

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — October 2004

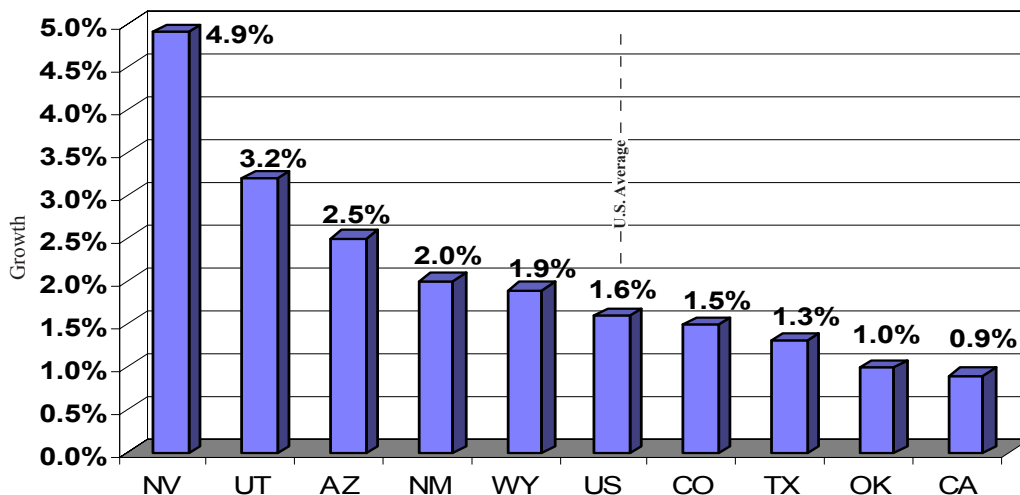
Upcoming Changes to Labor Force Estimates

Beginning with the release of data for January 2005 in March, a redesigned method for producing labor force estimates will be implemented. The redesigned method encompasses a number of changes including the implementation of improved time-series regression models and the introduction of real-time benchmarking to national Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates of employment and unemployment. In addition, the estimates will reflect routine annual updates to population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. These changes will result in improved seasonal adjustment and ensure that estimates of employment and unemployment for the states add to national totals. This also means that major economic events, such as the onset of recessions, will be reflected in the state estimates on a more timely basis. This, along with other improvements, will reduce end-of-year revisions.

All historical data will be replaced going back to 1976. More information on the redesign is available from the BLS, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauschanges2005.htm>

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

October 2004 over October 2003 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in October 2004, down from a revised rate of 5.4 percent in September. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent. Nationally the unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in October, which was higher than New Mexico's rate.

In October, New Mexico had 200 more manufacturing jobs than this time last year. The increase is just a small proportion of the state's manufacturing base but is a significant milestone marking a turning point in the industry's fortunes. Weakened by the national recession and an emerging trend of jobs moving overseas, the state lost 6,000 manufacturing jobs since October 2000. New Mexico has waited almost three and a half years to be able to report a job count that is again higher than it was in the previous year. Although we still carry the loss of 14 percent of the state's manufacturing base, the prospects for manufacturing in New Mexico are better than they have been for many years. The Santa Teresa Industrial Park in Doña Ana County continues to attract new tenants. The bus manufacturing plant in Roswell has opened again, promising to deliver the first bus by the end of the year. Also, Eclipse Aviation continues to pursue an aggressive strategy to produce its Eclipse500 jet and plans to add 300 more workers over the next three years. It appears that the manufacturing employment that remains in the state has emerged leaner and fitter from troubled times and is poised to continue recent modest employment gains.

Overall job growth in New Mexico has held steady, at or above two percent, for five consecutive months. The October year ago comparison was 2.0 percent higher, continuing recent solid performance. The state has added 15,900 jobs since last year and we remain one of the fastest growing states in the nation for employment.

For a while two industries, mining and construction, have taken turns in holding the honor of being the state's fastest growing employers. This month, mining posted a 7.0 percent increase on the year, and construction grew 6.4 percent. The mining industry continues to receive a tremendous boost 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 3,100 jobs since last year, mostly due to sustained higher demand for new homes as a result of interest rates that still remain very low by historical standards, but have started to rise.

The educational and health services industry has slowed a little recently but continues to add jobs at a fairly strong pace. Since this industry is so large, the 3.4 percent growth rate translates into 3,400 jobs. Many health services components have added a significant number 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 100 jobs over the year. Private educational services also remains stuck at last year's employment level and social assistance employment grew just 0.5 percent, adding only 100 jobs, which is also a big reduction from the higher levels of growth of six months ago. Other components continue to increase at a moderate rate, maintaining the overall industry's vitality.

The professional and business services industry has done well to turn around earlier job losses into a 2,400-job gain in October. 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 employment 6.1 percent, adding 1,000 jobs. Business support services has increased 20.4 percent, also 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 400 jobs from last year's employment level.

The financial activities industry has added 700 jobs, mostly in the real estate category that has benefited from the booming housing market. Leisure and hospitality employment continues to do fairly well due to expanding employment in food services and drinking places, especially at full-service restaurants.

Government employment has increased 2,100 jobs since last year, growing a relatively slow 1.1 percent. Most of the new government jobs were in local government, especially in new or expanding tribally-owned casinos and resorts around the state. State government has added just 300 jobs. Federal government employment continues the recent downward trend, dropping 300 jobs on the year.

The information industry remains the only area where employment levels have not recovered from hard times. Information was down 1,600 jobs on the year, all of them in the telecommunications component of the industry. The recent MCI call center closure is reflected in these numbers.

New Mexico	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Seasonally Adjusted Oct 2004	Oct 2004	Sep 2004	Oct 2003	Sep 2004	Oct 2003
Civilian Labor Force	911,600	910,600	910,600	902,700	+1,000	+8,900
Employment	864,100	861,700	861,700	843,800	+2,400	+20,300
Unemployment	47,500	48,700	48,700	58,900	-1,400	-11,400
Rate	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	6.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	6.3%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in October 2004, up from 4.6 percent in September. Unemployment has dropped a full percentage point over the year compared to last October's rate of 5.8 percent.

Payroll employment growth slowed to 0.2 percent (700 jobs) over the month, as the usual lull between summer tourist activity and the holiday shopping season set in. Job growth is expected to pick up in November when businesses begin hiring for the upcoming holiday rush. Six of the 12 industry groups reported employment gains in October, while five others lost jobs and one stayed the same.

Since last October, 7,400 new jobs were added to the Albuquerque economy for a solid gain of 2.0 percent. This is the area's strongest increase in three and a half years. Employment growth started the year at a weak 0.7 percent but has been steadily gaining momentum ever since.

For the second straight month, construction posted very strong over-the-year growth of 6.1 percent, the best performance of any of the 12 major industry groups. Construction employment in the Albuquerque area has been driven by a boom in home building that began in mid-2003 after mortgage interest rates fell to an all-time low. Most of the building activity has taken place in Rio Rancho and on Albuquerque's west side, where several large developments are still underway.

Right behind construction was educational and health services with growth of 5.0 percent. Because this is such a large industry, its smaller growth rate translated into a higher number of jobs—2,200—compared to the 1,500 added to the construction industry. Health care and social assistance accounted for over two thirds of the increase, with the remainder coming from the unpublished private education component.

Employment in professional and business services rose 3.1 percent (1,800) in the last 12 months, a remarkable achievement for an industry that had been losing jobs as recently as eight months ago. Most of the new jobs were in administrative and support services, the result of recent hiring increases for temporary help agencies and business support firms. Scientific research and development also made a substantial contribution, adding 600 jobs over the year.

