

New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson
Governor

Conroy Chino
Secretary

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HIGHLIGHTS — November 2004

...The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has remained above two percent for six consecutive months, which means it is back on track with what has been normal over the long run. We remain one of the fastest-growing states in the nation for employment.

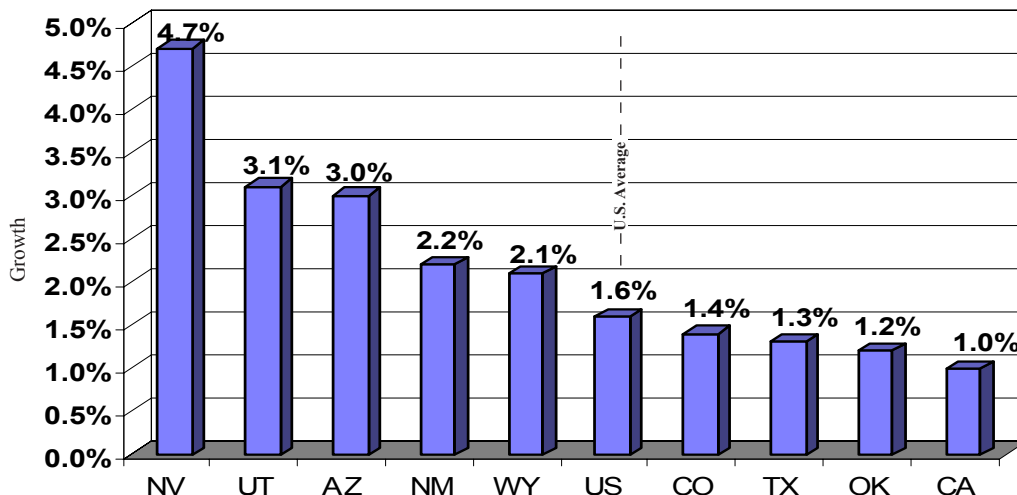
...The Albuquerque MSA economy has generated 8,000 new jobs since last November, an increase of 2.2 percent. This is the second month in a row in which growth has exceeded the 2 percent mark.

...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 2.5 percent. The Las Cruces area has added 1,600 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth continues in the moderate range, consistent with recent performance.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 1.5 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. The rate of job growth in Santa Fe has been below the statewide average since April this year.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

November 2004 over November 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights

Page 2 - 5

NM Household Data History

Page 6

Total Nonfarm Growth

NM Ranking

Page 6

NM Labor Force Estimates

Page 7

Unemployment Rate Rankings
by County and State

Page 8 & 9

Nonfarm Employment:
State & MSAs

Page 10-14

Average Hours & Earnings

& US Consumer Price Index

Page 15

NM Unemployment Insurance

Page 15

NM Economic Activity by Area

Page 16-17

Special Article

Best Paying & Fastest Growing
Occupations Projected
for NM through 2012

Page 18-19



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Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
Ph: (505) 841-8645

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in November 2004, down from 5.2 percent in October. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent. The state's unemployment rate has gradually, but consistently, dropped since peaking in July 2003. Nationally the unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in November, which was higher than New Mexico's rate.

The over-the-year rate of job growth in New Mexico has remained above two percent for six consecutive months, which means that job growth is back on track with what has been normal for New Mexico over the long run. The November 2004 year-ago comparison was 2.2 percent higher, meaning that the state has added 17,500 jobs since last year. We remain one of the fastest-growing states in the nation for employment.

Continuing the success reported in the manufacturing industry last month when jobs started to be added for the first time in almost three and a half years, manufacturing has posted a solid 500-job gain over the year. The news is good in that the state has turned the corner from relentless job losses and started to add again to the industry's job base. But the news is also sobering in the context of the 5,900 lost manufacturing jobs since November 2000. Nationally, manufacturing jobs have also started to come back following the loss of 2.8 million jobs since November 2000. New Mexico's manufacturing employment declined 14 percent over that time, while nationally the decline was 16 percent.

The mining and construction industries continue to grow faster than any other industries in the state. Each grew in the six to seven percent range over the year. The growth rate translates into an additional 3,300 jobs in construction, but only 900 jobs in the much smaller mining industry. The mining industry continues to do well from sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas. Higher prices justify the investment in equipment and new exploration that is needed for expansion. Other types of mining in New Mexico are also showing improvement. Construction has added jobs mostly due to sustained higher demand for new homes in an environment of interest rates that still remain very low by historical standards.

The educational and health services industry continues to add jobs at a fairly strong pace, despite some recent moderation. This industry is so large that the 3.4 percent growth rate translates into 3,500 jobs, more new jobs than in any other industry in the state. Many health services components have added a significant num-

ber of jobs. The recent slowing of this industry's rapid growth is due to a number of factors including the *home health care services* component reaching a plateau level, having almost tripled in size since 2000 due to changes in state Medicaid policy. Job growth abruptly ended and this component was down 200 jobs over the year. Private educational services posted gains of 200 jobs. Social assistance employment grew just 0.5 percent, adding only 100 jobs, which is also a big reduction from the higher levels of growth earlier this year. Other components continue to increase at a moderate rate, maintaining the overall industry's vitality.

The leisure and hospitality industry has grown at a rate of 2.8 percent, adding 2,200 jobs due to expanding employment in food services and drinking places, especially at full-service restaurants. The professional and business services industry has also done well to turn around earlier job losses into a 2,100-job gain in November. Prospects for this industry have improved, following three difficult years. The employment services component has gathered strength as a sign that the rest of the economy is improving. Employment services increased 4.8 percent, adding 800 jobs. Business support services has increased 20.0 percent, adding 1,000 jobs. Another sign of general improvement in the state's job market can be seen in retail trade, which has added 1,900 jobs since last year. Retail trade had been unable to add this many jobs since the late 1990s. Wholesale trade increased employment by just 100 jobs from last year's employment level. Financial activities employment has added 700 jobs, mostly in the real estate category that has benefited from a booming housing market.

Government employment has increased 3,200 jobs since last year, growing 1.6 percent. The new government jobs were in state and local government, with federal government jobs down by 200 jobs on the year. The local government category includes about 18,500 jobs under the umbrella of various Indian tribal governments, with about 9,000 of those jobs working at tribally owned casinos.

The information industry continues to do poorly, but may have reached bottom following a series of job losses. Information employment was down 1,700 jobs on the year, almost all of them in the telecommunications component of the industry. The recent MCI call center closure was the last in a series of shocks to this industry.

New Mexico	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Nov 2004	Oct 2004	Nov 2003	Oct 2004	Nov 2003	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	910,900	912,000	903,000	-1,100	+7,900	
Employment	864,700	864,300	844,700	+400	+20,000	
Unemployment	46,200	47,700	58,300	-1,500	-12,100	
Rate	5.1%	5.2%	6.5%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.1%	6.2%			

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 4.6 percent in November, down slightly from 4.7 percent the month before. Last year at this time, unemployment was significantly higher at 5.7 percent.

Payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose half a percentage point in November, adding 1,900 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 government, where increases in state and local educational facilities helped boost employment by 700. Smaller increases were seen in educational and health services and wholesale trade. These gains were partially offset by seasonal losses in professional and business services (-300) and leisure and hospitality (-400). Employment in each of the six remaining industry divisions was unchanged over the month.

The Albuquerque area economy has generated 8,000 new jobs since last November, an increase of 2.2 percent. This is the second month in a row in which growth has exceeded the 2 percent mark. Previously, it had not been that high in more than three and half years. Almost all of the 12 major industry divisions have contributed to this expansion, and only one—information—has experienced a significant decline.

Over-the-year growth in November was led by a 5.7 percent increase in construction employment, the result of continued strength in home building activity. The construction industry has added 1,400 jobs since this time last year and has now enjoyed 19 consecutive months of over-the-year increases. The current boom was fueled by interest rates that reached an all-time low in 2003 and have risen only slightly since then. However, recent rate increases by the Federal Reserve may cause activity to slow in the coming year.

Educational and health services grew by 2,200 over the year, adding more new jobs than any other industry. Health care and social assistance accounted for the lion's share of the increase with 1,800 jobs, while the remainder came from private education.

