

New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson
Governor

Conroy Chino
Secretary

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HIGHLIGHTS — July 2005

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth remains at 2.0 percent, the average for the last 18 months with very little month-to-month variation. The state's job market appears to be in a stable holding pattern. Overall, the state has added 15,600 jobs over the last year and we rank 13th highest for job growth among the states.

...Over the year, payroll employment rose 1.7 percent, adding 6,300 jobs to the Albuquerque MSA. Gains were once again led by construction.

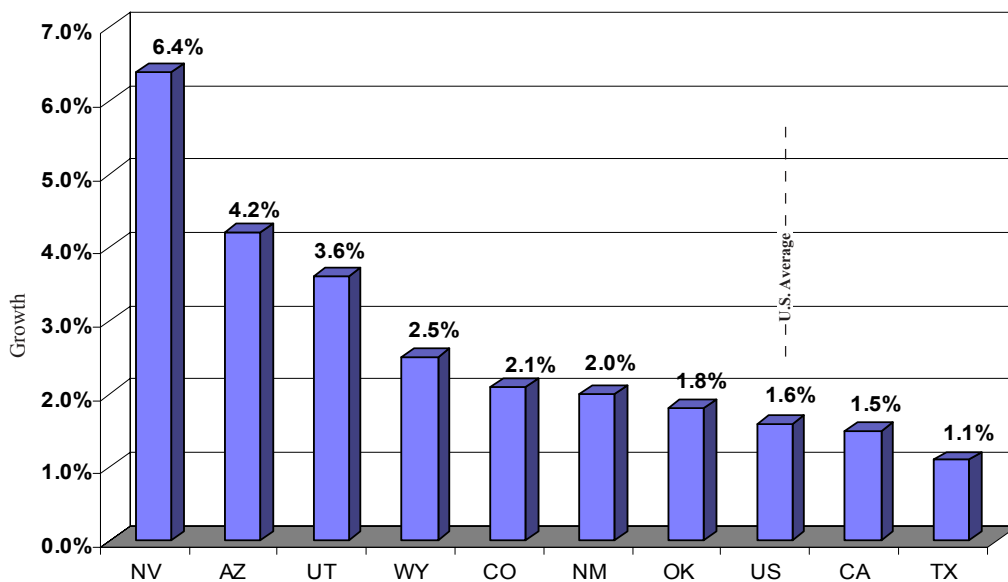
...The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces MSA was 3.0 percent adding 1,800 jobs.

...Over-the-year job growth for the Santa Fe MSA was 2.0 percent, adding 1,200 jobs.

...Over the last year the Farmington MSA has added 1,200 jobs, growing 2.6 percent.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

July 2005 over July 2004 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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2005 New Mexico
Data Users Conference
Slated for November

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www.dol.state.nm.us

New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis

P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103

Ph: (505) 222-4684 (<----Our number has changed)

New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 6.0 percent in July 2005, up from 5.7 percent in June. The unemployment rate had also been at 6.0 percent back in April and May this year. Recent volatility in the unemployment rate makes it difficult to determine the underlying trend. A year ago New Mexico's unemployment rate was slightly lower than it is currently, 5.7 percent. The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in July 2005.

New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth remains at 2.0 percent. This has also been the average for the last 18 months, with very little month-to-month variation. The state's job market appears to be in a stable holding pattern, with few widespread layoffs and a gradual trend of increased hiring by employers. A handful of industries continue to do fairly well and are hiring many additional workers. Other industries are showing restraint but still hiring a few additional workers. Even the state's worst performing industries are faring better than in the past with any reported job losses being negligible. Overall, the state has added 15,600 jobs over the last year and we rank 13th highest for job growth among the states.

New Mexico's construction industry has added 3,500 jobs over the year; this is more new jobs than was added by any other industry and a growth rate of 6.7 percent. All the main categories of construction employment have shown rapid growth. Much of the boom has been fueled by continued low interest rates, which have started to edge up again recently. Even with recent increases, interest rates remain near historic lows, and a bigger threat to the construction boom may be increases in raw material prices and possible shortages.

The mining industry, even though it has added far fewer jobs than has the much larger construction industry, has been the fastest growing industry, with employment up a staggering 9.3 percent on the year. The number of new jobs has been around 1,400, with most of them being in the northwest and southeast part of the state. The state's mining boom results from the sustained higher prices for oil and natural gas.

The state's largest private industry, educational and health services, had for a while been one of the main engines of growth for the state's job market, but the trend appears to have moderated. This industry was up only 2.3 percent on the year, adding 2,300 jobs. The increase is still greater than the overall average for other industries, but the number of new jobs has fallen to almost a five-year low. Slowing job growth is evident in most of the health care and social assistance categories, particularly the home health care component, which received a

multi-year boost from changes to state Medicaid policy. Still, even with recent moderation, the health care industry continues to add jobs at a moderate pace.

Government employment increased 1.4 percent, adding 2,700 jobs over the year, with most of the growth in state and local government. Local government includes Indian tribes and their casinos. Federal government added 300 jobs, having gone through a rough patch for the last two years where employment was down from year-ago levels.

The leisure and hospitality industry made gains of 2.3 percent, adding 2,000 jobs, with gains in eating and drinking places and also in the accommodation category. The smaller arts, entertainment & recreation category also made a sizeable gain of 500 jobs. Professional & business services grew at a rate of two percent, with continuing strength in areas such as scientific research and development and business support services. This overall industry added 1,800 jobs.

Financial activities employment added 800 jobs, from gains in the finance and insurance category and also growth in the real estate component. The miscellaneous *other services* category added 200 jobs, growing less than one percent. This industry includes activities such as summer youth camps that peak in activity at this time of year.

Retail trade employment has picked up a little having been sluggish for most of the year. Currently retail trade shows a 1.0 percent gain on the year, increasing by 900 jobs. Recently a number of new Wal-Mart Supercenters have opened. Wholesale trade made only modest gains, adding just 100 jobs over the year. Manufacturing employment managed to make a gain of 100 jobs despite continued weakness in computer and electronic products.

For the first time in three years, the information industry reported employment that was not lower than year ago levels. Losses remain in the telecommunications segment, but gains have come from the film industry. The employment survey has difficulty measuring employment such as movie extras because of the short duration of the work and the out-of-state companies that do the hiring, but activity appears to be fairly brisk.

For July, only one industry reported employment levels lower than a year ago. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry reported employment levels that were 200 jobs lower than last year.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 2005	June 2005	July 2004	June 2005	July 2004
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	939,900	939,800	912,200	+100	+27,700
Employment	883,700	885,900	860,400	-2,200	+23,300
Unemployment	56,200	53,900	51,800	+2,300	+4,400
Rate	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.3%	6.4%	6.0%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.3 percent in July, up from 5.1 percent in June. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 4.9 percent.

Payroll employment fell 0.7 percent (2,500 jobs) over the month, with job losses reported in six of the 12 major industry groups. Two industries remained unchanged, leaving only four with higher employment levels than in June. A total of 2,200 jobs were lost from local government and private education, but most of those will return with the start of the new school year. Four other industries lost 100 to 200 jobs each. The bright spot against this drab background was construction, up 400 over the month as the housing market continued to boom. Three industries—manufacturing, financial activities, and *other services*—reported minimal gains of 100 jobs each.

Over the year, payroll employment rose 1.7 percent, adding 6,300 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. Gains were once again led by construction, with an increase of 1,800 jobs or 6.7 percent. Housing starts in the Albuquerque area continued to set new records due to continued low interest rates, population increases, and growth in new family formations. The metro area housing market has been growing by leaps and bounds for about the last three years. However, a recently reported shortage of cement supplies could dampen the trend to some extent.

Educational and health services added 1,600 jobs since last July, almost all of them in the health care and social assistance component. Over-the-year growth has slowed in recent months and now stands at 3.6 percent, down from last year's average of 5.7 percent. Still, health care enjoyed a stronger rate of growth than any other industry in the metro area except construction.

The professional and business services industry grew at a moderate rate of 2.2 percent (1,300 jobs), despite a decline of 600 in employment services. Growth was largely due to increases in business support services and in scientific research and development. Employment was helped by expansions in telephone call centers, and by increased hiring at Sandia National Laboratories and its many contractors.

Government employment added 1,300 jobs in the last 12 months, with growth in all three branches. Local government

was up 400, its smallest gain in a year and a half. State government fared better with an increase of 700 jobs. Thanks to the recent opening of two U.S. Forest Service offices, federal government posted its third consecutive increase following two full years of stagnation.

Over-the-year growth in retail trade employment remained at 1.9 percent, the same as in June and the strongest rate in six months. Of the 800 new jobs, 300 were in general merchandise stores and the rest came from unpublished components including motor vehicle dealers and sporting goods stores. A sizeable number of new retail jobs will be added in the coming months when several new big-box operations open for business.

Leisure and hospitality gained 300 jobs, its second straight month of over-the-year increases. Employment faltered in the first part of 2005, following a long period of steady gains, but now appears to be getting back on track. Unlike past years, however, the current growth trend is not being driven by eating and drinking places, but rather by smaller components of the industry including accommodation.