Retail trade grew 3.1 percent, its strongest increase since early 2001. The industry added 1,300 new jobs, more than half of which were in general merchandise stores and home improvement warehouses. Wholesale trade moved in the opposite direction, however, losing 100 jobs over the year. This industry has not experienced an over-the-year increase in 43 months.

Continued growth in full-service restaurants boosted leisure and hospitality employment to a 2.2 percent gain. The industry added 800 new jobs over the year. Because dining out is such a popular pastime in the Duke City, as anyone who has tried to get restaurant seating on a Friday night can attest to, employment is expected to remain strong.

Government growth of 2.1 percent was limited to the state and local branches, as federal employment was unchanged over the year. Nearly three fourths of the total government increase came from the local branch, where 1,100 jobs were added since last October for an increase of 3.2 percent. Most of the new jobs were in public schools, but city governments also contributed. State government added 400 jobs, largely due to increases in university employment and in state-run medical facilities like UNM Hospital.

Minimal growth of 100 (0.9 percent) was seen in the miscellaneous category of *other services*, which includes repair shops, personal services, and membership organizations. Employment in transportation, warehousing, and utilities was unchanged over the year, as was financial services.

Manufacturing growth is still in the negative column, but industry losses have diminished to their lowest level in more than three years. Employment was down by only 500 or 2.2 percent in October, compared to peak losses of 3,500 back in 2001. Moreover, several new developments on the horizon mean that Albuquerque area manufacturing will soon turn the corner and begin adding jobs once again. Those developments include a mattress factory that is slated to employ at least 300 workers and the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing.

Information employment has lost 1,200 jobs over the year with no relief in sight. Still stinging from the MCI closure in July, the industry will suffer another blow when Qwest shuts down its Albuquerque call center next month. The information industry has not seen an over-the-year increase since May 2002 and is now at its lowest level in six years.

Albuquerque	Prel.			Revised		Change From	
	<u>Oct 2004</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Sep 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>		
Seasonally Adjusted							
Civilian Labor Force	402,900	400,900	397,000	+2,000	+5,900		
Employment	383,700	382,500	374,100	+1,200	+9,600		
Unemployment	19,200	18,400	22,900	+800	-3,700		
Rate	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%				
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.7%	4.9%	5.8%				

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.2 percent in October 2004, down from September's revised rate of rate of 6.7 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent.

The Las Cruces area added 200 jobs in October 2004. The new jobs were in state government, which includes New Mexico State University. 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 3.0 percent comparing October 2004 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,900 jobs over the year. This rate of job growth is in the moderate range and is consistent with recent performance.

A number of the industry groups have added a significant number of jobs within the county. Manufacturing employment continues to do especially well. Over the last year, Doña Ana County has added 9.4 percent to its manufacturing base. Most of the 300 new jobs are at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Also adding 300 jobs, growing 8.1 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 4.4 percent from a year ago. Another 300 jobs were also added to the educational and health services industry, all 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.

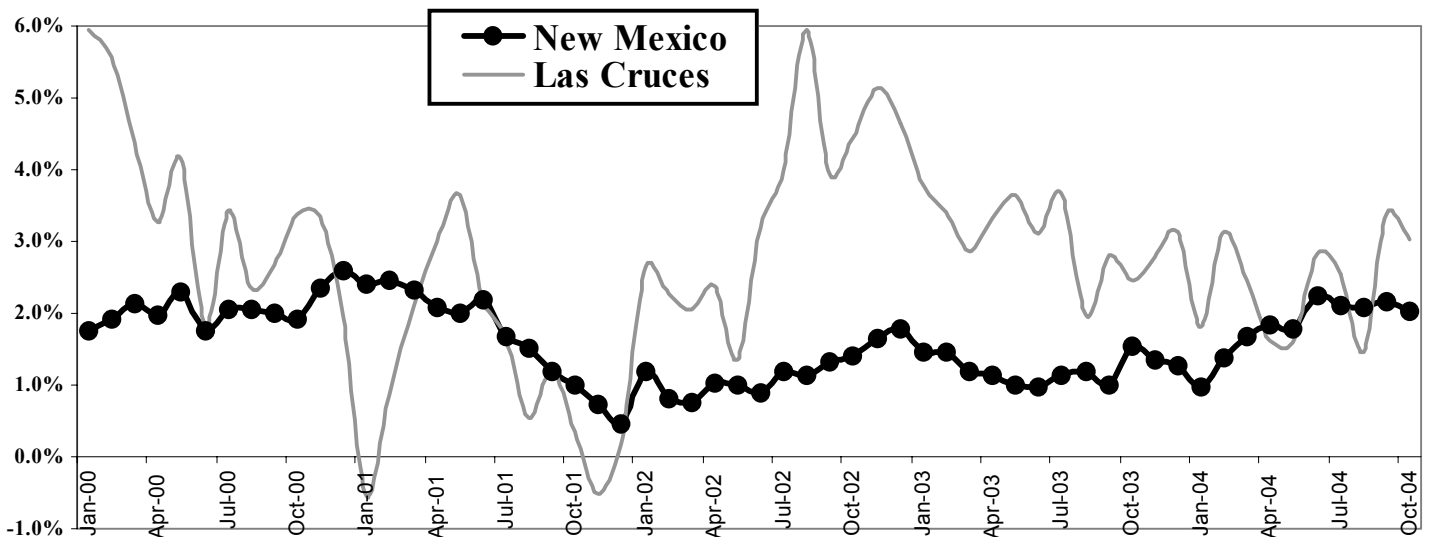
Government employment grew 1.4 percent, adding 300 jobs. Federal government added 100 jobs and state government remained at last year's employment level. Local government has added 200 jobs since last year.

Prospects for wholesale trade employment have improved recently with the addition of 200 new jobs, an increase of 20 percent from a relatively small employment base. Another 200 new jobs were added to the leisure and hospitality industry, mostly working at local eating and drinking establishments. 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. The information industry and professional and business services were down 100 workers each. The professional and business services industry was hard hit 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	
	Oct 2004	Sep 2004	Oct 2003	Sep 2003	Oct 2003
Civilian Labor Force	80,700	81,600	79,500	-900	+1,200
Employment	75,700	76,100	73,300	-400	+2,400
Unemployment	5,000	5,500	6,200	-500	-1,200
Rate	6.2%	6.7%	7.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	6.1%	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 remained at 3.1 percent in October 2004, unchanged since June this year. A year ago, the area had a higher unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.

The Santa Fe area lost another 200 jobs in October 2004, on top of the 200 jobs lost the previous month. Such job losses are typical this time of year as the area's tourist season fizzles, and some of the associated employment declines. The leisure and hospitality industry had 400 fewer jobs than last month, with fewer jobs at area hotels and at places like the Santa Fe Opera. Wholesale trade and construction also dropped by 100 jobs each. Offsetting some of the seasonal job losses were an additional 100 jobs in private education, at such places as the College of Santa Fe, and also 100 additional jobs in the transportation, warehousing and utilities industry. Government employment rose 200 jobs, increasing both local and state government job counts.

Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe area was 1.9 percent, adding 1,500 jobs. The rate of job growth in Santa Fe has been below the statewide average since April this year. Seven industries have added jobs, one industry has lost jobs, and four others remain at last year's levels.

Santa Fe's large government sector has added more jobs than any individual private industry, gaining 500 jobs on the year, a 1.8 percent increase. Federal government employment did not increase, but state government added 300 jobs, and local

government added 200 jobs. Employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory is included in state government because the University of California runs the facility.