Retail trade has perked up considerably in the last few months following an extended period of weakness. Over-the-year growth was 3.3 percent in November as the industry added 1,400 new jobs. General merchandise stores accounted for more than a

quarter of the increase, with the remainder coming from building material and garden equipment stores and several unpublished categories including motor vehicle dealers, sporting goods stores, and electronics. Wholesale trade continued on a downward slope, losing 100 jobs in the last 12 months. This industry has not seen an over-the-year increase since March 2001.

Growth in professional and business services continued at a brisk pace, reaching a four-year high of 3.3 percent after rising from negative territory just eight months ago. This remarkable turnaround is largely attributable to rapid gains in temporary help agencies and business support services. These industries typically ramp up employment during times of economic recovery to provide temporary staffing for growing businesses. Scientific research and development also provided a substantial boost, adding 600 new jobs.

Government was up 1,800 or 2.5 percent, due largely to increases in state and local education and state-run medical facilities like UNM Hospital. Federal government grew only 100 but should see a substantial increase in the next couple of months when the US Forest Service opens its new financial services and human resources center in Albuquerque.

Leisure and hospitality posted moderate growth of 2.3 percent (800 jobs), with full-service restaurants accounting for most of the increase. Growth has decelerated to more sustainable levels following last year's average increase of 3.2 percent. The only other sector to add jobs in the last 12 months was the miscellaneous group of "other services," up 100 or 0.9 percent.

Manufacturing was down 300, its smallest loss in more than three years. The industry's downward trend began in mid-2001 but is expected to reverse course within the next year. The Albuquerque area has recently begun to attract considerable interest from aircraft manufacturers looking to expand or relocate. Should they all decide to move to the area, Albuquerque could become a major manufacturing hub for small aircraft. In addition, a new mattress manufacturing plant is expected to employ at least 300 when operational.

The only industry that continues to experience significant over-the-year losses is information. This industry has lost 1,200 jobs since last November due to longstanding difficulties in the telecommunications industry, including the closure of the MCI call center last July.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Nov 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2004</u>	<u>Nov 2003</u>	<u>Oct 2004</u>	<u>Nov 2003</u>	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	403,400	402,800	397,400	+600	+6,000	
Employment	385,000	383,700	374,900	+1,300	+10,100	
Unemployment	18,400	19,100	22,500	-700	-4,100	
Rate	4.6%	4.7%	5.7%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.4%	4.7%	5.5%			

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 5.9 percent in November 2004, down from October's revised rate of rate of 6.4 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.5 percent.

The Las Cruces area added just 100 jobs in November 2004. A seasonal increase in retail trade jobs and a small increase in state government were partially offset by fewer construction jobs. All other industry segments remained at the same level as the previous month.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 2.5 percent comparing November 2004 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,600 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth continues in the moderate range, consistent with recent performance.

A number of industry groups have added a significant number of jobs within the county. Manufacturing employment continues to do well, adding 6.1 percent to its manufacturing job base. Most of the 200 new jobs are at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Also adding 200 jobs, growing 5.4 percent, the construction industry continues to do well. The boom has come from low interest rates, which made housing more affordable to consumers.

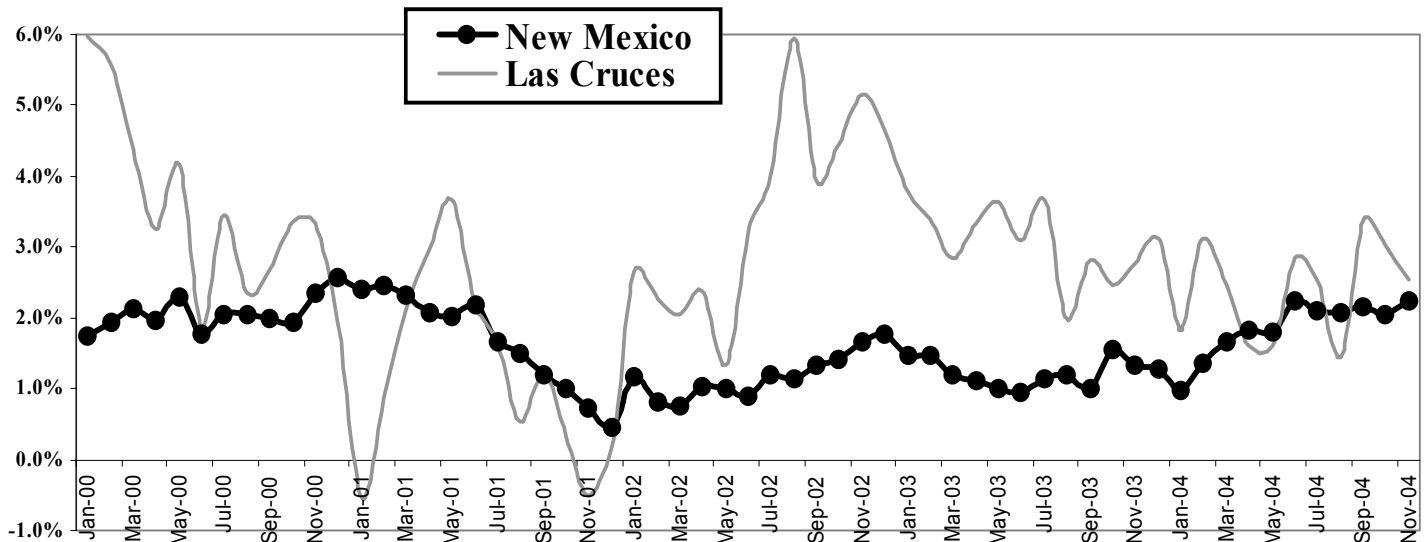
Retail trade has done well to add 300 jobs, increasing 4.3 percent from a year ago. Another 300 jobs were also added to the educational and health services industry in the private education component. This is better performance than the industry has shown for a while, but still constrained compared to earlier years. The health services component has seen fierce competition between rival hospitals that overheated the industry for a while until employment settled at lower but more sustainable levels.

The large government sector added 300 jobs, growing 1.4 percent. Each level of government—federal, state, and local—added 100 jobs each over the last year. Another 200 new jobs were added to the leisure and hospitality industry, mostly working at local eating and drinking establishments. Wholesale trade employment grew by 100 jobs, increasing 9.1 percent from a relatively small employment base. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry gained 100 jobs, growing 6.2 percent. Financial activities added 100 jobs in the real estate component of the industry.

Two private industries still have reduced employment compared to a year ago. Both the information industry and professional and business services were down 100 workers each. The professional and business services industry was hit hard by the loss of the Excell call center at the end of last year. Information employment has suffered in most areas of the state due to weakness in the telecommunications segment.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov 2004	Oct 2004	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003
Civilian Labor Force	80,800	80,900	79,600	-100	+1,200
Employment	76,000	75,700	73,600	+300	+2,400
Unemployment	4,800	5,200	6,000	-400	-1,200
Rate	5.9%	6.4%	7.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.6%	6.9%		

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 3.1 percent in November 2004, up a fraction from October's revised rate of 3.0 percent. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 3.7 percent.

The Santa Fe area added 200 jobs in November 2004, following the loss of an equal number of jobs in October. The gains came from the combined effect of four industries each adding 100 jobs and two industries losing 100 jobs each. Employment gains were made in leisure and hospitality, retail trade, information, and health services. Job reducing industries were manufacturing and construction.

Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe area was 1.5 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. The rate of job growth in Santa Fe has been below the statewide average since April this year. Six industries have added jobs, but an equal number remain at last year's employment levels. There are few signs of real strength anywhere in the local economy, but also no evidence of anything really bad happening.

