

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Volume 32, No. 8, September 30, 2003

HIGHLIGHTS — August 2003

...New Mexico's rate of annual job growth was 1.8 percent in August 2003 ñ a gain of 13,600 jobs over the year. The state's rate of job growth remains one of the highest in the nation. We were third highest.

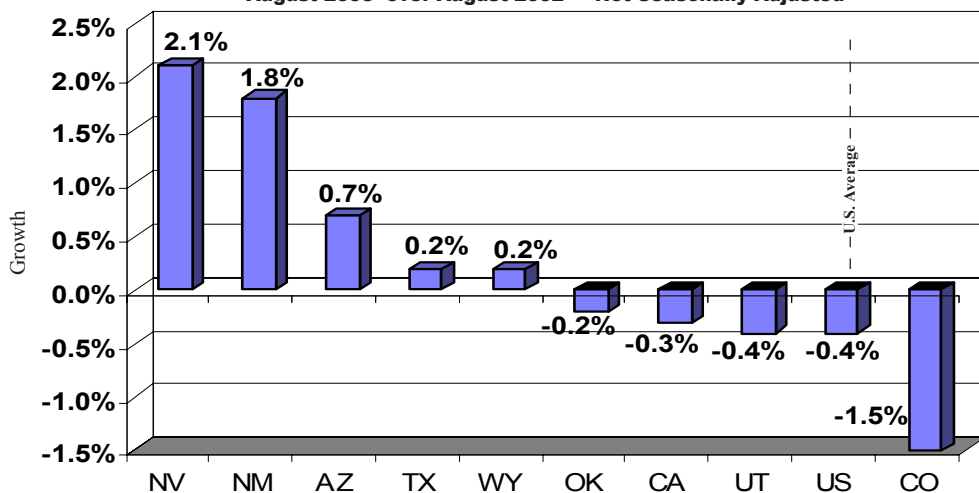
...Since last August, 7,000 new jobs have been added to the Albuquerque MSA economy, the largest 12-month gain in more than two years.

...The over the year rate of job growth for the Las Cruces MSA fell to 1.0 percent, which is below the statewide average. Earlier this year job growth had averaged 2.6 percent.

...Over-the-year job growth in the Santa Fe MSA has fallen recently, to below the statewide average. Job growth currently stands at 1.1 percent in August 2003, far below the 3.3 percent average earlier this year. Santa Fe is still doing fairly well.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

August 2003 over August 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in August 2003, unchanged from the rate in July. New Mexico's unemployment rate has steadily increased from a rate of 5.5 percent last August. Nationally the unemployment rate dropped slightly to 6.1 percent, the same as New Mexico's rate.

The August employer survey picked up typical seasonal increases in nondurable goods manufacturing at the peak of processing season for the state's chile crop, and other education-related employment gains in government and private school bus transportation. Overall employment increased by 4,100 jobs, which was fairly typical for this time of year, offsetting most of the 4,300 jobs lost in the previous month. Education employment remains below the level set a few months ago but will add employment again next month as the school year progresses.

New Mexico's rate of annual job growth was 1.8 percent in August 2003 – a gain of 13,600 jobs over the year. The state's rate of job growth remains one of the highest in the nation. We were third highest along with Vermont. The two fastest growing states were Nevada and Hawaii. Nationally the economy has lost 560,000 jobs over the year and is down by 0.4 percent.

In New Mexico, manufacturing is the only industry to have lost a large number of jobs. The loss of manufacturing jobs is a longstanding national trend and New Mexico's relatively small manufacturing base industry has still fared relatively well. In August 1990 manufacturing employment made up 16.3 percent of the national economy and 6.8 percent of the New Mexico economy. By August 2003, manufacturing employment fell to 11.3 percent of the national economy and 4.9 percent of the state's economy. This means that the manufacturing jobs as a proportion of total employment have fallen in share by 30 percent nationally and by 28 percent in New Mexico. Nationally, the loss of manufacturing jobs has devastated many communities; however, the changes have been the result of an overall restructuring of the economy as we move away from industrial production in favor of service and information based industries. Some of the manufacturing jobs have been exported to cheaper labor countries, but those that remain produce more goods with fewer workers. Recent gains in productivity have been beyond the expectations of most economists. The manufacturing industry in New Mexico includes many firms making use of the latest technology. These firms have been better able to compete in world markets. Manufacturing in New Mexico is currently down 1,600 jobs, a 4.0 percent drop over the year.

The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, has also been the state's fastest growing industry recently, adding 4,900 jobs since this time last year, growing 5.3 percent.

The home health services component started a massive expansion in the summer of 2000 and has tripled in size since that time. Over the last year, home health services added 2,200 jobs. Home health care employers are expanding services in response to Medicaid funding for the personal care option, hiring caregivers to care for qualifying Medicaid recipients with self-care limitations. The intent is to keep such individuals receiving the care from needing more intensive out-of-home services. The effect has been to create hundreds of new part time jobs in communities throughout the state. Other components of educational and health services have also increased employment faster than most other industries. Social assistance, which includes privately run agencies providing assistance directly to clients such as youth services and child day care, has increased 7.6 percent over the year, adding 1,400 jobs.

Construction has recently become the state's second fastest growing industry, having not long ago been one of the state's weakest industries. As of August 2003, employment in the construction industry was up 2,200 jobs from a year ago, a 4.7 percent increase. Even though interest rates have started to increase from record low levels, residential construction remains strong. Even in the hardest hit nonresidential building and heavy and civil engineering components, employment levels have recovered from the worst of the industry's job losses.

The leisure and hospitality industry has done fairly well, adding 1,700 jobs since last year. Most of the jobs are in food services and drinking places, which increased 1,500 jobs compared to the same time last year. Almost all of the new jobs are in full-service restaurants. Another moderately strong industry has been retail trade, which has added 1,500 jobs since last year, with general merchandise stores accounting for the growth. Wal-Mart opened two new supercenters in the southern part of the state in August 2003, as well as other new stores earlier in the year. Other components within retail trade have fared less well, especially food and beverage stores which have lost 500 jobs in the fiercely competitive marketplace.

Last month natural resources and mining ended an almost two-year streak of jobs losses. The August employment count was unchanged from a year ago, an improvement from earlier this year when the industry had been down almost 2,000 jobs. Sustained higher prices for both oil and natural gas are responsible for the industry's improvement. Still, the industry is substantially below its 1990 employment level.

Government employment has increased at 1.6 percent over the year. The rate of growth has slowed recently and is below the rate for private industry. Federal government is the weakest component, and is down 200 jobs since last year.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Aug 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	899,700	902,500	879,700	-2,800	+20,000
Employment	845,200	847,300	831,500	-2,100	+13,700
Unemployment	54,500	55,200	48,200	-700	+6,300
Rate	6.1%	6.1%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	6.5%	5.4%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in August, down from 5.1 percent in July. Unemployment has risen three tenths of a percentage point from last August's rate of 4.5 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up by 700 jobs in August for growth of 0.2 percent. Employment fell in four economic super sectors, while six others added jobs and two remained unchanged. Construction employment grew 500, as the industry regained its momentum following last month's temporary pause. Manufacturing crept up by 100, largely due to seasonal increases in food production. Transportation and warehousing added 500 jobs as school bus drivers returned to work following the summer break. Continued growth in full-service restaurants led to a 400-job gain in the leisure and hospitality sector.

Offsetting some of the monthly gain was a decline of 600 in government employment. Local government fell by 1,800 jobs as summer layoffs of public school employees reached maximum levels. State government employment moved in the opposite direction, adding 1,300 jobs as the fall semester commenced at the University of New Mexico. This month's dissimilarity in seasonal growth patterns for state and local government has to do with reporting differences between the two groups. A slight lag in the timing of the August pay period for local school districts means that the fall employment increase will not show up until next month.

Since last August, 7,000 new jobs have been added to the metro area economy, the largest 12-month gain in more than two years. As usual, the greatest share came from educational and health services, which grew by 2,100 or 5.1 percent due to accelerated growth in health services, particularly home health care. Professional and business services added another 1,600 jobs, aided by strong growth in both scientific research and employment services.

Construction gained 1,000 new jobs, marking its fourth consecutive month of over-the-year growth. A substantial increase in home building activity has provided a much-needed boost for this industry, which had faced hard times during much of the last two years. Construction employment is now at its highest level since September 2001.

