

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Volume 33, No. 3, April 30, 2004

HIGHLIGHTS — March 2004

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth was 1.6 percent in March 2004. The state has added 12,300 jobs since this time last year. This is the best performance the state has seen in 15 months.

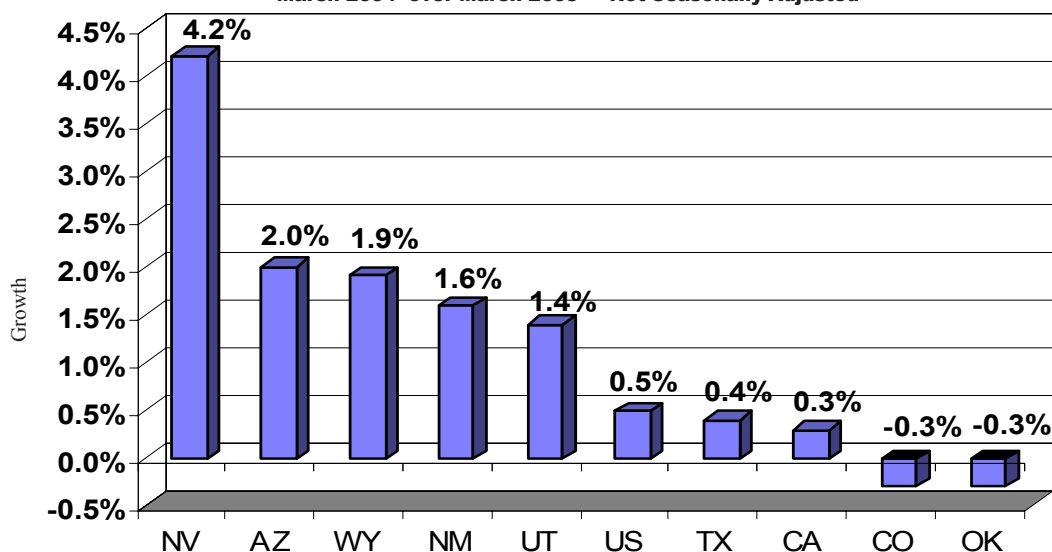
...In the past 12 months in the Albuquerque MSA, payroll employment has grown by 1.0 percent (3,700 jobs). Over-the-year growth has remained at or below the one percent mark since the middle of 2001.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.4 percent, which is lower than the recent average but still fairly good. The area has added 1,500 jobs since this time last year.

...The Santa Fe MSA continues to add jobs over the year at a moderate rate that is a little above the statewide average. Over the year, growth has increased 1.8 percent, adding 1,400 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

March 2004 over March 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased incrementally to 5.7 percent in March 2004, having been 5.6 percent in February. However, the underlying trend for the state's unemployment rate remains downward. The state has seen a number of reductions since the unemployment rate peaked at 6.7 percent last July. Last March, New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, which is a little higher than the current rate. Nationally the unemployment rate mirrored New Mexico's rate, moving from 5.6 percent in February, to 5.7 percent in March.

New Mexico's over-the-year job growth was 1.6 percent in March 2004. The state has added 12,300 jobs since this time last year. This is the best performance the state has seen in 15 months. It seems that the worst of the layoffs are behind us and a number of industries, such as construction and mining, are doing really well. Also, the government and health services industries continue to add thousands of jobs, having been the industries that carried us along for the last two years while other industries declined. All in all, the state's employment prospects look fairly good and are improving.

The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has added 4,400 jobs since last year. Private education added 400 of the jobs; the remaining 4,000 jobs were in health services including social assistance. Almost every area of health services has 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 at a strong rate of 6.8 percent, with many new jobs in the unpublished sub-categories of *individual and family services*, *child day care services*, and *emergency and other relief services*.

Government employment, which was 26 percent of all employment in New Mexico in March, continues to get even bigger. Government employment has increased 4,700 jobs since last year, growing 2.4 percent. Most of the new government jobs are in local government, which has added 3,800. Many of the new jobs are at tribally-owned casinos and resorts around the state, including Laguna Pueblo's new Route 66 Casino, west of Albuquerque. State government has added 1,100 jobs. Federal government employment is the exception to the increasing trend, actually being down 200 jobs on the year.

The construction industry and also the natural resources and mining industry continue to do very well. Construction has added 1,800 jobs and mining has added 800. A recent article in *USA Today* highlighted the jobs being created in New Mexico's construction trades, especially around Albuquerque. Construction activity is continuing at a rapid pace, on speculation that eventually interest rates are going to increase. Builders are pushing forward with new sub-divisions to get more houses sold before higher interest rates eventually make them less affordable. Mining employment has increased due to higher prices for oil and gas, along with the expectation that prices will remain high for the foreseeable future. The higher prices justify the investment in equipment and new exploration that is needed to expand this industry.

Other industries making notable additions to employment include financial activities, and also leisure and hospitality. Financial activities employment remains strongest in the real estate category, reflecting the residential construction boom and resulting sales activity. Leisure and hospitality employment continues to do fairly well in eating and drinking places as well as arts, entertainment and recreation.

There are still five major industries that have lost jobs since this time last year, but the good news is that these losses are lower than they had been. The number of manufacturing jobs was just 900 jobs lower than a year ago, only half the loss reported five months ago. The worst should be behind us, but the number of remaining manufacturing jobs is well below the number reported at any other time since 1990 when records began.

The professional and business services industry, while still down 400 jobs on the year, has started to pick up from the low point reached last September, when the industry was down 1,400 jobs. The *professional, and scientific technical services* component (which includes some private defense contractors) has made up for some of the weakness elsewhere in *administrative & support services*. Most of the lost jobs were in *business support services* resulting from call center closures, including the July 2003 closure of Silver City's Stream International.

The information industry continues to show weakness in computer services related employment as well as in telecommunications. Wholesale trade continues to run at employment levels lower than a year ago due to longstanding difficulties.

| New Mexico | Prel. | Revised | | Change From | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Mar 2004 | Feb 2004 | Mar 2003 | Feb 2004 | Mar 2003 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 901,600 | 898,000 | 890,400 | +3,600 | +11,200 |
| Employment | 850,600 | 847,700 | 836,000 | +2,900 | +14,600 |
| Unemployment | 51,000 | 50,300 | 54,400 | +700 | -3,400 |
| Rate | 5.7% | 5.6% | 6.1% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.9% | | |

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Albuquerque MSA was 4.9 percent in March, the same rate as February. Unemployment was down four tenths of a point from the March 2003 rate of 5.3 percent.

Over the month, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area grew by 2,500 or 0.7 percent, a typical increase for this time of year. Springlike weather prompted an upsurge in building activity and spurred the construction industry to add 400 more jobs, doubling the number added in February. Professional and business services gained 500 jobs in its administrative and support component, largely due to increases in telephone call centers and temporary help agencies. Seasonal growth in restaurant employment pushed the leisure and hospitality industry to an increase of 2.0 percent (700 jobs) over the month. The government sector added 300 jobs as the result of increased employment at the University of New Mexico. Modest gains of 100 to 200 jobs each were reported in a handful of other industries. The most noteworthy of these was manufacturing, where a gain of 200 represented the industry's first over-the-month increase since last August. The only industry to lose jobs in March was transportation, warehousing, and utilities with a decline of 100.

In the past 12 months, payroll employment has grown by 1.0 percent (3,700 jobs), a continuation of the tepid growth that has characterized the area's employment picture for the last couple of years. With few exceptions, over-the-year growth has remained at or below the one percent mark since the middle of 2001. A few industries have risen above the fray, however, and appear particularly strong in comparison with their weaker counterparts. Among these are educational and health services, with an over-the-year increase of 5.1 percent in March. Health care employment has risen in response to population changes as well as increased Medicaid funding for home health care. This industry has grown 15.4 percent since March 2001, eclipsing the overall growth rate of less than one percent for the same three-year period.

Construction is another industry that has done especially well in the past 12 months. Its growth rate of 4.3 percent was second highest among the metro area's 12 industry divisions. Construction is riding the momentum from last year's reduc-

tion in interest rates, which boosted the number of building permits in 2003 to an all-time high. Though home building activity continued to soar in the first quarter of 2004, construction growth is likely to slow later this year due to an expected increase in mortgage interest rates.

Employment in leisure and hospitality grew 3.2 percent, the third best performance of any industry. Since last March, leisure and hospitality added 1,100 new jobs, mostly in food services. Job growth shot up about a year ago, following a spate of restaurant openings, and has shown no sign of slowing since. The success of national franchise operations in Albuquerque has served as a magnet to draw other restaurants to the area. Only time will tell how long the current expansion can continue before a saturation point is reached.

Government added 1,100 new jobs for a moderate increase of 1.5 percent. Growth of 1,500 in the state and local branches was partially offset by a decline of 400 in federal employment. Much of the growth was education related, stemming from increases in state-run universities as well as in local school districts.

Growth of 300 (2.6 percent) was seen in the miscellaneous category of *other services*, which includes repair shops, personal services, and membership organizations. Employment in financial activities rose by 100 or half a percentage point. Retail trade employment remained flat over the year, as weakness in this industry continued. The five remaining industries all posted annual losses of varying degrees.

