

New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson
Governor

Conroy Chino
Secretary

Volume 32, No. 7, August 31, 2003

HIGHLIGHTS — July 2003

...New Mexico's rate of annual job growth was 1.7 percent in July 2003 — a gain of 13,300 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth continues to be below our long-term average, but was equal second highest in the nation along with Nevada and Vermont.

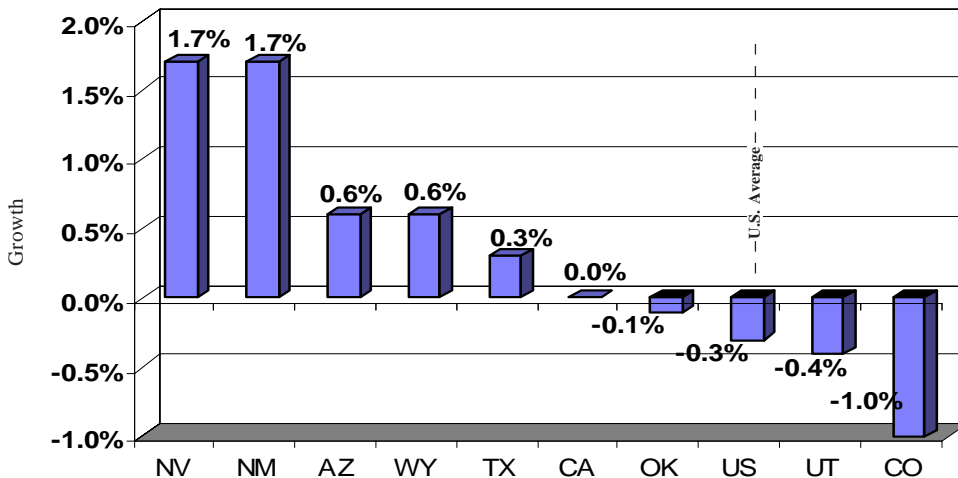
...Since last July, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area has grown by 2.0 percent (7,300 jobs), its strongest growth in more than two years. This is the latest in a series of expansions that followed a 10-month economic slump between September 2001 and June 2002.

...The annual rate of job growth for the Las Cruces area increased to 2.3 percent, rising above the overall statewide rate and returning to territory where it has been for most of the last year and a half. The area has added 1,300 new jobs since this time last year.

...Santa Fe is maintaining a reasonable level of over-the-year job growth, but the rate has fallen from a peak reached in January. The area's job growth stands at 1.4 percent over the year, slightly below the statewide rate. The area has added 1,100 jobs since last year.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

July 2003 over July 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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www.dol.state.nm.us

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

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in July 2003, up from 5.9 percent in June. New Mexico's unemployment rate has gone up half a percentage point since last July when the rate was 5.6 percent. Nationally the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2 percent, following a sharp increase the month before. The national unemployment rate is still slightly higher than New Mexico's rate.

The July employer survey picked up typical declines in education-related employment during the summer recess. The total employment count fell 4,000 jobs overall, with private educational services down 1,200 jobs and local government shedding 4,300 jobs. Modest gains in other services, construction, and manufacturing helped offset some of the losses to education.

New Mexico's rate of annual job growth was 1.7 percent in July 2003 ñ a gain of 13,300 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth continues to be below our long-term average, but was equal second highest in the nation along with Nevada and Vermont. Hawaii was the fastest growing state. Nationally the economy has lost 404,000 jobs over the year and is down by 0.3 percent.

In New Mexico, manufacturing is the only industry to have lost a significant number of jobs. The job losses in manufacturing have been sizeable and persistent. The state has not seen an over-the-year increase in manufacturing jobs since May 2001. This July's number of manufacturing jobs is lower than in any other July since 1990, which is as far back as NAICS industry data goes. Even with all these job losses, New Mexico's relatively small manufacturing base has actually fared better than average. The state has 2.6 percent fewer manufacturing jobs than in July 1990 compared to a loss of 17.3 percent nationally over the same time period. Two primary factors have influenced the employment changes in the manufacturing industry: the use of technology that has boosted productivity so that fewer workers are needed to produce the same quantity of goods; and the loss of manufacturing jobs overseas to cheaper labor countries. The manufacturing industry in New Mexico includes many firms that make use of the latest technology. These firms have been better able to compete in world markets. Manufacturing in New Mexico is currently down 2,500 jobs, a 6.3 percent drop over the year.

Educational and health services remains the state's fastest growing industry, adding 5,400 jobs since last year, growing 6.0 percent. The home health services component started a massive expansion in the summer of 2000 and has grown 219 percent since that time. Over the last year, home health services has 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.

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 July 2003, employment in the construction industry was up 2,000 jobs from a year ago, a 4.3 percent increase. Even though interest rates have started to increase from record low levels, residential construction remains strong. Even in the hardest hit non-residential building and heavy and civil engineering components, employment levels have recovered from the worst of the industry's job losses. Employment in financial activities has also remained strong due to the still low interest rates. The industry increased employment 2.7 percent since last year. Both the finance and the real estate components of financial activities have done well. Real estate firms have also done well, boosted by a record number of residential sales.

The leisure and hospitality industry has done fairly well, adding 1,500 jobs. A good sign of the overall health of the local economy is 1,100 more jobs in food services and drinking places compared to the same time last year. Almost all of the new jobs are in full-service restaurants. Retail trade has added 1,300 jobs since last year, with general merchandise stores adding 900 of those jobs. The shift of employment away from *department stores* was due to a large discount store adding a full range of grocery items to many of its locations. The converted stores are then counted as *other general merchandise stores*. Other components within retail trade have either gained a small number of jobs or have lost employment.

Natural resources and mining ended an almost two-year streak of losing jobs. The July employment count was 100 jobs higher than a year ago. Last summer employment in this industry had been down more than 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 employment level in 1990.

Government employment increased at about the same rate as private industry. The number of federal government jobs has not increased. Some growth has taken place in state and local government. Local government includes Native American tribally-owned casino employment.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jul 2003	Jun 2003	Jul 2002	Jun 2003	Jul 2002
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	902,700	900,900	880,000	+1,800	+22,700
Employment	847,300	847,400	831,100	-100	+16,200
Unemployment	55,400	53,500	48,900	+1,900	+6,500
Rate	6.1%	5.9%	5.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	7.0%	5.9%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.1 percent in July, up from 4.9 percent in June. Over the past 12 months, the Albuquerque area unemployment rate has risen three tenths of a point from 4.8 percent. This translates into about 2,200 more unemployed individuals than a year ago.

Payroll employment posted a characteristic decline of 0.3 percent (1,200 jobs) in July after schools closed for the summer recess. Although the school year actually ended much earlier, in late May, employees were paid through the end of June and so the job losses didn't show up until the following month. Most of the 1,800-job decline in government employment was due to temporary losses in local school districts. Private school employment fell by 400, accounting for 80 percent of the decline in educational & health services. Transportation & warehousing dipped by 100, as seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers continued into the second month. Employment in the financial activities super sector also dipped by 100.

Losses from school-related declines were mitigated somewhat by expansions in a few private sector industries. Manufacturing posted an increase of 400, its strongest one-month gain in three years. Leisure and hospitality added 300 new jobs, due largely to continued growth in restaurant employment. Professional and business services grew by 200, as did the miscellaneous category of "other services," which includes repair shops, personal services, and membership associations. Construction added 100 jobs for its fifth consecutive month of gains. Wholesale trade also added 100 jobs. Two super sectors—retail trade and information—were unchanged over the month.

Since last July, payroll employment in the Albuquerque area has grown by 2.0 percent (7,300 jobs), its strongest growth in more than two years. This is the latest in a series of expansions that followed a 10-month economic slump between September 2001 and June 2002. Nine of the 12 super sectors gained employment over the year, while two posted declines and one remained at last year's level. The lion's share of the growth was in the services-providing sector, but a small, 100-job increase in goods-producing employment is worth noting since it is the sector's first 12-month gain in two years.