Retail trade saw growth of 1,100 jobs (2.7 percent) over the year, nearly three fourths of which were in general merchandise stores. The rest of the increase came from home improvement stores and food stores. This sector has been doing well lately, with employment remaining well above last year's levels for the past several months. Wholesale trade posted an encouraging gain of 1.5 percent, its third consecutive increase following 26 months of over-the-year declines.

The leisure and hospitality sector enjoyed strong growth of 3.1 percent (1,100 jobs) thanks to the continued strength of restaurant employment within the metro area. Jobs in full-service restaurants have climbed 9.3 percent from last August, with the arrival of several new franchise operations.

The rate of growth for government jobs slowed to 0.4 percent over the year in both July and August, having averaged more than two percent in the previous 12 months. The federal and local branches lost 400 jobs each, a consequence of widespread budget cutbacks and revenue shortfalls. However, the losses were more than offset by strong growth of 1,100 in state government, due largely to increases in state-run hospitals and educational facilities.

The only sector to lose jobs over the year was manufacturing, which fell 600 or 2.4 percent. The losses were concentrated in computer and electronic products. Manufacturing is now down 4,300 jobs from peak employment levels attained in late 1997.

Albuquerque	Prel.		Revised		Change From
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	402,900	410,000	391,800	-7,100	+11,100
Employment	383,700	389,000	374,200	-5,300	+9,500
Unemployment	19,200	21,000	17,600	-1,800	+1,600
Rate	4.8%	5.1%	4.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.7%	5.0%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA increased to 7.1 percent in August 2003, up slightly from July's rate of 6.9 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.6 percent.

The Las Cruces economy gained 2,100 jobs in August 2003, making up for most of the education-related jobs that were lost in June. More jobs will return in September. In August, 1,000 jobs returned to state government, which includes New Mexico State University. Also in August 700 jobs returned to local government, through hiring in local school districts. Five other industries each added 100 jobs in August and one industry, other services, lost 100 jobs. Even though the monthly gain was about 3.5 percent of the area's employment, the number of new jobs was not as many as we have seen for the last five years during the same month. This continues a recent trend of slightly lower job growth in Las Cruces.

The over the year rate of job growth for the Las Cruces area fell to 1.0 percent, which is below the statewide average. Earlier this year job growth had averaged 2.6 percent. At this point it is unclear if there is a change in the long-term trend, or if seasonal hiring by schools will happen later this year and will show up in September rather than August. There is also the difficulty of maintaining the area's historically high rate of job growth. Last year the over the year job growth rate was 5.2 percent, so this year's number is being compared to very high number a year ago. The next few months should reveal more about the general trend in Las Cruces area employment, but it does seem that the underlying trend is for slower job growth.

The area has added 600 jobs since this time last year. Only one industry, professional and business services, has actually lost employment since last year. The drag on the local area economy has come from the seven industries that kept employment at the same levels as last year. Four industries have gained a fair number of jobs,

but those employment gains have been diluted by lackluster performance in the other eight industries.

Government employment, which makes up more than a third of the area's workforce, remains at the same level as a year ago. Government job growth had recently been stronger. Budget constraints in school districts and state and federal government seem to be reflected in the lack of additional hiring this year. News reports of record student enrollment at New Mexico State University this fall suggest stronger state government numbers in coming months.

As is the case in other areas of the state, the educational and health services industry has added the most employment, increasing 500 jobs since last year. Most of the new employment is working in health care, particularly in home health care. Also, the area's new hospital, which opened last year, has provided a net gain in jobs to the community despite reductions at other hospitals in the area that are in direct competition for the same customers.

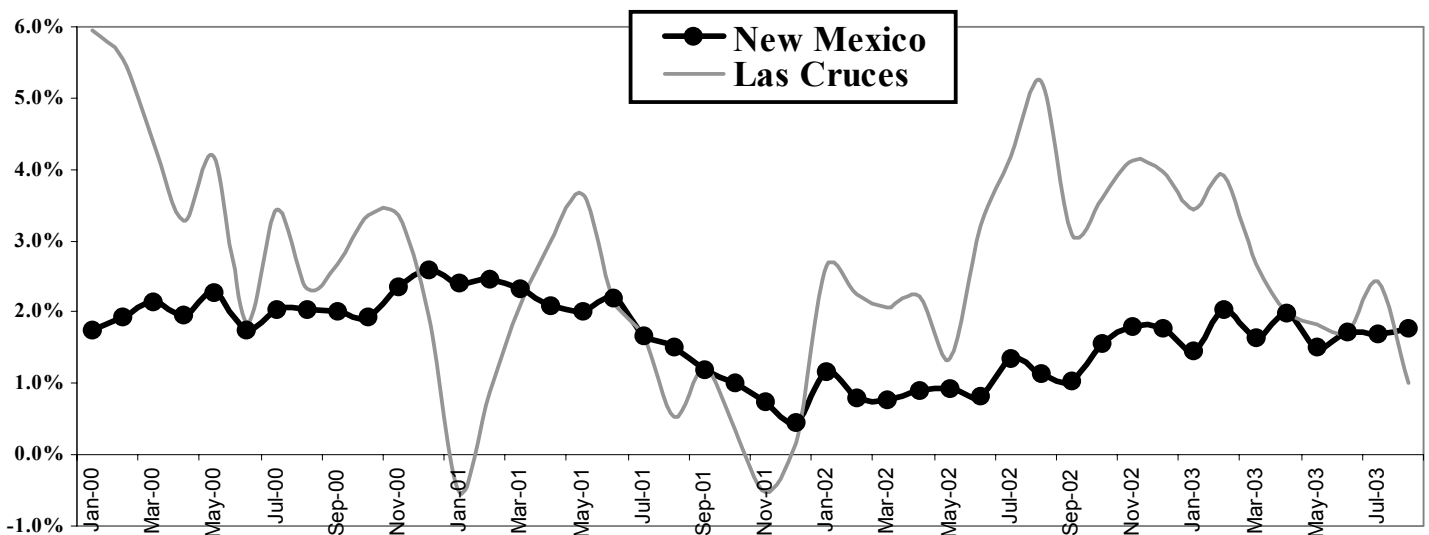
Leisure and hospitality industries increased 200 jobs, all working in food service and drinking places. The increase makes for a 3.3 percent increase in food service and drinking places. Retail trade increased by a modest 100 jobs. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces), gained 200 jobs.

Apart from government, six other industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing; wholesale trade; information; financial activities; other services; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Professional and business services employment was down 300 jobs due to numerous setbacks at the end of last year including the closure of a direct marketing call center and the out-of-state relocation of another firm engaged in scientific research & development.

Las Cruces	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	74,700	81,400	73,200	-6,700	+1,500
Employment	69,400	75,800	68,400	-6,400	+1,000
Unemployment	5,300	5,600	4,800	-300	500
Rate	7.1%	6.9%	6.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.4%	7.2%	5.9%		

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 3.3 percent in August 2003, unchanged from the rate in July. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent. The Santa Fe MSA still has one of the lowest rates of unemployment anywhere in the state.

Employment in the Santa Fe area in August 2003 held steady with the same number of jobs as in the previous month. August is at the end of the peak in summer tourist season and the employment numbers usually remain fairly steady. Small gains of just 100 jobs in each of four industries offset four other industries that each lost 100 jobs. The employment-gaining industries this month were retail trade, transportation, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality. Industries that lost jobs this month were construction, education, local government, and other services. Manufacturing, information and financial activities did not change employment levels.

Over-the-year job growth in the Santa Fe MSA has fallen recently, to below the statewide average. Job growth currently stands at 1.1 percent in August 2003, far below the 3.3 percent average earlier this year. Santa Fe is still doing fairly well. The rate of job growth has fallen from higher rates that were unsustainable. The Santa Fe MSA includes Los Alamos National Laboratory. It has been the case for a long time that the metropolitan area's fortunes are to a large part determined by what happens at the National Laboratory. Employment in state government, which includes the National Laboratory, has increased only 100 jobs over the year, a rate of job growth of only 0.6 percent. The rest of government has not fared any better. Local government employment remains at last year's level. Federal government is down 100 jobs from last year. Overall government has not added any jobs since this time last year.

All of the 900 jobs added over the year are working in the private sector. Five of the local area's 11 private industries have added jobs and are doing fairly well. Two industries are still struggling to recover from earlier losses and have lost jobs over the year. The four remaining industries have kept employment at last year's levels.

