general merchandise stores, which includes large discount supercenters, most of the gain came from unpublished components like motor vehicle dealers and sporting goods stores. Professional and business services has also made a remarkable comeback, with growth of 2.8 percent or 1,600 jobs. A strong expansion in employment services provided the impetus for the growth, with help from scientific research and business support services.

Manufacturing losses diminished to 700 over the year, down from a high of 3,500 in March 2002. Information employment was down by 600 and will suffer additional losses in July when the MCI call center shuts down.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From		
		June 2004	May 2004	June 2003	May 2004	June 2003
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	404,800	396,100	399,800	+8,700	+5,000	
Employment	386,400	377,800	377,700	+8,600	+8,700	
Unemployment	18,400	18,300	22,100	+100	- 3,700	
Rate	4.5%	4.6%	5.5%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	4.5%	6.7%			

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.7 percent in June 2004, up from May's rate of 6.4 percent, but the same as the rate in April. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.6 percent.

Every June thousands of jobs leave the Las Cruces area not to return until August. The end of semester at New Mexico State University means the temporary reduction in employment at the university and the largest one-month drop in employment the area will experience all year. This year employment fell by 1,800 jobs; the private sector gained 100 jobs against the 1,900-job reduction in employment in state government, which includes New Mexico State University.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.0 percent, comparing June 2004 with June 2003. This rate is higher than has been seen for a while but not necessarily a sign of an improving job market, since so much depends upon timing of seasonal changes. The summer employment reduction in local government school districts sometimes is reported in June but this year it looks like the entire employment drop will get reported in July. The area has added 1,800 jobs since this time last year.

Three private industries stand out as doing well in the Las Cruces area: manufacturing, construction and retail trade. The state and the country have suffered the loss of thousands of manufacturing jobs over the last three years, while Doña Ana County has continued to add jobs. Over the last year, the area has added 10.0 percent to its manufacturing base. Most of the 300 new jobs are working at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park.

Construction employment has also done well to add 300 jobs, growing 7.9 percent during a time of low interest rates. Retail trade has added 400 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. Retail trade has not done this well in other areas of the state.

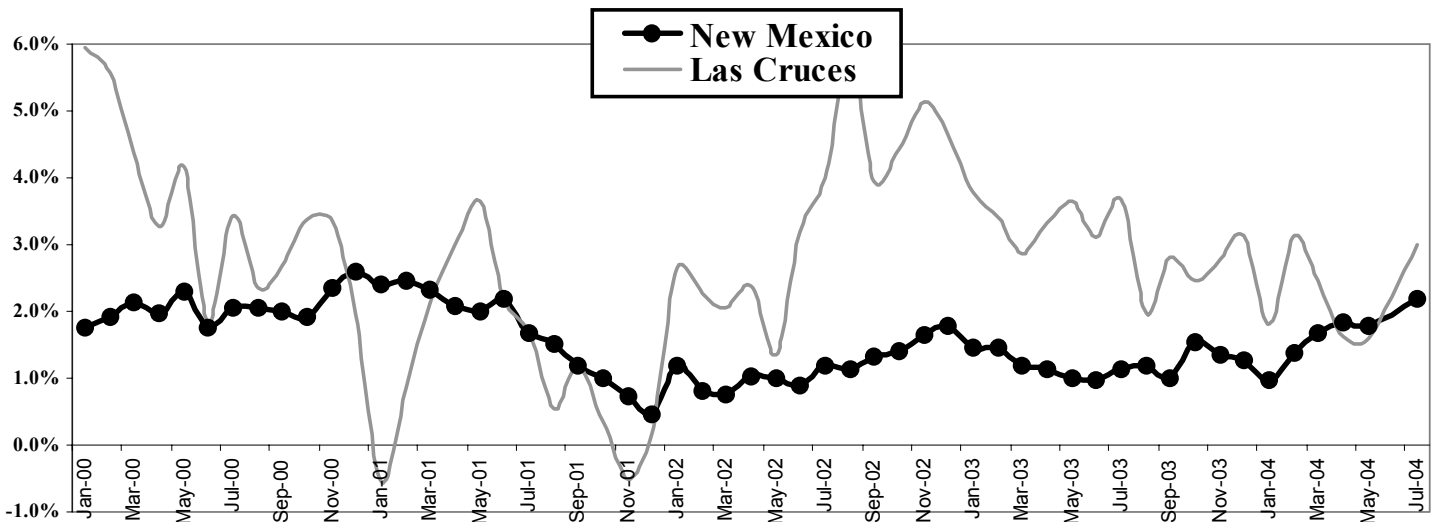
Government employment has increased by 700 jobs, 3.8 percent, but as mentioned earlier, a lot of this has to do with the timing of the seasonal drop in education-related employment, which seems to be happening later this year than last. Employment increases show up in both state and local government. Federal government employment remains at last year's level. Educational and health services job growth has slowed since last summer increasing only 200 jobs, 2.2 percent. Not long ago Las Cruces was adding over 1,000 jobs to this industry. Competition between rival hospitals in the area seems to have got the industry overheated for a while, but finally settled down with more sustainable levels of employment. The financial activities industry gained 100 jobs.

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 200 jobs, which is a slight improvement from the last two months.

The five other industries have seen no job increases and remain at last year's employment levels. Those industries are transportation, warehousing and utilities; information; leisure and hospitality; wholesale trade; and the miscellaneous *other services* industry category.

Las Cruces	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	82,100	79,400	80,200	+2,700	+1,900	
Employment	76,600	74,300	74,100	+2,300	+2,500	
Unemployment	5,500	5,100	6,100	+400	-600	
Rate	6.7%	6.4%	7.6%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6%	6.8%	8.7%			

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 3.2 percent in June 2004, up from May's revised rate of 3.0 percent. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 3.5 percent.

The Santa Fe area gained 1,200 jobs in June 2004, which is fairly typical for this month at the start of the summer. Santa Fe usually enjoys the strongest employment gains in June each year, in contrast to the Las Cruces MSA that loses more jobs in June than in any other month. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 800 jobs in June, mostly working at summer youth programs run by religious organizations. The leisure and hospitality industry added 500 jobs at the start of the summer tourist season, working in food service and at entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. Also tourist related was a gain of 100 retail trade jobs. On the down side, educational services shed 500 jobs from summer breaks in privately run education establishments. Government employment dropped by 200 jobs in local government school districts, but state government added back 200 and federal government added 100 making for a net gain of 100. Professional and business services also gained 100 jobs as did construction.

Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe area was just 1.1 percent, adding 900 jobs. The rate of job growth has fallen below the statewide average and has consistently dropped since reaching a peak of 3.6 percent in January 2003. Five industries have added jobs, two industries have lost jobs, and five others remain at last year's levels.

Educational and health services has added 400 jobs since last year and is the only industry to stand out as doing really well in the Santa Fe area. The increase came equally from the *health care and social assistance* component, and also the *private education* component.