Financial activities employment continued to make steady gains with an increase of 300 or 1.6 percent. Recent growth has been driven by the expansion of industry-related call centers, especially in the Rio Rancho area.

The only industries to report declining employment levels were manufacturing, information, and wholesale trade. Manufacturing was down 1.3 percent over the year, a loss of 300 jobs. Since its peak in October 1997, 6,300 high-paying manufacturing jobs have disappeared. However, some improvements are expected in the coming months due to the anticipated expansion of aircraft manufacturing as well as next year's opening of a mattress plant in Albuquerque and a cabinet manufacturer in Los Lunas.

Information employment declined by 700 since last July due to continuing struggles in its telecommunications component. The industry was down 3,000 from peak employment levels in February 2001. Wholesale trade lost 100 jobs over the year. Employment in transportation, warehousing, and utilities remained unchanged from a year ago, as did the miscellaneous category of *other services*.

Albuquerque	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	408,800	406,300	399,500	+2,500	+9,300
Employment	387,000	385,400	380,000	+1,600	+7,000
Unemployment	21,800	20,900	19,500	+900	+2,300
Rate	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.9%	6.0%	5.6%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.7 percent in July 2005, up a little from the previous month when the rate was 6.5 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 6.6 percent.

Another 800 jobs temporarily left the Las Cruces economy in July following the loss of 1,600 jobs in June. Most of those jobs will return in August when the fall semester starts at New Mexico State University, and also local school districts finish hiring for the new school year. This two-month drop in employment happens every summer and shows how reliant the local economy is on education jobs. In July, 1,000 jobs were lost by local government, which includes school districts. Another 100 jobs were lost in state government, which includes New Mexico State University. Federal government added 100 jobs. There was also a net gain of 200 jobs in private industries.

The rate of over-the-year job growth for the Las Cruces area was 3.0 percent comparing July 2005 with the same month a year ago. The Las Cruces area has added 1,800 jobs. This rate of job growth is higher than the statewide average.

The educational and health services industry gained 300 jobs, increasing 3.3 percent. The health services component has enjoyed rapid growth for many years, with only a temporary pause when fierce competition between rival hospitals over-heated the industry and the job count declined for a few months about a year ago. Now this industry is back adding jobs.

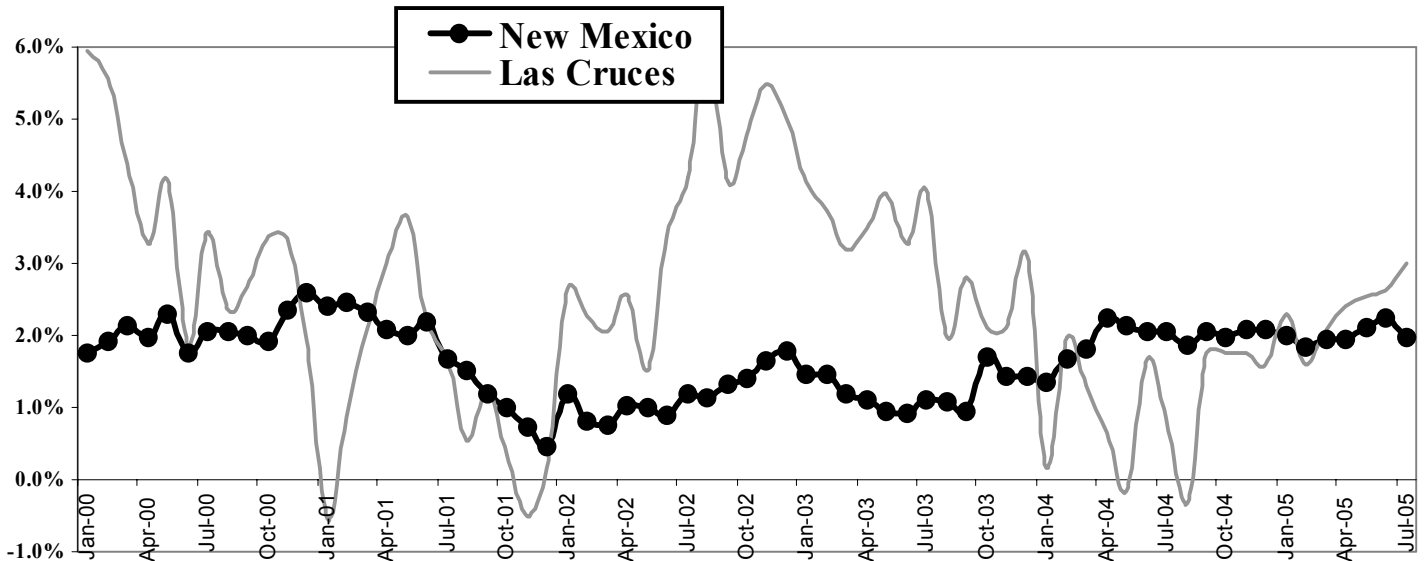
Government employment posted a gain of just 300 jobs, reflecting job losses in federal government and no gain in state employment, offset by a large gain in local government. Information employment posted a 200-job gain now that the job losses in the telecommunications component of the industry are out of the year-ago comparison. Also gaining 200 jobs, the transportation, warehousing & utilities industry has done well to increase 13.3 percent.

Eight remaining industries have each gained 100 jobs over the year. The 100-job gain in manufacturing employment is the smallest increase over the last two years and may be evidence of slowing of what had been fairly rapid employment growth, mostly from activity at the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Construction employment also appears to have leveled off from earlier high growth; current gains make for only a modest 2.5 percent increase from last year's level. Most other areas of the state are continuing to benefit from the construction boom.

The gain of another 100 jobs was reported in financial activities, as well as a similar employment gain in professional & business services. The leisure and hospitality industry also gained 100 jobs, growing 1.6 percent. The miscellaneous *other services* category of employment added 100 jobs. The same was also true for retail trade and wholesale trade.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 2005	June 2005	July 2004	June 2005	July 2004
Civilian Labor Force	87,500	86,800	85,900	+700	+1,600
Employment	81,600	81,200	80,200	+400	+1,400
Unemployment	5,900	5,600	5,700	+300	+200
Rate	6.7%	6.5%	6.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 4.7 percent in July 2005, up from 4.4 percent in June. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent, which was lower than the current rate.

The Santa Fe area lost 100 jobs in July 2005 after gaining 800 jobs the previous month. July's losses included 100 jobs in government, another 100 in educational & health services and also 100 jobs in *other services*. Partially offsetting the losses were gains of 100 retail trade jobs and 100 jobs in professional & business services. Other industries remained at the previous month's employment levels.

Over-the-year job growth for Santa Fe was 2.0 percent, adding 1,200 jobs. The rate of job growth is the same as the average for the state, but only six of the 12 industries are making gains. Three industries remain at the same level of employment as last year and three more have lost jobs.

The largest of the job gains came from government, up 1,000 jobs on the year, growing 6.5 percent. Some growth has been in state government, but the majority shows up in local government. The local government gains have come mostly from employment in local school districts. The gains are due to increased enrollment as well as more accurate reporting of teaching jobs. Federal government employment remains at the same level as last year.

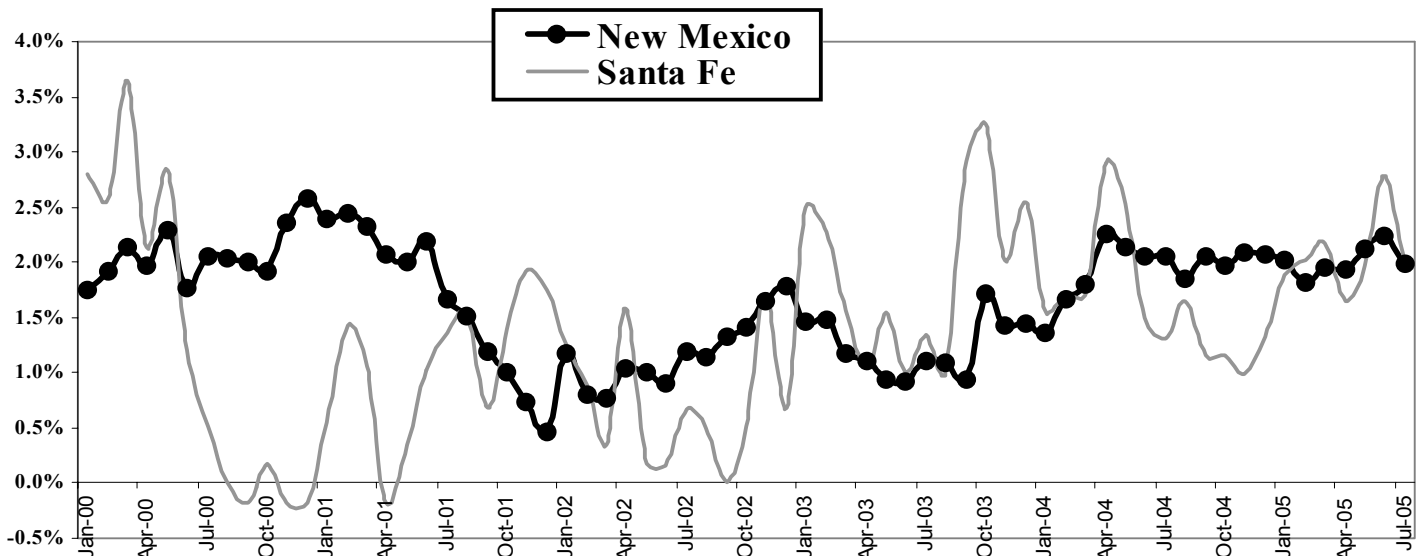
In the private sector, leisure and hospitality employment stands out with gains of 300 jobs, up 3.2 percent. The professional and business services industry added 200 jobs since last year, growing 3.8 percent. This industry has done well in Santa Fe for about two years. The strength appears to be across the board, rather than in any individual component. Educational and health services also added 200 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. The information industry has made gains of 100 jobs. Wholesale trade also added 100 jobs.