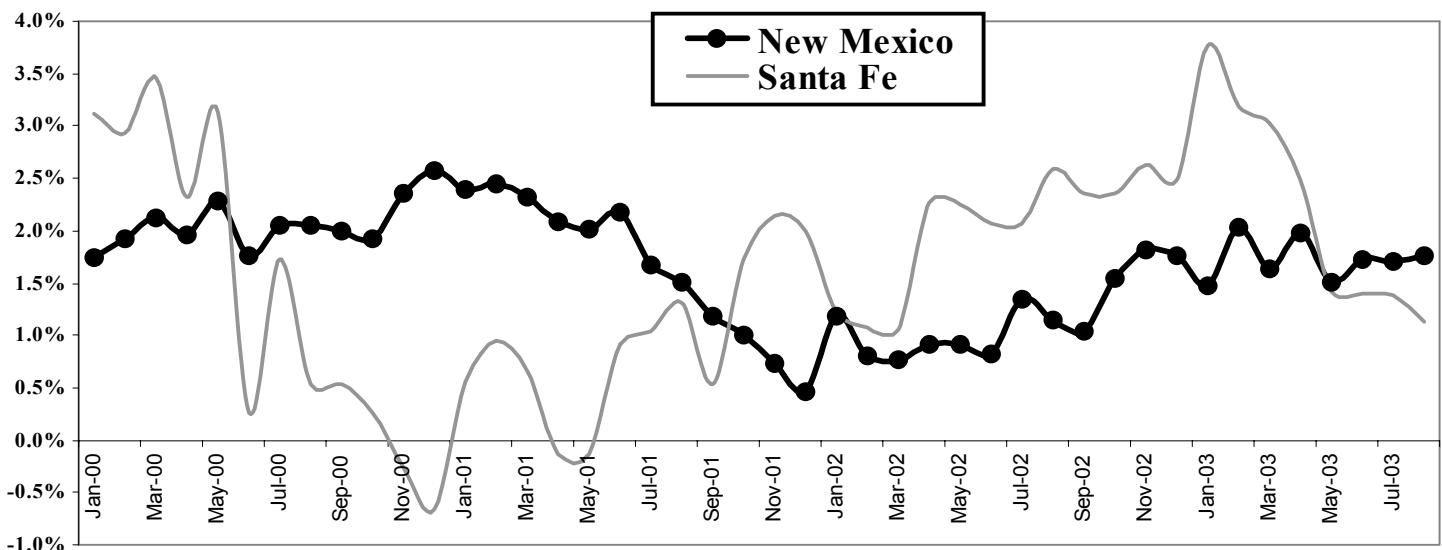
Educational and health services increased 400 jobs, adding more jobs than any other industry. The increase came from health care and social assistance employment. Retail trade added the second highest number of jobs, increasing 300 jobs over the year. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs. *Other services* gained 200 jobs, growing 5.3 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and church-run youth programs. The leisure and hospitality industry added 100 jobs, with food service and drinking places being the strongest component of this industry.

The two industries with declining employment are dealing with long-standing difficulties. Manufacturing employment was down 100 jobs, which follows both statewide and national trends. The area has only 1,200 manufacturing jobs left. For the same month (August) in 1990, Santa Fe had 1,700 manufacturing jobs. Construction is the other local industry with fewer jobs than at this time last year, down 200 jobs. The decline appears to be due to local conditions, since this industry has added jobs in the rest of the state.

The four industries reporting employment levels unchanged from last year are wholesale trade; information; financial activities government; and transportation, warehousing and utilities. Financial activities had been doing fairly well until last month. Rising interest rates have ended the home mortgage refinancing boom, and the rest of the financial activities industry failed to take up the slack.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Aug 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	83,000	84,200	80,400	-1,200	+2,600
Employment	80,200	81,400	78,200	-1,200	+2,000
Unemployment	2,800	2,800	2,200	0	+600
Rate	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	3.4%	2.8%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.2%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.9%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.1%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.8%	
1988		689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		697,000	651,000	46,000	6.6%	
1990		707,500	661,500	46,000	6.5%	
1991		725,900	674,100	51,800	7.1%	
1992		740,900	688,800	52,100	7.0%	
1993		756,000	697,800	58,200	7.7%	
1994		778,100	729,300	48,800	6.3%	
1995		791,000	741,400	49,600	6.3%	
1996		797,900	733,600	64,300	8.1%	
1997		814,200	763,300	50,900	6.3%	
1998		831,100	779,700	51,400	6.2%	
1999		809,100	763,600	45,500	5.6%	
2000		854,600	812,300	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,500	819,800	41,700	4.8%	
2002		877,600	829,800	47,800	5.4%	
2002	JAN	868,000	822,400	45,600	5.3%	5.5%
	FEB	870,300	823,500	46,800	5.4%	5.3%
	MAR	872,300	825,000	47,300	5.4%	5.3%
	APR	873,800	826,100	47,700	5.5%	5.2%
	MAY	875,900	827,700	48,200	5.5%	5.4%
	JUN	877,700	829,200	48,500	5.5%	6.6%
	JUL	880,000	831,100	48,900	5.6%	5.9%
	AUG	879,700	831,500	48,200	5.5%	5.4%
	SEP	880,300	831,900	48,400	5.5%	5.4%
	OCT	883,400	835,100	48,300	5.5%	5.2%
	NOV	884,800	836,600	48,200	5.4%	5.2%
	DEC	885,000	837,200	47,800	5.4%	5.0%
2003	JAN	890,600	838,900	51,700	5.8%	6.1%
	FEB	891,500	839,800	51,700	5.8%	5.7%
	MAR	893,600	841,000	52,600	5.9%	5.7%
	APR	895,700	843,200	52,500	5.9%	5.6%
	MAY	898,100	844,400	53,700	6.0%	5.9%
	JUN	900,900	847,400	53,500	5.9%	7.0%
	JUL	902,500	847,300	55,200	6.1%	6.5%
	AUG	899,700	845,200	54,500	6.1%	6.0%
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-2,800	-2,100	-700	0.0%	-0.5%
	Year Ago	20,000	13,700	6,300	0.6%	0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	40,100	26,300	13,800	1.4%	1.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	36,100	24,900	11,200	1.1%	1.0%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.3%		
	Year Ago	2.3%	1.6%	13.1%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.7%	3.2%	33.9%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.2%	3.0%	25.9%		

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

State	Rank	August 2002	August 2003	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,057.3	1,079.2	21.9	2.1%
Hawaii	2	552.4	563.4	11.0	2.0%
New Mexico	3	768.3	781.9	13.6	1.8%
Vermont	4	294.0	299.2	5.2	1.8%
Florida	5	7,195.5	7,286.0	90.5	1.3%
Georgia	6	3,911.8	3,957.4	45.6	1.2%
Arizona	7	2,246.3	2,263.1	16.8	0.7%
Alaska	8	317.6	319.8	2.2	0.7%
New Jersey	9	3,983.7	4,006.5	22.8	0.6%
Rhode Island	10	478.8	481.0	2.2	0.5%
Idaho	11	575.6	577.8	2.2	0.4%
Wyoming	12	254.5	255.1	0.6	0.2%
South Dakota	13	383.5	384.3	0.8	0.2%
Texas	14	9,407.8	9,425.6	17.8	0.2%
Maryland	15	2,459.6	2,463.9	4.3	0.2%
Virginia	16	3,487.7	3,491.3	3.6	0.1%
North Dakota	17	325.8	326.1	0.3	0.1%
Wisconsin	18	2,794.1	2,795.1	1.0	0.0%
New Hampshire	19	618.7	618.9	0.2	0.0%
Iowa	20	1,431.9	1,431.8	-0.1	0.0%
Tennessee	21	2,679.0	2,678.4	-0.6	0.0%
Arkansas	22	1,143.7	1,143.0	-0.7	-0.1%
Montana	23	401.1	400.6	-0.5	-0.1%
Washington	24	2,662.0	2,658.3	-3.7	-0.1%
Oklahoma	25	1,463.1	1,460.3	-2.8	-0.2%
California	26	14,426.9	14,385.0	-41.9	-0.3%
Nebraska	27	903.0	900.2	-2.8	-0.3%
United States		130,091.0	129,531.0	-560.0	-0.4%
DC	28	413.4	411.6	-1.8	-0.4%
Utah	29	1,067.6	1,062.9	-4.7	-0.4%
Minnesota	30	2,656.8	2,644.1	-12.7	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	31	5,625.8	5,598.4	-27.4	-0.5%
Maine	32	615.9	612.5	-3.4	-0.6%
New York	33	8,411.9	8,364.2	-47.7	-0.6%
Kansas	34	1,323.6	1,315.8	-7.8	-0.6%
West Virginia	35	735.1	729.9	-5.2	-0.7%
North Carolina	36	3,835.3	3,806.4	-28.9	-0.8%
Louisiana	37	1,893.3	1,879.0	-14.3	-0.8%
Mississippi	38	1,129.8	1,120.9	-8.9	-0.8%
Illinois	39	5,916.9	5,863.0	-53.9	-0.9%
Delaware	40	669.1	662.8	-6.3	-0.9%
Indiana	41	2,881.0	2,852.1	-28.9	-1.0%
Missouri	42	2,642.8	2,615.9	-26.9	-1.0%
Kentucky	43	1,788.1	1,767.9	-20.2	-1.1%
Connecticut	44	1,655.5	1,636.7	-18.8	-1.1%
Ohio	45	5,448.9	5,384.7	-64.2	-1.2%
Alabama	46	1,886.3	1,862.8	-23.5	-1.2%
Massachusetts	47	3,233.4	3,188.8	-44.6	-1.4%
Colorado	48	2,199.7	2,166.6	-33.1	-1.5%
Oregon	49	1,577.3	1,552.8	-24.5	-1.6%
South Carolina	50	1,811.0	1,772.3	-38.7	-2.1%
Michigan	51	4,465.8	4,369.0	-96.8	-2.2%