Construction employment continued to grow, adding 800 jobs since last July for growth of 3.4 percent. This industry had experienced 20 consecutive months of over-the-year losses before regaining its equilibrium in May 2003. Now, thanks to a strong housing market, the number of construction jobs in the Albuquerque MSA is picking up steam. Despite a recent increase, mortgage rates still remain low by historical standards and should continue to help fuel a resurgence in home building.

Manufacturing jobs fell 700 (2.8 percent) over the year to 24,500, with computer & electronic products accounting for most of the decline. Manufacturing has been struggling for quite some time, having lost 4,300 jobs over the past six years. Although employment levels have stabilized in recent months, the worst is not yet over. More losses are expected by the end of the year when the announced shutdown of Philips Semiconductors takes place.

Educational & health services continued to provide the greatest number of new jobs to the Albuquerque economy, with an increase of 2,500 or 6.2 percent. Growth began to climb about two years ago and has remained above the 6 percent level almost continually ever since. Fueling this expansion are changes to the Medicaid personal care option, which allows payment to persons caring for qualifying recipients with self-care limitations who continue to live at home.

Over-the-year growth in retail trade employment reached 2.2 percent, due largely to gains in home improvement stores and general merchandise stores. It is hoped that this latest increase is an indication that retail trade growth is beginning to turn the corner following a prolonged slowdown. Wholesale trade rose 0.7 percent (100 jobs) for the second month of over-the-year growth following 26 months of declines.

Increases in scientific research and temporary help services have led to growth of 3.0 percent (1,700 jobs) in the professional & business services super sector. Scientific research & development has benefited from the current national focus on security and defense. At the same time, a slowly recovering economy has prompted an increase in the number of temporary workers. Leisure & hospitality grew 2.2 percent as a result of continued growth in full-service restaurants. The recent spate of new restaurants has apparently not been enough to satisfy the metro area's appetite for dining out, as still more establishments are in the works.

Government employment has grown only 1 percent from last July's level. State government accounted for most of the growth, while local government increased only slightly and federal employment remained unchanged. Budget cutbacks and revenue shortfalls have required many government agencies to tighten their belts in recent months, resulting in slower growth.

Financial activities gained 200 jobs or 1.1 percent; information remained unchanged from last year's level; and transportation, warehousing, & utilities slipped by 100 jobs. Industries included under "other services" grew by 400 or 3.3 percent.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 2003	June 2003	July 2002	June 2003	July 2002
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	411,200	408,400	397,100	+2,800	+14,100
Employment	390,100	388,200	378,200	+1,900	+11,900
Unemployment	21,100	20,200	18,900	+900	+2,200
Rate	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	6.1%	5.3%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA increased to 7.0 percent in July 2003, up from June's revised rate of 6.6 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.8 percent.

Another 500 jobs were lost from the Las Cruces economy in July 2003, following the loss of 2,300 jobs the previous month. These jobs will return in August and September when local school districts and the New Mexico State University hire workers for the new school year. In July only two industries added any employment. Other services increased by 100 jobs and construction added 200 jobs. All other industries in the Las Cruces area either kept the same number of jobs or reduced employment.

The annual rate of job growth for the Las Cruces area increased to 2.3 percent, rising above the overall statewide rate and returning to territory where it has been for most of the last year and a half. The area has added 1,300 new jobs since this time last year. Nine of the twelve NAICS industries have added jobs or stayed at the same level as last year. Three other industries have lost jobs.

As is the case in other areas of the state, the educational and health services industry has added the most employment, increasing 700 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 in August 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.

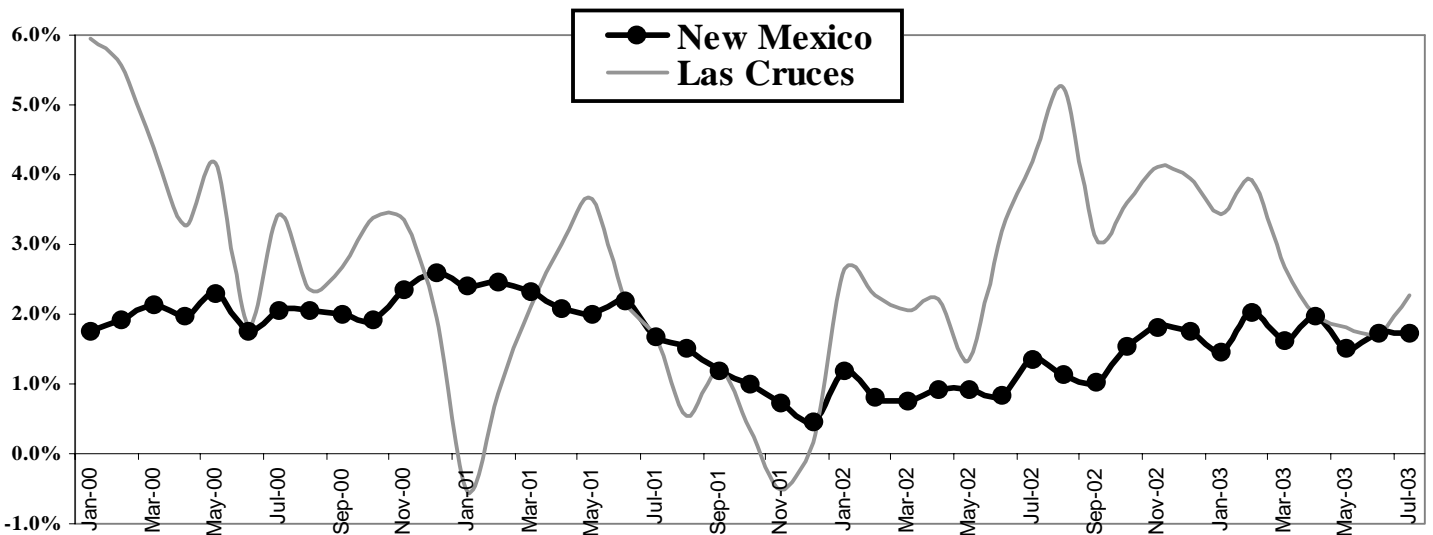
Government employment, which makes up nearly a third of the area's workforce, increased 900 jobs. Most of the additional jobs are classified as local government. Some of this increase is due to the timing of the monthly payroll in relation to the employment survey, changing the precise timing of the summer employment drop. Federal government employment remains at last year's level, and state government added 300 jobs.

Leisure and hospitality industries increased 300 jobs, all working in food service and drinking places. The increase makes for a 6.8 percent increase in food service and drinking places. The natural resources, mining and construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces), gained 200 jobs. Five industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing; retail trade; information; other services; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Professional and business services was the only industry to shed large numbers of jobs. Employment remained down 600 jobs due to numerous setbacks including the closure of a direct marketing call center at the end of August last year and the out-of-state relocation of another firm engaged in scientific research and development. Two other super sectors lost employment over the year; financial activities was down 100 jobs and wholesale trade was also down 100 jobs.

Las Cruces	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jul 2003	Jun 2003	Jul 2002	Jun 2003	Jul 2002
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	81,600	79,800	78,900	+1,800	+2,700
Employment	75,900	74,500	73,500	+1,400	+2,400
Unemployment	5,700	5,300	5,400	+400	300
Rate	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	7.7%	7.1%		

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 July 2003, up from 3.1 percent in June. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent. Unemployment remains low in the Santa Fe MSA, even with recent increases.

The Santa Fe area added 400 jobs in July 2003 on top of the 1,300 jobs added in June. Such increases, during a time when the rest of the state loses jobs, are typical for Santa Fe. The area's economy is heavily dependent upon summer tourist-related employment activity. Also the area has fewer large educational establishments that drop employment levels in the summer than Albuquerque or Las Cruces. The *other services* industry did not add any new jobs this month but held on to the 1,000 jobs gained in June that were mostly working with summer youth activities that are run by religious organizations. The largest gain this month was in the leisure and hospitality industry, which added 400 jobs at the peak of the summer tourist season. Many of them were at places providing accommodation or food service, as well as other entertainment venues such as the Santa Fe Opera. Other changes during July were small.