Manufacturing suffered the greatest setback with the decline of 800 jobs (3.4 percent). Employment has fallen by 6,000 from its peak level of 28,800 in late 1997. More than half of the jobs lost since 1997 were in the high-paying area of computer and electronic products. The downturn in manufacturing has also affected wholesale trade, which lost 500 jobs in the last 12 months. Information employment fell by 400 (3.8 percent), with most of the declines coming from the computer services segment of the industry. Professional and business services lost 200 jobs over the year, largely due to declines in employee leasing firms. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities also lost 200 jobs.

| Albuquerque | Prel. | | Revised | | Change From | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | <u>Mar 2004</u> | <u>Feb 2004</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> | <u>Feb 2004</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> | |
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 379,300 | 387,300 | 375,000 | -8,000 | +4,300 | |
| Employment | 360,800 | 368,300 | 355,000 | -7,500 | +5,800 | |
| Unemployment | 18,500 | 19,000 | 20,000 | -500 | -1,500 | |
| Rate | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.3% | | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 4.5% | 4.6% | 5.0% | | | |

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.8 percent in March 2004, up a little from February's revised rate of rate of 6.6 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.1 percent.

The Las Cruces economy gained 100 jobs in March 2004, which is fairly weak for this time of year. Professional and business services, an industry already buffered by the closure of the Excell call center in December, lost 100 additional jobs. Elsewhere only two other industries added 100 jobs each. Those industries were construction and state government.

Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.4 percent, which is lower than the recent average but still fairly good. The area has added 1,500 jobs since this time last year. Most industries have added jobs, except for two that have lost a small number, and two more industries that remain at last year's levels.

Retail trade has done very well in Las Cruces recently, adding 400 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. This is exceptional performance for retail trade, which has not done so well in other areas of the state.

The area's manufacturing industry has also done well, especially the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Manufacturing has added 300 jobs since last year, growing at a rate of 10.3 percent.

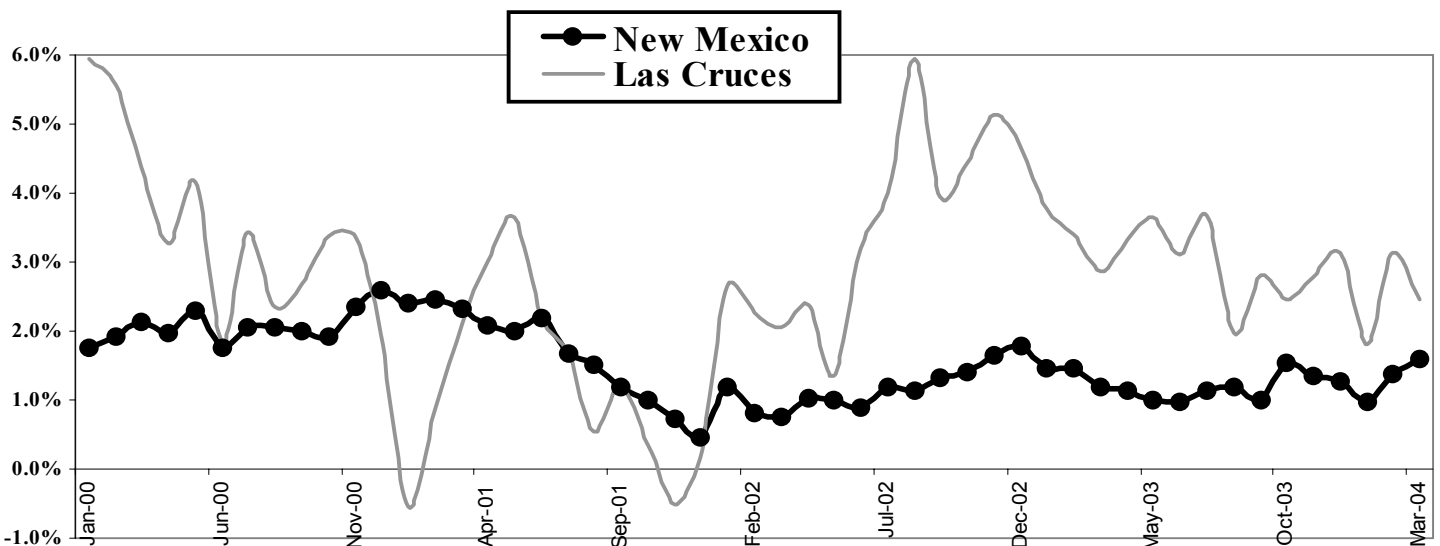
The area's small information industry has also added 200 jobs, growing 20 percent over the year. Most of the job growth comes from a regional reorganization in the newspaper business. Financial activities also did well to add 200 jobs, expanding the industry 9.5 percent above last year's level. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces) gained 200 jobs, growing at 5.6 percent. This industry is doing well in most areas of the state. Educational and health services job growth has slowed since last summer increasing just 200 jobs, which is a relatively low 2.2 percent.

Government employment was up by just 100 jobs, with the only increase being in local government. Federal government employment was at last year's level and state government employment was below last year's level. The leisure and hospitality industry increased 100 jobs, mostly working in food services and drinking places.

The two industries that have lost jobs since last year are professional and business services and *other services*. Two remaining industries have maintained employment at last year's levels. Those industries are wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing and utilities.

| Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u> | Prel. | Revised | | Change From | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Mar 2004</u> | <u>Feb 2004</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> | <u>Feb 2003</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> |
| Civilian Labor Force | 76,500 | 77,800 | 74,500 | -1,300 | +2,000 |
| Employment | 71,300 | 72,700 | 69,200 | -1,400 | +2,100 |
| Unemployment | 5,200 | 5,100 | 5,300 | +100 | -100 |
| Rate | 6.8% | 6.6% | 7.1% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 7.1% | 7.1% | 7.5% | | |

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.5 percent in March 2004, up a fraction from February's rate of 3.4 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 3.3 percent. Even with sustained increases since 2001, the Santa Fe MSA continues to have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the state.

The Santa Fe area gained 300 jobs in March, which is a little lower than normal for this time of year. The new jobs were in three industries, each gaining 100 jobs. The gaining industries were leisure and hospitality, wholesale trade, and professional and business services.

Santa Fe continues to add jobs over the year at a moderate rate that is a little above the statewide average. Over the year, growth has increased 1.8 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. Eight industries have added jobs, while four others remain at last year's levels.

The educational and health services industry has added the most jobs, increasing employment 400 above last year's level, growing 4.4 percent. Most of the increase was in the health care and social assistance components, but private education also contributed 100 jobs.

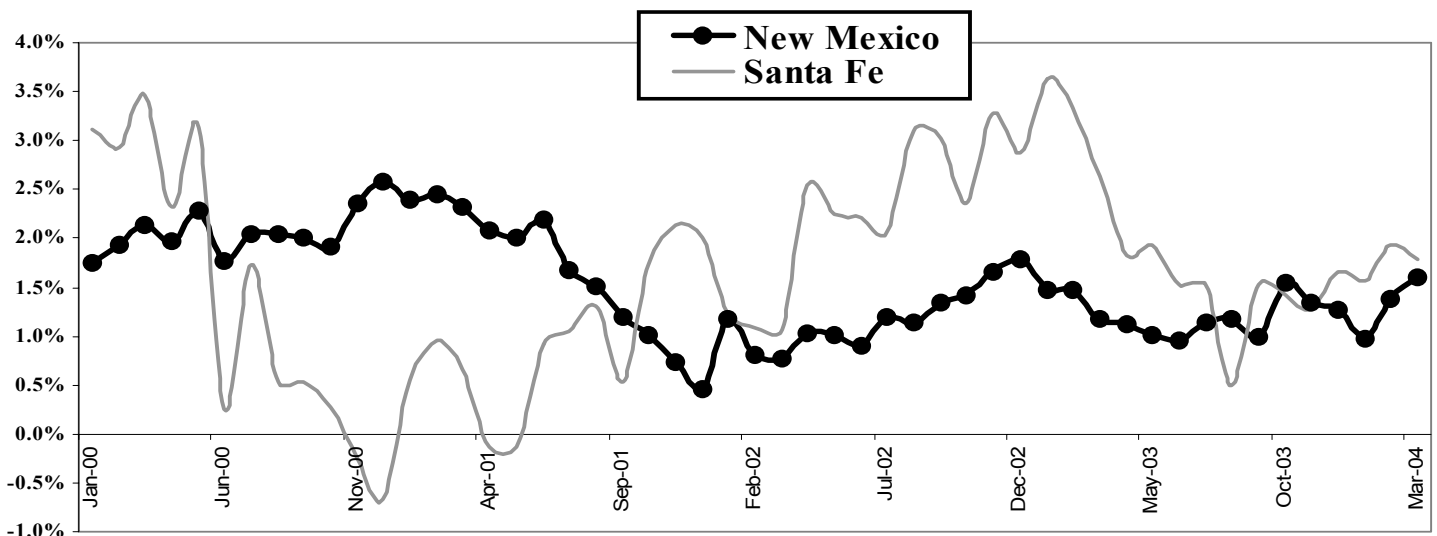
The large government sector increased employment by 300 jobs, which is a 1.1 percent increase. Federal government employment lost 100 jobs, but both state and local government each increased by 200 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

The *other services* industry remained strong, adding 200 jobs, growing 6.7 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and social advocacy organizations. Professional and business services added 100 jobs. The financial activities industry also added 100 jobs, with new jobs in the areas of finance and real estate. Information gained 100 jobs, as did wholesale trade. Another 100 jobs was added to natural resources, mining and construction, due to a moderate increase in construction employment.

