

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS — June 2003

...A Special Article: *Potash and the Economy*, begins on page 18.

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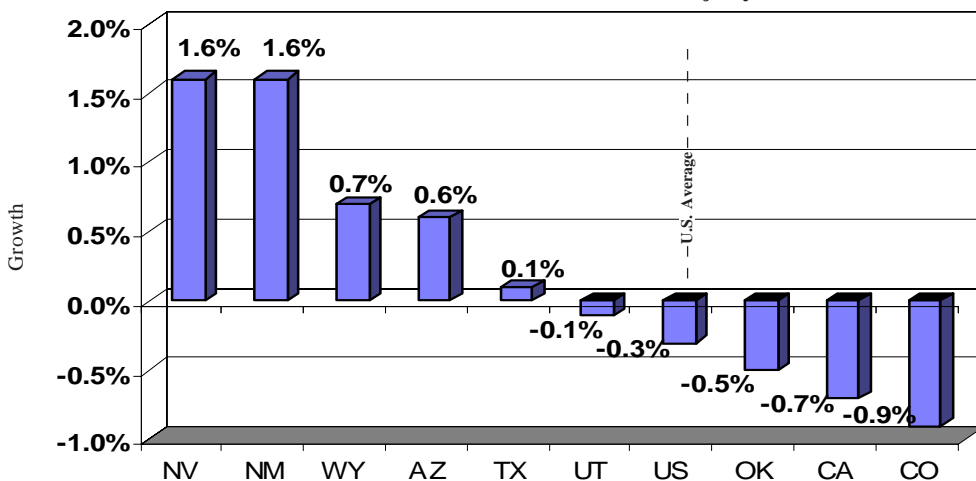
...Over the year, moderate growth continued in the Albuquerque MSA with an annual increase of 1.6 percent or 5,600 jobs.

...Relatively lackluster job growth in the Las Cruces MSA since the start of the year has reduced the annual rate of job growth to 1.7 percent. This rate of job growth still exceeds the statewide rate of 1.6 percent

...The Santa Fe MSA has maintained a reasonable level of job growth over the year, but the rate has fallen from the peak reached in January. The areas job growth stands at 1.4 percent over the year, which is slightly below the statewide rate.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

June 2003 over June 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



INSIDE

NM & MSA Highlights
Page 2 - 5

NM Household Data History
Page 6

Total Nonfarm Growth
NM Ranking
Page 6

NM Labor Force Estimates
Page 7

Unemployment Rate Rankings
by County and State
Page 8 & 9

Nonfarm Employment:
State & MSAs
Page 10-14

Average Hours & Earnings
& US Consumer Price Index
Page 15

NM Unemployment Insurance
Page 15

NM Economic Activity by Area
Page 16-17

Special Article:
Potash and the Economy
Page 18

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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in June 2003, unchanged from the rate in May. New Mexico's unemployment rate has gradually increased recently, rising half a percentage point from 5.5 percent a year ago. Nationally the unemployment rate increased to 6.4 percent in June, up from 6.1 percent in May. This was the sharpest one-month increase since the September 2001 terrorist attacks. The national unemployment rate is notably higher than New Mexico's rate.

The employment survey showed typical employment shifts in June that left the total number of jobs at about the same level as last month. Large gains in leisure and hospitality, other services, and construction employment were offset by employment declines in private education and state and local government education. The *other services* industry added 2,400 seasonal jobs, many of them associated with summer youth activities at the Philmont Scout Ranch in Northern New Mexico. According to the Boy Scouts of America web site, Philmont is a national camping area comprised of 137,493 acres or about 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness with 32 staffed camps and 50 unstaffed camps. The present ranch is part of the original Beaubien and Miranda Land Grant which was granted to Carlos Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda by the Mexican government in 1841. Oklahoma oilman Waite Phillips donated the land to the Boy Scouts of America in 1938.

New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.6 percent in June 2003 a gain of 12,300 jobs over the year. Our rate of job growth was still well below our long-term average but was higher than every other state in the nation, except for Nevada who equaled our rate. Nationally, the economy has lost jobs over the year and is down by 0.3 percent. In New Mexico, only four relatively small industries have lost employment over the year. One industry remains at the same employment level as a year ago and eight other industries have increased employment.

