

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

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## HIGHLIGHTS — May 2004

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth continues to hold at a relatively strong 1.8 percent. The state has added 14,300 jobs since this time last year. The job count has increased recently because the declining industries are no longer taking away thousands of jobs from the economy.

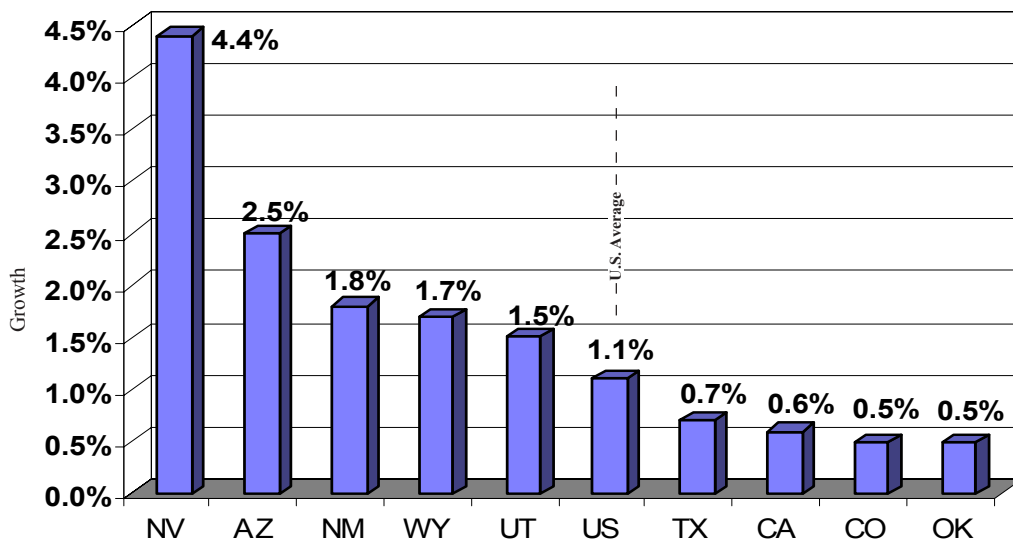
...In the last 12 months, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA grew by 5,400 or 1.5 percent, the strongest gain in nearly three years. This increase was driven by continued strength in construction, health services, and government.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was only 1.6 percent, comparing May 2004 with May 2003. The rate has recently dropped lower than the statewide average, which is not typical for this otherwise fast growing area.

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

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

May 2004 over May 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in May 2004, down incrementally from 5.6 percent in April. The unemployment rate recently peaked at 6.7 percent last July. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.3 percent. Nationally the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in May, a fraction higher than New Mexico's rate.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth continues to hold at a relatively strong 1.8 percent. The state has added 14,300 jobs since this time last year. The job count has increased recently because the declining industries are no longer taking away thousands of jobs from the economy. In May, only two of the thirteen industries had lost jobs over the year, and the losses accounted for just 1,100 jobs. At the start of the year, five industries were down a combined 3,600 jobs. The worst of the layoffs seem to be behind us, although we are anticipating the closure of the Albuquerque MCI call center later this year.

The state's two largest industries, *educational and health services* and *government*, continue to add more than half of the new jobs, but the smaller *natural resources and mining* industry has grown the fastest (up 5.6 percent since last year). The construction industry also continues to do well, but the 4.2 percent growth rate looks less impressive than it might because construction was also doing well this time last year.

The *educational and health services* industry has added 4,700 jobs since last year, adding 4.7 percent to employment. Private education added 400 of the jobs; the remaining 4,300 jobs were in health services including social assistance. Most areas of health services have grown rapidly this year. The *home health care services* component has tripled in size since 2000 due to an influx of Medicaid money. Social assistance jobs have increased at a strong rate of 5.6 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 has increased 3,500 jobs since last year, growing 1.8 percent. Most of the new government jobs were in local government, which has added 2,600. New or expanding tribally-owned casinos and resorts around the state have added many of the new jobs. State government has added 1,300 jobs. Federal government employment continues to be the exception to the increasing trend, dropping 400 jobs on the year.

*Natural resources and mining* employment has increased 5.6 percent, adding 800 jobs. Mining activity has increased because of higher prices for oil and gas, and the expectation that prices will remain high into the future. The higher prices justify the investment in equipment and new exploration that is needed to expand this industry. Other types of mining in New Mexico are not doing so well.

The state's construction activity is continuing at a rapid pace. Even with mortgage interest rates starting to rise, construction activity has not slowed. The industry expectation is for interest rates to continue to rise through the rest of the year, making housing less affordable than now. Builders are pushing forward with new subdivisions to get more houses sold before interest rates get much higher. *Financial activities* employment has added 900 jobs, with 600 of the jobs working in the real estate category, reflecting the residential construction boom and resulting sales activity.

*Leisure and hospitality* employment continues to do fairly well, mostly due to expanding employment in *food services and drinking places*. Likewise, *retail trade* employment has done fairly well to add 1,000 jobs, considering the industry has not added many jobs for about five years. *Wholesale trade* added just 100 jobs, which is much better than this industry has done for a while.

Employment in the *professional and business services* industry added jobs on a year-ago basis for the first time since the spring of 2003. The industry is up by 300 jobs, which is a big improvement over the losses that were as high as 1,400 jobs last summer. The *professional, technical, and scientific services* component (which includes some private defense contractors) has added 900 jobs to offset the 600-job loss 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 Stream International in Silver City.

*Information* and *manufacturing* are the two industries that have lost jobs over the year. The worst is over for the manufacturing industry, and jobs should start to be added before the end of the year. The information industry has not been so fortunate. Information jobs are down 700 from a year ago and more jobs will be lost when the MCI call center closes later this year.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003	Apr 2004	May 2003
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	906,100	903,600	894,400	+2,500	+11,700
Employment	856,700	853,400	837,700	+3,300	+19,000
Unemployment	49,400	50,200	56,700	-800	-7,300
Rate	5.5%	5.6%	6.3%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.3%	6.3%		

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

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

The Albuquerque area seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in May, down from 4.9 percent in April. This was the sharpest monthly decline in unemployment since July 1999. Unemployment has fallen by more than a percentage point from last May's rate of 5.5 percent.

The number of jobs in the Albuquerque MSA rose by 2,300 (0.6 percent) between April and May, many of them seasonal as businesses geared up for increased trade from summer vacationers. All of the growth came from the private sector, since government employment shrank by 300 due to seasonal layoffs at the University of New Mexico following the close of the spring semester.

Construction continued to flourish in May, adding 600 jobs (2.5% growth), its largest monthly increase in nearly four years. Growth rates may begin to decelerate before long, however, due to an anticipated increase in mortgage interest rates. In fact, according to a recent article in the *Albuquerque Journal*, the number of home building permits in the metro area has already slowed from record highs in March. Manufacturing gained 200 jobs in May, which was the industry's best performance since July 2003.

In the last 12 months, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area grew by 5,400 or 1.5 percent, the strongest gain in nearly three years. This increase was driven by continued strength in construction, health services, and government. The metro area has been enjoying a boom in home building activity since the middle of last summer, when mortgage interest rates settled at an all-time low. Since last May, the construction industry has accounted for about one out of every five new jobs created in the Albuquerque MSA.