The four remaining industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year were manufacturing; retail trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and leisure and hospitality.

| Santa Fe | Prel. | Revised | Change From | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u> | <u>Mar 2004</u> | <u>Feb 2004</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> | <u>Feb 2004</u> | <u>Mar 2003</u> |
| Civilian Labor Force | 80,600 | 82,100 | 78,600 | -1,500 | +2,000 |
| Employment | 77,800 | 79,300 | 76,000 | -1,500 | +1,800 |
| Unemployment | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,600 | 0 | +200 |
| Rate | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.3% | | |
| Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.1% | | |

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 | 901,600 | 850,600 | 51,000 | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| | APR | | | | | |
| | MAY | | | | | |
| | JUN | | | | | |
| | JUL | | | | | |
| | AUG | | | | | |
| | SEP | | | | | |
| | OCT | | | | | |
| | NOV | | | | | |
| | DEC | | | | | |
| # CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | 3,600 | 2,900 | 700 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| | Year Ago | 11,200 | 14,600 | -3,400 | -0.4% | -0.4% |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | 32,300 | 27,400 | 4,900 | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 40,700 | 30,300 | 10,400 | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| % CHANGE FROM | | | | | | |
| | Month Ago | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1.4% | | |
| | Year Ago | 1.3% | 1.7% | -6.3% | | |
| | 2 Yrs. Ago | 3.7% | 3.3% | 10.6% | | |
| | 3 Yrs. Ago | 4.7% | 3.7% | 25.6% | | |

| State | Rank | March 2003 | March 2004 | Change | % Change |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Nevada | 1 | 1,071.8 | 1,116.5 | 44.7 | 4.2% |
| Virginia | 2 | 3,464.0 | 3,542.2 | 78.2 | 2.3% |
| Arizona | 3 | 2,292.3 | 2,337.4 | 45.1 | 2.0% |
| Florida | 4 | 7,298.9 | 7,436.7 | 137.8 | 1.9% |
| Wyoming | 5 | 240.0 | 244.5 | 4.5 | 1.9% |
| Idaho | 6 | 561.2 | 571.0 | 9.8 | 1.7% |
| New Mexico | 7 | 769.9 | 782.2 | 12.3 | 1.6% |
| Washington | 8 | 2,624.3 | 2,663.8 | 39.5 | 1.5% |
| Hawaii | 9 | 567.9 | 576.4 | 8.5 | 1.5% |
| DC | 10 | 404.6 | 410.6 | 6.0 | 1.5% |
| Utah | 11 | 1,062.3 | 1,077.2 | 14.9 | 1.4% |
| Alaska | 12 | 288.3 | 292.3 | 4.0 | 1.4% |
| New Jersey | 13 | 3,922.2 | 3,976.6 | 54.4 | 1.4% |
| Rhode Island | 14 | 473.5 | 480.0 | 6.5 | 1.4% |
| Wisconsin | 15 | 2,726.6 | 2,761.4 | 34.8 | 1.3% |
| Montana | 16 | 390.4 | 395.3 | 4.9 | 1.3% |
| South Dakota | 17 | 368.9 | 373.1 | 4.2 | 1.1% |
| New Hampshire | 18 | 605.1 | 611.8 | 6.7 | 1.1% |
| Maryland | 19 | 2,452.7 | 2,478.6 | 25.9 | 1.1% |
| Vermont | 20 | 296.9 | 300.0 | 3.1 | 1.0% |
| North Dakota | 21 | 327.2 | 330.0 | 2.8 | 0.9% |
| Tennessee | 22 | 2,645.8 | 2,667.4 | 21.6 | 0.8% |
| Indiana | 23 | 2,868.6 | 2,891.7 | 23.1 | 0.8% |
| Delaware | 24 | 665.2 | 670.4 | 5.2 | 0.8% |
| Iowa | 25 | 1,420.5 | 1,431.0 | 10.5 | 0.7% |
| South Carolina | 26 | 1,806.9 | 1,820.1 | 13.2 | 0.7% |
| Oregon | 27 | 1,549.1 | 1,559.9 | 10.8 | 0.7% |
| Minnesota | 28 | 2,602.6 | 2,620.7 | 18.1 | 0.7% |
| Maine | 29 | 587.8 | 591.3 | 3.5 | 0.6% |
| North Carolina | 30 | 3,776.9 | 3,797.9 | 21.0 | 0.6% |
| Kentucky | 31 | 1,768.0 | 1,777.7 | 9.7 | 0.5% |
| Mississippi | 32 | 1,112.1 | 1,118.2 | 6.1 | 0.5% |
| United States | | 129,148.0 | 129,801.0 | 653.0 | 0.5% |
| Georgia | 33 | 3,847.6 | 3,862.4 | 14.8 | 0.4% |
| Missouri | 34 | 2,664.8 | 2,674.7 | 9.9 | 0.4% |
| Texas | 35 | 9,369.7 | 9,403.4 | 33.7 | 0.4% |
| Arkansas | 36 | 1,140.4 | 1,143.8 | 3.4 | 0.3% |
| California | 37 | 14,381.3 | 14,423.0 | 41.7 | 0.3% |
| New York | 38 | 8,341.4 | 8,363.6 | 22.2 | 0.3% |
| Louisiana | 39 | 1,902.4 | 1,907.3 | 4.9 | 0.3% |
| Kansas | 40 | 1,307.0 | 1,310.1 | 3.1 | 0.2% |
| Alabama | 41 | 1,875.0 | 1,876.5 | 1.5 | 0.1% |
| Nebraska | 42 | 895.6 | 895.9 | 0.3 | 0.0% |
| Illinois | 43 | 5,742.5 | 5,731.2 | -11.3 | -0.2% |
| Oklahoma | 44 | 1,456.4 | 1,452.7 | -3.7 | -0.3% |
| Ohio | 45 | 5,339.4 | 5,325.5 | -13.9 | -0.3% |
| Colorado | 46 | 2,137.5 | 2,131.3 | -6.2 | -0.3% |
| West Virginia | 47 | 719.6 | 717.1 | -2.5 | -0.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 48 | 5,569.3 | 5,547.8 | -21.5 | -0.4% |
| Connecticut | 49 | 1,630.8 | 1,623.1 | -7.7 | -0.5% |
| Michigan | 50 | 4,368.3 | 4,326.1 | -42.2 | -1.0% |
| Massachusetts | 51 | 3,149.7 | 3,119.1 | -30.6 | -1.0% |

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| PRELIMINARY MARCH 2004 | | |
|------------------------|------|-------------|
| AREAS | RANK | RATE |
| LUNA | 1 | 26.5% |
| MORA | 2 | 14.6% |
| GRANT | 3 | 10.9% |
| CATRON | 4 | 9.8% |
| TAOS | 5 | 9.3% |
| DE BACA | 6 | 8.0% |
| HIDALGO | 7 | 7.4% |
| RIO ARRIBA | 8 | 7.4% |
| LAS CRUCES MSA 2/ | 9 | 7.1% |
| MCKINLEY | 10 | 7.0% |
| GUADALUPE | 11 | 6.9% |
| CHAVES | 12 | 6.7% |
| SAN MIGUEL | 13 | 6.6% |
| COLFAX | 14 | 6.4% |
| SAN JUAN | 15 | 6.3% |
| SIERRA | 16 | 5.8% |
| QUAY | 17 | 5.7% |
| EDDY | 18 | 5.5% |
| STATEWIDE | | 5.5% |
| OTERO | 19 | 5.2% |
| SOCORRO | 20 | 5.0% |
| CIBOLA | 21 | 4.8% |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 22 | 4.5% |
| HARDING | 23 | 4.3% |
| LINCOLN | 24 | 4.2% |
| TORRANCE | 25 | 4.2% |
| LEA | 26 | 3.9% |
| CURRY | 27 | 3.3% |
| SANTA FE MSA 3/ | 28 | 3.2% |
| UNION | 29 | 3.1% |
| ROOSEVELT | 30 | 2.8% |

| REVISED FEBRUARY 2004 | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|
| AREAS | RANK | RATE |
| LUNA | 1 | 26.5% |
| MORA | 2 | 14.2% |
| GRANT | 3 | 11.5% |
| CATRON | 4 | 11.0% |
| DE BACA | 5 | 9.0% |
| TAOS | 6 | 9.0% |
| HIDALGO | 7 | 7.6% |
| RIO ARRIBA | 8 | 7.5% |
| MCKINLEY | 9 | 7.2% |
| LAS CRUCES MSA 2/ | 10 | 7.1% |
| CHAVES | 11 | 6.7% |
| SAN MIGUEL | 12 | 6.5% |
| COLFAX | 13 | 6.4% |
| SAN JUAN | 14 | 6.4% |
| GUADALUPE | 15 | 6.2% |
| QUAY | 16 | 6.2% |
| EDDY | 17 | 5.5% |
| SOCORRO | 18 | 5.5% |
| STATEWIDE | | 5.5% |
| OTERO | 19 | 5.2% |
| SIERRA | 20 | 5.0% |
| CIBOLA | 21 | 4.8% |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 22 | 4.6% |
| TORRANCE | 23 | 4.2% |
| HARDING | 24 | 4.0% |
| LINCOLN | 25 | 4.0% |
| LEA | 26 | 3.8% |
| CURRY | 27 | 3.2% |
| SANTA FE MSA 3/ | 28 | 3.2% |
| UNION | 29 | 2.9% |
| ROOSEVELT | 30 | 2.8% |

| REVISED MARCH 2003 | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------|
| AREAS | RANK | RATE |
| LUNA | 1 | 28.2% |
| MORA | 2 | 15.1% |
| GRANT | 3 | 12.9% |
| CATRON | 4 | 10.4% |
| TAOS | 5 | 9.3% |
| GUADALUPE | 6 | 8.0% |
| SAN JUAN | 7 | 7.8% |
| CHAVES | 8 | 7.7% |
| RIO ARRIBA | 9 | 7.7% |
| LAS CRUCES MSA 2/ | 10 | 7.5% |
| SAN MIGUEL | 11 | 7.0% |
| MCKINLEY | 12 | 6.8% |
| OTERO | 13 | 6.6% |
| COLFAX | 14 | 6.4% |
| HARDING | 15 | 6.3% |
| QUAY | 16 | 6.1% |
| EDDY | 17 | 5.9% |
| STATEWIDE | | 5.9% |
| CIBOLA | 18 | 5.2% |
| SOCORRO | 19 | 5.1% |
| HIDALGO | 20 | 5.0% |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/ | 21 | 5.0% |
| DE BACA | 22 | 4.8% |
| SIERRA | 23 | 4.7% |
| LEA | 24 | 4.5% |
| LINCOLN | 25 | 4.2% |
| TORRANCE | 26 | 4.0% |
| CURRY | 27 | 3.8% |
| ROOSEVELT | 28 | 3.2% |
| SANTA FE MSA 3/ | 29 | 3.1% |
| UNION | 30 | 2.4% |

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
 2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County
 3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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

...Check Out Our Website!