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 AUGUST 2003				REVISED JULY 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	898,408	844,392	54,016	6.0%	910,776	851,947	58,829	6.5%	-12,368	-7,555	-4,813	-1.4%	-0.9%	-8.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	394,420	373,446	20,974	5.3%	401,200	378,498	22,702	5.7%	-6,780	-5,052	-1,728	-1.7%	-1.3%	-7.6%
Bernalillo	316,091	299,844	16,247	5.1%	321,255	303,900	17,355	5.4%	-5,164	-4,056	-1,108	-1.6%	-1.3%	-6.4%
Sandoval	47,136	44,256	2,880	6.1%	48,262	44,855	3,407	7.1%	-1,126	-599	-527	-2.3%	-1.3%	-15.5%
Valencia	31,193	29,346	1,847	5.9%	31,682	29,743	1,939	6.1%	-489	-397	-92	-1.5%	-1.3%	-4.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,075	72,140	4,935	6.4%	76,692	71,195	5,497	7.2%	383	945	-562	0.5%	1.3%	-10.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	82,794	79,980	2,814	3.4%	84,001	81,125	2,876	3.4%	-1,207	-1,145	-62	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.2%
Los Alamos	10,555	10,387	168	1.6%	10,706	10,536	170	1.6%	-151	-149	-2	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.2%
Santa Fe	72,239	69,593	2,646	3.7%	73,295	70,589	2,706	3.7%	-1,056	-996	-60	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.2%
Catron	1,202	1,107	95	7.9%	1,225	1,134	91	7.4%	-23	-27	4	-1.9%	-2.4%	4.4%
Chaves	25,861	23,779	2,082	8.1%	26,592	24,187	2,405	9.0%	-731	-408	-323	-2.7%	-1.7%	-13.4%
Cibola	13,140	12,298	842	6.4%	13,416	12,529	887	6.6%	-276	-231	-45	-2.1%	-1.8%	-5.1%
Colfax	7,343	6,881	462	6.3%	7,656	7,141	515	6.7%	-313	-260	-53	-4.1%	-3.6%	-10.3%
Curry	20,691	19,947	744	3.6%	21,001	20,199	802	3.8%	-310	-252	-58	-1.5%	-1.2%	-7.2%
De Baca	971	876	95	9.8%	988	897	91	9.2%	-17	-21	4	-1.7%	-2.3%	4.4%
Eddy	23,859	22,202	1,657	6.9%	24,660	22,495	2,165	8.8%	-801	-293	-508	-3.2%	-1.3%	-23.5%
Grant	12,608	10,819	1,789	14.2%	12,830	11,077	1,753	13.7%	-222	-258	36	-1.7%	-2.3%	2.1%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,610	134	7.7%	1,769	1,631	138	7.8%	-25	-21	-4	-1.4%	-1.3%	-2.9%
Harding	455	426	29	6.4%	448	425	23	5.1%	7	1	6	1.6%	0.2%	26.1%
Hidalgo	1,925	1,811	114	5.9%	1,803	1,689	114	6.3%	122	122	0	6.8%	7.2%	0.0%
Lea	25,290	24,052	1,238	4.9%	25,614	24,329	1,285	5.0%	-324	-277	-47	-1.3%	-1.1%	-3.7%
Lincoln	8,886	8,567	319	3.6%	9,052	8,694	358	4.0%	-166	-127	-39	-1.8%	-1.5%	-10.9%
Luna	13,792	11,758	2,034	14.7%	13,304	10,814	2,490	18.7%	488	944	-456	3.7%	8.7%	-18.3%
McKinley	26,501	24,230	2,271	8.6%	26,522	24,121	2,401	9.1%	-21	109	-130	-0.1%	0.5%	-5.4%
Mora	1,882	1,658	224	11.9%	1,954	1,680	274	14.0%	-72	-22	-50	-3.7%	-1.3%	-18.2%
Otero	21,066	19,587	1,479	7.0%	21,266	19,628	1,638	7.7%	-200	-41	-159	-0.9%	-0.2%	-9.7%
Quay	4,159	3,945	214	5.1%	4,227	3,993	234	5.5%	-68	-48	-20	-1.6%	-1.2%	-8.5%
Rio Arriba	21,979	20,379	1,600	7.3%	22,203	20,516	1,687	7.6%	-224	-137	-87	-1.0%	-0.7%	-5.2%
Roosevelt	8,016	7,752	264	3.3%	8,183	7,902	281	3.4%	-167	-150	-17	-2.0%	-1.9%	-6.0%
San Juan	53,151	48,944	4,207	7.9%	53,904	49,313	4,591	8.5%	-753	-369	-384	-1.4%	-0.7%	-8.4%
San Miguel	13,747	12,824	923	6.7%	13,976	12,998	978	7.0%	-229	-174	-55	-1.6%	-1.3%	-5.6%
Sierra	4,270	4,097	173	4.1%	4,332	4,159	173	4.0%	-62	-62	0	-1.4%	-1.5%	0.0%
Socorro	7,226	6,784	442	6.1%	7,270	6,839	431	5.9%	-44	-55	11	-0.6%	-0.8%	2.6%
Taos	14,654	13,264	1,390	9.5%	14,831	13,383	1,448	9.8%	-177	-119	-58	-1.2%	-0.9%	-4.0%
Torrance	7,588	7,174	414	5.5%	7,726	7,286	440	5.7%	-138	-112	-26	-1.8%	-1.5%	-5.9%
Union	2,113	2,056	57	2.7%	2,131	2,072	59	2.8%	-18	-16	-2	-0.8%	-0.8%	-3.4%