Santa Fe is maintaining a reasonable level of over-the-year job growth, but the rate has fallen from a peak reached in January. The area's job growth stands at 1.4 percent over the year, slightly below the statewide rate. The area has added 1,100 jobs since last year. Travel and Leisure Magazine recently named Santa Fe as the third best American city after New York and San Francisco. The ranking, based upon a reader poll, increased Santa Fe's ranking

from fifth place in 2002. The survey reflects the areas consistent job growth in tourist-related industries, even during recent troubled times. The survey also indicates an outlook for continued prosperity for Santa Fe's tourist industries.

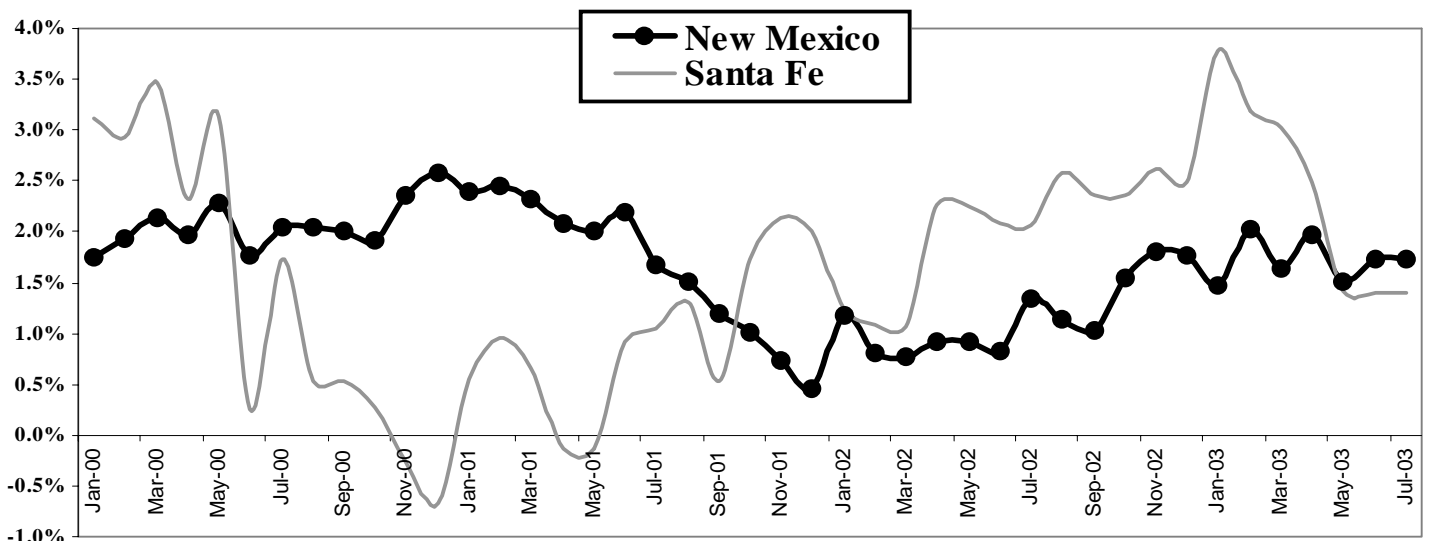
Three industries in natural resources, mining and construction; manufacturing; and transportation, warehousing and utilities have lost jobs compared to this time last year. Declining employment in construction is due to local conditions, since this industry has added jobs in the rest of the state. In Santa Fe the industry is down 100 jobs on the year, a 2.1 percent decline.

Six industries have increased employment. Educational and health services added more than any other industry, an increase of 500 jobs. Most of the increase came from health care and social assistance employment. *Other services* gained 300 jobs, growing 7.9 percent. This industry includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and church-run youth programs. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs. Retail trade added 200 jobs over the year. Financial activities increased 100 jobs, as did the leisure and hospitality industry.

Three industries, information, wholesale trade, and government-reported employment levels unchanged from last year's levels. Government employment, although unchanged overall, has decreased by 100 jobs in both the federal and local categories at the same time as increasing 200 jobs in state government. Most of the new jobs have been at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jul 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2002</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>Jul 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	84,200	83,600	81,500	+600	+2,700
Employment	81,400	81,000	79,300	+400	+2,100
Unemployment	2,800	2,600	2,200	+200	+600
Rate	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.4%	3.7%	2.9%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



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

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

		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	902,700	847,300	55,400	6.1%	6.5%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	1,800	-100	1,900	0.2%	-0.5%
	Year Ago	22,700	16,200	6,500	0.5%	0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	43,100	29,000	14,100	1.3%	1.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	42,400	29,400	13,000	1.2%	1.2%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.0%	3.6%		
	Year Ago	2.6%	1.9%	13.3%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	5.0%	3.5%	34.1%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	4.9%	3.6%	30.7%		

State	Rank	July 2002	July 2003	Change	% Change
Hawaii	1	550.9	565.3	14.4	2.6%
New Mexico	2	764.8	778.1	13.3	1.7%
Nevada	3	1,048.8	1,066.7	17.9	1.7%
Vermont	4	293.9	298.8	4.9	1.7%
Georgia	5	3,878.6	3,930.4	51.8	1.3%
Florida	6	7,106.0	7,190.4	84.4	1.2%
Virginia	7	3,486.2	3,517.6	31.4	0.9%
New Jersey	8	3,999.8	4,035.7	35.9	0.9%
Rhode Island	9	474.8	478.8	4.0	0.8%
Alaska	10	317.0	319.5	2.5	0.8%
Maryland	11	2,451.0	2,468.9	17.9	0.7%
Wyoming	12	254.6	256.2	1.6	0.6%
Arizona	13	2,221.4	2,234.8	13.4	0.6%
Texas	14	9,351.8	9,377.2	25.4	0.3%
Wisconsin	15	2,795.7	2,800.5	4.8	0.2%
Montana	16	400.1	400.7	0.6	0.1%
North Dakota	17	324.6	325.0	0.4	0.1%
Washington	18	2,663.7	2,665.3	1.6	0.1%
North Carolina	19	3,786.7	3,787.3	0.6	0.0%
Tennessee	20	2,662.6	2,662.0	-0.6	0.0%
California	21	14,373.6	14,369.6	-4.0	0.0%
South Dakota	22	382.9	382.7	-0.2	-0.1%
Oklahoma	23	1,438.6	1,437.6	-1.0	-0.1%
Louisiana	24	1,886.7	1,884.8	-1.9	-0.1%
Arkansas	25	1,138.2	1,137.0	-1.2	-0.1%
Nebraska	26	901.6	899.9	-1.7	-0.2%
Idaho	27	574.2	573.0	-1.2	-0.2%
DC	28	415.9	414.9	-1.0	-0.2%
United States		130,001.0	129,597.0	-404.0	-0.3%
Missouri	29	2,625.5	2,617.1	-8.4	-0.3%
Delaware	30	673.2	670.8	-2.4	-0.4%
Iowa	31	1,437.2	1,432.0	-5.2	-0.4%
New York	32	8,429.6	8,396.5	-33.1	-0.4%
West Virginia	33	733.6	730.6	-3.0	-0.4%
Utah	34	1,063.8	1,059.4	-4.4	-0.4%
Pennsylvania	35	5,627.3	5,602.6	-24.7	-0.4%
Maine	36	617.2	614.2	-3.0	-0.5%
New Hampshire	37	620.2	617.0	-3.2	-0.5%
Kansas	38	1,324.8	1,317.5	-7.3	-0.6%
Mississippi	39	1,129.9	1,121.0	-8.9	-0.8%
Illinois	40	5,911.7	5,864.1	-47.6	-0.8%
Kentucky	41	1,767.3	1,751.8	-15.5	-0.9%
Alabama	42	1,877.6	1,860.8	-16.8	-0.9%
Minnesota	43	2,661.2	2,637.0	-24.2	-0.9%
Colorado	44	2,191.9	2,170.3	-21.6	-1.0%
Oregon	45	1,574.6	1,558.8	-15.8	-1.0%
Ohio	46	5,442.1	5,383.8	-58.3	-1.1%
South Carolina	47	1,790.8	1,770.2	-20.6	-1.2%
Michigan	48	4,434.9	4,381.6	-53.3	-1.2%
Connecticut	49	1,659.5	1,639.3	-20.2	-1.2%
Massachusetts	50	3,244.0	3,202.7	-41.3	-1.3%
Indiana	51	2,876.1	2,815.2	-60.9	-2.1%