Educational and health services has been the state's fastest growing industry for a long time, and certainly is the industry to show the most consistency in growth. Employment growth in this industry has continued without interruption from anything else going on in the economy. The educational and health services industry has added 5,600 new jobs since last year, growing 6.1 percent. The health care industry has added 3,500 jobs, and social assistance has added 1,600 jobs. The home health services component started to expand in the summer of 2000 and has added 2,200 jobs since last year. Home health care employers are responding to available 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. According to a recent news reports, some home health care providers have been aggressively advertising the Medicaid option to attract more business.

The leisure and hospitality industry has done fairly well, adding 2,000 jobs. Some of the increase has come from the Albuquerque Isotopes opening to the public after an absence of professional baseball from the state for a number of years. The arts, entertainment and recreation component is up 9.8 percent since last year. Full-service restaurant employment remains strong, up 1,200 jobs, while limited-service eating places were down 600 jobs.

The state's construction industry has made an amazing turnaround in its fortunes, having been down almost 3,000 jobs when several large construction projects ended recently. As of June 2003, employment in the construction industry was up 1,700 jobs from a year ago, a 3.7 percent increase. The same low interest rates that have bid up the prices of housing in California and east coast communities have instead led to a lot of new construction in New Mexico. Even in the hardest hit nonresidential building and heavy and civil engineering components, employment levels have recovered from the worst of the industry's job losses. Also gaining industry strength from consistently low interest rates, the financial activities super sector has increased 3.6 percent since last year. Low interest rates have boosted both the finance and the real estate components of this industry. Real estate firms have enjoyed a record number of residential sales. Mortgage lenders have kept busy with new loans as well as a high volume of mortgage refinances.

Government employment, which for a long time had remained a stable source of job growth, has not added many new jobs recently. All levels of government have come to terms with tighter budgets and revenue shortfalls. The number of federal government jobs was actually lower than a year ago, while state and local government increased only slightly. Native American tribally-owned casino employment is counted in local government.

Retail trade has added 1,000 jobs since last year, with general merchandise stores adding 700 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.

Employment in natural resources and mining has grown recently so that the industry is down just 100 jobs since last year, having previously been down more than 2,000 jobs. Sustained higher prices for both oil and natural gas are responsible for the industry's improvement. Manufacturing remains the only industry of any size in New Mexico that has yet to show significant signs of improvement. Manufacturing employment was down 1,800 jobs from a year ago, with most of the losses continuing to show up in durable goods manufacturing such as computer and electronic products.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	900,700	898,100	877,700	+2,600	+23,000
Employment	846,900	844,400	829,200	+2,500	+17,700
Unemployment	53,800	53,700	48,500	+100	+5,300
Rate	6.0%	6.0%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.0%	5.9%	6.6%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in June, up one tenth of a percentage point from May and four tenths of a point from last June's rate of 4.6 percent. The number of unemployed people in the Albuquerque MSA has risen by 2,000 in the last 12 months.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area rose five tenths of a percentage point (1,700 jobs) in June to 366,800. Nine of the 12 economic super sectors gained employment over the month. Remarkably, the goods-producing industries of construction and manufacturing accounted for over two thirds of total growth. Until recently, goods-producing employment had shown little or no month-to-month growth in almost a year and a half. With home construction booming and manufacturing beginning to stabilize, however, the goods-producing sector appears to be approaching a comeback.

Within the services-providing sector, strong gains of 700 jobs each were seen in professional & business services and in leisure & hospitality. Five other super sectors—wholesale trade, information, financial activities, educational & health services, and other services—posted minimal increases of 100 each. Government employment took a seasonal hit of 800 jobs as state educational institutions let out for the semester break. Transportation and warehousing was down 300, the result of school bus drivers being laid off at the end of the school year. A drop of 200 retail trade jobs ran contrary to the normal seasonal pattern for June, highlighting the ongoing weakness of this large super sector.

Over the year, moderate growth continued in the metro area with an annual increase of 1.6 percent or 5,600 jobs. The private sector held on to the strength that it has enjoyed since the beginning of the year, accounting for the entirety of the overall increase. Government employment held steady at 72,000.