The large government sector increased employment by 400 jobs, a 1.5 percent increase. Federal government employment continues to subtract from the employment count, having lost 100 jobs since last year. State government increased by 300 jobs, and local government added 200 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

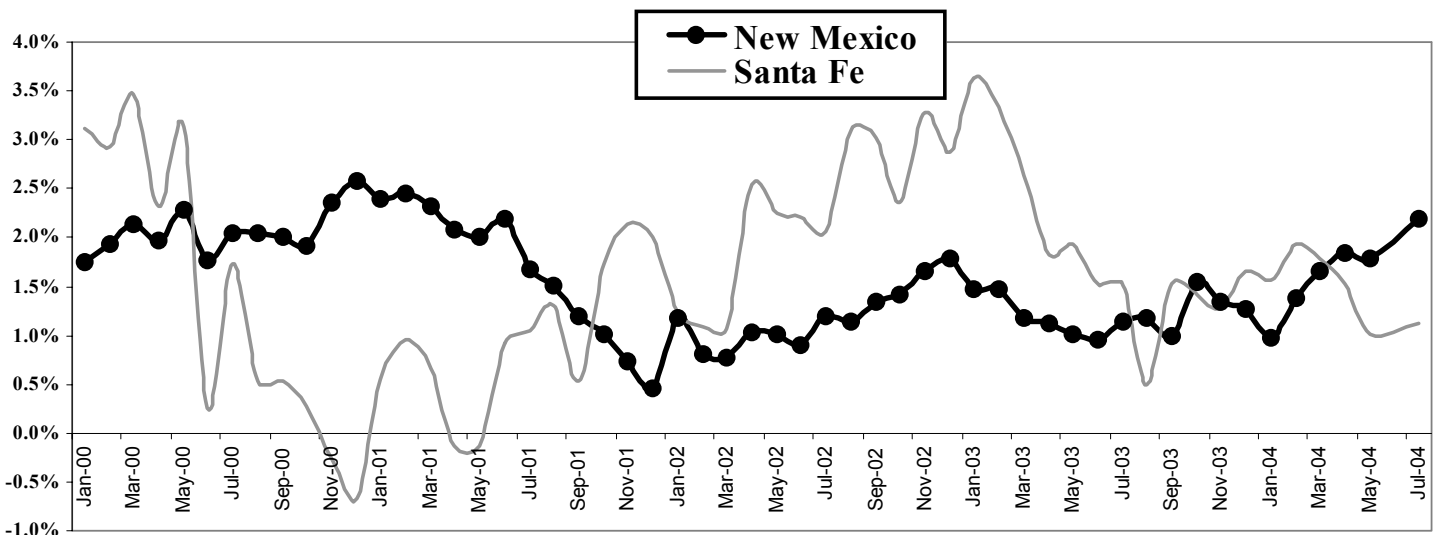
Retail trade has added 200 jobs, growing 2.2 percent over-the-year. This is the best performance for retail trade in more than a year. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 100 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. Professional and business services also added 100 jobs.

The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction in Santa Fe), has lost 100 jobs, which goes against the statewide trend. Leisure and hospitality also reported lower employment than a year ago, down 200 jobs, even though the food services and drinking places component has added jobs.

The five industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year were manufacturing; wholesale trade; information; financial activities; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	83,900	82,000	83,200	+1,900	+700
Employment	81,200	79,500	80,300	+1,700	+900
Unemployment	2,700	2,500	2,900	+200	-200
Rate	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	3.1%	4.1%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



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

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

		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	906,500	856,800	49,700	5.5%	6.5%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	1,000	400	600	0.1%	1.2%
	Year Ago	8,100	18,300	-10,200	-1.2%	-1.1%
	2 Yrs. Ago	32,500	29,700	2,800	0.6%	0.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	47,500	37,900	9,600	0.6%	0.8%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%		
	Year Ago	0.9%	2.2%	-17.0%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.7%	3.6%	6.0%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.5%	4.6%	23.9%		

State	Rank	June 2003	June 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,083.7	1,132.4	48.7	4.5%
Oregon	2	1,570.5	1,609.7	39.2	2.5%
Arizona	3	2,262.9	2,316.5	53.6	2.4%
Virginia	4	3,536.5	3,617.6	81.1	2.3%
Florida	4	7,216.2	7,379.6	163.4	2.3%
New Mexico	6	776.8	793.8	17.0	2.2%
Idaho	6	581.2	593.9	12.7	2.2%
Hawaii	8	569.0	580.6	11.6	2.0%
Washington	9	2,679.7	2,733.9	54.2	2.0%
Utah	10	1,076.5	1,096.7	20.2	1.9%
North Carolina	11	3,808.6	3,874.2	65.6	1.7%
Wyoming	11	259.7	264.1	4.4	1.7%
Wisconsin	11	2,823.8	2,870.6	46.8	1.7%
Missouri	14	2,712.4	2,755.0	42.6	1.6%
DC	14	421.3	427.9	6.6	1.6%
New Jersey	16	4,031.8	4,093.2	61.4	1.5%
South Carolina	16	1,827.2	1,853.8	26.6	1.5%
Maryland	18	2,518.3	2,553.3	35.0	1.4%
Georgia	19	3,851.8	3,903.0	51.2	1.3%
Minnesota	19	2,689.8	2,723.5	33.7	1.3%
New Hampshire	21	624.8	632.2	7.4	1.2%
Alaska	21	313.7	317.4	3.7	1.2%
United States		130,830.0	132,359.0	1,529.0	1.2%
South Dakota	21	387.5	392.0	4.5	1.2%
Montana	21	407.3	412.0	4.7	1.2%
Mississippi	25	1,115.9	1,127.6	11.7	1.0%
Oklahoma	25	1,451.5	1,465.7	14.2	1.0%
Texas	27	9,398.3	9,484.1	85.8	0.9%
Maine	27	618.2	623.7	5.5	0.9%
Kansas	29	1,323.5	1,334.3	10.8	0.8%
Arkansas	29	1,144.0	1,152.8	8.8	0.8%
Tennessee	29	2,670.1	2,690.5	20.4	0.8%
New York	29	8,477.2	8,541.6	64.4	0.8%
Delaware	29	664.2	669.2	5.0	0.8%
Iowa	34	1,455.7	1,465.1	9.4	0.6%
Rhode Island	34	489.9	493.0	3.1	0.6%
Colorado	34	2,166.7	2,180.4	13.7	0.6%
California	34	14,502.2	14,593.4	91.2	0.6%
Indiana	38	2,900.0	2,915.3	15.3	0.5%
Pennsylvania	39	5,654.4	5,678.7	24.3	0.4%
Kentucky	39	1,794.0	1,801.4	7.4	0.4%
Vermont	41	301.2	302.1	0.9	0.3%
Nebraska	41	913.0	915.3	2.3	0.3%
Alabama	43	1,875.7	1,878.2	2.5	0.1%
North Dakota	43	335.4	335.7	0.3	0.1%
Louisiana	43	1,914.0	1,915.0	1.0	0.1%
Connecticut	46	1,660.1	1,658.6	-1.5	-0.1%
Illinois	47	5,878.2	5,867.9	-10.3	-0.2%
West Virginia	48	734.5	731.0	-3.5	-0.5%
Ohio	48	5,439.6	5,411.8	-27.8	-0.5%
Massachusetts	50	3,228.9	3,209.8	-19.1	-0.6%
Michigan	51	4,475.9	4,431.3	-44.6	-1.0%