The construction industry continues to suffer in Santa Fe. Employment is currently down by 500 jobs, the worst results for the construction industry in the local area for many years. The absence of any construction employment gains makes Santa Fe an exception to the boom in other parts of the state. Retail trade reported 100 fewer jobs than a year ago. The miscellaneous *other services* category was down by 100 jobs.

The three remaining industries reported employment that was unchanged from last year's levels. These industries were financial activities; manufacturing; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>
Civilian Labor Force	78,700	79,000	75,800	-300	+2,900
Employment	75,000	75,500	72,500	-500	+2,500
Unemployment	3,700	3,500	3,300	+200	+400
Rate	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.9%	5.0%	4.5%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 5.8 percent in July 2005, little changed from 5.7 percent in June. A year ago, the area had an unemployment rate of 6.8 percent.

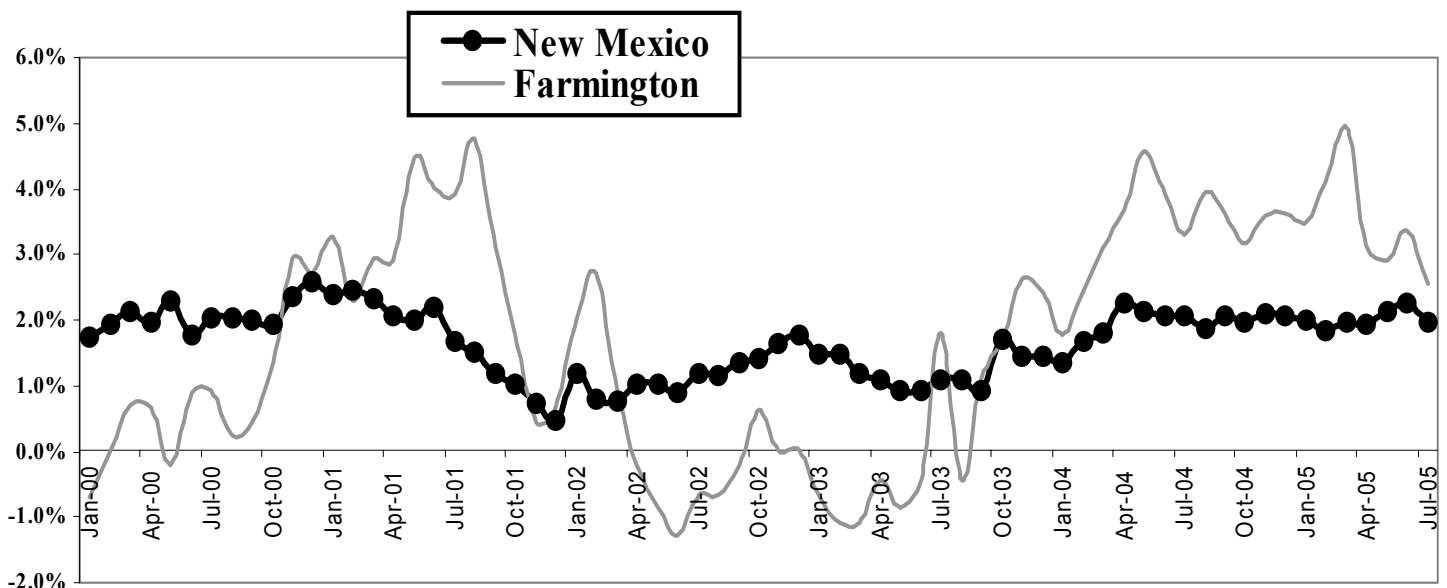
The Farmington area lost 1,000 jobs in July, from a seasonal reduction in government-run education employment over the summer. Local government lost 800 teaching jobs, and federal government was down 200 jobs. The private sector kept the same number of jobs as was reported in June.

Over the last year the Farmington area has added 1,200 jobs, growing 2.6 percent. This is a reduction from much higher rates of growth earlier this year, and also less than the 3.0 percent reported by Las Cruces. The current 2.6 percent is still a good rate of job growth and earlier higher numbers were not sustainable in the long run. The recent boom peaked in March when the over-the-year rate of job growth reached 4.9 percent. This was the fastest increase in jobs since mid-1995. Since March, construction work on the oil pipeline has mostly ended, causing a return to more normal, but still moderately strong employment conditions.

Private services-providing industries continue to do well, adding 1,100 jobs over the year, growing 4.1 percent. Government employment has been sluggish for a while and still shows no growth in either federal or state employment; local government has lost 100 jobs over the year. Local government employment should pick up some strength when school begins.

Farmington	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>July 2005</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>	<u>June 2005</u>	<u>July 2004</u>
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	55,400	55,900	56,100	- 500	- 700
Employment	52,200	52,700	52,300	-500	-100
Unemployment	3,200	3,200	3,800	0	-600
Rate	5.8%	5.7%	6.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.7%	6.9%	5.9%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



2005 New Mexico Data Users Conference Slated for November

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) at the University of New Mexico is presenting the 7th annual New Mexico Data Users Conference on November 3rd at the University of New Mexico (UNM) Continuing Education Conference Center in Albuquerque.

Speakers are from a variety of organizations ó BBER and the Division of Government Research, both at UNM; the U.S. Census Bureau; Albuquerque Public Schools; and New Mexico Voices for Children.

The conference will feature a plenary session, nine breakout sessions and a luncheon presentation. Plenary topics include 2010 decennial census reengineering; an overview of what the Census Bureau does during the nine years between the decennial censuses; a census products update; and an overview of BBER and Census Bureau population estimates. Breakout sessions include details about methods used by BBER to estimate population; analysis of map patterns in demographic data; gross receipts tax data for community economic assessment; the American FactFinder web site and decennial census concepts; working poor families in NM, the state of working NM, and Kids Count data; how small business can profit from census information; details about the Census Bureau's American Community Survey; the use of community data for educational decisions and education data that are accessible to the community; and data sources and techniques for analyzing local economies. 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 these 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, information providers, and students.

Plan to attend on Thursday, November 3, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Sessions begin 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 \$45 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.

Contacts: Karma Shore (505) 277-8300; e-mail address kshore@unm.edu
Kevin Kargacin (505) 277-3038; email address kargacin@unm.edu
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
MSC02 1720
1 University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001



The University of New Mexico

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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- Employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1985		649,300	593,000	56,300	8.7%	
1986		667,200	605,800	61,400	9.2%	
1987		674,200	613,400	60,800	9.0%	
1988		682,000	630,300	51,700	7.6%	
1989		691,800	645,300	46,500	6.7%	
1990		711,900	663,700	48,200	6.8%	
1991		719,200	667,700	51,500	7.2%	
1992		735,500	680,500	55,000	7.5%	
1993		755,100	700,300	54,800	7.3%	
1994		776,800	725,400	51,400	6.6%	
1995		798,700	744,600	54,100	6.8%	
1996		812,800	751,800	61,000	7.5%	
1997		822,600	768,600	54,000	6.6%	
1998		835,900	783,700	52,200	6.2%	
1999		840,000	793,100	46,900	5.6%	
2000		850,800	808,500	42,300	5.0%	
2001		861,600	819,400	42,200	4.9%	
2002		875,400	827,500	47,900	5.5%	
2003		893,400	840,900	52,500	5.9%	
2004		912,000	860,000	52,000	5.7%	
2004	JAN	903,800	850,800	53,000	5.9%	6.1%
	FEB	905,800	853,000	52,800	5.8%	5.9%
	MAR	907,500	854,900	52,600	5.8%	5.9%
	APR	910,400	857,900	52,500	5.8%	5.6%
	MAY	910,800	858,600	52,200	5.7%	5.6%
	JUN	911,000	859,000	52,000	5.7%	6.5%
	JUL	912,200	860,400	51,800	5.7%	6.0%
	AUG	912,600	861,000	51,600	5.7%	5.6%
	SEP	914,400	862,900	51,500	5.6%	5.5%
	OCT	916,900	865,500	51,300	5.6%	5.3%
	NOV	918,300	867,100	51,200	5.6%	5.2%
	DEC	919,500	868,400	51,100	5.6%	5.1%
2005	JAN	922,000	873,500	48,500	5.3%	5.4%
	FEB	930,100	877,700	52,400	5.6%	5.8%
	MAR	935,200	880,000	55,200	5.9%	5.9%
	APR	942,000	885,200	56,800	6.0%	5.8%
	MAY	940,000	884,000	56,000	6.0%	5.8%
	JUN	939,800	885,900	53,900	5.7%	6.4%
	JUL	939,900	883,700	56,200	6.0%	6.3%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	100	-2,200	2,300	0.3%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	27,700	23,300	4,400	0.3%	0.3%
	2 Yrs. Ago	46,400	43,100	3,300	0.1%	0.0%
	3 Yrs. Ago	63,900	55,900	8,000	0.5%	0.4%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.0%	-0.2%	4.3%		
	Year Ago	3.0%	2.7%	8.5%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	5.2%	5.1%	6.2%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.3%	6.8%	16.6%		