Santa Fe's large government sector has added more jobs than any individual private industry, gaining 400 jobs on the year, a 1.5 percent increase. Federal government employment lost 100 jobs but state government added 200 jobs, and local

government added 300 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

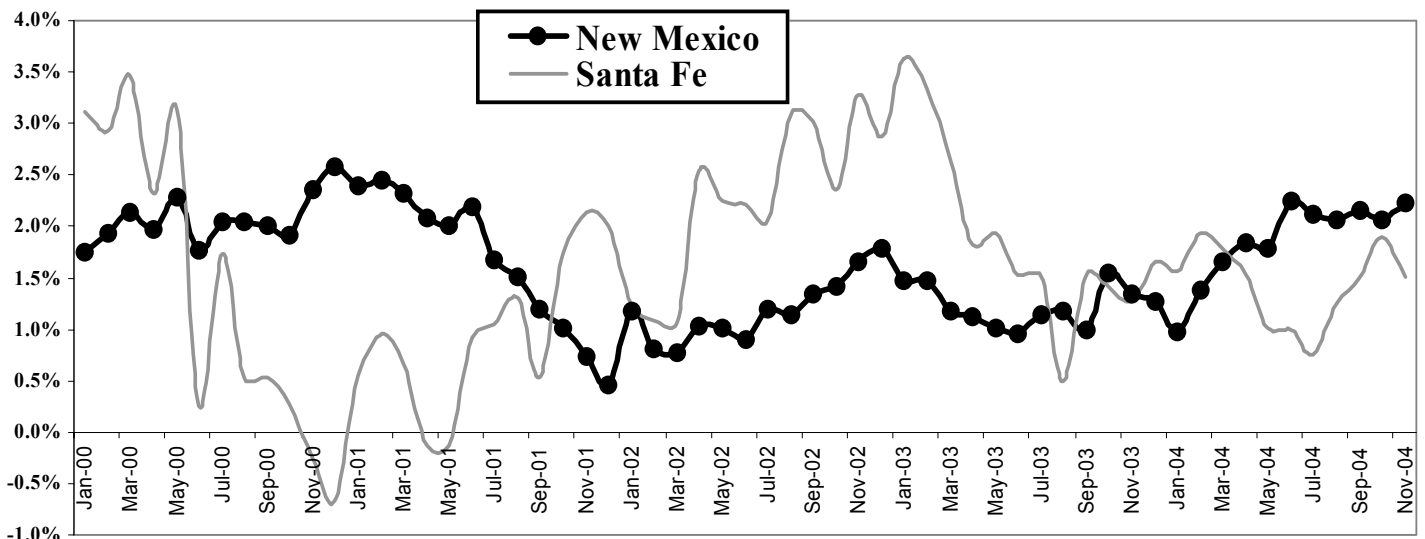
The professional and business services industry has added 300 jobs since last year, which is the best this industry has done this year. Educational and health services added 200 jobs; the *health care and social assistance* component is responsible for all of the new jobs. Private education remained at last year's level.

Retail trade added 100 jobs, growing 1.1 percent over the year, which is low compared to other parts of the state. Financial activities added 100 jobs, growing 2.9 percent. Another 100 jobs were added in the miscellaneous *other services* industry.

All other industries remain at last year's employment levels. These industries include manufacturing; information; leisure and hospitality; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and construction. The absence of any employment gains in the construction industry makes the Santa Fe area a rare exception to the housing boom that is happening elsewhere in the state.

Santa Fe	Prel. Nov 2004	Revised Oct 2004	Change From Nov 2003	Oct 2004	Nov 2003
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	84,900	86,100	83,300	-1,200	+1,600
Employment	82,300	83,500	80,200	-1,200	+2,100
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	3,100	0	-500
Rate	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.0%	3.1%	3.7%		

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	905,500	856,400	49,100	5.4%	5.3%
	JUN	906,400	857,100	49,300	5.4%	6.4%
	JUL	905,700	857,300	48,400	5.3%	5.8%
	AUG	910,900	861,700	49,200	5.4%	5.4%
	SEP	910,600	861,700	48,900	5.4%	5.4%
	OCT	912,000	864,300	47,700	5.2%	5.1%
	NOV	910,900	864,700	46,200	5.1%	5.0%
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-1,100	400	-1,500	-0.1%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	7,900	20,000	-12,100	-1.4%	-1.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	26,800	31,200	-4,400	0.3%	-0.5%
	3 Yrs. Ago	49,500	47,200	2,300	0.3%	0.1%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.1%	0.0%	-3.1%		
	Year Ago	0.9%	2.4%	-20.8%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.0%	3.7%	-8.7%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%		