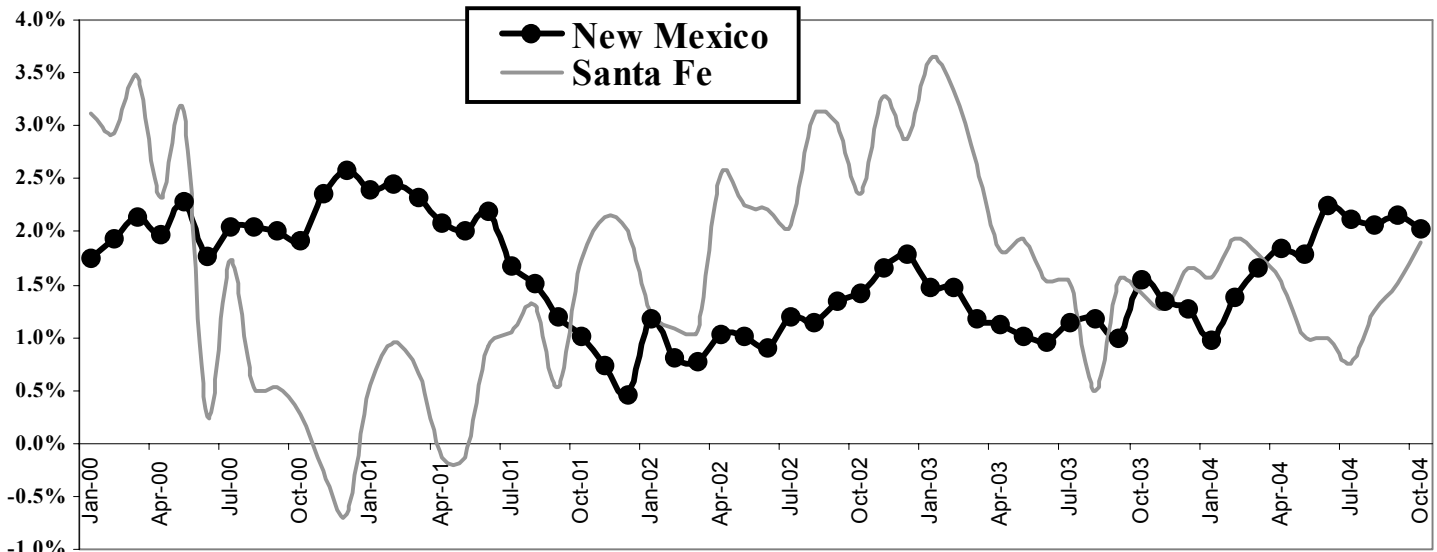
The professional and business services industry has added 300 jobs since last year, which is the best this industry has done since January. Educational and health services also added 300 jobs; the *health care and social assistance* component was responsible for 200 of the jobs, while private education added the other 100 jobs.

Retail trade added 200 jobs, growing 2.2 percent over the year and following in the statewide trend of improvement for this industry. Another 100 jobs were added to the miscellaneous *other services* industry. Manufacturing employment increased 100 jobs, marking the second straight month of increased employment following more than four years of declines. Financial activities added 100 jobs, growing 2.9 percent.

Troubles in the information industry have finally caught up with Santa Fe. After two years of maintaining ground, employment dropped 100 lower than a year ago. The four industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year were 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 Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct 2004	Sep 2004	Oct 2003	Sep 2004	Oct 2003
Civilian Labor Force	86,200	83,800	83,600	+2,400	+2,600
Employment	83,500	81,200	80,600	+2,300	+2,900
Unemployment	2,700	2,600	3,000	+100	-300
Rate	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.2%	3.2%	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	911,600	864,100	47,500	5.2%	5.1%
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	1,000	2,400	-1,400	-0.2%	-0.3%
	Year Ago	8,900	20,300	-11,400	-1.3%	-1.2%
	2 Yrs. Ago	30,400	32,400	-2,000	0.3%	-0.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	51,300	46,700	4,600	0.3%	0.3%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.3%	-2.9%		
	Year Ago	1.0%	2.4%	-19.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.4%	3.9%	-4.0%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.0%	5.7%	10.7%		

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

State	Rank	October 2003	October 2004	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,109.5	1,163.9	54.4	4.9%
Idaho	2	579.7	599.6	19.9	3.4%
Utah	3	1,085.5	1,119.7	34.2	3.2%
Hawaii	4	570.9	588.2	17.3	3.0%
Arizona	5	2,319.5	2,377.8	58.3	2.5%
Washington	6	2,692.8	2,754.4	61.6	2.3%
Virginia	7	3,532.3	3,612.9	80.6	2.3%
Oregon	8	1,587.0	1,621.6	34.6	2.2%
Wisconsin	9	2,809.9	2,867.9	58.0	2.1%
New Mexico	10	782.5	798.4	15.9	2.0%
Florida	11	7,331.1	7,476.5	145.4	2.0%
Maryland	12	2,507.4	2,556.4	49.0	2.0%
Kansas	13	1,319.8	1,345.4	25.6	1.9%
Wyoming	14	254.5	259.3	4.8	1.9%
DC	15	417.9	425.7	7.8	1.9%
New Jersey	16	4,014.8	4,082.9	68.1	1.7%
United States		130,924.0	132,990.0	2,066.0	1.6%
West Virginia	17	729.6	741.0	11.4	1.6%
Montana	18	403.6	409.5	5.9	1.5%
Colorado	19	2,156.9	2,188.3	31.4	1.5%
New Hampshire	20	624.3	633.3	9.0	1.4%
North Carolina	21	3,852.1	3,905.0	52.9	1.4%
Texas	22	9,398.8	9,520.2	121.4	1.3%
Missouri	23	2,707.3	2,741.8	34.5	1.3%
South Carolina	24	1,830.3	1,852.9	22.6	1.2%
Alaska	25	301.0	304.7	3.7	1.2%
Pennsylvania	26	5,637.2	5,697.9	60.7	1.1%
Oklahoma	27	1,455.6	1,469.8	14.2	1.0%
Delaware	28	667.7	674.1	6.4	1.0%
Maine	29	615.9	621.8	5.9	1.0%
Minnesota	30	2,683.2	2,707.9	24.7	0.9%
California	31	14,506.1	14,634.2	128.1	0.9%
Rhode Island	32	491.4	495.7	4.3	0.9%
Vermont	33	303.1	305.7	2.6	0.9%
Georgia	34	3,893.3	3,925.7	32.4	0.8%
Alabama	35	1,882.3	1,896.9	14.6	0.8%
Mississippi	36	1,124.9	1,133.4	8.5	0.8%
Nebraska	37	911.4	918.2	6.8	0.7%
South Dakota	38	381.7	384.4	2.7	0.7%
Kentucky	39	1,798.0	1,810.7	12.7	0.7%
New York	40	8,474.7	8,532.6	57.9	0.7%
Iowa	41	1,461.1	1,469.6	8.5	0.6%
Tennessee	42	2,687.5	2,702.9	15.4	0.6%
Arkansas	43	1,154.4	1,161.0	6.6	0.6%
North Dakota	44	340.0	341.4	1.4	0.4%
Indiana	45	2,934.1	2,944.0	9.9	0.3%
Connecticut	46	1,648.5	1,653.7	5.2	0.3%
Illinois	47	5,868.6	5,876.2	7.6	0.1%
Massachusetts	48	3,205.6	3,208.4	2.8	0.1%
Louisiana	49	1,918.4	1,915.5	-2.9	-0.2%
Ohio	50	5,424.4	5,409.9	-14.5	-0.3%
Michigan	51	4,461.1	4,429.7	-31.4	-0.7%

