

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Volume 32, No. 11, December 31, 2003

## HIGHLIGHTS — November 2003

...New Mexico's over-the-year job growth has declined from rates earlier in the year, but still remained a respectable 1.3 percent in November 2003 compared to a year ago - a gain of 9,800 jobs. Most other states have not done this well. The state's rate of job growth was sixth highest in the nation.

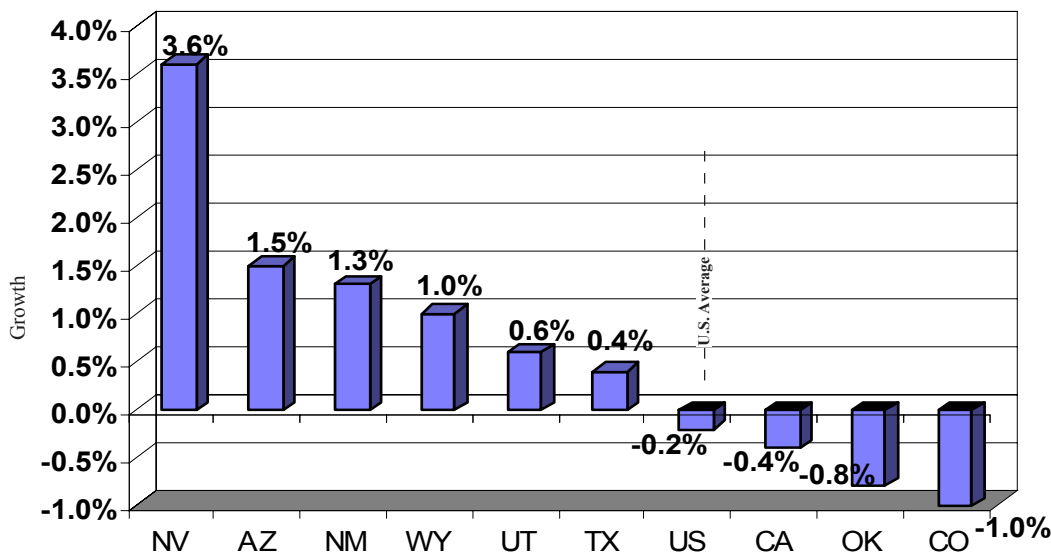
...Since last November, the Albuquerque MSA economy has generated 5,100 new jobs for payroll employment growth of 1.4 percent.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA dropped earlier this summer but has since rebounded to a rate that is higher than for any other area of the state, currently 3.5 percent.

...Over-the-year job growth in the Santa Fe MSA was 1.4 percent, adding 1,100 jobs. Earlier this year, job growth had averaged 3.3 percent. Santa Fe is still doing fairly well considering only half of the industries have added any jobs.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

November 2003 over November 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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## **New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment**

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in November 2003, unchanged from October. The rate for October was revised down to 6.0 percent; previously the rate had been estimated at 6.1 percent. October's small drop followed three months without any change. New Mexico's unemployment rate did increase earlier in the year from 5.4 percent last November. Nationally the unemployment rate dropped to 5.9 percent, slightly lower than New Mexico's rate.

November employment increased by 1,600 jobs from the previous month as retailers hired temporary workers for the holiday shopping season. Local government school districts also continued hiring new workers, as did private educational establishments. The only sizeable job declines in November were the seasonal loss of leisure and hospitality employment in both accommodation and food services and also the seasonal reduction in non-durable goods manufacturing (processing chile). Construction employment, which typically starts to decline this time of year, maintained most of the momentum from earlier this year, dropping a mere 100 jobs.

New Mexico's over-the-year job growth has declined from marginally higher rates earlier in the year, but still remained a respectable 1.3 percent in November 2003 compared to a year ago - a gain of 9,800 jobs. Most other states have not done this well. The state's rate of job growth was sixth highest in the nation. The fastest growing states were Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, Georgia, and Arizona. Nationally the economy has lost 230,000 jobs over the year and was still down by 0.2 percent.

Employment data suggest that the New Mexico economy is generally healthy, but experiencing underlying structural changes as the national economy emerges from the recent recession. Three industries are doing really well and have added enough jobs since last year to equal about 75 percent of the net job gain. Five other industries have lost jobs since last year. The remaining six industries have added jobs, but not enough to make a big difference.

The three industries that are unrivaled in their high rate of growth are 1) construction, 2) natural resources and mining and 3) educational and health services. The first two of these industries have been successful because of national and world economic conditions that have improved market conditions for their products. The third industry has gained from state Medicaid policy changes.

Construction employment has increased 2,600 jobs, or 5.7 percent, since this time last year. Almost all of the expansion has been in the residential home building market, resulting from interest rates that still remain close to 40-year lows. Homebuilders have successfully marketed starter homes to apartment dwellers for lower monthly payments than they were previously paying in rent. Existing

homeowners have also taken the opportunity to move up to more housing than they could previously afford when interest rates were higher.

The state's natural resources and mining industry has benefited from economic conditions - sustained higher prices for both oil and natural gas. This has been good for the state recently since oil and gas-related activity accounts for the vast majority of the state's remaining mining activity. The industry as a whole was up 700 jobs, or 5.2 percent on the year. The oil and gas-related component increased 10.4 percent. The smaller component of mining, except oil and gas, has continued to lose jobs, posting a loss of 200 jobs for the year.

The third industry to grow rapidly, educational and health services, is the state's largest private industry. This industry has added 4,000 new jobs in the last year, growing at 4.1 percent. Almost half of the new jobs have come from the relatively small home health care services component. The numbers show that home health services has tripled in size since 2000. Home health care employers are expanding services in response to Medicaid funding for the personal care option, hiring caregivers for qualifying Medicaid recipients with self-care limitations. The effect has been to create hundreds of new part-time jobs in communities throughout the state. Within educational and health services, another 1,000 jobs have been added to social assistance, which includes privately run agencies providing assistance directly to clients such as youth services and child day care.

On the job loss side, the professional and business services industry has now surpassed manufacturing in terms of the most jobs lost in the state, down 1,600 jobs. This industry has lost most of these jobs in only a few months since the summer. Most of the job losses were in the administrative & support services component of the industry, which was down 2,200. More than 1,000 jobs have been lost in each of the employment services and business support services sub-components. Employment services includes employment placement agencies and temporary help services. Business support services includes many of the telephone call centers around the state. The closure of the Stream International call center in Silver City in July caused the loss of hundreds of jobs.

The loss of manufacturing jobs shows no signs of ending, with the most recent impact being from production winding down at the Philips Semiconductor plant in Albuquerque prior to closure at the end of the year. The total number of manufacturing jobs in the state was down 1,400 on the year. Finally, the information industry was down 700 jobs, due to long-standing weakness in the telecommunications component of the industry.

<b>New Mexico</b>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Nov 2003</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Nov 2002</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Nov 2002</u>	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	897,200	897,500	884,800	-300	+12,400	
Employment	843,800	843,300	836,600	+500	+ 7,200	
Unemployment	53,400	54,200	48,200	-800	+ 5,200	
Rate	6.0%	6.0%	5.4%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.6%	5.7%	5.2%			

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

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

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA remained at 5.1 percent in November for the third consecutive month. Last year at this time, unemployment was slightly lower at 4.8 percent.

Payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose half a percentage point in November, adding 1,800 jobs. Most of the increase came from retail trade, which expanded by 1,600 as stores added temporary workers to help with the holiday shopping season. The only other industry to add a substantial number of jobs was local government, which grew by 500, mostly due to increases in public education facilities.

Growth was partially offset by losses of 300 to 400 jobs each in manufacturing, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The declines were largely seasonal in nature. Construction often dips in November, but this year employment remained steady over the month, evidence of the industry's continued strength despite some increase from last summer's historically low mortgage rates.