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

State	Rank	July 2004	July 2005	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,154.3	1,227.8	73.5	6.4%
Arizona	2	2,321.4	2,419.9	98.5	4.2%
Idaho	3	593.8	616.5	22.7	3.8%
Utah	4	1,097.6	1,137.3	39.7	3.6%
Florida	5	7,409.9	7,650.0	240.1	3.2%
Oregon	6	1,594.0	1,644.9	50.9	3.2%
Hawaii	7	577.7	594.7	17.0	2.9%
Wyoming	8	263.1	269.7	6.6	2.5%
Washington	9	2,709.4	2,776.7	67.3	2.5%
Maryland	10	2,538.7	2,597.8	59.1	2.3%
DC	11	427.8	436.9	9.1	2.1%
Colorado	12	2,188.7	2,234.6	45.9	2.1%
New Mexico	13	788.0	803.6	15.6	2.0%
New Hampshire	14	630.8	643.2	12.4	2.0%
Oklahoma	15	1,457.9	1,483.8	25.9	1.8%
South Dakota	16	387.7	394.3	6.6	1.7%
Vermont	17	298.4	303.3	4.9	1.6%
Delaware	18	678.0	689.1	11.1	1.6%
United States		131,384.0	133,531.0	2,147.0	1.6%
Minnesota	19	2,687.4	2,729.1	41.7	1.6%
Montana	20	419.0	425.4	6.4	1.5%
Alaska	21	326.7	331.6	4.9	1.5%
California	22	14,515.4	14,727.4	212.0	1.5%
Mississippi	23	1,114.0	1,129.9	15.9	1.4%
Virginia	24	3,591.0	3,638.7	47.7	1.3%
North Dakota	25	334.1	338.5	4.4	1.3%
Connecticut	26	1,644.4	1,665.8	21.4	1.3%
New Jersey	27	4,026.0	4,075.1	49.1	1.2%
Kentucky	28	1,782.1	1,803.5	21.4	1.2%
Missouri	29	2,669.3	2,700.6	31.3	1.2%
Rhode Island	30	487.3	492.9	5.6	1.1%
Texas	31	9,437.1	9,543.0	105.9	1.1%
Iowa	32	1,450.0	1,466.2	16.2	1.1%
Pennsylvania	33	5,625.1	5,687.3	62.2	1.1%
North Carolina	34	3,793.0	3,834.7	41.7	1.1%
Alabama	35	1,903.7	1,924.0	20.3	1.1%
Nebraska	36	925.1	934.5	9.4	1.0%
New York	37	8,444.2	8,528.5	84.3	1.0%
West Virginia	38	738.5	745.8	7.3	1.0%
Arkansas	39	1,149.9	1,161.0	11.1	1.0%
Kansas	40	1,315.7	1,327.1	11.4	0.9%
Indiana	41	2,910.1	2,934.4	24.3	0.8%
Tennessee	42	2,688.2	2,709.8	21.6	0.8%
Louisiana	43	1,909.9	1,924.6	14.7	0.8%
Wisconsin	44	2,824.2	2,844.1	19.9	0.7%
Illinois	45	5,847.2	5,885.7	38.5	0.7%
Massachusetts	46	3,194.1	3,214.1	20.0	0.6%
Maine	47	624.6	628.3	3.7	0.6%
Georgia	48	3,882.7	3,905.7	23.0	0.6%
Ohio	49	5,413.6	5,425.0	11.4	0.2%
South Carolina	50	1,816.3	1,812.4	-3.9	-0.2%
Michigan	51	4,330.9	4,305.5	-25.4	-0.6%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2005				REVISED JUNE 2005				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	952,048	892,207	59,841	6.3%	950,668	889,592	61,076	6.4%	1,380	2,615	-1,235	0.1%	0.3%	-2.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	410,862	386,682	24,180	5.9%	410,285	385,823	24,462	6.0%	577	859	-282	0.1%	0.2%	-1.2%
Bernalillo	320,026	301,745	18,281	5.7%	319,610	301,075	18,535	5.8%	416	670	-254	0.1%	0.2%	-1.4%
Sandoval	50,287	46,986	3,301	6.6%	50,138	46,882	3,256	6.5%	149	104	45	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%
Torrance	7,990	7,417	573	7.2%	8,006	7,401	605	7.6%	-16	16	-32	-0.2%	0.2%	-5.3%
Valencia	32,558	30,533	2,025	6.2%	32,531	30,465	2,066	6.4%	27	68	-41	0.1%	0.2%	-2.0%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,090	52,305	3,785	6.7%	56,750	52,822	3,928	6.9%	-660	-517	-143	-1.2%	-1.0%	-3.6%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,864	79,937	5,927	6.9%	85,584	79,551	6,033	7.0%	280	386	-106	0.3%	0.5%	-1.8%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	80,537	76,628	3,909	4.9%	80,061	76,078	3,983	5.0%	476	550	-74	0.6%	0.7%	-1.9%
Catron	1,596	1,489	107	6.7%	1,580	1,465	115	7.3%	16	24	-8	1.0%	1.6%	-7.0%
Chaves	26,632	24,660	1,972	7.4%	26,614	24,620	1,994	7.5%	18	40	-22	0.1%	0.2%	-1.1%
Cibola	12,703	11,809	894	7.0%	12,697	11,795	902	7.1%	6	14	-8	0.0%	0.1%	-0.9%
Colfax	8,036	7,599	437	5.4%	7,958	7,506	452	5.7%	78	93	-15	1.0%	1.2%	-3.3%
Curry	20,797	19,632	1,165	5.6%	20,792	19,598	1,194	5.7%	5	34	-29	0.0%	0.2%	-2.4%
De Baca	1,007	952	55	5.5%	1,003	945	58	5.8%	4	7	-3	0.4%	0.7%	-5.2%
Eddy	24,993	23,436	1,557	6.2%	24,964	23,393	1,571	6.3%	29	43	-14	0.1%	0.2%	-0.9%
Grant	12,373	11,476	897	7.2%	12,342	11,434	908	7.4%	31	42	-11	0.3%	0.4%	-1.2%
Guadalupe	1,811	1,636	175	9.7%	1,810	1,637	173	9.6%	1	-1	2	0.1%	-0.1%	1.2%
Harding	393	377	16	4.1%	385	367	18	4.4%	8	10	-2	2.1%	2.7%	-11.1%
Hidalgo	2,548	2,373	175	6.9%	2,510	2,325	185	7.4%	38	48	-10	1.5%	2.1%	-5.4%
Lea	26,278	24,862	1,416	5.4%	26,268	24,771	1,497	5.7%	10	91	-81	0.0%	0.4%	-5.4%
Lincoln	11,992	11,448	544	4.5%	11,843	11,290	553	4.7%	149	158	-9	1.3%	1.4%	-1.6%
Los Alamos	12,089	11,678	411	3.4%	12,074	11,642	432	3.6%	15	36	-21	0.1%	0.3%	-4.9%
Luna	13,515	11,769	1,746	12.9%	13,051	11,095	1,956	15.0%	464	674	-210	3.6%	6.1%	-10.7%
McKinley	27,341	24,679	2,662	9.7%	27,871	25,157	2,714	9.7%	-530	-478	-52	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.9%
Mora	2,171	1,916	255	11.7%	2,176	1,914	262	12.0%	-5	2	-7	-0.2%	0.1%	-2.7%
Otero	27,730	25,998	1,732	6.2%	27,736	25,945	1,791	6.5%	-6	53	-59	0.0%	0.2%	-3.3%
Quay	4,236	3,970	266	6.3%	4,202	3,928	274	6.5%	34	42	-8	0.8%	1.1%	-2.9%
Rio Arriba	22,342	20,749	1,593	7.1%	22,346	20,737	1,609	7.2%	-4	12	-16	0.0%	0.1%	-1.0%
Roosevelt	9,249	8,754	495	5.4%	9,208	8,716	492	5.3%	41	38	3	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
San Miguel	13,756	12,657	1,099	8.0%	13,756	12,677	1,079	7.8%	0	-20	20	0.0%	-0.2%	1.9%
Sierra	5,557	5,231	326	5.9%	5,564	5,221	343	6.2%	-7	10	-17	-0.1%	0.2%	-5.0%
Socorro	9,554	9,000	554	5.8%	9,548	8,984	564	5.9%	6	16	-10	0.1%	0.2%	-1.8%
Taos	17,907	16,505	1,402	7.8%	17,604	16,165	1,439	8.2%	303	340	-37	1.7%	2.1%	-2.6%
Union	2,094	2,003	91	4.3%	2,091	1,993	98	4.7%	3	10	-7	0.1%	0.5%	-7.1%