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

State	Rank	November 2003	November 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,114.4	1,167.2	52.8	4.7%
Idaho	2	576.8	597.5	20.7	3.6%
Hawaii	3	576.1	596.6	20.5	3.6%
Utah	4	1,090.0	1,123.6	33.6	3.1%
Arizona	5	2,338.5	2,408.4	69.9	3.0%
Wisconsin	6	2,805.0	2,872.6	67.6	2.4%
Washington	7	2,692.9	2,757.0	64.1	2.4%
Oregon	8	1,584.2	1,620.5	36.3	2.3%
New Mexico	9	784.1	801.6	17.5	2.2%
Florida	10	7,392.2	7,552.7	160.5	2.2%
Wyoming	11	250.7	255.9	5.2	2.1%
DC	12	418.9	427.4	8.5	2.0%
Maryland	13	2,513.1	2,562.8	49.7	2.0%
Virginia	14	3,550.6	3,620.8	70.2	2.0%
New Hampshire	15	623.7	635.7	12.0	1.9%
Kansas	16	1,326.0	1,351.2	25.2	1.9%
New Jersey	17	4,029.2	4,101.2	72.0	1.8%
North Carolina	18	3,839.1	3,905.7	66.6	1.7%
Montana	19	403.0	409.8	6.8	1.7%
United States		131,071.0	133,162.0	2,091.0	1.6%
South Carolina	20	1,824.4	1,852.5	28.1	1.5%
Missouri	21	2,709.7	2,751.1	41.4	1.5%
Colorado	22	2,159.3	2,189.0	29.7	1.4%
West Virginia	23	729.3	739.0	9.7	1.3%
Texas	24	9,431.4	9,552.1	120.7	1.3%
Pennsylvania	25	5,647.9	5,715.7	67.8	1.2%
Delaware	26	667.8	675.8	8.0	1.2%
Oklahoma	27	1,456.3	1,473.1	16.8	1.2%
Alabama	28	1,885.0	1,906.5	21.5	1.1%
Alaska	29	291.9	295.0	3.1	1.1%
Georgia	30	3,896.3	3,935.6	39.3	1.0%
Minnesota	31	2,681.8	2,708.8	27.0	1.0%
California	32	14,534.6	14,680.9	146.3	1.0%
Maine	33	613.2	619.1	5.9	1.0%
Rhode Island	34	491.9	496.3	4.4	0.9%
South Dakota	35	380.9	384.3	3.4	0.9%
Vermont	36	301.0	303.5	2.5	0.8%
Mississippi	37	1,125.6	1,134.8	9.2	0.8%
Kentucky	38	1,805.1	1,819.2	14.1	0.8%
Nebraska	39	912.2	918.8	6.6	0.7%
Iowa	40	1,461.9	1,472.1	10.2	0.7%
Arkansas	41	1,154.5	1,162.1	7.6	0.7%
New York	42	8,514.4	8,567.5	53.1	0.6%
Tennessee	43	2,700.3	2,716.0	15.7	0.6%
Indiana	44	2,930.5	2,947.4	16.9	0.6%
North Dakota	45	337.8	339.7	1.9	0.6%
Connecticut	46	1,657.7	1,663.8	6.1	0.4%
Illinois	47	5,875.7	5,888.1	12.4	0.2%
Massachusetts	48	3,203.5	3,207.5	4.0	0.1%
Louisiana	49	1,921.2	1,923.2	2.0	0.1%
Ohio	50	5,429.6	5,416.2	-13.4	-0.2%
Michigan	51	4,458.6	4,419.8	-38.8	-0.9%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2004				REVISED OCTOBER 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	915,112	869,812	45,300	5.0%	915,253	868,354	46,899	5.1%	-141	1,458	-1,599	0.0%	0.2%	-3.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,970	383,159	17,811	4.4%	399,196	380,352	18,844	4.7%	1,774	2,807	-1,033	0.4%	0.7%	-5.5%
Bernalillo	321,689	307,774	13,915	4.3%	320,413	305,519	14,894	4.6%	1,276	2,255	-979	0.4%	0.7%	-6.6%
Sandoval	47,923	45,577	2,346	4.9%	47,639	45,243	2,396	5.0%	284	334	-50	0.6%	0.7%	-2.1%
Valencia	31,360	29,809	1,551	4.9%	31,144	29,590	1,554	5.0%	216	219	-3	0.7%	0.7%	-0.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	81,089	76,691	4,398	5.4%	80,870	76,329	4,541	5.6%	219	362	-143	0.3%	0.5%	-3.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,087	81,549	2,538	3.0%	84,706	82,053	2,653	3.1%	-619	-504	-115	-0.7%	-0.6%	-4.3%
Los Alamos	10,726	10,599	127	1.2%	10,823	10,665	158	1.5%	-97	-66	-31	-0.9%	-0.6%	-19.6%
Santa Fe	73,361	70,950	2,411	3.3%	73,883	71,388	2,495	3.4%	-522	-438	-84	-0.7%	-0.6%	-3.4%
Catron	1,117	1,035	82	7.3%	1,156	1,074	82	7.1%	-39	-39	0	-3.4%	-3.6%	0.0%
Chaves	25,513	23,862	1,651	6.5%	25,548	23,841	1,707	6.7%	-35	21	-56	-0.1%	0.1%	-3.3%
Cibola	14,655	14,001	654	4.5%	14,766	14,058	708	4.8%	-111	-57	-54	-0.8%	-0.4%	-7.6%
Colfax	6,556	6,210	346	5.3%	6,629	6,270	359	5.4%	-73	-60	-13	-1.1%	-1.0%	-3.6%
Curry	21,538	20,811	727	3.4%	21,608	20,875	733	3.4%	-70	-64	-6	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.8%
De Baca	931	877	54	5.8%	935	875	60	6.4%	-4	2	-6	-0.4%	0.2%	-10.0%
Eddy	23,973	22,849	1,124	4.7%	24,204	22,975	1,229	5.1%	-231	-126	-105	-1.0%	-0.5%	-8.5%
Grant	11,789	10,974	815	6.9%	11,828	10,948	880	7.4%	-39	26	-65	-0.3%	0.2%	-7.4%
Guadalupe	1,703	1,594	109	6.4%	1,689	1,591	98	5.8%	14	3	11	0.8%	0.2%	11.2%
Harding	474	455	19	4.0%	472	458	14	3.0%	2	-3	5	0.4%	-0.7%	35.7%
Hidalgo	1,999	1,865	134	6.7%	2,007	1,878	129	6.4%	-8	-13	5	-0.4%	-0.7%	3.9%
Lea	27,032	26,108	924	3.4%	26,934	25,965	969	3.6%	98	143	-45	0.4%	0.6%	-4.6%
Lincoln	8,852	8,500	352	4.0%	8,845	8,515	330	3.7%	7	-15	22	0.1%	-0.2%	6.7%
Luna	12,383	10,313	2,070	16.7%	12,780	10,984	1,796	14.1%	-397	-671	274	-3.1%	-6.1%	15.3%
McKinley	27,565	25,497	2,068	7.5%	27,691	25,553	2,138	7.7%	-126	-56	-70	-0.5%	-0.2%	-3.3%
Mora	2,056	1,746	310	15.1%	1,984	1,751	233	11.7%	72	-5	77	3.6%	-0.3%	33.0%
Otero	21,814	20,785	1,029	4.7%	21,945	20,827	1,118	5.1%	-131	-42	-89	-0.6%	-0.2%	-8.0%
Quay	3,981	3,818	163	4.1%	4,012	3,817	195	4.9%	-31	1	-32	-0.8%	0.0%	-16.4%
Rio Arriba	22,721	21,142	1,579	6.9%	22,766	21,198	1,568	6.9%	-45	-56	11	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.7%
Roosevelt	8,697	8,489	208	2.4%	8,697	8,459	238	2.7%	0	30	-30	0.0%	0.4%	-12.6%
San Juan	53,294	50,351	2,943	5.5%	53,487	50,536	2,951	5.5%	-193	-185	-8	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%
San Miguel	14,067	13,208	859	6.1%	14,169	13,241	928	6.5%	-102	-33	-69	-0.7%	-0.2%	-7.4%
Sierra	4,422	4,241	181	4.1%	4,388	4,205	183	4.2%	34	36	-2	0.8%	0.9%	-1.1%
Socorro	7,490	7,140	350	4.7%	7,503	7,138	365	4.9%	-13	2	-15	-0.2%	0.0%	-4.1%
Taos	14,388	13,017	1,371	9.5%	14,433	13,023	1,410	9.8%	-45	-6	-39	-0.3%	0.0%	-2.8%
Torrance	7,882	7,499	383	4.9%	7,912	7,520	392	5.0%	-30	-21	-9	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.3%
Union	2,071	2,024	47	2.3%	2,093	2,046	47	2.2%	-22	-22	0	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.0%

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 2004				REVISED NOVEMBER 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	915,112	869,812	45,300	5.0%	906,158	849,714	56,444	6.2%	8,954	20,098	-11,144	1.0%	2.4%	-19.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	400,970	383,159	17,811	4.4%	395,048	373,223	21,825	5.5%	5,922	9,936	-4,014	1.5%	2.7%	-18.4%
Bernalillo	321,689	307,774	13,915	4.3%	316,953	299,793	17,160	5.4%	4,736	7,981	-3,245	1.5%	2.7%	-18.9%
Sandoval	47,923	45,577	2,346	4.9%	47,152	44,395	2,757	5.8%	771	1,182	-411	1.6%	2.7%	-14.9%
Valencia	31,360	29,809	1,551	4.9%	30,944	29,036	1,908	6.2%	416	773	-357	1.3%	2.7%	-18.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	81,089	76,691	4,398	5.4%	79,872	74,390	5,482	6.9%	1,217	2,301	-1,084	1.5%	3.1%	-19.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,087	81,549	2,538	3.0%	82,566	79,499	3,067	3.7%	1,521	2,050	-529	1.8%	2.6%	-17.2%
Los Alamos	10,726	10,599	127	1.2%	10,521	10,333	188	1.8%	205	266	-61	1.9%	2.6%	-32.4%
Santa Fe	73,361	70,950	2,411	3.3%	72,045	69,166	2,879	4.0%	1,316	1,784	-468	1.8%	2.6%	-16.3%
Catron	1,117	1,035	82	7.3%	1,115	1,024	91	8.2%	2	11	-9	0.2%	1.1%	-9.9%
Chaves	25,513	23,862	1,651	6.5%	26,035	23,715	2,320	8.9%	-522	147	-669	-2.0%	0.6%	-28.8%
Cibola	14,655	14,001	654	4.5%	14,282	13,461	821	5.7%	373	540	-167	2.6%	4.0%	-20.3%
Colfax	6,556	6,210	346	5.3%	6,663	6,151	512	7.7%	-107	59	-166	-1.6%	1.0%	-32.4%
Curry	21,538	20,811	727	3.4%	21,270	20,449	821	3.9%	268	362	-94	1.3%	1.8%	-11.4%
De Baca	931	877	54	5.8%	976	874	102	10.5%	-45	3	-48	-4.6%	0.3%	-47.1%
Eddy	23,973	22,849	1,124	4.7%	24,174	22,621	1,553	6.4%	-201	228	-429	-0.8%	1.0%	-27.6%
Grant	11,789	10,974	815	6.9%	12,497	10,836	1,661	13.3%	-708	138	-846	-5.7%	1.3%	-50.9%
Guadalupe	1,703	1,594	109	6.4%	1,688	1,574	114	6.8%	15	20	-5	0.9%	1.3%	-4.4%
Harding	474	455	19	4.0%	479	452	27	5.6%	-5	3	-8	-1.0%	0.7%	-29.6%
Hidalgo	1,999	1,865	134	6.7%	1,977	1,834	143	7.2%	22	31	-9	1.1%	1.7%	-6.3%
Lea	27,032	26,108	924	3.4%	26,263	25,040	1,223	4.7%	769	1,068	-299	2.9%	4.3%	-24.4%
Lincoln	8,852	8,500	352	4.0%	8,762	8,370	392	4.5%	90	130	-40	1.0%	1.6%	-10.2%
Luna	12,383	10,313	2,070	16.7%	12,239	10,135	2,104	17.2%	144	178	-34	1.2%	1.8%	-1.6%
McKinley	27,565	25,497	2,068	7.5%	27,489	25,235	2,254	8.2%	76	262	-186	0.3%	1.0%	-8.3%
Mora	2,056	1,746	310	15.1%	2,031	1,731	300	14.8%	25	15	10	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%
Otero	21,814	20,785	1,029	4.7%	21,699	20,310	1,389	6.4%	115	475	-360	0.5%	2.3%	-25.9%
Quay	3,981	3,818	163	4.1%	3,994	3,722	272	6.8%	-13	96	-109	-0.3%	2.6%	-40.1%
Rio Arriba	22,721	21,142	1,579	6.9%	22,619	20,857	1,762	7.8%	102	285	-183	0.5%	1.4%	-10.4%
Roosevelt	8,697	8,489	208	2.4%	8,691	8,415	276	3.2%	6	74	-68	0.1%	0.9%	-24.6%
San Juan	53,294	50,351	2,943	5.5%	53,273	49,217	4,056	7.6%	21	1,134	-1,113	0.0%	2.3%	-27.4%
San Miguel	14,067	13,208	859	6.1%	14,071	13,088	983	7.0%	-4	120	-124	0.0%	0.9%	-12.6%
Sierra	4,422	4,241	181	4.1%	4,423	4,216	207	4.7%	-1	25	-26	0.0%	0.6%	-12.6%
Socorro	7,490	7,140	350	4.7%	7,480	7,051	429	5.7%	10	89	-79	0.1%	1.3%	-18.4%
Taos	14,388	13,017	1,371	9.5%	14,604	12,846	1,758	12.0%	-216	171	-387	-1.5%	1.3%	-22.0%
Torrance	7,882	7,499	383	4.9%	7,796	7,379	417	5.3%	86	120	-34	1.1%	1.6%	-8.2%
Union	2,071	2,024	47	2.3%	2,080	1,997	83	4.0%	-9	27	-36	-0.4%	1.4%	-43.4%