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 JUNE 2004				REVISED MAY 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	918,009	858,765	59,244	6.5%	902,555	854,287	48,268	5.3%	15,454	4,478	10,976	1.7%	0.5%	22.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,555	378,439	22,116	5.5%	394,747	377,155	17,592	4.5%	5,808	1,284	4,524	1.5%	0.3%	25.7%
Bernalillo	321,134	303,982	17,152	5.3%	316,782	302,951	13,831	4.4%	4,352	1,031	3,321	1.4%	0.3%	24.0%
Sandoval	48,132	45,015	3,117	6.5%	47,172	44,862	2,310	4.9%	960	153	807	2.0%	0.3%	34.9%
Valencia	31,288	29,441	1,847	5.9%	30,792	29,341	1,451	4.7%	496	100	396	1.6%	0.3%	27.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	79,678	73,605	6,073	7.6%	80,424	74,983	5,441	6.8%	-746	-1,378	632	-0.9%	-1.8%	11.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	83,560	80,402	3,158	3.8%	81,918	79,385	2,533	3.1%	1,642	1,017	625	2.0%	1.3%	24.7%
Los Alamos	10,643	10,450	193	1.8%	10,475	10,318	157	1.5%	168	132	36	1.6%	1.3%	22.9%
Santa Fe	72,917	69,952	2,965	4.1%	71,443	69,067	2,376	3.3%	1,474	885	589	2.1%	1.3%	24.8%
Catron	1,256	1,163	93	7.4%	1,211	1,123	88	7.3%	45	40	5	3.7%	3.6%	5.7%
Chaves	26,249	24,188	2,061	7.9%	25,676	24,035	1,641	6.4%	573	153	420	2.2%	0.6%	25.6%
Cibola	14,806	13,880	926	6.3%	14,475	13,801	674	4.7%	331	79	252	2.3%	0.6%	37.4%
Colfax	7,804	7,376	428	5.5%	6,702	6,313	389	5.8%	1,102	1,063	39	16.4%	16.8%	10.0%
Curry	21,383	20,539	844	3.9%	21,101	20,434	667	3.2%	282	105	177	1.3%	0.5%	26.5%
De Baca	963	899	64	6.6%	970	917	53	5.5%	-7	-18	11	-0.7%	-2.0%	20.8%
Eddy	24,547	22,875	1,672	6.8%	24,321	22,970	1,351	5.6%	226	-95	321	0.9%	-0.4%	23.8%
Grant	11,354	10,156	1,198	10.6%	11,454	10,342	1,112	9.7%	-100	-186	86	-0.9%	-1.8%	7.7%
Guadalupe	1,700	1,568	132	7.8%	1,637	1,546	91	5.6%	63	22	41	3.8%	1.4%	45.1%
Harding	437	416	21	4.8%	435	417	18	4.1%	2	-1	3	0.5%	-0.2%	16.7%
Hidalgo	1,798	1,617	181	10.1%	1,687	1,566	121	7.2%	111	51	60	6.6%	3.3%	49.6%
Lea	26,802	25,517	1,285	4.8%	26,494	25,466	1,028	3.9%	308	51	257	1.2%	0.2%	25.0%
Lincoln	9,397	9,014	383	4.1%	8,981	8,674	307	3.4%	416	340	76	4.6%	3.9%	24.8%
Luna	13,698	10,449	3,249	23.7%	12,377	9,180	3,197	25.8%	1,321	1,269	52	10.7%	13.8%	1.6%
McKinley	28,309	25,466	2,843	10.0%	27,492	25,518	1,974	7.2%	817	-52	869	3.0%	-0.2%	44.0%
Mora	1,947	1,694	253	13.0%	1,923	1,681	242	12.6%	24	13	11	1.2%	0.8%	4.5%
Otero	22,095	20,709	1,386	6.3%	21,825	20,737	1,088	5.0%	270	-28	298	1.2%	-0.1%	27.4%
Quay	4,269	4,022	247	5.8%	4,209	4,029	180	4.3%	60	-7	67	1.4%	-0.2%	37.2%
Rio Arriba	23,750	21,844	1,906	8.0%	22,813	21,282	1,531	6.7%	937	562	375	4.1%	2.6%	24.5%
Roosevelt	7,908	7,628	280	3.5%	8,341	8,133	208	2.5%	-433	-505	72	-5.2%	-6.2%	34.6%
San Juan	53,539	49,174	4,365	8.2%	52,071	48,939	3,132	6.0%	1,468	235	1,233	2.8%	0.5%	39.4%
San Miguel	13,898	12,813	1,085	7.8%	13,674	12,714	960	7.0%	224	99	125	1.6%	0.8%	13.0%
Sierra	4,337	4,123	214	4.9%	4,172	3,953	219	5.2%	165	170	-5	4.0%	4.3%	-2.3%
Socorro	7,424	6,992	432	5.8%	7,323	6,988	335	4.6%	101	4	97	1.4%	0.1%	29.0%
Taos	14,652	12,867	1,785	12.2%	14,203	12,493	1,710	12.0%	449	374	75	3.2%	3.0%	4.4%
Torrance	7,847	7,332	515	6.6%	7,827	7,487	340	4.3%	20	-155	175	0.3%	-2.1%	51.5%
Union	2,045	1,996	49	2.4%	2,072	2,026	46	2.2%	-27	-30	3	-1.3%	-1.5%	6.5%

