

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Volume 34, No. 6, (published - July 31, 2005)

HIGHLIGHTS — June 2005

...Over the last year New Mexico has added 17,000 jobs (a 2.1 percent increase). Our current level of job growth has kept us in the top 15 among the states.

...Over the year, moderate growth continued in the Albuquerque MSA with an increase of 1.9 percent or 6,900 jobs. The greatest strength was found in construction.

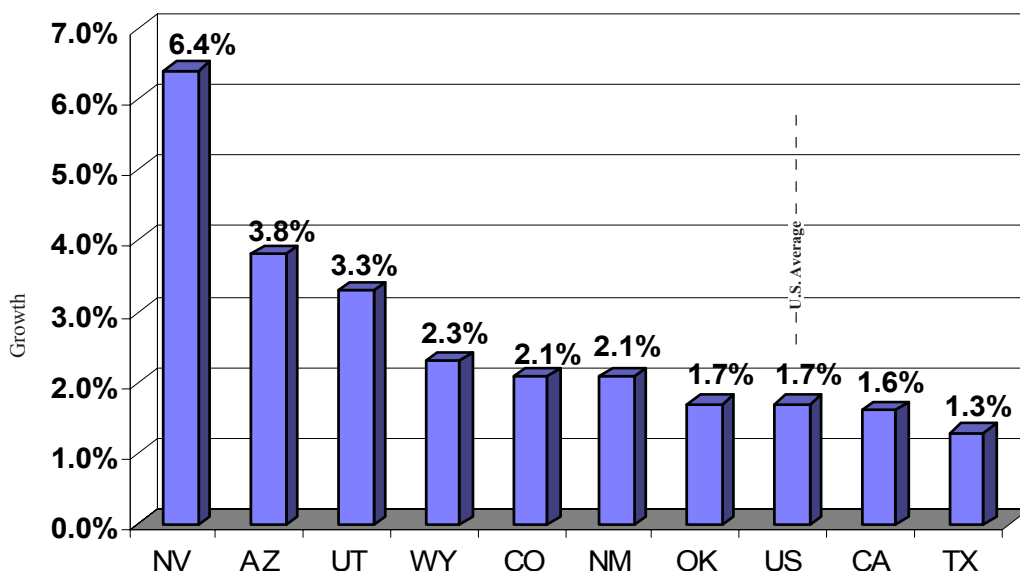
...Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.6 percent, adding 1,600 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.6 percent, adding 1,600 jobs.

...Over the last year, the Farmington MSA has added jobs at a faster rate than any other metropolitan area in the state. Job growth for Farmington has been a strong 3.4 percent, adding 1,600 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2005 over June 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in June 2005, down from 6.0 percent in May. Even with some recent ups and downs, the state's labor market is fairly stable, with unemployment remaining close to last year's level. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 5.7 percent. The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in June 2005.

Over the last year New Mexico has added 17,000 jobs, which makes for a 2.1 percent increase to the job base. The rate of job growth has been close to the two percent mark for almost a year and a half, having previously been lower. Our current level of job growth has kept us in the top 15 among the states. Currently the state ranks 11th. Just four of the larger industries have added more than 12,000 jobs between them. Those industries are construction, government, health services, and professional and business services. Comparing percentage growth since last year, the smaller mining industry comes in first with a growth rate of almost ten percent, but the number of new jobs is only around 1,400.

The mining industry continues to do well from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas as well as a rebound in copper mining. The larger construction industry is the second fastest growing industry, expanding at a rate of 7.0 percent since last year, adding 3,600 jobs. All the measured categories of construction employment have shown rapid growth. Professional & business services has maintained a growth rate of almost three percent, with particular strength in areas such as scientific research and development and business support services. This overall industry has added 2,600 jobs.

The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, had for a while been one of the main engines of growth for the state's job market, but the trend appears to have moderated. This industry was up only 2.7 percent on the year, adding 2,700 jobs. The increase is still greater than the average for all other industries, but the number of new jobs has fallen to almost a five-year low. Slowing in job growth is evident in most of the health care and social assistance categories, particularly the home health care component, which received a multi-year boost from changes to state Medicaid policy. Still, even with recent moderation, the health care industry continues to add jobs at a respectable pace.

Financial activities employment added 900 jobs, from gains in the finance and insurance category and also growth in the real estate component. Government employment increased 1.7 percent, adding 3,300 jobs over the year, with most of the growth in state and local government. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos. Federal government added 200 jobs, having gone through a rough patch for the last two years where employment was down from year-ago levels. The leisure and hospitality industry made gains of 1.6 percent, adding 1,400 jobs, showing small gains in eating and drinking places and also in the accommodation category. The smaller arts, entertainment & recreation category made a decent gain of 400 jobs. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 400 jobs, growing 1.3 percent. This industry includes activities such as summer youth camps that peak in activity at this time of year.

Retail trade employment has picked up a little having been sluggish for most of the year. Currently retail trade shows a 1.2 percent gain on the year, increasing by 1,100 jobs. Recently a number of new Wal-Mart Supercenters have opened. Wholesale trade made only modest gains, adding just 100 jobs over the year.

Three industries reported employment levels that were lower than a year ago. The information industry has suffered a series of job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry. The industry had been down by as many as 1,500 jobs and remains down 300 jobs on the year. Some help has come from New Mexico's aspiring film industry that has added some jobs on a temporary basis. The employment survey has difficulty measuring employment of movie extras because of the short duration of the work and the out-of-state companies that do the hiring, but activity appears to be fairly brisk.

The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry reported employment levels that were 100 jobs lower than last year. Manufacturing employment was also down 100 jobs from a year ago, with continued weakness in electronic products.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jun 2005</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	939,700	940,000	911,000	-300	+28,700
Employment	885,700	884,000	859,000	+1,700	+26,700
Unemployment	54,000	56,000	52,000	-2,000	+2,000
Rate	5.7%	6.0%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.4%	5.8%	6.5%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in June, down half a percentage point from May's rate of 5.7 percent. Unemployment has risen four tenths of a point since last June when the rate was 4.8 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area was little changed in June, rising by just 500 or 0.1 percent. Employment gains were seen in only half of the 12 major industries, but those increases more than offset large seasonal declines in government, private education, and transportation as schools let out for the summer break. Construction continued to do well, adding 600 jobs since May as work continued on a number of large housing developments around the metro area. Scientific research and development received its usual summer influx of college interns, boosting employment in professional and business services by 600. The opening of a new Wal-Mart Supercenter in June contributed to a sizeable increase of 500 retail trade jobs. Employment levels in two industries—information and financial activities—were unchanged from May.

Over the year, moderate growth continued in the metro area with an increase of 1.9 percent or 6,900 jobs. The greatest strength was found in construction, where 2,100 jobs were added in the last 12 months for growth of 8.0 percent. The construction industry has now entered its third year of rapid expansion, which began in the summer of 2003 following a sharp decline in home mortgage rates. Continued low interest rates, combined with an ever-increasing population, have kept the demand for new homes at a record high.

Educational and health services employment has grown 4.0 percent since this time last year, adding 1,800 new jobs. Nearly all of the increase came from the health care and social assistance component, with private education gaining only 100 jobs. While growth has slowed somewhat over the last few months, this sector has still provided more new jobs than any other industry except construction. Following close behind was professional and business services with an over-the-year increase of 1,700 (2.9 percent). This is a diverse industry that includes everything from telephone call centers to highly classified scientific research and development. In fact, it is

those very components—call centers and scientific research—that are responsible for most of the growth in this industry during the past 12 months.

A government increase of 1,500 was largely the result of continued strong growth in the local branch, with smaller contributions from state and federal government. Thanks to the recent opening of two new U.S. Forest Services offices, federal government has now posted its second straight month of over-the-year growth following two full years of stagnation.

Retail trade grew 800 over the year, with a quarter of the new jobs coming from general merchandise stores and the rest from unpublished components including electronics stores and motor vehicle dealers. At 4,700, food store employment was flat over the year and down 1,700 from its peak level of 6,400 in December 1996. This component has been hurt by mounting competition from large discount centers with full-scale grocery departments. Wholesale trade was down 100 jobs over the year. In financial activities, an increase of 200 was largely related to growth in industry-related call centers.

