

New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson
Governor

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Secretary

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HIGHLIGHTS — March 2005

...*Special announcement:* Corrections to Metropolitan Area Local Area Unemployment Statistics is on page 10.

...The New Mexico March 2005 year-ago job growth comparison was 1.9 percent, the state has added 14,700 jobs since last year.

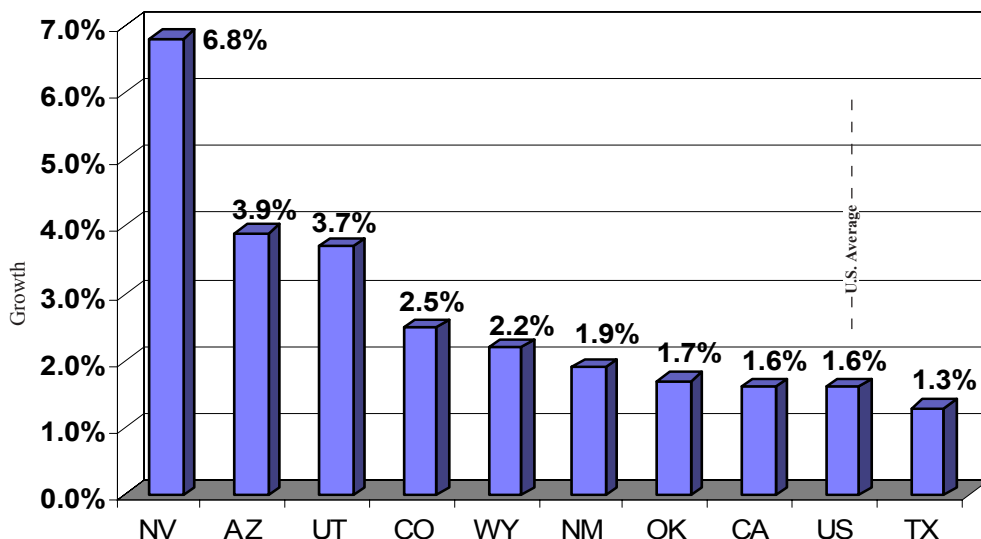
...In the past 12 months, payroll employment has grown 1.9 percent, adding 7,000 jobs to the Albuquerque MSA.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was just 1.4 percent comparing March 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added only 900 jobs over the year.

...Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.3 percent, adding 1,400 jobs.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

March 2005 over March 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in March 2005, up from February's rate of 5.6 percent and January's rate of 5.3 percent. Recent increases in the unemployment rate have wiped out the gains that were made during 2004. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was slightly lower, at 5.8 percent. The national unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in March 2005.

New Mexico's over-the-year rate of job growth remains close to two percent, which is where it has been for about a year. Recently some months have been below two percent and others have been above. The average since last April comes out to an even two percent.

The March 2005 year-ago job growth comparison was 1.9 percent, restrained only by having strong employment data in the year-ago comparison as well as the current data. The state has added 14,700 jobs since last year. Four industries have added most of the new jobs; others have expanded at a slow to moderate rate, while only one industry has suffered a significant loss.

The mining and construction industries continue to grow the fastest, expanding in the six to eight percent range over the year. The state has added 2,800 jobs in construction, but only 1,200 jobs in the smaller mining industry. The mining industry continues to do well from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas as well as a rebound in copper mining. Construction has added jobs in many segments, including residential housing, encouraged by interest rates that have remained low but are forecast to rise with the improving national economy. Commercial construction has also been strong.

Three larger industries are growing less rapidly than mining and construction, but have added a number of jobs equal to more than two thirds of the total job gain. The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has grown 3.7 percent, adding 3,800 jobs. This is a fairly modest growth rate compared to recent times, but still more jobs than any other industry. Government, growing at a lower rate of 1.8 percent, has added 3,700 jobs in a year, mostly from a very strong local government sector that includes Indian tribes and their casinos. State government has also increased but federal

government has lost jobs. The professional and business services industry, growing at 3.2 percent, has added 2,800 jobs over the year due to strength in the administrative component as well as the professional, scientific and technical component that includes many defense contractors.

Remaining industries have either made unremarkable gains or have lost a small number of jobs. Three industries are reporting employment levels that are lower than a year ago. Only one of the job-losing industries, information, has lost a large number of jobs. The information industry has suffered following a series of job losses. Information employment was down 1,100 jobs on the year, all in the telecommunications component of the industry. The MCI call center closure last summer was followed, in November, by the closure of the Qwest call center in Albuquerque. The information industry prospered during most of the 1990s but has seen some of those gains eroded over the last three and a half years.

Minor job losses also came from transportation, warehousing and utilities, which was down 200 jobs since last year. Wholesale trade employment was also down, by just 100 jobs from last year. This industry has struggled to hold onto employment, while the emphasis has been on labor-efficient ways of distributing goods.

Manufacturing employment was unchanged from a year ago, having previously lost 6,600 jobs since March 2001. The current pause seems to be a temporary phase while the industry gathers momentum to once again add jobs. A number of firms are promising hundreds of new jobs over the next two years.

Financial activities employment added 500 jobs, from gains that were in the finance and insurance category. The leisure and hospitality industry has grown at a rate of 0.7 percent, adding 600 jobs during a good ski season, but not adding any jobs to eating and drinking places. Retail trade employment has increased by just 300 jobs, which is likely reflecting *big box* efficiency trends in a market that is increasingly dominated by large retailers alongside a shrinking number of specialty retailers. Finally, the miscellaneous *other services* category added 400 jobs.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2004	Feb 2005	Mar 2004
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	934,900	930,100	907,500	+4,800	+27,400
Employment	879,800	877,700	854,900	+2,100	+24,900
Unemployment	55,100	52,400	52,600	+2,700	+2,500
Rate	5.9%	5.6%	5.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Albuquerque MSA was 5.5 percent in March, little changed over the month and over the year. Unemployment was 5.4 percent in both February 2005 and March 2004.

Over the month, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area grew by 2,700 or 0.7 percent, a typical increase for this time of year. Warmer weather prompted an upsurge in building activity and spurred the construction industry to add 400 new jobs. Professional and business services gained 700 jobs, largely due to increases in temporary help agencies. Seasonal growth in restaurant employment pushed the leisure and hospitality industry to an increase of 2.6 percent (900 jobs) over the month. Wholesale trade grew 300, its first over-the-month increase in almost a year. The government sector added 200 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 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 1.9 percent, adding 7,000 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. Job growth has gradually diminished in recent months following its most recent peak of 2.8 percent in November 2004.

Educational and health services continued to experience the strongest growth of any industry division at 6.3 percent. Of the 2,800 new jobs, 200 were in private education and the rest were in the large health care and social assistance component. Increased demand for services has prompted local hospitals to expand their facilities and add 600 new jobs in the last 12 months.

Construction growth has slowed over the past few months but still remains strong at 5.7 percent. Growth rates most recently peaked at 8.6 percent last October as the metro area set new records for the number of housing permits issued. Anticipated increases in mortgage interest rates should cause construction growth to slow even more in the coming months.

Government added 1,800 new jobs for an increase of 2.4 percent. The lion's share of the growth came from local government, up 1,500. State government gained 400 jobs and federal government lost 100.

Professional and business services continued to do well, rising 2.1 percent over the year and adding 1,200 new jobs. Growth was largely due to increases in business support services as well as scientific research and development. Employment in business support services was helped by strong growth in local call centers, while scientific research and development benefited from increased hiring at Sandia National Laboratories and its many contractors.

Retail trade growth has tapered to 1.4 percent after having experienced much stronger increases last year. Industry growth reached 2.6 percent in July 2004 but has gradually slowed since then. The 600 new retail trade jobs were all found in unpublished components like sporting goods stores, motor vehicle dealers, and electronics stores. Food store employment was unchanged over the year, while department stores lost 600 jobs.