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 2003				REVISED AUGUST 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	898,408	844,392	54,016	6.0%	878,628	830,801	47,827	5.4%	19,780	13,591	6,189	2.3%	1.6%	12.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	394,420	373,446	20,974	5.3%	383,578	364,361	19,217	5.0%	10,842	9,085	1,757	2.8%	2.5%	9.1%
Bernalillo	316,091	299,844	16,247	5.1%	307,226	292,549	14,677	4.8%	8,865	7,295	1,570	2.9%	2.5%	10.7%
Sandoval	47,136	44,256	2,880	6.1%	46,098	43,179	2,919	6.3%	1,038	1,077	-39	2.3%	2.5%	-1.3%
Valencia	31,193	29,346	1,847	5.9%	30,253	28,632	1,621	5.4%	940	714	226	3.1%	2.5%	13.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,075	72,140	4,935	6.4%	75,463	71,008	4,455	5.9%	1,612	1,132	480	2.1%	1.6%	10.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	82,794	79,980	2,814	3.4%	80,239	78,018	2,221	2.8%	2,555	1,962	593	3.2%	2.5%	26.7%
Los Alamos	10,555	10,387	168	1.6%	10,242	10,133	109	1.1%	313	254	59	3.1%	2.5%	54.1%
Santa Fe	72,239	69,593	2,646	3.7%	69,997	67,885	2,112	3.0%	2,242	1,708	534	3.2%	2.5%	25.3%
Catron	1,202	1,107	95	7.9%	1,207	1,142	65	5.4%	-5	-35	30	-0.4%	-3.1%	46.2%
Chaves	25,861	23,779	2,082	8.1%	25,576	23,835	1,741	6.8%	285	-56	341	1.1%	-0.2%	19.6%
Cibola	13,140	12,298	842	6.4%	12,874	12,076	798	6.2%	266	222	44	2.1%	1.8%	5.5%
Colfax	7,343	6,881	462	6.3%	7,220	6,893	327	4.5%	123	-12	135	1.7%	-0.2%	41.3%
Curry	20,691	19,947	744	3.6%	20,502	19,752	750	3.7%	189	195	-6	0.9%	1.0%	-0.8%
De Baca	971	876	95	9.8%	951	921	30	3.2%	20	-45	65	2.1%	-4.9%	216.7%
Eddy	23,859	22,202	1,657	6.9%	23,893	22,336	1,557	6.5%	-34	-134	100	-0.1%	-0.6%	6.4%
Grant	12,608	10,819	1,789	14.2%	12,956	11,243	1,713	13.2%	-348	-424	76	-2.7%	-3.8%	4.4%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,610	134	7.7%	1,714	1,588	126	7.4%	30	22	8	1.8%	1.4%	6.3%
Harding	455	426	29	6.4%	457	450	7	1.5%	-2	-24	22	-0.4%	-5.3%	314.3%
Hidalgo	1,925	1,811	114	5.9%	1,878	1,779	99	5.3%	47	32	15	2.5%	1.8%	15.2%
Lea	25,290	24,052	1,238	4.9%	25,149	23,965	1,184	4.7%	141	87	54	0.6%	0.4%	4.6%
Lincoln	8,886	8,567	319	3.6%	8,619	8,346	273	3.2%	267	221	46	3.1%	2.6%	16.8%
Luna	13,792	11,758	2,034	14.7%	13,241	11,726	1,515	11.4%	551	32	519	4.2%	0.3%	34.3%
McKinley	26,501	24,230	2,271	8.6%	25,699	24,060	1,639	6.4%	802	170	632	3.1%	0.7%	38.6%
Mora	1,882	1,658	224	11.9%	1,859	1,616	243	13.1%	23	42	-19	1.2%	2.6%	-7.8%
Otero	21,066	19,587	1,479	7.0%	20,770	19,525	1,245	6.0%	296	62	234	1.4%	0.3%	18.8%
Quay	4,159	3,945	214	5.1%	4,173	3,982	191	4.6%	-14	-37	23	-0.3%	-0.9%	12.0%
Rio Arriba	21,979	20,379	1,600	7.3%	21,643	20,206	1,437	6.6%	336	173	163	1.6%	0.9%	11.3%
Roosevelt	8,016	7,752	264	3.3%	7,916	7,609	307	3.9%	100	143	-43	1.3%	1.9%	-14.0%
San Juan	53,151	48,944	4,207	7.9%	52,767	49,069	3,698	7.0%	384	-125	509	0.7%	-0.3%	13.8%
San Miguel	13,747	12,824	923	6.7%	13,344	12,497	847	6.3%	403	327	76	3.0%	2.6%	9.0%
Sierra	4,270	4,097	173	4.1%	4,225	4,044	181	4.3%	45	53	-8	1.1%	1.3%	-4.4%
Socorro	7,226	6,784	442	6.1%	7,121	6,713	408	5.7%	105	71	34	1.5%	1.1%	8.3%
Taos	14,654	13,264	1,390	9.5%	14,080	12,941	1,139	8.1%	574	323	251	4.1%	2.5%	22.0%
Torrance	7,588	7,174	414	5.5%	7,436	7,062	374	5.0%	152	112	40	2.0%	1.6%	10.7%
Union	2,113	2,056	57	2.7%	2,081	2,014	40	1.9%	32	15	17	1.5%	0.7%	42.5%

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 AUGUST 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.7%
GRANT	2	14.2%
MORA	3	11.9%
DE BACA	4	9.8%
TAOS	5	9.5%
MCKINLEY	6	8.6%
CHAVES	7	8.1%
CATRON	8	7.9%
SAN JUAN	9	7.9%
GUADALUPE	10	7.7%
RIO ARRIBA	11	7.3%
OTERO	12	7.0%
EDDY	13	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.7%
CIBOLA	15	6.4%
HARDING	16	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	17	6.4%
COLFAX	18	6.3%
SOCORRO	19	6.1%
STATEWIDE		6.0%
HIDALGO	20	5.9%
TORRANCE	21	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	5.3%
QUAY	23	5.1%
LEA	24	4.9%
SIERRA	25	4.1%
CURRY	26	3.6%
LINCOLN	27	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.3%
UNION	30	2.7%

REVISED JULY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	18.7%
MORA	2	14.0%
GRANT	3	13.7%
TAOS	4	9.8%
DE BACA	5	9.2%
MCKINLEY	6	9.1%
CHAVES	7	9.0%
EDDY	8	8.8%
SAN JUAN	9	8.5%
GUADALUPE	10	7.8%
OTERO	11	7.7%
RIO ARRIBA	12	7.6%
CATRON	13	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	15	7.0%
COLFAX	16	6.7%
CIBOLA	17	6.6%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
HIDALGO	18	6.3%
SOCORRO	19	5.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.7%
TORRANCE	21	5.7%
QUAY	22	5.5%
HARDING	23	5.1%
LEA	24	5.0%
LINCOLN	25	4.0%
SIERRA	26	4.0%
CURRY	27	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.4%
UNION	30	2.8%

REVISED AUGUST 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
GRANT	1	13.2%
MORA	2	13.1%
LUNA	3	11.4%
TAOS	4	8.1%
GUADALUPE	5	7.4%
SAN JUAN	6	7.0%
CHAVES	7	6.8%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.6%
EDDY	9	6.5%
MCKINLEY	10	6.4%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.3%
CIBOLA	12	6.2%
OTERO	13	6.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	5.9%
SOCORRO	15	5.7%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
CATRON	16	5.4%
HIDALGO	17	5.3%
TORRANCE	18	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	5.0%
LEA	20	4.7%
QUAY	21	4.6%
COLFAX	22	4.5%
SIERRA	23	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	24	3.9%
CURRY	25	3.7%
LINCOLN	26	3.2%
DE BACA	27	3.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	2.8%
UNION	29	1.9%
HARDING	30	1.5%

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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www.dol.state.nm.us

Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

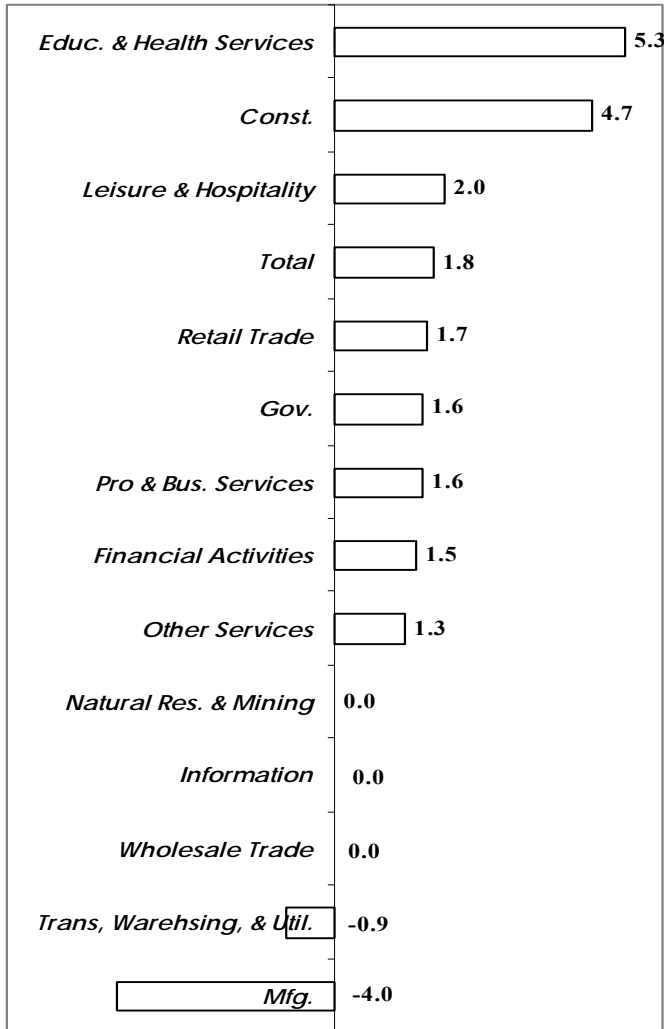
Preliminary		August
State	Rank	2003 Rate
Alaska	1	8.0
Oregon	2	8.0
Washington	3	7.5
Michigan	4	7.4
District of Columbia	5	7.2
Louisiana	6	7.2
Illinois	7	6.8
California	8	6.6
Texas	9	6.6
West Virginia	10	6.6
North Carolina	11	6.5
Mississippi	12	6.3
New York	13	6.2
South Carolina	14	6.2
New Mexico	15	6.1
United States		6.1
Arizona	16	6.0
New Jersey	17	5.9
Wisconsin	18	5.9
Massachusetts	19	5.8
Ohio	20	5.8
Alabama	21	5.7
Colorado	22	5.7
Idaho	23	5.7
Kentucky	24	5.7
Missouri	25	5.6
Arkansas	26	5.4
Oklahoma	27	5.4
Florida	28	5.3
Rhode Island	29	5.3
Indiana	30	5.2
Nevada	31	5.2
Pennsylvania	32	5.2
Utah	33	5.1
Connecticut	34	5.0
Tennessee	35	5.0
Maine	36	4.8
Kansas	37	4.7
Montana	38	4.7
Delaware	39	4.6
Georgia	40	4.6
Iowa	41	4.5
New Hampshire	42	4.4
Hawaii	43	4.3
Minnesota	44	4.3
Maryland	45	4.2
Wyoming	46	4.1
Vermont	47	4.0
Nebraska	48	3.8
North Dakota	49	3.8
Virginia	50	3.7
South Dakota	51	3.4