Employment in educational and health services grew by 2,200 over the year, for an increase of 5.1 percent. Only 200 of those jobs were in private education; the remaining 2,000 were in the burgeoning area of health care and social assistance. Health care employment has been steadily rising in response to a growing and aging population, as well as an influx in Medicaid funding for home health care.

In government, growth of 1,500 was largely related to educational increases. Increasing enrollments in the area's public schools provided the impetus for local government growth of

1,100 (3.2 percent). In state government, employment increases at the University of New Mexico, as well as in state-run hospitals, contributed to a gain of 600 jobs or 2.5 percent. Federal government slipped by 200, marking 11 consecutive months of over-the-year declines. However, federal employment will receive a much-needed boost in the next few months when the U.S. Forest Services opens its new financial services center in Albuquerque, bringing up to 400 high-paying jobs to the metro area.

An expansion in scientific research and development was the driving force behind a 600-job increase in professional and business services. This was the industry's second straight month of over-the-year increases following a long period of declines. The leisure and hospitality industry grew by 1.4 percent (500 jobs), all in food services and drinking places. Growth in this industry has diminished considerably from 2003, when it averaged over 3.2 percent for the year. A few new restaurants have popped up here and there in recent times, but nothing like the spate of national franchises that appeared on the scene early last year.

Retail trade grew by 400, largely due to the recent expansion of a large discounter. The store attained supercenter status after adding a full line of groceries, which resulted in a change of industry classification from *department stores* to *other general merchandise stores*. As a result, department store employment fell by 400 jobs, while a gain of 300 was seen in the broader category of general merchandise stores. Employment in building material and garden equipment stores also rose over the month, increasing by 100 jobs or 2.6 percent.

Manufacturing declines have shrunk to 600 (2.6 percent) over the year, a considerable improvement from peak losses of 3,500 in March 2002. Employment should begin to turn the corner in the next year or so, due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing as well as next year's opening of a mattress manufacturing plant that could employ as many as 1,000.

Information employment fell by 500 since last May, making 24 consecutive months of over-the-year losses. This industry will lose another 800 jobs when the MCI call center closes its doors in July. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 200 jobs over the year, while wholesale trade lost 100.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003	Apr 2004	May 2003
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	396,600	380,700	389,100	+15,900	+7,500
Employment	378,200	362,100	367,600	+16,100	+10,600
Unemployment	18,400	18,600	21,500	-200	-3,100
Rate	4.6%	4.9%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%		

# 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 May 2004, down from April's revised rate of rate of 6.7 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.4 percent.

The Las Cruces economy added 500 jobs in May 2004, which is fairly typical for this month. The construction industry gained 100 jobs, as did retail trade, financial activities, professional and business services, and local government.

The rate of over the year job growth for the Las Cruces area was only 1.6 percent, comparing May 2004 with May 2003. The rate has recently dropped lower than the statewide average, which is not typical for this otherwise fast growing area. Only 1,000 jobs have been added since this time last year. Job growth peaked at 5.9 percent in August 2002 before trending lower. Three events have helped lower the job growth rate. Firstly, the Excell call center closed in December. The second factor is difficulties at Memorial Hospital after the opening of Mountain View, which led to a reassessment of industry employment levels. Thirdly, state government employment growth has diminished with New Mexico State University being the major employer in this category.

Manufacturing stands out as doing really well in Las Cruces area. The state and the country have suffered the loss of thousands of manufacturing jobs, while Doña Ana County has

added 10.3 percent to its manufacturing base. Most of the 300 new jobs are working at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park.

Retail trade has also done well in Las Cruces recently, adding 400 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. Retail trade has not done so well in other areas of the state. The area has added 200 construction jobs, growing 5.3 percent.

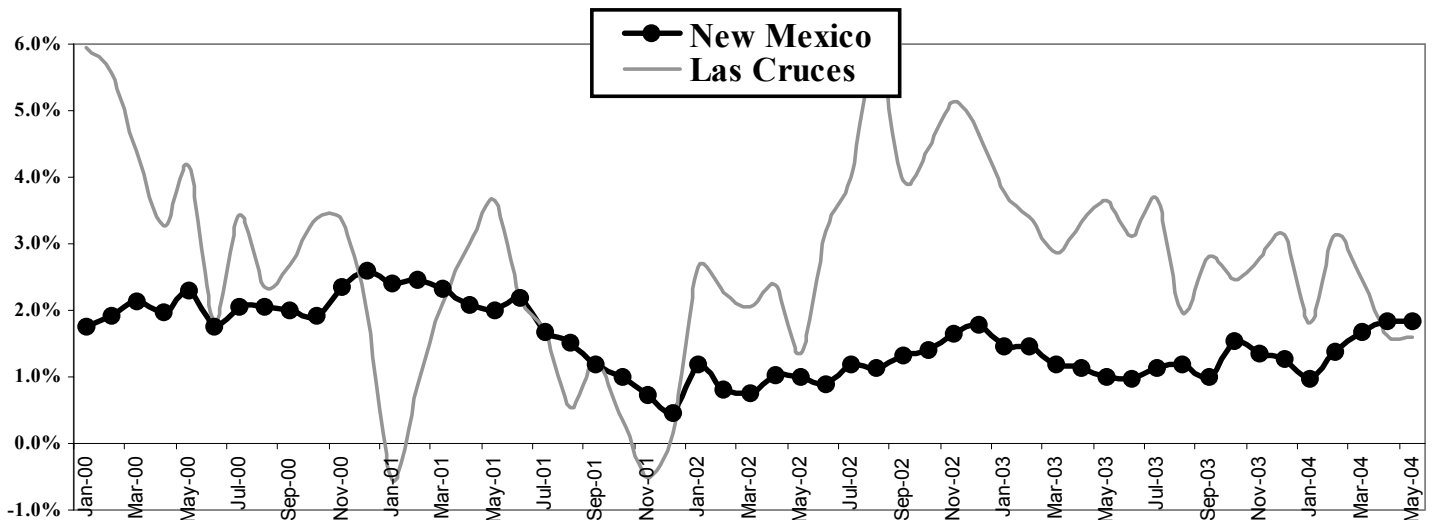
Government employment has increased by 200 jobs, just 1.0 percent. All of the new jobs were employed in local government. Both federal and state government have kept employment at last year's levels. Educational and health services job growth has slowed since last summer increasing to 100 jobs, just 1.1 percent. Not long ago Las Cruces was adding over 1,000 jobs to this industry. Financial activities gained 100 jobs. Transportation, warehousing and utilities also gained 100 jobs.

The information industry retained employment levels the same as last year, as did the leisure and hospitality industry. Also wholesale trade remains at employment levels that are unchanged from last year.

Professional and business services, devastated by the loss of the Excell call center, has lost 300 jobs, 5.6 percent of previous employment levels. The miscellaneous *other services* category also reported a 100-job reduction.

<b>Las Cruces</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>May 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,500	76,600	78,800	+2,900	+700
Employment	74,400	71,500	73,000	+2,900	+1,400
Unemployment	5,100	5,100	5,800	0	-700
Rate	6.4%	6.7%	7.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.8%	6.8%	7.8%		

**Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces**



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.2 percent in May 2004, down from 3.5 percent in April. A year ago, the area had the same unemployment rate as now, 3.2 percent. The Santa Fe MSA continues to have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the state.