Manufacturing was up over the year for the fourth straight month, following more than three years of continuous losses. The industry has added 300 jobs since this time last year for growth of 1.4 percent. Employment should continue to rise in the foreseeable future, due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing in the area as well as next year's opening of a mattress manufacturing plant.

Financial activities gained 300 jobs (1.6 percent growth) due to expansions in industry-related call centers. Also up 300 was the miscellaneous classification of *other services*, which includes repair shops, personal services, and membership organizations.

Employment in leisure and hospitality remained unchanged from last March at 35,800. This is something of an improvement from the prior two months when employment was actually down over the year. Expansions in restaurant employment had driven industry growth since the beginning of the decade, but it seems that a saturation point has finally been reached, at least for a little while. April's opening of a new hotel should help give the industry a welcome boost.

Only three industries reported job losses over the year. These were information (down 1,200), wholesale trade (down 300), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (down 200).

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2004</u>	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2004</u>
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	403,300	401,500	390,900	+1,800	+12,400
Employment	381,000	379,800	369,700	+1,200	+11,300
Unemployment	22,300	21,700	21,200	+600	+1,100
Rate	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.4 percent in March 2005, up from February's rate of 6.1 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent.

March 2005 employment in the Las Cruces metro area remained at the same level as in February. Only minor changes were reported in employment levels, with gains and losses of equal magnitude. Two industries each gained 100 jobs, construction and retail trade. Losses of 100 jobs each were reported in financial activities and government.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was just 1.4 percent comparing March 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added only 900 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth is consistent with recent trends in the local job market of below average job growth. This trend started around January 2004.

Despite lackluster performance elsewhere, the local area's manufacturing employment continues to do well, adding 11.8 percent to its job base. Many of the 400 new jobs are at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Construction employment also appears to be doing well, making gains of 8.1 percent over the year, adding 300 jobs. Information employment posted a 200-job gain. The gain was possible because the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry happened

more than a year ago and consequently are out of the year-ago comparison. For that same reason, the professional and business services industry posted a 100-job gain. The industry suffered the loss of the Excell call center at the end of 2003.

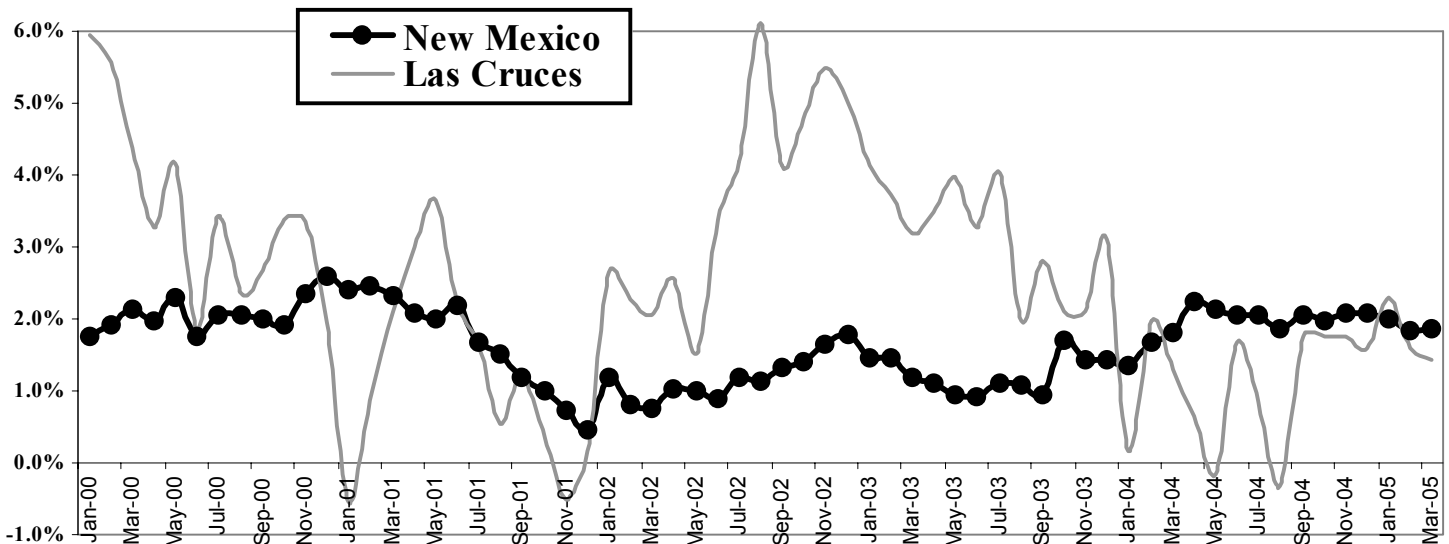
The transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry gained 100 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. The relatively large educational and health services industry added just 100 jobs. The health services component has seen fierce competition between rival hospitals that overheated the industry for a while until employment settled at lower but more sustainable levels. All other industries either have maintained last year's employment levels, or have declined.

No growth was reported for financial activities, as well as for the leisure and hospitality industry. Both wholesale trade and retail trade employment remain at last year's levels. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment has also failed to grow.

The large government sector lost 300 jobs, with losses in all branches, except local government. State government was down 100 jobs, and federal government remained down 400 jobs. Local government added 200 jobs.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2004	Feb 2004	Mar 2004
Civilian Labor Force	84,300	84,200	82,100	+100	+2,200
Employment	78,900	79,100	76,800	-200	+2,100
Unemployment	5,400	5,100	5,300	+300	+100
Rate	6.4%	6.1%	6.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%		

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 March 2005, down a little from February's rate of 4.5 percent. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.3 percent, a fraction lower than the current rate.

Santa Fe added 500 jobs in March, with gains of 100 jobs each in five industries. No industries lost jobs over the month. Job-gaining industries were construction, government, professional and business services, leisure & hospitality, and educational & health services.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.3 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. The Santa Fe job market is underperforming, given that only four industries have added jobs. Seven other industries held employment at the same levels as last year, and one industry has lost jobs.

Almost half the job gains were in local government, up 600 jobs on the year, growing 9.5 percent. These 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. State government was up by just 100 jobs and federal government remains down 100 jobs from a year ago.

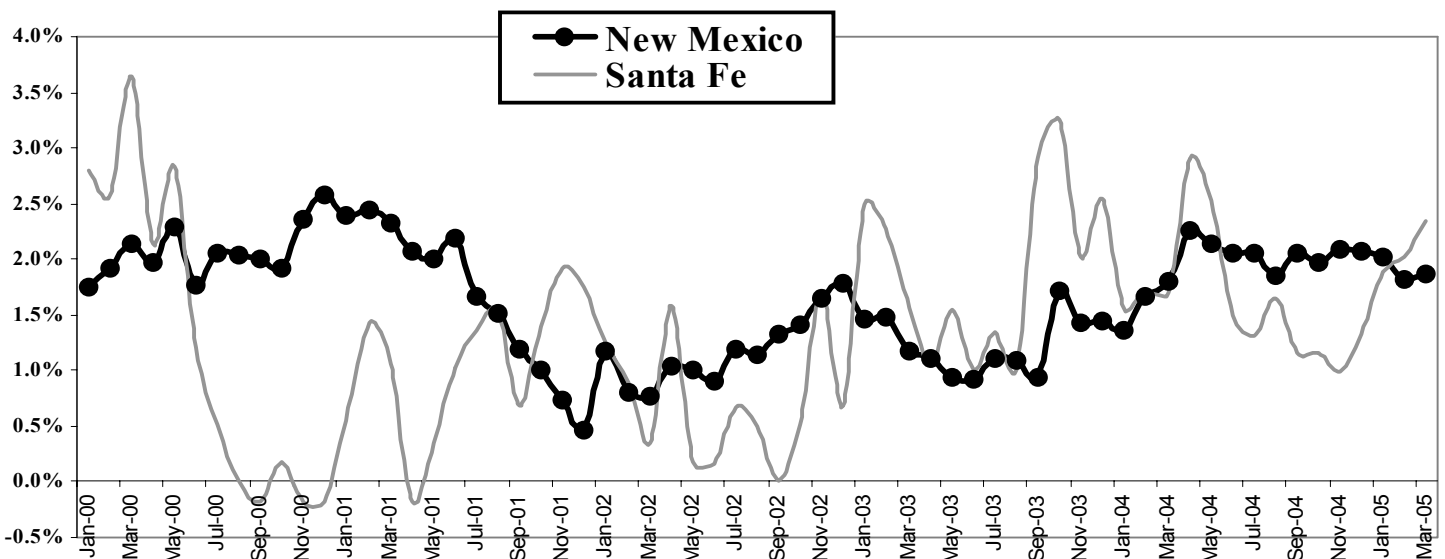
In the private sector, educational and health services added 400 jobs, growing 4.8 percent. The professional and business services industry added 300 jobs since last year, growing 6.1 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Leisure and hospitality employment was up by 200 jobs, closing out a successful ski season.