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 JULY 2003				REVISED JUNE 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	911,021	851,949	59,072	6.5%	912,469	849,006	63,463	7.0%	-1,448	2,943	-4,391	-0.2%	0.3%	-6.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	402,349	379,600	22,749	5.7%	404,351	379,695	24,656	6.1%	-2,002	-95	-1,907	-0.5%	0.0%	-7.7%
Bernalillo	322,170	304,785	17,385	5.4%	323,619	304,861	18,758	5.8%	-1,449	-76	-1,373	-0.4%	0.0%	-7.3%
Sandoval	48,410	44,985	3,425	7.1%	48,760	44,997	3,763	7.7%	-350	-12	-338	-0.7%	0.0%	-9.0%
Valencia	31,769	29,830	1,939	6.1%	31,972	29,837	2,135	6.7%	-203	-7	-196	-0.6%	0.0%	-9.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	76,835	71,243	5,592	7.3%	76,984	71,027	5,957	7.7%	-149	216	-365	-0.2%	0.3%	-6.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,017	81,126	2,891	3.4%	83,287	80,212	3,075	3.7%	730	914	-184	0.9%	1.1%	-6.0%
Los Alamos	10,707	10,536	171	1.6%	10,602	10,418	184	1.7%	105	118	-13	1.0%	1.1%	-7.1%
Santa Fe	73,310	70,590	2,720	3.7%	72,685	69,794	2,891	4.0%	625	796	-171	0.9%	1.1%	-5.9%
Catron	1,225	1,135	90	7.3%	1,208	1,110	98	8.1%	17	25	-8	1.4%	2.3%	-8.2%
Chaves	26,624	24,197	2,427	9.1%	26,610	23,993	2,617	9.8%	14	204	-190	0.1%	0.9%	-7.3%
Cibola	13,390	12,494	896	6.7%	13,382	12,413	969	7.2%	8	81	-73	0.1%	0.7%	-7.5%
Colfax	7,659	7,144	515	6.7%	7,631	7,071	560	7.3%	28	73	-45	0.4%	1.0%	-8.0%
Curry	20,749	19,959	790	3.8%	20,632	19,734	898	4.4%	117	225	-108	0.6%	1.1%	-12.0%
De Baca	980	888	92	9.4%	1,009	898	111	11.0%	-29	-10	-19	-2.9%	-1.1%	-17.1%
Eddy	24,502	22,323	2,179	8.9%	24,371	22,679	1,692	6.9%	131	-356	487	0.5%	-1.6%	28.8%
Grant	12,849	11,081	1,768	13.8%	13,116	11,290	1,826	13.9%	-267	-209	-58	-2.0%	-1.9%	-3.2%
Guadalupe	1,767	1,631	136	7.7%	1,798	1,645	153	8.5%	-31	-14	-17	-1.7%	-0.9%	-11.1%
Harding	462	441	21	4.5%	456	436	20	4.4%	6	5	1	1.3%	1.1%	5.0%
Hidalgo	1,805	1,690	115	6.4%	1,792	1,672	120	6.7%	13	18	-5	0.7%	1.1%	-4.2%
Lea	25,629	24,339	1,290	5.0%	25,608	24,300	1,308	5.1%	21	39	-18	0.1%	0.2%	-1.4%
Lincoln	9,023	8,670	353	3.9%	8,997	8,632	365	4.1%	26	38	-12	0.3%	0.4%	-3.3%
Luna	13,188	10,685	2,503	19.0%	13,195	10,071	3,124	23.7%	-7	614	-621	-0.1%	6.1%	-19.9%
McKinley	26,302	23,906	2,396	9.1%	26,316	23,834	2,482	9.4%	-14	72	-86	-0.1%	0.3%	-3.5%
Mora	1,963	1,681	282	14.4%	1,959	1,663	296	15.1%	4	18	-14	0.2%	1.1%	-4.7%
Otero	21,341	19,693	1,648	7.7%	21,358	19,495	1,863	8.7%	-17	198	-215	-0.1%	1.0%	-11.5%
Quay	4,252	4,017	235	5.5%	4,273	4,037	236	5.5%	-21	-20	-1	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Rio Arriba	21,935	20,234	1,701	7.8%	22,044	20,147	1,897	8.6%	-109	87	-196	-0.5%	0.4%	-10.3%
Roosevelt	8,255	7,976	279	3.4%	8,254	7,949	305	3.7%	1	27	-26	0.0%	0.3%	-8.5%
San Juan	53,667	49,073	4,594	8.6%	53,621	48,714	4,907	9.2%	46	359	-313	0.1%	0.7%	-6.4%
San Miguel	13,982	13,003	979	7.0%	13,935	12,861	1,074	7.7%	47	142	-95	0.3%	1.1%	-8.8%
Sierra	4,366	4,191	175	4.0%	4,366	4,166	200	4.6%	0	25	-25	0.0%	0.6%	-12.5%
Socorro	7,267	6,842	425	5.8%	7,186	6,728	458	6.4%	81	114	-33	1.1%	1.7%	-7.2%
Taos	14,781	13,331	1,450	9.8%	14,778	13,137	1,641	11.1%	3	194	-191	0.0%	1.5%	-11.6%
Torrance	7,732	7,289	443	5.7%	7,836	7,349	487	6.2%	-104	-60	-44	-1.3%	-0.8%	-9.0%
Union	2,130	2,068	62	2.9%	2,117	2,048	69	3.3%	13	20	-7	0.6%	1.0%	-10.1%