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2004				REVISED JUNE 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	918,009	858,765	59,244	6.5%	909,714	840,424	69,290	7.6%	8,295	18,341	-10,046	0.9%	2.2%	-14.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,555	378,439	22,116	5.5%	395,553	369,041	26,512	6.7%	5,002	9,398	-4,396	1.3%	2.5%	-16.6%
Bernalillo	321,134	303,982	17,152	5.3%	316,618	296,433	20,185	6.4%	4,516	7,549	-3,033	1.4%	2.5%	-15.0%
Sandoval	48,132	45,015	3,117	6.5%	47,930	43,897	4,033	8.4%	202	1,118	-916	0.4%	2.5%	-22.7%
Valencia	31,288	29,441	1,847	5.9%	31,004	28,710	2,294	7.4%	284	731	-447	0.9%	2.5%	-19.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	79,678	73,605	6,073	7.6%	77,752	71,010	6,742	8.7%	1,926	2,595	-669	2.5%	3.7%	-9.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	83,560	80,402	3,158	3.8%	82,793	79,397	3,396	4.1%	767	1,005	-238	0.9%	1.3%	-7.0%
Los Alamos	10,643	10,450	193	1.8%	10,527	10,320	207	2.0%	116	130	-14	1.1%	1.3%	-6.8%
Santa Fe	72,917	69,952	2,965	4.1%	72,266	69,077	3,189	4.4%	651	875	-224	0.9%	1.3%	-7.0%
Catron	1,256	1,163	93	7.4%	1,275	1,169	106	8.3%	-19	-6	-13	-1.5%	-0.5%	-12.3%
Chaves	26,249	24,188	2,061	7.9%	26,714	23,982	2,732	10.2%	-465	206	-671	-1.7%	0.9%	-24.6%
Cibola	14,806	13,880	926	6.3%	14,210	13,194	1,016	7.1%	596	686	-90	4.2%	5.2%	-8.9%
Colfax	7,804	7,376	428	5.5%	7,859	7,263	596	7.6%	-55	113	-168	-0.7%	1.6%	-28.2%
Curry	21,383	20,539	844	3.9%	20,946	19,979	967	4.6%	437	560	-123	2.1%	2.8%	-12.7%
De Baca	963	899	64	6.6%	1,055	930	125	11.8%	-92	-31	-61	-8.7%	-3.3%	-48.8%
Eddy	24,547	22,875	1,672	6.8%	24,656	22,840	1,816	7.4%	-109	35	-144	-0.4%	0.2%	-7.9%
Grant	11,354	10,156	1,198	10.6%	12,275	10,365	1,910	15.6%	-921	-209	-712	-7.5%	-2.0%	-37.3%
Guadalupe	1,700	1,568	132	7.8%	1,732	1,565	167	9.6%	-32	3	-35	-1.8%	0.2%	-21.0%
Harding	437	416	21	4.8%	441	417	24	5.4%	-4	-1	-3	-0.9%	-0.2%	-12.5%
Hidalgo	1,798	1,617	181	10.1%	1,765	1,633	132	7.5%	33	-16	49	1.9%	-1.0%	37.1%
Lea	26,802	25,517	1,285	4.8%	26,063	24,592	1,471	5.6%	739	925	-186	2.8%	3.8%	-12.6%
Lincoln	9,397	9,014	383	4.1%	9,106	8,728	378	4.2%	291	286	5	3.2%	3.3%	1.3%
Luna	13,698	10,449	3,249	23.7%	13,795	10,183	3,612	26.2%	-97	266	-363	-0.7%	2.6%	-10.0%
McKinley	28,309	25,466	2,843	10.0%	28,068	25,268	2,800	10.0%	241	198	43	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%
Mora	1,947	1,694	253	13.0%	2,000	1,684	316	15.8%	-53	10	-63	-2.7%	0.6%	-19.9%
Otero	22,095	20,709	1,386	6.3%	22,225	20,227	1,998	9.0%	-130	482	-612	-0.6%	2.4%	-30.6%
Quay	4,269	4,022	247	5.8%	4,282	4,018	264	6.2%	-13	4	-17	-0.3%	0.1%	-6.4%
Rio Arriba	23,750	21,844	1,906	8.0%	23,542	21,452	2,090	8.9%	208	392	-184	0.9%	1.8%	-8.8%
Roosevelt	7,908	7,628	280	3.5%	7,914	7,571	343	4.3%	-6	57	-63	-0.1%	0.8%	-18.4%
San Juan	53,539	49,174	4,365	8.2%	53,662	48,226	5,436	10.1%	-123	948	-1,071	-0.2%	2.0%	-19.7%
San Miguel	13,898	12,813	1,085	7.8%	13,889	12,732	1,157	8.3%	9	81	-72	0.1%	0.6%	-6.2%
Sierra	4,337	4,123	214	4.9%	4,359	4,139	220	5.0%	-22	-16	-6	-0.5%	-0.4%	-2.7%
Socorro	7,424	6,992	432	5.8%	7,350	6,864	486	6.6%	74	128	-54	1.0%	1.9%	-11.1%
Taos	14,652	12,867	1,785	12.2%	14,718	12,856	1,862	12.7%	-66	11	-77	-0.4%	0.1%	-4.1%
Torrance	7,847	7,332	515	6.6%	7,636	7,095	541	7.1%	211	237	-26	2.8%	3.3%	-4.8%
Union	2,045	1,996	49	2.4%	2,081	2,004	77	3.7%	-36	-8	-28	-1.7%	-0.4%	-36.4%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & 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 JUNE 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	23.7%
MORA	2	13.0%
TAOS	3	12.2%
GRANT	4	10.6%
HIDALGO	5	10.1%
MCKINLEY	6	10.0%
SAN JUAN	7	8.2%
RIO ARRIBA	8	8.0%
CHAVES	9	7.9%
GUADALUPE	10	7.8%
SAN MIGUEL	11	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	7.6%
CATRON	13	7.4%
EDDY	14	6.8%
DE BACA	15	6.6%
TORRANCE	16	6.6%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
CIBOLA	17	6.3%
OTERO	18	6.3%
QUAY	19	5.8%
SOCORRO	20	5.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.5%
COLFAX	22	5.5%
SIERRA	23	4.9%
HARDING	24	4.8%
LEA	25	4.8%
LINCOLN	26	4.1%
CURRY	27	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.5%
UNION	30	2.4%

REVISED MAY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	25.8%
MORA	2	12.6%
TAOS	3	12.0%
GRANT	4	9.7%
CATRON	5	7.3%
HIDALGO	6	7.2%
MCKINLEY	7	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	8	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	6.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	6.7%
CHAVES	11	6.4%
SAN JUAN	12	6.0%
COLFAX	13	5.8%
EDDY	14	5.6%
GUADALUPE	15	5.6%
DE BACA	16	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.3%
SIERRA	17	5.2%
OTERO	18	5.0%
CIBOLA	19	4.7%
SOCORRO	20	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.5%
QUAY	22	4.3%
TORRANCE	23	4.3%
HARDING	24	4.1%
LEA	25	3.9%
LINCOLN	26	3.4%
CURRY	27	3.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.5%
UNION	30	2.2%

REVISED JUNE 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.2%
MORA	2	15.8%
GRANT	3	15.6%
TAOS	4	12.7%
DE BACA	5	11.8%
CHAVES	6	10.2%
SAN JUAN	7	10.1%
MCKINLEY	8	10.0%
GUADALUPE	9	9.6%
OTERO	10	9.0%
RIO ARRIBA	11	8.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	8.7%
SAN MIGUEL	13	8.3%
CATRON	14	8.3%
STATEWIDE		7.6%
COLFAX	15	7.6%
HIDALGO	16	7.5%
EDDY	17	7.4%
CIBOLA	18	7.1%
TORRANCE	19	7.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	6.7%
SOCORRO	21	6.6%
QUAY	22	6.2%
LEA	23	5.6%
HARDING	24	5.4%
SIERRA	25	5.0%
CURRY	26	4.6%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.3%
LINCOLN	28	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	4.1%
UNION	30	3.7%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

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

Need Labor Market Information?

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

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

...Check Out Our Website!



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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