Manufacturing lost 300 jobs due to weakness in computer and electronic products, including semiconductors. However, the outlook for this industry should improve in the near future if aircraft manufacturing takes off as expected. Next year's opening of a mattress manufacturing plant should help as well. The information industry was down 800 jobs from last June due to continued weakness in its telecommunications component.

Employment in the remaining three industries held steady over the year. These were transportation, warehousing, and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and the miscellaneous classification of *other services*.

Albuquerque	Prel.			Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>June 2004</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>June 2004</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>June 2004</u>
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	404,800	404,800	396,300	0	+8,500		
Employment	383,900	381,900	377,300	+2,000	+6,600		
Unemployment	20,900	22,900	19,000	-2,000	+1,900		
Rate	5.2%	5.7%	4.8%				
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	5.3%	5.9%				

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.5 percent in June 2005, little changed from the previous month when the rate was 6.6 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.1 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 1,600 jobs; the private sector gained 200 jobs against the 1,800-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 2.6 percent comparing June 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,600 jobs. This rate of job growth is a little higher than the statewide average.

The educational and health services industry gained 300 jobs, increasing 3.4 percent. The health services component has enjoyed rapid growth for many years, with only a temporary pause when fierce competition between rival hospitals overheated the industry and the job count declined for a few months about a year ago. Now this industry is back adding jobs again.

Manufacturing employment has done very well in the area for the last two and a half years, mostly due to activity at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Currently manufacturing jobs number 200 higher than a year ago, a 5.7 percent increase. Construction employment also appears to be doing well in the Las Cruces area, making gains of 5.1 percent over the year, adding 200 jobs. The construction boom can also be seen in most other areas of the state.

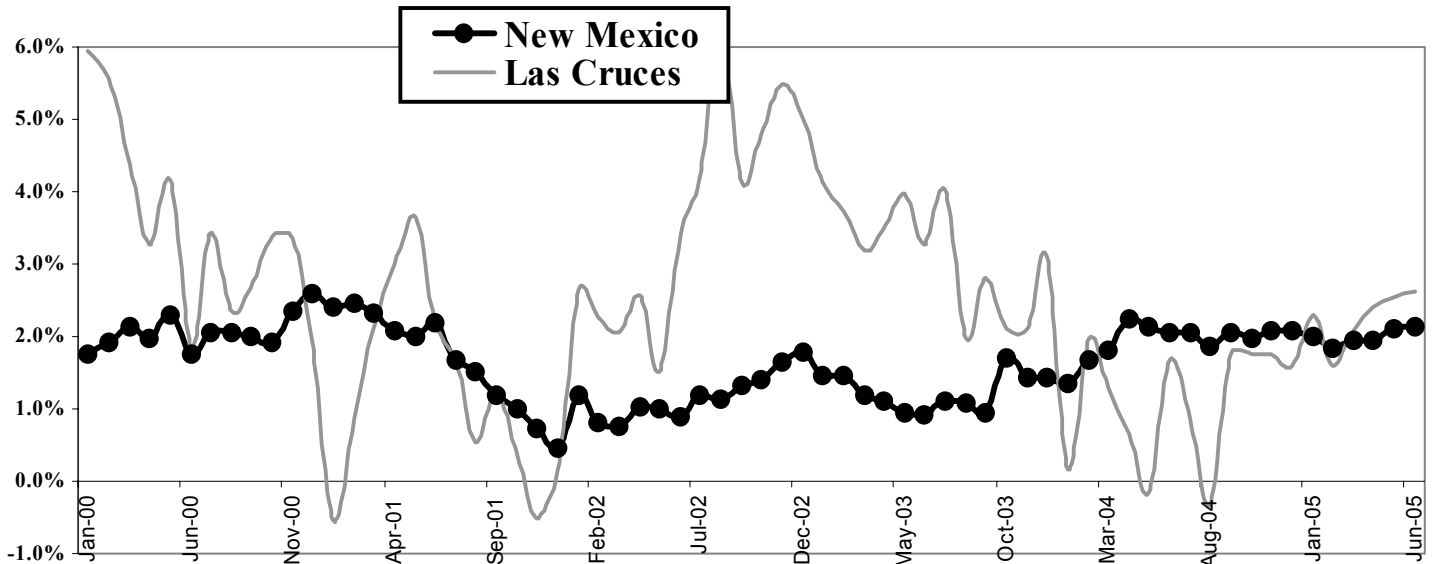
Information employment posted a 200-job gain now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison. The leisure and hospitality industry also gained 200 jobs, the best in about two years.

Three private industries have gained 100 jobs each over the last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry gained 100 jobs. The gain of another 100 jobs was reported in financial activities, as well as a similar employment gain in professional & business services.

The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment has failed to grow. The same was also true for retail trade and wholesale trade. Government employment posted a gain of just 200 jobs, reflecting job losses in federal government and no gain in state employment, offset by a large gain in local government.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jun 2005	May 2005	Jun 2004	May 2004	Jun 2004
Civilian Labor Force	86,500	84,700	83,500	+1,800	+3,000
Employment	80,900	79,100	78,400	+1,800	+2,500
Unemployment	5,600	5,600	5,100	0	+500
Rate	6.5%	6.6%	6.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.1%	6.9%	7.2%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 4.4 percent in June 2005, down from 4.8 percent in May. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, which was lower than the current rate.

Santa Fe gained 700 jobs in June 2005, which is fairly typical 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 than in any other month. The miscellaneous *other services* industry added 700 jobs in June, mostly working at summer youth programs run by religious organizations. The leisure and hospitality industry added 200 jobs at the start of the summer tourist season, working in food service and at entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. Three other industries also added 100 jobs each: wholesale trade, professional & business services and information. On the down side, educational and health services shed 400 jobs from summer breaks at privately run education establishments. Government employment dropped by 100 jobs in local government school districts.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.6 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. The rate of job growth has picked up recently, but still only six of the twelve industries are making gains. Three industries remain at the same level of employment as last year and another three have lost jobs.

The largest of the job gains came from government, up 900 jobs on the year, growing 5.8 percent. Some growth has been in state

government, but the majority shows up in local government. The local government gains have come mostly from employment in local school districts. The gains are due to increased enrollment as well as more accurate reporting of teaching jobs. Federal government employment remains at the same level as last year.

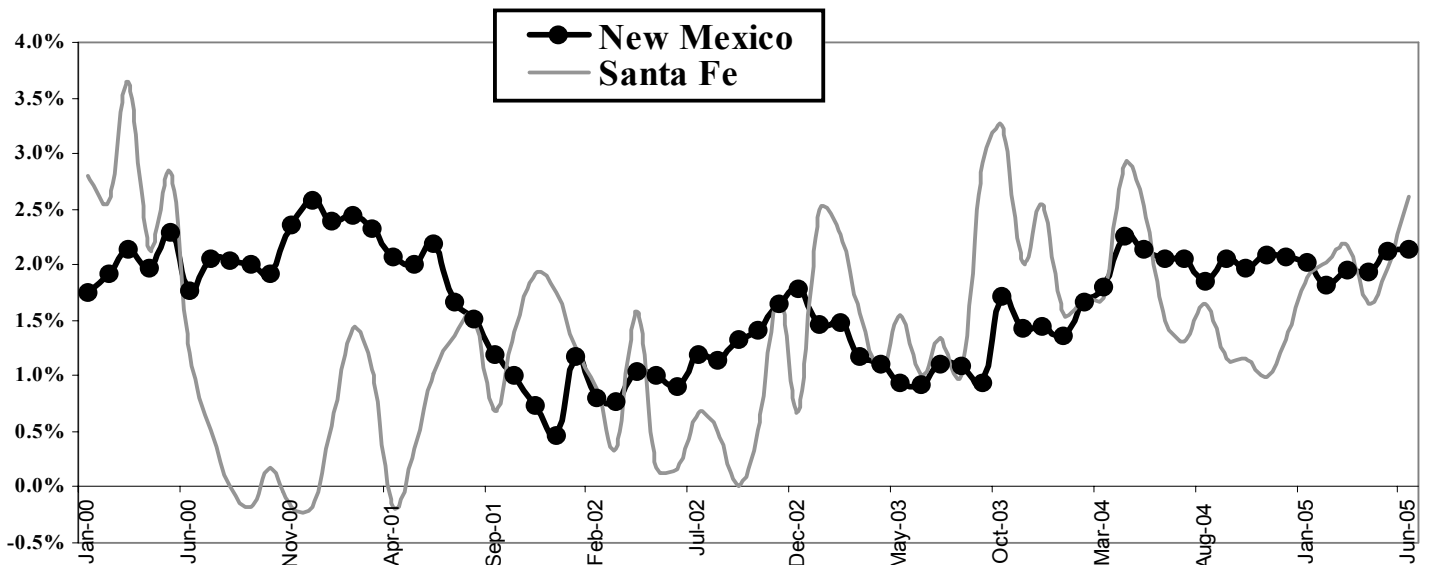
In the private sector, leisure and hospitality employment stands out with gains of 500 jobs, up 5.5 percent. Most of these gains are only temporary, due to seasonal differences from year to year in the timing of events such as performances at the Santa Fe Opera. The professional and business services industry added 300 jobs since last year, growing 5.9 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Educational and health services added 200 jobs, growing 2.5 percent. The information industry has made gains of 100 jobs. Wholesale trade also added 100 jobs.