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2003				REVISED JULY 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	911,021	851,949	59,072	6.5%	888,137	835,716	52,421	5.9%	22,884	16,233	6,651	2.6%	1.9%	12.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	402,349	379,600	22,749	5.7%	388,617	368,176	20,441	5.3%	13,732	11,424	2,308	3.5%	3.1%	11.3%
Bernalillo	322,170	304,785	17,385	5.4%	310,986	295,613	15,373	4.9%	11,184	9,172	2,012	3.6%	3.1%	13.1%
Sandoval	48,410	44,985	3,425	7.1%	46,874	43,632	3,242	6.9%	1,536	1,353	183	3.3%	3.1%	5.6%
Valencia	31,769	29,830	1,939	6.1%	30,758	28,932	1,826	5.9%	1,011	898	113	3.3%	3.1%	6.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	76,835	71,243	5,592	7.3%	74,335	69,038	5,297	7.1%	2,500	2,205	295	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	84,017	81,126	2,891	3.4%	81,299	78,975	2,324	2.9%	2,718	2,151	567	3.3%	2.7%	24.4%
Los Alamos	10,707	10,536	171	1.6%	10,382	10,257	125	1.2%	325	279	46	3.1%	2.7%	36.8%
Santa Fe	73,310	70,590	2,720	3.7%	70,917	68,718	2,199	3.1%	2,393	1,872	521	3.4%	2.7%	23.7%
Catron	1,225	1,135	90	7.3%	1,221	1,157	64	5.2%	4	-22	26	0.3%	-1.9%	40.6%
Chaves	26,624	24,197	2,427	9.1%	26,106	24,228	1,878	7.2%	518	-31	549	2.0%	-0.1%	29.2%
Cibola	13,390	12,494	896	6.7%	13,086	12,187	899	6.9%	304	307	-3	2.3%	2.5%	-0.3%
Colfax	7,659	7,144	515	6.7%	7,613	7,251	362	4.8%	46	-107	153	0.6%	-1.5%	42.3%
Curry	20,749	19,959	790	3.8%	20,752	19,809	943	4.5%	-3	150	-153	0.0%	0.8%	-16.2%
De Baca	980	888	92	9.4%	970	934	36	3.7%	10	-46	56	1.0%	-4.9%	155.6%
Eddy	24,502	22,323	2,179	8.9%	24,386	22,685	1,701	7.0%	116	-362	478	0.5%	-1.6%	28.1%
Grant	12,849	11,081	1,768	13.8%	12,795	11,182	1,613	12.6%	54	-101	155	0.4%	-0.9%	9.6%
Guadalupe	1,767	1,631	136	7.7%	1,761	1,611	150	8.5%	6	20	-14	0.3%	1.2%	-9.3%
Harding	462	441	21	4.5%	461	445	16	3.5%	1	-4	5	0.2%	-0.9%	31.3%
Hidalgo	1,805	1,690	115	6.4%	1,752	1,652	100	5.7%	53	38	15	3.0%	2.3%	15.0%
Lea	25,629	24,339	1,290	5.0%	25,498	24,222	1,276	5.0%	131	117	14	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%
Lincoln	9,023	8,670	353	3.9%	8,807	8,510	297	3.4%	216	160	56	2.5%	1.9%	18.9%
Luna	13,188	10,685	2,503	19.0%	12,875	10,992	1,883	14.6%	313	-307	620	2.4%	-2.8%	32.9%
McKinley	26,302	23,906	2,396	9.1%	25,550	23,644	1,906	7.5%	752	262	490	2.9%	1.1%	25.7%
Mora	1,963	1,681	282	14.4%	1,909	1,671	238	12.5%	54	10	44	2.8%	0.6%	18.5%
Otero	21,341	19,693	1,648	7.7%	20,971	19,723	1,248	6.0%	370	-30	400	1.8%	-0.2%	32.1%
Quay	4,252	4,017	235	5.5%	4,274	4,068	206	4.8%	-22	-51	29	-0.5%	-1.3%	14.1%
Rio Arriba	21,935	20,234	1,701	7.8%	21,998	20,396	1,602	7.3%	-63	-162	99	-0.3%	-0.8%	6.2%
Roosevelt	8,255	7,976	279	3.4%	8,148	7,817	331	4.1%	107	159	-52	1.3%	2.0%	-15.7%
San Juan	53,667	49,073	4,594	8.6%	53,365	49,069	4,296	8.1%	302	4	298	0.6%	0.0%	6.9%
San Miguel	13,982	13,003	979	7.0%	13,826	12,927	899	6.5%	156	76	80	1.1%	0.6%	8.9%
Sierra	4,366	4,191	175	4.0%	4,370	4,182	188	4.3%	-4	9	-13	-0.1%	0.2%	-6.9%
Socorro	7,267	6,842	425	5.8%	7,196	6,757	439	6.1%	71	85	-14	1.0%	1.3%	-3.2%
Taos	14,781	13,331	1,450	9.8%	14,408	13,096	1,312	9.1%	373	235	138	2.6%	1.8%	10.5%
Torrance	7,732	7,289	443	5.7%	7,647	7,225	422	5.5%	85	64	21	1.1%	0.9%	5.0%
Union	2,130	2,068	62	2.9%	2,140	2,086	54	2.5%	-10	-18	8	-0.5%	-0.9%	14.8%

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 JULY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	19.0%
MORA	2	14.4%
GRANT	3	13.8%
TAOS	4	9.8%
DE BACA	5	9.4%
CHAVES	6	9.1%
MCKINLEY	7	9.1%
EDDY	8	8.9%
SAN JUAN	9	8.6%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.8%
GUADALUPE	11	7.7%
OTERO	12	7.7%
CATRON	13	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	14	7.3%
SAN MIGUEL	15	7.0%
CIBOLA	16	6.7%
COLFAX	17	6.7%
STATEWIDE		6.5%
HIDALGO	18	6.4%
SOCORRO	19	5.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.7%
TORRANCE	21	5.7%
QUAY	22	5.5%
LEA	23	5.0%
HARDING	24	4.5%
SIERRA	25	4.0%
LINCOLN	26	3.9%
CURRY	27	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.4%
UNION	30	2.9%

REVISED JUNE 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	23.7%
MORA	2	15.1%
GRANT	3	13.9%
TAOS	4	11.1%
DE BACA	5	11.0%
CHAVES	6	9.8%
MCKINLEY	7	9.4%
SAN JUAN	8	9.2%
OTERO	9	8.7%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.6%
GUADALUPE	11	8.5%
CATRON	12	8.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.7%
SAN MIGUEL	14	7.7%
COLFAX	15	7.3%
CIBOLA	16	7.2%
STATEWIDE		7.0%
EDDY	17	6.9%
HIDALGO	18	6.7%
SOCORRO	19	6.4%
TORRANCE	20	6.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	6.1%
QUAY	22	5.5%
LEA	23	5.1%
SIERRA	24	4.6%
CURRY	25	4.4%
HARDING	26	4.4%
LINCOLN	27	4.1%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.7%
UNION	30	3.3%

REVISED JULY 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.6%
GRANT	2	12.6%
MORA	3	12.5%
TAOS	4	9.1%
GUADALUPE	5	8.5%
SAN JUAN	6	8.1%
MCKINLEY	7	7.5%
RIO ARRIBA	8	7.3%
CHAVES	9	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	10	7.1%
EDDY	11	7.0%
CIBOLA	12	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	13	6.5%
SOCORRO	14	6.1%
OTERO	15	6.0%
STATEWIDE		5.9%
HIDALGO	16	5.7%
TORRANCE	17	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	5.3%
CATRON	19	5.2%
LEA	20	5.0%
QUAY	21	4.8%
COLFAX	22	4.8%
CURRY	23	4.5%
SIERRA	24	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	25	4.1%
DE BACA	26	3.7%
HARDING	27	3.5%
LINCOLN	28	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	2.9%
UNION	30	2.5%

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		July 2003 Rate
State	Rank	
Oregon	1	8.1
Alaska	2	7.9
Washington	3	7.5
Louisiana	4	7.4
Michigan	5	7.4
Mississippi	6	7.2
South Carolina	7	7.0
West Virginia	8	6.8
California	9	6.6
North Carolina	10	6.6
Texas	11	6.6
District of Columbia	12	6.5
Illinois	13	6.5
Ohio	14	6.2
United States		6.2
Arizona	15	6.1
Kentucky	16	6.1
New Jersey	17	6.1
New Mexico	18	6.1
New York	19	6.1
Alabama	20	5.7
Colorado	21	5.7
Idaho	22	5.6
Missouri	23	5.6
Pennsylvania	24	5.6
Rhode Island	25	5.6
Wisconsin	26	5.6
Arkansas	27	5.5
Oklahoma	28	5.5
Massachusetts	29	5.4
Nevada	30	5.4
Florida	31	5.3
Indiana	32	5.3
Connecticut	33	5.2
Utah	34	5.2
Georgia	35	5.0
Kansas	36	5.0
Tennessee	37	5.0
Maine	38	4.9
Montana	39	4.7
Iowa	40	4.6
Maryland	41	4.6
Minnesota	42	4.6
New Hampshire	43	4.3
Delaware	44	4.1
Vermont	45	4.1
Wyoming	46	4.1
Hawaii	47	4.0
Virginia	48	4.0
Nebraska	49	3.9
North Dakota	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	3.3