	PRELIMINARY JULY 2005				REVISED JULY 2004				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	952,048	892,207	59,841	6.3%	922,276	866,772	55,504	6.0%	29,772	25,435	4,337	3.2%	2.9%	7.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	410,862	386,682	24,180	5.9%	395,916	373,937	21,979	5.6%	14,946	12,745	2,201	3.8%	3.4%	10.0%
Bernalillo	320,026	301,745	18,281	5.7%	308,427	291,799	16,628	5.4%	11,599	9,946	1,653	3.8%	3.4%	9.9%
Sandoval	50,287	46,986	3,301	6.6%	48,373	45,438	2,935	6.1%	1,914	1,548	366	4.0%	3.4%	12.5%
Torrance	7,990	7,417	573	7.2%	7,709	7,173	536	7.0%	281	244	37	3.6%	3.4%	6.9%
Valencia	32,558	30,533	2,025	6.2%	31,407	29,527	1,880	6.0%	1,151	1,006	145	3.7%	3.4%	7.7%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,090	52,305	3,785	6.7%	53,770	50,067	3,703	6.9%	2,320	2,238	82	4.3%	4.5%	2.2%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	85,864	79,937	5,927	6.9%	82,464	76,846	5,618	6.8%	3,400	3,091	309	4.1%	4.0%	5.5%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	80,537	76,628	3,909	4.9%	77,640	74,181	3,459	4.5%	2,897	2,447	450	3.7%	3.3%	13.0%
Catron	1,596	1,489	107	6.7%	1,581	1,481	100	6.3%	15	8	7	0.9%	0.5%	7.0%
Chaves	26,632	24,660	1,972	7.4%	26,150	24,197	1,953	7.5%	482	463	19	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%
Cibola	12,703	11,809	894	7.0%	12,570	11,752	818	6.5%	133	57	76	1.1%	0.5%	9.3%
Colfax	8,036	7,599	437	5.4%	8,018	7,592	426	5.3%	18	7	11	1.1%	0.5%	9.3%
Curry	20,797	19,632	1,165	5.6%	20,370	19,359	1,011	5.0%	427	273	154	2.1%	1.4%	15.2%
De Baca	1,007	952	55	5.5%	1,011	947	64	6.3%	-4	5	-9	-0.4%	0.5%	-14.1%
Eddy	24,993	23,436	1,557	6.2%	24,619	23,064	1,555	6.3%	374	372	2	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%
Grant	12,373	11,476	897	7.2%	12,004	10,967	1,037	8.6%	369	509	-140	3.1%	4.6%	-13.5%
Guadalupe	1,811	1,636	175	9.7%	1,803	1,664	139	7.7%	8	-28	36	0.4%	-1.7%	25.9%
Harding	393	377	16	4.1%	392	372	20	5.1%	1	5	-4	0.3%	1.3%	-20.0%
Hidalgo	2,548	2,373	175	6.9%	2,546	2,364	182	7.1%	2	9	-7	0.1%	0.4%	-3.8%
Lea	26,278	24,862	1,416	5.4%	24,853	23,466	1,387	5.6%	1,425	1,396	29	5.7%	5.9%	2.1%
Lincoln	11,992	11,448	544	4.5%	11,926	11,449	477	4.0%	66	-1	67	0.6%	0.0%	14.0%
Los Alamos	12,089	11,678	411	3.4%	11,790	11,435	355	3.0%	299	243	56	2.5%	2.1%	15.8%
Luna	13,515	11,769	1,746	12.9%	13,495	11,717	1,778	13.2%	20	52	-32	0.1%	0.4%	-1.8%
McKinley	27,341	24,679	2,662	9.7%	26,916	24,580	2,336	8.7%	425	99	326	1.6%	0.4%	14.0%
Mora	2,171	1,916	255	11.7%	2,154	1,933	221	10.3%	17	-17	34	0.8%	-0.9%	15.4%
Otero	27,730	25,998	1,732	6.2%	27,059	25,499	1,560	5.8%	671	499	172	2.5%	2.0%	11.0%
Quay	4,236	3,970	266	6.3%	4,177	3,903	274	6.6%	59	67	-8	1.4%	1.7%	-2.9%
Rio Arriba	22,342	20,749	1,593	7.1%	22,225	20,701	1,524	6.9%	117	48	69	0.5%	0.2%	4.5%
Roosevelt	9,249	8,754	495	5.4%	9,144	8,750	394	4.3%	105	4	101	1.1%	0.0%	25.6%
San Miguel	13,756	12,657	1,099	8.0%	13,660	12,660	1,000	7.3%	96	-3	99	0.7%	0.0%	9.9%
Sierra	5,557	5,231	326	5.9%	5,489	5,195	294	5.4%	68	36	32	1.2%	0.7%	10.9%
Socorro	9,554	9,000	554	5.8%	9,065	8,586	479	5.3%	489	414	75	5.4%	4.8%	15.7%
Taos	17,907	16,505	1,402	7.8%	17,418	16,139	1,279	7.3%	489	366	123	2.8%	2.3%	9.6%
Union	2,094	2,003	91	4.3%	2,052	1,971	81	3.9%	42	32	10	2.0%	1.6%	12.3%

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, Torrance & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY JULY 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	12.9%
MORA	2	11.7%
GUADALUPE	3	9.7%
MCKINLEY	4	9.7%
SAN MIGUEL	5	8.0%
TAOS	6	7.8%
CHAVES	7	7.4%
GRANT	8	7.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	7.1%
CIBOLA	10	7.0%
HIDALGO	11	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.9%
CATRON	13	6.7%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	6.7%
QUAY	15	6.3%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
EDDY	16	6.2%
OTERO	17	6.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	5.9%
SIERRA	19	5.9%
SOCORRO	20	5.8%
CURRY	21	5.6%
DE BACA	22	5.5%
COLFAX	23	5.4%
LEA	24	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.4%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.9%
LINCOLN	27	4.5%
UNION	28	4.3%
HARDING	29	4.1%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.4%

REVISED JUNE 2005		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	15.0%
MORA	2	12.0%
MCKINLEY	3	9.7%
GUADALUPE	4	9.6%
TAOS	5	8.2%
SAN MIGUEL	6	7.8%
CHAVES	7	7.5%
GRANT	8	7.4%
HIDALGO	9	7.4%
CATRON	10	7.3%
RIO ARRIBA	11	7.2%
CIBOLA	12	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	7.0%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	14	6.9%
OTERO	15	6.5%
QUAY	16	6.5%
STATEWIDE		6.4%
EDDY	17	6.3%
SIERRA	18	6.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	6.0%
SOCORRO	20	5.9%
DE BACA	21	5.8%
COLFAX	22	5.7%
CURRY	23	5.7%
LEA	24	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	5.0%
HARDING	27	4.7%
LINCOLN	28	4.7%
UNION	29	4.7%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%

REVISED JULY 2004		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	13.2%
MORA	2	10.3%
MCKINLEY	3	8.7%
GRANT	4	8.6%
GUADALUPE	5	7.7%
CHAVES	6	7.5%
SAN MIGUEL	7	7.3%
TAOS	8	7.3%
HIDALGO	9	7.1%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	10	6.9%
RIO ARRIBA	11	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	12	6.8%
QUAY	13	6.6%
CIBOLA	14	6.5%
COLFAX	15	6.5%
CATRON	16	6.3%
DE BACA	17	6.3%
EDDY	18	6.3%
STATEWIDE		6.0%
OTERO	19	5.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.6%
LEA	21	5.6%
SIERRA	22	5.4%
SOCORRO	23	5.3%
HARDING	24	5.1%
CURRY	25	5.0%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	26	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	27	4.3%
LINCOLN	28	4.0%
UNION	29	3.9%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties
 2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County
 3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County
 4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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

...Check Out Our Website!