The construction industry lost 100 jobs, continuing a trend that has been evident for about a year. The absence of any construction employment gains makes Santa Fe an exception to the housing boom in other parts of the state.

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

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2004	Feb 2005	Mar 2004
Civilian Labor Force	79,000	78,300	75,900	+700	+3,100
Employment	75,500	74,800	72,600	+700	+2,900
Unemployment	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	+200
Rate	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%		

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 6.2 percent in March 2005, up from February's rate of 6.1 percent. A year ago, the area had a slightly higher unemployment rate of 6.3 percent.

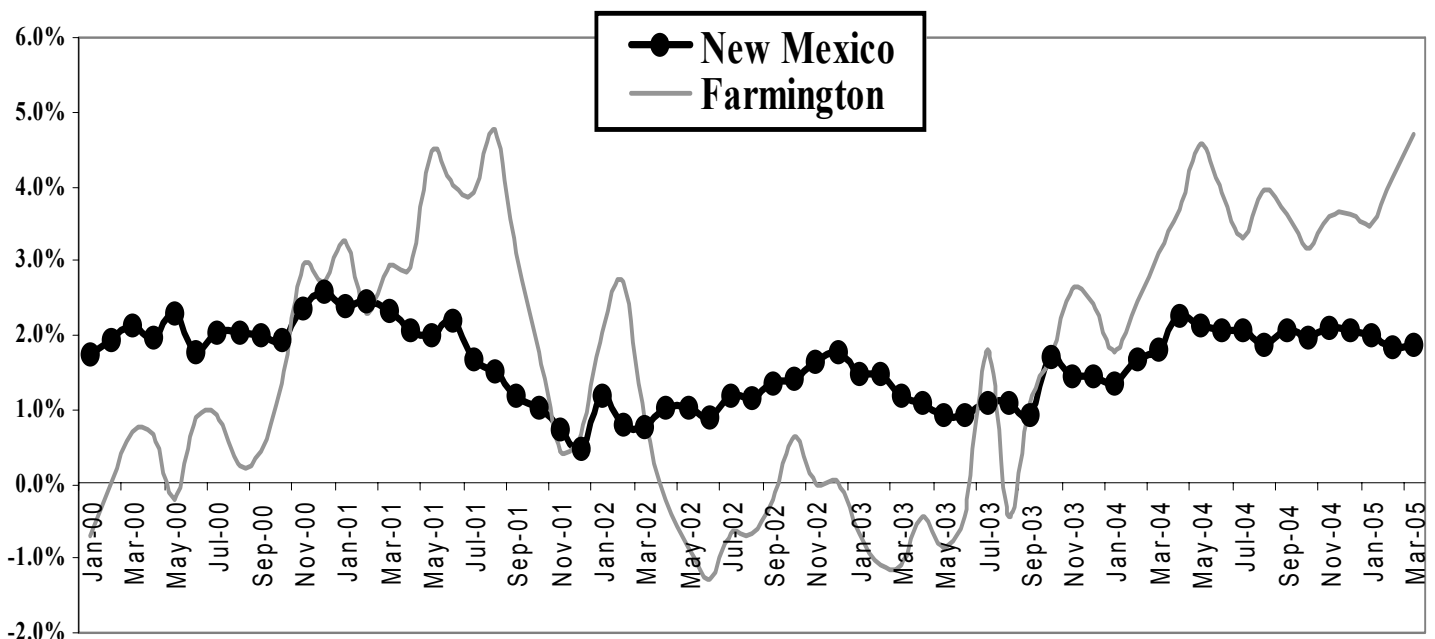
Farmington added 800 jobs in March, following a similar gain in February. Gains were composed of 400 jobs in goods-producing industries and 300 jobs in private service-providing industries. Adding to these private sector gains were 100 additional local government jobs.

The Farmington economy is one of the fastest growing areas anywhere in New Mexico, and certainly ahead of any of the other metropolitan areas. The reasons for the strong job growth are easy to spot - expansions in the oil and gas industry, and construction activity on the oil pipeline.

Over-the-year job growth for Farmington was a strong 4.7 percent, adding 2,200 jobs. Farmington has outperformed the statewide average for more than a year. The strength comes mainly from the private sector, as government employment has increased by only 200 jobs since last year. The main source of private sector strength is in the goods-producing industries, including mining, construction, and manufacturing. The area's large mining industry has done very well recently from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Private service-providing industries are also doing well in the area, adding 1,100 jobs over the year, growing 4.2 percent.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Mar 2005</u>	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2004</u>	<u>Feb 2005</u>	<u>Mar 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	56,500	55,700	53,600	+800	+2,900
Employment	53,000	52,300	50,200	+700	+2,800
Unemployment	3,500	3,400	3,400	+100	+100
Rate	6.2%	6.1%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

New Mexico		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Cashiers Construction Laborers Office & Admin. Support Workers Customer Service Representatives Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Receptionists and Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Production Workers, Helpers Agricultural Workers, All Other	Construction Laborers Cashiers Sales Reps, Services, All Other Electricians Customer Service Representatives Truck Drivers, Heavy Security Guards Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Grounds Maintenance Workers Retail Salespersons	Retail Salespersons Cashiers Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Registered Nurses General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners Office Clerks, General Customer Service Representatives Farmworkers & Laborers
Albuquerque Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Customer Service Representatives Office Clerks, General Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Office & Admin. Support Workers Stock Clerks Cashiers Receptionists and Information Clerks Administrative Services Managers Construction Laborers General Managers	Stock Clerk Security Guards Cashiers Correctional Officers and Jailers Grounds Maintenance Workers Janitors and Cleaners Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Sales Reps, Services, All Other Production Workers, Helpers	Retail Salespersons Cashiers Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Customer Service Representatives Registered Nurses General and Operations Managers Office Clerks, General Janitors and Cleaners Security Guards
Santa Fe Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Cashiers Office Clerks, General Construction Laborers Office & Admin. Support Workers Maintenance & Repair Workers Managers, All Other Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Janitors & Cleaners Electricians Receptionists and Information Clerks	Retail Salespersons Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Construction Laborers Sup/Mgrs. of Lab. & Mtrl. Movers, Hand Lawyers Security Guards Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Cashiers Home Health Aides Laborers, Freight, Stock, Matl Movers	Retail Salespersons Waiters and Waitresses Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners General and Operations Managers Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers Registered Nurses Janitors and Cleaners Office Clerks, General
Las Cruces Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Cashiers Retail Salespersons Receptionists and Information Clerks Construction Laborers Home Health Aides Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Bkping., Accounting, & Auditing Clerks Secretaries Office & Admin. Support Workers	Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Production Workers, Helpers Laborers, Freight, Stock, Matl Movers Construction Laborers Production, Planning Clerks Telemarketers Retail Salespersons Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Bus Drivers, School Security Guards	Farmworkers & Laborers Waiters and Waitresses Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Retail Salespersons Registered Nurses Elementary School Teachers Teacher Assistants General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners
Farmington Workforce Development Center		
APPLICANTS	JOB OPENINGS	PROJECTED MOST OPENINGS
Office Clerks, General Receptionists and Information Clerks Construction Laborers Cashiers Office & Admin. Support Workers Exec. Secretaries & Admin. Assistants Electricians Operating Engineers Truck Drivers, Heavy Customer Service Representatives	Construction Laborers Retail Salespersons Landscaping & Grndskping. Workers Sup/Mgrs. Of Const. & Extraction Wkrs. Electricians Material Moving Workers, All Other Agricultural Workers, All Other Cleaners of Vehicles & Equipment Truck Drivers, Heavy Sup/Mgrs. of Lab. & Mtrl. Movers, Hand	Cashiers Retail Salespersons Waiters and Waitresses Combined Food Prep & Srvg. Workers Registered Nurses Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer General and Operations Managers Janitors and Cleaners Teacher Assistants Receptionists and Information Clerks