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 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	16.7%
MORA	2	15.1%
TAOS	3	9.5%
MCKINLEY	4	7.5%
CATRON	5	7.3%
GRANT	6	6.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.9%
HIDALGO	8	6.7%
CHAVES	9	6.5%
GUADALUPE	10	6.4%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.1%
DE BACA	12	5.8%
SAN JUAN	13	5.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	5.4%
COLFAX	15	5.3%
STATEWIDE		5.0%
TORRANCE	16	4.9%
EDDY	17	4.7%
OTERO	18	4.7%
SOCORRO	19	4.7%
CIBOLA	20	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.4%
QUAY	22	4.1%
SIERRA	23	4.1%
HARDING	24	4.0%
LINCOLN	25	4.0%
CURRY	26	3.4%
LEA	27	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.4%
UNION	30	2.3%

REVISED OCTOBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.1%
MORA	2	11.7%
TAOS	3	9.8%
MCKINLEY	4	7.7%
GRANT	5	7.4%
CATRON	6	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.9%
CHAVES	8	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.5%
DE BACA	10	6.4%
HIDALGO	11	6.4%
GUADALUPE	12	5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	5.6%
SAN JUAN	14	5.5%
COLFAX	15	5.4%
EDDY	16	5.1%
OTERO	17	5.1%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
TORRANCE	18	5.0%
QUAY	19	4.9%
SOCORRO	20	4.9%
CIBOLA	21	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.7%
SIERRA	23	4.2%
LINCOLN	24	3.7%
LEA	25	3.6%
CURRY	26	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	27	3.1%
HARDING	28	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.7%
UNION	30	2.2%

REVISED NOVEMBER 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	17.2%
MORA	2	14.8%
GRANT	3	13.3%
TAOS	4	12.0%
DE BACA	5	10.5%
CHAVES	6	8.9%
MCKINLEY	7	8.2%
CATRON	8	8.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.8%
COLFAX	10	7.7%
SAN JUAN	11	7.6%
HIDALGO	12	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	13	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	6.9%
QUAY	15	6.8%
GUADALUPE	16	6.8%
EDDY	17	6.4%
OTERO	18	6.4%
STATEWIDE		6.2%
CIBOLA	19	5.7%
SOCORRO	20	5.7%
HARDING	21	5.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.5%
TORRANCE	23	5.3%
SIERRA	24	4.7%
LEA	25	4.7%
LINCOLN	26	4.5%
UNION	27	4.0%
CURRY	28	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	30	3.2%

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

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- 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)

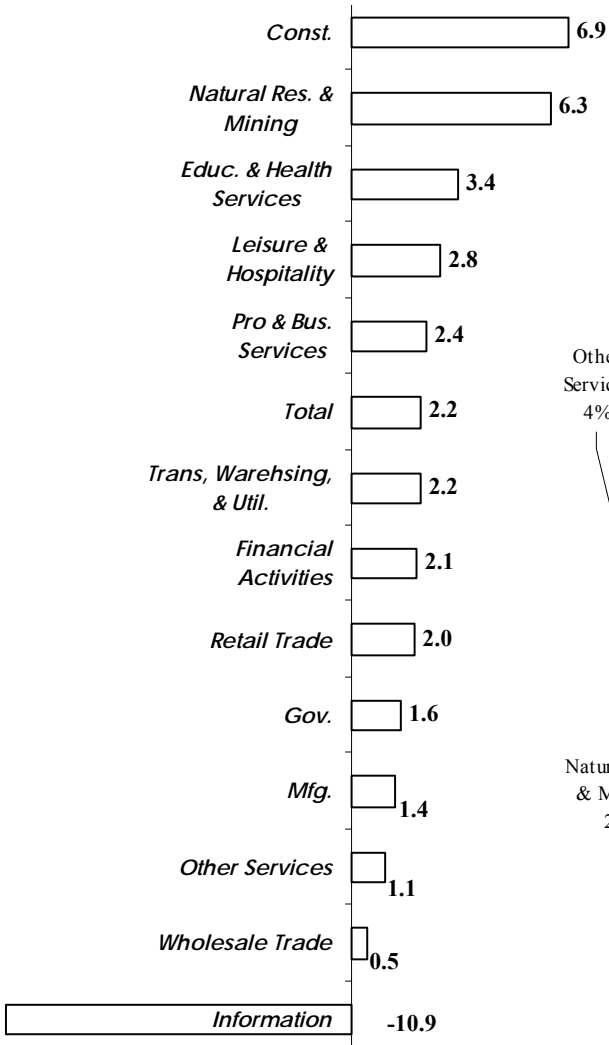
	Preliminary	November
State	Rank	2004 Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.8
Alaska	2	7.2
Oregon	3	7.1
Michigan	4	7.0
South Carolina	5	6.6
Mississippi	6	6.5
Ohio	7	6.5
Illinois	8	6.0
Missouri	9	5.8
California	10	5.7
Louisiana	11	5.7
Texas	12	5.7
Washington	13	5.7
Arkansas	14	5.6
Pennsylvania	15	5.4
United States		5.4
Indiana	16	5.3
Alabama	17	5.2
New Mexico	18	5.1
Idaho	19	5.1
Colorado	20	5.0
North Carolina	21	5.0
Tennessee	22	5.0
New York	23	4.9
West Virginia	24	4.8
Wisconsin	25	4.8
Connecticut	26	4.7
Iowa	27	4.7
Kansas	28	4.6
Massachusetts	29	4.6
Utah	30	4.6
Arizona	31	4.5
Kentucky	32	4.5
Maine	33	4.5
Oklahoma	34	4.5
New Jersey	35	4.4
Rhode Island	36	4.4
Florida	37	4.3
Georgia	38	4.3
Minnesota	39	4.2
Montana	40	4.2
Delaware	41	4.0
Maryland	42	3.9
Nevada	43	3.7
Nebraska	44	3.5
Wyoming	45	3.5
Hawaii	46	3.3
Virginia	47	3.3
North Dakota	48	3.2
South Dakota	49	3.2
New Hampshire	50	3.1
Vermont	51	3.1