Since last November, the Albuquerque area economy has generated 5,100 new jobs for payroll employment growth of 1.4 percent. After dipping into negative territory during late 2001 and early 2002, Albuquerque area employment has managed to plod along at a steady pace, much like the proverbial tortoise. For the last several months, employment growth has neither faltered nor reached unsustainable levels, but has instead maintained a sure and steady course.

Over-the-year growth in November was led by an 8.4 percent increase in construction employment as home building activity continued at near record levels in the three-county area. Nearly 2,000 new construction jobs have been added in the last 12 months, the industry's largest increase in more than two years.

Leisure & hospitality grew by 4.4 percent, due largely to increased hiring in both fast food and full-service restaurants. Food service jobs accounted for more than a third of overall employment growth during the last 12 months. Employment

in *other services*, which includes such businesses as repair shops, personal services, and religious organizations, exhibited strong growth of 3.4 percent, adding 400 new jobs.

Educational & health services continued on its upward trajectory, growing by 1,300 or 3.1 percent over the year. A strong demand for health care and social services is largely responsible for the increase.

Retail trade employment grew at a moderate rate of 1.9 percent, with most of the growth coming from general merchandise stores. Building materials and garden equipment stores also contributed to the increase. Wholesale trade continued its lackluster growth, adding a meager 100 jobs in the last 12 months. The wholesale trade industry has been struggling for quite some time, with employment up only 200 in the last 10 years.

At 1.2 percent, growth in government employment has slowed considerably since 2002 when it averaged more than three times that much. Since then, government growth has taken a back seat to the private sector and accounted for only one fifth of the total year-over-year gain in November. In recent months, growth in state and local educational institutions has accounted for the bulk of the new government jobs.

Manufacturing has lost 800 jobs (3.3 percent) since last November and is now at its lowest level in 10 years. Manufacturing employment had remained steady for several months, until being pushed down by recent layoffs at Philips Semiconductors. Manufacturing employment totaled 23,600 in November, down more than 5,000 from its all-time high of 28,800 in late 1997.

Four other industries posted employment declines over the year. Information lost 400 jobs due to a continued downturn in the telecommunications industry. Professional & business services dipped by 300, largely due to employment reductions in temporary help agencies. Employment in financial activities was down by 200, and the transportation & warehousing industry lost 100 jobs.

<b>Albuquerque</b> <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Prel.</u>	<u>Revised</u>		<u>Change From</u>	
	<u>Nov 2003</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Nov 2002</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Nov 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	398,600	399,200	392,800	-600	+5,800
Employment	378,300	378,700	374,100	-400	+4,200
Unemployment	20,300	20,500	18,700	-200	+1,600
Rate	5.1%	5.1%	4.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.2%	4.6%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.9 percent in November 2003, unchanged from October's revised rate. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.2 percent.

The Las Cruces economy gained 300 jobs in November 2003. The gains were spread across four industries that each gained 100 jobs but were partially offset by a loss of jobs in manufacturing. The industries gaining jobs in November were wholesale trade, retail trade, financial activities, and local government.

Over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA dropped earlier this summer but has since rebounded to a rate that is higher than for any other area of the state, currently 3.5 percent. The area has added 2,100 jobs since this time last year. High enrollment at New Mexico State University continues to provide a boost for state government employment. Health care has added the most jobs, even though media reports indicate financial difficulties for the industry. However, fierce competition between Memorial Hospital and Mountain View Medical Center has led to increased employment. Overall, educational and health services has added 600 jobs.

Seven industries have contributed to the area's job gain while five mostly smaller industries have stayed at last year's employment level. No industries have lost jobs overall.

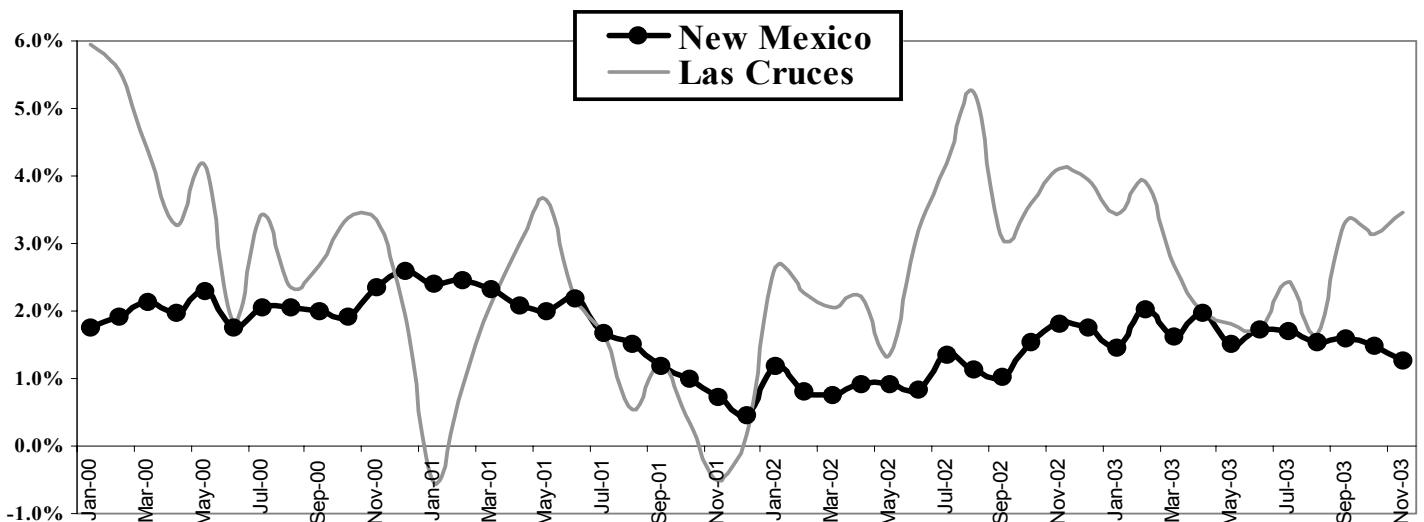
State government, which in Las Cruces is dominated by New Mexico State University, has grown 5.7 percent over the year, adding 500 jobs. This increase in state government employment boosts total government employment 2.4 percent, even with relatively flat employment growth in the other branches of government, including the loss of 100 federal government jobs over the year.

Leisure and hospitality has done fairly well recently, having increased 300 jobs. Most of the new jobs are working in food service and drinking places. The increase makes for a 4.3 percent increase in food service and drinking places. Construction employment had for a while been lagging the rest of the state, but has now caught up with the increases seen elsewhere. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces), gained 300 jobs, growing at a high rate of 8.8 percent. Retail trade has, for a while, done better in Las Cruces than elsewhere in the state. The industry has increased 200 jobs since last year, growing 3.0 percent. Wholesale trade increased 100 jobs, after not having shown any over-the-year growth for eight months. Transportation, warehousing & utilities added 100 jobs.

Four other industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing, information, financial activities, professional and business services, and other services.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2002	Oct 2003	Nov 2002
Civilian Labor Force	79,500	80,000	77,000	-500	+2,500
Employment	74,000	74,500	72,200	-500	+1,800
Unemployment	5,500	5,500	4,800	0	+700
Rate	6.9%	6.9%	6.2%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.2%	6.1%	5.6%		

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



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.5 percent in November 2003, up from October's revised rate of 3.2 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent. Even with these recent increases, the Santa Fe MSA continues to have one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the state.

The number of jobs in the Santa Fe area increased by 300 in November 2003 compared to the previous month. The increase was the net result of 100 additional jobs in four industries — retail trade, educational and health services, leisure and hospitality, and state government — combined with the loss of 100 jobs in *other services*. November is typically a fairly slow employment month with only small changes expected.