The Santa Fe area gained 500 jobs in May 2004, which is on the low side of what is expected this time of year. Four industries added jobs and one lost jobs. Construction added 200 jobs, which is fairly typical for the time of year. Retail trade employment also increased 200 jobs in anticipation of the summer tourist season. The leisure and hospitality industry added 100 jobs in food services and drinking places. Financial activities added 100 jobs. The government job count fell by 100, with a small reduction in the state government category.

Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe area was just 1.1 percent, adding 900 jobs. Seven industries have added jobs, one industry lost jobs, and four others remain at last year's levels.

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

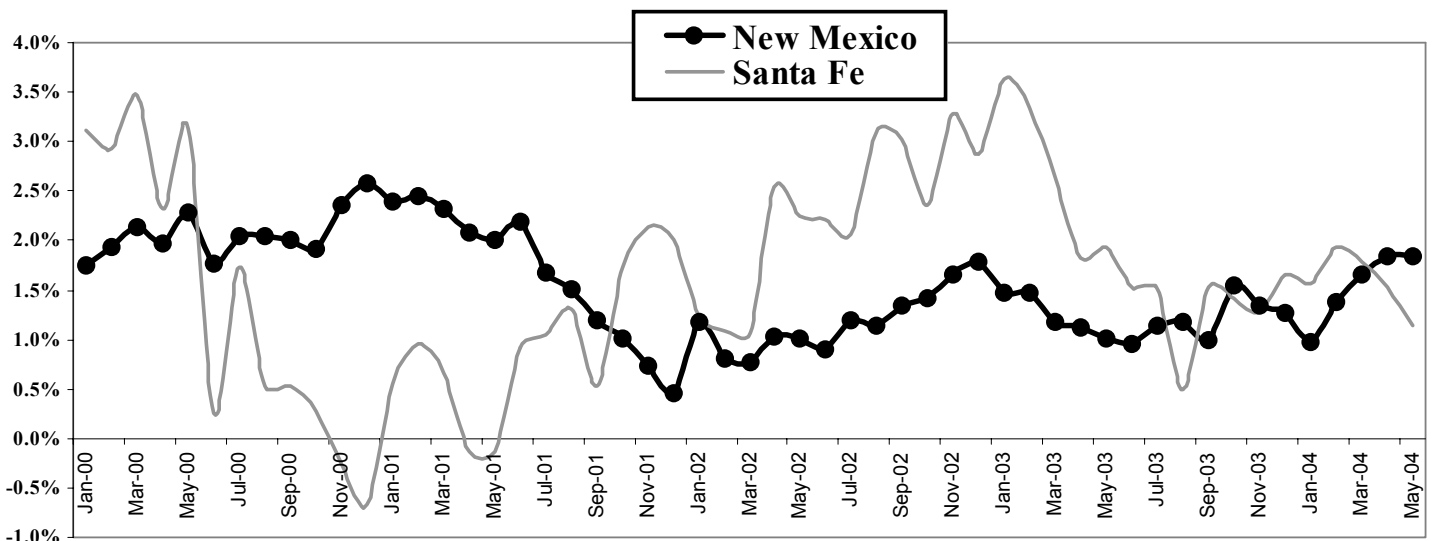
The large government sector increased employment by just 200 jobs, a 0.7 percent increase. Federal government employment lost 100 jobs, state government increased by 100 jobs, and local government added 200 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

Five industries have added 100 jobs each since last year. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction in Santa Fe), added 100 jobs, which is not that many considering the boom that is going on in the rest of the state. Retail trade also increased 100 jobs, growing 1.1 percent over-the-year. The financial activities industry added 100 jobs, with new jobs in the areas of finance and real estate. Professional and business services added 100 jobs. The miscellaneous *other services* industry also added 100 jobs, growing 3.2 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and social advocacy organizations.

The four industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year were manufacturing; wholesale trade; information; and transportation, warehousing & utilities. Leisure and hospitality was the only industry to report lower employment than a year ago, down 200 jobs, even though the food services and drinking places component has added jobs.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Apr 2004</u>	<u>May 2003</u>
Civilian Labor Force	82,400	80,100	80,400	+2,300	+2,000
Employment	79,800	77,300	77,800	+2,500	+2,000
Unemployment	2,600	2,800	2,600	-200	0
Rate	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%		

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



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

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%		
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.9%		
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.1%		
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.8%		
1988	689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%		
1989	697,000	651,000	46,000	6.6%		
1990	708,400	662,300	46,100	6.5%		
1991	728,500	676,500	52,000	7.1%		
1992	744,400	692,000	52,400	7.0%		
1993	761,100	702,500	58,600	7.7%		
1994	781,500	732,500	49,000	6.3%		
1995	797,000	747,000	50,000	6.3%		
1996	806,900	741,900	65,000	8.1%		
1997	825,900	774,300	51,600	6.2%		
1998	845,100	792,900	52,200	6.2%		
1999	824,300	778,000	46,300	5.6%		
2000	854,100	811,800	42,300	5.0%		
2001	860,100	818,500	41,600	4.8%		
2002	875,300	827,600	47,700	5.4%		
2003	896,900	839,700	57,200	6.4%		
2003	JAN	888,100	835,200	52,900	6.0%	6.1%
	FEB	888,400	835,800	52,600	5.9%	5.8%
	MAR	890,400	836,000	54,400	6.1%	5.9%
	APR	892,400	837,000	55,400	6.2%	5.9%
	MAY	894,400	837,700	56,700	6.3%	6.3%
	JUN	898,400	838,500	59,900	6.7%	7.6%
	JUL	900,300	839,900	60,400	6.7%	7.1%
	AUG	900,300	840,800	59,500	6.6%	6.6%
	SEP	900,700	841,200	59,500	6.6%	6.5%
	OCT	902,700	843,800	58,900	6.5%	6.3%
	NOV	903,000	844,700	58,300	6.5%	6.2%
	DEC	903,400	845,500	57,900	6.4%	5.9%
2004	JAN	897,200	846,200	51,000	5.7%	5.8%
	FEB	898,000	847,700	50,300	5.6%	5.5%
	MAR	901,100	850,600	50,500	5.6%	5.4%
	APR	903,600	853,400	50,200	5.6%	5.3%
	MAY	906,100	856,700	49,400	5.5%	5.4%
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	2,500	3,300	-800	-0.1%	0.1%
	Year Ago	11,700	19,000	-7,300	-0.8%	-0.9%
	2 Yrs. Ago	33,200	30,700	2,500	0.5%	0.1%
	3 Yrs. Ago	46,400	37,800	8,600	0.5%	0.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.3%	0.4%	-1.6%		
	Year Ago	1.3%	2.3%	-12.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.8%	3.7%	5.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.4%	4.6%	21.1%		