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1985		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1986		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.9%	
1987		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.1%	
1988		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.8%	
1989		689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1990		697,000	651,000	46,000	6.6%	
1991		708,400	662,300	46,100	6.5%	
1992		728,500	676,500	52,000	7.1%	
1993		744,400	692,000	52,400	7.0%	
1994		761,100	702,500	58,600	7.7%	
1995		781,500	732,500	49,000	6.3%	
1996		797,000	747,000	50,000	6.3%	
1997		806,900	741,900	65,000	8.1%	
1998		825,900	774,300	51,600	6.2%	
1999		845,100	792,900	52,200	6.2%	
2000		824,300	778,000	46,300	5.6%	
2001		854,100	811,800	42,300	5.0%	
2002		860,100	818,500	41,600	4.8%	
2003		875,300	827,600	47,700	5.4%	
2004		896,900	839,700	57,200	6.4%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	934,900	879,800	55,100	5.9%	5.9%
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	4,800	2,100	2,700	0.3%	0.1%
	Year Ago	27,400	24,900	2,500	0.1%	0.0%
	2 Yrs. Ago	46,700	43,400	3,200	0.1%	0.1%
	3 Yrs. Ago	64,800	55,600	9,200	0.6%	0.6%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.5%	0.2%	5.2%		
	Year Ago	3.0%	2.9%	4.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	5.3%	5.2%	6.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.4%	6.7%	20.0%		

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

State	Rank	March 2004	March 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,122.0	1,197.9	75.9	6.8%
Arizona	2	2,357.8	2,449.2	91.4	3.9%
Oregon	3	1,562.6	1,621.2	58.6	3.8%
Utah	4	1,086.2	1,126.5	40.3	3.7%
Florida	5	7,482.1	7,728.1	246.0	3.3%
Idaho	6	571.9	588.7	16.8	2.9%
Hawaii	7	578.0	594.4	16.4	2.8%
Colorado	8	2,149.6	2,203.8	54.2	2.5%
South Dakota	9	372.1	380.8	8.7	2.3%
DC	10	417.4	426.6	9.2	2.2%
Wyoming	11	246.9	252.3	5.4	2.2%
Virginia	12	3,535.3	3,612.6	77.3	2.2%
North Dakota	13	330.6	337.7	7.1	2.1%
Montana	14	399.4	407.8	8.4	2.1%
Washington	15	2,659.7	2,715.0	55.3	2.1%
Nebraska	16	908.5	927.0	18.5	2.0%
Kansas	17	1,307.7	1,333.9	26.2	2.0%
Indiana	18	2,891.0	2,947.4	56.4	2.0%
New Mexico	19	783.8	798.5	14.7	1.9%
Vermont	19	300.1	305.8	5.7	1.9%
Alabama	21	1,886.6	1,921.4	34.8	1.8%
Minnesota	22	2,612.8	2,660.4	47.6	1.8%
Maryland	23	2,485.1	2,530.2	45.1	1.8%
Oklahoma	24	1,463.2	1,487.6	24.4	1.7%
United States		130,019.0	132,145.0	2,126.0	1.6%
New Hampshire	25	615.4	625.2	9.8	1.6%
California	26	14,440.1	14,668.5	228.4	1.6%
North Carolina	27	3,786.5	3,840.1	53.6	1.4%
Connecticut	28	1,627.7	1,650.5	22.8	1.4%
New Jersey	29	3,944.2	3,998.5	54.3	1.4%
Texas	30	9,430.8	9,555.5	124.7	1.3%
Alaska	31	291.2	294.8	3.6	1.2%
Rhode Island	32	478.5	484.4	5.9	1.2%
Arkansas	33	1,152.9	1,166.9	14.0	1.2%
Missouri	34	2,666.9	2,698.1	31.2	1.2%
Wisconsin	35	2,744.3	2,776.1	31.8	1.2%
Kentucky	36	1,778.3	1,797.4	19.1	1.1%
Pennsylvania	37	5,582.2	5,640.2	58.0	1.0%
Tennessee	38	2,678.9	2,706.2	27.3	1.0%
Iowa	39	1,433.0	1,446.9	13.9	1.0%
Mississippi	40	1,120.9	1,131.7	10.8	1.0%
Maine	41	594.0	599.3	5.3	0.9%
West Virginia	42	727.8	733.9	6.1	0.8%
Massachusetts	43	3,129.8	3,155.5	25.7	0.8%
New York	44	8,363.9	8,424.0	60.1	0.7%
Georgia	45	3,866.9	3,893.4	26.5	0.7%
Illinois	46	5,723.9	5,760.4	36.5	0.6%
Delaware	47	670.7	674.8	4.1	0.6%
Ohio	48	5,342.6	5,365.2	22.6	0.4%
Louisiana	49	1,922.3	1,928.7	6.4	0.3%
South Carolina	50	1,816.8	1,814.0	-2.8	-0.2%
Michigan	51	4,335.3	4,322.1	-13.2	-0.3%