The construction industry continues to be down by 300 jobs, the worst results for the construction industry in Santa Fe for more than two years. The absence of any construction employment gains makes Santa Fe an exception to the boom in other parts of the state. Retail trade reported 100 fewer jobs than a year ago. The miscellaneous *other services* category was down by 100 jobs.

The three remaining industries reported employment that was unchanged from last year's levels. These industries were financial activities; manufacturing; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jun 2005	May 2005	Jun 2004	May 2005	Jun 2004
Civilian Labor Force	78,700	79,000	75,400	-300	+3,300
Employment	75,200	75,200	72,200	0	+3,000
Unemployment	3,500	3,800	3,200	-300	+300
Rate	4.4%	4.8%	4.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 5.7 percent in June 2005, down from May's rate of 6.3 percent. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent.

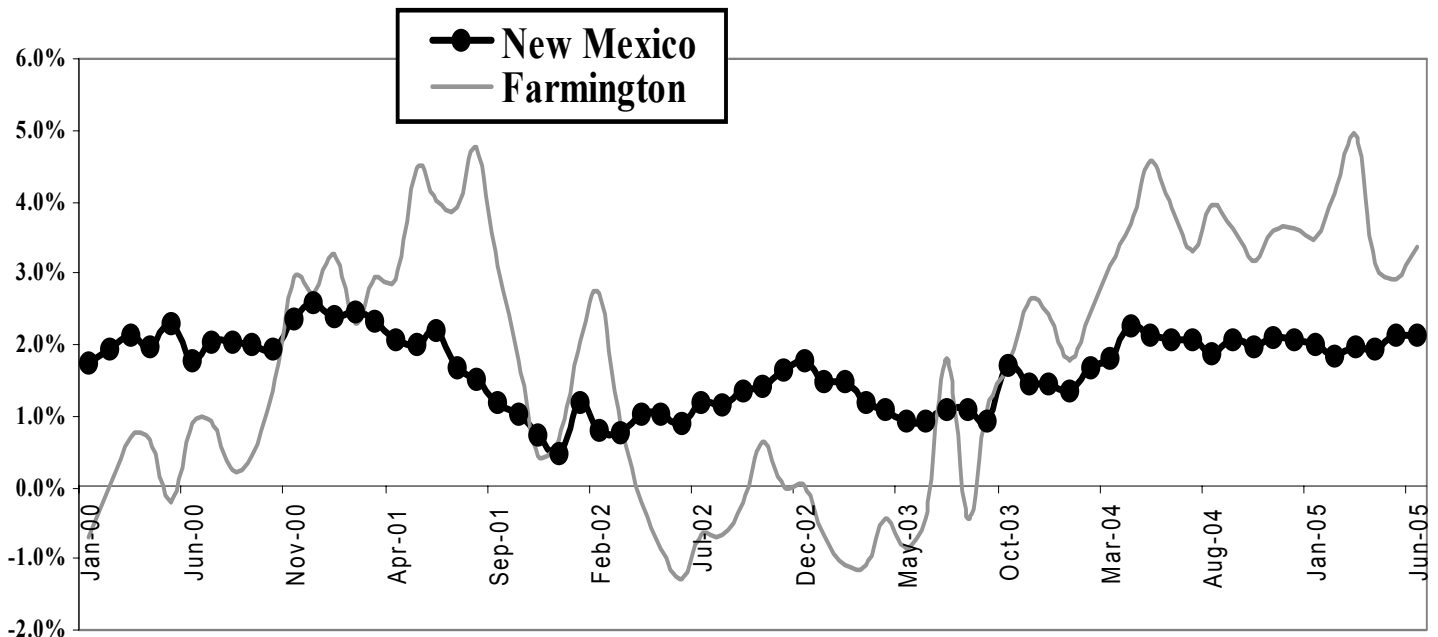
The Farmington area lost 200 jobs in June, mostly from reduced employment at local government schools. June also saw a gain of 100 jobs in private service-providing industries, offset by the loss of 100 jobs in goods-producing industries.

Over the last year, Farmington has added jobs at a faster rate than any other metropolitan area in the state. Job growth for Farmington has been a strong 3.4 percent, adding 1,600 jobs. The current boom peaked in March when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since March, construction work on the oil pipeline has mostly ended, causing a return to more normal, but still moderately strong employment conditions. The area's strong employment growth is largely related to gains in the oil and gas industry, even though year-over-year growth is not as strong as it had been.

Private service-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,000 jobs over the year, growing 3.7 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment. However, local government seems to have found a temporary boost, adding 300 jobs from a year ago.

Farmington Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jun 2005	May 2005	Jun 2004	May 2005	Jun 2004
Civilian Labor Force	55,800	56,000	54,600	-200	+1,200
Employment	52,600	52,500	51,300	+100	+1,300
Unemployment	3,200	3,500	3,300	-300	-100
Rate	5.7%	6.3%	6.0%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.0%	5.7%	7.2%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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**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 %
1985		649,300	593,000	56,300	8.7%	
1986		667,200	605,800	61,400	9.2%	
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		850,800	808,500	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,600	819,400	42,200	4.9%	
2002		875,400	827,500	47,900	5.5%	
2003		893,400	840,900	52,500	5.9%	
2004		912,000	860,000	52,000	5.7%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	935,200	880,000	55,200	5.9%	5.9%
	APR	942,000	885,200	56,800	6.0%	5.8%
	MAY	940,000	884,000	56,000	6.0%	5.8%
	JUN	939,700	885,700	54,000	5.7%	6.4%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-300	1,700	-2,000	-0.3%	0.6%
	Year Ago	28,700	26,700	2,000	0.0%	-0.1%
	2 Yrs. Ago	47,900	46,600	1,300	-0.2%	-0.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	65,000	58,700	6,300	0.2%	0.2%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.2%	-3.6%		
	Year Ago	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	5.4%	5.6%	2.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.4%	7.1%	13.2%		