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

State	Rank	May 2003	May 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,084.3	1,131.9	47.6	4.4%
Arizona	2	2,292.4	2,349.9	57.5	2.5%
Virginia	3	3,507.8	3,593.3	85.5	2.4%
Hawaii	4	568.0	580.6	12.6	2.2%
Florida	4	7,294.4	7,456.1	161.7	2.2%
Idaho	6	572.3	584.6	12.3	2.1%
Oregon	6	1,560.0	1,593.3	33.3	2.1%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>777.8</b>	<b>792.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Washington	8	2,663.5	2,712.5	49.0	1.8%
Wyoming	10	250.8	255.0	4.2	1.7%
Utah	11	1,070.6	1,086.5	15.9	1.5%
DC	12	415.6	421.6	6.0	1.4%
New Jersey	12	3,992.8	4,047.0	54.2	1.4%
Maryland	14	2,501.8	2,535.1	33.3	1.3%
New Hampshire	14	617.0	625.2	8.2	1.3%
Wisconsin	14	2,796.0	2,832.4	36.4	1.3%
South Carolina	17	1,827.2	1,847.3	20.1	1.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>130,520.0</b>	<b>131,914.0</b>	<b>1,394.0</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
South Dakota	18	383.1	387.0	3.9	1.0%
Montana	18	403.9	407.8	3.9	1.0%
Minnesota	18	2,673.2	2,698.9	25.7	1.0%
Georgia	18	3,855.3	3,892.3	37.0	1.0%
North Carolina	18	3,833.4	3,870.0	36.6	1.0%
Missouri	23	2,705.4	2,729.6	24.2	0.9%
Tennessee	24	2,672.4	2,694.8	22.4	0.8%
Iowa	24	1,454.4	1,466.0	11.6	0.8%
Maine	26	608.1	612.6	4.5	0.7%
Texas	26	9,414.0	9,480.1	66.1	0.7%
Mississippi	26	1,119.2	1,126.7	7.5	0.7%
Rhode Island	26	488.5	491.7	3.2	0.7%
California	30	14,443.1	14,536.2	93.1	0.6%
New York	30	8,449.1	8,500.5	51.4	0.6%
Arkansas	30	1,149.0	1,155.5	6.5	0.6%
Vermont	33	298.0	299.6	1.6	0.5%
Colorado	33	2,145.3	2,156.7	11.4	0.5%
Delaware	33	663.8	667.3	3.5	0.5%
Oklahoma	33	1,467.4	1,475.1	7.7	0.5%
Alaska	33	303.7	305.2	1.5	0.5%
Kansas	38	1,323.3	1,328.4	5.1	0.4%
Indiana	38	2,923.5	2,934.3	10.8	0.4%
Kentucky	40	1,794.5	1,798.9	4.4	0.2%
Nebraska	40	910.0	911.7	1.7	0.2%
Pennsylvania	42	5,651.2	5,657.6	6.4	0.1%
Alabama	43	1,882.2	1,882.3	0.1	0.0%
North Dakota	43	336.8	336.7	-0.1	0.0%
Connecticut	43	1,654.3	1,653.6	-0.7	0.0%
Louisiana	46	1,916.9	1,912.7	-4.2	-0.2%
Illinois	47	5,850.0	5,830.9	-19.1	-0.3%
West Virginia	47	732.0	729.6	-2.4	-0.3%
Ohio	49	5,439.4	5,408.1	-31.3	-0.6%
Michigan	49	4,468.7	4,440.4	-28.3	-0.6%
Massachusetts	51	3,210.6	3,187.8	-22.8	-0.7%

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 MAY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.6%
MORA	2	13.3%
TAOS	3	12.2%
GRANT	4	9.6%
CATRON	5	7.3%
MCKINLEY	6	7.2%
HIDALGO	7	7.1%
SAN MIGUEL	8	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	6.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	6.7%
CHAVES	11	6.4%
SAN JUAN	12	6.1%
COLFAX	13	5.9%
EDDY	14	5.6%
DE BACA	15	5.5%
GUADALUPE	16	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
SIERRA	17	5.2%
OTERO	18	5.0%
CIBOLA	19	4.7%
SOCORRO	20	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.5%
QUAY	22	4.3%
TORRANCE	23	4.3%
HARDING	24	4.1%
LEA	25	3.9%
LINCOLN	26	3.5%
CURRY	27	3.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.5%
UNION	30	2.1%

REVISED APRIL 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.6%
MORA	2	14.7%
TAOS	3	11.5%
GRANT	4	9.8%
CATRON	5	8.0%
HIDALGO	6	7.9%
MCKINLEY	7	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	6.8%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	10	6.6%
COLFAX	11	6.5%
CHAVES	12	6.3%
DE BACA	13	6.0%
GUADALUPE	14	5.9%
SAN JUAN	15	5.8%
SIERRA	16	5.5%
EDDY	17	5.4%
STATEWIDE		5.3%
OTERO	18	4.7%
QUAY	19	4.6%
CIBOLA	20	4.4%
SOCORRO	21	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.3%
TORRANCE	23	4.1%
LEA	24	3.8%
LINCOLN	25	3.6%
HARDING	26	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	27	3.1%
CURRY	28	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.8%
UNION	30	2.3%

REVISED MAY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	28.7%
MORA	2	16.4%
GRANT	3	13.6%
TAOS	4	12.2%
CHAVES	5	8.3%
SAN JUAN	6	7.9%
GUADALUPE	7	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	7.8%
MCKINLEY	9	7.3%
CATRON	10	7.2%
OTERO	11	7.2%
RIO ARRIBA	12	7.1%
SAN MIGUEL	13	7.1%
COLFAX	14	6.6%
HIDALGO	15	6.4%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
EDDY	16	6.1%
HARDING	17	5.8%
DE BACA	18	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	5.3%
CIBOLA	20	5.2%
QUAY	21	5.0%
SOCORRO	22	4.9%
TORRANCE	23	4.7%
LEA	24	4.6%
SIERRA	25	4.4%
LINCOLN	26	3.8%
CURRY	27	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.3%
UNION	30	2.8%

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)