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

www.dol.state.nm.us



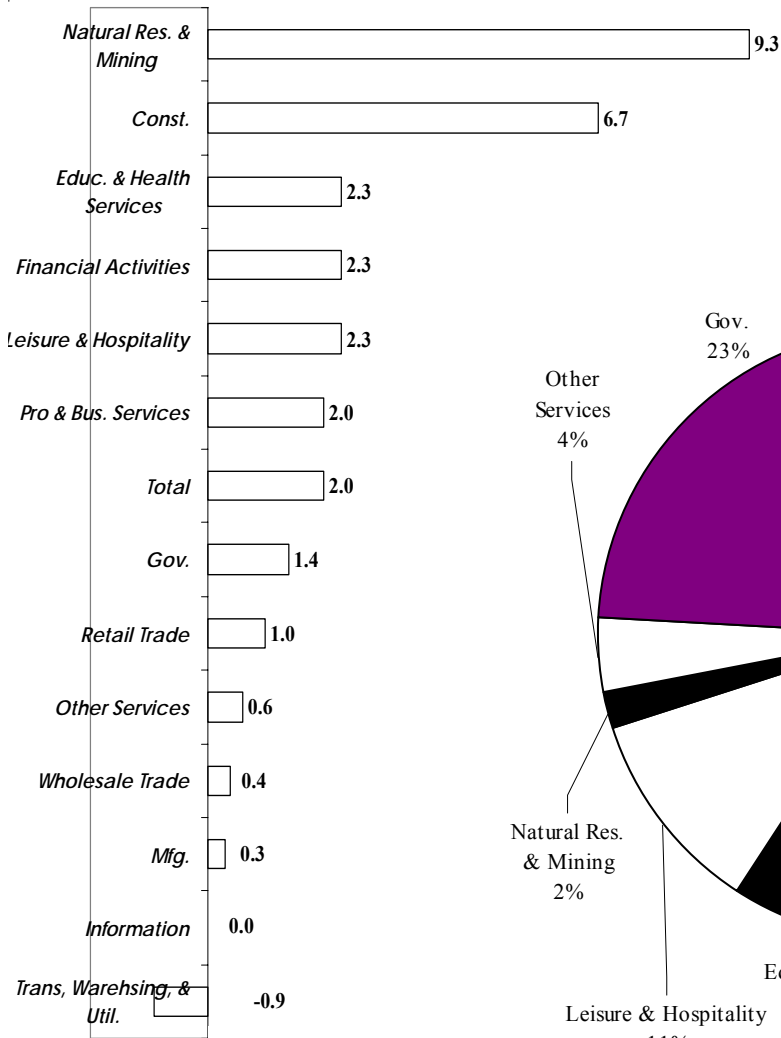
Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		July 2005
State	Rank	Rate
Michigan	1	7.0
District of Columbia	2	6.7
Alaska	3	6.6
Oregon	4	6.6
Mississippi	5	6.5
South Carolina	6	6.1
New Mexico	7	6.0
Illinois	8	6.0
Kentucky	9	5.9
North Carolina	10	5.7
Ohio	11	5.7
Washington	12	5.7
Louisiana	13	5.6
Missouri	14	5.6
West Virginia	15	5.6
Tennessee	16	5.5
Indiana	17	5.4
Georgia	18	5.3
Colorado	19	5.2
Kansas	20	5.2
California	21	5.1
Connecticut	22	5.1
New York	23	5.1
Pennsylvania	24	5.1
Rhode Island	25	5.1
Maine	26	5.0
Texas	27	5.0
United States		5.0
Arizona	28	4.9
Arkansas	29	4.9
Massachusetts	30	4.7
Utah	31	4.7
Wisconsin	32	4.7
Iowa	33	4.6
Maryland	34	4.4
Montana	35	4.4
Oklahoma	36	4.3
Delaware	37	4.2
Idaho	38	4.2
Nevada	39	4.2
New Jersey	40	4.1
Wyoming	41	4.1
Alabama	42	4.0
Nebraska	43	4.0
South Dakota	44	4.0
Florida	45	3.8
Minnesota	46	3.6
New Hampshire	47	3.6
Vermont	48	3.6
North Dakota	49	3.5
Virginia	50	3.5
Hawaii	51	2.7

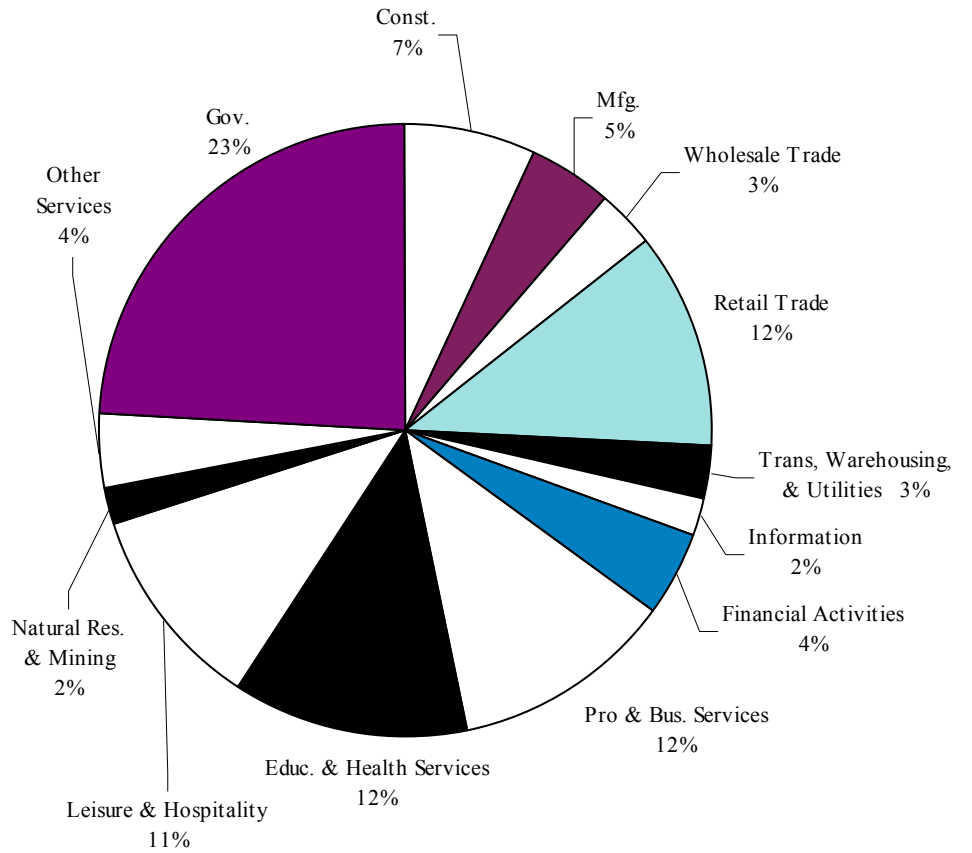
Revised		July 2004
State	Rank	Rate
District of Columbia	1	8.3
Alaska	2	7.4
Oregon	3	7.4
Michigan	4	7.1
South Carolina	5	6.8
Mississippi	6	6.3
California	7	6.2
Illinois	8	6.2
Ohio	9	6.2
Texas	10	6.1
Washington	11	6.1
Missouri	12	5.9
New Mexico	13	5.7
Arkansas	14	5.7
Louisiana	15	5.7
New York	16	5.7
Alabama	17	5.5
Colorado	18	5.5
Pennsylvania	19	5.5
United States		5.5
Indiana	20	5.4
Kansas	21	5.4
North Carolina	22	5.4
West Virginia	23	5.4
Kentucky	24	5.3
Tennessee	25	5.3
Utah	26	5.3
Massachusetts	27	5.1
Rhode Island	28	5.1
Arizona	29	5.0
Wisconsin	30	4.9
Connecticut	31	4.8
Iowa	32	4.8
New Jersey	33	4.8
Florida	34	4.7
Idaho	35	4.7
Oklahoma	36	4.7
Georgia	37	4.6
Minnesota	38	4.6
Maine	39	4.5
Montana	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.3
Nevada	42	4.3
Delaware	43	4.1
Wyoming	44	4.0
New Hampshire	45	3.8
Nebraska	46	3.7
Virginia	47	3.7
South Dakota	48	3.5
Vermont	49	3.5
North Dakota	50	3.4
Hawaii	51	3.1