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 MARCH 2005				REVISED FEBRUARY 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	927,953	873,073	54,880	5.9%	924,646	870,708	53,938	5.8%	3,307	2,365	942	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	402,887	381,459	21,428	5.3%	401,550	380,367	21,183	5.3%	1,337	1,092	245	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%
Bernalillo	313,994	297,669	16,325	5.2%	312,949	296,817	16,132	5.2%	1,045	852	193	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%
Sandoval	49,112	46,352	2,760	5.6%	48,952	46,219	2,733	5.6%	160	133	27	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%
Torrance	7,796	7,317	479	6.1%	7,778	7,296	482	6.2%	18	21	-3	0.2%	0.3%	-0.6%
Valencia	31,985	30,121	1,864	5.8%	31,871	30,035	1,836	5.8%	114	86	28	0.4%	0.3%	1.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,772	52,434	3,338	6.0%	55,119	51,819	3,300	6.0%	653	615	38	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	84,524	78,630	5,894	7.0%	84,273	78,530	5,743	6.8%	251	100	151	0.3%	0.1%	2.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,291	74,798	3,493	4.5%	77,978	74,483	3,495	4.5%	313	315	-2	0.4%	0.4%	-0.1%
Catron	1,260	1,142	118	9.4%	1,242	1,130	112	9.0%	18	12	6	1.4%	1.1%	5.4%
Chaves	26,008	24,263	1,745	6.7%	26,016	24,274	1,742	6.7%	-8	-11	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Cibola	12,521	11,744	777	6.2%	12,512	11,767	745	6.0%	9	-23	32	0.1%	-0.2%	4.3%
Colfax	6,895	6,503	392	5.7%	6,853	6,463	390	5.7%	42	40	2	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Curry	21,092	20,062	1,030	4.9%	21,026	19,979	1,047	5.0%	66	83	-17	0.3%	0.4%	-1.6%
De Baca	939	884	55	5.9%	936	878	58	6.2%	3	6	-3	0.3%	0.7%	-5.2%
Eddy	24,024	22,689	1,335	5.6%	24,053	22,723	1,330	5.5%	-29	-34	5	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.4%
Grant	10,625	9,763	862	8.1%	10,660	9,784	876	8.2%	-35	-21	-14	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%
Guadalupe	1,679	1,509	170	10.1%	1,674	1,511	163	9.7%	5	-2	7	0.3%	-0.1%	4.3%
Harding	391	375	16	4.1%	400	384	16	4.0%	-9	-9	0	-2.3%	-2.3%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,249	2,092	157	7.0%	2,242	2,091	151	6.7%	7	1	6	0.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Lea	25,501	24,221	1,280	5.0%	25,326	24,058	1,268	5.0%	175	163	12	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Lincoln	11,088	10,581	507	4.6%	11,136	10,627	509	4.6%	-48	-46	-2	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Los Alamos	12,145	11,813	332	2.7%	12,155	11,792	363	3.0%	-10	21	-31	-0.1%	0.2%	-8.5%
Luna	11,461	8,970	2,491	21.7%	11,118	8,907	2,211	19.9%	343	63	280	3.1%	0.7%	12.7%
McKinley	26,919	24,718	2,201	8.2%	26,925	24,792	2,133	7.9%	-6	-74	68	0.0%	-0.3%	3.2%
Mora	2,179	1,875	304	14.0%	2,170	1,875	295	13.6%	9	0	9	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Otero	27,153	25,609	1,544	5.7%	27,224	25,679	1,545	5.7%	-71	-70	-1	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Quay	4,003	3,733	270	6.7%	3,967	3,697	270	6.8%	36	36	0	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Rio Arriba	21,808	20,188	1,620	7.4%	21,741	20,210	1,531	7.0%	67	-22	89	0.3%	-0.1%	5.8%
Roosevelt	9,554	9,134	420	4.4%	9,484	9,074	410	4.3%	70	60	10	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%
San Miguel	14,067	13,096	971	6.9%	14,018	13,057	961	6.9%	49	39	10	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%
Sierra	5,027	4,700	327	6.5%	5,047	4,725	322	6.4%	-20	-25	5	-0.4%	-0.5%	1.6%
Socorro	8,818	8,327	491	5.6%	8,799	8,322	477	5.4%	19	5	14	0.2%	0.1%	2.9%
Taos	17,110	15,879	1,231	7.2%	17,045	15,838	1,207	7.1%	65	41	24	0.4%	0.3%	2.0%
Union	1,962	1,882	80	4.1%	1,957	1,870	87	4.4%	5	12	-7	0.3%	0.6%	-8.0%

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 2005				REVISED MARCH 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	927,953	873,073	54,880	5.9%	901,363	848,003	53,360	5.9%	26,590	25,070	1,520	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	402,887	381,459	21,428	5.3%	390,527	370,106	20,421	5.2%	12,360	11,353	1,007	3.2%	3.1%	4.9%
Bernalillo	313,994	297,669	16,325	5.2%	304,378	288,810	15,568	5.1%	9,616	8,859	757	3.2%	3.1%	4.9%
Sandoval	49,112	46,352	2,760	5.6%	47,695	44,972	2,723	5.7%	1,417	1,380	37	3.0%	3.1%	1.4%
Torrance	7,796	7,317	479	6.1%	7,484	7,099	385	5.1%	312	218	94	4.2%	3.1%	24.4%
Valencia	31,985	30,121	1,864	5.8%	30,970	29,224	1,746	5.6%	1,015	897	118	3.3%	3.1%	6.8%
Farmington MSA 3/	55,772	52,434	3,338	6.0%	52,984	49,716	3,268	6.2%	2,788	2,718	70	5.3%	5.5%	2.1%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	84,524	78,630	5,894	7.0%	82,347	76,605	5,742	7.0%	2,177	2,025	152	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	78,291	74,798	3,493	4.5%	75,210	71,930	3,280	4.4%	3,081	2,868	213	4.1%	4.0%	6.5%
Catron	1,260	1,142	118	9.4%	1,238	1,115	123	9.9%	22	27	-5	1.8%	2.4%	-4.1%
Chaves	26,008	24,263	1,745	6.7%	25,765	23,934	1,831	7.1%	243	329	-86	0.9%	1.4%	-4.7%
Cibola	12,521	11,744	777	6.2%	12,226	11,502	724	5.9%	295	242	53	2.4%	2.1%	7.3%
Colfax	6,895	6,503	392	5.7%	6,896	6,427	469	6.8%	-1	76	-77	2.4%	2.1%	7.3%
Curry	21,092	20,062	1,030	4.9%	20,595	19,723	872	4.2%	497	339	158	2.4%	1.7%	18.1%
De Baca	939	884	55	5.9%	923	848	75	8.1%	16	36	-20	1.7%	4.2%	-26.7%
Eddy	24,024	22,689	1,335	5.6%	23,755	22,321	1,434	6.0%	269	368	-99	1.1%	1.6%	-6.9%
Grant	10,625	9,763	862	8.1%	10,562	9,268	1,294	12.3%	63	495	-432	0.6%	5.3%	-33.4%
Guadalupe	1,679	1,509	170	10.1%	1,622	1,494	128	7.9%	57	15	42	3.5%	1.0%	32.8%
Harding	391	375	16	4.1%	390	372	18	4.6%	1	3	-2	0.3%	0.8%	-11.1%
Hidalgo	2,249	2,092	157	7.0%	2,221	2,072	149	6.7%	28	20	8	1.3%	1.0%	5.4%
Lea	25,501	24,221	1,280	5.0%	24,294	23,089	1,205	5.0%	1,207	1,132	75	5.0%	4.9%	6.2%
Lincoln	11,088	10,581	507	4.6%	10,791	10,324	467	4.3%	297	257	40	2.8%	2.5%	8.6%
Los Alamos	12,145	11,813	332	2.7%	11,792	11,498	294	2.5%	353	315	38	3.0%	2.7%	12.9%
Luna	11,461	8,970	2,491	21.7%	11,359	8,742	2,617	23.0%	102	228	-126	0.9%	2.6%	-4.8%
McKinley	26,919	24,718	2,201	8.2%	26,371	24,396	1,975	7.5%	548	322	226	2.1%	1.3%	11.4%
Mora	2,179	1,875	304	14.0%	2,141	1,877	264	12.3%	38	-2	40	1.8%	-0.1%	15.2%
Otero	27,153	25,609	1,544	5.7%	26,395	24,980	1,415	5.4%	758	629	129	2.9%	2.5%	9.1%
Quay	4,003	3,733	270	6.7%	3,959	3,683	276	7.0%	44	50	-6	1.1%	1.4%	-2.2%
Rio Arriba	21,808	20,188	1,620	7.4%	21,377	19,825	1,552	7.3%	431	363	68	2.0%	1.8%	4.4%
Roosevelt	9,554	9,134	420	4.4%	9,336	8,983	353	3.8%	218	151	67	2.3%	1.7%	19.0%
San Miguel	14,067	13,096	971	6.9%	13,926	12,959	967	6.9%	141	137	4	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%
Sierra	5,027	4,700	327	6.5%	4,974	4,659	315	6.3%	53	41	12	1.1%	0.9%	3.8%
Socorro	8,818	8,327	491	5.6%	8,549	8,105	444	5.2%	269	222	47	3.1%	2.7%	10.6%
Taos	17,110	15,879	1,231	7.2%	16,900	15,591	1,309	7.7%	210	288	-78	1.2%	1.8%	-6.0%
Union	1,962	1,882	80	4.1%	1,937	1,859	78	4.0%	25	23	2	1.3%	1.2%	2.6%