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 OCTOBER 2004				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	914,843	868,104	46,739	5.1%	909,409	860,677	48,732	5.4%	5,434	7,427	-1,993	0.6%	0.9%	-4.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	399,297	380,368	18,929	4.7%	396,727	377,301	19,426	4.9%	2,570	3,067	-497	0.6%	0.8%	-2.6%
Bernalillo	320,313	305,532	14,781	4.6%	318,446	303,068	15,378	4.8%	1,867	2,464	-597	0.6%	0.8%	-3.9%
Sandoval	47,628	45,245	2,383	5.0%	47,232	44,880	2,352	5.0%	396	365	31	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%
Valencia	31,357	29,591	1,766	5.6%	31,049	29,353	1,696	5.5%	308	238	70	1.0%	0.8%	4.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	80,771	76,362	4,409	5.5%	80,264	75,329	4,935	6.1%	507	1,033	-526	0.6%	1.4%	-10.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,764	82,066	2,698	3.2%	83,584	80,895	2,689	3.2%	1,180	1,171	9	1.4%	1.4%	0.3%
Los Alamos	10,848	10,667	181	1.7%	10,671	10,514	157	1.5%	177	153	24	1.7%	1.5%	15.3%
Santa Fe	73,916	71,399	2,517	3.4%	72,913	70,381	2,532	3.5%	1,003	1,018	-15	1.4%	1.4%	-0.6%
Catron	1,188	1,110	78	6.6%	1,200	1,129	71	5.9%	-12	-19	7	-1.0%	-1.7%	9.9%
Chaves	25,560	23,851	1,709	6.7%	25,473	23,735	1,738	6.8%	87	116	-29	0.3%	0.5%	-1.7%
Cibola	14,528	13,825	703	4.8%	14,500	13,772	728	5.0%	28	53	-25	0.2%	0.4%	-3.4%
Colfax	6,636	6,273	363	5.5%	6,651	6,306	345	5.2%	-15	-33	18	-0.2%	-0.5%	5.2%
Curry	21,662	20,945	717	3.3%	21,645	20,848	797	3.7%	17	97	-80	0.1%	0.5%	-10.0%
De Baca	923	855	68	7.4%	917	850	67	7.3%	6	5	1	0.7%	0.6%	1.5%
Eddy	24,203	22,984	1,219	5.0%	24,092	22,789	1,303	5.4%	111	195	-84	0.5%	0.9%	-6.4%
Grant	11,708	10,833	875	7.5%	11,565	10,703	862	7.5%	143	130	13	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
Guadalupe	1,694	1,592	102	6.0%	1,682	1,584	98	5.8%	12	8	4	0.7%	0.5%	4.1%
Harding	472	458	14	3.0%	474	449	25	5.3%	-2	9	-11	-0.4%	2.0%	-44.0%
Hidalgo	2,007	1,878	129	6.4%	1,918	1,789	129	6.7%	89	89	0	4.6%	5.0%	0.0%
Lea	26,774	25,815	959	3.6%	26,698	25,649	1,049	3.9%	76	166	-90	0.3%	0.6%	-8.6%
Lincoln	8,851	8,519	332	3.8%	8,880	8,576	304	3.4%	-29	-57	28	-0.3%	-0.7%	9.2%
Luna	13,107	11,323	1,784	13.6%	13,471	11,523	1,948	14.5%	-364	-200	-164	-2.7%	-1.7%	-8.4%
McKinley	27,480	25,380	2,100	7.6%	27,395	25,251	2,144	7.8%	85	129	-44	0.3%	0.5%	-2.1%
Mora	1,989	1,760	229	11.5%	1,953	1,728	225	11.5%	36	32	4	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Otero	21,892	20,835	1,057	4.8%	21,900	20,797	1,103	5.0%	-8	38	-46	0.0%	0.2%	-4.2%
Quay	4,011	3,818	193	4.8%	4,043	3,833	210	5.2%	-32	-15	-17	-0.8%	-0.4%	-8.1%
Rio Arriba	22,729	21,164	1,565	6.9%	22,697	21,072	1,625	7.2%	32	92	-60	0.1%	0.4%	-3.7%
Roosevelt	8,698	8,462	236	2.7%	8,413	8,167	246	2.9%	285	295	-10	3.4%	3.6%	-4.1%
San Juan	53,511	50,555	2,956	5.5%	53,350	50,057	3,293	6.2%	161	498	-337	0.3%	1.0%	-10.2%
San Miguel	14,245	13,314	931	6.5%	14,023	13,066	957	6.8%	222	248	-26	1.6%	1.9%	-2.7%
Sierra	4,346	4,166	180	4.1%	4,303	4,107	196	4.6%	43	59	-16	1.0%	1.4%	-8.2%
Socorro	7,509	7,140	369	4.9%	7,389	7,010	379	5.1%	120	130	-10	1.6%	1.9%	-2.6%
Taos	14,309	12,910	1,399	9.8%	14,305	12,913	1,392	9.7%	4	-3	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Torrance	7,856	7,463	393	5.0%	7,795	7,402	393	5.0%	61	61	0	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Union	2,122	2,077	45	2.1%	2,103	2,047	56	2.7%	19	30	-11	0.9%	1.5%	-19.6%