Construction employment continued on the high road to recovery, gaining 600 jobs over the year for growth of 2.5 percent. Though far short of record levels attained during the boom years of 2000 and 2001, this industry has added a healthy 2,400 jobs since January thanks to a strong resurgence in home building. Enough home buyers have taken advantage of record low interest rates to boost the number of Albuquerque building permits by 19 percent in the first six months of the year, compared to the same time period in 2002.

Manufacturing losses have shrunk to 2.8 percent (700 jobs) over the year, a vast improvement from 2002 when annual losses reached upwards of 12 percent. Although no longer a growth industry in the Albuquerque area (or almost anywhere else in the U.S., for that matter), manufacturing appears to be stabilizing at current levels, at least for the time being. However, reductions are likely later in the year due to the planned closure of Philips Semiconductors.

Retail trade continued to crawl along at a snail's pace, with over-the-year growth of only 1 percent. Encouraging gains in home improvement stores and general merchandise stores were partially offset by declines in other component industries. At its most recent peak in the mid-1990s, retail trade growth averaged around five percent per year. Since 1999, however, over-the-year growth has dipped to one percent or less. In the wholesale trade super sector, employment was the same as a year ago. Weakness in these two super sectors is largely the result of a sluggish economy that has restricted consumer and business spending.

The educational & health services super sector climbed 6.6 percent and added 2,700 new jobs over the year, nearly half the metro area's total growth. The increase was centered in health care. Much of the growth was the result of 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.

A gain of 1,100 (1.9 percent) in professional & business services was due in part to the continuing emphasis on national security and defense, which gave rise to a substantial increase in scientific research & development. Also contributing to the growth in this super sector was an increase in temporary help services.

Strong growth in restaurant employment was the predominant factor behind an increase in the leisure & hospitality super sector. Business is booming at the newer franchise restaurants that have sprung up in the area, especially along the I-25 corridor and near Cottonwood Mall. Employment in full-service restaurants grew 1,200 (9.6 percent) but was partially offset by declines in limited-service establishments.

Employment in financial activities grew 500 or 2.7 percent, fueled by an increasing demand for home mortgages and refinancing in response to record low interest rates. Also contributing were gains in real estate agencies and insurance claims centers.

Two super sectors experienced modest declines over the year. These were transportation, warehousing, & utilities (down 100 or 1.0 percent) and information (down 200 or 1.8 percent).

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>June 2003</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>June 2002</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>June 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	407,500	395,700	394,300	+11,800	+13,200
Employment	387,300	375,500	376,100	+11,800	+11,200
Unemployment	20,200	20,200	18,200	0	+2,000
Rate	5.0%	5.1%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.1%	5.1%	5.7%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA remained at 6.8 percent in June 2003, unchanged from May's rate. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, which is marginally higher than now.

Every June thousands of jobs leave the Las Cruces area economy not to return until August. The end of semester at New Mexico State University means the temporary reduction in employment at the university and the largest one-month drop in employment the area will experience all year. This year employment fell by 2,300 jobs; all the lost jobs were government employment. State government, which includes New Mexico State University, lost 2,200 jobs and local government shed an additional 300 from local school districts. On the plus side, 100 jobs were added to federal government and another 100 were added to manufacturing. All other industries maintained employment at the same level as the previous month.

Relatively lackluster job growth in the Las Cruces area since the start of the year has reduced the annual rate of job growth to 1.7 percent. This rate of job growth still exceeds the statewide rate of 1.6 percent but is approximately half the rate of job growth the area had been seeing. The Las Cruces area has one of the fastest growing populations in the state and needs to maintain a higher rate of job growth than other areas just to keep pace with the expanding labor force. The area has added 1,000 new jobs since this time last year. Nine of the 12 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 & health services industry has added the most new employment, increasing 600 jobs since last year. Most of the new employment is working in health care, especially home health care. Also the area's new hospital, which opened in August 2002, 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.