	Revised	November
State	Rank	2003 Rate
Alaska	1	8.1
Oregon	2	7.7
Michigan	3	7.6
Washington	4	7.4
District of Columbia	5	7.0
South Carolina	6	6.9
Illinois	7	6.7
California	8	6.6
Texas	9	6.6
New Mexico	10	6.5
Arkansas	11	6.5
New York	12	6.3
North Carolina	13	6.3
Louisiana	14	6.2
Ohio	15	6.1
Tennessee	16	6.1
Kentucky	17	6.0
Alabama	18	5.9
Colorado	19	5.9
United States		5.9
Massachusetts	20	5.7
Mississippi	21	5.7
Oklahoma	22	5.7
West Virginia	23	5.6
New Jersey	24	5.5
Connecticut	25	5.4
Missouri	26	5.4
Wisconsin	27	5.4
Kansas	28	5.3
Utah	29	5.3
Pennsylvania	30	5.2
Indiana	31	5.1
Maine	32	5.1
Minnesota	33	5.1
Rhode Island	34	5.1
Arizona	35	5.0
Idaho	36	5.0
Florida	37	4.9
Nevada	38	4.9
Montana	39	4.8
Iowa	40	4.6
Vermont	41	4.6
Delaware	42	4.4
Hawaii	43	4.4
Maryland	44	4.4
Georgia	45	4.3
Wyoming	46	4.3
New Hampshire	47	4.2
Nebraska	48	4.0
Virginia	49	3.9
North Dakota	50	3.8
South Dakota	51	3.8

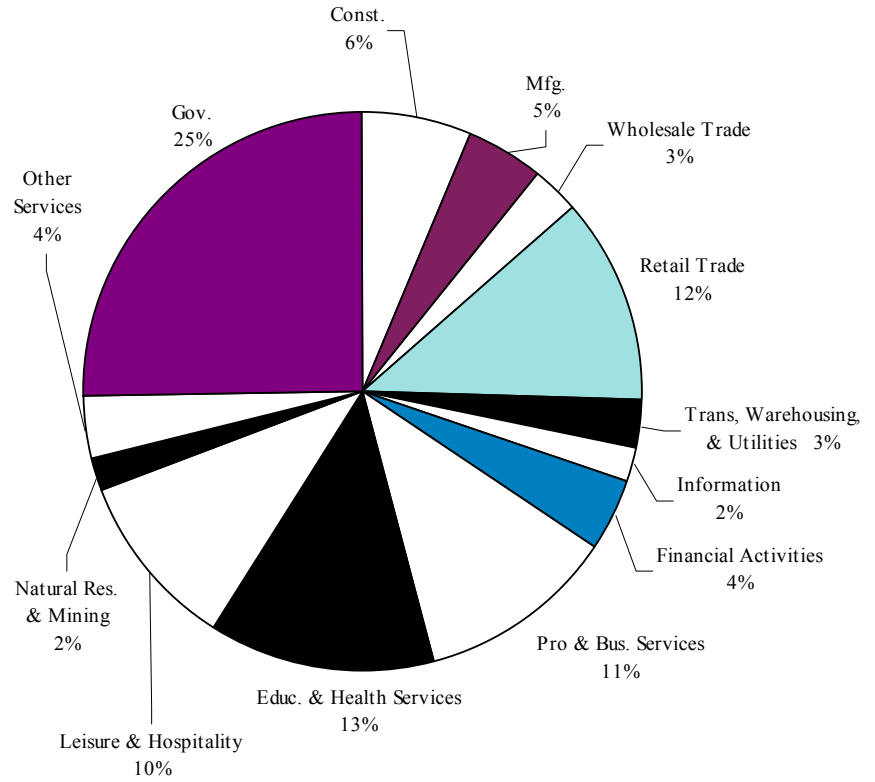
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 Nov-04	Revised Oct-04	Revised Nov-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	801,600	798,600	784,100	3,000	17,500
GOODS PRODUCING	102,500	103,300	97,800	-800	4,700
SERVICES-PROVIDING	699,100	695,300	686,300	3,800	12,800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,300	15,200	14,400	100	900
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,500	11,400	10,700	100	800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
CONSTRUCTION	50,900	51,300	47,600	-400	3,300
Construction of Buildings	14,300	14,300	13,700	0	600
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,000	8,000	7,600	0	400
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,300	8,600	8,100	-300	200
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,300	28,400	25,800	-100	2,500
MANUFACTURING	36,300	36,800	35,800	-500	500
Durable Goods	24,700	24,700	24,500	0	200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,500	10,500	10,400	0	100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,000	7,000	7,100	0	-100
Non-Durable Goods	11,600	12,100	11,300	-500	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,100	22,200	22,000	-100	100
RETAIL TRADE	95,100	92,600	93,200	2,500	1,900
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,400	12,200	12,500	200	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	22,200	21,200	21,800	1,000	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	7,100	6,600	7,700	500	-600
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15,100	14,700	14,100	400	1,000
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,100	7,000	7,000	100	100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	3,100	2,800	2,900	300	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,600	23,700	23,100	-100	500
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,700	19,800	19,100	-100	600
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,700	6,800	6,700	-100	0
INFORMATION	13,900	14,000	15,600	-100	-1,700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	6,000	7,500	-100	-1,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,700	34,800	34,000	-100	700
Finance and Insurance	24,000	24,000	23,700	0	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,700	12,800	12,300	-100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,600	9,500	9,500	100	100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,700	10,800	10,300	-100	400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,900	91,000	88,800	-100	2,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	41,700	41,700	41,100	0	600
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,000	11,100	10,500	-100	500
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,400	13,500	13,200	-100	200
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,200	44,400	42,700	-200	1,500
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,300	17,400	16,500	-100	800
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,000	5,900	5,000	100	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	105,400	104,600	101,900	800	3,500
Educational Services	13,700	13,100	13,500	600	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,700	91,500	88,400	200	3,300
Ambulatory Health Care Services	35,900	35,800	33,700	100	2,200
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,400	10,000	100	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,100	4,700	0	400
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,300	8,500	0	-200
Hospitals	21,900	21,900	21,500	0	400
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,900	13,800	13,300	100	600
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,600	7,500	7,300	100	300
Social Assistance	20,000	20,000	19,900	0	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	81,800	82,400	79,600	-600	2,200
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,300	7,300	7,000	0	300
Accommodation and Food Services	74,500	75,100	72,600	-600	1,900
Accommodation	13,100	13,300	13,100	-200	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,400	61,800	59,500	-400	1,900
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,900	29,400	27,500	-500	1,400
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,300	25,300	24,800	0	500
OTHER SERVICES	28,500	28,400	28,200	100	300
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,700	7,600	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	203,100	201,600	199,900	1,500	3,200
Federal Government	29,300	29,300	29,500	0	-200
State Government 2/	70,800	69,700	69,000	1,100	1,800
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,200	29,200	29,000	0	200
Local Government	103,000	102,600	101,400	400	1,600
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,800	56,000	55,800	800	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	
	Nov-04	Oct-04	Nov-03	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	372,200	370,300	364,200	1,900	8,000
GOODS PRODUCING	48,700	48,700	47,600	0	1,100
SERVICES-PROVIDING	323,500	321,600	316,600	1,900	6,900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	26,000	26,000	24,600	0	1,400
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,400	16,300	14,900	100	1,500
MANUFACTURING	22,700	22,700	23,000	0	-300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,600	9,500	9,600	100	0
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,700	12,900	100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	44,300	42,700	42,900	1,600	1,400
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,700	3,800	3,600	-100	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,700	4,600	4,700	100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	9,400	8,800	9,000	600	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,600	3,300	4,100	300	-500
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,500	10,500	0	0
INFORMATION	8,800	8,800	10,000	0	-1,200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,500	4,600	5,500	-100	-1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,000	19,000	19,000	0	0
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,500	13,600	13,700	-100	-200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	4,900	5,000	4,900	-100	0
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	59,100	59,400	57,200	-300	1,900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,600	28,700	28,200	-100	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,900	11,900	11,300	0	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,700	26,900	25,100	-200	1,600
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,600	12,700	11,800	-100	800
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,500	3,400	3,000	100	500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	46,200	46,000	44,000	200	2,200
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	40,400	40,100	38,600	300	1,800
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	17,000	16,900	15,700	100	1,300
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,600	9,600	9,400	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,100	36,500	35,300	-400	800
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,300	28,300	27,800	0	500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,200	13,400	12,500	-200	700
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	11,800	11,700	0	100
GOVERNMENT	74,900	74,200	73,100	700	1,800
Federal Government	13,800	13,700	13,700	100	100
State Government /2	25,100	24,900	24,400	200	700
Local Government	36,000	35,600	35,000	400	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which 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-04	Revised Oct-04	Revised Nov-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	64,600	64,500	63,000	100	1,600
GOODS PRODUCING	7,400	7,500	7,000	-100	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,200	57,000	56,000	200	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	3,900	4,000	3,700	-100	200
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	7,200	7,100	6,900	100	300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,400	9,400	9,100	0	300
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,400	8,400	8,500	0	-100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
GOVERNMENT	21,300	21,200	21,000	100	300
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
State	9,400	9,300	9,300	100	100
Local	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Nov-04	Revised Oct-04	Revised Nov-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	80,900	80,700	79,700	200	1,200
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	6,200	6,000	-200	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,900	74,500	73,700	400	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,800	4,900	4,800	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,300	1,200	-100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,100	9,100	100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	800	800	800	0	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,000	1,100	100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	300
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,600	9,500	9,400	100	200
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,500	7,400	7,300	100	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,200	9,100	9,200	100	0
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,300	6,300	5,900	0	400
OTHER SERVICES	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
GOVERNMENT	27,800	27,800	27,400	0	400
Federal	1,300	1,400	1,400	-100	-100
State /2	18,600	18,600	18,400	0	200
Local	7,900	7,800	7,600	100	300