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 2004				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	914,843	868,104	46,739	5.1%	905,134	847,695	57,439	6.3%	9,709	20,409	-10,700	1.1%	2.4%	-18.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	399,297	380,368	18,929	4.7%	393,516	370,868	22,648	5.8%	5,781	9,500	-3,719	1.5%	2.6%	-16.4%
Bernalillo	320,313	305,532	14,781	4.6%	315,657	297,901	17,756	5.6%	4,656	7,631	-2,975	1.5%	2.6%	-16.8%
Sandoval	47,628	45,245	2,383	5.0%	47,028	44,115	2,913	6.2%	600	1,130	-530	1.3%	2.6%	-18.2%
Valencia	31,357	29,591	1,766	5.6%	30,830	28,852	1,978	6.4%	527	739	-212	1.7%	2.6%	-10.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	80,771	76,362	4,409	5.5%	79,605	74,130	5,475	6.9%	1,166	2,232	-1,066	1.5%	3.0%	-19.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,764	82,066	2,698	3.2%	82,283	79,222	3,061	3.7%	2,481	2,844	-363	3.0%	3.6%	-11.9%
Los Alamos	10,848	10,667	181	1.7%	10,481	10,297	184	1.8%	367	370	-3	3.5%	3.6%	-1.6%
Santa Fe	73,916	71,399	2,517	3.4%	71,802	68,925	2,877	4.0%	2,114	2,474	-360	2.9%	3.6%	-12.5%
Catron	1,188	1,110	78	6.6%	1,186	1,082	104	8.8%	2	28	-26	0.2%	2.6%	-25.0%
Chaves	25,560	23,851	1,709	6.7%	25,903	23,603	2,300	8.9%	-343	248	-591	-1.3%	1.1%	-25.7%
Cibola	14,528	13,825	703	4.8%	14,309	13,448	861	6.0%	219	377	-158	1.5%	2.8%	-18.4%
Colfax	6,636	6,273	363	5.5%	6,724	6,209	515	7.7%	-88	64	-152	-1.3%	1.0%	-29.5%
Curry	21,662	20,945	717	3.3%	21,285	20,439	846	4.0%	377	506	-129	1.8%	2.5%	-15.2%
De Baca	923	855	68	7.4%	977	870	107	11.0%	-54	-15	-39	-5.5%	-1.7%	-36.4%
Eddy	24,203	22,984	1,219	5.0%	24,166	22,583	1,583	6.6%	37	401	-364	0.2%	1.8%	-23.0%
Grant	11,708	10,833	875	7.5%	12,642	10,774	1,868	14.8%	-934	59	-993	-7.4%	0.5%	-53.2%
Guadalupe	1,694	1,592	102	6.0%	1,678	1,561	117	7.0%	16	31	-15	1.0%	2.0%	-12.8%
Harding	472	458	14	3.0%	474	452	22	4.6%	-2	6	-8	-0.4%	1.3%	-36.4%
Hidalgo	2,007	1,878	129	6.4%	2,002	1,845	157	7.8%	5	33	-28	0.2%	1.8%	-17.8%
Lea	26,774	25,815	959	3.6%	26,215	24,921	1,294	4.9%	559	894	-335	2.1%	3.6%	-25.9%
Lincoln	8,851	8,519	332	3.8%	8,772	8,396	376	4.3%	79	123	-44	0.9%	1.5%	-11.7%
Luna	13,107	11,323	1,784	13.6%	13,112	11,103	2,009	15.3%	-5	220	-225	0.0%	2.0%	-11.2%
McKinley	27,480	25,380	2,100	7.6%	27,468	25,144	2,324	8.5%	12	236	-224	0.0%	0.9%	-9.6%
Mora	1,989	1,760	229	11.5%	1,982	1,751	231	11.7%	7	9	-2	0.4%	0.5%	-0.9%
Otero	21,892	20,835	1,057	4.8%	21,786	20,225	1,561	7.2%	106	610	-504	0.5%	3.0%	-32.3%
Quay	4,011	3,818	193	4.8%	3,994	3,735	259	6.5%	17	83	-66	0.4%	2.2%	-25.5%
Rio Arriba	22,729	21,164	1,565	6.9%	22,688	20,990	1,698	7.5%	41	174	-133	0.2%	0.8%	-7.8%
Roosevelt	8,698	8,462	236	2.7%	8,670	8,392	278	3.2%	28	70	-42	0.3%	0.8%	-15.1%
San Juan	53,511	50,555	2,956	5.5%	53,538	49,518	4,020	7.5%	-27	1,037	-1,064	-0.1%	2.1%	-26.5%
San Miguel	14,245	13,314	931	6.5%	14,212	13,241	971	6.8%	33	73	-40	0.2%	0.6%	-4.1%
Sierra	4,346	4,166	180	4.1%	4,351	4,153	198	4.6%	-5	13	-18	-0.1%	0.3%	-9.1%
Socorro	7,509	7,140	369	4.9%	7,470	7,020	450	6.0%	39	120	-81	0.5%	1.7%	-18.0%
Taos	14,309	12,910	1,399	9.8%	14,233	12,633	1,600	11.2%	76	277	-201	0.5%	2.2%	-12.6%
Torrance	7,856	7,463	393	5.0%	7,807	7,381	426	5.5%	49	82	-33	0.6%	1.1%	-7.7%
Union	2,122	2,077	45	2.1%	2,089	2,009	80	3.8%	33	68	-35	1.6%	3.4%	-43.8%

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 OCTOBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	13.6%
MORA	2	11.5%
TAOS	3	9.8%
MCKINLEY	4	7.6%
GRANT	5	7.5%
DE BACA	6	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.9%
CHAVES	8	6.7%
CATRON	9	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	10	6.5%
HIDALGO	11	6.4%
GUADALUPE	12	6.0%
COLFAX	13	5.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	5.5%
SAN JUAN	15	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
EDDY	16	5.0%
TORRANCE	17	5.0%
SOCORRO	18	4.9%
CIBOLA	19	4.8%
OTERO	20	4.8%
QUAY	21	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.7%
SIERRA	23	4.1%
LINCOLN	24	3.8%
LEA	25	3.6%
CURRY	26	3.3%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	27	3.2%
HARDING	28	3.0%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.7%
UNION	30	2.1%

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.5%
MORA	2	11.5%
TAOS	3	9.7%
MCKINLEY	4	7.8%
GRANT	5	7.5%
DE BACA	6	7.3%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.2%
CHAVES	8	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.8%
HIDALGO	10	6.7%
SAN JUAN	11	6.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	12	6.1%
CATRON	13	5.9%
GUADALUPE	14	5.8%
EDDY	15	5.4%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
HARDING	16	5.3%
COLFAX	17	5.2%
QUAY	18	5.2%
SOCORRO	19	5.1%
CIBOLA	20	5.0%
OTERO	21	5.0%
TORRANCE	22	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	23	4.9%
SIERRA	24	4.6%
LEA	25	3.9%
CURRY	26	3.7%
LINCOLN	27	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.2%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.9%
UNION	30	2.7%

REVISED OCTOBER 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	15.3%
GRANT	2	14.8%
MORA	3	11.7%
TAOS	4	11.2%
DE BACA	5	11.0%
CHAVES	6	8.9%
CATRON	7	8.8%
MCKINLEY	8	8.5%
HIDALGO	9	7.8%
COLFAX	10	7.7%
SAN JUAN	11	7.5%
RIO ARRIBA	12	7.5%
OTERO	13	7.2%
GUADALUPE	14	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	16	6.8%
EDDY	17	6.6%
QUAY	18	6.5%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
SOCORRO	19	6.0%
CIBOLA	20	6.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.8%
TORRANCE	22	5.5%
LEA	23	4.9%
HARDING	24	4.6%
SIERRA	25	4.6%
LINCOLN	26	4.3%
CURRY	27	4.0%
UNION	28	3.8%
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

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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

...Check Out Our Website!



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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

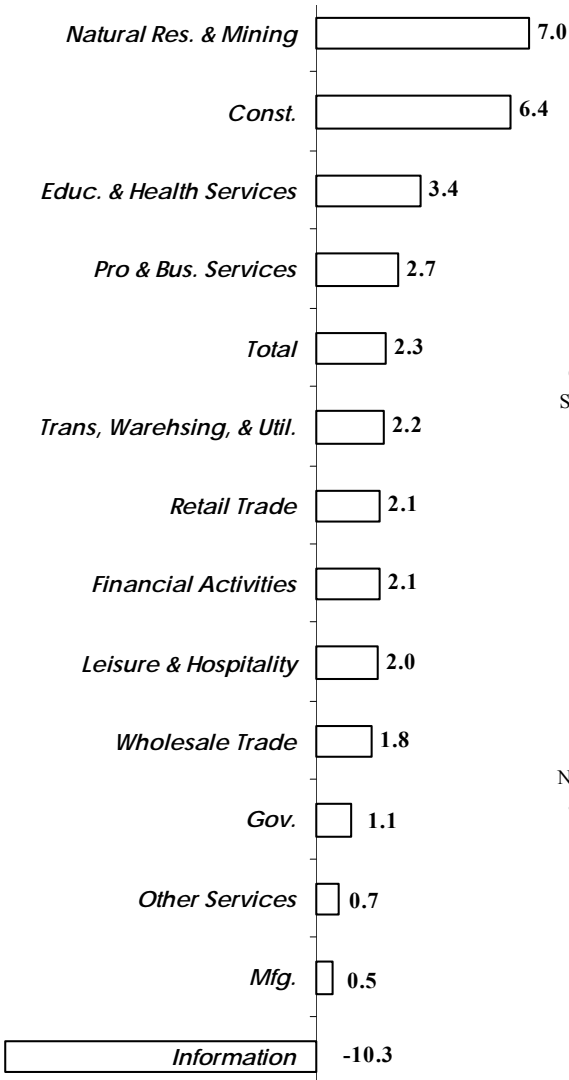
Preliminary		October 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.5
Alaska	2	7.2
Oregon	2	7.2
Michigan	4	6.6
South Carolina	5	6.5
Mississippi	6	6.3
Ohio	6	6.3
Illinois	8	6.1
Arkansas	9	5.7
California	9	5.7
Louisiana	11	5.6
Missouri	11	5.6
Texas	11	5.6
Washington	11	5.6
Alabama	15	5.5
Pennsylvania	15	5.5
United States		5.5
Indiana	17	5.4
New Mexico	18	5.2
Idaho	18	5.2
New York	18	5.2
Tennessee	21	5.1
West Virginia	21	5.1
Colorado	23	5.0
Wisconsin	23	5.0
Arizona	25	4.8
Iowa	25	4.8
Kansas	25	4.8
Montana	25	4.8
North Carolina	25	4.8
Utah	25	4.8
Kentucky	31	4.7
New Jersey	31	4.7
Connecticut	33	4.6
Maine	33	4.6
Massachusetts	33	4.6
Florida	36	4.5
Rhode Island	36	4.5
Oklahoma	38	4.4
Minnesota	39	4.3
Georgia	40	4.2
Delaware	41	4.0
Maryland	42	3.9
Wyoming	43	3.8
North Dakota	44	3.7
Nevada	45	3.6
Nebraska	46	3.5
New Hampshire	47	3.4
Hawaii	48	3.3
South Dakota	48	3.3
Virginia	48	3.3
Vermont	51	3.1