State	Rank	June 2004	June 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,153.9	1,228.3	74.4	6.4%
Arizona	2	2,348.4	2,437.8	89.4	3.8%
Idaho	3	597.3	618.9	21.6	3.6%
Utah	4	1,109.7	1,146.2	36.5	3.3%
Florida	5	7,458.0	7,678.8	220.8	3.0%
Oregon	6	1,610.9	1,658.5	47.6	3.0%
Hawaii	7	583.3	598.9	15.6	2.7%
Wyoming	8	265.9	272.1	6.2	2.3%
Maryland	9	2,546.4	2,604.1	57.7	2.3%
DC	10	430.4	439.7	9.3	2.2%
New Mexico	11	792.5	809.5	17.0	2.1%
Colorado	12	2,200.0	2,246.8	46.8	2.1%
Washington	13	2,729.3	2,786.9	57.6	2.1%
New Hampshire	14	634.6	647.8	13.2	2.1%
Oklahoma	15	1,471.5	1,497.0	25.5	1.7%
Montana	16	421.2	428.4	7.2	1.7%
United States		132,527.0	134,718.0	2,191.0	1.7%
Vermont	17	304.9	309.9	5.0	1.6%
California	18	14,600.9	14,835.4	234.5	1.6%
South Dakota	19	393.4	399.7	6.3	1.6%
Alabama	20	1,907.3	1,936.6	29.3	1.5%
Virginia	21	3,624.3	3,674.6	50.3	1.4%
Alaska	22	319.0	323.4	4.4	1.4%
North Carolina	23	3,843.4	3,894.1	50.7	1.3%
West Virginia	24	741.1	750.7	9.6	1.3%
Connecticut	25	1,666.6	1,687.8	21.2	1.3%
Texas	26	9,503.6	9,623.0	119.4	1.3%
Minnesota	27	2,727.8	2,761.5	33.7	1.2%
Kansas	28	1,340.0	1,356.1	16.1	1.2%
New Jersey	29	4,065.2	4,113.5	48.3	1.2%
North Dakota	30	341.2	345.2	4.0	1.2%
Indiana	31	2,936.2	2,970.6	34.4	1.2%
Rhode Island	32	494.7	500.3	5.6	1.1%
Mississippi	33	1,125.5	1,138.1	12.6	1.1%
Iowa	34	1,476.6	1,492.8	16.2	1.1%
Arkansas	35	1,162.2	1,174.3	12.1	1.0%
Kentucky	36	1,809.8	1,828.0	18.2	1.0%
Pennsylvania	37	5,690.2	5,746.3	56.1	1.0%
Wisconsin	38	2,848.0	2,874.7	26.7	0.9%
Nebraska	39	935.6	944.1	8.5	0.9%
New York	40	8,532.6	8,608.8	76.2	0.9%
Delaware	41	676.9	682.9	6.0	0.9%
Missouri	42	2,727.6	2,751.4	23.8	0.9%
Tennessee	43	2,708.7	2,728.8	20.1	0.7%
Illinois	44	5,872.8	5,911.1	38.3	0.7%
Massachusetts	45	3,223.1	3,243.3	20.2	0.6%
Georgia	46	3,894.2	3,917.8	23.6	0.6%
Maine	47	628.3	631.8	3.5	0.6%
Louisiana	48	1,929.5	1,935.0	5.5	0.3%
Ohio	49	5,454.6	5,465.7	11.1	0.2%
Michigan	50	4,445.2	4,426.6	-18.6	-0.4%
South Carolina	51	1,849.2	1,832.3	-16.9	-0.9%

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 2005				REVISED MAY 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	950,557	889,450	61,107	6.4%	934,734	880,317	54,417	5.8%	15,823	9,133	6,690	1.7%	1.0%	12.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	408,835	384,349	24,486	6.0%	402,000	380,612	21,388	5.3%	6,835	3,737	3,098	1.7%	1.0%	14.5%
Bernalillo	318,475	299,924	18,551	5.8%	313,397	297,008	16,389	5.2%	5,078	2,916	2,162	1.6%	1.0%	13.2%
Sandoval	49,957	46,703	3,254	6.5%	48,969	46,249	2,720	5.6%	988	454	534	2.0%	1.0%	19.6%
Torrance	7,983	7,373	610	7.6%	7,772	7,301	471	6.1%	211	72	139	2.7%	1.0%	29.5%
Valencia	32,420	30,349	2,071	6.4%	31,862	30,054	1,808	5.7%	558	295	263	1.8%	1.0%	14.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,640	52,700	3,940	7.0%	55,655	52,455	3,200	5.7%	985	245	740	1.8%	0.5%	23.1%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,275	79,251	6,024	7.1%	85,955	80,062	5,893	6.9%	-680	-811	131	-0.8%	-1.0%	2.2%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,857	75,868	3,989	5.0%	78,145	74,555	3,590	4.6%	1,712	1,313	399	2.2%	1.8%	11.1%
Catron	1,576	1,460	116	7.4%	1,490	1,387	103	6.9%	86	73	13	5.8%	5.3%	12.6%
Chaves	26,743	24,747	1,996	7.5%	26,304	24,556	1,748	6.6%	439	191	248	1.7%	0.8%	14.2%
Cibola	12,806	11,904	902	7.0%	12,576	11,848	728	5.8%	230	56	174	1.8%	0.5%	23.9%
Colfax	8,008	7,562	446	5.6%	6,901	6,472	429	6.2%	1,107	1,090	17	16.0%	16.8%	4.0%
Curry	20,854	19,660	1,194	5.7%	20,821	19,782	1,039	5.0%	33	-122	155	0.2%	-0.6%	14.9%
De Baca	960	902	58	6.0%	954	899	55	5.8%	6	3	3	0.6%	0.3%	5.5%
Eddy	25,194	23,621	1,573	6.2%	24,720	23,358	1,362	5.5%	474	263	211	1.9%	1.1%	15.5%
Grant	12,410	11,506	904	7.3%	12,347	11,529	818	6.6%	63	-23	86	0.5%	-0.2%	10.5%
Guadalupe	1,805	1,632	173	9.6%	1,752	1,602	150	8.6%	53	30	23	3.0%	1.9%	15.3%
Harding	417	399	18	4.3%	422	404	18	4.3%	-5	-5	0	-1.2%	-1.2%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,502	2,317	185	7.4%	2,369	2,211	158	6.7%	133	106	27	5.6%	4.8%	17.1%
Lea	26,289	24,790	1,499	5.7%	25,864	24,557	1,307	5.1%	425	233	192	1.6%	0.9%	14.7%
Lincoln	11,738	11,185	553	4.7%	11,234	10,742	492	4.4%	504	443	61	4.5%	4.1%	12.4%
Los Alamos	12,130	11,704	426	3.5%	11,889	11,527	362	3.0%	241	177	64	2.0%	1.5%	17.7%
Luna	13,171	11,222	1,949	14.8%	11,936	9,743	2,193	18.4%	1,235	1,479	-244	10.3%	15.2%	-11.1%
McKinley	28,235	25,520	2,715	9.6%	27,761	25,598	2,163	7.8%	474	-78	552	1.7%	-0.3%	25.5%
Mora	2,181	1,920	261	12.0%	2,148	1,883	265	12.3%	33	37	-4	1.5%	2.0%	-1.5%
Otero	27,647	25,855	1,792	6.5%	27,444	25,943	1,501	5.5%	203	-88	291	0.7%	-0.3%	19.4%
Quay	4,247	3,974	273	6.4%	4,189	3,937	252	6.0%	58	37	21	1.4%	0.9%	8.3%
Rio Arriba	23,054	21,444	1,610	7.0%	22,586	21,128	1,458	6.5%	468	316	152	2.1%	1.5%	10.4%
Roosevelt	9,351	8,856	495	5.3%	9,719	9,287	432	4.4%	-368	-431	63	-3.8%	-4.6%	14.6%
San Miguel	13,978	12,899	1,079	7.7%	13,817	12,884	933	6.8%	161	15	146	1.2%	0.1%	15.6%
Sierra	5,647	5,303	344	6.1%	5,289	4,959	330	6.2%	358	344	14	6.8%	6.9%	4.2%
Socorro	9,518	8,954	564	5.9%	9,357	8,879	478	5.1%	161	75	86	1.7%	0.8%	18.0%
Taos	17,375	15,932	1,443	8.3%	17,015	15,533	1,482	8.7%	360	399	-39	2.1%	2.6%	-2.6%
Union	2,112	2,013	99	4.7%	2,072	1,982	90	4.3%	40	31	9	1.9%	1.6%	10.0%