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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

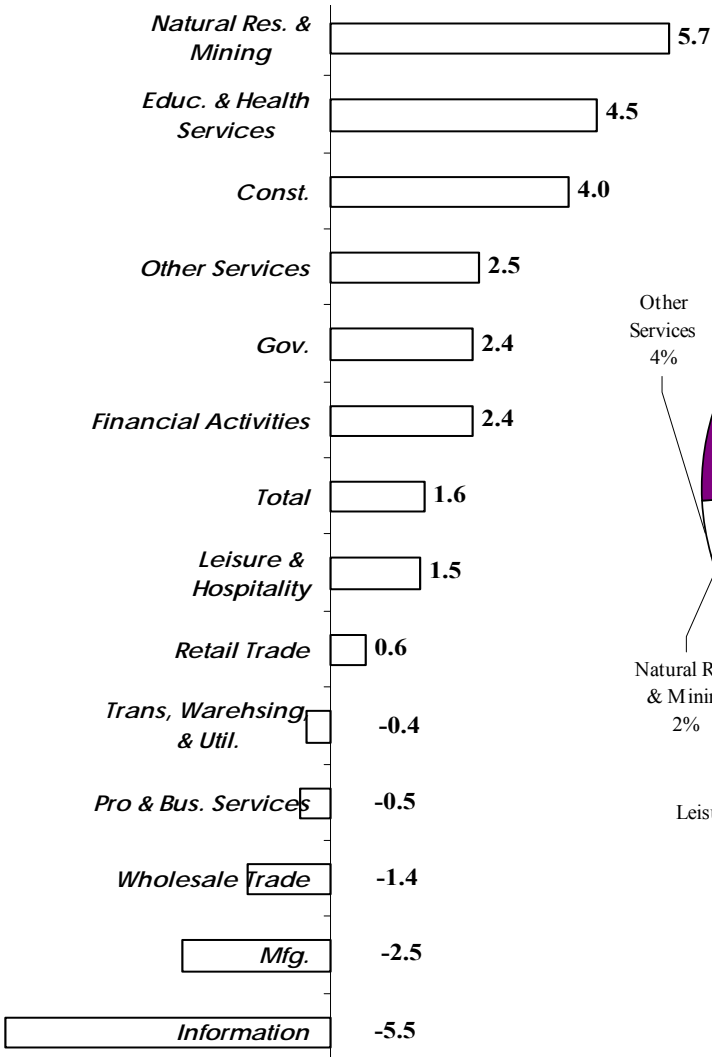
| Preliminary | | March 2004 |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| State | Rank | Rate |
| Oregon | 1 | 7.2 |
| Alaska | 2 | 7.1 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 6.9 |
| Michigan | 3 | 6.9 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 6.7 |
| California | 6 | 6.5 |
| New York | 6 | 6.5 |
| Texas | 8 | 6.2 |
| Washington | 9 | 6.1 |
| Illinois | 10 | 6.0 |
| Alabama | 11 | 5.9 |
| New Mexico | 12 | 5.7 |
| Ohio | 12 | 5.7 |
| United States | | 5.7 |
| Rhode Island | 14 | 5.6 |
| Kentucky | 15 | 5.5 |
| Louisiana | 15 | 5.5 |
| Arkansas | 17 | 5.4 |
| West Virginia | 17 | 5.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 19 | 5.3 |
| Indiana | 20 | 5.2 |
| New Jersey | 20 | 5.2 |
| North Carolina | 20 | 5.2 |
| Massachusetts | 23 | 5.1 |
| Wisconsin | 23 | 5.1 |
| Missouri | 25 | 5.0 |
| Tennessee | 25 | 5.0 |
| Utah | 25 | 5.0 |
| Arizona | 28 | 4.9 |
| Colorado | 28 | 4.9 |
| Connecticut | 28 | 4.9 |
| Maine | 28 | 4.9 |
| Florida | 32 | 4.8 |
| Kansas | 32 | 4.8 |
| Minnesota | 34 | 4.7 |
| Oklahoma | 34 | 4.7 |
| Idaho | 36 | 4.6 |
| Nevada | 37 | 4.4 |
| Mississippi | 38 | 4.2 |
| Montana | 38 | 4.2 |
| Iowa | 40 | 4.1 |
| Maryland | 41 | 4.0 |
| New Hampshire | 41 | 4.0 |
| Delaware | 43 | 3.8 |
| Hawaii | 43 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | 45 | 3.6 |
| Nebraska | 45 | 3.6 |
| Vermont | 45 | 3.6 |
| Virginia | 48 | 3.4 |
| Wyoming | 48 | 3.4 |
| South Dakota | 50 | 3.3 |
| North Dakota | 51 | 3.0 |

| Revised | | March 2003 |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| State | Rank | Rate |
| Oregon | 1 | 8.2 |
| Alaska | 2 | 7.9 |
| Washington | 3 | 7.5 |
| Michigan | 4 | 7.0 |
| District of Columbia | 5 | 6.9 |
| California | 6 | 6.8 |
| Texas | 6 | 6.8 |
| Illinois | 8 | 6.6 |
| Louisiana | 8 | 6.6 |
| South Carolina | 10 | 6.5 |
| Mississippi | 11 | 6.4 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 6.4 |
| New York | 13 | 6.3 |
| Ohio | 13 | 6.3 |
| West Virginia | 13 | 6.3 |
| Kentucky | 16 | 6.2 |
| New Mexico | 17 | 6.1 |
| Colorado | 17 | 6.1 |
| New Jersey | 17 | 6.1 |
| Arizona | 20 | 5.9 |
| Arkansas | 20 | 5.9 |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 5.9 |
| Utah | 20 | 5.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 24 | 5.8 |
| United States | | 5.8 |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 5.8 |
| Alabama | 26 | 5.7 |
| Connecticut | 26 | 5.7 |
| Idaho | 28 | 5.6 |
| Missouri | 28 | 5.6 |
| Rhode Island | 30 | 5.5 |
| Tennessee | 30 | 5.5 |
| Kansas | 32 | 5.4 |
| Oklahoma | 32 | 5.4 |
| Florida | 34 | 5.3 |
| Nevada | 34 | 5.3 |
| Indiana | 36 | 5.0 |
| Georgia | 37 | 4.9 |
| Maine | 37 | 4.9 |
| Minnesota | 37 | 4.9 |
| Maryland | 40 | 4.7 |
| Montana | 40 | 4.7 |
| Delaware | 42 | 4.6 |
| Vermont | 43 | 4.5 |
| Wyoming | 43 | 4.5 |
| New Hampshire | 45 | 4.4 |
| Iowa | 46 | 4.3 |
| Virginia | 47 | 4.2 |
| Hawaii | 48 | 4.1 |
| Nebraska | 48 | 4.1 |
| North Dakota | 48 | 4.1 |
| South Dakota | 51 | 3.4 |