Revised		August
State	Rank	2002 Rate
Alaska	1	8.2
Oregon	2	7.2
Washington	3	7.2
California	4	6.7
Mississippi	5	6.7
North Carolina	6	6.6
Illinois	7	6.5
Texas	8	6.4
District of Columbia	9	6.3
Arizona	10	6.2
Louisiana	11	6.2
West Virginia	12	6.2
Michigan	13	6.1
New York	14	6.1
New Jersey	15	6.0
Utah	16	6.0
Alabama	17	5.9
South Carolina	18	5.8
United States		5.8
Colorado	19	5.7
Idaho	20	5.7
Pennsylvania	21	5.7
Massachusetts	22	5.6
Ohio	23	5.6
Florida	24	5.5
Kentucky	25	5.5
Missouri	26	5.5
New Mexico	27	5.5
Wisconsin	28	5.5
Arkansas	29	5.4
Nevada	30	5.3
Georgia	31	5.2
Indiana	32	5.1
Kansas	33	5.1
Rhode Island	34	5.1
New Hampshire	35	4.9
Tennessee	36	4.8
Oklahoma	37	4.5
Connecticut	38	4.4
Maine	39	4.4
Minnesota	40	4.4
Montana	41	4.4
Delaware	42	4.3
Maryland	43	4.3
Iowa	44	4.2
North Dakota	45	4.1
Wyoming	46	4.1
Hawaii	47	4.0
Virginia	48	4.0
Vermont	49	3.8
Nebraska	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	2.9

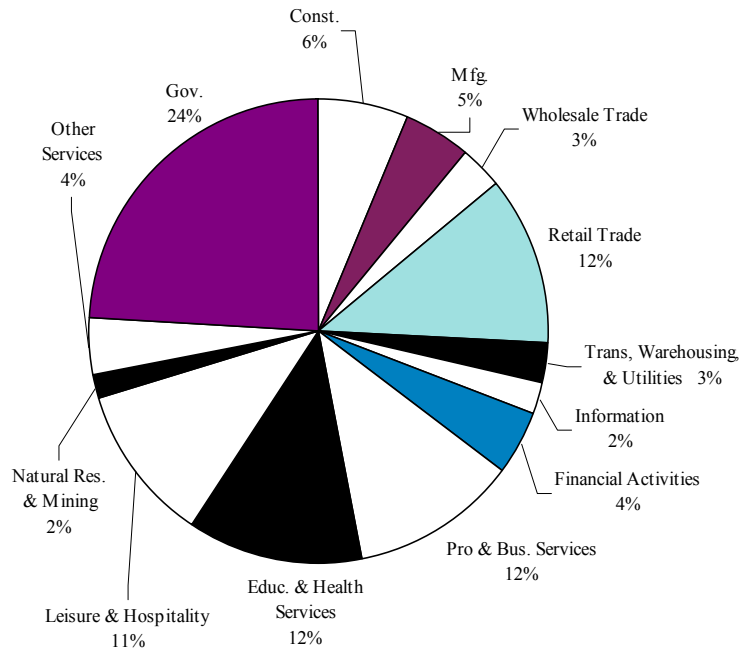
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries August 2003



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Aug-03	Jul-03	Aug-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	781,900	777,800	768,300	4,100	13,600
GOODS PRODUCING	101,100	99,900	100,500	1,200	600
SERVICES-PROVIDING	680,800	677,900	667,800	2,900	13,000
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,900	14,000	13,900	-100	0
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	10,100	10,200	9,900	-100	200
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	-300
CONSTRUCTION	49,000	48,800	46,800	200	2,200
Construction of Buildings	13,500	13,600	13,400	-100	100
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,100	7,200	6,700	-100	400
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,000	8,900	8,700	100	300
Specialty Trade Contractors	26,500	26,300	24,700	200	1,800
MANUFACTURING	38,200	37,100	39,800	1,100	-1,600
Durable Goods	25,900	25,900	27,300	0	-1,400
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,900	10,900	11,500	0	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,800	7,800	8,300	0	-500
Non-Durable Goods	12,300	11,200	12,500	1,100	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,800	22,700	22,800	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	92,100	91,700	90,600	400	1,500
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,500	12,600	12,500	-100	0
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,200	13,200	13,700	0	-500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	19,900	18,700	400	1,600
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,500	6,400	7,600	100	-1,100
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,900	13,500	11,100	400	2,800
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,300	7,200	7,300	100	0
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,500	21,900	22,700	600	-200
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	18,500	17,900	18,600	600	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,700	6,600	6,400	100	300
INFORMATION	16,700	16,800	16,700	-100	0
<i>Telecommunications</i>	7,900	8,000	7,900	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,600	34,700	34,100	-100	500
Finance and Insurance	24,000	24,100	23,800	-100	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,500	12,600	12,200	-100	300
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,700	9,800	9,700	-100	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,600	10,600	10,300	0	300
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,000	91,000	89,600	0	1,400
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,800	41,100	39,800	-300	1,000
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,700	10,800	10,900	-100	-200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,400	13,500	12,700	-100	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,200	5,300	5,500	-100	-300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	45,000	44,600	44,300	400	700
<i>Employment Services</i>	18,100	17,900	17,700	200	400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,100	6,200	5,900	-100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	96,600	95,700	91,700	900	4,900
Educational Services	9,400	9,000	9,100	400	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	87,200	86,700	82,600	500	4,600
Ambulatory Health Care Services	33,300	33,100	30,700	200	2,600
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,900	9,900	9,500	0	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,100	4,900	0	200
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,700	8,600	6,500	100	2,200
Hospitals	21,000	21,000	20,500	0	500
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,000	13,100	12,900	-100	100
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
Social Assistance	19,900	19,500	18,500	400	1,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	85,900	85,300	84,200	600	1,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,700	8,800	8,400	-100	300
Accommodation and Food Services	77,200	76,500	75,800	700	1,400
Accommodation	14,600	14,600	14,700	0	-100
Food Services and Drinking Places	62,600	61,900	61,100	700	1,500
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	30,200	29,700	29,100	500	1,100
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,000	25,800	25,500	200	500
OTHER SERVICES	30,700	31,000	30,400	-300	300
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,700	7,500	-100	100
GOVERNMENT	187,900	187,100	185,000	800	2,900
Federal Government	30,300	30,600	30,500	-300	-200
State Government 2/	63,300	61,300	62,200	2,000	1,100
<i>State Government Education</i>	24,200	21,800	23,800	2,400	400
Local Government	94,300	95,200	92,300	-900	2,000
<i>Local Government Education</i>	49,500	48,500	48,100	1,000	1,400