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2005				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	950,557	889,450	61,107	6.4%	919,616	860,116	59,500	6.5%	30,941	29,334	1,607	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	408,835	384,349	24,486	6.0%	394,243	370,801	23,442	5.9%	14,592	13,548	1,044	3.7%	3.7%	4.5%
Bernalillo	318,475	299,924	18,551	5.8%	307,138	289,352	17,786	5.8%	11,337	10,572	765	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%
Sandoval	49,957	46,703	3,254	6.5%	48,141	45,057	3,084	6.4%	1,816	1,646	170	3.8%	3.7%	5.5%
Torrance	7,983	7,373	610	7.6%	7,681	7,113	568	7.4%	302	260	42	3.9%	3.7%	7.4%
Valencia	32,420	30,349	2,071	6.4%	31,282	29,279	2,003	6.4%	1,138	1,070	68	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,640	52,700	3,940	7.0%	53,958	50,077	3,881	7.2%	2,682	2,623	59	5.0%	5.2%	1.5%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,275	79,251	6,024	7.1%	82,476	76,535	5,941	7.2%	2,799	2,716	83	3.4%	3.5%	1.4%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	79,857	75,868	3,989	5.0%	76,493	72,712	3,781	4.9%	3,364	3,156	208	4.4%	4.3%	5.5%
Catron	1,576	1,460	116	7.4%	1,552	1,438	114	7.3%	24	22	2	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Chaves	26,743	24,747	1,996	7.5%	26,278	24,254	2,024	7.7%	465	493	-28	1.8%	2.0%	-1.4%
Cibola	12,806	11,904	902	7.0%	12,534	11,670	864	6.9%	272	234	38	2.2%	2.0%	4.4%
Colfax	8,008	7,562	446	5.6%	7,928	7,474	454	5.7%	80	88	-8	2.2%	2.0%	4.4%
Curry	20,854	19,660	1,194	5.7%	20,227	19,139	1,088	5.4%	627	521	106	3.1%	2.7%	9.7%
De Baca	960	902	58	6.0%	972	905	67	6.9%	-12	-3	-9	-1.2%	-0.3%	-13.4%
Eddy	25,194	23,621	1,573	6.2%	24,859	23,207	1,652	6.6%	335	414	-79	1.3%	1.8%	-4.8%
Grant	12,410	11,506	904	7.3%	12,008	10,860	1,148	9.6%	402	646	-244	3.3%	5.9%	-21.3%
Guadalupe	1,805	1,632	173	9.6%	1,745	1,597	148	8.5%	60	35	25	3.4%	2.2%	16.9%
Harding	417	399	18	4.3%	417	397	20	4.8%	0	2	-2	0.0%	0.5%	-10.0%
Hidalgo	2,502	2,317	185	7.4%	2,563	2,368	195	7.6%	-61	-51	-10	-2.4%	-2.2%	-5.1%
Lea	26,289	24,790	1,499	5.7%	24,777	23,274	1,503	6.1%	1,512	1,516	-4	6.1%	6.5%	-0.3%
Lincoln	11,738	11,185	553	4.7%	11,557	11,032	525	4.5%	181	153	28	1.6%	1.4%	5.3%
Los Alamos	12,130	11,704	426	3.5%	11,757	11,363	394	3.4%	373	341	32	3.2%	3.0%	8.1%
Luna	13,171	11,222	1,949	14.8%	13,029	10,922	2,107	16.2%	142	300	-158	1.1%	2.7%	-7.5%
McKinley	28,235	25,520	2,715	9.6%	27,804	25,339	2,465	8.9%	431	181	250	1.6%	0.7%	10.1%
Mora	2,181	1,920	261	12.0%	2,159	1,915	244	11.3%	22	5	17	1.0%	0.3%	7.0%
Otero	27,647	25,855	1,792	6.5%	26,881	25,172	1,709	6.4%	766	683	83	2.8%	2.7%	4.9%
Quay	4,247	3,974	273	6.4%	4,226	3,931	295	7.0%	21	43	-22	0.5%	1.1%	-7.5%
Rio Arriba	23,054	21,444	1,610	7.0%	22,570	20,985	1,585	7.0%	484	459	25	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%
Roosevelt	9,351	8,856	495	5.3%	9,166	8,727	439	4.8%	185	129	56	2.0%	1.5%	12.8%
San Miguel	13,978	12,899	1,079	7.7%	13,669	12,636	1,033	7.6%	309	263	46	2.3%	2.1%	4.5%
Sierra	5,647	5,303	344	6.1%	5,541	5,205	336	6.1%	106	98	8	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%
Socorro	9,518	8,954	564	5.9%	9,032	8,509	523	5.8%	486	445	41	5.4%	5.2%	7.8%
Taos	17,375	15,932	1,443	8.3%	17,134	15,698	1,436	8.4%	241	234	7	1.4%	1.5%	0.5%
Union	2,112	2,013	99	4.7%	2,060	1,974	86	4.2%	52	39	13	2.5%	2.0%	15.1%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY JUNE 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.8%
MORA	2	12.0%
GUADALUPE	3	9.6%
MCKINLEY	4	9.6%
TAOS	5	8.3%
SAN MIGUEL	6	7.7%
CHAVES	7	7.5%
CATRON	8	7.4%
HIDALGO	9	7.4%
GRANT	10	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	7.1%
CIBOLA	12	7.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	13	7.0%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.0%
OTERO	15	6.5%
QUAY	16	6.4%
STATEWIDE		6.4%
EDDY	17	6.2%
SIERRA	18	6.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	6.0%
DE BACA	20	6.0%
SOCORRO	21	5.9%
CURRY	22	5.7%
LEA	23	5.7%
COLFAX	24	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	5.0%
LINCOLN	27	4.7%
UNION	28	4.7%
HARDING	29	4.3%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.5%

REVISED MAY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	18.4%
MORA	2	12.3%
TAOS	3	8.7%
GUADALUPE	4	8.6%
MCKINLEY	5	7.8%
CATRON	6	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	7	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	8	6.8%
HIDALGO	9	6.7%
CHAVES	10	6.6%
GRANT	11	6.6%
RIO ARRIBA	12	6.5%
COLFAX	13	6.2%
SIERRA	14	6.2%
QUAY	15	6.0%
CIBOLA	16	5.8%
DE BACA	17	5.8%
STATEWIDE		5.8%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	18	5.7%
EDDY	19	5.5%
OTERO	20	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.3%
LEA	22	5.1%
SOCORRO	23	5.1%
CURRY	24	5.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	4.6%
LINCOLN	26	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.4%
HARDING	28	4.3%
UNION	29	4.3%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

REVISED JUNE 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	16.2%
MORA	2	11.3%
GRANT	3	9.6%
MCKINLEY	4	8.9%
GUADALUPE	5	8.5%
TAOS	6	8.4%
CHAVES	7	7.7%
HIDALGO	8	7.6%
SAN MIGUEL	9	7.6%
CATRON	10	7.3%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	11	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	7.2%
QUAY	13	7.0%
RIO ARRIBA	14	7.0%
CIBOLA	15	6.9%
COLFAX	16	6.9%
DE BACA	17	6.9%
EDDY	18	6.6%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
OTERO	19	6.4%
LEA	20	6.1%
SIERRA	21	6.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.9%
SOCORRO	23	5.8%
CURRY	24	5.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	4.9%
HARDING	26	4.8%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.8%
LINCOLN	28	4.5%
UNION	29	4.2%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.4%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties
 2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County
 3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County
 4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Need Labor Market Information?