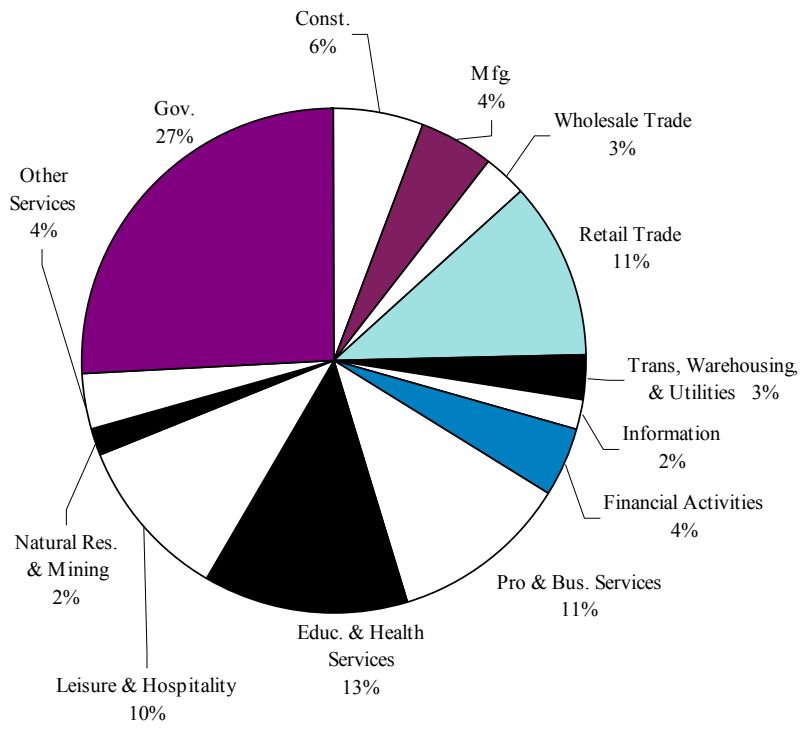
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 Mar-04 | Revised Feb-04 | Revised Mar-03 | Change | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/ | 782,200 | 775,700 | 769,900 | 6,500 | 12,300 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 96,600 | 95,100 | 94,900 | 1,500 | 1,700 |
| SERVICES-PROVIDING | 685,600 | 680,600 | 675,000 | 5,000 | 10,600 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING | 14,800 | 14,600 | 14,000 | 200 | 800 |
| <i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i> | 11,100 | 10,900 | 10,200 | 200 | 900 |
| <i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i> | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,800 | 0 | -300 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 46,700 | 45,700 | 44,900 | 1,000 | 1,800 |
| Construction of Buildings | 13,500 | 13,100 | 12,600 | 400 | 900 |
| <i>Residential Building Construction</i> | 7,300 | 7,100 | 6,500 | 200 | 800 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | 7,400 | 7,300 | 7,800 | 100 | -400 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 25,800 | 25,300 | 24,500 | 500 | 1,300 |
| MANUFACTURING | 35,100 | 34,800 | 36,000 | 300 | -900 |
| Durable Goods | 24,400 | 24,100 | 25,400 | 300 | -1,000 |
| <i>Computer and Electronic Products</i> | 10,400 | 10,300 | 10,900 | 100 | -500 |
| <i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i> | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,400 | 0 | -400 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 10,700 | 10,700 | 10,600 | 0 | 100 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 21,900 | 21,700 | 22,200 | 200 | -300 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 89,700 | 89,100 | 89,200 | 600 | 500 |
| <i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i> | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,200 | 0 | 300 |
| <i>Food and Beverage Stores</i> | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,900 | 0 | -900 |
| <i>General Merchandise Stores</i> | 20,300 | 20,000 | 19,500 | 300 | 800 |
| <i>Department Stores</i> | 6,500 | 6,500 | 7,400 | 0 | -900 |
| <i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i> | 13,800 | 13,500 | 12,100 | 300 | 1,700 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i> | 6,800 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 0 | -100 |
| <i>Nonstore Retailers</i> | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,800 | -100 | -100 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES | 22,600 | 22,600 | 22,700 | 0 | -100 |
| Utilities | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 18,600 | 18,600 | 18,700 | 0 | -100 |
| <i>Truck Transportation</i> | 6,300 | 6,300 | 6,300 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 15,400 | 15,500 | 16,300 | -100 | -900 |
| <i>Telecommunications</i> | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,800 | -100 | -300 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 34,200 | 34,100 | 33,400 | 100 | 800 |
| Finance and Insurance | 23,800 | 23,800 | 23,600 | 0 | 200 |
| <i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i> | 12,400 | 12,300 | 12,200 | 100 | 200 |
| <i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i> | 9,600 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 10,400 | 10,300 | 9,800 | 100 | 600 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES | 88,400 | 87,300 | 88,800 | 1,100 | -400 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical | 42,000 | 41,700 | 41,000 | 300 | 1,000 |
| <i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i> | 10,800 | 10,600 | 10,500 | 200 | 300 |
| <i>Scientific Research and Development</i> | 13,200 | 13,100 | 12,800 | 100 | 400 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 5,100 | 5,000 | 5,200 | 100 | -100 |
| Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services | 41,300 | 40,600 | 42,600 | 700 | -1,300 |
| <i>Employment Services</i> | 15,700 | 15,100 | 15,700 | 600 | 0 |
| <i>Business Support Services</i> | 4,900 | 4,600 | 6,300 | 300 | -1,400 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 103,000 | 102,800 | 98,600 | 200 | 4,400 |
| Educational Services | 13,700 | 13,700 | 13,300 | 0 | 400 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 89,300 | 89,100 | 85,300 | 200 | 4,000 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 34,200 | 34,000 | 32,400 | 200 | 1,800 |
| <i>Offices of Physicians</i> | 10,000 | 10,000 | 9,700 | 0 | 300 |
| <i>Outpatient Care Centers</i> | 4,800 | 4,700 | 5,000 | 100 | -200 |
| <i>Home Health Care Services</i> | 8,700 | 8,600 | 7,800 | 100 | 900 |
| Hospitals | 21,500 | 21,500 | 21,200 | 0 | 300 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 13,100 | 13,200 | 12,500 | -100 | 600 |
| <i>Nursing Care Facilities</i> | 7,400 | 7,300 | 6,600 | 100 | 800 |
| Social Assistance | 20,500 | 20,400 | 19,200 | 100 | 1,300 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 80,800 | 79,300 | 79,600 | 1,500 | 1,200 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 7,500 | 7,300 | 7,400 | 200 | 100 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 73,300 | 72,000 | 72,200 | 1,300 | 1,100 |
| Accommodation | 13,200 | 12,900 | 13,200 | 300 | 0 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 60,100 | 59,100 | 59,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| <i>Full-Service Restaurants</i> | 28,000 | 27,400 | 27,600 | 600 | 400 |
| <i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i> | 25,300 | 24,800 | 24,800 | 500 | 700 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 28,400 | 28,300 | 27,700 | 100 | 700 |
| <i>Repair and Maintenance</i> | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,500 | 0 | 200 |
| GOVERNMENT | 201,200 | 199,900 | 196,500 | 1,300 | 4,700 |
| Federal Government | 29,600 | 29,200 | 29,800 | 400 | -200 |
| State Government 2/ | 69,400 | 69,000 | 68,300 | 400 | 1,100 |
| <i>State Government Education</i> | 29,200 | 28,800 | 28,600 | 400 | 600 |
| Local Government | 102,200 | 101,700 | 98,400 | 500 | 3,800 |
| <i>Local Government Education</i> | 56,400 | 56,000 | 55,400 | 400 | 1,000 |

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 | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar-04 | Feb-04 | Mar-03 | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/ | 362,500 | 360,000 | 358,800 | 2,500 | 3,700 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 46,800 | 46,200 | 46,600 | 600 | 200 |
| SERVICES-PROVIDING | 315,700 | 313,800 | 312,200 | 1,900 | 3,500 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION | 24,000 | 23,600 | 23,000 | 400 | 1,000 |
| <i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i> | 14,800 | 14,500 | 13,900 | 300 | 900 |
| MANUFACTURING | 22,800 | 22,600 | 23,600 | 200 | -800 |
| <i>Computer and Electronic Products</i> | 9,700 | 9,600 | 10,200 | 100 | -500 |
| <i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i> | 6,700 | 6,700 | 7,100 | 0 | -400 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 12,700 | 12,600 | 13,200 | 100 | -500 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 41,100 | 40,900 | 41,100 | 200 | 0 |
| <i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i> | 3,600 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Food and Beverage Stores</i> | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 0 | -100 |
| <i>General Merchandise Stores</i> | 8,400 | 8,200 | 8,000 | 200 | 400 |
| <i>Department Stores</i> | 3,600 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 100 | -400 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES | 10,200 | 10,300 | 10,400 | -100 | -200 |
| INFORMATION | 10,100 | 10,100 | 10,500 | 0 | -400 |
| <i>Telecommunications</i> | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,800 | -100 | -200 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 18,700 | 18,700 | 18,600 | 0 | 100 |
| <i>Finance and Insurance</i> | 13,600 | 13,600 | 13,500 | 0 | 100 |
| <i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i> | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,600 | 0 | 300 |
| <i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i> | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,800 | 0 | 200 |
| <i>Insurance Carriers</i> | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES | 56,800 | 56,300 | 57,000 | 500 | -200 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical | 28,400 | 28,400 | 28,000 | 0 | 400 |
| <i>Scientific Research and Development</i> | 11,400 | 11,400 | 10,900 | 0 | 500 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 0 | -100 |
| Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services | 24,400 | 23,900 | 24,900 | 500 | -500 |
| <i>Employment Services</i> | 11,700 | 11,400 | 11,700 | 300 | 0 |
| <i>Business Support Services</i> | 3,100 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 100 | -100 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 45,000 | 44,900 | 42,800 | 100 | 2,200 |
| <i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i> | 39,200 | 39,100 | 37,200 | 100 | 2,000 |
| <i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i> | 16,000 | 15,900 | 15,100 | 100 | 900 |
| <i>Hospitals</i> | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,100 | 0 | 300 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 35,300 | 34,600 | 34,200 | 700 | 1,100 |
| <i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i> | 27,600 | 27,200 | 26,900 | 400 | 700 |
| <i>Full-Service Restaurants</i> | 12,700 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 300 | 300 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 11,900 | 11,800 | 11,600 | 100 | 300 |
| GOVERNMENT | 73,900 | 73,600 | 72,800 | 300 | 1,100 |
| Federal Government | 13,600 | 13,600 | 14,000 | 0 | -400 |
| State Government /2 | 24,900 | 24,500 | 24,000 | 400 | 900 |
| Local Government | 35,400 | 35,500 | 34,800 | -100 | 600 |