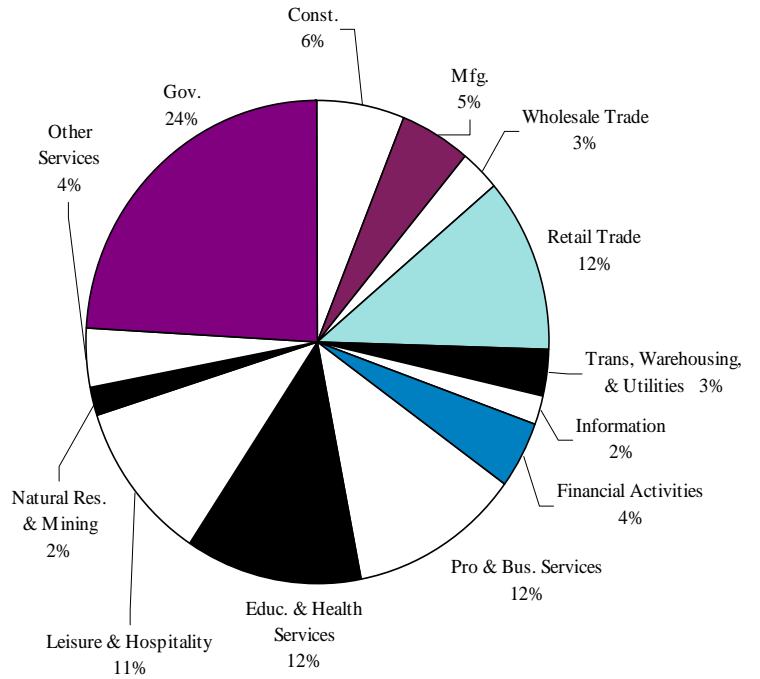
Revised		July 2002 Rate
State	Rank	
Alaska	1	8.0
Oregon	2	7.4
Washington	3	7.3
Mississippi	4	6.8
North Carolina	5	6.8
California	6	6.7
Illinois	7	6.6
Texas	8	6.4
Arizona	9	6.3
District of Columbia	10	6.3
West Virginia	11	6.3
Michigan	12	6.2
New York	13	6.2
Louisiana	14	6.1
Utah	15	6.1
Alabama	16	6.0
New Jersey	17	6.0
Idaho	18	5.8
South Carolina	19	5.8
United States		5.8
Colorado	20	5.7
Missouri	21	5.7
Ohio	22	5.7
New Mexico	23	5.6
Pennsylvania	24	5.6
Florida	25	5.5
Kentucky	26	5.5
Nevada	27	5.5
Arkansas	28	5.4
Massachusetts	29	5.4
Wisconsin	30	5.4
Kansas	31	5.3
Georgia	32	5.2
Indiana	33	5.1
Tennessee	34	5.1
Rhode Island	35	4.9
New Hampshire	36	4.7
Montana	37	4.6
Oklahoma	38	4.5
Connecticut	39	4.4
Maine	40	4.4
Minnesota	41	4.4
Maryland	42	4.3
Delaware	43	4.2
Hawaii	44	4.1
Iowa	45	4.1
North Dakota	46	4.1
Wyoming	47	4.1
Virginia	48	4.0
Vermont	49	3.8
Nebraska	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	3.0

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

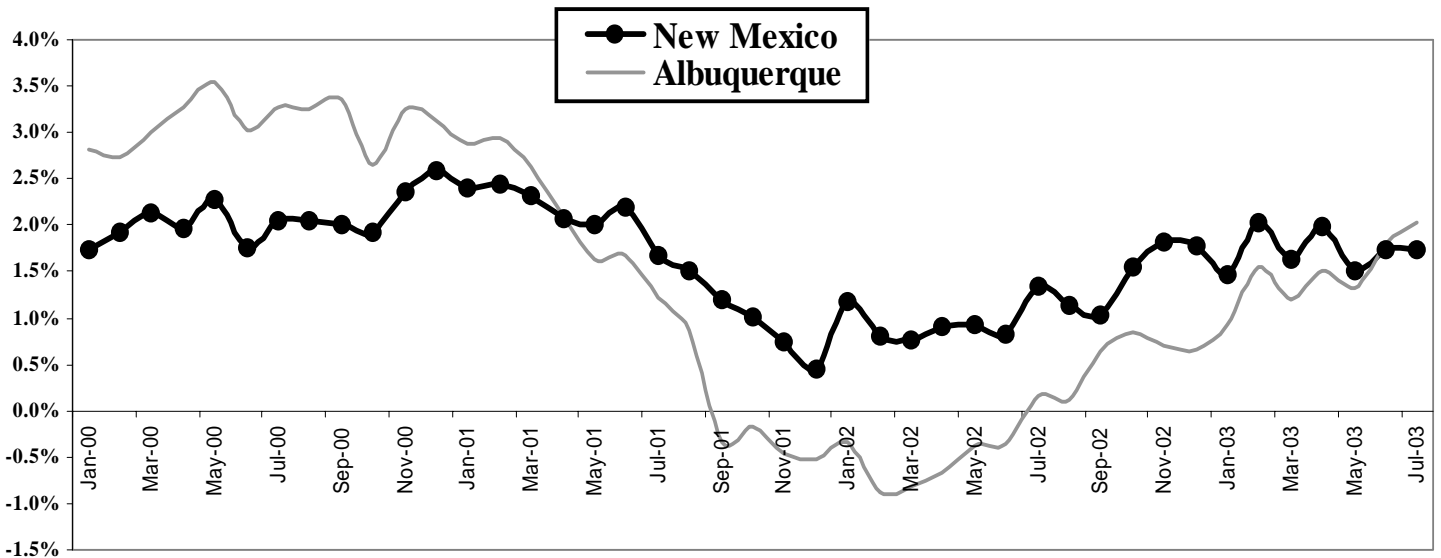
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry

NAICS Industries July 2003



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-03	Jun-03	Jul-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	778,100	782,100	764,800	-4,000	13,300
GOODS PRODUCING	99,300	98,800	99,700	500	-400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	678,800	683,300	665,100	-4,500	13,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,900	13,800	13,800	100	100
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	10,100	10,000	9,800	100	300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,600	3,700	3,900	-100	-300
CONSTRUCTION	48,400	48,200	46,400	200	2,000
Construction of Buildings	13,500	13,500	13,300	0	200
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,200	7,200	6,600	0	600
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Specialty Trade Contractors	26,100	25,900	24,400	200	1,700
MANUFACTURING	37,000	36,800	39,500	200	-2,500
Durable Goods	25,800	25,900	27,600	-100	-1,800
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	11,000	10,900	11,700	100	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,800	7,800	8,400	0	-600
Non-Durable Goods	11,200	10,900	11,900	300	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,800	22,600	23,000	200	-200
RETAIL TRADE	91,700	91,600	90,400	100	1,300
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,600	12,400	12,500	200	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,200	13,400	13,500	-200	-300
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,900	19,700	19,000	200	900
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,300	6,500	7,700	-200	-1,400
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,500	13,200	11,300	300	2,200
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,100	7,200	7,300	-100	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	21,900	22,000	21,900	-100	0
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	17,900	18,000	17,800	-100	100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,500	6,400	6,400	100	100
INFORMATION	16,800	16,800	16,900	0	-100
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,000	8,100	8,100	-100	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,800	34,600	33,900	200	900
Finance and Insurance	24,100	24,000	23,700	100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,500	12,600	12,100	-100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,700	9,800	9,600	-100	100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,700	10,600	10,200	100	500
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,100	91,200	90,000	-100	1,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	41,200	41,100	40,200	100	1,000
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,900	10,900	10,900	0	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,500	13,400	13,000	100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,600	44,700	44,400	-100	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,900	18,000	17,700	-100	200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,200	6,300	6,000	-100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	95,700	96,900	90,300	-1,200	5,400
Educational Services	9,000	10,200	8,600	-1,200	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,700	86,700	81,700	0	5,000
Ambulatory Health Care Services	33,000	32,700	30,500	300	2,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,900	9,800	9,500	100	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,000	4,900	100	200
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,600	8,400	6,400	200	2,200
Hospitals	21,000	21,000	20,300	0	700
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,200	13,100	12,800	100	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,800	6,700	6,800	100	0
Social Assistance	19,500	19,900	18,100	-400	1,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	85,400	85,200	83,900	200	1,500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,900	8,700	8,500	200	400
Accommodation and Food Services	76,500	76,400	75,400	100	1,100
Accommodation	14,600	14,500	14,600	100	0
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,900	62,000	60,800	-100	1,100
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,700	29,400	28,700	300	1,000
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,800	25,800	25,600	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	31,000	30,600	30,600	400	400
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200
GOVERNMENT	187,600	191,800	184,200	-4,200	3,400
Federal Government	30,900	30,800	30,900	100	0
State Government 2/	61,300	61,300	60,200	0	1,100
<i>State Government Education</i>	21,900	22,000	21,900	-100	0
Local Government	95,400	99,700	93,100	-4,300	2,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	48,300	53,300	47,000	-5,000	1,300