Over-the-year job growth in Santa Fe was 1.4 percent, adding 1,100 jobs. The over-the-year rate of job growth had been much stronger prior to May this year when slowing growth in government employment caused the rate to drop to the state-wide average. Earlier this year, job growth had averaged 3.3 percent. Santa Fe is still doing fairly well considering only half of the industries have added any jobs. Only six of Santa Fe's twelve industries have contributed any new jobs, and two have actually lost jobs.

The educational and health services industry has added more jobs than any other industry, increasing 400 since this time last year, growing 4.5 percent. The increase came entirely

from health care and social assistance employment. The second highest number of new jobs came from professional and business services, which added 300 jobs. This is a remarkable performance, since this industry has lost 1,600 jobs in the state as a whole.

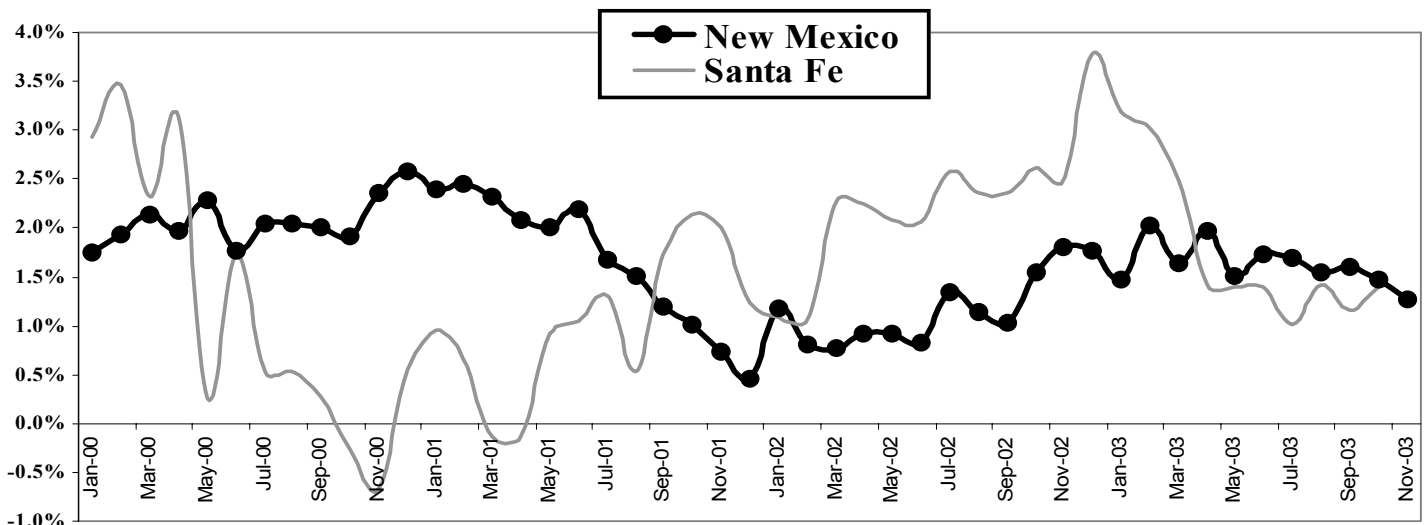
*Other services* remained strong, adding 200 jobs, growing 6.7 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and church-run youth programs. Retail trade added just 100 jobs over the year, as did the financial activities industry.

Job growth in the government sector was only half the rate of the private sector. The area's small number of federal government jobs has declined by 100; local government increased by only 100 jobs; the larger state government category was only up 200 jobs. Previously the number of state government jobs had grown as a result of expansions at Los Alamos National Laboratory, which is run by the University of California. Most of these expansions are no longer reflected in the year-over-year growth numbers.

Four industries have kept employment levels the same as last year. These industries are wholesale trade, information, construction, and leisure and hospitality. The two remaining industries had declining employment. Both the transportation, warehousing and utilities industry and manufacturing are dealing with long-standing difficulties; each remained down 100 jobs on the year.

Santa Fe	Prel. Nov 2003	Revised Oct 2003	Nov 2002	Change From	
Seasonally Adjusted	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2002	Oct 2003	Nov 2002
Civilian Labor Force	83,400	83,800	81,500	-400	+1,900
Employment	80,500	81,100	79,300	-600	+1,200
Unemployment	2,900	2,700	2,200	+200	+700
Rate	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.3%	3.3%	2.6%		

**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 %
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.2%	
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		707,500	661,500	46,000	6.5%	
1991		725,900	674,100	51,800	7.1%	
1992		740,900	688,800	52,100	7.0%	
1993		756,000	697,800	58,200	7.7%	
1994		778,100	729,300	48,800	6.3%	
1995		791,000	741,400	49,600	6.3%	
1996		797,900	733,600	64,300	8.1%	
1997		814,200	763,300	50,900	6.3%	
1998		831,100	779,700	51,400	6.2%	
1999		809,100	763,600	45,500	5.6%	
2000		854,600	812,300	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,500	819,800	41,700	4.8%	
2002		877,600	829,800	47,800	5.4%	
2002	JAN	868,000	822,400	45,600	5.3%	5.5%
	FEB	870,300	823,500	46,800	5.4%	5.3%
	MAR	872,300	825,000	47,300	5.4%	5.3%
	APR	873,800	826,100	47,700	5.5%	5.2%
	MAY	875,900	827,700	48,200	5.5%	5.4%
	JUN	877,700	829,200	48,500	5.5%	6.6%
	JUL	880,000	831,100	48,900	5.6%	5.9%
	AUG	879,700	831,500	48,200	5.5%	5.4%
	SEP	880,300	831,900	48,400	5.5%	5.4%
	OCT	883,400	835,100	48,300	5.5%	5.2%
	NOV	884,800	836,600	48,200	5.4%	5.2%
	DEC	885,000	837,200	47,800	5.4%	5.0%
2003	JAN	890,600	838,900	51,700	5.8%	6.1%
	FEB	891,500	839,800	51,700	5.8%	5.7%
	MAR	893,600	841,000	52,600	5.9%	5.7%
	APR	895,700	843,200	52,500	5.9%	5.6%
	MAY	898,100	844,400	53,700	6.0%	5.9%
	JUN	900,900	847,400	53,500	5.9%	7.0%
	JUL	902,500	847,300	55,200	6.1%	6.5%
	AUG	898,700	844,300	54,400	6.1%	6.0%
	SEP	900,400	845,700	54,700	6.1%	5.9%
	OCT	897,500	843,300	54,200	6.0%	5.7%
	NOV	897,200	843,800	53,400	6.0%	5.6%
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	-300	500	-800	0.0%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	12,400	7,200	5,200	0.6%	0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	33,600	24,800	8,800	0.8%	0.7%
	3 Yrs. Ago	31,000	19,400	11,600	1.2%	1.0%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.0%	0.1%	-1.5%		
	Year Ago	1.4%	0.9%	10.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.9%	3.0%	19.7%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	3.6%	2.4%	27.8%		