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 Mar-04 | Revised Feb-04 | Revised Mar-03 | Change | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1 | 62,800 | 62,700 | 61,300 | 100 | 1,500 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 7,000 | 6,900 | 6,500 | 100 | 500 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 55,800 | 55,800 | 54,800 | 0 | 1,000 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION | 3,800 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 100 | 200 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,200 | 3,200 | 2,900 | 0 | 300 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 6,800 | 6,800 | 6,400 | 0 | 400 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 0 | 200 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,100 | 0 | 200 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 5,000 | 5,100 | 5,100 | -100 | -100 |
| <i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i> | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 0 | 0 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,000 | 0 | 200 |
| <i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i> | 8,500 | 8,500 | 8,400 | 0 | 100 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,300 | 0 | 100 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 0 | -100 |
| GOVERNMENT | 21,000 | 20,900 | 20,900 | 100 | 100 |
| Federal | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 |
| State | 9,200 | 9,100 | 9,300 | 100 | -100 |
| Local | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,100 | 0 | 200 |

| SANTA FE MSA | Preliminary Mar-04 | Revised Feb-04 | Revised Mar-03 | Change | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | | | Monthly | Yearly |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1 | 79,400 | 79,100 | 78,000 | 300 | 1,400 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,800 | 0 | 100 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 73,500 | 73,200 | 72,200 | 300 | 1,300 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 0 | 100 |
| MANUFACTURING | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 8,700 | 8,700 | 8,700 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES | 700 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 0 | 100 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 0 | 100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 8,800 | 8,700 | 8,700 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i> | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,100 | 0 | 400 |
| <i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i> | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 0 | 300 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 9,300 | 9,200 | 9,300 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i> | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,700 | 0 | 200 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,000 | 0 | 200 |
| GOVERNMENT | 27,600 | 27,600 | 27,300 | 0 | 300 |
| Federal | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 0 | -100 |
| State /2 | 18,600 | 18,600 | 18,400 | 0 | 200 |
| Local | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 0 | 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 Mar-04 | Revised Feb-04 | Monthly Change |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/ | 784,900 | 782,200 | 2,700 |
| NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING | 15,000 | 14,800 | 200 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 48,300 | 47,800 | 500 |
| MANUFACTURING | 35,800 | 35,600 | 200 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES | 135,800 | 135,500 | 300 |
| INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i> | 15,400 | 15,500 | -100 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 34,500 | 34,400 | 100 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES | 89,300 | 88,500 | 800 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 101,300 | 101,500 | -200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 82,300 | 82,000 | 300 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 28,900 | 28,600 | 300 |
| GOVERNMENT | 198,300 | 198,000 | 300 |

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 | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Mar 04 | Feb 04 | Mar 03 | Mar 04 | Feb 04 | Mar 03 | Mar 04 | Feb 04 | Mar 03 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | | | |
| NATURAL RES. & MINING | \$748.22 | \$744.34 | \$798.98 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 45.5 | \$17.24 | \$17.23 | \$17.56 |
| CONSTRUCTION | \$603.29 | \$601.78 | \$602.65 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | \$15.12 | \$15.12 | \$15.18 |
| MANUFACTURING | \$518.48 | \$518.88 | \$530.16 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.3 | \$13.06 | \$13.07 | \$13.49 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | \$517.29 | \$518.38 | \$526.40 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 35.4 | \$14.49 | \$14.48 | \$14.87 |
| RETAIL TRADE | \$333.44 | \$334.88 | \$324.68 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 31.8 | \$10.42 | \$10.40 | \$10.21 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | \$485.37 | \$486.00 | \$510.42 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.8 | \$13.52 | \$13.50 | \$13.87 |
| ALBUQUERQUE MSA | | | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | \$578.69 | \$591.86 | \$564.25 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 38.7 | \$14.54 | \$14.65 | \$14.58 |

Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. Consumer Price Index

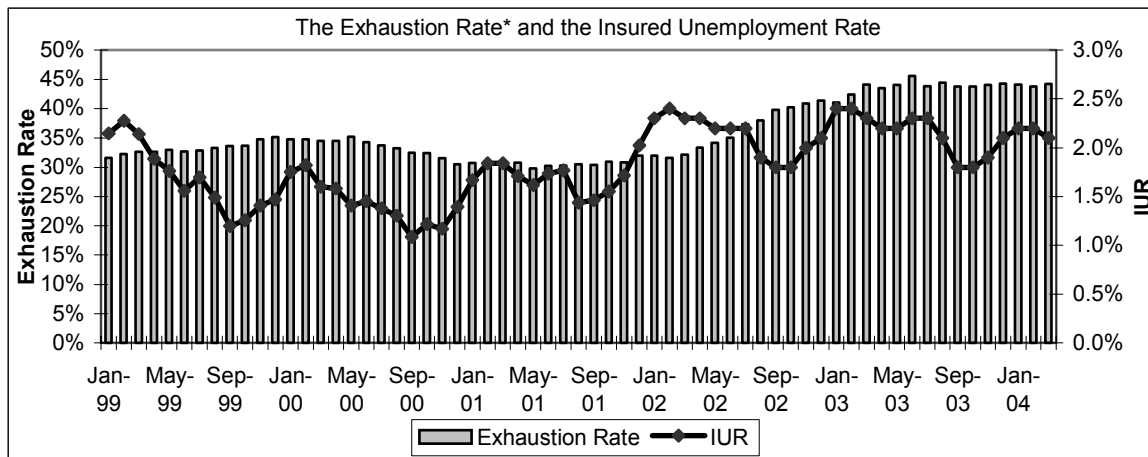
| | Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100 | | | PERCENT CHANGE | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| | Mar 04 | Feb 04 | Mar 03 | Month to Month | Year to Year |
| CPI-U | 187.4 | 186.2 | 184.2 | 0.6% | 1.7% |
| CPI-W | 182.9 | 181.9 | 180.3 | 0.5% | 1.4% |

*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

| | Mar-04 | Feb-04 | Mar-03 | Percent Change | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | from Feb-04 | From Mar-03 |
| CLAIMS ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| Initial Claims | 5,781 | 4,718 | 5,825 | 22.5% | -0.8% |
| Continued Claims # | 75,754 | 53,445 | 64,382 | 41.7% | 17.7% |
| Insured Unemployed # | 15,232 | 15,882 | 16,056 | -4.1% | -5.1% |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 2.1% | 2.2% | 2.3% | | |
| PAYMENT ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| First Payments | 2,810 | 3,416 | 3,125 | -17.7% | -10.1% |
| Final Payments | 1,421 | 1,222 | 1,555 | 16.3% | -8.6% |
| Weeks Compensated | 65,301 | 51,298 | 67,558 | 27.3% | -3.3% |
| Net Benefit Payments | \$13,616,596 | \$11,296,457 | \$13,824,411 | 20.5% | -1.5% |
| Average WBA* | \$211.33 | \$210.91 | \$205.28 | 0.2% | 2.9% |
| Average Duration (weeks)* | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 0.5% | -1.7% |
| Exhaustion Rate * | 44.2% | 43.8% | 44.1% | | |
| TRUST FUND BALANCE, February 2004 | \$517,699,708 | | | | |



^ 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:

The corporate headquarters for wallboard maker, **American Gypsum**, will be moved from Albuquerque to Dallas, Texas. The company, now part of Eagle Materials Inc. was recently spun off from Centex Corporation. About 40 to 50 jobs will be transferred to Dallas. American Gypsum will continue to make wallboard in Albuquerque and Bernalillo.

The state's Job Training Incentive Program approved training funds for two companies at the March Training Board meeting. The Board approved a request from the wireless telecommunications company, **T-Mobile** for \$209,561 to hire 62 employees for its inbound-call center. The Board also approved training funds for **Sparton Corporation**, an electronics manufacturer, to hire and train 37 employees for assembly and technical jobs.

Family Dollar stores continue to expand into the New Mexico market. The former 14,000-square-foot Walgreen's drug store in the strip mall at Taylor Ranch and Montano Boulevard in Albuquerque has been remodeled and will be reopened as a Family Dollar discount store. The Montano store will soon be joined by another new Family Dollar store in Las Cruces that will open in mid-June. The Las Cruces store will be on North Main Street, just past Onate High School. Both stores are part of chain of over 5,100 Family Dollar stores.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:



Eclipse Aviation is working on seven pre-production aircraft at its newly opened, 97,000-square-foot, Friction Stir Welding Center. The welding facility, near Gibson and Broadway, will build seven aircraft fuselages using Eclipse's unique welding process. Three of the seven pre-production aircraft will be used for FAA certification, and other four will be used for testing and evaluation. The first customer aircraft will be delivered in 2006, if the company's schedule holds. Eclipse ultimately plans to build and operate a large production plant at the Double Eagle airport by 2009.

Footstar, the parent company for **Just for Feet** and **Footaction USA** shoe stores, is closing 77 of its 429 stores. Two Albuquerque Just for Feet stores, and two Albuquerque Footaction stores are slated for closing at a date that has not yet been specified by the company. The 150 employees of the four affected stores will lose their jobs.

Another big box retailer will open in the Cottonwood area later this year. **Circuit City**, an electronics retailer, is building a 34,000-square-foot store in the Cottonwood Corners development just off Coors Bypass. The new store is expected to open by November of this year. Also in the Cottonwood area, **Trattoria Trombino**, a popular local Italian restaurant, is going to open its second location in the Cottonwood Crossing development.