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Aug-03	Jul-03	Aug-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	366,300	365,600	359,300	700	7,000
GOODS PRODUCING	49,200	48,600	48,800	600	400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	317,100	317,000	310,500	100	6,600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	24,700	24,200	23,700	500	1,000
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	15,400	15,100	14,100	300	1,300
MANUFACTURING	24,500	24,400	25,100	100	-600
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,300	10,300	10,900	0	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,500	7,500	7,900	0	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,500	13,600	13,300	-100	200
RETAIL TRADE	42,400	42,100	41,300	300	1,100
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,100	4,200	3,700	-100	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	4,900	4,800	0	100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,400	8,200	7,600	200	800
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,400	9,900	10,400	500	0
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,700	9,200	9,700	500	0
INFORMATION	10,600	10,800	10,600	-200	0
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,800	6,000	5,800	-200	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,200	19,100	19,100	100	100
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,700	13,700	100	100
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	58,800	58,800	57,200	0	1,600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,100	28,400	27,100	-300	1,000
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,400	11,600	10,700	-200	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,500	26,200	25,800	300	700
<i>Employment Services</i>	13,300	13,000	12,600	300	700
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,100	3,000	2,800	100	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	43,000	43,000	40,900	0	2,100
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,900	38,700	36,800	200	2,100
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,600	15,500	14,800	100	800
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,800	36,400	35,700	400	1,100
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	33,600	33,300	32,400	300	1,200
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,500	28,400	27,500	100	1,000
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	14,100	13,700	12,900	400	1,200
OTHER SERVICES	12,100	12,400	12,000	-300	100
GOVERNMENT	70,300	70,900	70,000	-600	300
Federal Government	13,700	13,800	14,100	-100	-400
State Government /2	23,000	21,700	21,900	1,300	1,100
Local Government	33,600	35,400	34,000	-1,800	-400

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Aug-03	Revised Jul-03	Revised Aug-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	60,800	58,700	60,200	2,100	600
GOODS PRODUCING	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,100	52,100	53,600	2,000	500
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,000	3,100	100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,200	1,100	1,200	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,600	1,500	1,600	100	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,200	2,100	2,200	100	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,400	2,300	2,700	100	-300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,000	9,000	8,500	0	500
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,400	8,400	7,900	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,400	1,500	1,400	-100	0
GOVERNMENT	19,600	17,900	19,600	1,700	0
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
State	8,200	7,200	8,200	1,000	0
Local	7,800	7,100	7,800	700	0

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Aug-03	Revised Jul-03	Revised Aug-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	80,200	80,200	79,300	0	900
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,900	6,100	-100	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,400	74,300	73,200	100	1,200
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,700	4,800	-100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,300	9,200	9,000	100	300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	800	700	800	100	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,500	4,400	4,400	100	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,600	8,700	8,200	-100	400
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,200	7,200	6,800	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	10,600	10,500	10,500	100	100
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	100
OTHER SERVICES	4,000	4,100	3,800	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	26,800	26,900	26,800	-100	0
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
State /2	18,200	18,200	18,100	0	100
Local	7,100	7,200	7,100	-100	0

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 Aug-03	Revised Jul-03	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	780,900	780,100	800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,700	14,000	-300
CONSTRUCTION	47,400	47,500	-100
MANUFACTURING	36,200	36,800	-600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	137,300	136,300	1,000
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	16,700	16,800	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,200	34,300	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,000	89,800	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	100,000	99,700	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,100	83,100	0
OTHER SERVICES	29,000	28,800	200
GOVERNMENT	193,300	193,000	300

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

Labor Market Report

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Economic Research
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Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug 03	July 03	Aug 02	Aug 03	July 03	Aug 02	Aug 03	July 03	Aug 02
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$750.96	\$746.93	\$750.85	44.2	43.2	44.8	16.99	17.29	16.76
CONSTRUCTION	\$605.60	\$599.94	\$581.35	40.0	39.6	39.9	15.14	15.15	14.57
MANUFACTURING	\$520.68	\$513.91	\$531.85	40.3	39.2	40.2	12.92	13.11	13.23
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$522.50	\$525.80	\$497.35	35.4	35.1	35.0	14.76	14.98	14.21
RETAIL TRADE	\$347.82	\$340.70	\$313.94	34.1	33.5	32.6	10.20	10.17	9.63
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$511.42	\$506.64	\$464.64	36.4	36.9	35.2	14.05	13.73	13.20
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$566.28	\$552.37	\$599.79	39.6	38.2	39.8	14.30	14.46	15.07

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.

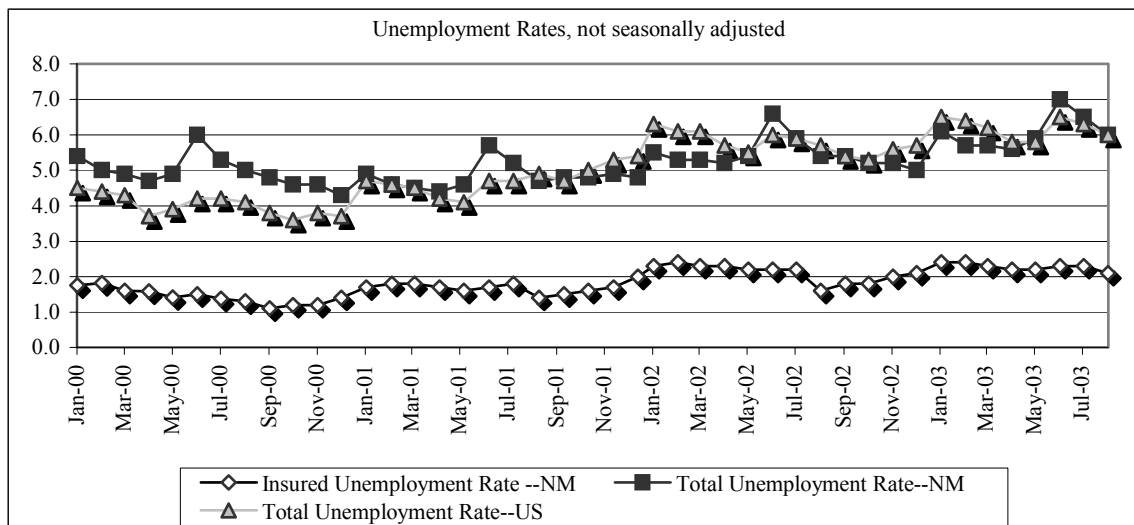
U.S. Consumer Price Index

	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Aug 03	July 03	Aug 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	184.6	183.9	180.7	0.4%	2.2%
CPI-W	180.3	179.6	176.6	0.4%	2.1%

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

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

	Aug-03	Jul-03	Aug-02	% Change from July-03	% Change from Aug-02
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,772	5,941	4,166	-19.7%	14.5%
Continued Claims #	59,154	68,830	55,522	-14.1%	6.5%
Insured Unemployed *	14,575	16,394	13,443	-11.1%	8.4%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2747	3,561	2,607	-22.9%	5.4%
Final Payments	1165	1,555	1,299	-25.1%	-10.3%
Weeks Compensated	50,307	57,989	46,335	-13.2%	8.6%
Net Benefit Payments	\$10,654,552	\$12,117,430	\$9,671,269.00	-12.1%	10.2%
Average WBA**	\$207.57	\$207.33	202.60	0.1%	2.5%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.29	17.24	16.52	0.3%	4.7%
Exhaustion Rate **	43.58%	44.31%	38.03%		
TRUST FUND BALANCE, July 2003	\$539,919,666				



^ Information for the UI program only and does not include TEUC. * Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month. **12-month moving average. # Includes intrastate & interstate agent continued claims. Source: NMDOL, UI Bureau Actuarial Research Unit. (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:

Sequined jumpsuits, sunglasses, black pompadour haircuts and Elvis impersonators will soon abound in Albuquerque. About 200 Elvises will be needed for the filming of *Elvis Has Left the Building*. Shooting for the film, starring actress Kim Basinger, starts in September. Joel Zwick, who directed *My Big Fat Greek Wedding*, will direct the film. Incentives from the New Mexico Film Office were instrumental in the selection of Albuquerque as the location for the film.

Qwest is seeking 500 college graduates with sales experience to expand its 50,000-employee workforce. Full time customer service representatives are needed in 12 western states, including New Mexico.

Border Foods is moving its corporate offices from Deming to Dallas. The company, which processes green chile and jalapeno peppers, will keep its manufacturing facilities in Las Cruces and Deming. During the peak season, Border Foods employs about 1,500 people. The corporate office has a staff of about 15 employees.