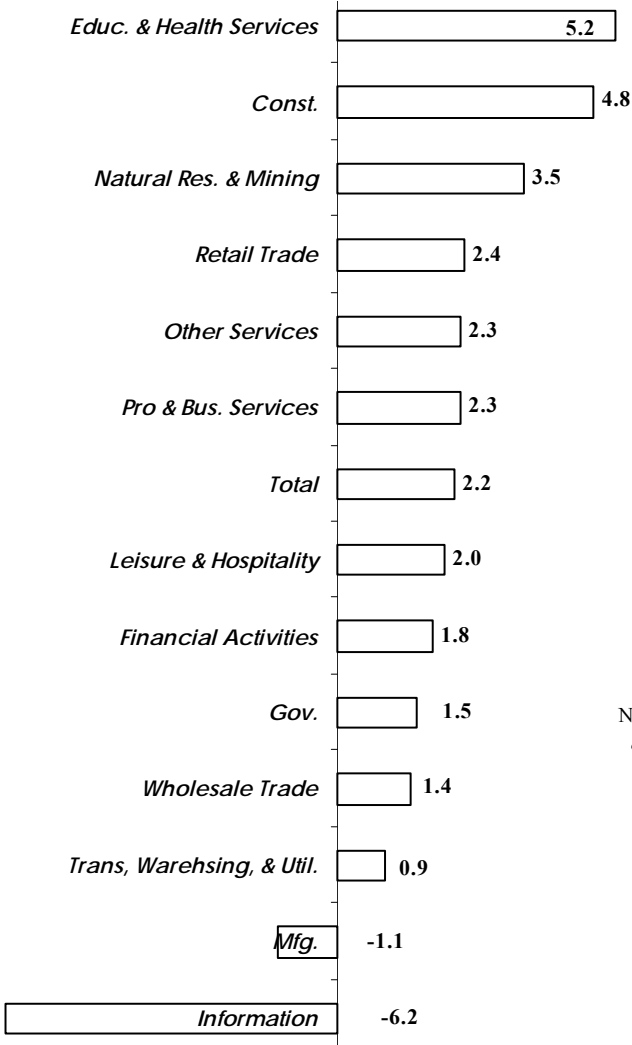
Preliminary		June 2004
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.3
District of Columbia	2	7.1
Oregon	3	6.9
South Carolina	4	6.6
Michigan	5	6.5
California	6	6.2
New York	6	6.2
Washington	8	6.1
Illinois	9	5.9
Louisiana	9	5.9
Ohio	11	5.8
Rhode Island	11	5.8
Arkansas	13	5.7
Texas	13	5.7
Pennsylvania	15	5.6
United States		5.6
New Mexico	16	5.5
Kentucky	16	5.5
North Carolina	16	5.5
Alabama	19	5.3
Mississippi	19	5.3
West Virginia	19	5.3
Massachusetts	22	5.2
Missouri	22	5.2
Idaho	24	5.0
Wisconsin	24	5.0
Colorado	26	4.9
Indiana	27	4.8
Montana	27	4.8
Oklahoma	27	4.8
Arizona	30	4.7
Florida	30	4.7
New Jersey	30	4.7
Utah	30	4.7
Connecticut	34	4.6
Kansas	34	4.6
Minnesota	36	4.4
Tennessee	36	4.4
Iowa	38	4.3
Nevada	39	4.2
Maine	40	4.1
Georgia	41	4.0
Maryland	42	3.9
New Hampshire	42	3.9
Delaware	44	3.8
Wyoming	45	3.6
Vermont	46	3.5
Virginia	46	3.5
South Dakota	48	3.4
Nebraska	49	3.3
Hawaii	50	3.1
North Dakota	50	3.1

Revised		June 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	8.7
Alaska	2	8.0
Washington	3	7.7
Michigan	4	7.3
District of Columbia	5	7.1
South Carolina	6	7.0
Louisiana	7	6.9
California	8	6.8
Mississippi	8	6.8
Texas	8	6.8
New Mexico	11	6.7
Illinois	12	6.6
North Carolina	12	6.6
Kentucky	14	6.3
New York	14	6.3
United States		6.3
West Virginia	14	6.3
Arkansas	17	6.2
Ohio	17	6.2
Colorado	19	6.1
Oklahoma	20	6.0
Alabama	21	5.9
New Jersey	21	5.9
Tennessee	21	5.9
Arizona	24	5.8
Massachusetts	24	5.8
Missouri	24	5.8
Kansas	27	5.6
Pennsylvania	27	5.6
Utah	27	5.6
Wisconsin	27	5.6
Connecticut	31	5.5
Idaho	31	5.5
Nevada	31	5.5
Rhode Island	34	5.4
Florida	35	5.3
Indiana	36	5.0
Maine	36	5.0
Minnesota	36	5.0
Georgia	39	4.8
Montana	39	4.8
Vermont	41	4.6
Iowa	42	4.5
Maryland	42	4.5
Hawaii	44	4.4
Wyoming	44	4.4
Delaware	46	4.3
New Hampshire	47	4.2
Nebraska	48	4.1
Virginia	48	4.1
North Dakota	50	3.9
South Dakota	51	3.6

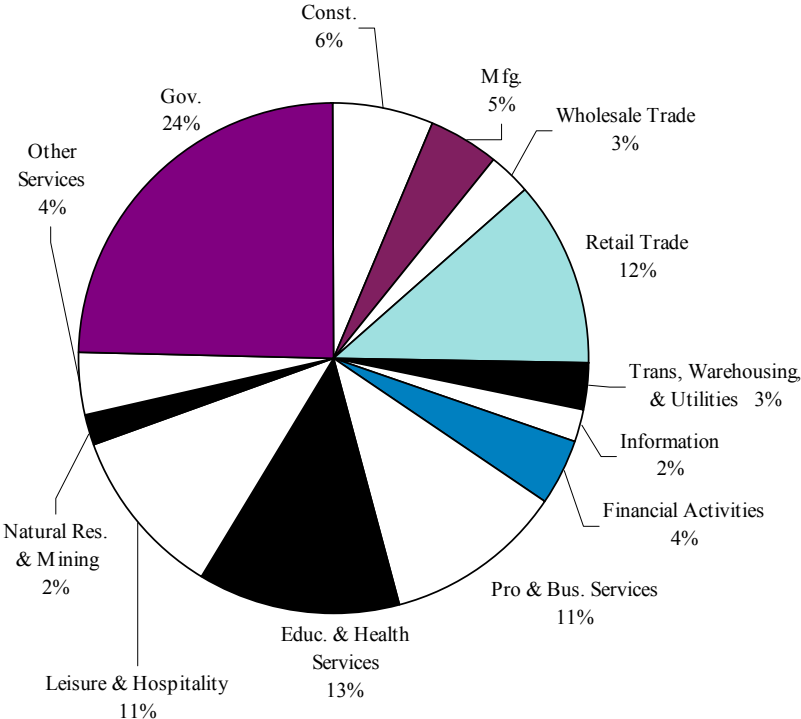
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-04	May-04	Jun-03	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	793,800	791,700	776,800	2,100	17,000
GOODS PRODUCING	101,500	99,900	99,100	1,600	2,400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	692,300	691,800	677,700	500	14,600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	14,900	14,900	14,400	0	500
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,300	11,300	10,700	0	600
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	50,500	49,400	48,200	1,100	2,300
Construction of Buildings	14,200	14,000	13,600	200	600
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,900	7,700	7,300	200	600
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,300	8,200	8,300	100	0
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,000	27,200	26,300	800	1,700
MANUFACTURING	36,100	35,600	36,500	500	-400
Durable Goods	25,000	24,700	25,200	300	-200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,700	10,600	10,900	100	-200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,100	7,100	7,500	0	-400
Non-Durable Goods	11,100	10,900	11,300	200	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,500	22,300	22,200	200	300
RETAIL TRADE	92,600	91,500	90,400	1,100	2,200
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,900	12,700	12,400	200	500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,300	12,100	13,100	200	-800
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,900	20,800	19,700	100	1,200
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,200	6,200	7,000	0	-800
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,700	14,600	12,700	100	2,000
<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
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,600	23,100	22,400	-500	200
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,600	19,100	18,400	-500	200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,800	6,600	6,600	200	200
INFORMATION	15,100	15,200	16,100	-100	-1,000
<i>Telecommunications</i>	7,000	7,100	7,600	-100	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,700	34,500	34,100	200	600
Finance and Insurance	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,900	12,800	12,600	100	300
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,300	9,400	9,600	-100	-300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,700	10,500	10,100	200	600
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,500	89,500	88,500	1,000	2,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,300	42,200	41,500	100	800
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,000	10,900	10,800	100	200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,600	13,500	13,300	100	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,200	42,200	42,000	1,000	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,800	16,400	15,800	400	1,000
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,600	5,500	5,200	100	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	100,600	103,500	95,600	-2,900	5,000
Educational Services	10,000	13,600	9,400	-3,600	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	90,600	89,900	86,200	700	4,400
Ambulatory Health Care Services	35,000	34,700	32,700	300	2,300
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,100	10,000	9,700	100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,800	8,800	8,000	0	800
Hospitals	21,800	21,500	21,100	300	700
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,300	13,300	12,700	0	600
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,400	7,300	6,800	100	600
Social Assistance	20,500	20,400	19,700	100	800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	86,300	84,000	84,600	2,300	1,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,800	7,900	8,700	900	100
Accommodation and Food Services	77,500	76,100	75,900	1,400	1,600
Accommodation	14,200	13,600	14,100	600	100
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,300	62,500	61,800	800	1,500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	30,100	29,500	28,900	600	1,200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,300	26,000	25,600	300	700
OTHER SERVICES	30,900	28,400	30,200	2,500	700
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,700	0	0
GOVERNMENT	196,500	199,800	193,600	-3,300	2,900
Federal Government	30,700	29,800	31,000	900	-300
State Government 2/	62,800	68,000	62,000	-5,200	800
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,400	27,900	22,000	-5,500	400
Local Government	103,000	102,000	100,600	1,000	2,400
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,400	56,000	53,900	-1,600	500