Six acres just off of Eagle Ranch road will be developed into Albuquerque's first stand-alone **KIA auto dealership**. The new 17,016-square-foot dealership facility is expected to cost \$1.4 million and will feature a circular theme in the lobby and customer areas. The new Albuquerque dealership is one of three new KIA franchise operations awarded to Steve Lance who currently has KIA dealerships in Longmont and Grand Junction Colorado.

East Mountain Area, Bernalillo County:

The first **Walgreen's Drug Store** in the east mountain area is scheduled to open on May 7. The store was to have opened in February, but weather delayed completion of the project. The new store will feature all of the amenities of a typical Walgreen's, except liquor. About 25 to 30 employees will staff the store located at the southwest corner of old Highway 66 and N.M. 344.

Angel Fire Area, Colfax County:



The weather for **USA Snowboard Association National Championships** was a warm 75 degrees, but about 1,100 competitors and spectators were on hand for the last snowboard competition for the season. The event was the first of its kind to be held in New Mexico and many retailers saw it as a boon to the economy of northern New Mexico.

Clovis Area, Curry County:



Construction of Clovis' first **Chili's Grill and Bar Family Restaurant** is slated to start in May. The new 220-seat restaurant will be near the corner of Prince Street and Llano Estacado. About 100 workers will be needed to operate the restaurant.

Santa Theresa Area, Doña Ana County:



In what has been called the biggest real estate deal of the year for New Mexico, the **Verde Group** has purchased 20,000 acres of land in southern Doña Ana County. The purchasers intend to build a development in the Santa Theresa area as part of a cross-border project that would also develop San Jeronimo on the Mexican side of the border. Within the next few months, the developers are expected to present the Doña Ana County Commission a conceptual development plan for necessary infrastructure improvements.



Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The State Investment Council will invest seven million dollars to help **TCI Medical** build a high-tech manufacturing facility in Carlsbad. The company will build a facility to create radioisotopes that can be used for diagnoses and treatment of cancer and heart and circulatory ailments. The city of Carlsbad has donated 27 acres in the Carlsbad Aero-Tech Park for the plant.



Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Construction is underway for the **Zia Park Race Track and Casino**. The Casino is expected to open this fall and the first race on the new track is planned for the fall of 2005.



Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Pojoaque Pueblo held groundbreaking ceremonies for the new **Buffalo Thunder Resort** complex. The resort will be located next to the Towa golf course and will feature both a 387-room full-service Hilton Hotel and a 79-suite Homewood Suites extended stay hotel. Other amenities available at the resort complex include; a 20,000-square-foot spa, both indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a bridal chapel and a ivacation camp for children.† The \$250 million project is expected to be completed by 2006.



Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

The supermarket on the corner of West 18th Street and Avenue D is going to be reopened once again, this time as a **Super Save** grocery store. The building has been used as a Safeway store and most recently, as an IGA grocery store. Super Save has not announced an opening date, but has said that they will offer the former IGA employees jobs.



Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The availability of the old Gateway call center and the suitability of the labor force were instrumental in the selection of Rio Rancho as the site for a call center that could become operational quickly. **Phase 2 Solutions** is pleased with their decision and has said it was easy to hire 300 people for their in-and-out bound call center operations. They may hire up to 300 more workers.



Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

A \$100 million contract to provide security at federal installations in four Midwestern states was awarded to Santa Cruz, New Mexico based **Akal Security**. The contract, awarded by the Department of Homeland Security, stretches over several years and covers installations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana.

The **Papa John's Pizza** at 559 Cordova in Santa Fe closed in early March. The store opened in 2000 and was part of a regional franchise operation. A typical Papa John's employs about 20 to 25 people.

Santa Fe's first **Ace Hardware** store opened on March 15. The store is located in the newly remodeled, former Albertson supermarket at College Plaza shopping center, at the intersection of Cerrillos Road and St. Michaelis Drive. The 17,000-square-foot hardware store stocks 30,000 items. About 25 employees were trained for two months prior to the store's opening.



Taos Area, Taos County:

Construction of **Plaza Cañon**, a 150,000 square foot retail, restaurant and office complex is slated to start soon. The new facility will have at its core a festival center that can be used for mixed-use events. The project will be built along N.M. 585 on the outskirts of Taos. The design of Plaza Cañon calls for 11 two-story structures united by a common balcony around a central plaza. The project is expected to take about 18 to 24 months to complete.



Moriarty Area, Torrance County:

In response to a newly proposed law, **Sandia Tobacco Manufacturers** of Moriarty said that it may reconsider its decision to locate a cigarette manufacturing and distribution facility in Moriarty. The Estancia Valley Economic Development Association advised the Torrance County Commission about the potential impact of House Bill 84. Signed into law on March 9th, the bill has the potential loss of 100 jobs in the Estancia Valley. The bill, raises taxes on cigarette distributors, and may prompt Sandia Tobacco to relocate to one of the state's Indian reservations. The move would exempt the firm from the state's newly proposed tax as well as other tobacco taxes.



Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

The Los Lunas Village Council granted approval for a 160-home subdivision in Los Lunas. One of the largest homebuilders in the nation, **Pulte**, will start building the Buena Vista de Los Cerritos development in April.



New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

| New Mexico | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| VACANCIES | SURPLUSES | FASTEST GROWING | MOST OPENINGS |
| Casino Gaming Workers Computer Specialists Correctional Officers Customer Service Reps, Bi-lingual Home Health Aides Mechanics, Automotive Nurses, RN's/LPN's Physical Therapists Plumbers, Journeymen Security Guards Social Workers, Licensed Teachers | Administrative Assistants Cashiers General Office Clerks Laborers, Construction 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 |
| Bill and Account Collectors Casino Gaming Workers Cooks Customer Service Reps, Bi-lingual Home Health Aides Landscapers Mechanics, Automotive Nurses, RN's/LPN's Nursing Assistants, Certified Security Guards Social Workers, Licensed | Administrative Assistants Cashiers/Checkers General Office Clerks Janitors/Cleaners Laborers, Unskilled Maids/Housekeepers Maintenance, General Office Managers Retail Sales Clerks Secretaries Waiters/Waitresses | Computer Software Engineers, 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 Correctional Officers Nurses, LPN's/RN's Plumbers, Licensed Security Officers Social Workers, Licensed Teachers, Elementary Ed | Administrative Assistants Bank Tellers Bookkeepers Cashiers Construction Laborers, Unskilled | 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 |
| Brick, Flagstone Layer Computer Analyst, Software Computer Operator Dynamometer Operator Farm Manager Nurses, RNs/LPNs Paralegal Physical Therapist Plumbers, Journeymen Public Defender Social Worker, Clinical Teachers, Elementary Web Designer | Assemblers Cashiers Cooks Painters Servers Telemarketers Tire Lube Technicians | 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

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New Mexico Employment Trends in 2003

For 2003, New Mexico had the fifth highest rate of job growth in the country. This followed New Mexico's third place position in 2002. New Mexico has continued to do relatively well for the last three years, during the time of the national recession and lackluster economic recovery.

The state has also had some setbacks. Several large companies closed during 2003, displacing hundreds of workers. There were also regional differences, with Las Cruces and Santa Fe doing well, but Albuquerque failing to add many new jobs. Albuquerque's economy became increasingly interconnected to the national economy, especially in industries like manufacturing where firms sell their products in the national and international markets. These markets continue to show weakness, making it difficult for Albuquerque to make a sustained recovery.

The rate of job growth for the United States as a whole was negative 0.3 percent in 2003, meaning that the country had fewer jobs compared to the previous year. New Mexico fared much better. We managed to grow 1.2 percent, adding 9,400 jobs. The state was fortunate to increase employment, although at a historically low rate. We grew less than half the 2.7 percent rate that is the state's 30-year average, and also lower than the ten-year average of 2.2 percent.

Summary Table 1 shows employment averages by NAICS super sector. Additional detail is shown in Table 2 on the facing page.

| | Annual Average | | | Annual Growth | | Percent Growth | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | Total | 757,200 | 766,100 | 775,500 | 8,900 | 9,400 | 1.2% |
| N.R. & Mining | 15,600 | 14,000 | 14,200 | -1,600 | 200 | -10.3% | 1.4% |
| Construction | 47,400 | 45,800 | 47,000 | -1,600 | 1,200 | -3.4% | 2.6% |
| Manufacturing | 40,900 | 38,400 | 36,300 | -2,500 | -2,100 | -6.1% | -5.5% |
| Wholesale Tr. | 22,800 | 22,600 | 22,100 | -200 | -500 | -0.9% | -2.2% |
| Retail Trade | 89,800 | 90,100 | 90,700 | 300 | 600 | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| T. W. U. | 22,900 | 22,800 | 22,800 | -100 | 0 | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| Information | 17,100 | 16,900 | 16,000 | -200 | -900 | -1.2% | -5.3% |
| Financial | 33,300 | 33,500 | 33,900 | 200 | 400 | 0.6% | 1.2% |
| Prof. & Bus. | 88,600 | 89,200 | 88,600 | 600 | -600 | 0.7% | -0.7% |
| Edu. & Health | 87,700 | 94,000 | 98,800 | 6,300 | 4,800 | 7.2% | 5.1% |
| Leisure/Hosp. | 78,500 | 80,000 | 81,400 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| Other Services | 27,200 | 28,000 | 28,500 | 800 | 500 | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Government | 185,500 | 190,900 | 195,300 | 5,400 | 4,400 | 2.9% | 2.3% |

Two industries went from being big job losers in 2002 to being job-gaining industries in 2003. Both construction and also natural resources and mining had each lost 1,600 jobs in 2002. In 2003, low interest rates led a boom in construction employment, and sustained higher prices for oil and gas enabled a profit-driven expansion in mining employment.