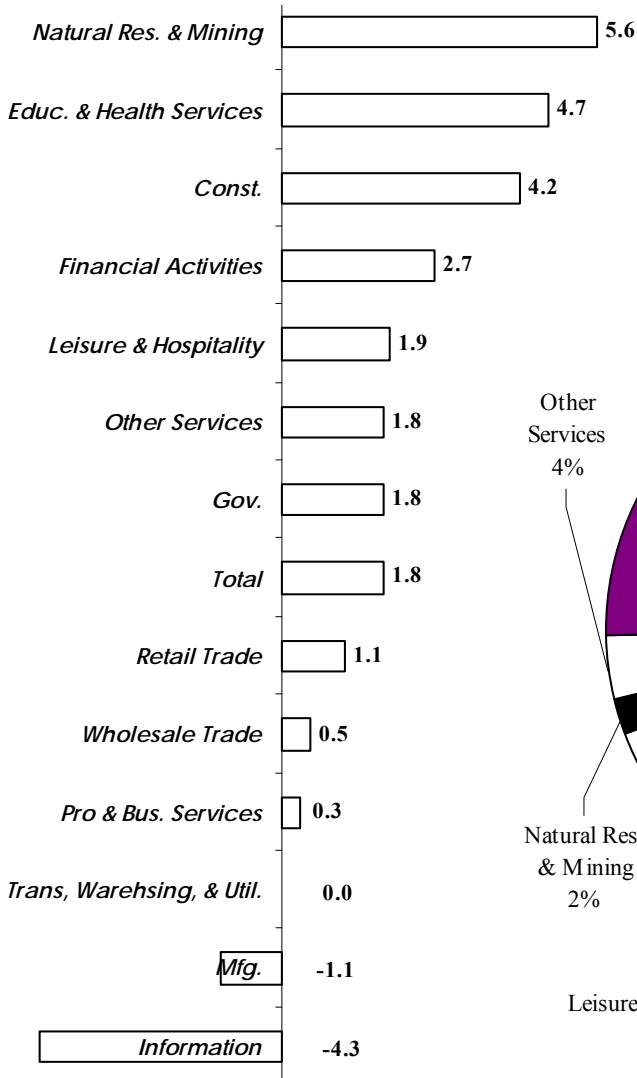
Preliminary		May 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	7.5
Alaska	2	7.3
Oregon	3	6.8
Michigan	4	6.5
Illinois	5	6.4
South Carolina	6	6.3
California	7	6.2
Louisiana	8	6.1
Washington	8	6.1
Alabama	10	5.9
Texas	10	5.9
Arkansas	12	5.8
New York	12	5.8
Ohio	14	5.6
Rhode Island	14	5.6
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.6</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Mississippi	16	5.5
Kentucky	18	5.4
North Carolina	19	5.3
Massachusetts	20	5.2
West Virginia	20	5.2
Arizona	22	5.1
Indiana	22	5.1
Missouri	22	5.1
Pennsylvania	22	5.1
Wisconsin	22	5.1
Colorado	27	4.9
New Jersey	27	4.9
Tennessee	29	4.8
Kansas	30	4.7
Montana	30	4.7
Connecticut	32	4.6
Idaho	32	4.6
Utah	32	4.6
Florida	35	4.5
Iowa	36	4.3
Minnesota	36	4.3
Oklahoma	36	4.3
Maine	39	4.1
Nevada	39	4.1
Maryland	41	4.0
New Hampshire	41	4.0
Georgia	43	3.9
Delaware	44	3.7
Nebraska	44	3.7
Wyoming	44	3.7
Vermont	47	3.5
South Dakota	48	3.4
Virginia	48	3.4
North Dakota	50	3.2
Hawaii	51	3.0

Revised		May 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	8.6
Alaska	2	7.9
Washington	3	7.7
Michigan	4	7.2
District of Columbia	5	7.0
Texas	6	6.9
California	7	6.8
South Carolina	7	6.8
Louisiana	9	6.7
Mississippi	9	6.7
Illinois	11	6.6
North Carolina	12	6.5
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.3</b>
New York	13	6.3
Arkansas	15	6.2
Colorado	15	6.2
Kentucky	15	6.2
West Virginia	15	6.2
Ohio	19	6.1
<b>United States</b>		<b>6.1</b>
Arizona	20	5.9
New Jersey	20	5.9
Oklahoma	20	5.9
Alabama	23	5.8
Massachusetts	23	5.8
Missouri	23	5.8
Tennessee	26	5.7
Utah	26	5.7
Wisconsin	26	5.7
Pennsylvania	29	5.6
Idaho	30	5.5
Connecticut	31	5.4
Nevada	31	5.4
Rhode Island	31	5.4
Florida	34	5.3
Kansas	34	5.3
Indiana	36	5.1
Maine	37	5.0
Minnesota	38	4.9
Georgia	39	4.8
Montana	40	4.7
Iowa	41	4.5
Maryland	41	4.5
Vermont	41	4.5
Wyoming	44	4.4
Hawaii	45	4.3
Delaware	46	4.2
New Hampshire	46	4.2
Nebraska	48	4.1
Virginia	48	4.1
North Dakota	50	4.0
South Dakota	51	3.6

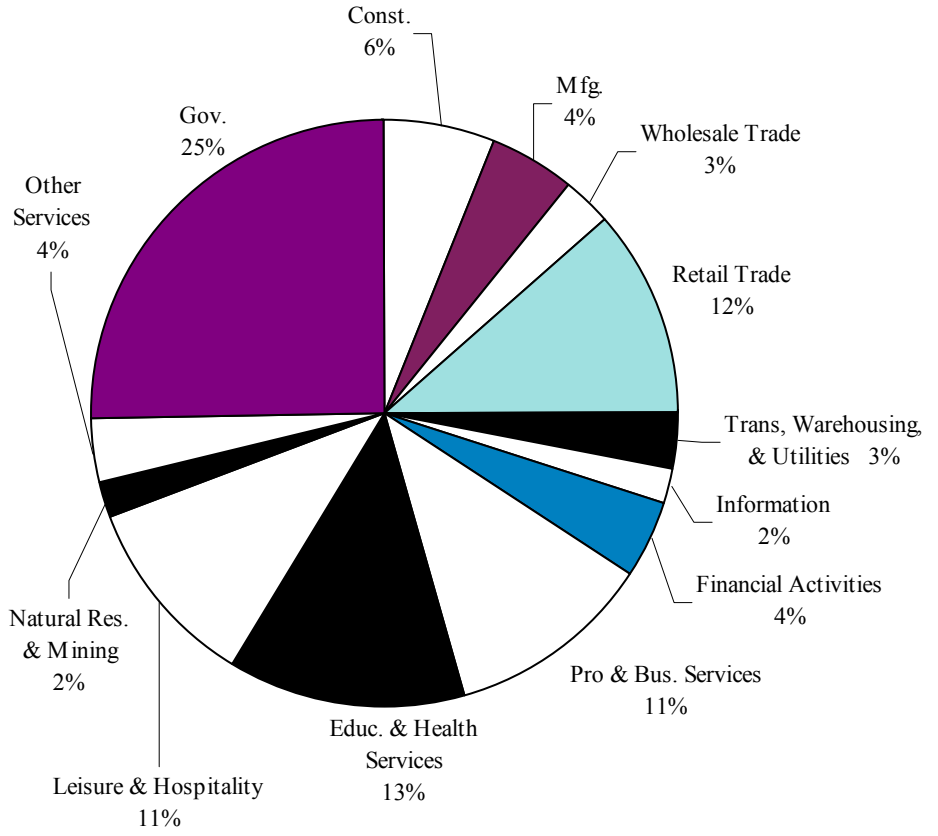
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