Revised		October 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	8.1
Oregon	2	7.9
Michigan	3	7.6
Washington	4	7.5
District of Columbia	5	7.1
South Carolina	5	7.1
Illinois	7	6.8
Arkansas	8	6.7
California	8	6.7
Texas	8	6.7
New Mexico	11	6.5
New York	12	6.4
North Carolina	12	6.4
Louisiana	14	6.2
Tennessee	15	6.1
Kentucky	16	6.0
Mississippi	16	6.0
Ohio	16	6.0
United States		6.0
Colorado	19	5.9
West Virginia	19	5.9
Alabama	21	5.8
Massachusetts	21	5.8
Oklahoma	23	5.7
New Jersey	24	5.6
Connecticut	25	5.5
Missouri	25	5.5
Wisconsin	25	5.5
Pennsylvania	28	5.4
Utah	28	5.4
Kansas	30	5.3
Arizona	31	5.2
Idaho	31	5.2
Maine	31	5.2
Indiana	34	5.1
Minnesota	34	5.1
Nevada	34	5.1
Rhode Island	37	5.0
Florida	38	4.9
Montana	39	4.7
Vermont	39	4.7
Iowa	41	4.6
Hawaii	42	4.5
Maryland	42	4.5
Delaware	44	4.4
Georgia	44	4.4
Wyoming	46	4.3
New Hampshire	47	4.2
Nebraska	48	4.0
North Dakota	49	3.9
Virginia	49	3.9
South Dakota	51	3.6

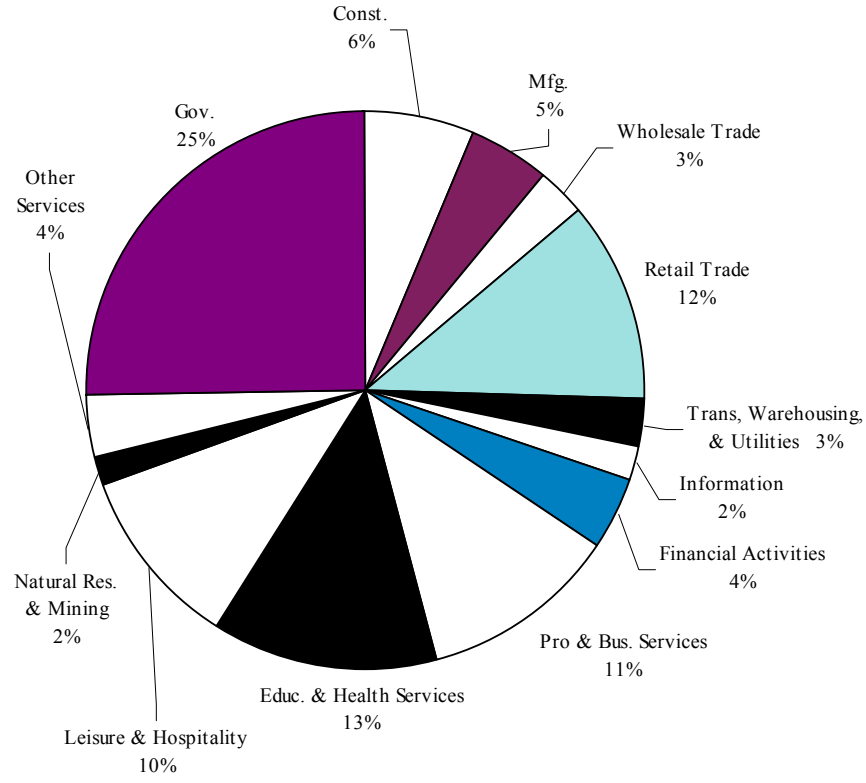
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Oct-04	Sep-04	Oct-03	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	798,400	798,600	782,500	-200	15,900
GOODS PRODUCING	103,400	103,500	99,100	-100	4,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	695,000	695,100	683,400	-100	11,600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,200	15,200	14,200	0	1,000
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	11,500	11,500	10,500	0	1,000
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
CONSTRUCTION	51,400	51,300	48,300	100	3,100
Construction of Buildings	14,300	14,200	14,000	100	300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	8,000	7,900	7,800	100	200
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,700	8,500	8,300	200	400
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,400	28,600	26,000	-200	2,400
MANUFACTURING	36,800	37,000	36,600	-200	200
Durable Goods	24,700	24,900	24,700	-200	0
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,500	10,600	10,400	-100	100
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,000	7,100	7,100	-100	-100
Non-Durable Goods	12,100	12,100	11,900	0	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,200	22,300	21,800	-100	400
RETAIL TRADE	92,600	92,300	90,700	300	1,900
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,800	12,900	12,500	-100	300
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,200	12,200	12,600	0	-400
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	21,200	20,900	20,400	300	800
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,600	6,300	7,000	300	-400
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,700	14,600	13,400	100	1,300
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	23,700	23,600	23,200	100	500
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	19,800	19,700	19,200	100	600
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
INFORMATION	14,000	14,100	15,600	-100	-1,600
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,000	6,100	7,600	-100	-1,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,800	34,800	34,100	0	700
Finance and Insurance	24,000	24,000	23,800	0	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,800	12,800	12,400	0	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,500	9,400	9,500	100	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,800	10,800	10,300	0	500
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,000	91,100	88,600	-100	2,400
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	41,700	41,700	41,000	0	700
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,100	11,000	10,700	100	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,500	13,500	13,200	0	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,400	44,400	42,600	0	1,800
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,400	17,500	16,400	-100	1,000
<i>Business Support Services</i>	5,900	5,600	4,900	300	1,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	104,700	104,200	101,300	500	3,400
Educational Services	13,100	12,700	13,100	400	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,600	91,500	88,200	100	3,400
Ambulatory Health Care Services	35,800	35,800	33,500	0	2,300
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,400	10,300	10,000	100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,000	4,600	100	500
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,400	8,400	-100	-100
Hospitals	22,000	22,000	21,600	0	400
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,800	13,800	13,200	0	600
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,500	7,500	7,300	0	200
Social Assistance	20,000	19,900	19,900	100	100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	82,400	84,300	80,800	-1,900	1,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,300	7,500	7,000	-200	300
Accommodation and Food Services	75,100	76,800	73,800	-1,700	1,300
Accommodation	13,300	13,700	13,500	-400	-200
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,800	63,100	60,300	-1,300	1,500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,600	30,100	27,700	-500	1,900
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,300	26,000	25,200	-700	100
OTHER SERVICES	28,400	28,600	28,200	-200	200
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,800	7,600	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	201,200	199,800	199,100	1,400	2,100
Federal Government	29,400	29,900	29,700	-500	-300
State Government 2/	69,200	68,400	68,900	800	300
<i>State Government Education</i>	29,000	27,300	29,000	1,700	0
Local Government	102,600	101,500	100,500	1,100	2,100
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,000	54,100	54,900	1,900	1,100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which 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	
	Oct-04	Sep-04	Oct-03	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	370,200	369,500	362,800	700	7,400
GOODS PRODUCING	48,700	48,600	47,700	100	1,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	321,500	320,900	315,100	600	6,400
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	26,000	26,100	24,500	-100	1,500
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	16,300	16,400	14,800	-100	1,500
MANUFACTURING	22,700	22,500	23,200	200	-500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,500	9,600	9,700	-100	-200
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,600	6,700	6,700	-100	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,700	12,800	12,800	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	42,600	42,100	41,300	500	1,300
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,800	8,500	8,300	300	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,300	3,200	3,600	100	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,500	10,400	10,500	100	0
INFORMATION	8,800	9,000	10,000	-200	-1,200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,600	4,700	5,600	-100	-1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,000	19,100	19,000	-100	0
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,600	13,600	13,700	0	-100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,100	4,000	4,000	100	100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	59,400	59,000	57,600	400	1,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,700	28,500	28,200	200	500
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,900	11,800	11,300	100	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	-200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,900	26,700	25,400	200	1,500
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,700	13,100	12,000	-400	700
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,300	3,200	2,900	100	400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	46,000	45,600	43,800	400	2,200
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	39,900	39,900	38,400	0	1,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	16,900	16,800	15,600	100	1,300
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,500	37,200	35,700	-700	800
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,300	28,700	27,800	-400	500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,400	13,400	12,500	0	900
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	11,800	11,700	0	100
GOVERNMENT	74,200	73,900	72,700	300	1,500
Federal Government	13,800	13,900	13,800	-100	0
State Government /2	24,800	24,700	24,400	100	400
Local Government	35,600	35,300	34,500	300	1,100