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



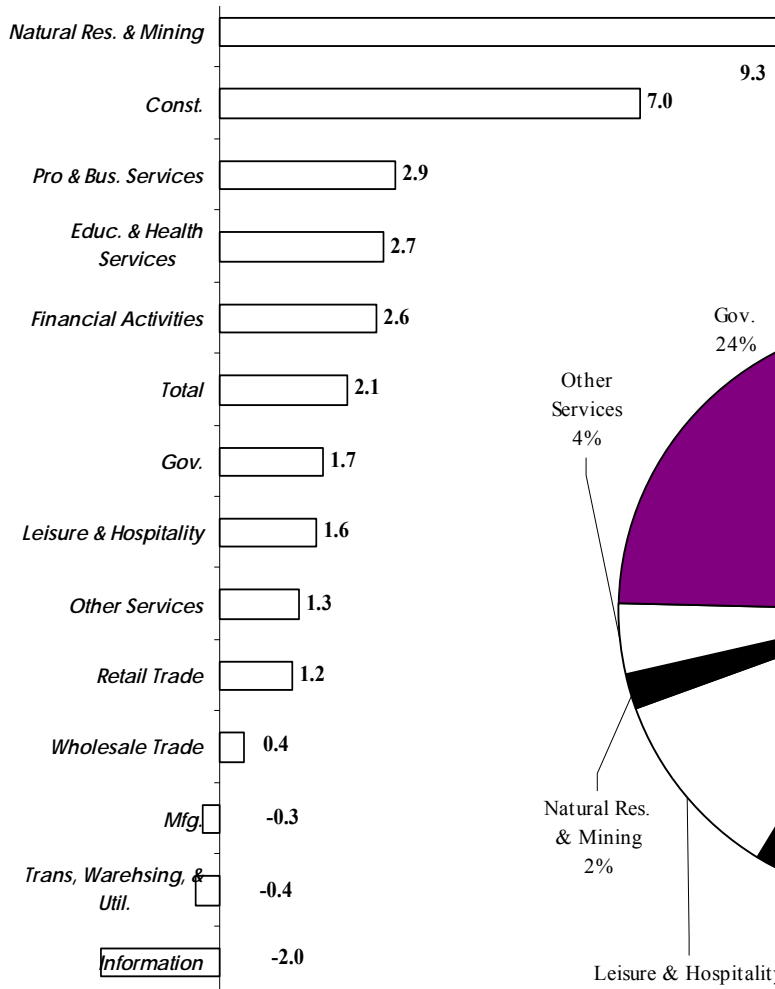
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		June 2005
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	7.5
Mississippi	2	7.0
Michigan	3	6.8
Oregon	4	6.5
Alaska	5	6.4
South Carolina	6	6.3
Ohio	7	6.1
Illinois	8	6.0
Tennessee	9	6.0
New Mexico	10	5.7
Kentucky	11	5.7
United States		5.7
Washington	12	5.5
California	13	5.4
Louisiana	14	5.4
Missouri	15	5.4
Georgia	16	5.3
North Carolina	17	5.3
Kansas	18	5.2
Connecticut	19	5.1
Indiana	20	5.1
Texas	21	5.1
Pennsylvania	22	5.0
Colorado	23	4.9
New York	24	4.9
Arkansas	25	4.8
Rhode Island	26	4.8
West Virginia	27	4.8
Maine	28	4.7
Massachusetts	29	4.7
Utah	30	4.7
Iowa	31	4.6
Wisconsin	32	4.6
Alabama	33	4.4
Arizona	34	4.4
Montana	35	4.4
Maryland	36	4.3
Oklahoma	37	4.3
Delaware	38	4.1
Nevada	39	4.0
New Jersey	40	4.0
Florida	41	3.9
Idaho	42	3.9
Nebraska	43	3.8
South Dakota	44	3.8
Minnesota	45	3.7
Wyoming	46	3.7
Virginia	47	3.6
New Hampshire	48	3.5
Vermont	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	2.7

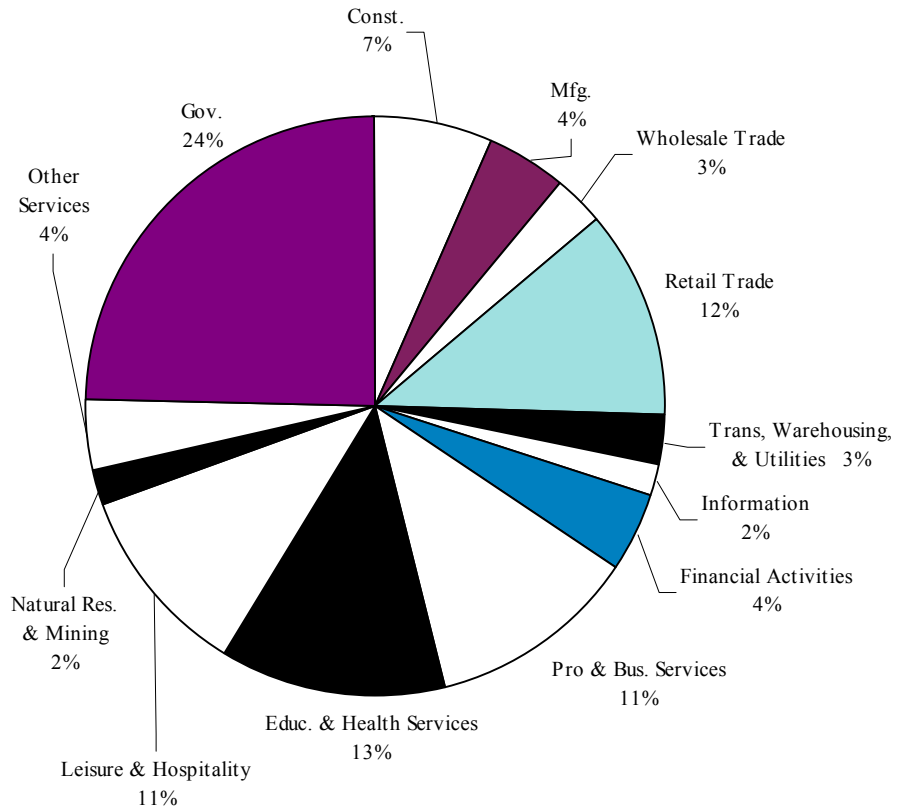
Revised		June 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.1
Oregon	2	7.5
Alaska	3	7.4
Michigan	4	7.0
South Carolina	5	6.9
California	6	6.3
Ohio	7	6.2
Washington	8	6.2
Illinois	9	6.1
Mississippi	10	6.1
Texas	11	6.1
New York	12	5.9
Arkansas	13	5.8
Louisiana	14	5.8
New Mexico	15	5.7
Missouri	16	5.7
United States		5.7
North Carolina	17	5.6
Alabama	18	5.5
Colorado	19	5.5
Kansas	20	5.5
Pennsylvania	21	5.5
Kentucky	22	5.4
West Virginia	23	5.4
Tennessee	24	5.3
Utah	25	5.3
Rhode Island	26	5.2
Indiana	27	5.1
Massachusetts	28	5.1
Oklahoma	29	5.1
Arizona	30	5.0
Wisconsin	31	4.9
Connecticut	32	4.8
Florida	33	4.8
Idaho	34	4.8
Iowa	35	4.8
New Jersey	36	4.8
Georgia	37	4.7
Minnesota	38	4.6
Maine	39	4.5
Montana	40	4.4
Nevada	41	4.4
Maryland	42	4.2
Delaware	43	4.1
Wyoming	44	4.0
New Hampshire	45	3.8
Virginia	46	3.8
Nebraska	47	3.7
South Dakota	48	3.5
Vermont	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.2