## Annual Growth Rates by Industry



## NAICS Industries



## New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	May-04	Apr-04	May-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>792,100</b>	<b>787,000</b>	<b>777,800</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>14,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	100,000	98,500	97,600	1,500	2,400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	692,100	688,500	680,200	3,600	11,900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>800</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,400	11,100	10,600	300	800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Construction of Buildings	14,100	13,800	13,300	300	800
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,700	7,500	7,000	200	700
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,200	7,900	8,200	300	0
Specialty Trade Contractors	27,000	26,500	25,800	500	1,200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-400</b>
Durable Goods	24,700	24,600	25,200	100	-500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,600	10,500	10,900	100	-300
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,100	7,000	7,400	100	-300
Non-Durable Goods	10,900	10,900	10,800	0	100
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>91,300</b>	<b>90,100</b>	<b>90,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,600	12,600	12,300	0	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,100	12,100	13,100	0	-1,000
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,800	20,500	19,700	300	1,100
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,100	6,100	7,000	0	-900
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,600	14,400	12,700	200	1,900
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,000	6,800	7,100	200	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,900	18,800	18,900	100	0
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,500	6,400	6,500	100	0
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	7,300	7,300	7,600	0	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>900</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,100	24,000	23,800	100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,700	12,600	12,400	100	300
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,500	9,500	9,600	0	-100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,500	10,300	9,900	200	600
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>88,500</b>	<b>88,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	42,200	42,100	41,300	100	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,900	10,900	10,700	0	200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,400	13,300	13,100	100	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	41,700	41,300	42,300	400	-600
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,200	15,900	15,600	300	600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,200	5,200	5,700	0	-500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>103,900</b>	<b>103,800</b>	<b>99,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,700</b>
Educational Services	13,800	14,200	13,400	-400	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	90,100	89,600	85,800	500	4,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	34,700	34,500	32,600	200	2,100
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,000	10,000	9,700	0	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,900	8,800	7,900	100	1,000
Hospitals	21,500	21,500	21,100	0	400
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,300	13,200	12,600	100	700
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,200	7,200	6,800	0	400
Social Assistance	20,600	20,400	19,500	200	1,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>82,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,900	7,300	7,900	600	0
Accommodation and Food Services	76,300	74,900	74,700	1,400	1,600
Accommodation	13,600	13,300	13,600	300	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	62,700	61,600	61,100	1,100	1,600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,200	28,600	28,400	600	800
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,200	26,000	25,600	200	600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,600	0	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>200,100</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>196,600</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Federal Government	29,900	29,600	30,300	300	-400
State Government 2/	68,200	69,300	66,900	-1,100	1,300
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,000	28,900	27,300	-900	700
Local Government	102,000	102,100	99,400	-100	2,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,400	56,500	55,400	-100	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	
	May-04	Apr-04	May-03	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>366,800</b>	<b>364,500</b>	<b>361,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>5,400</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	47,900	47,100	47,400	800	500
SERVICES-PROVIDING	318,900	317,400	314,000	1,500	4,900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	15,400	15,000	14,400	400	1,000
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-600</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,800	9,700	10,200	100	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,800	6,700	7,100	100	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,800</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,900	3,800	3,800	100	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,600	8,700	8,300	-100	300
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,200	3,200	3,600	0	-400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,300	5,400	5,600	-100	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,700	13,700	13,600	0	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,900	6,000	5,700	-100	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,600	28,500	28,000	100	600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,700	11,500	11,200	200	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	24,700	24,300	24,600	400	100
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,300	11,900	11,300	400	1,000
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	39,400	39,300	37,400	100	2,000
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	16,200	16,100	15,300	100	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,400	9,400	9,100	0	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,600	28,300	28,100	300	500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,100	13,000	12,800	100	300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>72,400</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Federal Government	13,900	13,800	14,100	100	-200
State Government /2	24,200	24,600	23,600	-400	600
Local Government	35,800	35,800	34,700	0	1,100

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

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary May-04	Revised Apr-04	Revised May-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	7,200	7,100	6,700	100	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,300	55,900	55,800	400	500
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,300	2,300	2,600	0	-300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,500	8,400	8,500	100	0
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
State	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0
Local	8,400	8,300	8,200	100	200

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary May-04	Revised Apr-04	Revised May-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>79,300</b>	<b>78,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,200	6,000	6,100	200	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	73,600	73,300	72,800	300	800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,400	7,300	7,200	100	200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	6,100	6,000	5,900	100	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
State /2	18,400	18,500	18,300	-100	100
Local	7,700	7,700	7,500	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 May-04	Revised Apr-04	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	789,400	786,600	2,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	15,100	14,900	200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	49,400	48,800	600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	36,100	36,000	100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	136,800	136,100	700
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	15,400	15,300	100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,600	34,400	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	88,900	89,000	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	102,900	102,400	500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	83,400	82,700	700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,200	28,800	400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	197,600	198,200	-600

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

### New Publication

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

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance Data



# 2003

New Mexico  
Department of  
**LABOR**

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 04	Apr 04	May 03	May 04	Apr 04	May 03	May 04	Apr 04	May 03
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$743.04	\$742.18	\$765.78	43.1	43.0	44.6	\$17.24	\$17.26	\$17.17
CONSTRUCTION	\$599.87	\$600.26	\$591.97	39.7	39.7	39.1	\$15.11	\$15.12	\$15.14
MANUFACTURING	\$519.16	\$518.76	\$536.00	39.6	39.6	40.0	\$13.11	\$13.10	\$13.40
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$518.72	\$517.27	\$524.08	35.7	35.6	35.7	\$14.53	\$14.53	\$14.68
RETAIL TRADE	\$335.12	\$333.76	\$330.24	32.1	32.0	32.0	\$10.44	\$10.43	\$10.32
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$540.25	\$484.37	\$502.58	39.9	35.8	36.9	\$13.54	\$13.53	\$13.62
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$584.18	\$580.93	\$618.56	40.4	39.6	41.1	\$14.46	\$14.67	\$15.05

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

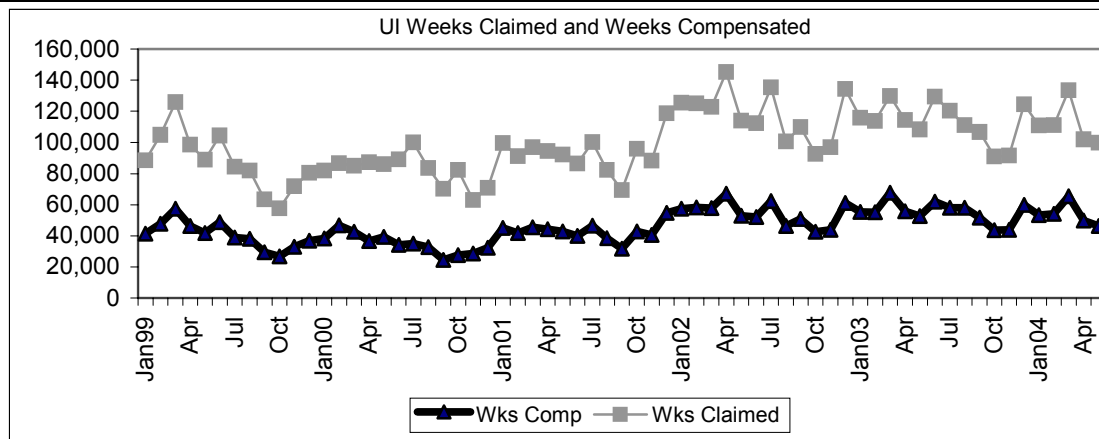
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 04	Apr 04	May 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	189.1	188.0	183.5	0.6%	3.1%
CPI-W	184.7	183.5	179.4	0.7%	3.0%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

\*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

	May-04	Apr-04	May-03	Percent Change	
				from Apr-04	From May-03
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	5,415	4,964	6,177	9.1%	-12.3%
Continued Claims #	53,480	57,135	61,625	-6.4%	-13.2%
Insured Unemployed #	13,436	14,396	15,241	-6.7%	-11.8%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	2,121	2,277	2,552	-6.9%	-16.9%
Final Payments	1,314	1,353	1,389	-2.9%	-5.4%
Weeks Compensated	46,243	49,637	52,680	-6.8%	-12.2%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,655,867	\$10,384,358	\$10,876,768	-7.0%	-11.2%
Average WBA*	\$211.90	\$211.67	\$207.15	0.1%	2.3%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.9	17.8	17.5	0.6%	2.6%
Exhaustion Rate *	43.9%	44.2%	44.0%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, April 2004</b>	\$508,522,024				



^ Regular program only, not seasonally adjusted, does not include TEUC  
 \* 12-month moving average.  
 # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims.