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 MARCH 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	21.7%
MORA	2	14.0%
GUADALUPE	3	10.1%
CATRON	4	9.4%
MCKINLEY	5	8.2%
GRANT	6	8.1%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.4%
TAOS	8	7.2%
HIDALGO	9	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.9%
CHAVES	12	6.7%
QUAY	13	6.7%
SIERRA	14	6.5%
CIBOLA	15	6.2%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	6.0%
DE BACA	17	5.9%
STATEWIDE		5.9%
COLFAX	18	5.7%
OTERO	19	5.7%
EDDY	20	5.6%
SOCORRO	21	5.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.3%
LEA	23	5.0%
CURRY	24	4.9%
LINCOLN	25	4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.4%
HARDING	28	4.1%
UNION	29	4.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.7%

REVISED FEBRUARY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.9%
MORA	2	13.6%
GUADALUPE	3	9.7%
CATRON	4	9.0%
GRANT	5	8.2%
MCKINLEY	6	7.9%
TAOS	7	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	8	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	10	6.8%
QUAY	11	6.8%
CHAVES	12	6.7%
HIDALGO	13	6.7%
SIERRA	14	6.4%
DE BACA	15	6.2%
CIBOLA	16	6.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	17	6.0%
STATEWIDE		5.8%
COLFAX	18	5.7%
OTERO	19	5.7%
EDDY	20	5.5%
SOCORRO	21	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.3%
CURRY	23	5.0%
LEA	24	5.0%
LINCOLN	25	4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
UNION	27	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	4.0%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

REVISED MARCH 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	23.0%
MORA	2	12.3%
GRANT	3	12.3%
CATRON	4	9.9%
DE BACA	5	8.1%
GUADALUPE	6	7.9%
TAOS	7	7.7%
MCKINLEY	8	7.5%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.3%
CHAVES	10	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	11	7.0%
QUAY	12	7.0%
SAN MIGUEL	13	6.9%
HIDALGO	14	6.7%
SIERRA	15	6.3%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	16	6.2%
EDDY	17	6.0%
CIBOLA	18	5.9%
COLFAX	19	5.9%
STATEWIDE		5.9%
OTERO	20	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.2%
SOCORRO	22	5.2%
LEA	23	5.0%
HARDING	24	4.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	25	4.4%
LINCOLN	26	4.3%
CURRY	27	4.2%
UNION	28	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.8%
LOS ALAMOS	30	2.5%

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

Corrections to Metropolitan Area Local Area Unemployment Statistics

With the release of data for January 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced several changes to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program's methodology for substate areas. Subsequently, BLS has discovered an error affecting one of the employment inputs to the substate estimation process. This error affects previously published estimated levels of the size of the labor force for all metropolitan areas for January and February 2005, as well as the March labor force figures issued in this release in tables 1 and 2. Levels of unemployment are not affected, and there is little or no effect on unemployment rates. Over-the-year changes in labor force levels and unemployment rates also would be little affected. (Nonfarm payroll employment estimates, such as those contained in tables 3 and 4 of this release, are not impacted by the error, nor are the LAUS data for census regions, divisions, states, and substate modeled areas published in the monthly BLS Regional and State release.)

BLS is in the process of correcting the erroneous input, as well as reviewing other employment inputs to the substate estimation process. BLS intends to issue corrected January-March 2005 data coincident with the publication of the next Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release, scheduled for June 1. The size of the error on the labor force will vary by metropolitan area, but is not expected to exceed 3 percent in any case.

BLS also had announced plans to issue revised metropolitan area historical data from 2000 through 2004 to incorporate the methodological changes. The first release of revised historical data, for 2004, was scheduled for April 28, but, due to the error described above, will be postponed until June 1. Data for 2000 also will be made available on that date. Revised data for the years 2001 through 2003 will be issued at later dates.

For more information please call the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program at 202-691-6392.

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		March 2005 Rate
State	Rank	
District of Columbia	1	7.8
Mississippi	2	7.0
Michigan	3	6.9
South Carolina	4	6.8
Alaska	5	6.7
Ohio	6	6.3
Oregon	7	6.2
New Mexico	8	5.9
Tennessee	9	5.9
Missouri	10	5.7
Illinois	11	5.6
Indiana	12	5.6
Texas	13	5.6
California	14	5.4
Kansas	15	5.4
Pennsylvania	16	5.4
Kentucky	17	5.3
Louisiana	18	5.3
Arkansas	19	5.2
North Carolina	20	5.2
United States		5.2
Washington	21	5.2
West Virginia	22	5.2
Colorado	23	5.1
Iowa	24	5.1
Georgia	25	5.0
Connecticut	26	4.9
Massachusetts	27	4.9
Utah	28	4.8
Alabama	29	4.7
Arizona	30	4.7
Maine	31	4.7
Montana	32	4.6
New York	33	4.6
Wisconsin	34	4.6
Rhode Island	35	4.5
Florida	36	4.4
Minnesota	37	4.4
Oklahoma	38	4.4
Maryland	39	4.3
New Jersey	40	4.3
Idaho	41	4.2
Nebraska	42	4.0
Delaware	43	3.9
Nevada	44	3.9
New Hampshire	45	3.7
South Dakota	46	3.7
Vermont	47	3.4
North Dakota	48	3.3
Virginia	49	3.3
Wyoming	50	3.1
Hawaii	51	2.8

Revised		March 2004 Rate
State	Rank	
District of Columbia	1	7.7
Oregon	2	7.6
Alaska	3	7.5
Michigan	4	7.1
South Carolina	5	6.7
Washington	6	6.5
California	7	6.4
Illinois	8	6.3
Texas	9	6.2
New York	10	6.1
Ohio	11	6.1
New Mexico	12	5.8
Alabama	13	5.7
Arkansas	14	5.7
Kentucky	15	5.7
North Carolina	16	5.7
United States		5.7
Colorado	17	5.6
Kansas	18	5.6
Louisiana	19	5.5
Pennsylvania	20	5.5
Massachusetts	21	5.4
Missouri	22	5.4
Rhode Island	23	5.4
Tennessee	24	5.4
West Virginia	25	5.4
Utah	26	5.3
Wisconsin	27	5.3
Indiana	28	5.2
Mississippi	29	5.2
New Jersey	30	5.2
Arizona	31	5.1
Connecticut	32	5.1
Idaho	33	5.0
Minnesota	34	5.0
Oklahoma	35	5.0
Florida	36	4.8
Iowa	37	4.7
Maine	38	4.6
Nevada	39	4.6
Montana	40	4.4
Georgia	41	4.3
Maryland	42	4.1
New Hampshire	43	4.1
Delaware	44	4.0
Vermont	45	4.0
Nebraska	46	3.8
Virginia	47	3.7
Hawaii	48	3.6
South Dakota	49	3.6
Wyoming	50	3.6
North Dakota	51	3.4