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 Jun-05	Revised May-05	Revised Jun-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	809,500	810,600	792,500	-1,100	17,000
GOODS PRODUCING	107,200	105,300	102,300	1,900	4,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	702,300	705,300	690,200	-3,000	12,100
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,400	16,300	15,000	100	1,400
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	12,400	12,300	11,100	100	1,300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
CONSTRUCTION	54,700	53,600	51,100	1,100	3,600
Construction of Buildings	15,300	15,000	14,500	300	800
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,800	8,600	8,000	200	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,400	9,200	8,500	200	900
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,000	29,400	28,100	600	1,900
MANUFACTURING	36,100	35,400	36,200	700	-100
Durable Goods	24,900	24,700	25,000	200	-100
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	9,900	10,500	0	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,700	7,100	0	-400
Non-Durable Goods	11,200	10,700	11,200	500	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,500	22,300	22,400	200	100
RETAIL TRADE	93,500	92,700	92,400	800	1,100
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,200	13,000	12,800	200	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,400	12,300	12,500	100	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	20,400	20,200	-100	100
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,100	6,200	6,300	-100	-200
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,200	14,200	13,900	0	300
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,900	6,900	7,100	0	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,800	3,000	2,900	-200	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,600	23,300	22,700	-700	-100
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	18,700	19,400	18,700	-700	0
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,800	6,700	6,700	100	100
INFORMATION	14,500	14,300	14,800	200	-300
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,800	6,800	100	-900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,500	35,400	34,600	100	900
Finance and Insurance	24,700	24,700	24,100	0	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,400	13,400	12,900	0	500
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,700	10,500	100	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	93,000	92,400	90,400	600	2,600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,200	42,800	41,900	400	1,300
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,000	10,800	11,000	200	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,100	13,900	13,500	200	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,600	44,400	43,400	200	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,800	16,700	16,800	100	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,500	6,500	5,400	0	1,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	102,500	106,200	99,800	-3,700	2,700
Educational Services	10,100	13,600	9,700	-3,500	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,400	92,600	90,100	-200	2,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,700	38,700	37,300	0	1,400
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,500	10,100	0	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,500	8,600	8,100	-100	400
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100
Hospitals	19,900	19,900	19,600	0	300
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,800	13,600	0	200
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	100
Social Assistance	20,000	20,200	19,600	-200	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,100	85,000	85,700	2,100	1,400
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,000	8,400	8,600	600	400
Accommodation and Food Services	78,100	76,600	77,100	1,500	1,000
Accommodation	14,400	13,700	14,100	700	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,700	62,900	63,000	800	700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,900	29,300	29,500	600	400
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,900	26,600	26,400	300	500
OTHER SERVICES	31,200	28,800	30,800	2,400	400
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
GOVERNMENT	199,900	204,900	196,600	-5,000	3,300
Federal Government	30,700	30,100	30,500	600	200
State Government 2/	64,500	70,000	63,100	-5,500	1,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,900	28,800	22,800	-5,900	100
Local Government	104,700	104,800	103,000	-100	1,700
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,100	58,200	54,800	-2,100	1,300

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-05	May-05	Jun-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	379,200	378,700	372,300	500	6,900
GOODS PRODUCING	50,900	50,200	49,100	700	1,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	328,300	328,500	323,200	-200	5,100
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	28,400	27,800	26,300	600	2,100
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,000	17,600	16,300	400	1,700
MANUFACTURING	22,500	22,400	22,800	100	-300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,000	9,000	9,500	0	-500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,500	6,500	6,900	0	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,900	12,900	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	43,600	43,100	42,800	500	800
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,500	8,100	8,300	400	200
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,100	10,400	10,100	-300	0
INFORMATION	8,800	8,800	9,600	0	-800
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	5,100	0	-1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,400	19,400	19,200	0	200
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,000	14,100	13,800	-100	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,400	4,400	4,100	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	61,000	60,400	59,300	600	1,700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,900	29,400	28,700	500	1,200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,700	12,300	11,900	400	800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	27,600	27,500	27,100	100	500
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,200	12,200	12,400	0	-200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,200	4,200	3,500	0	700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	46,500	47,500	44,700	-1,000	1,800
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,400	41,600	39,700	-200	1,700
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,900	19,800	18,900	100	1,000
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,600	37,300	37,600	300	0
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,500	28,300	28,800	200	-300
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,300	13,200	13,300	100	0
OTHER SERVICES	12,200	11,900	12,200	300	0
GOVERNMENT	76,300	76,800	74,800	-500	1,500
Federal Government	14,400	14,100	14,200	300	200
State Government /2	22,700	24,800	22,300	-2,100	400
Local Government	39,200	37,900	38,300	1,300	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-05	Revised May-05	Revised Jun-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	62,700	64,300	61,100	-1,600	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	7,800	7,800	7,400	0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,900	56,500	53,700	-1,600	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,100	3,900	0	200
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,500	0	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,800	6,800	6,800	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,600	1,700	1,500	-100	100
INFORMATION	1,300	1,200	1,100	100	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,600	1,500	1,600	100	0
GOVERNMENT	19,200	21,000	19,000	-1,800	200
Federal	3,300	3,200	3,500	100	-200
State	7,200	9,000	7,200	-1,800	0
Local	8,700	8,800	8,300	-100	400

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-05	Revised May-05	Revised Jun-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	62,700	62,000	61,100	700	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,600	5,900	0	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,100	56,400	55,200	700	1,900
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,400	4,400	4,700	0	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,000	1,000	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,400	8,400	8,500	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,000	900	900	100	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,100	8,500	7,900	-400	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,600	9,400	9,100	200	500
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	2,900	3,700	700	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,400	15,400	-100	900
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State /2	8,100	8,100	8,000	0	100
Local	7,000	7,100	6,200	-100	800

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jun-05	Revised May-05	Revised Jun-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	49,200	49,400	47,600	-200	1,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	37,900	37,900	36,600	0	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	10,100	10,200	9,800	-100	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,100	39,200	37,800	-100	1,300
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,800	27,700	26,800	100	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	8,700	8,800	8,500	-100	200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,500	10,100	0	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,400	5,500	5,300	-100	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,400	5,200	5,200	200	200
GOVERNMENT	11,300	11,500	11,000	-200	300
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,100	9,300	8,800	-200	300

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-05	Revised May-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	805,300	807,600	-2,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,400	16,300	100
CONSTRUCTION	53,300	53,500	-200
MANUFACTURING	36,100	35,800	300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,400	138,500	-100
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,500	14,300	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,200	35,300	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,900	92,200	-300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,000	105,200	-200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	84,100	84,100	0
OTHER SERVICES	29,300	29,500	-200
GOVERNMENT	201,100	202,900	-1,800

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

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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



...Check Out Our Website!

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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$771.69	\$770.82	\$745.63	43.5	43.5	43.2	\$17.74	\$17.72	\$17.26
CONSTRUCTION	\$618.92	\$617.73	\$603.37	39.7	39.7	39.8	\$15.59	\$15.56	\$15.16
MANUFACTURING	\$529.81	\$531.94	\$519.28	39.1	39.2	39.7	\$13.55	\$13.57	\$13.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$519.55	\$520.61	\$520.15	35.2	35.2	35.7	\$14.76	\$14.79	\$14.57
RETAIL TRADE	\$350.75	\$350.08	\$344.96	31.8	32.0	32.3	\$11.03	\$10.94	\$10.68
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$493.10	\$492.74	\$481.74	35.5	35.5	35.5	\$13.89	\$13.88	\$13.57
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$606.76	\$596.36	\$582.57	39.4	38.8	41.2	\$15.40	\$15.37	\$14.14

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

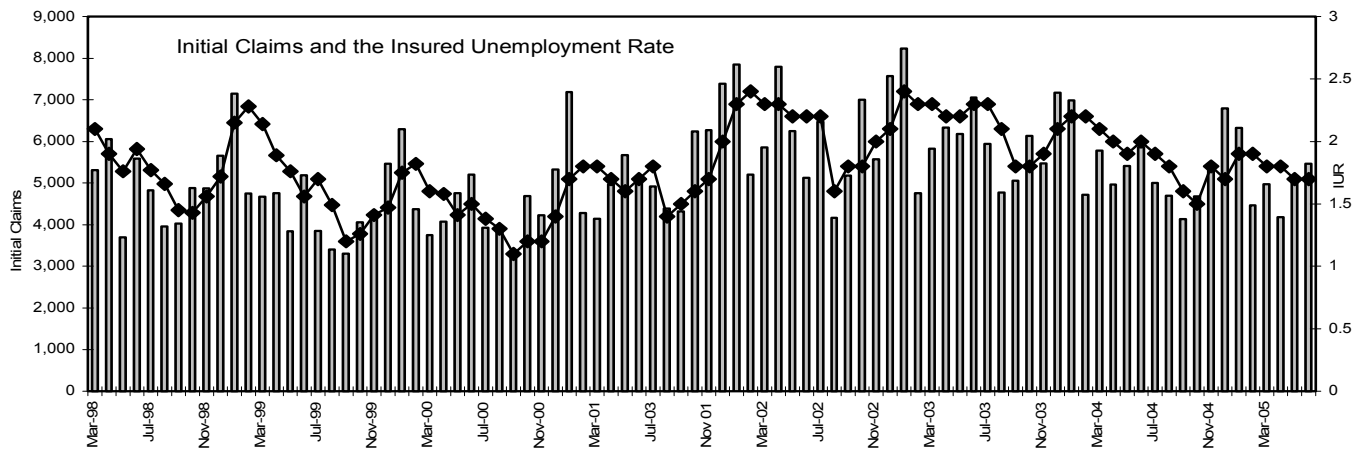
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	194.5	194.4	189.7	0.1%	2.5%
CPI-W	190.1	190.0	185.3	0.1%	2.6%