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Jun-04	Revised May-04	Revised Jun-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	369,000	366,800	361,300	2,200	7,700
GOODS PRODUCING	48,500	47,800	47,800	700	700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	320,500	319,000	313,500	1,500	7,000
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	25,700	25,100	24,300	600	1,400
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	15,900	15,500	14,700	400	1,200
MANUFACTURING	22,800	22,700	23,500	100	-700
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,700	9,700	10,200	0	-500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,700	7,200	100	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,800	13,000	0	-200
RETAIL TRADE	42,300	41,900	41,300	400	1,000
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,600	8,600	8,300	0	300
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,200	3,600	0	-400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,200	10,300	10,300	-100	-100
INFORMATION	9,700	9,800	10,300	-100	-600
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,300	5,300	5,600	0	-300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	18,900	18,900	18,900	0	0
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,600	13,600	13,700	0	-100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	100
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	58,700	57,800	57,100	900	1,600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,000	28,600	28,400	400	600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,100	11,800	11,500	300	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	25,700	25,300	24,800	400	900
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,700	12,400	11,600	300	1,100
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,200	3,100	2,900	100	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	44,200	45,000	42,200	-800	2,000
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	39,100	39,200	37,400	-100	1,700
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	16,300	16,200	15,400	100	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,500	9,400	9,100	100	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,700	37,100	37,000	600	700
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	29,000	28,700	28,300	300	700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,200	13,100	12,900	100	300
OTHER SERVICES	12,300	12,000	12,000	300	300
GOVERNMENT	73,700	73,400	71,400	300	2,300
Federal Government	14,000	13,800	14,200	200	-200
State Government /2	22,500	24,200	21,900	-1,700	600
Local Government	37,200	35,400	35,300	1,800	1,900

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 Jun-04	Revised May-04	Revised Jun-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	61,700	63,500	59,900	-1,800	1,800
GOODS PRODUCING	7,400	7,200	6,800	200	600
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,300	56,300	53,100	-2,000	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,000	3,800	100	300
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,200	3,000	100	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,900	6,500	0	400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
INFORMATION	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,100	5,300	0	-200
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,200	9,200	9,000	0	200
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,500	8,500	8,700	0	-200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,300	6,400	6,300	-100	0
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0
GOVERNMENT	19,100	21,000	18,400	-1,900	700
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
State	7,200	9,100	6,900	-1,900	300
Local	8,300	8,300	7,900	0	400

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-04	Revised May-04	Revised Jun-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	80,900	79,700	80,000	1,200	900
GOODS PRODUCING	6,200	6,100	6,300	100	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,700	73,600	73,700	1,100	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	5,000	4,900	5,100	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,100	9,000	8,900	100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,900	8,800	8,800	100	100
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,500	4,600	-100	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,100	9,600	8,700	-500	400
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,600	9,100	9,800	500	-200
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,300	6,100	6,100	200	200
OTHER SERVICES	4,000	3,200	3,900	800	100
GOVERNMENT	27,600	27,500	27,200	100	400
Federal	1,500	1,400	1,600	100	-100
State /2	18,600	18,400	18,300	200	300
Local	7,500	7,700	7,300	-200	200

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-04	Revised May-04	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	790,200	789,000	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	14,900	14,900	0
CONSTRUCTION	49,300	49,500	-200
MANUFACTURING	36,200	36,100	100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	137,600	137,200	400
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	15,100	15,200	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,300	34,500	-200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	89,400	89,400	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	103,200	102,500	700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,500	83,200	300
OTHER SERVICES	28,900	29,200	-300
GOVERNMENT	197,800	197,300	500

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

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		
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$744.77	\$742.61	\$754.99	43.1	43.0	44.1	\$17.28	\$17.27	\$17.12
CONSTRUCTION	\$600.98	\$599.87	\$593.60	39.8	39.7	39.6	\$15.10	\$15.11	\$14.99
MANUFACTURING	\$520.47	\$519.55	\$527.35	39.7	39.6	39.8	\$13.11	\$13.12	\$13.25
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$517.98	\$517.62	\$505.99	35.6	35.6	34.8	\$14.55	\$14.54	\$14.54
RETAIL TRADE	\$336.81	\$334.08	\$337.28	32.2	32.0	32.4	\$10.46	\$10.44	\$10.41
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$483.38	\$484.73	\$499.38	35.7	35.8	36.8	\$13.54	\$13.54	\$13.57
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$581.33	\$591.19	\$605.35	41.2	40.8	40.6	\$14.11	\$14.49	\$14.91

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

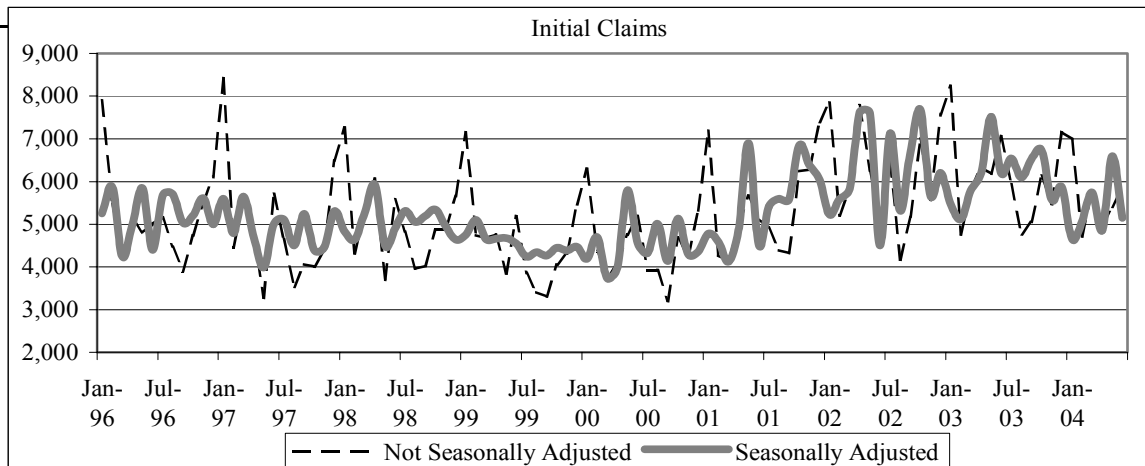
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	189.7	189.1	183.7	0.3%	3.3%
CPI-W	185.3	184.7	179.6	0.3%	3.2%