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Mar-05	Feb-05	Mar-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	798,500	792,200	783,800	6,300	14,700
GOODS PRODUCING	101,200	99,700	97,200	1,500	4,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	697,300	692,500	686,600	4,800	10,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,700	15,500	14,500	200	1,200
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,700	11,500	10,900	200	800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,500	0	300
CONSTRUCTION	50,500	49,400	47,700	1,100	2,800
Construction of Buildings	14,300	13,900	13,300	400	1,000
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,100	7,900	7,300	200	800
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,300	8,100	7,500	200	800
Specialty Trade Contractors	27,900	27,400	26,900	500	1,000
MANUFACTURING	35,000	34,800	35,000	200	0
Durable Goods	24,600	24,500	24,400	100	200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	9,900	10,300	0	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,800	7,000	0	-200
Non-Durable Goods	10,400	10,300	10,600	100	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,000	21,700	22,100	300	-100
RETAIL TRADE	91,100	90,700	90,800	400	300
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,700	12,700	12,600	0	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,500	19,400	20,200	100	-700
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,200	6,200	6,900	0	-700
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,300	13,100	13,300	200	0
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,800	7,000	6,900	-200	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,000	3,100	2,900	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,100	23,100	23,300	0	-200
Utilities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,200	19,200	19,400	0	-200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,500	6,500	6,600	0	-100
INFORMATION	13,900	13,900	15,000	0	-1,100
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,800	7,000	100	-1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,900	34,800	34,400	100	500
Finance and Insurance	24,500	24,400	24,000	100	500
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,300	13,200	12,800	100	500
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,400	10,400	10,400	0	0
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,400	90,400	88,600	1,000	2,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,900	42,800	41,800	100	1,100
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,800	10,700	10,700	100	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,400	13,300	13,000	100	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,400	42,400	41,800	1,000	1,600
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,600	16,000	16,000	600	600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,300	6,300	5,300	0	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	106,200	106,000	102,400	200	3,800
Educational Services	13,600	13,800	13,100	-200	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,600	92,200	89,300	400	3,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,600	38,500	37,100	100	1,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,400	10,400	10,100	0	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,500	8,400	8,100	100	400
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,400	8,300	8,300	100	100
Hospitals	19,900	19,800	19,500	100	400
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,700	13,200	100	600
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,500	7,400	7,100	100	400
Social Assistance	20,300	20,200	19,500	100	800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	81,700	80,300	81,100	1,400	600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,100	8,000	7,700	100	400
Accommodation and Food Services	73,600	72,300	73,400	1,300	200
Accommodation	13,300	13,000	13,100	300	200
Food Services and Drinking Places	60,300	59,300	60,300	1,000	0
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,200	27,700	28,400	500	-200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,400	24,900	25,000	500	400
OTHER SERVICES	28,600	28,500	28,200	100	400
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,600	0	100
GOVERNMENT	204,400	203,100	200,700	1,300	3,700
Federal Government	29,000	28,800	29,300	200	-300
State Government 2/	70,700	69,600	69,500	1,100	1,200
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,500	28,500	29,200	1,000	300
Local Government	104,700	104,700	101,900	0	2,800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	58,500	58,600	57,000	-100	1,500

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary Mar-05	Revised Feb-05	Revised Mar-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	374,500	371,800	367,500	2,700	7,000
GOODS PRODUCING	48,600	48,100	46,900	500	1,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	325,900	323,700	320,600	2,200	5,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	26,100	25,700	24,700	400	1,400
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,500	16,200	15,500	300	1,000
MANUFACTURING	22,500	22,400	22,200	100	300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,100	9,100	9,300	0	-200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,700	12,400	13,000	300	-300
RETAIL TRADE	42,600	42,600	42,000	0	600
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,100	8,100	8,200	0	-100
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,100	3,700	0	-600
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,500	10,600	-100	-200
INFORMATION	8,700	8,700	9,900	0	-1,200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,100	5,300	0	-1,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,300	19,200	19,000	100	300
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,000	13,900	13,700	100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,300	6,200	6,000	100	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	59,700	59,000	58,500	700	1,200
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	29,300	29,200	28,400	100	900
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,900	11,800	11,400	100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,900	26,300	26,600	600	300
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,100	11,700	12,200	400	-100
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,100	4,000	3,400	100	700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	47,500	47,400	44,700	100	2,800
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,700	41,600	39,100	100	2,600
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	19,700	19,700	18,800	0	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,100	0	600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	35,800	34,900	35,800	900	0
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,000	27,400	28,100	600	-100
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,900	12,600	13,100	300	-200
OTHER SERVICES	11,900	11,900	11,600	0	300
GOVERNMENT	77,300	77,100	75,500	200	1,800
Federal Government	13,800	13,900	13,900	-100	-100
State Government /2	25,500	25,200	25,100	300	400
Local Government	38,000	38,000	36,500	0	1,500

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

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Mar-05	Revised Feb-05	Revised Mar-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	61,100	60,600	59,700	500	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	5,400	5,300	5,500	100	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,700	55,300	54,200	400	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,100	4,300	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,300	8,300	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	900	900	900	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,100	4,900	100	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,400	100	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,200	15,700	100	600
Federal	1,100	1,200	1,200	-100	-100
State /2	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100
Local	6,900	6,700	6,300	200	600

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Mar-05	Revised Feb-05	Revised Mar-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	48,900	48,100	46,700	800	2,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	37,500	36,800	35,500	700	2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	10,500	10,100	9,600	400	900
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,400	38,000	37,100	400	1,300
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,000	26,700	25,900	300	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	9,000	8,700	8,300	300	700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,200	10,000	200	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
GOVERNMENT	11,400	11,300	11,200	100	200
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
State /2	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,200	9,100	9,100	100	100

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

2/ Includes employees of 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-05	Revised Feb-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	801,400	799,400	2,000
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,800	15,600	200
CONSTRUCTION	52,200	51,800	400
MANUFACTURING	35,700	35,700	0
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,000	138,000	0
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	13,900	13,900	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,100	35,000	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	92,200	91,600	600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	104,700	104,700	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,200	83,100	100
OTHER SERVICES	29,100	28,900	200
GOVERNMENT	201,500	201,100	400

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		
	Mar 05	Feb 05	Mar 04	Mar 05	Feb 05	Mar 04	Mar 05	Feb 05	Mar 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$765.62	\$763.87	\$743.04	43.6	43.6	43.1	\$17.56	\$17.52	\$17.24
CONSTRUCTION	\$614.16	\$612.17	\$601.38	39.7	39.7	39.8	\$15.47	\$15.42	\$15.11
MANUFACTURING	\$530.55	\$528.02	\$519.28	39.3	39.2	39.7	\$13.50	\$13.47	\$13.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$523.92	\$522.44	\$519.46	35.4	35.3	35.8	\$14.80	\$14.80	\$14.51
RETAIL TRADE	\$349.12	\$350.98	\$333.44	32.0	32.2	32.0	\$10.91	\$10.90	\$10.42
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$493.77	\$492.03	\$484.02	35.6	35.5	35.8	\$13.87	\$13.86	\$13.52
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$633.83	\$618.58	\$569.84	40.5	39.3	39.6	\$15.65	\$15.74	\$14.39

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

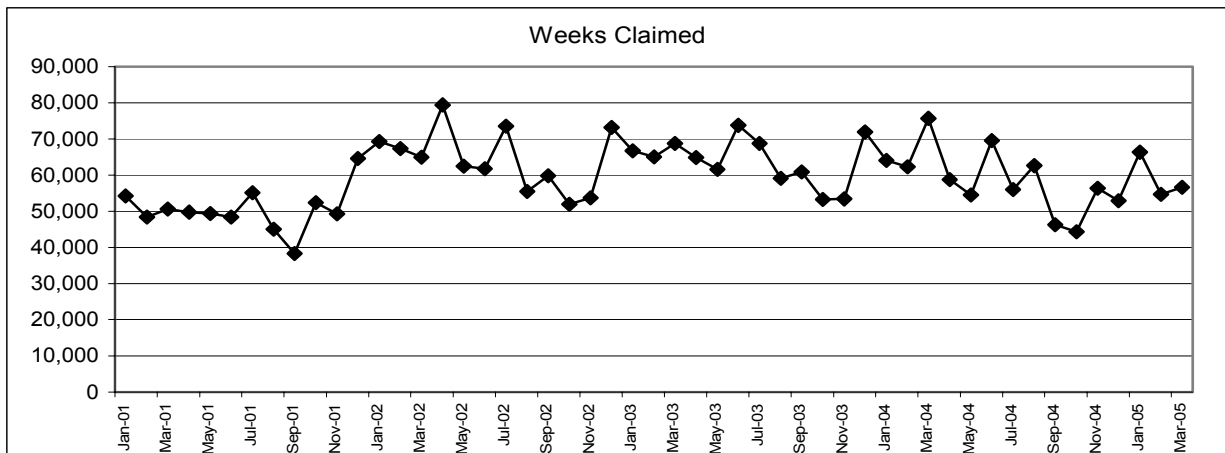
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Mar 05	Feb 05	Mar 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	193.3	191.8	187.4	0.8%	3.1%
CPI-W	188.6	187.3	182.9	0.7%	3.1%