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Oct-04	Revised Sep-04	Revised Oct-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	64,500	64,300	62,600	200	1,900
GOODS PRODUCING	7,500	7,500	6,900	0	600
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,000	56,800	55,700	200	1,300
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,500	3,200	0	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,200	1,000	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	7,100	7,100	6,800	0	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	8,500	8,500	-100	-100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
GOVERNMENT	21,200	21,000	20,900	200	300
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
State	9,300	9,100	9,300	200	0
Local	8,300	8,300	8,100	0	200

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Oct-04	Revised Sep-04	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	794,100	793,700	400
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	15,200	15,100	100
CONSTRUCTION	50,400	50,300	100
MANUFACTURING	36,000	35,300	700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,200	138,400	-200
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,000	14,100	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,900	34,700	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,700	90,400	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	103,700	103,700	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	82,500	82,800	-300
OTHER SERVICES	29,200	29,200	0
GOVERNMENT	199,300	199,700	-400

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

New Publication

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

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance Data



2003

New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 04	Sep 04	Oct 03	Oct 04	Sep 04	Oct 03	Oct 04	Sep 04	Oct 03
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$751.69	\$749.52	\$736.59	43.4	43.3	42.9	\$17.32	\$17.31	\$17.17
CONSTRUCTION	\$599.47	\$599.47	\$603.20	39.7	39.7	40.0	\$15.10	\$15.10	\$15.08
MANUFACTURING	\$517.45	\$518.36	\$513.50	39.5	39.6	39.5	\$13.10	\$13.09	\$13.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$516.84	\$516.84	\$517.32	35.4	35.4	35.9	\$14.60	\$14.60	\$14.41
RETAIL TRADE	\$336.00	\$336.09	\$331.84	32.0	32.1	32.0	\$10.50	\$10.47	\$10.37
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$486.16	\$481.38	\$484.46	35.8	35.5	36.1	\$13.58	\$13.56	\$13.42
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$592.97	\$600.98	\$555.43	39.4	39.8	38.2	\$15.05	\$15.10	\$14.54

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

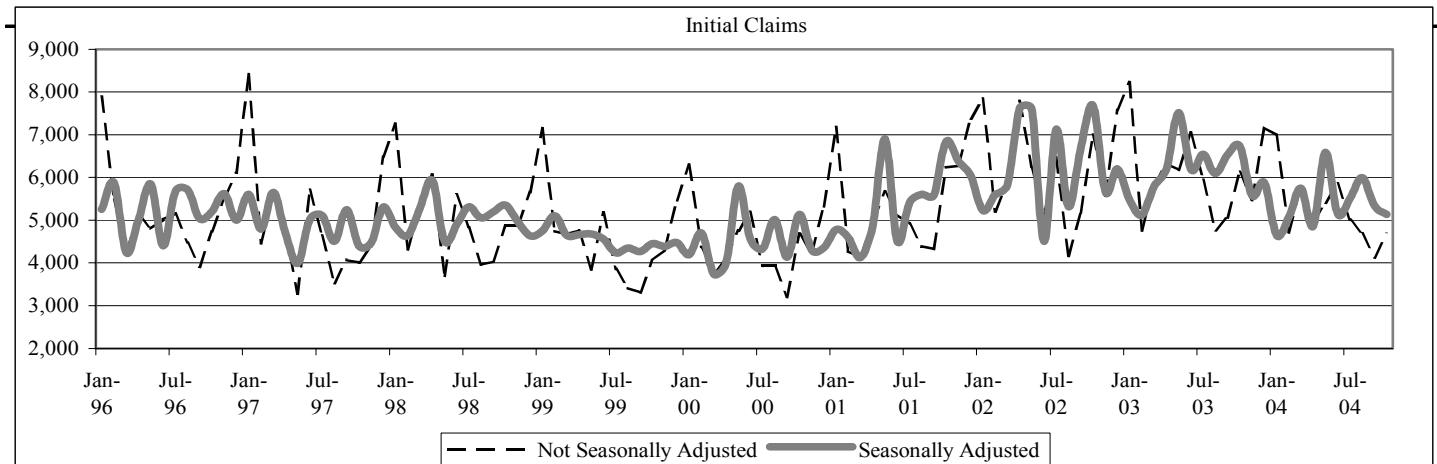
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Oct 04	Sep 04	Oct 03	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	190.9	189.9	185.0	0.5%	3.2%
CPI-W	186.5	185.4	180.7	0.6%	3.2%

*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[^]

	Oct-04	Sep-04	Oct-03	Percent Change	
				from Sept-04	From Oct-03
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,676	4,133	6,137	13.1%	-23.8%
Continued Claims #	44,351	46,345	53,265	-4.3%	-16.7%
Insured Unemployed #	11,027	11,285	12,851	-2.3%	-14.2%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,953	1,869	2,587	4.5%	-24.5%
Final Payments	993	990	1,252	0.3%	-20.7%
Weeks Compensated	35,307	37,526	43,592	-5.9%	-19.0%
Net Benefit Payments	\$7,940,096	\$8,426,201	\$9,421,822	-5.8%	-15.7%
Average WBA*	\$215.25	\$214.75	\$207.72	0.2%	3.6%
Average Duration (weeks)*	18.0	17.9	17.6	0.7%	2.4%
Exhaustion Rate *	43.9%	43.6%	43.4%		



[^] 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:

Governor Richardson announced the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway for the use of BNSF tracks for the **planned commuter service** in the Rio Grande corridor. The Governor also announced that the state is in the process of buying ten train cars for the project. The first phase of the project that will initially link stations from Belen to Bernalillo is slated for July 2005. A second phase, which will connect the rail line to Santa Fe, is programmed for completion by the fall of 2008.