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

State	Rank	November 2002	November 2003	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,064.2	1,102.5	38.3	3.6%
Alaska	2	289.5	294.9	5.4	1.9%
Hawaii	3	564.6	574.7	10.1	1.8%
Georgia	4	3,930.6	3,993.2	62.6	1.6%
Arizona	5	2,303.6	2,338.0	34.4	1.5%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>774.9</b>	<b>784.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Florida	6	7,308.1	7,406.4	98.3	1.3%
Idaho	8	573.9	580.6	6.7	1.2%
Wyoming	9	245.9	248.4	2.5	1.0%
South Dakota	10	380.9	384.2	3.3	0.9%
Delaware	11	665.3	670.3	5.0	0.8%
Virginia	12	3,532.9	3,557.5	24.6	0.7%
New Jersey	13	4,031.3	4,057.8	26.5	0.7%
Utah	14	1,081.2	1,087.9	6.7	0.6%
Vermont	15	303.1	304.6	1.5	0.5%
Montana	16	399.5	401.2	1.7	0.4%
Texas	17	9,487.1	9,523.3	36.2	0.4%
Maryland	18	2,496.7	2,506.2	9.5	0.4%
Rhode Island	19	486.6	488.1	1.5	0.3%
North Dakota	20	335.8	336.7	0.9	0.3%
Tennessee	21	2,688.7	2,694.6	5.9	0.2%
Nebraska	22	916.3	918.2	1.9	0.2%
Washington	23	2,687.8	2,693.3	5.5	0.2%
Kansas	24	1,352.3	1,354.9	2.6	0.2%
Missouri	25	2,685.5	2,690.5	5.0	0.2%
North Carolina	26	3,876.2	3,881.5	5.3	0.1%
Mississippi	27	1,133.6	1,134.6	1.0	0.1%
Iowa	28	1,462.8	1,463.4	0.6	0.0%
Louisiana	29	1,912.9	1,912.4	-0.5	0.0%
Maine	30	611.2	610.8	-0.4	-0.1%
New York	31	8,515.6	8,505.0	-10.6	-0.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>131,428.0</b>	<b>131,198.0</b>	<b>-230.0</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Wisconsin	32	2,805.0	2,799.8	-5.2	-0.2%
Pennsylvania	33	5,710.5	5,697.9	-12.6	-0.2%
Arkansas	34	1,158.7	1,155.8	-2.9	-0.3%
New Hampshire	35	622.6	620.7	-1.9	-0.3%
DC	36	417.6	416.3	-1.3	-0.3%
California	37	14,599.1	14,543.6	-55.5	-0.4%
Oregon	38	1,587.9	1,579.8	-8.1	-0.5%
Minnesota	39	2,675.5	2,661.2	-14.3	-0.5%
West Virginia	40	736.0	731.3	-4.7	-0.6%
Kentucky	41	1,801.8	1,789.5	-12.3	-0.7%
Alabama	42	1,899.0	1,884.8	-14.2	-0.7%
Oklahoma	43	1,492.9	1,481.6	-11.3	-0.8%
Indiana	44	2,926.9	2,904.1	-22.8	-0.8%
Illinois	45	5,955.5	5,904.8	-50.7	-0.9%
Colorado	46	2,188.0	2,166.5	-21.5	-1.0%
Connecticut	47	1,679.2	1,662.1	-17.1	-1.0%
Massachusetts	48	3,263.8	3,222.3	-41.5	-1.3%
Ohio	49	5,497.8	5,420.7	-77.1	-1.4%
Michigan	50	4,523.2	4,444.2	-79.0	-1.7%
South Carolina	51	1,830.7	1,783.6	-47.1	-2.6%

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 NOVEMBER 2003				REVISED OCTOBER 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	899,570	848,829	50,741	5.6%	898,909	847,289	51,620	5.7%	661	1,540	-879	0.1%	0.2%	-1.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	396,051	376,424	19,627	5.0%	394,959	374,513	20,446	5.2%	1,092	1,911	-819	0.3%	0.5%	-4.0%
Bernalillo	317,626	302,235	15,391	4.8%	316,726	300,701	16,025	5.1%	900	1,534	-634	0.3%	0.5%	-4.0%
Sandoval	47,138	44,609	2,529	5.4%	47,017	44,383	2,634	5.6%	121	226	-105	0.3%	0.5%	-4.0%
Valencia	31,287	29,580	1,707	5.5%	31,217	29,430	1,787	5.7%	70	150	-80	0.2%	0.5%	-4.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	79,333	74,422	4,911	6.2%	79,097	74,264	4,833	6.1%	236	158	78	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	82,110	79,368	2,742	3.3%	81,825	79,107	2,718	3.3%	285	261	24	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Los Alamos	10,486	10,308	178	1.7%	10,436	10,274	162	1.6%	50	34	16	0.5%	0.3%	9.9%
Santa Fe	71,624	69,060	2,564	3.6%	71,389	68,833	2,556	3.6%	235	227	8	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Catron	1,129	1,046	83	7.4%	1,184	1,091	93	7.9%	-55	-45	-10	-4.6%	-4.1%	-10.8%
Chaves	25,696	23,557	2,139	8.3%	25,649	23,530	2,119	8.3%	47	27	20	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Cibola	13,662	12,904	758	5.5%	13,663	12,871	792	5.8%	-1	33	-34	0.0%	0.3%	-4.3%
Colfax	6,574	6,108	466	7.1%	6,636	6,167	469	7.1%	-62	-59	-3	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.6%
Curry	20,778	20,031	747	3.6%	20,718	19,957	761	3.7%	60	74	-14	0.3%	0.4%	-1.8%
De Baca	976	889	87	8.9%	993	898	95	9.6%	-17	-9	-8	-1.7%	-1.0%	-8.4%
Eddy	24,030	22,622	1,408	5.9%	24,007	22,569	1,438	6.0%	23	53	-30	0.1%	0.2%	-2.1%
Grant	12,592	11,065	1,527	12.1%	12,701	10,996	1,705	13.4%	-109	69	-178	-0.9%	0.6%	-10.4%
Guadalupe	1,649	1,544	105	6.4%	1,664	1,558	106	6.4%	-15	-14	-1	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%
Harding	411	389	22	5.4%	409	390	19	4.6%	2	-1	3	0.5%	-0.3%	15.8%
Hidalgo	1,905	1,784	121	6.4%	1,971	1,839	132	6.7%	-66	-55	-11	-3.3%	-3.0%	-8.3%
Lea	26,225	25,137	1,088	4.1%	26,143	24,998	1,145	4.4%	82	139	-57	0.3%	0.6%	-5.0%
Lincoln	8,322	7,956	366	4.4%	8,330	7,983	347	4.2%	-8	-27	19	-0.1%	-0.3%	5.5%
Luna	11,391	9,541	1,850	16.2%	12,106	10,325	1,781	14.7%	-715	-784	69	-5.9%	-7.6%	3.9%
McKinley	26,474	24,481	1,993	7.5%	26,427	24,373	2,054	7.8%	47	108	-61	0.2%	0.4%	-3.0%
Mora	1,937	1,674	263	13.6%	1,888	1,676	212	11.2%	49	-2	51	2.6%	-0.1%	24.1%
Otero	20,973	19,722	1,251	6.0%	21,046	19,625	1,421	6.8%	-73	97	-170	-0.3%	0.5%	-12.0%
Quay	4,170	3,935	235	5.6%	4,174	3,948	226	5.4%	-4	-13	9	-0.1%	-0.3%	4.0%
Rio Arriba	21,786	20,203	1,583	7.3%	21,876	20,349	1,527	7.0%	-90	-146	56	-0.4%	-0.7%	3.7%
Roosevelt	8,875	8,628	247	2.8%	8,818	8,571	247	2.8%	57	57	0	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%
San Juan	52,660	49,010	3,650	6.9%	52,779	49,183	3,596	6.8%	-119	-173	54	-0.2%	-0.4%	1.5%
San Miguel	13,845	12,947	898	6.5%	13,849	12,964	885	6.4%	-4	-17	13	0.0%	-0.1%	1.5%
Sierra	4,717	4,520	197	4.2%	4,666	4,479	187	4.0%	51	41	10	1.1%	0.9%	5.3%
Socorro	7,259	6,862	397	5.5%	7,242	6,832	410	5.7%	17	30	-13	0.2%	0.4%	-3.2%
Taos	14,089	12,553	1,536	10.9%	14,137	12,731	1,406	9.9%	-48	-178	130	-0.3%	-1.4%	9.2%
Torrance	7,873	7,503	370	4.7%	7,872	7,490	382	4.9%	1	13	-12	0.0%	0.2%	-3.1%
Union	2,082	2,006	76	3.7%	2,080	2,011	69	3.3%	2	-5	7	0.1%	-0.2%	10.1%