Questions or comments?  
 Please contact Actuarial Research @  
 (505) 841-9062 or  
 RMoskowitz@state.nm.us

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

New Mexico was selected as the site of the **Ansari X Prize Cup**. The Ansari X Prize is a \$10,000,000 prize to jumpstart the space tourism industry through competition between the most talented entrepreneurs and rocket experts in the world. The \$10 million cash prize will be awarded to the first team that privately finances, builds and launches a manned spaceship to 62.5 miles, returns safely to Earth, and then repeats the launch with the same ship within 2 weeks. Governor Bill Richardson recognizes the importance of the decision and said, "By prevailing over Florida, California, and Oklahoma in the competition to host this landmark event, New Mexico has emphatically established itself as a worldwide leader in space commercialization." The competition is expected to offer Doña Ana County and southern New Mexico an advanced position in the commercialization of space.

The state's Industrial Development Training Program approved training funds for nine companies at the May board meeting. Taos's newest call center, **Advanced Call Center Technologies**, was approved for about \$96,000 to start call center operations in the facility formerly used by Pennero Associates. The **Gap Inc.** service center in downtown Albuquerque was approved for \$131,442 to bring 26 new jobs to town. Also in Albuquerque, **Eclipse Aviation** was awarded about \$61,350 to hire 6 employees. **Applied Thermal Systems Inc.** received \$30,250 for three jobs. **Intellite Inc.**, a laser systems control maker, will receive \$83,200 to add four people to its workforce. Other companies outside of the Duke City that were provided with training funds include **Amazing Gates**, who will hire a production manager for its Bernalillo facility. **Select Milk Producers** of Dexter received \$31,576 to train five employees. **Wall Colmonoy Corp.** will get \$9,544 for four jobs at its Los Lunas manufacturing facility. Santa Fe jewelry manufacturer, **Peyote Bird Designs**, was awarded \$62,859 for 18 jobs.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The next big thing may be surprisingly small. Nanotechnology involves building things at the molecular level, and a new Albuquerque research facility may lead the way in this rapidly emerging field. The **Center for Integrative Nanotechnology** is a \$76 million joint venture of Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories that will help move nanotechnology out of the lab and into commercial applications. The new 96,000-square-foot facility will be built in the Sandia Business Park and will house about 150 researchers.

To help cope with a \$40 million budget shortfall, **Albuquerque Public Schools** will eliminate 83 jobs and impose an immediate hiring freeze. The positions facing elimination include technical, support and maintenance workers. Jobs for teachers, counselors, librarians, principals, therapists and educational assistants are not included in the hiring freeze.

**Premier Motors** is moving its Mercedes-Benz, Audi and Porsche dealership to a new location at 8900 Pan American Freeway NE. The move will double the company's space and will allow it to sell and service more cars. Its new location will have 32 bays for servicing cars instead of the 18 bays it now has. Premier has about 70 employees and expects to hire about 30 more by next year.

Civilians will provide security at **Kirtland Air Force Base**, freeing military personnel for other missions. About 50 civilian security guards will soon perform resource and force protection and entry control. Many of the positions have been filled, but entry-level positions may still be available, visit [www.afpc.randolph.af.mil](http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil) for more information.

**MCI** will close its Albuquerque call center at the end of July. The center has about 800 workers in what was the largest call center in the state. The closure is part of MCI's elimination of 7,500 jobs worldwide. The company has said that it will also close call centers in Phoenix, Ariz., Glendale, Colo., and Niles, Ohio. The national do-not-call registry is cited as partly responsible for MCI's decision to close some call centers. A job fair was held for employees of the Albuquerque center, and full-time employees at the center will be eligible for severance pay.

The Albuquerque Development Commission recommended approval of a \$45 million industrial revenue bond for **Eclipse Aviation**. Money from the IRB would be used to purchase equipment used for manufacturing, research and to support office functions. Eclipse is developing a six-seat business jet that will be priced at about \$1 million. The company plans to add about 300 jobs in Albuquerque over the next three years.

**Forbes** magazine recently rated Albuquerque the 12th best metro area in the United States for launching a business or starting a career. The article also said that Albuquerque has the nation's most favorable cost of doing business.

### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A number of new stores are in the works for the area around the Roswell Wal-Mart store. The building permit for the **Roswell Plaza** strip mall has been approved and the developer is negotiating final details with Wal-Mart. Possible tenants for the development include Cold Stone Creamery, Chick-Fil-A, Kinkos, and Fire House Subs. A Chili's Restaurant is also in the works on a parcel of land north of the Wal-Mart. The developer broke ground on the project on May 10, and the restaurant should be open by December.

The **Roswell Mall** has new owners and is also seeking new tenants to fill some of the empty spaces at the mall. Ashley/Karns/Baker Properties Inc. now owns the mall and has plans for a new look to go with some of the new tenants in the mall. The space formerly occupied by Wal-Mart at the south end of the mall will soon be home to a **Hobby Lobby** and **Dunlap's Department Store**.

### Reserve Area, Catron County:

**TFA Inc.** is getting Catron County back into the timber business, although on a smaller scale than in the past. TFA has five workers reopening a mill at the site of the long closed Stone Container sawmill. The county purchased the land, building and water rights for the old mill about two years ago. TFA is going to mill trees with a diameter in the range of 9 to 16 inches, rather than the large 18 to 34 inch diameter trees that the old mill used. The smaller diameter trees are suitable for numerous uses, including vigas, latillas, post poles and log cabin siding.



### La Mesa, Doña Ana County:

Zohrab Samani and Adrian Hanson, two engineering professors at New Mexico State University, have a plan for using one of the state's great-untapped sources of renewable energy. Samani and Hanson have received a \$700,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to explore a method of obtaining methane gas from solid bovine digestive byproducts. About 2.9 billion pounds of these byproducts are produced from New Mexico's 320,000 cows every year. The two professors have designed a prototype digester that uses bacteria to convert the solid output of 500 cows into methane gas and high quality compost in about 40 days. **Sierra Vista Wholesale Growers** in La Mesa will build a small digester, which will produce methane to heat its greenhouses.

### Artesia Area, Eddy County:

**Dollar General**, a discount variety store, opened an 8,100-square-foot store at 1010 South 13th Street in Artesia. The store features snacks, health and beauty items, housewares, basic apparel and seasonal items. About 6 to 10 people will be employed at the store.