Lions Gate Entertainment Inc. is planning to film a two-hour television pilot for a possible teen series about a girl on a horse farm. The show, titled *Wild Fire*, is being developed for the ABC Family cable network. The company is scouting locations throughout the state but is looking primarily at the Albuquerque area. Lions Gate had originally planned to produce the pilot in Canada but was attracted to the state by the efforts of the New Mexico Film Office. About 100 New Mexicans will be needed to work on the film.

Santa Fe Community College has enrolled 58 students in its new three-semester Film Technicians Training Program. The school is running a pilot program designed to establish a training course to produce qualified New Mexican film technicians and to serve as a prototype for other New Mexico community colleges to set up similar programs. Graduates of the training program will be qualified to join the International Alliance of Stage Employees (IATSE) Local 480.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Aviation Technology Group and Israeli Aircraft Industries have selected Albuquerque's Double Eagle II aviation park as the site of a factory to build the civilian version of its 2-seat high performance jet airplane, the Javelin. No date has been announced for the official groundbreaking of the planned 100,000-square-foot manufacturing facility. Aviation Technologies Group believes that it will need a local workforce of about 200 workers and it expects to sell about 70 to 120 of the \$2.5 million jets annually.

Georgia-based **American Utilicraft Corporation** has signed a letter of intent to manufacture its twin-engine air freighter on a 15-acre site at the Double Eagle aviation park. The company could employ as many as 400 workers. The company had been involved in discussions with TSAY Corporation about locating the plant on San Juan Pueblo.

The **U.S. Forest Service** is planning to make Albuquerque its largest base of employment outside of Washington D.C. The agency is seeking to centralize many of its operations that are

spread across hundreds of offices nationwide into the office in Albuquerque. So far, the Forest Service has announced the location of 700 jobs to Albuquerque, and additional jobs may be coming as well. Only about 20 percent of the jobs are coming filled, so a significant number of jobs will be available. Salaries of available positions are expected to be in the range of \$27,000 to \$63,600 annually.

United Concordia Dental Insurance, the nation's sixth largest dental insurance carrier, has picked Albuquerque for the site of a bilingual customer support center. The company is seeking an existing 10,000-square-foot facility to house its operations and plans to be operational by the end of October. United Concordia plans to bring about 125 jobs to Albuquerque over the next three years. Jobs with the company average about \$12.15 per hour with benefits.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

A new coal-burning power plant will be built about 45 miles north of Grants to serve as a test site for a new pollution control process. United States Department of Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham announced the award of \$19.7 million to **Peabody Energy** and its partner, **Airborne Clean Energy**, who are the developers of the pollution control technology. Peabody expects to obtain needed permits and break ground on the project in 2006. When completed in 2009 or 2010, the plant will employ about 50 full time workers.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

An undisclosed company is actively considering Clovis for an **inbound call center**. The company is looking at the building that first housed the call center operations of ClientLogic and later MCI. Wages for the call center could average between \$6.25 and \$12 per hour, and 300 full-time and 300 part-time employees could be needed.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

The **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center** is expanding its facility at the former campus of the College of Artesia. A new three-story office and a \$6.5 million classroom complex are being built at the Center to accommodate the influx of new or expanded programs. Some of the old portable classrooms have been moved to the firearms ranges to make way for new construction. The Border Patrol plans to make Artesia its major training site for agents.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The availability of the local pool of skilled engineering and technical workers has prompted **Advanced Tentoe Inc.** to open a new office in Carlsbad. The company plans to hire ten employees in software programming and software engineering to start, and may expand to 60 employees over the next five years. Wages at the Carlsbad office will range from \$10 to \$45 per hour.

Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

After nine years in operation, **La Cita**, a popular Tucumcari restaurant, closed. La Cita owners, Karen Manning and Sharon McCauley, noted business problems rather than a lack of customers for the late October closing. Two other popular Tucumcari restaurants, Deanis and Meganis, have also recently closed.

EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:

Computer Assets, an EspaÑola based software and network integration company, has begun construction of a \$3.5 million expansion project. The company plans to build three buildings on Railroad Avenue to accommodate the company's headquarters, warehouse space, a coffee shop and to serve future needs. Computer Assets currently employs 54 workers and plans to add 80 more over the next three years.

Construction of the **Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse** is mostly complete and the company is in the process of hiring 300 workers for its new EspaÑola store. The new store on Riverside Drive is scheduled to open on December 8.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Rio Rancho city councilors gave preliminary approval to \$16 million in industrial revenue bonds for **GarduÑois** to purchase and renovate the 157,000-square-foot building formerly used by Fulcrum Direct. The company plans to locate its corporate offices, a food manufacturing operation and possibly a small restaurant in the now vacant building. One of GarduÑois plans includes marketing its products in supermarkets nationwide. The company believes that its Rio Rancho operations will create about 80 full-time and 20 part-time jobs over the next five years.

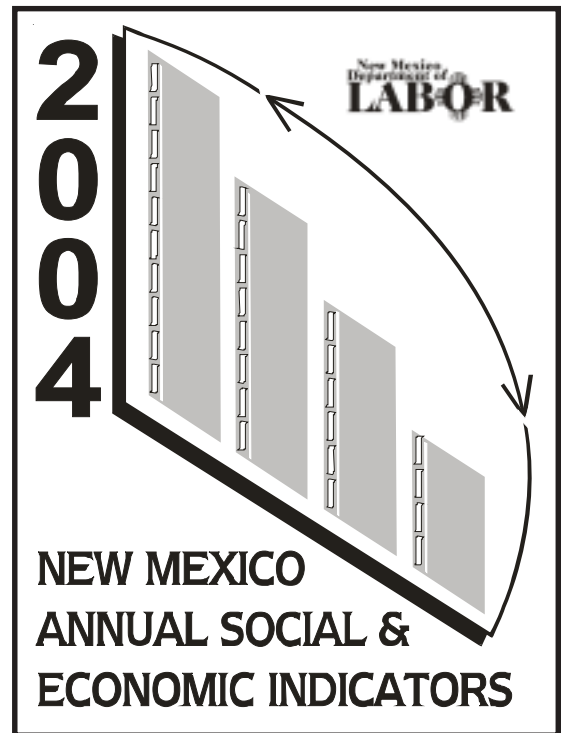
Encino Area, Torrance County:

The economy of the little town of Encino suffered a serious setback when 17 of the 25 workers at the **Hanson Pedernal** rock crushing plant were laid off in mid-October. The remaining eight workers will stay until the plant closes at the end of the year. About half of Encino's current population of about 90 people is connected to the plant in one way or another.



Publication Updated and Available Now!

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



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