The state's Industrial Development Training Program approved In-Plant training funds for seven companies at the August In-Plant Training Board meeting. Fledgling aircraft maker, **Eclipse Aviation**, was approved for \$226,313 to add 12 jobs, averaging about \$35 per hour. Albuquerque optics systems manufacturer, **Intellite**, will receive about \$131,680 to hire six employees. Other companies that were provided with training funds include: **Machining Solutions**, which will hire five employees for its Albuquerque facility. **Meso Systems** also in Albuquerque, received \$65,951 to hire and train five employees. Clovis **Progress Rail** will hire 34 employees to refurbish railroad cars. **Insight Lighting** received \$124,230 for 32 jobs (see story below) **Commodcast in Santa Fe** received \$314,540 to add 12 people to its workforce.

Wal-Mart is opening its 19th and 20th Supercenters in New Mexico. The new Las Cruces and Deming stores are both 24-hour operations and offer a wide range of products and services. The store in Deming employs about 240 workers. The larger Las Cruces store employs about 450. Statewide, Wal-Mart and Sam's Club operations have about 12,500 employees.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

During the first six months of 2003, **construction of single-family homes** proceeded at a record pace. Construction is running about 21 percent ahead of 2002, which was a record year. In the first six months of 2002, 2,920 building permits had been issued. During the same period this year, 3,522 permit were issued. Builders report greatest strength in the entry level housing market.

T-Mobile USA, a wireless telecommunications provider, is opening a 60,000-square-foot customer service center and will hire about 100 people by November 1. The space can accommodate an additional 600 workers if the need arises. The company currently operates a customer service center at 1201 Menaul that has a staff of about 1,000 workers. T-Mobile has had strong growth during the past year and currently has 11 million subscribers.

Albuquerque's newest vitamin and organic grocery store, **Vitamin Cottage**, opened in the Montgomery Crossing Shopping Center. The store, in the 15,000-square-foot building formerly occupied by Samonis Electrical and Plumbing Supply, is the 19th in a chain of vitamin stores. About 13 people are employed at this location.

Sandia National Laboratories is the site for the construction of the largest, most advanced microtechnology laboratory in the United States. The new **Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications (MESA) facility** will cost an estimated \$462.5 million and is scheduled for completion in 2008. The new facility and Sandia's Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, may one day spin off many new products and technologies that will stimulate the state's economy.

A new 28,000-square-foot **Hastings Multimedia Supercenter** will open on October 17 at the Montaño Plaza II, near the corner of Coors and Montaño Boulevard. The new supercenter will replace the nearby Hastings store in the Montaño Plaza. About 30 to 35 new employees will be needed for the Supercenter.

Bio-Tech Imaging Inc., a medical research and development company, is expanding. The company is moving to a 19,000-square-foot space at 5741 Midway NE while keeping its current 5,000-square-foot lab facility at the Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute. Bio-Tech has begun adding 15 additional worker to its current staff of 16.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

An **International House of Pancakes** is Roswell's newest 24-hour restaurant. The restaurant has a diverse menu and features seven different types of pancakes. About 65 workers are employed at the IHOP.

Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County:

A change in product design has prompted **Laguna Industries** to lay off 74 workers. The company, owned by Laguna Pueblo, holds contracts with the U.S. Army to manufacture electronics shelters for Humvee vehicles. A design change requested by the Army has put a \$13 million contract on hold. The company still employs 220 workers on other Army projects.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

A joint venture between Irish cheese manufacturer **Glanbia and a cooperative of southwest dairy farmers** is bringing a \$170 million cheese-processing plant to Clovis. When completed in 2005, the plant is expected to generate \$350 million in annual sales and employ about 200 workers. The plant will be one of the most modern cheese processing facilities in the western hemisphere.



Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Over 200,000 titles of books and CDs will be available at the new **Barnes and Noble Booksellers** store in the Mesilla Valley mall. The new store will occupy 25,000 square feet that was formerly the site of the Luby's Cafeteria. Barnes and Noble will employ about 70 workers. In a related development, the **Waldenbooks** next door to the new Barnes and Noble is expected to close in the next couple of months.



Lovington Area, Lea County:

The Lovington City Commission approved a \$16 million industrial revenue bond for expansion of the **Dairy Farmer's of America** milk processing plant. The plant's expansion is expected to stimulate the local economy by providing construction and trucking jobs, and increasing capacity that will allow local dairies to expand as well.



Mora Area, Mora County:

Mora's health clinic will be expanded thanks to a \$50,000 grant from the **U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration**. The grant was awarded through the state's Rural Development Response Council and will help to create nine new jobs in Mora that will pay an average of \$25,000 per year. The clinic is the second largest employer in Mora with a staff of about 70 workers.

Wagon Mound Area, Mora County:

Railroad Avenue, Wagon Mound's main street, is going to be a little emptier when the **Wagon Mound Ranch Store** moves to Solano, about halfway between Mosquero and Roy on N.M. 39. Bob Bachan, owner of the Ranch Store, plans to renovate the old Solano school gymnasium for the new store. He says he will keep the same name for the store, despite the new location.



Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

New Mexico's 11th **Home Depot** store opened in Alamogordo. The home building supply store has 11 departments including electrical, lumber, tool and appliances. About 112 workers are employed at the store.



Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

HYTEC Scanning Services, a company that makes computer images of teeth for dental services, is not coming to Espanola. Lengthy delays in lease negotiations with the city of Espanola were noted as the reason for HYTEC's decision. HYTEC's president, Tim Thompson, says that they will expand their facility in Los Alamos rather than wait any longer.



Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Insight Lighting, a manufacturer of architectural lighting fixtures, plans a \$1.5 million expansion of its Rio Rancho facility. The company plans to add 30,000 square feet of floor space at its location of 4341 Fulcrum Way. The company has about 60 employees and plans to add about 20 more.

Big Lots, a deep discount store, is hiring employees for their new store at Sara Road and NM 528. The company is looking for cashiers and stockers.

Intersections Inc. is building a new call center in Rio Rancho to handle credit monitoring and identity protection. The 28,000-square-foot center should be completed by December and will employ about 110 workers. Employee training is underway at New Mexico Highlands University's Rio Rancho campus.



Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Realtors report a **robust home market** in San Juan County. The boom is stimulated both by population growth and record low mortgage rates. Last year, a record setting 898 homes were sold in San Juan County. While mortgage rates have increased slightly over last year, home sales for the first six months of 2003 are still ahead of the same period last year.



Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Presbyterian Medical Services will close **La Residencia**, their long-term care facility in Santa Fe, on October 14. The age of the facility, the loss of \$3.6 million over the past three years and an increase in the number of other long-term nursing homes led to the decision. The 101 residents of the facility can probably be absorbed by other Santa Fe and Espanola nursing homes. La Residencia has 106 employees.



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Annual New Mexico Data Users Conference



The University of New Mexico

Slated for November

The New Mexico State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) Program is sponsoring the 5th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference on November 13th at the University of New Mexico Continuing Education Conference Center in Albuquerque. The conference is organized by UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), a coordinator in the SDC/BIDC network.

Speakers are from a variety of organizations, including the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL), also an affiliate in the SDC/BIDC network; several UNM departments: BBER, Community and Regional Planning, and Earth Data Analysis Center; the U.S. Census Bureau; New Mexico Department of Health; and New Mexico Voices for Children.

The conference will feature a plenary session, eight breakout sessions and a luncheon presentation. Topics include an update and overview of the 2002 Economic Census; a presentation on new initiatives of the Resource Geographic Information System (RGIS) Program, including on-line mapping; new product releases from Census 2000; Local Employment Dynamics: a new database built cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the NMDOL showing labor market dynamics at the county level; decennial census basics; race data pertaining to American Indians and an exploration of the meaning of racial identity in general; the Census Bureau's American FactFinder Internet site; the basics of economic data: concepts, access and use; an introduction to various health and vital statistics databases and publications; indicators of child well-being in New Mexico and the linkages between poverty and well-being; and the American Community Survey: the Census Bureau's new nationwide survey designed to provide timely, ongoing socioeconomic data at the local level. Dr. Larry Waldman from BBER will be the luncheon speaker, presenting a review of New Mexico's recent economic performance and a short-term economic outlook.

In general, the conference will provide attendees with background information about complex socioeconomic databases and a sense of how demographic and economic data are applied in practical situations. Over the years, the Data Users Conference has become a valued learning experience for businesses, government agencies, service organizations and students.

Plan to attend on Thursday, November 13, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. in Ballroom C at the UNM Continuing Education Conference Center, 1634 University Blvd. NE. Ample and free parking is available at the Center.

Registration is \$40 per person and includes all conference materials, continental breakfast, beverage breaks and a luncheon buffet. For more information and a registration form go to BBER's web site at www.unm.edu/~bber/conference.htm, or call 277-8300 or 277-3038.

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

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