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

2/ Includes employees of 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 Nov-04	Revised Oct-04	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	797,100	794,300	2,800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,200	15,200	0
CONSTRUCTION	50,500	50,300	200
MANUFACTURING	36,600	36,000	600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,500	138,200	300
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	13,900	14,000	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,800	34,900	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,800	90,700	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	103,900	103,600	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,000	82,500	500
OTHER SERVICES	29,300	29,200	100
GOVERNMENT	200,600	199,700	900

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

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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



...Check Out Our Website!

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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov 04	Oct 04	Nov 03	Nov 04	Oct 04	Nov 03	Nov 04	Oct 04	Nov 03
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$750.82	\$749.96	\$740.89	43.3	43.3	43.1	\$17.34	\$17.32	\$17.19
CONSTRUCTION	\$597.24	\$598.36	\$601.69	39.5	39.6	39.9	\$15.12	\$15.11	\$15.08
MANUFACTURING	\$519.03	\$518.24	\$513.78	39.5	39.5	39.4	\$13.14	\$13.12	\$13.04
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$518.26	\$516.09	\$519.48	35.4	35.3	36.0	\$14.64	\$14.62	\$14.43
RETAIL TRADE	\$345.06	\$336.73	\$330.40	32.8	32.1	31.8	\$10.52	\$10.49	\$10.39
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$483.09	\$481.74	\$485.55	35.6	35.5	36.1	\$13.57	\$13.57	\$13.45
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$570.27	\$593.36	\$563.70	38.9	39.4	39.2	\$14.66	\$15.06	\$14.38

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

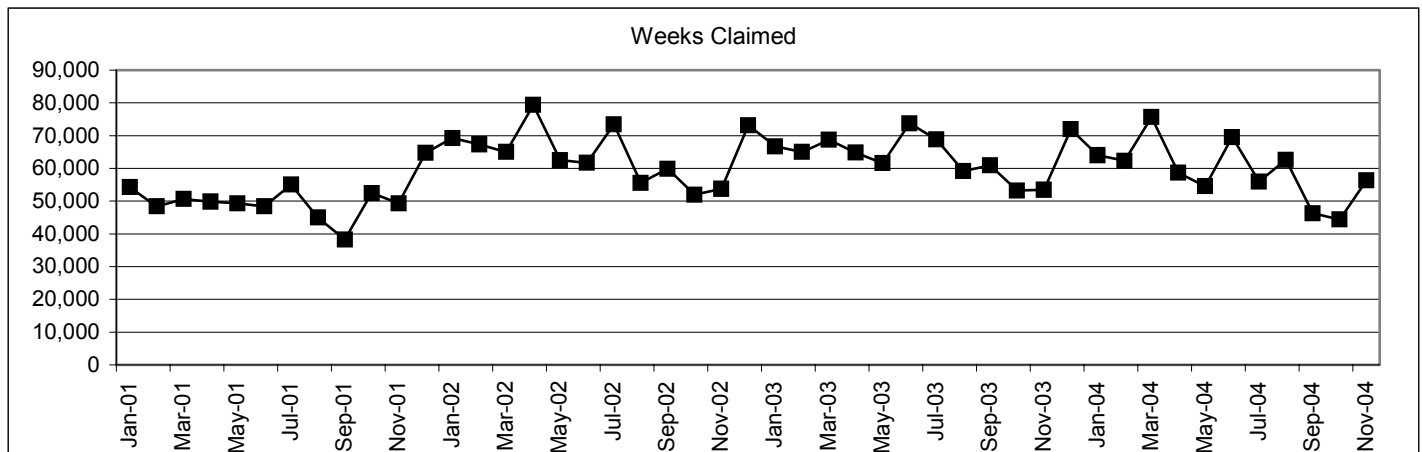
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Nov 04	Oct 04	Nov 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	191.0	190.9	184.5	0.1%	3.5%
CPI-W	186.8	186.5	180.2	0.2%	3.7%

*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-04	Oct-04	Nov-03	Percent Change	
				From Oct-04	From Nov-03
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,436	4,676	5,473	16.3%	-0.7%
Continued Claims #	56,337	44,351	53,445	27.0%	5.4%
Insured Unemployed #	12,967	11,027	13,737	17.6%	-5.6%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,546	1,953	2,551	30.4%	-0.2%
Final Payments	1,250	993	1,154	25.9%	8.3%
Weeks Compensated	45,751	35,307	43,830	29.6%	4.4%
Net Benefit Payments	\$10,220,224	\$7,940,096	\$9,485,256	28.7%	7.7%
Average WBA*	\$215.79	\$215.25	\$208.01	0.3%	3.7%
Average Duration (weeks)*	18.1	18.0	17.6	0.3%	2.9%
Exhaustion Rate *	49.7%	43.9%	44.0%		



[^] 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

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 **New Mexico Scorpions** ice hockey team will move from Albuquerque's Tingley Stadium to a new multipurpose event center in Rio Rancho at the start of the 2006 hockey season. The new event center will be built on 12 to 15 acres near the intersection of Unser Boulevard and the proposed Paseo del Volcan. The event center will also be home to a National Basketball Association Developmental League basketball team and an Arena Football League 2 football team.

New Mexico's national labs seem to have done well in the give-and-take negotiations of the 2005 nuclear weapons budget. A number of developmental programs that could have created a new generation of nuclear weapons were eliminated or scaled back in favor of programs to maintain the viability of current weapons. In the new budget, New Mexico is to receive \$91 million for a new micro-systems building complex at Sandia National Laboratories, and Los Alamos National Laboratories will get \$40 million for a new plutonium lab. The Modern Pit Facility, a proposed new factory that would make key bomb parts, was cut to \$7 million instead of the \$29 million requested by the administration.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Ground was broken in the largest project in **Governor Richardson's Investment Partnership** plan, the rebuilding and expansion of the Coors and I-40 interchange. The project is expected to cost \$90 million and require about two years for completion. Twin Mountain Construction, which previously was the contractor for the Big I project, was selected for the Coors - I-40 project as well.

Digital Media Group, Build New Mexico, the Urban Council and Albuquerque's Mayor, Martin Chavez, have signed a letter of intent to build a **digital-film studio** in Albuquerque. The letter of intent calls for the construction of a \$43 million digital-film studio at the old railyard in Baretas. The studio would have as many as six sound stages, offices, screening rooms and more at the old Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad property near downtown. The studio would also have about 200 employees and could serve several feature films at the same time.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A new **flying saucer-shaped McDonald's** restaurant is under construction in Roswell. The new restaurant is about 50 feet south of the current McDonald's on North Main Street and should be completed by April 2005.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

About 400 construction workers are needed to build the **Southwest Cheese Company's** factory in Clovis. Interested workers can apply online at the Southwest Cheese website at: www.southwestcheese.com. The company also has openings for maintenance, quality and supply-chain workers, and manager-trainee positions. The factory is scheduled to open in October 2005 and will produce 250 million pounds of cheese per year. Governor Richardson will attend the official groundbreaking ceremony for the \$190 million plant on December 28.