Unfortunately, the state's manufacturing industry was less fortunate. Following the loss of 800 jobs in 2001, manufacturing declines peaked at 2,500 jobs in 2002 and

continued into 2003 with a further reduction of 2,100 jobs. At the end of 2003 the Phillips Semiconductor plant in Albuquerque closed, capping three very bad years for New Mexico's (and the nation's) manufacturing industry.

For the third year in a row, educational and health services employment grew faster than any other industry, up 5.1 percent in 2003, adding 4,800 jobs. Momentum came from both the health care and social assistance components, especially the predominantly Medicaid funded home health care services part, which grew 28.6 percent in 2003 following 53.7 percent growth in 2002.

Government employment, which out-sizes any of the state's private industries, grew 2.3 percent, adding 4,400 jobs. Local government, which includes tribal Indian-owned casinos, added 2,300 of the jobs. State government employment also was strong, but federal government employment declined slightly.

The professional and business services industry lost 600 jobs, declining for the first time since NAICS-based industry data began in 1990. Job losses came from call center closures during the year, notably Stream International in Silver City, which closed in July. Another weak component was employment services, caused by professional employer organizations that handle employment on a contractual basis for other companies.

Retail trade made a slight comeback in 2003, adding 600 jobs, but independent retailers lost out to the supercenters. The leisure and hospitality industry continued to do fairly well, adding 1,400 jobs, mostly in restaurant employment.

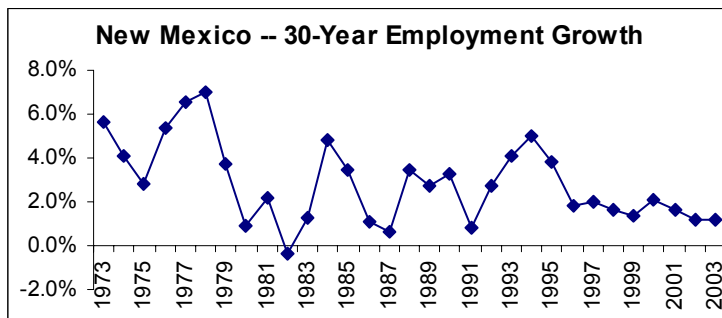


Table 2 Statewide Nonagricultural Employment

| | Annual Average | | | Annual Growth | | Percent Growth | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| Total | 757,200 | 766,100 | 775,500 | 8,900 | 9,400 | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 15,600 | 14,000 | 14,200 | -1,600 | 200 | -10.3% | 1.4% |
| Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling | 11,100 | 10,000 | 10,500 | -1,100 | 500 | -9.9% | 5.0% |
| Mining, Except Oil and Gas | 4,500 | 4,000 | 3,700 | -500 | -300 | -11.1% | -7.5% |
| Construction | 47,400 | 45,800 | 47,000 | -1,600 | 1,200 | -3.4% | 2.6% |
| Construction of Buildings | 13,600 | 13,200 | 13,400 | -400 | 200 | -2.9% | 1.5% |
| Residential Building Construction | 6,400 | 6,600 | 7,200 | 200 | 600 | 3.1% | 9.1% |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | 9,400 | 8,500 | 8,000 | -900 | -500 | -9.6% | -5.9% |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 24,400 | 24,100 | 25,600 | -300 | 1,500 | -1.2% | 6.2% |
| Manufacturing | 40,900 | 38,400 | 36,300 | -2,500 | -2,100 | -6.1% | -5.5% |
| Durable Goods | 29,200 | 27,000 | 25,100 | -2,200 | -1,900 | -7.5% | -7.0% |
| Computer and Electronic Products | 12,500 | 11,500 | 10,800 | -1,000 | -700 | -8.0% | -6.1% |
| Semiconductor and Other Electronics | 9,000 | 8,100 | 7,400 | -900 | -700 | -10.0% | -8.6% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 11,700 | 11,500 | 11,300 | -200 | -200 | -1.7% | -1.7% |
| Wholesale Trade | 22,800 | 22,600 | 22,100 | -200 | -500 | -0.9% | -2.2% |
| Retail Trade | 89,800 | 90,100 | 90,700 | 300 | 600 | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 12,100 | 12,300 | 12,400 | 200 | 100 | 1.7% | 0.8% |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 14,000 | 13,400 | 12,800 | -600 | -600 | -4.3% | -4.5% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 18,100 | 19,000 | 20,200 | 900 | 1,200 | 5.0% | 6.3% |
| Department Stores | 9,300 | 8,200 | 7,200 | -1,100 | -1,000 | -11.8% | -12.2% |
| Other General Merchandise Stores | 8,700 | 10,800 | 12,900 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 24.1% | 19.4% |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 7,600 | 7,200 | 7,000 | -400 | -200 | -5.3% | -2.8% |
| Nonstore Retailers | 3,300 | 2,900 | 2,800 | -400 | -100 | -12.1% | -3.4% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, And Utilities | 22,900 | 22,800 | 22,800 | -100 | 0 | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| Utilities | 4,100 | 4,000 | 4,000 | -100 | 0 | -2.4% | 0.0% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Truck Transportation | 6,500 | 6,300 | 6,500 | -200 | 200 | -3.1% | 3.2% |
| Information | 17,100 | 16,900 | 16,000 | -200 | -900 | -1.2% | -5.3% |
| Telecommunications | 8,800 | 8,300 | 7,700 | -500 | -600 | -5.7% | -7.2% |
| Financial Activities | 33,300 | 33,500 | 33,900 | 200 | 400 | 0.6% | 1.2% |
| Finance and Insurance | 23,500 | 23,600 | 23,800 | 100 | 200 | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 12,100 | 12,100 | 12,400 | 0 | 300 | 0.0% | 2.5% |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 9,500 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 100 | 0 | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 9,800 | 9,900 | 10,100 | 100 | 200 | 1.0% | 2.0% |
| Professional and Business Services | 88,600 | 89,200 | 88,600 | 600 | -600 | 0.7% | -0.7% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical | 39,300 | 39,900 | 41,200 | 600 | 1,300 | 1.5% | 3.3% |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related | 10,500 | 10,700 | 10,700 | 200 | 0 | 1.9% | 0.0% |
| Scientific Research and Development | 11,600 | 12,400 | 13,000 | 800 | 600 | 6.9% | 4.8% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 5,800 | 5,400 | 5,100 | -400 | -300 | -6.9% | -5.6% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste | 43,400 | 43,800 | 42,400 | 400 | -1,400 | 0.9% | -3.2% |
| Employment Services | 15,000 | 17,200 | 16,000 | 2,200 | -1,200 | 14.7% | -7.0% |
| Business Support Services | 8,300 | 6,300 | 5,500 | -2,000 | -800 | -24.1% | -12.7% |
| Educational and Health Services | 87,700 | 94,000 | 98,800 | 6,300 | 4,800 | 7.2% | 5.1% |
| Educational Services | 12,100 | 12,300 | 12,200 | 200 | -100 | 1.7% | -0.8% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 75,600 | 81,700 | 86,600 | 6,100 | 4,900 | 8.1% | 6.0% |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 26,600 | 30,100 | 32,900 | 3,500 | 2,800 | 13.2% | 9.3% |
| Offices of Physicians | 8,700 | 9,300 | 9,800 | 600 | 500 | 6.9% | 5.4% |
| Outpatient Care Centers | 4,600 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 300 | -100 | 6.5% | -2.0% |
| Home Health Care Services | 4,100 | 6,300 | 8,100 | 2,200 | 1,800 | 53.7% | 28.6% |
| Hospitals | 19,600 | 20,400 | 21,300 | 800 | 900 | 4.1% | 4.4% |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 12,200 | 12,800 | 12,800 | 600 | 0 | 4.9% | 0.0% |
| Nursing Care Facilities | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 100 | 100 | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| Social Assistance | 17,200 | 18,400 | 19,600 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 7.0% | 6.5% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 78,500 | 80,000 | 81,400 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 200 | 200 | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 71,300 | 72,700 | 73,800 | 1,400 | 1,100 | 2.0% | 1.5% |
| Accommodation | 13,800 | 13,700 | 13,500 | -100 | -200 | -0.7% | -1.5% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 57,500 | 59,000 | 60,300 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| Full-Service Restaurants | 25,700 | 27,500 | 28,100 | 1,800 | 600 | 7.0% | 2.2% |
| Limited-Service Eating Places | 25,000 | 24,900 | 25,100 | -100 | 200 | -0.4% | 0.8% |
| Other Services | 27,200 | 28,000 | 28,500 | 800 | 500 | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Repair and Maintenance | 7,500 | 7,400 | 7,600 | -100 | 200 | -1.3% | 2.7% |
| Government | 185,500 | 190,900 | 195,300 | 5,400 | 4,400 | 2.9% | 2.3% |
| Federal Government | 29,600 | 30,000 | 29,900 | 400 | -100 | 1.4% | -0.3% |
| State Government | 62,800 | 64,400 | 66,500 | 1,600 | 2,100 | 2.5% | 3.3% |
| State Government Education | 26,100 | 26,300 | 26,600 | 200 | 300 | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| Local Government | 93,100 | 96,600 | 98,900 | 3,500 | 2,300 | 3.8% | 2.4% |
| Local Government Education | 51,800 | 52,800 | 54,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1.9% | 2.3% |

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

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