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-05	Jun-05	Jul-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	803,600	810,300	788,000	-6,700	15,600
GOODS PRODUCING	108,900	107,600	103,900	1,300	5,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	694,700	702,700	684,100	-8,000	10,600
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,500	16,400	15,100	100	1,400
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	12,500	12,400	11,200	100	1,300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	56,000	55,100	52,500	900	3,500
Construction of Buildings	15,700	15,400	15,000	300	700
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	9,100	8,900	8,400	200	700
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9,500	9,500	8,800	0	700
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,800	30,200	28,700	600	2,100
MANUFACTURING	36,400	36,100	36,300	300	100
Durable Goods	25,000	24,900	25,000	100	0
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,900	9,900	10,500	0	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,700	6,700	7,100	0	-400
Non-Durable Goods	11,400	11,200	11,300	200	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,600	22,500	22,500	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	93,200	93,500	92,300	-300	900
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	13,300	13,200	12,900	100	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	12,300	12,400	12,600	-100	-300
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	20,300	20,300	20,000	0	300
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	14,200	14,200	13,600	0	600
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	6,900	6,900	7,100	0	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,400	22,600	22,600	-200	-200
Utilities	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	18,500	18,700	18,600	-200	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,900	6,800	6,800	100	100
INFORMATION	14,600	14,500	14,600	100	0
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,900	6,500	0	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,700	35,500	34,900	200	800
Finance and Insurance	24,800	24,700	24,200	100	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	13,500	13,400	12,900	100	600
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,900	10,800	10,700	100	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	93,000	92,900	91,200	100	1,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	43,300	43,200	42,400	100	900
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,100	11,000	11,100	100	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	14,200	14,100	13,800	100	400
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,300	5,200	5,000	100	300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,400	44,500	43,800	-100	600
<i>Employment Services</i>	16,600	16,700	16,600	-100	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,600	6,500	5,500	100	1,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	101,000	102,600	98,700	-1,600	2,300
Educational Services	9,000	10,100	8,700	-1,100	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,000	92,500	90,000	-500	2,000
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38,600	38,700	37,400	-100	1,200
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	10,500	10,500	10,100	0	400
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	8,400	8,500	8,200	-100	200
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100
Hospitals	20,000	20,000	19,400	0	600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,900	13,800	13,700	100	200
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	7,300	7,300	7,400	0	-100
Social Assistance	19,500	20,000	19,500	-500	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	87,400	87,400	85,400	0	2,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,200	9,100	8,700	100	500
Accommodation and Food Services	78,200	78,300	76,700	-100	1,500
Accommodation	14,600	14,400	14,300	200	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,600	63,900	62,400	-300	1,200
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,900	29,900	29,200	0	700
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	26,900	27,000	26,200	-100	700
OTHER SERVICES	31,500	31,200	31,300	300	200
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,900	7,800	7,800	100	100
GOVERNMENT	193,300	200,000	190,600	-6,700	2,700
Federal Government	29,800	30,900	29,500	-1,100	300
State Government 2/	63,400	64,500	62,400	-1,100	1,000
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,100	22,800	22,000	-700	100
Local Government	100,100	104,600	98,700	-4,500	1,400
<i>Local Government Education</i>	50,400	55,700	49,900	-5,300	500

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jul-05	Jun-05	Jul-04	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	377,000	379,500	370,700	-2,500	6,300
GOODS PRODUCING	51,400	50,900	49,900	500	1,500
SERVICES-PROVIDING	325,600	328,600	320,800	-3,000	4,800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	28,800	28,400	27,000	400	1,800
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	18,300	18,000	16,700	300	1,600
MANUFACTURING	22,600	22,500	22,900	100	-300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	9,100	9,000	9,500	100	-400
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	6,500	6,500	6,900	0	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,800	12,800	12,900	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	43,500	43,600	42,700	-100	800
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,800	4,700	4,800	100	0
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,500	8,500	8,200	0	300
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,100	10,200	10,100	-100	0
INFORMATION	8,700	8,700	9,400	0	-700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	4,100	4,200	4,800	-100	-700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,600	19,500	19,300	100	300
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	14,100	14,000	13,800	100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	4,500	4,400	4,100	100	400
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	60,900	61,100	59,600	-200	1,300
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	30,000	29,900	29,000	100	1,000
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,700	12,700	12,200	0	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,500	3,600	3,400	-100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	27,400	27,600	27,200	-200	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,800	12,200	12,400	-400	-600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	4,300	4,200	3,700	100	600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	45,700	46,400	44,100	-700	1,600
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	41,300	41,400	39,800	-100	1,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	20,000	19,800	19,100	200	900
<i>Hospitals</i>	7,700	7,700	7,200	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,500	37,700	37,200	-200	300
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,400	28,600	28,400	-200	0
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,100	13,300	13,000	-200	100
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,300	12,400	100	0
GOVERNMENT	74,400	76,300	73,100	-1,900	1,300
Federal Government	14,200	14,400	14,000	-200	200
State Government /2	22,600	22,700	21,900	-100	700
Local Government	37,600	39,200	37,200	-1,600	400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Jul-05	Revised Jun-05	Revised Jul-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	61,900	62,700	60,100	-800	1,800
GOODS PRODUCING	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,100	54,900	52,500	-800	1,600
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,800	6,800	100	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,700	1,600	1,500	100	200
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,100	0	200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,300	9,200	9,000	100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,200	6,300	6,100	-100	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
GOVERNMENT	18,200	19,200	17,900	-1,000	300
Federal	3,400	3,300	3,500	100	-100
State	7,100	7,200	7,100	-100	0
Local	7,700	8,700	7,300	-1,000	400

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jul-05	Revised Jun-05	Revised Jul-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	62,700	62,800	61,500	-100	1,200
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,600	6,100	0	-500
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,100	57,200	55,400	-100	1,700
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,400	4,400	4,900	0	-500
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,500	8,400	8,600	100	-100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,500	5,400	5,300	100	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,000	8,100	7,800	-100	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,600	9,600	9,300	0	300
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,600	3,600	-100	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,400	15,300	-100	1,000
Federal	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
State /2	8,200	8,100	7,900	100	300
Local	6,900	7,100	6,200	-200	700

FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Jul-05	Revised Jun-05	Revised Jul-04	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	48,200	49,200	47,000	-1,000	1,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	37,900	37,900	36,600	0	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	10,200	10,100	10,000	100	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,000	39,100	37,000	-1,100	1,000
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	27,700	27,800	26,600	-100	1,100
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	10,400	10,500	10,100	-100	300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,300	5,400	5,100	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	10,300	11,300	10,400	-1,000	-100
Federal	1,500	1,700	1,500	-200	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	8,300	9,100	8,400	-800	-100

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jul-05	Revised Jun-05	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	805,400	806,100	-700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	16,500	16,400	100
CONSTRUCTION	54,400	53,700	700
MANUFACTURING	35,900	36,100	-200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	138,400	138,400	0
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	14,600	14,500	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,400	35,200	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,900	91,800	100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	104,700	105,100	-400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	84,600	84,400	200
OTHER SERVICES	29,400	29,300	100
GOVERNMENT	199,600	201,200	-1,600

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

Need Labor Market Information?

We have several major publications detailing New Mexico's:

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

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



...Check Out Our Website!

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

www.dol.state.nm.us

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 05	June 05	July 04	July 05	June 05	July 04	July 05	June 05	July 04
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$776.52	\$775.21	\$747.79	43.6	43.6	43.3	\$17.81	\$17.78	\$17.27
CONSTRUCTION	\$621.70	\$619.72	\$604.56	39.7	39.7	39.8	\$15.66	\$15.61	\$15.19
MANUFACTURING	\$534.50	\$533.13	\$519.67	39.1	39.0	39.7	\$13.67	\$13.67	\$13.09
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$520.26	\$520.26	\$522.32	35.2	35.2	35.8	\$14.78	\$14.78	\$14.59
RETAIL TRADE	\$351.68	\$350.40	\$345.51	32.0	32.0	32.2	\$10.99	\$10.95	\$10.73
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$494.16	\$493.10	\$482.45	35.5	35.5	35.5	\$13.92	\$13.89	\$13.59
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$626.43	\$628.16	\$564.83	39.9	40.5	38.9	\$15.70	\$15.51	\$14.52

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

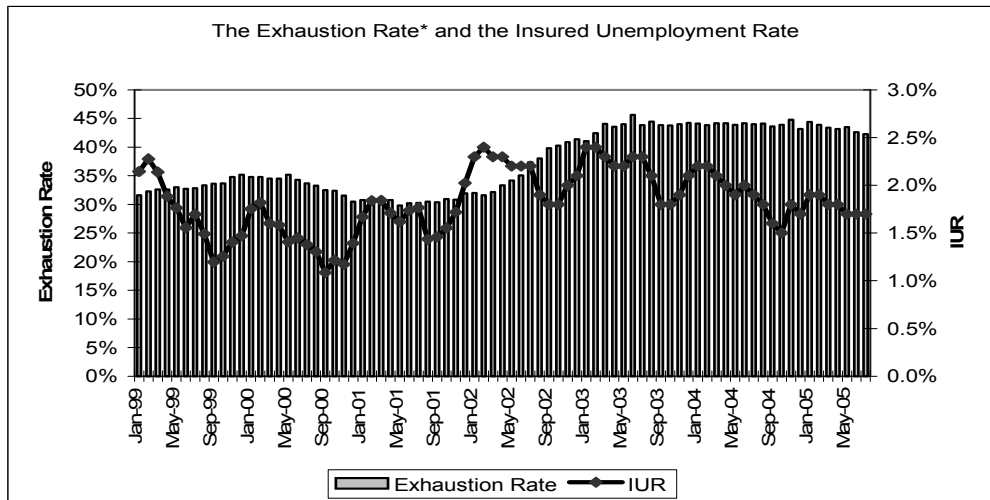
	Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100			PERCENT CHANGE	
	July 05	June 05	July 04	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	195.4	194.5	189.4	0.5%	3.2%
CPI-W	191.0	190.1	184.9	0.5%	3.3%

*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[^]

	Jul-05	Jun-05	Jul-04	Percentage Change	
				Jun-05	Jul-04
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,207	5,464	5,002	-23.0%	-15.9%
Continued Claims #	49,721	52,005	55,988	-4.4%	-11.2%
Insured Unemployed #	12,427	12,651	13,878	-1.8%	-10.5%
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,234	3,324	2,522	-32.8%	-11.4%
Final Payments	1,187	1,030	1,348	15.2%	-11.9%
Weeks Compensated	41,300	42,881	42,672	-3.7%	-3.2%
Net Benefit Payments	\$8,850,055	\$9,091,744	\$9,853,647	-2.7%	-10.2%
Average WBA*	\$216.41	\$217.12	\$213.69	-0.3%	1.3%
Average Duration (weeks)*	17.6	17.4	17.9	1.1%	-1.7%
Exhaustion Rate *	42.3%	42.6%	44.0%		



[^] Regular UI program only. # includes intrastate and interstate agent claims. * 12-month moving average.