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	
	Jul-03	Jun-03	Jul-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	366,500	367,700	359,200	-1,200	7,300
GOODS PRODUCING	48,800	48,300	48,700	500	100
SERVICES-PROVIDING	317,700	319,400	310,500	-1,700	7,200
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	24,300	24,200	23,500	100	800
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	15,000	14,800	13,900	200	1,100
MANUFACTURING	24,500	24,100	25,200	400	-700
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,400	10,300	11,000	100	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,600	7,500	8,100	100	-500
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,600	13,500	13,500	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	42,100	42,100	41,200	0	900
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,200	4,200	3,700	0	500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,200	8,200	7,600	0	600
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,600	3,600	4,000	0	-400
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	9,900	10,000	10,000	-100	-100
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,300	9,400	9,300	-100	0
INFORMATION	10,800	10,800	10,800	0	0
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	6,000	6,000	-100	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,200	19,300	19,000	-100	200
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,900	13,600	-100	200
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,700	5,800	5,700	-100	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	59,000	58,800	57,300	200	1,700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,600	28,400	27,400	200	1,200
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,600	11,500	11,000	100	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,200	26,200	25,700	0	500
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,900	13,000	12,500	-100	400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,000	3,100	2,900	-100	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	43,000	43,500	40,500	-500	2,500
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,500	38,600	36,400	-100	2,100
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,500	15,500	14,700	0	800
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,400	36,100	35,600	300	800
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	33,100	32,900	32,300	200	800
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,200	28,000	27,400	200	800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,700	13,600	12,800	100	900
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,200	12,000	200	400
GOVERNMENT	71,300	73,100	70,600	-1,800	700
Federal Government	14,100	14,000	14,100	100	0
State Government /2	21,700	21,900	21,200	-200	500
Local Government	35,500	37,200	35,300	-1,700	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 federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jul-03	Revised Jun-03	Revised Jul-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	58,600	59,100	57,300	-500	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	6,700	6,500	6,500	200	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	51,900	52,600	50,800	-700	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	3,700	3,500	3,500	200	200
MANUFACTURING	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,400	1,500	1,400	-100	0
INFORMATION	1,100	1,200	1,100	-100	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,100	2,200	2,200	-100	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,000	5,000	5,600	0	-600
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,400	2,400	2,900	0	-500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,000	9,000	8,300	0	700
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,400	8,400	8,000	0	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,200	6,200	5,900	0	300
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	300
OTHER SERVICES	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0
GOVERNMENT	17,900	18,400	17,000	-500	900
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
State	7,200	6,900	6,900	300	300
Local	7,100	7,900	6,500	-800	600

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jul-03	Revised Jun-03	Revised Jul-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	80,200	79,800	79,100	400	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,900	5,800	6,100	100	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,300	74,000	73,000	300	1,300
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,700	4,600	4,800	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,300	9,000	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	800	0	-100
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,700	8,600	8,500	100	200
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,700	8,700	8,200	0	500
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,200	7,100	6,800	100	400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	10,500	10,100	10,400	400	100
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
OTHER SERVICES	4,100	4,100	3,800	0	300
GOVERNMENT	26,900	27,000	26,900	-100	0
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
State /2	18,200	18,300	18,000	-100	200
Local	7,200	7,200	7,300	0	-100

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jul-03	Revised Jun-03	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	780,400	779,100	1,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,900	13,700	200
CONSTRUCTION	47,100	47,100	0
MANUFACTURING	36,700	37,100	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	136,400	136,200	200
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	16,800	16,800	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,400	34,200	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	89,900	90,000	-100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	99,700	99,900	-200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,200	82,600	600
OTHER SERVICES	28,800	28,300	500
GOVERNMENT	193,500	193,200	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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Albuquerque, NM 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8673

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 03	June 03	July 02	July 03	June 03	July 02	July 03	June 03	July 02
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$744.33	\$748.49	\$712.50	43.3	44.5	43.9	17.19	16.82	16.23
CONSTRUCTION	\$600.66	\$607.02	\$564.60	39.7	40.2	39.1	15.13	15.10	14.44
MANUFACTURING	\$531.85	\$538.53	\$555.50	40.2	40.4	39.8	13.23	13.33	13.29
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$529.76	\$525.54	\$494.11	35.2	35.2	34.1	15.05	14.93	14.49
RETAIL TRADE	\$334.97	\$337.84	\$318.42	33.1	32.8	33.1	10.12	10.30	9.62
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$508.37	\$525.26	\$466.55	36.6	37.2	35.0	13.89	14.12	13.33
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$561.82	\$592.26	\$594.79	38.8	40.4	39.6	14.48	14.66	15.02

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	
	July 03	June 03	July 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	183.9	183.7	180.1	0.1%	2.1%
CPI-W	179.6	179.6	176.1	0.0%	2.0%

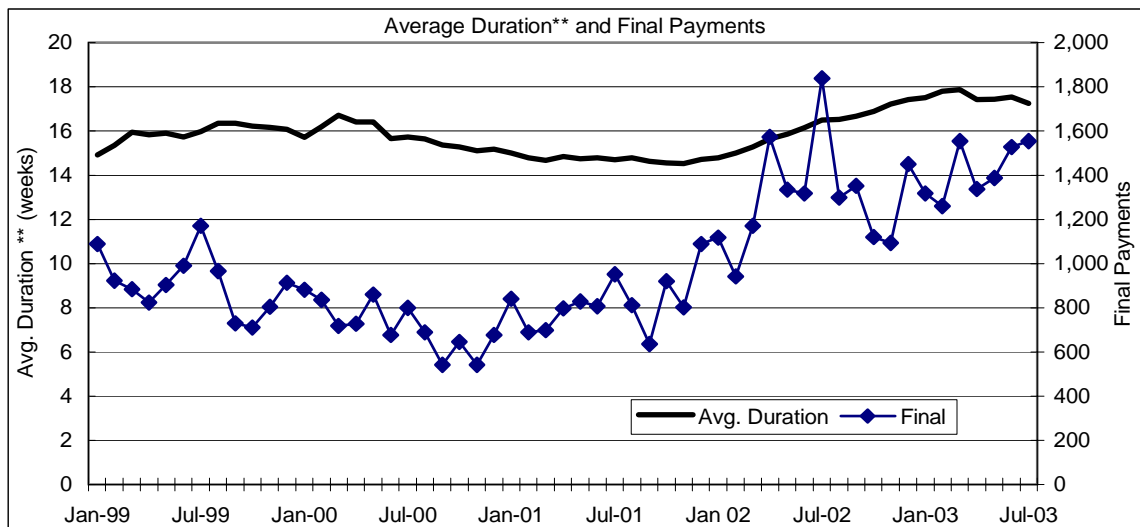
*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	Jul-03	Jun-03	Jul-02	% Change from June-03	% Change from July-02
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,941	7,054	6,470	-15.8%	-8.2%
Continued Claims #	68,830	73,748	73,514	-6.7%	-6.4%
Insured Unemployed *	16,394	15,952	15,231	2.8%	7.6%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3561	3,736	3,168	-4.7%	12.4%
Final Payments	1555	1,528	1,838	1.8%	-15.4%
Weeks Compensated	57,989	61,921	62,197	-6.4%	-6.8%
Net Benefit Payments	\$12,117,430	\$12,749,832	\$12,863,663	-5.0%	-5.8%
Average WBA **	\$207.33	\$207.13	\$201.87	0.1%	2.7%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.24	17.54	16.50	-1.7%	4.5%
Exhaustion Rate **	44.31%	45.60%	37.32%		
TRUST FUND BALANCE, June 2003	\$545,017,121				