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2003				REVISED NOVEMBER 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	899,570	848,829	50,741	5.6%	887,770	841,601	46,169	5.2%	11,800	7,228	4,572	1.3%	0.9%	9.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	396,051	376,424	19,627	5.0%	390,202	372,196	18,006	4.6%	5,849	4,228	1,621	1.5%	1.1%	9.0%
Bernalillo	317,626	302,235	15,391	4.8%	312,675	298,840	13,835	4.4%	4,951	3,395	1,556	1.6%	1.1%	11.2%
Sandoval	47,138	44,609	2,529	5.4%	46,758	44,108	2,650	5.7%	380	501	-121	0.8%	1.1%	-4.6%
Valencia	31,287	29,580	1,707	5.5%	30,769	29,248	1,521	4.9%	518	332	186	1.7%	1.1%	12.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	79,333	74,422	4,911	6.2%	76,902	72,586	4,316	5.6%	2,431	1,836	595	3.2%	2.5%	13.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	82,110	79,368	2,742	3.3%	80,256	78,203	2,053	2.6%	1,854	1,165	689	2.3%	1.5%	33.6%
Los Alamos	10,486	10,308	178	1.7%	10,243	10,157	86	0.8%	243	151	92	2.4%	1.5%	107.0%
Santa Fe	71,624	69,060	2,564	3.6%	70,013	68,046	1,967	2.8%	1,611	1,014	597	2.3%	1.5%	30.4%
Catron	1,129	1,046	83	7.4%	1,127	1,053	74	6.6%	2	-7	9	0.2%	-0.7%	12.2%
Chaves	25,696	23,557	2,139	8.3%	25,697	23,664	2,033	7.9%	-1	-107	106	0.0%	-0.5%	5.2%
Cibola	13,662	12,904	758	5.5%	13,005	12,287	718	5.5%	657	617	40	5.1%	5.0%	5.6%
Colfax	6,574	6,108	466	7.1%	6,433	6,041	392	6.1%	141	67	74	2.2%	1.1%	18.9%
Curry	20,778	20,031	747	3.6%	20,850	20,144	706	3.4%	-72	-113	41	-0.3%	-0.6%	5.8%
De Baca	976	889	87	8.9%	932	898	34	3.6%	44	-9	53	4.7%	-1.0%	155.9%
Eddy	24,030	22,622	1,408	5.9%	24,052	22,643	1,409	5.9%	-22	-21	-1	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Grant	12,592	11,065	1,527	12.1%	13,427	11,637	1,790	13.3%	-835	-572	-263	-6.2%	-4.9%	-14.7%
Guadalupe	1,649	1,544	105	6.4%	1,649	1,524	125	7.6%	0	20	-20	0.0%	1.3%	-16.0%
Harding	411	389	22	5.4%	415	401	14	3.4%	-4	-12	8	-1.0%	-3.0%	57.1%
Hidalgo	1,905	1,784	121	6.4%	1,926	1,875	51	2.6%	-21	-91	70	-1.1%	-4.9%	137.3%
Lea	26,225	25,137	1,088	4.1%	26,206	25,019	1,187	4.5%	19	118	-99	0.1%	0.5%	-8.3%
Lincoln	8,322	7,956	366	4.4%	8,058	7,746	312	3.9%	264	210	54	3.3%	2.7%	17.3%
Luna	11,391	9,541	1,850	16.2%	10,811	9,297	1,514	14.0%	580	244	336	5.4%	2.6%	22.2%
McKinley	26,474	24,481	1,993	7.5%	25,977	24,454	1,523	5.9%	497	27	470	1.9%	0.1%	30.9%
Mora	1,937	1,674	263	13.6%	1,935	1,667	268	13.9%	2	7	-5	0.1%	0.4%	-1.9%
Otero	20,973	19,722	1,251	6.0%	21,007	19,573	1,434	6.8%	-34	149	-183	-0.2%	0.8%	-12.8%
Quay	4,170	3,935	235	5.6%	4,170	3,972	198	4.7%	0	-37	37	0.0%	-0.9%	18.7%
Rio Arriba	21,786	20,203	1,583	7.3%	21,686	20,263	1,423	6.6%	100	-60	160	0.5%	-0.3%	11.2%
Roosevelt	8,875	8,628	247	2.8%	8,815	8,532	283	3.2%	60	96	-36	0.7%	1.1%	-12.7%
San Juan	52,660	49,010	3,650	6.9%	52,899	49,575	3,324	6.3%	-239	-565	326	-0.5%	-1.1%	9.8%
San Miguel	13,845	12,947	898	6.5%	13,784	12,894	890	6.5%	61	53	8	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Sierra	4,717	4,520	197	4.2%	4,810	4,628	182	3.8%	-93	-108	15	-1.9%	-2.3%	8.2%
Socorro	7,259	6,862	397	5.5%	7,159	6,788	371	5.2%	100	74	26	1.4%	1.1%	7.0%
Taos	14,089	12,553	1,536	10.9%	13,787	12,569	1,218	8.8%	302	-16	318	2.2%	-0.1%	26.1%
Torrance	7,873	7,503	370	4.7%	7,701	7,430	271	3.5%	172	73	99	2.2%	1.0%	36.5%
Union	2,082	2,006	76	3.7%	2,094	2,045	49	2.3%	-12	-39	27	-0.6%	-1.9%	55.1%

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

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

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

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

## Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	16.2%
MORA	2	13.6%
GRANT	3	12.1%
TAOS	4	10.9%
DE BACA	5	8.9%
CHAVES	6	8.3%
MCKINLEY	7	7.5%
CATRON	8	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.3%
COLFAX	10	7.1%
SAN JUAN	11	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	12	6.5%
GUADALUPE	13	6.4%
HIDALGO	14	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	6.2%
OTERO	16	6.0%
EDDY	17	5.9%
QUAY	18	5.6%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.6%</b>
CIBOLA	19	5.5%
SOCORRO	20	5.5%
HARDING	21	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.0%
TORRANCE	23	4.7%
LINCOLN	24	4.4%
SIERRA	25	4.2%
LEA	26	4.1%
UNION	27	3.7%
CURRY	28	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	30	2.8%

REVISED OCTOBER 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.7%
GRANT	2	13.4%
MORA	3	11.2%
TAOS	4	9.9%
DE BACA	5	9.6%
CHAVES	6	8.3%
CATRON	7	7.9%
MCKINLEY	8	7.8%
COLFAX	9	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.0%
OTERO	11	6.8%
SAN JUAN	12	6.8%
HIDALGO	13	6.7%
GUADALUPE	14	6.4%
SAN MIGUEL	15	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	16	6.1%
EDDY	17	6.0%
CIBOLA	18	5.8%
SOCORRO	19	5.7%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.7%</b>
QUAY	20	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.2%
TORRANCE	22	4.9%
HARDING	23	4.6%
LEA	24	4.4%
LINCOLN	25	4.2%
SIERRA	26	4.0%
CURRY	27	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.3%
UNION	29	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	30	2.8%