*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[^]

CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	Jun-04	May-04	Jun-03	Percent Change	
				from May-04	From June-03
Initial Claims	5,864	5,415	7,054	8.3%	-16.9%
Continued Claims #	69,565	53,480	73,748	30.1%	-5.7%
Insured Unemployed #	14,246	13,436	15,952	6.0%	-10.7%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,594	2,121	3,736	69.4%	-3.8%
Final Payments	1,560	1,314	1,528	18.7%	2.1%
Weeks Compensated	57,671	46,243	61,921	24.7%	-6.9%
Net Benefit Payments	\$11,973,807	\$9,655,867	\$12,749,832	24.0%	-6.1%
Average WBA*	\$212.09	\$211.90	\$207.13	0.1%	2.4%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.8	17.9	17.5	-0.6%	1.5%
Exhaustion Rate *	44.1%	43.9%	45.6%		



[^] 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:

New Mexico has been selected for a new TV docudrama production. Much of **iInto the West**, a six-film project by DreamWorks, will be filmed this winter in northern New Mexico. The project is expected to employ up to 200 New Mexico workers. Another film project is also in the works to be shot in Rio Rancho and Albuquerque. **iDreamland**, a small-budget film, will begin production by the end of the year and will employ about 45 New Mexicans.

The state's Job Training Incentive Board awarded about \$110,000 to three New Mexico manufacturing companies at the June board meeting. Albuquerque's **Mechanical Solutions** was approved for \$58,400 to train 5 employees. A proposal submitted by Española-based **Matterform Media** was approved to fund training one employee for \$10,464. **DoberDocs**, a Santa Fe document imaging company, will receive about \$41,180 to train 5 employees.

The combined city/county unadjusted lodgers tax receipts for New Mexico increased by 4.25% in the first quarter of 2004. The forecast for the next two quarters reported by the **Tourism Association of New Mexico** is for good travel demand in spite of high gasoline prices.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Twenty to twenty-five doctors' offices will be housed in the new two-story **West Mesa Medical Center**, scheduled for completion by next April. The new 47,000-square-foot building is part of the master plan for the Lovelace Sandia Health System's west side hospital. The new offices will offer space for physicians to provide services that were not previously available on the west side.

Albuquerque's old municipal jail has received a new name and a multi-million dollar renovation and will now be used to house federal prisoners. Houston-based Cornell Company will operate the jail, located on Fourth Street and Roma. Two hundred people will be employed in the Albuquerque **Regional Correctional Center**. The facility will house minimum- to maximum-security prisoners awaiting trial.

The **U.S. Forest Service** has selected Albuquerque as the site for its consolidated financial services center. About 400 financial operations jobs from several smaller centers in offices around the country will be brought to Albuquerque. The center is expected to be operational by this fall.

Madstone Theaters closed all of its 10 theaters, including the eight-screen Albuquerque multiplex. The theater's 15 employees were notified of the closing on the morning of June 7 and the last show was that afternoon. Madstone is in discussion with another possible operator for the theater.

Envirco Corp. will lay off about 20 workers and move production jobs to China. With this move, the company, which manufactures clean air systems, will have pared its Albuquerque work force from about 120 workers in 1998, to 25 in 2004.

Plans for **Tempur-Pedic** to build a 535,000-square-foot mattress factory have been shelved in favor of decision to build a larger 750,000-square-foot plant. The Lexington, Kentucky, based company is enjoying higher than expected sales and seeks more capacity than was originally planned. The cost of the factory is estimated at \$56 million and the company still estimates that it will need about 300 workers.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Millennium Transit plans to start building buses at the Nova Bus plant in November. The company has about 80 contracts with transit systems across the country and is bidding on 10 more.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

Sun Pac, a clothing store, will open at the North Plains Mall in August. The store is part of an Anaheim, California, chain and plans to hire about 20 workers to staff the Clovis store.

Work on the **Southwest Cheese processing** factory is proceeding on schedule. So far, five raw milk silos, each 75 feet tall, have been erected, most of the plant's underground pipes have been laid, and the perimeter fence is being put up. About 100 workers are employed on construction projects at the site.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The U.S. Senate approved a \$416.2 billion **defense appropriations bill** that contains almost \$70 million for projects and programs in the Las Cruces area. Almost \$55 million is earmarked for the White Sands Missile Range and another \$14.7 million will go to the Physical Sciences Laboratory at New Mexico State University.

About 300 homes will be built for military families at the **White Sands Missile Range**. The contract was awarded to GMH Military Housing Inc. who will design, build and manage the base housing community. Currently, the newest homes at the missile range are about 30 years old.

Artesia Area, Eddy County

Wal-Mart is planning to build a **Wal-Mart Super Center** in Artesia at the northeast corner of 26th Street and Eagle Draw. Groundbreaking is planned for late this year or early next year, and the grand opening is scheduled for late 2005.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Over the next 12 months, **Phelps Dodge** plans to hire as many as 365 new workers for its Grant County mines. The company expects to fill 100 positions by the end of this year and the rest in 2005. Some of the positions needed include electricians, mechanics, equipment operators and other entry-level workers.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:



Construction of the **Zia Park** project is underway in Hobbs, near the New Mexico Junior College. A 20,000-square-foot casino is being erected during phase one of the project. The casino is set to open this November. The second phase of the project involves building the racetrack that is scheduled for completion by September 2005. When the facility is completed, as many as 400 people could be employed at Zia Park during the racing season.

Mannyís Authentic Mexican Restaurant opened in late June at the site of the former Peking Restaurant. The restaurant, located in Hobbs Plaza on North Grimes, is open every day and serves a lunch buffet.

Tatum Area, Lea County:

The Tatum city council approved an application by **Israel Munoz** to operate a grocery store in a city-owned spec building at the intersection of Highway 380 and Avenue B in Tatum. No date has been announced for the project to start, but the city is working with NCA Architects from Albuquerque on the plans for the building.

Deming Area, Luna County:



Itís packing season at the **Border Foods** chile processing plant. During the summer, chile flows from farms in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico to the chile processor in Deming. The company usually employs about 500, but during this season it adds about another 700 workers. Some of the seasonal jobs at the plant include: green chile peelers and packagers, jalapeño inspectors, forklift drivers and sanitation workers. Wages at Border Foods average \$9.88 per hour.

Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:



The **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** resumed operations with two locomotives on May 29, the opening day for the season. One of the two locomotives heads a train from Antonito to Chama, the other, from Chama to Antonito. More than 400 passengers boarded the opening day train in Chama.

Rio Rancho & Cuba Area, Sandoval County:



Perfection Honda has started construction of a car dealership on American Road by Don Chalmersí Ford. The Honda dealership will have a 39,000-square-foot building featuring 16 auto service bays. About 100 people will be needed to staff the Rio Rancho facility.

Aerospace Composite Structures is gearing up to begin production of freight and baggage containers for the Irish airline, Aer Lingus, and Virgin Atlantic Airways. The containers were developed with help from Sandia National Labs and are made of a lightweight thermoplastic material. The company has contracts for 350 containers and has recently opened a sales office at New Yorkís John F. Kennedy airport.

The **Jicarilla Apache Nation** plans to open the Apache Nugget casino at the intersection of U.S. 550 and N.M. 537, about 20 miles north of Cuba. The casino was completed in 1998 but was not opened. Studies by the tribe have shown that about 1 million cars a year pass by the casino.