Almost 1,000 Clovis area residents completed applications to work in a call center that may potentially locate in Clovis. Clovis economic developers were disappointed in the turnout and had hoped for 200 to 500 more applicants. An **undisclosed call center operator** is considering renting the now-closed ClientLogic call center building on Seventh Street.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Solara Healthcare of Westlake, Texas, plans to build a long-term acute-care hospital in Las Cruces. The facility would have 41 beds and take patients who need extended hospital stays of 25 days or more. The hospital will employ about 120 workers and should open for patients in February 2006.

Santa Teresa Area, Dona Ana County:

Monarch Litho is building a \$41 million, 225,000-square-foot web printing plant in Santa Teresa. The company is expected to employ 105 people within five years and plans to pay an average wage of \$28,500 per year.

Santa Rosa Area, Guadalupe County:

Santa Rosa's first **Family Dollar** store opened at the intersection of Business I-40 and Lake Drive. Prior to opening, the store hired workers for various full-time positions including assistant managers and store managers.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The **Black Gold Casino** opened in Hobbs in mid-November. The casino reported very brisk business with crowds of people waiting to gamble at the new \$45 million casino and racetrack facility. Many local businesses report an up-tick in sales due to the influx of people coming to Hobbs from west Texas. Hobbs based **B&G Transportation Inc.** is planning to offer round-trip charter bus service from Lubbock, Texas, to the new Black Gold Casino two days a week.

Deming Area, Luna County:

Three companies have jointly agreed to purchase Duke Energy's half completed electric power plant near Deming. **Public Service Company of New Mexico, Tucson Electric and Phelps Dodge** will each pay a third of the \$40 million needed to buy the plant and an equal share of the \$110 million needed to finish the plant. Construction will begin again in February or March 2005 under the oversight of PNM. About 240 workers will be needed to finish construction of the plant and about 27 workers will be needed to operate it. The plant should be completed by March 2006.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

About 50 employees of the **Navajo Nation Head Start program** will be laid off under a plan to improve the program to meet various federal requirements. Many of the affected workers will be given opportunities to move into different jobs.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

Ground was broken in mid-November for a new **Holiday Inn Express** in Portales. The hotel's developer, Tushar Patel, expects to be open by October 2005.

A second Portales **Dollar General** discount store will open in January. The new store is located at 1015 West 2nd Street, next to the Movie Gallery Video Store. The Dollar General chain has over 7,000 stores across the country.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The plan to have **GarduÓois** purchase the Fulcrum building is at an impasse over terms of the sale. The company is seeking another site in Rio Rancho and may have to have a building constructed for its operations. GarduÓois had originally planned to renovate the Fulcrum building and use it for food manufacturing and office spaces.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Low profits and Santa Fe's living wage law were cited as the reasons for the decision to close the **Hastings Books, Music and Videos** store in the College Plaza shopping center on Cerrillos Road. The store discontinued video rentals and started a liquidation sale of its stock on the day after Thanksgiving. No word has been given to the 18 full-time and 17 part-time employees on possible transfers to other Hastings stores in the chain.

Red River Area, Taos County:

A fire destroyed **Texas Red's Steakhouse**, a major employer in the Red River area. The steakhouse had been open for 37 years and had a staff of about 50 full- and part-time employees. Discussions about rebuilding and reopening at a temporary location are underway.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

Fresenius Medical Care North America was approved for a \$6 million industrial revenue bond to build a 100,000-square-foot medical equipment distribution facility in Los Lunas. The company is considering the Los Morros Business Park for the site of a distribution center for its kidney dialysis machines and other medical equipment. The company will probably need about 35 to 40 workers to run the facility if Los Lunas is selected.



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

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

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

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

Best Paying & Fastest Growing Occupations Projected for New Mexico through 2012

Research by
Theresa Sandoval, Economist
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

According to the latest long term occupational projections (Occupational Projections 2002-2012) and the results of the Occupational Wage Survey (Micro data 2000-200304), the occupations listed in **Table 1** are projected to be among the *fastest growing* and *best paying* occupations in New Mexico. Listed at the top are Registered Nurses earning an annual average wage of \$50,076. Additional healthcare occupations including Diagnostic Medical Sonographers \$50,958, Dental Hygienists \$53,094, Physical Therapists \$57,514, Physician Assistants \$59,624, and Pharmacists \$76,604 are also listed. A number of computer science occupations beginning with Database Administrators \$50,247 and continuing through Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software \$80,239 are on the list. The remaining occupations are largely management. These occupations are projected to be the fastest growing and currently pay well.

Table 1

Best Paying, Projected Fastest Growing Occupations				
Occupation		Annual Average Wage	2002-2012 % Growth Rate	
29-1111	Registered Nurses	\$50,076	1.37	
15-1061	Database Administrators	\$50,247	1.47	
29-2032	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	\$50,958	1.32	
27-3042	Technical Writers	\$50,967	1.33	
25-1081	Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$51,192	1.46	
25-1021	Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	\$52,614	1.36	
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	\$52,738	1.66	
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	\$53,094	1.46	
25-1011	Business Teachers, Postsecondary	\$54,621	1.44	
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	\$54,735	1.43	
25-1042	Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	\$57,135	1.40	
29-1123	Physical Therapists	\$57,514	1.42	
29-1071	Physician Assistants	\$59,624	1.51	
15-1099	Computer Specialists, All Other	\$59,959	1.40	
15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	\$60,887	1.34	
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	\$66,743	1.43	
11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	\$66,813	1.34	
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	\$67,073	1.32	
11-2022	Sales Managers	\$74,877	1.38	
41-9031	Sales Engineers	\$76,316	1.36	
29-1051	Pharmacists	\$76,604	1.44	
11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$77,117	1.42	
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	\$80,239	1.70	

The occupations listed in **Table 2** are occupations projected to have the *most annual openings*. Listed at the top is Retail Salespersons, which is typical. Also included are cashiers, waiters and waitresses, food preparation workers, and some general office workers. Those occupations listed with **large annual openings** and **good annual average wages** include General and Operations Managers \$72,594, Registered Nurses \$50,076, Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers \$33,985, Elementary School Teachers \$37,507, Truck Drivers \$31,321 (Heavy and Tractor-Trailer), and Sales Representatives \$41,613 (Wholesale and Manufacturing Non-Technical).

Table 2

Occupation		Most Annual Openings	
		Annual Openings	Annual Average Wage
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	1,320	\$21,191
41-2011	Cashiers	1,240	\$16,599
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	1,130	\$13,767
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	940	\$13,867
29-1111	Registered Nurses	710	\$50,076
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	640	\$72,594
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	560	\$17,909
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	530	\$21,012
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	490	\$24,206
45-2092	Farm Workers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	440	\$13,108
33-9032	Security Guards	400	\$21,345
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	390	\$14,329
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	380	\$18,470
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	370	\$33,985
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	370	\$18,827
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	360	\$37,507
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	360	\$31,321
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	350	\$17,832
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	340	\$15,049
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	340	\$14,427
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Non-Technical	320	\$41,613
49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	320	\$26,533
43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	320	\$24,289
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	300	\$19,468
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	300	\$19,296

¹ The data in these tables are derived from the Occupational Descriptor Software V 2.1.25 using quintiles distributions.
² The occupations included in these tables are only those that are publishable and have more than 100 in employment.
³ Annual Average Wage represents wage data compiled and updated through the Occupational Employment Statistics survey 6 November 2003 reference panel.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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Department of Labor
Economic Research & Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8673
Fax: (505) 841-9007

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Gerry Bradley, ER&A Manager
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Mark Boyd, Economist
Susan Beard, Economist
Karl Romero, Graphic Artist

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor
Theresa Sandoval, Economist
Mary Riordan, Economist