REVISED NOVEMBER 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.0%
MORA	2	13.9%
GRANT	3	13.3%
TAOS	4	8.8%
CHAVES	5	7.9%
GUADALUPE	6	7.6%
OTERO	7	6.8%
CATRON	8	6.6%
RIO ARRIBA	9	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	10	6.5%
SAN JUAN	11	6.3%
COLFAX	12	6.1%
MCKINLEY	13	5.9%
EDDY	14	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	5.6%
CIBOLA	16	5.5%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.2%</b>
SOCORRO	17	5.2%
QUAY	18	4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	4.6%
LEA	20	4.5%
LINCOLN	21	3.9%
SIERRA	22	3.8%
DE BACA	23	3.6%
TORRANCE	24	3.5%
CURRY	25	3.4%
HARDING	26	3.4%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.2%
HIDALGO	28	2.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	2.6%
UNION	30	2.3%

- 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, by calling our publication hotline: (505) 841-8711, or....*

### ...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)

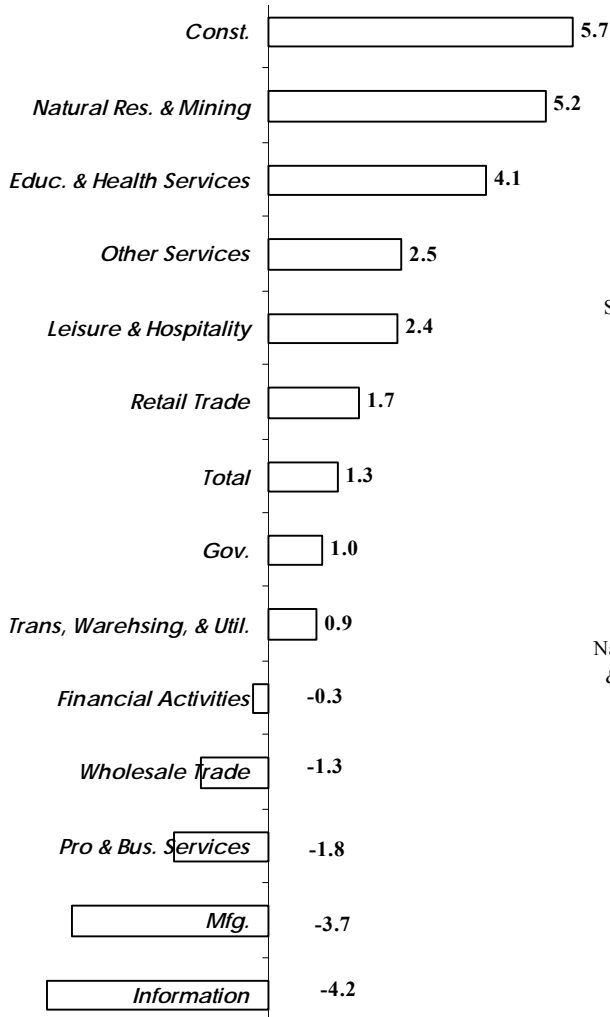
Preliminary		November 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.5
Oregon	2	7.3
Michigan	3	7.0
South Carolina	4	6.9
Washington	5	6.8
Illinois	6	6.7
District of Columbia	7	6.6
California	8	6.4
Texas	9	6.3
North Carolina	10	6.2
New York	11	6.1
Arkansas	12	6.0
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.9</b>
Alabama	14	5.8
Ohio	15	5.7
Tennessee	15	5.7
Colorado	17	5.6
West Virginia	17	5.6
Kentucky	19	5.5
Louisiana	19	5.5
New Jersey	19	5.5
Massachusetts	22	5.4
Oklahoma	23	5.3
Pennsylvania	24	5.2
Idaho	25	5.1
Connecticut	26	5.0
Indiana	26	5.0
Mississippi	26	5.0
Missouri	26	5.0
Wisconsin	26	5.0
Maine	31	4.9
Rhode Island	31	4.9
Utah	31	4.9
Arizona	34	4.8
Florida	35	4.7
Kansas	35	4.7
Minnesota	37	4.6
Nevada	38	4.5
Montana	39	4.3
New Hampshire	39	4.3
Georgia	41	4.2
Iowa	41	4.2
Maryland	41	4.2
Delaware	44	4.1
Hawaii	44	4.1
Vermont	46	4.0
Wyoming	46	4.0
Nebraska	48	3.6
Virginia	48	3.6
South Dakota	50	3.3
North Dakota	51	3.2

Revised		November 2002
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	8.2
Oregon	2	7.3
Mississippi	3	7.0
Washington	3	7.0
California	5	6.8
Illinois	6	6.7
North Carolina	7	6.6
Texas	8	6.5
District of Columbia	9	6.4
New York	10	6.3
South Carolina	10	6.3
Louisiana	12	6.2
Utah	12	6.2
West Virginia	12	6.2
Arizona	15	6.1
Michigan	15	6.1
Idaho	17	6.0
New Jersey	17	6.0
Alabama	19	5.9
Pennsylvania	19	5.9
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.9</b>
Colorado	21	5.8
Missouri	22	5.6
Ohio	22	5.6
Wisconsin	22	5.6
Kentucky	25	5.5
Arkansas	26	5.4
Massachusetts	26	5.4
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Rhode Island	26	5.4
Florida	30	5.3
Georgia	30	5.3
Kansas	32	5.2
Indiana	33	5.0
New Hampshire	33	5.0
Nevada	35	4.9
Tennessee	35	4.9
Maine	37	4.7
Montana	37	4.7
Connecticut	39	4.6
Oklahoma	40	4.5
Delaware	41	4.3
Minnesota	41	4.3
North Dakota	41	4.3
Wyoming	41	4.3
Maryland	45	4.2
Iowa	46	4.1
Hawaii	47	3.9
Virginia	47	3.9
Vermont	49	3.7
Nebraska	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	2.8

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

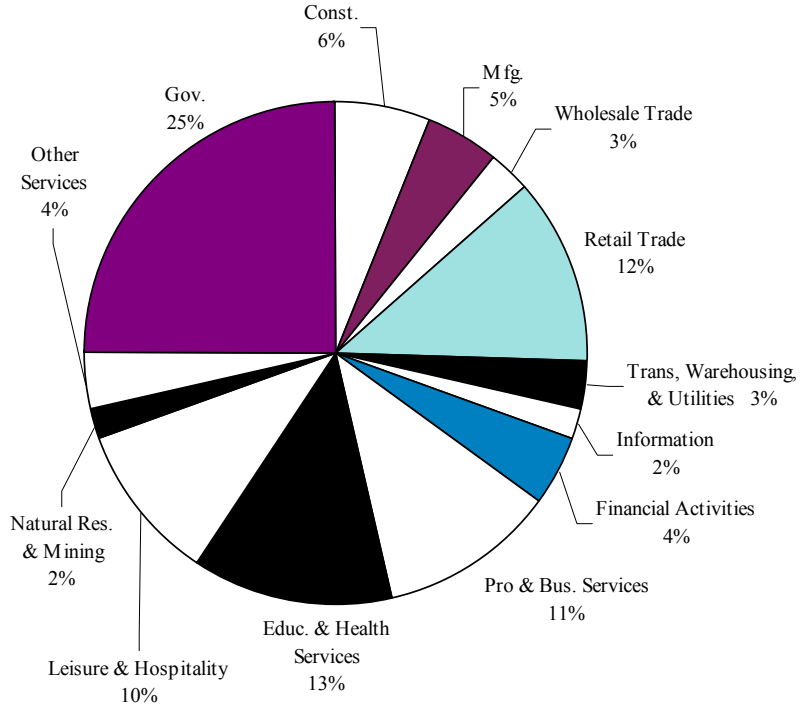
# Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