### Silver City Area, Grant County:

**Phelps Dodge** has reconsidered its decision to reopen the Cobre mine and will instead expand operations at the Chino mine and milling facility. The Chino Mine added over 120 workers last year and will now add about another 50. Employment at the mine could grow to over 500 workers by next year. Global demand for copper has led to a rebound in the industry and has returned New Mexico copper to a commercially viable product.

### Gallup Area, McKinley County:

Two new motels are under construction in Gallup. A four story, 63-room **Hampton Inn Suites** on Maloney Avenue will be joined by a three story, 60-room **Hampton Inn** near the junction of I-40 and Route 66. Each of the new motels will have a staff of about 20 people.

**Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health Care Services** is closing its inpatient psychiatric units at Behavioral Health Services. The closure will eliminate about 48 full-and part-time jobs. RMCHCS will continue to offer outpatient psychiatric and residential treatment for alcoholism and substance abuse.

### Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

Representatives from **Cielo Land and Cattle Company** said that they would develop another wind farm in Quay County. The new wind power generating facility will be built on 1,840 acres southeast of Tucumcari. The facility would have 80 wind turbines and will produce about 80 megawatts of power. The project is expected to produce about 67 new jobs. Another Quay County wind farm near House, NM, has 136 wind turbines in operation.

### Bernalillo/Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Sandoval County Commission** is considering a budget that authorizes the creation of more than 60 new positions. Most of the new jobs will be in either the new Sandoval County Detention Center or with the Sheriff's Department. If the 2005 budget is approved as submitted, it will be about 19% greater than the 2004 budget.

One of Rio Rancho's newest manufacturers fills a unique niche in the electric motor market. **Stainless Motors** builds only stainless steel electric motors for use in applications that require equipment that must be frequently cleaned or sterilized. Pharmaceutical manufacturers, food makers and the medical industry are among the customers for the fast growing company. Early this year, Stainless Motors' owner, John Oleson, decided to move his business from California to Rio Rancho. He had a new 22,000-square-foot manufacturing facility built and persuaded 12 of his 14 employees to move with him. Recently, the state's Job Training Incentive Board approved training funds for the company to add four additional New Mexican workers to his payroll.

### Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Three Santa Fe firms were awarded grants of around \$100,000 each for advanced technological research. The US Department of Energy's Small Business Innovation Research Program awarded grants for feasibility studies to **Southwest Sciences**, **STAR Cryoelectronics** and **Techsource Inc.** The companies are also eligible to compete for a second round of grants for research and development funds.

New Mexico's old main penitentiary in Santa Fe will be used in the filming of a remake of the classic sports/prison movie, **The Longest Yard**. The film, starring Adam Sandler in the role played by Burt Reynolds in the 1974 original, will start production in mid-July. The film's line producer, Barry Bernardi, said incentives offered by the state influenced the decision to shoot the picture in New Mexico. About 150 to 200 New Mexicans will be employed to work on the film.

### Socorro Area, Socorro County:

Construction is underway for the new **Wal-Mart** store in Socorro. The contractor, Bateman-Hall Inc., says that there are about 20 to 40 people working on the construction site at any one time and that the building project should be completed by November. The store is scheduled to open in spring 2005 and will be staffed by about 200 workers.

### Edgewood Area, Torrance County:

Edgewood shoppers now have access to the town's first **Walgreen's Drug Store**. The new store has a pharmacy, a 1-hour photo lab, a cosmetics department, typical drug and houseware products, but no liquor sales. The store is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. most days, and 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays.



## New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

New Mexico			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Certified Nursing Assistants Correctional Officers Counselors, Substance Abuse Electricians, Journeymen Nurses, RN's/LPN's Physical Therapists Plumbers, Journeymen Police Officers, Certified Social Workers, Licensed Teachers Truck Drivers, CDL	Administrative Assistants Cashiers Fast Food Workers 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
Aeronautical Engineers Auto Detailers Cashiers Electronic Technicians Maids/Housekeepers Mechanical Engineers Mechanics, Automotive Nurses, RN's/LPN's Nursing Assistants, Certified Waiters/Waitresses	Electrical Engineers Janitors/Cleaners Laborers, Unskilled Maids/Housekeepers Maintenance, General Office Managers Retail Sales Clerks Secretaries Security Guards Telephone Solicitors 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 HVAC Technicians Nurses, LPN's/RN's Plumbers, Licensed Security Guards Sheet Metal Workers Social Workers, Licensed Teachers, Elementary Truck Drivers, Licensed	Administrative Assistants Administrative Secretaries Bank Tellers Bookkeepers Cashiers Construction Workers	Special Education Teachers, Elementary Computer Software Engineers, Appl. Computer Software Engineers, Systems Special Education Teachers, Secondary Fitness Trainers & Aerobic Instructors Social & Human Service Assistants Educational, Voc. & School Counselors Secondary School Teachers Dental Assistants Medical Assistants	Cashiers Combined Food Prep & Service Workers Maids & Housekeepers Janitors & Cleaners Executive Secretaries & Admin Assts. Secretaries Supervisors of Retail Sales Security Guards Elementary School Teachers Correctional Officers & Jailors
Las Cruces MSA			
VACANCIES	SURPLUSES	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Botanist Brick, Flagstone Layer Dental Assistant Farm Manager Lab Technician Micro-Electronic Testing Nurses, RNs/LPNs Plumbers, Journeymen Social Worker, Clinical Software Computer Analysts	Assemblers Cashiers Front Desk Clerks Housekeepers Line Cooks Sales Associates 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*

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

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

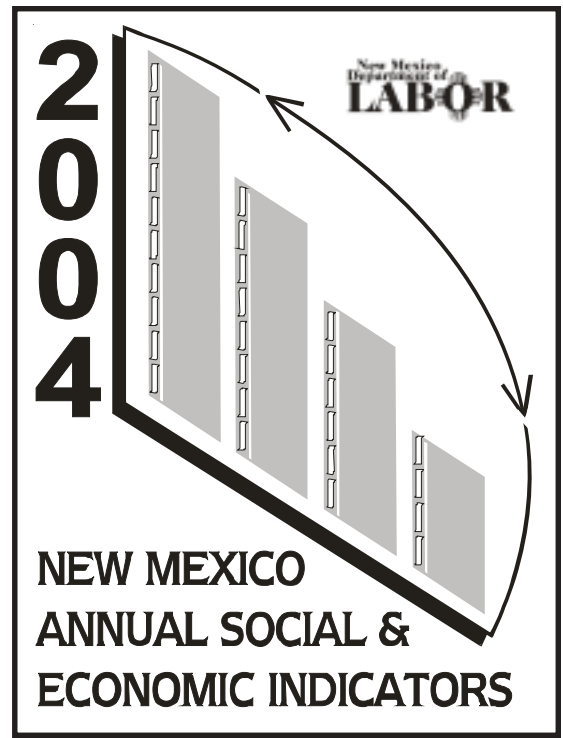
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The full report can be accessed through the NMDOL website in PDF format at:  
<http://www.dol.state.nm.us/pdf/LED-NM.pdf>

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

## Publication Updated and Available Now!

*Annual Social and Economic Indicators*, formerly *Annual Planning Indicators*, is published by the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL), Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. This report is intended to aid planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry, and occupation. This report also provides information on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor force.



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*New Mexico Labor Market Report*  
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