^ 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:

Three major projects are now in the works for the **New Mexico Direct Invest Fund**. The investment fund is a new entity, created during this year's legislative session to use interest from the state's permanent fund to co-invest in New Mexican companies. The largest proposed investment is for \$15 million for Mesa Semiconductor to buy-out the Phillips Semiconductor facility. If approved, Mesa would hire about 300 workers and keep the Albuquerque semiconductor plant in operation. A recommendation for Eclipse Aviation to receive \$10 million and for PowerWAN, a telecommunications company, to receive \$4 million was also proposed. In return for the investments the state will receive equity in the three companies.

The latest round of **military base realignments** will cost New Mexico almost 200 military and civilian jobs next year. Under plans announced by the Air Force, Albuquerque's Kirtland Air Force Base will lose 68 military and 11 civilian jobs. Alamogordo's Holloman AFB will see the loss of 40 jobs, 10 of them civilian. The Personnel at Clovis Cannon AFB will be trimmed by 27 jobs, of which 19 are civilian positions.

The state's Industrial Development Training Program approved In-Plant training funds for five companies at the July In-Plant Training Board meeting. Albuquerque contact lens maker **Ocular Science** will receive about \$191,000 to hire 60 employees. Other companies that were provided with training funds include: **Northrop Grumman**, who will hire 22 employees for its Albuquerque facility. **Process Equipment and Service Company** of Farmington will hire and train 45 employees. **Santa Fe's Star Cryoelectronics** will hire five employees for its sensor manufacturing operation. **Genzyme of Santa Fe** will add six people to its workforce.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The \$15 million expansion to the **West Side Medical Center** is expected to be completed by the end of July. The facility, formerly operated by St. Joseph's Healthcare System, will once again offer intensive care and surgical services and will soon have an enlarged emergency room. The hospital currently has 22 beds and will add 28 more in August. About 50 new staff positions will be added to support the expanded services.

A new 92-room hotel is under construction at 5320 San Antonio NE. The **Hilton Garden Inn** will feature a 45-seat restaurant and bar, an indoor pool and other amenities usually offered by a full-service hotel. Construction should be completed by the first quarter of next year.

Another Cottonwood area restaurant has opened to serve west-side diners. **The Olive Garden** opened a 270-seat restaurant in a 7,600 square foot facility at 10500 Coors Bypass. About 150 workers staff the operation.

A \$150 million defense contract for Honeywell may contribute to the creation of about 100 new jobs for **Honeywell's Defense Space Elec-**

tronics Systems office in Albuquerque. The contract is to develop systems for manned and unmanned ground and aerial vehicles that will allow the Army to be both faster and lighter in combat.

Boeing SVS has received a \$23 million contract for development of the Air Force Research Laboratory's Mobile Active Targeting Resource or MATRIX as it is known. During the four year life of the contract, Boeing SVS will design and build laser testing systems as part of the development of aircraft-mounted lasers.

Cell Robotics, a medical products company, is reorganizing and expects to layoff some of its 25 employees. As part of the reorganization, the company will refocus its efforts into marketing and sales and shift away from new product development. New hires in areas other than product development, will probably keep the company's total employee count at about the same level as it is now.

Ground was broken for the new 40-acre **Industrial Center at La Estancia**, located off of I-25 in Albuquerque's south valley. The first facility, a 50,000 square foot spec building, should be completed by February. Ultimately, the industrial center will have about 435,000 square feet of Class-A industrial space.

Laguna Area, Cibola County:

The **Department for Housing and Urban Development** has set aside \$6.8 million for a new 60-unit housing subdivision at Laguna Pueblo. The new subdivision, Green Acres Housing, will be built just west of the Pueblo's current housing subdivision.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

About 10,000 earthly visitors dropped in on Roswell for the city's annual **UFO Festival**. The festival is estimated to have a \$1.13 million economic impact on the community. UFO related tourism is estimated to generate about \$5.2 million annually for the community.

Illinois based **AAR Aircraft Service** is teaming with the City of Roswell to bring 200 new aviation service and maintenance jobs to the Roswell Industrial Air Center. New employees are needed to maintain the 200 aircraft that AAR has awaiting storage, disposition or dismantling. The company currently has about 175 workers in Roswell.

Fort Sumner Area, De Baca County:

About 20 miles east of Fort Sumner, 136 wind generators tower 21 stories above the ground. The wind generators are expected to come on line in the next few weeks and will provide power to **PNM's** New Mexico power grid. The output of the generators can provide electric power for about 94,000 homes.

Sunland Park Area, Dona Ana County:



Two projects are under consideration that would advance Sunland Park as an entertainment and tourist destination. A study has been commissioned to design an **amphitheater** and the city is considering a high-end marketplace for artists called **Mercado de la Rivera**. Both projects are still conceptual, but the state has donated thirty acres of land along the river for future development.

Silver City Area, Grant County:



The Silver City **Burger King** franchise closed on July 15. The owner, Jim Berk, blames the current economic climate in Grant County for low sales volume. About 20 workers were employed at the restaurant.

Downtown Silver City is more than holding its own in a tough economy. Since January of this year five downtown businesses closed but eleven others opened. Additionally, ten downtown private sector buildings are undergoing repairs or renovations.

White Rock Area, Los Alamos County:



Construction has started of the first of 50 affordable housing units in the 121-unit **Pinon Trails subdivision**. The new development features fifty units of affordable housing and 71 market rate units. Construction will occur in four stages through 2006.

Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:



Chama area businesses are reporting another poor year for sales following last year's railroad shutdown during the fire season. A number of area merchants have gone out of business and more may follow unless business improves. The Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad started running late this season and is currently operating only one locomotive. A second locomotive may come on line in time for passengers to fill the trains for the Fall-foliage tours in September and October.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:



The Connection, a Las Vegas call center is looking for 150 temporary employees to process calls during day shifts. The temporary employees will receive a week's training and may be eligible for permanent positions.

A \$58,600 US Department of Agriculture rural development grant has been awarded to **Great American Station Foundation at Las Vegas** for DesertGate, a small Internet service provider. The grant will be used for technical assistance and equipment purchases. The project is expected to create 13 new jobs and assist about 50 Las Vegas area businesses.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:



Luby's Cafeteria, a longtime Villa Linda Mall tenant, closed after 18 years. Luby's has closed 50 of their cafeterias so far and will close 20 more as part of a corporate reorganization plan. The Santa Fe cafeteria employed 38 people.

Los Alamos National Bank is building a 24,000 square foot branch office in downtown Santa Fe. The new branch will be a full-service bank offering both commercial and residential lending and trust services. The bank plans to open with about 20 employees.

Airport facility maintenance and improvements at the **Santa Fe Municipal Airport** will be paid for in part by a \$1 million federal grant. The grant funds will be used to seal cracks in the runways, and to install more lights and fencing at the airport.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:



Elite Manufacturing will relocate its custom shutter manufacturing operation from Mexico to Truth or Consequences. The company plans to start construction of a 30,000 square foot facility in late August and hope to finish by late January 2004. The shutter plant will employ 45 workers at an average annual salary of \$15,000.



Labor Market Report

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