### Annual Growth Rates by Industry



### NAICS Industries

November 2003



## New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Nov-03	Oct-03	Nov-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>784,700</b>	<b>783,100</b>	<b>774,900</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>9,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	98,800	99,900	96,900	-1,100	1,900
SERVICES-PROVIDING	685,900	683,200	678,000	2,700	7,900
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	10,600	10,500	9,600	100	1,000
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Construction of Buildings	13,600	13,500	13,300	100	300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,200	7,200	6,700	0	500
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,400	8,700	8,600	-300	-200
Specialty Trade Contractors	26,300	26,200	23,800	100	2,500
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
Durable Goods	25,200	25,400	26,600	-200	-1,400
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,600	10,500	11,000	100	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,400	7,400	7,800	0	-400
Non-Durable Goods	11,100	11,900	11,100	-800	0
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>93,900</b>	<b>91,600</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,500	12,400	12,600	100	-100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,000	13,000	13,900	0	-900
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	21,600	20,300	20,200	1,300	1,400
<i>Department Stores</i>	7,200	6,600	8,300	600	-1,100
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,300	13,800	11,700	500	2,600
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,000	2,700	2,900	300	100
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
Utilities	3,900	4,000	4,000	-100	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,500	19,400	19,200	100	300
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	7,500	7,600	8,100	-100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
Finance and Insurance	23,800	23,900	23,900	-100	-100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,500	12,600	12,100	-100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,500	9,600	9,900	-100	-400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,300	10,300	10,300	0	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>90,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1,600</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,900	40,900	40,000	0	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,400	10,500	11,000	-100	-600
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,200	13,100	12,700	100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	5,100	5,300	-100	-300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,100	43,200	45,300	-100	-2,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,900	17,200	18,300	-300	-1,400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,200	5,300	6,300	-100	-1,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>101,100</b>	<b>100,700</b>	<b>97,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Educational Services	13,600	13,200	13,500	400	100
Health Care and Social Assistance	87,500	87,500	83,600	0	3,900
Ambulatory Health Care Services	33,400	33,300	30,900	100	2,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,800	9,700	9,500	100	300
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,800	8,800	7,000	0	1,800
Hospitals	21,200	21,300	20,900	-100	300
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	12,700	12,800	12,600	-100	100
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,600	6,600	6,500	0	100
Social Assistance	20,200	20,100	19,200	100	1,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>80,600</b>	<b>81,400</b>	<b>78,700</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>1,900</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,000	7,100	6,700	-100	300
Accommodation and Food Services	73,600	74,300	72,000	-700	1,600
Accommodation	13,200	13,500	13,400	-300	-200
Food Services and Drinking Places	60,400	60,800	58,600	-400	1,800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,900	29,100	28,600	-200	300
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	24,800	25,000	24,400	-200	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,500	7,600	7,400	-100	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>196,900</b>	<b>196,000</b>	<b>194,900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Federal Government	29,800	29,900	30,000	-100	-200
State Government 2/	67,800	67,700	66,600	100	1,200
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,900	28,900	28,200	0	700
Local Government	99,300	98,400	98,300	900	1,000
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,600	53,700	54,200	900	400

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 Nov-03	Revised Oct-03	Revised Nov-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>367,600</b>	<b>365,800</b>	<b>362,500</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>5,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	293,600	292,500	47,000	1,100	246,600
SERVICES-PROVIDING	319,500	317,300	315,500	2,200	4,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	14,900	15,300	13,300	-400	1,600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-800</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	9,900	10,400	0	-500
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,100	7,100	7,400	0	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>800</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	5,000	4,800	5,100	200	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,100	8,400	8,300	700	800
<i>Department Stores</i>	4,100	3,700	4,300	400	-200
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,800	9,800	9,900	0	-100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-400</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,600	5,600	5,900	0	-300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,600	13,600	13,600	0	0
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,800	5,800	5,500	0	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	4,900	5,000	5,100	-100	-200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-300</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,100	28,100	27,400	0	700
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,300	11,300	10,800	0	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	25,200	25,500	26,100	-300	-900
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,300	12,700	12,800	-400	-500
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,500	38,400	37,400	100	1,100
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,900	15,600	14,900	300	1,000
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,400	9,400	9,100	0	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	33,100	33,400	31,400	-300	1,700
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,200	28,300	26,400	-100	1,800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,300	13,400	12,300	-100	1,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>73,300</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>900</b>
Federal Government	13,900	13,800	14,100	100	-200
State Government /2	24,500	24,400	23,800	100	700
Local Government	35,600	35,100	35,200	500	400

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 Nov-03	Revised Oct-03	Revised Nov-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,700	6,800	6,400	-100	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,100	55,700	54,300	400	1,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</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>2,200</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,500	8,500	7,900	0	600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
Federal	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100
State	9,300	9,300	8,800	0	500
Local	8,200	8,100	8,100	100	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Nov-03	Revised Oct-03	Revised Nov-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>79,300</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>78,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	73,500	73,200	72,300	300	1,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</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>9,300</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,500	4,300	-100	100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,200	7,200	6,800	0	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	5,900	6,000	5,800	-100	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
Federal	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
State /2	18,400	18,300	18,200	100	200
Local	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	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 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 -**

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<b>Preliminary Nov-03</b>	<b>Revised Oct-03</b>	<b>Monthly Change</b>
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	780,300	777,700	2,600
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	14,000	14,100	-100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	47,800	47,400	400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	36,800	36,300	500
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	136,800	136,500	300
<b>INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)</b>	16,100	16,000	100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,200	34,200	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	89,100	88,800	300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	99,400	99,400	0
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	81,600	81,300	300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	29,700	29,400	300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	194,800	194,300	500

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

# Labor Market Report

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New Mexico  
Department of Labor  
Economic Research  
& Analysis  
P.O. Box 1928  
Albuquerque, NM 87103  
Phone: (505) 841-8673

# Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov 03	Oct 03	Nov 02	Nov 03	Oct 03	Nov 02	Nov 03	Oct 03	Nov 02
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$765.55	\$774.26	\$739.78	44.9	44.6	43.8	17.05	17.36	16.89
CONSTRUCTION	\$584.47	\$609.53	\$584.78	39.2	40.5	39.7	14.91	15.05	14.73
MANUFACTURING	\$524.75	\$513.54	\$535.46	40.9	40.5	40.2	12.83	12.68	13.32
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$516.00	\$515.31	\$509.65	34.4	34.4	35.1	15.00	14.98	14.52
RETAIL TRADE	\$330.48	\$331.50	\$307.13	31.9	32.5	31.5	10.36	10.20	9.75
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$519.25	\$509.29	\$480.17	36.8	36.3	35.7	14.11	14.03	13.45
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$590.32	\$582.34	\$615.31	40.6	40.3	39.8	14.54	14.45	15.46

*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

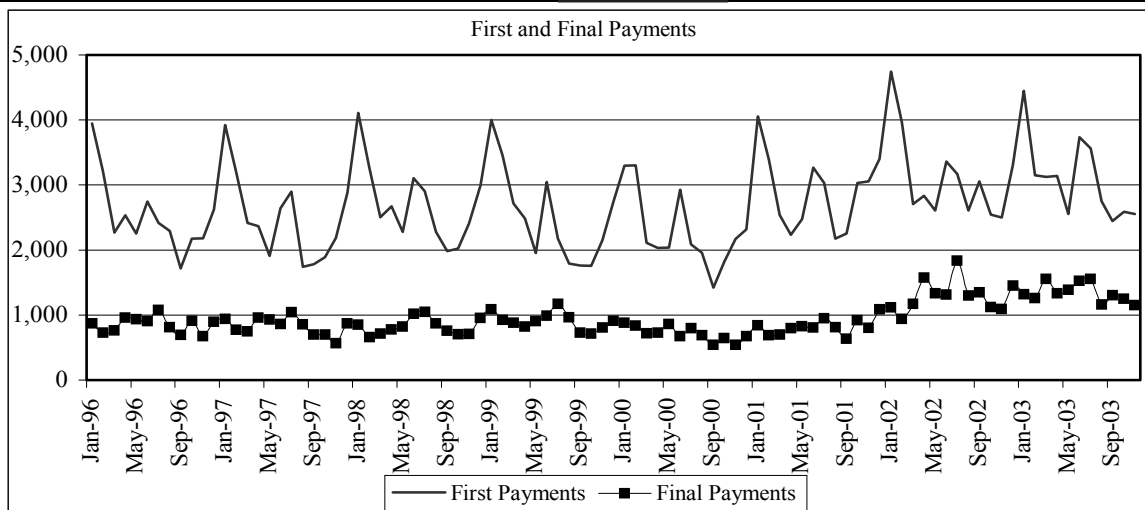
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Nov. 03	Oct 03	Nov 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	184.5	185.0	181.3	-0.3%	1.8%
CPI-W	180.2	180.7	177.4	-0.3%	1.6%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