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.)

Statewide:

The Job Training Incentive Program awarded almost \$1.4 million in training funds to New Mexico employers at the July 2005 meeting. The funding approved at this meeting helped spur the creation of 333 new jobs for New Mexico. The largest award of training dollars, \$738,492, went to Rio Rancho's **E-Telecare Global Solutions**, a third-party customer support center. E-Telecare will hire 251 employees at wages averaging \$9.53 per hour. **Honeybee Natural**, in the northern Guadalupe county town of Anton Chico received \$13,759 to train workers. **KTech**, an engineering, lab support and electronics components manufacturer received \$262,158 for 22 jobs in Albuquerque. Other companies in Albuquerque who received training funds include: **Sun Country Industries** was awarded \$239,826 to train 43 new workers; **BetaTron Manufacturing** received \$52,190 to hire and train 8 new workers; **Optisource** was approved for \$32,457 for four new jobs; and **Optical Surface Technologies** received \$19,720 to train three new workers for jobs that will pay an average of \$13 per hour.

Behavioral healthcare services for about 120,000 New Mexicans will no longer be delivered by state agencies, but will instead be provided by the for-profit company **ValueOptions New Mexico**. The company was awarded the \$200 million contract to improve quality and efficiency of delivery of Medicaid behavioral health services, federal mental health and substance abuse block grant services, and other behavioral health program services as well.

Recent figures released by the US Census Bureau show Rio Rancho to be **New Mexico's fastest growing city**, increasing in population from 59,038 to 61,953 between 2003 and 2004. In this one-year period Rio Rancho grew by almost five percent. The population of Las Cruces increased by about four percent during the same period, going from 77,000 to 79,524. Farmington and Santa Fe each grew by about three percent. Population declines were reported for Española, Las Vegas, and Gallup.

Hood Corporation of Santa Fe, N.M., will build Eatza Pizza franchise restaurants in Espanola, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe. Eatza Pizza currently has 77 restaurants opened or under development in Arizona, California, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Florida, Mississippi and Ohio. The first New Mexico restaurant is expected to open late in 2005 or early in 2006. The new restaurants will incorporate 5,000 to 7,000 square feet and be located in highly visible and easily accessible shopping centers in close proximity to neighborhoods where families reside.

Westward Airlines is out of business in New Mexico. Westward suspended all flights on July 14. At one time the company served Gallup, Las Cruces and Taos with flights from Albuquerque. According to company officials, the airline had too few passengers and too small a government subsidy to continue operations.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

WESST Corporation, a not-for-profit economic development organization, will demolish three abandoned warehouse buildings at 609 Broadway and then develop a downtown businesses incubator. The incubator will have space for 20 to 30 start-up business and one or two commercial tenants. The facility will offer tenants access to high speed Internet access, meeting rooms, copiers, and other services.

The old Home Base store on Albuquerque's west side at N.M. 528 near Coors Blvd. will be the home of the city's second **Burlington Coat Factory**. The 124,000-square-foot building has been used off-and-on as a temporary facility for seasonal operations and for car sales. Burlington plans to use 80,000 square feet of the building and the remaining 44,000 square feet will be available for lease.

Popeye's Chicken and Biscuits should have two new restaurants open on Albuquerque's West Side by the end of the year. The company is planning to open seven restaurants in Albuquerque in the next year and 11 more in the Albuquerque and Rio Rancho area over the next five years. Popeye's currently has one restaurant in Las Cruces.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Millennium Transit Services intends to hire 250 workers to produce buses at its Roswell manufacturing plant. The company received a \$94 million order from New Jersey Transit Services for 289 buses. The company also has two smaller contracts, one with the city of El Paso to convert 25 buses from diesel to natural gas, and the other with Pueblo, Colorado to produce 3 buses.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Starchaser Industries, a British firm, is seeking engineers and an education outreach specialist to work in southern New Mexico. The company is an X prize competitor and specializes in the development, operation and commercialization of rockets for commercial space access. Steve Bennett, Starchaser's founder and CEO, says that over the next two years he expects to hire 10 to 12 people to work in southern New Mexico.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Since early 2004, **Intrepid Mining LLC** has hired about 250 local workers to mine Potash in the mines near Carlsbad. Intrepid acquired the mining operation from the bankrupt Mississippi Chemical Corporation in late 2003. The price of Potash is currently about \$150 a ton and Intrepid may add an additional 100 workers to their workforce.



Silver City Area, Grant County:

A decision by **Phelps Dodge** to build a copper concentrate leaching and electro-winning plant in Morenci, Arizona means that the Chino smelter plant in Hurley will not be restarted. Prior to its closing in 2002, the Hurley smelter employed about 350 workers.



Gallup Area, McKinley County:

A new **Walgreen's** and McKinley County's first **Goodwill** retail store opened in Zecca Plaza in Gallup. The new Walgreen's replaces an older Walgreen's store located at the west end of the plaza. The new store will have extended hours and is about 2,700 square feet larger than the store it replaces. Several additional employees will be needed to staff the larger store. The new Goodwill store is in the 30,000-square-foot space formerly occupied by TG&Y before that firm went bankrupt.



Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

The Tucumcari city commission received a report that a major meat packer is considering opening a plant in either Tucumcari or Clovis. Pete Kampfer, director of economic development for Tucumcari, declined to name the company but said the plant would employ about 1,600 workers. A final decision on the location of the plant could be made within the next six months.



Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Chili's Grill and Bar plans to open a restaurant in Española by the end of October. The Dallas based restaurant chain operates 13 other restaurants in New Mexico and about 1,100 restaurants nationally. The 5,600-square-foot Española restaurant will be built on a quarter acre lot near the new Lowe's Home Improvement store on the city's main street. Chris Barnes, a spokesperson for Chili's, says the restaurant could employ as many as 150 people.



Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Early next year Intel plans to spend \$105 million at its Rio Rancho facility to upgrade capacity to meet the worldwide demand for computer chips. The obsolete Fab 7 unit at the plant will be converted into a test facility and about 300 temporary workers will be added to test finished chips before they are shipped to customers. Persons interested in the temporary jobs will need at least a high school education to qualify and will receive compensation in the range of \$21,000 to \$30,000 per year. The jobs should run through mid-2007.



Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The **Santa Fe Jet Center** has a contract to provide office and hangar space for the test team evaluating the performance of the V-22 Osprey aircraft. The helicopter-airplane hybrid will be flight tested in Santa Fe from August 2 through September 30. Bell Helicopter and the Boeing Company are developing the aircraft. Santa Fe was selected as the site to test the Osprey's performance in a high hot environment partly because the Jet Center had a large hangar with a high roof.



Socorro Area, Socorro County:

A fire destroyed the **M Mountain Mall** on California Street in Socorro. The Saturday night blaze consumed the 100-year-old, 25,000-square-foot structure that housed 11 stores and caused an estimated \$2 million in structure damage and inventory losses. About 30 people are out of work as a result of the fire.



Taos Area, Taos County:

Gross receipts tax and a large number of clients with an inability to pay for services may force Taos's only pediatric clinic to close by August 31. **The Clinic for Children and Youth** is the only clinic for about 15,000 to 16,000 children in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado. Many of the children in this area come from families of very modest means and are insured through Medicaid or are part of the area's growing number of uninsured Mexican nationals. The state's policy of requiring gross receipts tax on medical services coupled with a large uninsured client base has reduced the clinic's profitability. Unless solutions to the clinic's problems can be found, about 20 employees will lose their jobs and Northern New Mexico residents will be forced to drive to Santa Fe or Albuquerque for services for their children.



Labor Market Report



Information on data: (505) 222-4676

Mailing List Info: (505) 222-4686

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New Mexico
Department of Labor
Economic Research & Analysis
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Phone: (505) 222-4684
Fax: (505) 222-4698

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Art Martinez, Bureau Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

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

Other Contributors:

Herb Greenwall, Economist Supervisor
Mary Riordan, Economist