Pecos Area, San Miguel County:



Frankieís Coffee Shop has moved to the old Casanova Bar building, and is now **Frankieís Casanova and Southwestern Grill**. The move has allowed restaurant owners Brian Sandoval and Bob Cleary to expand their menu to now offer dinner. The new location seats about 100 patrons and Sandoval plans to triple the number of staff, going from four to 12 employees.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:



Much needed affordable housing is part of the 750-home project in **Las Estrellas**, in Santa Feís northwest sector. The 2000-acre development formerly known as Santa Fe Estates features homes starting in the range of \$130,000 and going to about one million dollars. **BT Homes** is currently building 39 executive homes in the \$300,000 to \$500,000 range at Ridge Pointe in Las Estrellas.

The Santa Fe County Commission approved a request from Pojoaque Pueblo to start planning for the development of the **Downs of Santa Fe Racetrack**. The pueblo would like to have open-air markets, weddings, concerts, and car shows at the facility. The pueblo has said that it would need to operate slot machines to make horse racing at the track profitable.

Santa Feís **CleanAIR Systems** and the Japanese firm of Itochu Corporation have struck an agreement for Itochu to market CleanAIRís emissions reducing device for diesel engines in Japan. The agreement is expected to generate about \$20 million in new revenues annually and may lead to the creation of 60 to 80 high paying jobs in Santa Fe.

Lopez LaFollette Family Funeral Services will open in July at 1424 Fourth Street, in the space formerly occupied by Calvary School. The new mortuary is locally owned and will have three full-time and six part-time employees.

Questa Area, Taos County:



Spire Solar Corp. plans to open a solar panel manufacturing factory in Questa by next spring. The plant would employ six to eight employees at opening but could grow to 20 to 25 job within two or three years. The plant was originally slated to be built in Taos.



New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

New Mexico			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Cooks Correctional Officers Counselors, Behavioral Disorder Electricians, Journeymen Nurses, RN's/LPN's Nursing Assistants, Certified Plumbers, Journeymen Security Guards Social Workers, Licensed Teachers Truck Drivers, CDL	Administrative Assistants Cashiers/Checkers Construction Laborers Fast Food Workers General Office Clerks Laborers, General Maids/Housekeepers Receptionists Retail Salespersons Secretaries Waiters/Waitresses	Computer Support Specialists Computer Software Engineers Social & Human Service Assistants Special Education Teachers, Elementary Speech-Language Pathologists Respiratory Therapists Cardiovascular Technologists & Techs Diagnostic Medical Sonographers Medical Assistants Physical Therapist Aides	Janitors & Cleaners Elementary School Teachers Secondary School Teachers Exec. Secretaries/Admin. Assistants Security Guards Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners Counter Attendants Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Mat'l. Movers Computer Support Specialists Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants
Albuquerque MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Construction Workers Cooks Correctional Officers Customer Service Reps Electricians, Journeymen Nurses, RN's/LPN's Nursing Assistants, Certified Physical Therapists Social Workers, Licensed Teachers Truck Drivers, CDL	Administrative Assistants Cashiers/Checkers Electrical Engineers General Office Clerks Laborers, General Office Managers Receptionists Retail Salespersons Secretaries Security Guards Telemarketers	Computer Software Engineers, Apps. Social & Human Service Assistants Diagnostic Medical Sonographers Respiratory Therapy Technicians Special Education Teachers, Elementary Physical Therapist Aides Medical Assistants Speech-Language Pathologists Art, Drama, & Music Teachers, Postsec. Respiratory Therapists	Sales Representatives, Wholesale Home Health Aides Automotive Service Technicians Fitness Trainers & Aerobic Instructors Supervisors of Retail Sales Clinical & School Psychologists Correctional Officers & Jailors Supervisors of Housekeepers Training & Development Specialists Printing Machine Operators
Santa Fe MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Automotive Mechanics Childcare Workers Correctional Officers HVAC Technicians Plumbers, Licensed Satellite Installers Security Guards Sheet Metal Workers Social Workers, Licensed Teachers, Elementary Truck Drivers, Licensed	Administrative Assistants Administrative Secretaries Bank Tellers Bookkeepers Cashiers Construction Workers	Special Education Teachers, Elementary Computer Software Engineers, Appl. Computer Software Engineers, Systems Special Education Teachers, Secondary Fitness Trainers & Aerobic Instructors Social & Human Service Assistants Educational, Voc. & School Counselors Secondary School Teachers Dental Assistants Medical Assistants	Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Service Workers Maids & Housekeepers Janitors & Cleaners Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts. Secretaries Supervisors of Retail Sales Security Guards Elementary School Teachers Correctional Officers & Jailors
Las Cruces MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Diesel Mechanics Electricians Food Service Managers Heating and Cooling Technicians Nurses, RNs/LPNs Plumbers, Journeymen Press Operators Psychologists, Clinical Sheet Metal Workers, Journeymen	Assemblers Bank Tellers Carpenters Cashiers Dishwashers Housekeepers Mechanic Helpers Telemarketers Van Drivers Waiters/Waitresses	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Special Education Teachers Social & Human Service Assistants Painters, Construction & Maintenance Drywall & Ceiling Tile Installers Educational, Voc. & School Counselors Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters Secondary School Teachers Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters Combined Food Prep & Service Workers	Combined Food Prep & Service Workers Cashiers Security Guards Janitors & Cleaners Secondary School Teachers Elementary School Teachers Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts. Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Counter Attendants Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Mat'l. Movers

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

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

A Profile of Older Workers in New Mexico Report Now Available!

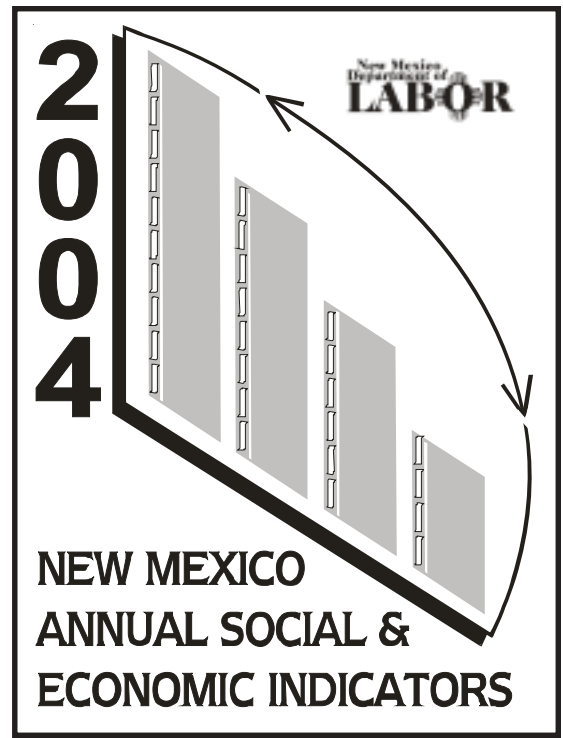
The report, *A Profile of Older Workers in New Mexico*, highlights the age composition of New Mexico's work force, job gains and losses of older workers by industry, industries in which older workers were concentrated, and job stability and earnings of older workers.

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

Or call Michelle Doran, Labor Economist, NMDOL at:
(505) 841 8999

Publication Updated and Available Now!

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