	Nov-03	Oct-03	Nov-02	Percent Change	
				from Sept-03	from Oct-02
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	5,473	6,137	5,570	-10.8%	-1.7%
Continued Claims #	53,445	53,265	53,748	0.3%	-0.6%
Insured Unemployed #	13,727	12,851	13,738	6.8%	-0.1%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	2,551	2,587	2,499	-1.4%	2.1%
Final Payments	1,154	1,252	1,094	-7.8%	5.5%
Weeks Compensated	43,830	43,592	43,837	0.5%	0.0%
Net Benefit Payments	\$9,485,256	\$9,421,822	\$9,298,170	0.7%	2.0%
Average WBA**	\$208.01	\$207.72	\$204.61	0.1%	1.7%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.6	17.6	17.2	-0.1%	2.1%
Exhaustion Rate **	44.00%	43.43%	40.89%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, October 2003</b>	\$533,474,448				



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

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

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

### Statewide:

The **FY 2004 Military Construction Appropriations Bill** has \$43.2 million earmarked for New Mexico military bases. White Sands Missile Range will receive \$14.6 million for construction of new family housing. Other construction projects at the Army's missile range and at the state's three Air Force bases have been funded with \$28 million.

The surprise closure of the three Albuquerque and one Los Lunas **Americuts** hair salons was based on the failure of owner Duane Elleris Las Vegas, Nevada, auto repair shop. The four hair salons had about 35 local employees and managers in New Mexico stores.

The Institute for Policy and Economic Development (IPED) at the University of Texas, El Paso, estimates that **White Sands Missile Range** injects about \$82 million annually into the economy of surrounding communities. The report prepared by IPED estimates that about 65 percent of the impact goes to Doña Ana County, 20 percent to El Paso County, Texas, 12 percent to Otero County and three percent to Socorro County. According to the report, the three military installations of Ft. Bliss, White Sands Missile Range and Holloman AFB account for more than 27,000 jobs in the region.

**Trader Joe's**, a Hawaiian-themed specialty grocery market, is planning to open stores in Santa Fe and Albuquerque next year. The California-based chain has almost 200 stores in 17 states. The Trader Joe's markets feature discount pricing on private label organic foods, as well as gourmet foods, seafood and vitamins. About 8 to 10 full-time workers and 30 part-time workers will be needed for each store.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Southwest Airlines** plans to close its call centers in Dallas, Salt Lake City and Little Rock, offering reassignments to its employees. The closure may prompt Southwest to increase the number of workers at its Albuquerque call center. The Albuquerque call center takes questions, processes reservations and flight changes and currently has about 440 workers.

About 100 to 150 people will be needed to staff the new **CarMax** auto retail center when it opens next year. The company will be located in a 40,000-square-foot sales facility to be built on a 12-acre lot at 9201 San Mateo NE. Nationally, CarMax has 44 used car outlets and 15 new car franchises in 21 markets.

**Fiore Industries**, an Albuquerque Defense Contractor, has been awarded a U.S. Army contract to design weapons countermeasures. Under the terms of the \$5 million contract, the company will develop both ground and aircraft countermeasures to evade enemy fire. The contract may be renewed for up to 15 years and could potentially be worth about \$33 million. Fiore will perform

most of the development work at the U.S. Army's White Sands Missile Range. Fiore currently has about 100 employees and expects that the new contract work will add several new jobs.

**Ktech Corporation**, a major supplier of technical services to Sandia National Laboratories, has moved into two new buildings at the Sandia Park research park. The move allows the company to consolidate seven of its operations into a single location. The company has added about 30 employees this year and plans to add about 125 more within the next five years.

### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The recently closed Nova Bus manufacturing plant has been sold to **Millennium Transit Services LLC**, which plans to reopen the factory. The factory had produced high floor buses for the US market, but domestic demand has shifted to more accessible low entry models. Millennium plans to market high-floor buses for use worldwide and design and build a low-entry model over the next few years. The company expects to hire about 250 workers over the next 12 months.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

The Curry County Commission approved the transfer of \$300,000 from the county's environmental fund to the City of Clovis to help pay for a wastewater treatment plant for the **Southwest Cheese** plant. The transfer of the \$300,000 is contingent on the project obtaining additional funds from other sources. The total cost of the wastewater system is estimated at \$12.5 million. If groundbreaking for the cheese processing facility goes forward as hoped in January 2004, cheese production could begin in September 2005. An estimated 500 to 700 workers will be needed for construction of the facility. The plant will be staffed with about 220 workers.

### Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

New Mexico's first **Ashley Furniture HomeStore** opened in Las Cruces. The new 67,000-square-foot store is part of a chain of 188 outlets that feature traditional and contemporary furniture. The Las Cruces store employs about 50 people.

### Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

Construction is underway to add 35,000 square feet to the operations and warehouse space of **Sterigenics**, one of the world's largest providers of medical device sterilization. The expansion will increase the plant's area to 105,000 square feet, and the company plans to add five more workers.



**Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:**



**Dakota Packaging** has received a \$1.38 million contract to provide magnesium oxide isuper-sacksî for the US Department of Energy. The super-sacks are used to prevent leaks in waste containers at the WIPP site.



**Silver City Area, Grant County:**

**Verifying Electronic Transactions Online**, an Albuquerque based company, announced that it is acquiring the lease on the building formerly occupied by Stream International. VETOís news releases said that they would initially employ 220 people to verify credit card purchases and plan to grow to 303 employees by mid-2004.



**Hobbs Area, Lea County:**

Hobbs could have a \$43 million racetrack-casino open in time for the 2005 racing season. The state racing commission approved Ruidoso Downs owner R.D. Hubbard and his partners to build and operate a new track and casino called **Zia Park at Hobbs**. The casino will feature 600 slot machines and will target the West-Texas market.

**Portales Area, Roosevelt County:**



**Dairiconcepts**, a Portales milk processor, is seeking a \$20 million increase to their \$38 million in industrial revenue bonds. The additional funds would go to purchase new equipment. The company has seen its workforce double since 2000 and currently employs over 100 people.



**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**

**Vitamin Cottage**, a Colorado based family owned chain store, selected Santa Fe as the site for its largest store. The newly opened 20,000-square-foot store is located at 3328 Cerrillos Road. The store features natural groceries, organic products, body care products and vitamins and herbal supplements. The store has a staff of about 16 full- and part-time workers.

About 170 workers will be needed to staff Santa Feís new **Olive Garden Restaurant**. The restaurant opened on November 17 and is part of a chain that includes 527 restaurants with more than 60,000 employees.



**Edgewood Area, Santa Fe County:**

**The Connection**, an in-bound call center, hired about 100 more full-time workers in early December. The Connection is Moriartyís largest private employer and will see its workforce swell to about 250 employees when the new hires join. The company offers new employees about \$7 to \$7.50 an hour to start plus benefits.



# Labor Market Report

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

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