*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-05	Feb-05	Mar-04	Mar-05 Percent Change	
				from Feb-05	from Mar-04
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,974	4,463	5,781	11.4%	-14.0%
Continued Claims #	56,655	54,704	75,754	3.6%	-25.2%
Insured Unemployed #	13,235	13,822	15,232	-4.2%	-13.1%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,319	2,694	2,810	-13.9%	-17.5%
Final Payments	980	980	1,421	0.0%	-31.0%
Weeks Compensated	47,871	43,924	65,301	9.0%	-26.7%
Net Benefit Payments	\$10,130,339	\$9,328,990	\$13,616,596	8.6%	-25.6%
Average WBA**	\$216.44	\$215.94	\$211.33	0.2%	2.4%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.9	18.1	17.6	-1.2%	1.6%
Exhaustion Rate **	43.4%	43.9%	44.2%		



[^] Regular UI program only. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued 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:

Aviation Technologies Group (ATG) is courting economic incentive offers from Colorado and Utah. ATG having thought to be in the final stages of planning to open a manufacturing plant in Albuquerque for its jet fighter-like Javelin airplanes. The company may be receiving pressure to stay in Colorado. The company says it will need an 80,000- to 100,000-square-foot facility and an estimated 200 workers to staff its manufacturing plant.

Retailer **Alco-Duckworth** will close 20 of its Alco Discount stores, including three located New Mexico. The stores in Roswell, Socorro and Hobbs will be closed during the spring and employees will be offered the opportunity to transfer to other Alco Discount stores.

Public Service Company of New Mexico plans to spend \$200 million to cut emissions at the San Juan Generating Station near Farmington. The new emissions controls equipment will be installed over the next four and a half years. It is expected that users may see rates for electricity increase by 2 or 3 percent between 2007 and 2011. About 940 construction jobs will be created by the project.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:



As part of the Winrock Shopping Center redesign, the Best Western Winrock Inn has been closed and will be demolished. The 172-room hotel opened in 1963 and was once one of the top hotels in Albuquerque. Most of the hotel's 42 employees have found new jobs.

Reliable Chevrolet and **Reliable Nissan** are remodeling their dealerships to accommodate increased customer demand. Reliable spokesperson, Kurt Jones, says that they have doubled both their staff and the amount of business that they are doing. The remodel will start in April and should be completed by November. The two automobile outlets currently employ about 230 people and have plans to hire about 70 more in May.

Wal-Mart has submitted a plan to build a Neighborhood Market store at the corner of Snow Vista and Sage in the Westgate Heights area of Albuquerque. Neighborhood Market stores feature mostly groceries and are generally smaller than traditional Wal-Mart stores.

A contract supporting the Air Force's High Power Microwave program was awarded to the **Science Applications International Corporation's (SAIC)** applied science office in Albuquerque. The five-year \$49.9 million contract is to develop high-power microwave and other directed energy systems. Most of the 150 jobs for SAIC employees supported by the program will be in Albuquerque.

Administrators at the **Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute** site a budgetary deficit and restructuring as the reason that 29 staff members are being laid off by the end of April. Several of the long-

term staff members expressed anger and surprise at being selected for termination. Union officials from the Indian Educators Federation say that collective bargaining agreements were violated and that older employees were targeted for termination. The union notes that at the same time the school is cutting 29 positions, it is advertising for 18 new positions, some of which have similar duties to the positions being cut. SIPI is referring questions from the media about the layoff to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C.

The framework for the new **Tempur-Pedic Mattress** plant went up faster than expected and the new factory is on track to open in April 2006. The construction schedule for the plant was moved up to meet growing demand for Tempur-Pedic Mattresses. The plant, originally planned for 535,000 square feet, will now cover about 750,000 square feet and will employ up to 300 people.

Clovis Area, Curry County:



The **Clovis Industrial Development Corporation** is working with an unnamed company that is interested in determining if there are sufficient Spanish speaking applicants in the Clovis area that would be interested in working in a customer service and technical assistance environment. Jobs might pay \$9 to \$12 per hour. The company is seeking 100 or more applicants for an unannounced number of positions.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:



Late winter rain prevented **Doña Ana County farmers** from planting the 2005 chile crop as early as they had hoped. Farmers also have concern that heavy winter rains may contribute to weed growth and promote disease in the chile crop.

Lovington Area, Lea County:



Nor-Lea General Hospital in Lovington opened a newly completed \$7 million wing. The new wing features two operating rooms, and imaging center, an emergency room, and a lobby and reception area. Nor-Lea has added 10 additional staff members and expects to add 10 more in the future.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

The new **Inn of the Mountain Gods Resort and Casino** opened on March 15 to a full house of guests. All of the resort's 273 luxury rooms were booked and hundreds of people filled the casino area. A formal grand opening is scheduled for May 20.

Deming Area, Luna County:

Construction activity is underway again at the **Luna Energy Plant**, northwest of Deming. Construction was started by Duke Energy but left uncompleted for more than two years. PNM Resources, Tucson Electric Power and Phelps Dodge Energy Services purchased the unfinished facility last November. Construction employment of about 250 to 300 workers at the site is expected to peak this summer and the plant should be completed by next summer. When operational, the plant will have a staff of about 25 workers.

Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

Tacoma, Washington-based **Interstate Distributor Company** recently opened a truck terminal on Camino del Coronado in Tucumcari. The company is currently looking for truck drivers to operate from its Tucumcari terminal. More information may be obtained by calling 1-800-DRIVE-4-US.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The first **Wal-Mart** store in Sandoval County has received permits to begin construction at the corner of Unser and Southern boulevards in Rio Rancho. Earlier attempts to locate a store in Rio Rancho were blocked by local building restrictions. The new Supercenter will feature a newly styled storefront look to make it appear less of a "big box" design.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Tourism in the Four Corners area was up by about 19 percent in 2004. Tourism in San Juan County and the Four Corners area currently accounts for about four percent of the state's total tourist count. The county receives most of its visitors to such popular attractions as Chaco Canyon, the Aztec Ruins and Shiprock in the spring. Many visitors to the Grand Canyon in Arizona go through Farmington.

A second Farmington **Wal-Mart Supercenter** is planned near the intersection of West Main Street and Apache Drive. The new 213,000-square-foot store will be built on 22.5 acres at the site of the now-closed Apache Drive-In Movie.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Pojoaque Pueblo has advised the state's Racing Commission that it plans to submit an application to reopen the **Downs at Santa Fe** horseracing track. The tribe purchased the track in 1996 but closed it for racing in 1997. The New Mexico Gaming Control Board would also have to approve the request before the track could be reopened. There is currently a dispute between the tribe and the Gaming Control Board over revenue sharing.

A 150,000-square-foot **Wal-Mart Supercenter** has been proposed for the south end of Cerrillos Road in Santa Fe. The Santa Fe City Council and the City Planning Commission still needs to approve the project.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

Local Truth or Consequences area businesses are hoping that higher water levels in Elephant Butte Reservoir will boost attendance at the **Elephant Butte Lake State Park** this summer. Several years of lower-than-average snowmelt runoff in southern Colorado have dropped reservoir water levels and put a dent in the number of visitors to the park. More than 1 million people visit the park in a typical year, but last year only 800,000 people visited. According to Kay Dunlap, manager for the Elephant Butte Lake State Park, attendance began slipping when the lake started dropping in 2002, and last year was the worst.

Socorro Area, Socorro County:

The **National Radio Astronomy Observatory**, operators of the Very Large Array radio telescope near Socorro, is considering staff reductions to cope with a budgetary shortfall. The VLA employs about 280 people in the Socorro area. Employees are being urged to take early retirement in an effort to cut staff costs by five percent.



Labor Market Report

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