*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[^]

	Jun-05	May-05	Jun-04	Percentage Change	
				May-05	Jun-04
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,464	5,138	5,864	6.3%	-6.8%
Continued Claims #	52,005	58,876	69,565	-11.7%	-25.2%
Insured Unemployed #	12,651	11,971	14,246	5.7%	-11.2%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,324	2,431	3,594	36.7%	-7.5%
Final Payments	1,030	1,399	1,560	-26.4%	-34.0%
Weeks Compensated	42,881	50,515	57,671	-15.1%	-25.6%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,091,744	\$10,767,016	\$11,973,807	-15.6%	-24.1%
Average WBA*	\$217.12	\$217.11	\$212.09	0.0%	2.4%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.4	17.8	17.8	-2.2%	-2.2%
Exhaustion Rate *	42.6%	43.5%	44.1%		



[^] Regular UI program only. # includes intrastate and interstate agent claims. * 12-month moving average.

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Statewide:

Thanks to a new law, New Mexico shoppers will get a break on state and local taxes on August 5-7 – during the state's first "Back to School" **gross receipts tax holiday**. Nontaxable items include: clothing and footwear under \$100, school supplies such as pens and paper that are typically used in a classroom setting, computers under \$1,000, and assorted computer equipment under \$500. Retailers with questions about the tax holiday can call (866) 703-7549 or go on line to find out what items can be sold tax free at www.state.nm.us/tax.

Legal Aid of New Mexico is facing a \$250,000 shortfall in its budget for 2005 and will have to reduce services and staff. Legal Aid provides services from 12 offices in locations throughout the state. Some of the issues that Legal Aid works with include: advising acequia associations, domestic violence situations, consumer complaints, landlord/tenant disputes, and representing individuals denied services. The funding cuts may require Legal Aid to reduce its staff of 81 persons by about 10 to 16 workers.

At a meeting in Clovis in late June, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson and other elected officials asked members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission reasons to reconsider the proposed closure of **Cannon Air Force Base**. The loss of supersonic airspace near the base and a decision based on questionable data were two of the reasons offered as points to reconsider. If Cannon closes, the potential economic harm to the Clovis area is estimated to be a loss of one-fifth to one-third of the area's workforce.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The Albuquerque job market for teenagers is looking good this year. During the first week of June, the City of Albuquerque hired about 200 teens for summer jobs and said that there were several hundred more jobs that will also be filled by teenagers later in the summer. The head of the New Mexico Restaurant Association also said that local restaurants are looking for young people for summer jobs.

One of the fastest growing airlines in the world, Dubai-based **Emirates Airline**, will use Albuquerque-based **Ultramain Systems** to track maintenance on its aircraft. Ultramain has developed a software system that allows aircraft operators to keep track of the ongoing maintenance performed on individual aircraft in their fleet. The contract with Emirates Airline has prompted Ultramain to add an additional 15 people to its current staff of 55.

ClientLogic is seeking English and Spanish speaking workers to service a new contract with a large wireless telephone service provider. The company plans to add 160 workers to its current staff of 600. ClientLogic operates an inbound call center in the 25! business park at Jefferson and I-25. Wages for new workers range from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hour.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Dean Baldwin Painting Inc. has a three-year multimillion-dollar contract with Southwest Airlines to paint the airline's Boeing 737 aircraft at the Roswell international Air Center. About 30 to 35 planes will be painted during the first year of the contract, and up to 35 more planes could be delivered for painting each year of the four-year contract. Dean Baldwin has hired about 40 workers, mostly from the local area, for the Southwest contract and expects to hire about 10 more.

Roswell Mall has several new tenants, and an unidentified retailer wants to build a 25,000-square-foot store on one of the out-parcels at the Mall. Recent additions to the Mall include Hancock Fabrics, a Hallmark Store, Frappucino Grill Restaurant, and The Jewelers Box.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

SEI, an Illinois-based customer service company, has rented the old ClientLogic call center facility and is seeking 75 new bilingual employees. The company provides help-desk services for clients including Microsoft, McDonalds, Sonic, Jiffy Lube and Bobcat. The Clovis center will support in-bound customer calls relating to computer hardware and software issues.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The \$464 million **New Mexico State University** operating budget and capital outlay plan for 2005-2006 contains \$100 million for a number of major construction projects on the NMSU's main campus. Modifications to the Corbett Center are nearing completion, and several new projects are planned. Foster Hall will have an addition added and will also be renovated. A new freshman residence and a parking project at the tennis center are also slated for construction.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The thousands of centrifuges that will be needed at the proposed Louisiana Energy Services nuclear enrichment facility would be assembled and installed by local workers under a plan proposed by the Dutch firm of **Enrichment Technologies Company Ltd.** ETC has said that they would like to set up a U.S. subsidiary called ET US for assembling and installing the centrifuges. About 70 workers would be employed by ET US.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:



Engle Ballistic Research, a Texas-based company, would like to open a 700-acre ballistic ammunition research facility about two and a half miles south of Cebolla in Rio Arriba County. The Rio Arriba County Planning and Zoning Commission will consider the company's proposal in early July. If approved, the test facility could bring 25 new jobs to the area. Some area residents have expressed opposition to the proposal citing noise and safety concerns.

The intersection that was once supposed to get a 150,000-square-foot Wal-Mart Supercenter is going to be developed into a retail plaza with a 66,400-square-foot building and six smaller retail buildings. Plans for the **Sonoran Ridge Village Center** at the intersection of N.M. 528 and Corrales Road also include two restaurant locations.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:



Sithe Global Power would like to build a 1,500-megawatt coal-fired electric power generating plant on Navajo Nation land in San Juan County. The project, called the Desert Rock Energy Project, would employ about 1,000 workers during the construction phase, and provide full-time employment for 200 workers at the plant. The plant would also provide employment for about 200 coal miners at the nearby BHP coal mine. The proposed plant is to be built with advanced pollution control technology that would set a new standard for clean operation. The Navajo Nation and Bureau of Indian Affairs will ultimately have to approve the project for it to go forward.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



A groundbreaking ceremony marked the start of construction of Rio Rancho's \$45 million multipurpose event center. Selection of the firms of **Bradbury and Stamm** from Albuquerque and **Hunt Construction** from Dallas to be the builders for the new arena was announced earlier in the month. The arena will be the future home of the New Mexico Scorpions hockey team and possibly a minor league basketball team and an arena league football team. The event center is to be one of the anchors for the new downtown area of Rio Rancho being built on Unser Boulevard and the proposed Paseo del Volcan. Completion of the project is scheduled for October 2006, in time for the Scorpions hockey season.

Edgewood Area, Santa Fe County:



Scottsdale, Arizona-based **eTelecare Global Solutions** plans to hire 200 workers to fill new positions at its Rio Rancho call center. The company, formerly known as Phase 2 Solutions, employs about 500 workers taking inbound calls and making outbound sales calls. Many of the new workers will be used to service Cingular wireless customers. Starting salaries are about \$9 an hour and bonuses can add as much as \$4 an hour more to workers' paychecks.

A 16,000-square-foot mixed retail and office space project is planned for **Sandia Park** in the Engelman Business Center north of Frost Road next to the Kokopelli's Restaurant. The new building is designed in Northern New Mexico style and will have eight office spaces and nine 1,200-square-foot retail spaces. Construction could start in the spring of 2006 and could be completed in 90 to 120 days.



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) 222-4678

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

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