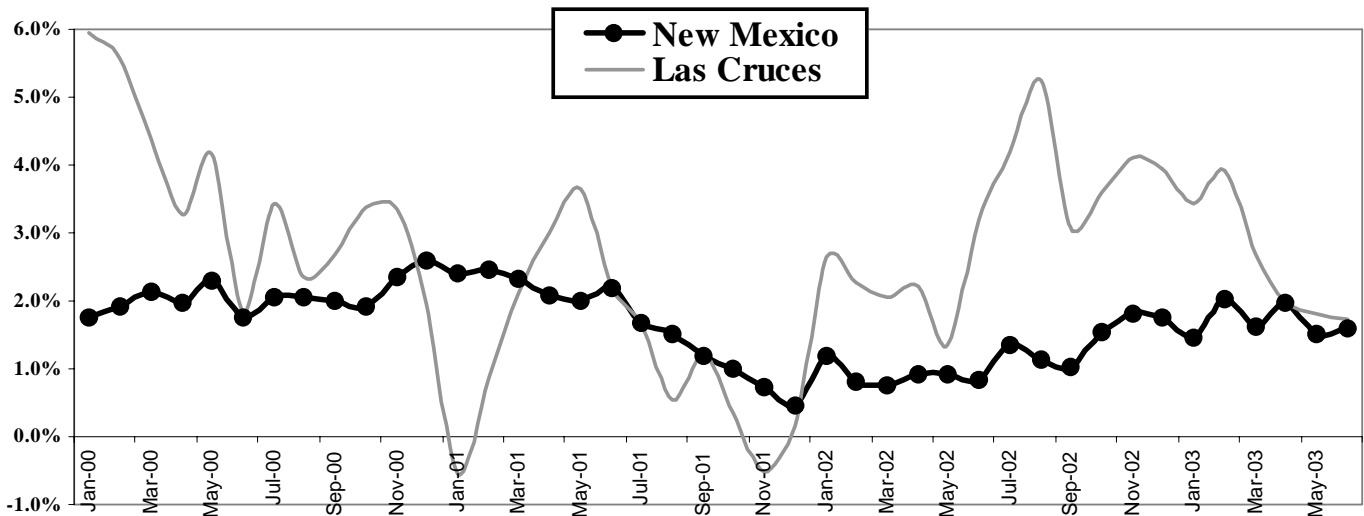
Government employment, which makes up more than a third of the area's workforce, increased 400 jobs. Most of the jobs are classified as state government. Federal government employment remains at last year's level and local government added just 100 jobs.

Leisure & 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 & drinking places. The natural resources, mining & construction industry (mostly construction employment in Las Cruces), gained 100 jobs. Retail trade also increased 100 jobs over the year. Both the information super sector and the transportation, warehousing & utilities industrial super sector also gained 100 jobs each. Two industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing and financial activities.

Professional & business services was the only industry super sector to shed large numbers of jobs. Employment remained down 500 jobs due to numerous setbacks including the closure of a direct marketing call center at the end of August and the out-of-state relocation of another firm engaged in scientific research and development. Two other super sectors lost employment over the year - other services, down 100 jobs, and wholesale trade, also down 100 jobs.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	79,900	78,200	77,600	+1,700	+2,300
Employment	74,500	72,900	72,100	+1,600	+2,400
Unemployment	5,400	5,300	5,500	+100	-100
Rate	6.8%	6.8%	7.1%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.9%	7.2%	8.2%		

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.1 percent in June 2003, unchanged from the rate in May. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.6 percent. Even with this half a percentage point increase in the unemployment rate over the year, unemployment remains very low in the Santa Fe MSA.

The Santa Fe area added 1,300 jobs in June from typical summer tourist related employment activity. Santa Fe typically enjoys the strongest employment gains each June, in contrast with the Las Cruces MSA which loses more jobs in June than in any other month; this shows what a state of contrasts we have. Other services added 1,000 jobs in June that were mostly working with summer youth activities run by religious organizations. The leisure and hospitality industry added 800 jobs at the start of the full 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. Also tourist related was a gain of 300 retail trade jobs. On the down side, educational & health services shed 500 jobs from summer breaks in privately run education establishments, and government employment dropped by 300 jobs in local government school districts.

Santa Fe has maintained a reasonable level of job growth over the year, but the rate has fallen from the peak reached in January. The area's job growth stands at 1.4 percent over the year, which is slightly below the statewide rate. The area has added 1,100 jobs since last year. Three industries have now lost jobs compared to this time last year. These industries are natural resources, mining, & construction; manufacturing; and leisure & hospitality. Declining employment in the natural resources, mining, & construction

super sector seems to be related to local constraints, since this industry has added jobs in the rest of the state. In Santa Fe the industry is down 300 jobs on the year, a 6.1 percent decline.

Three industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. These industries are wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing, & utilities; and information.

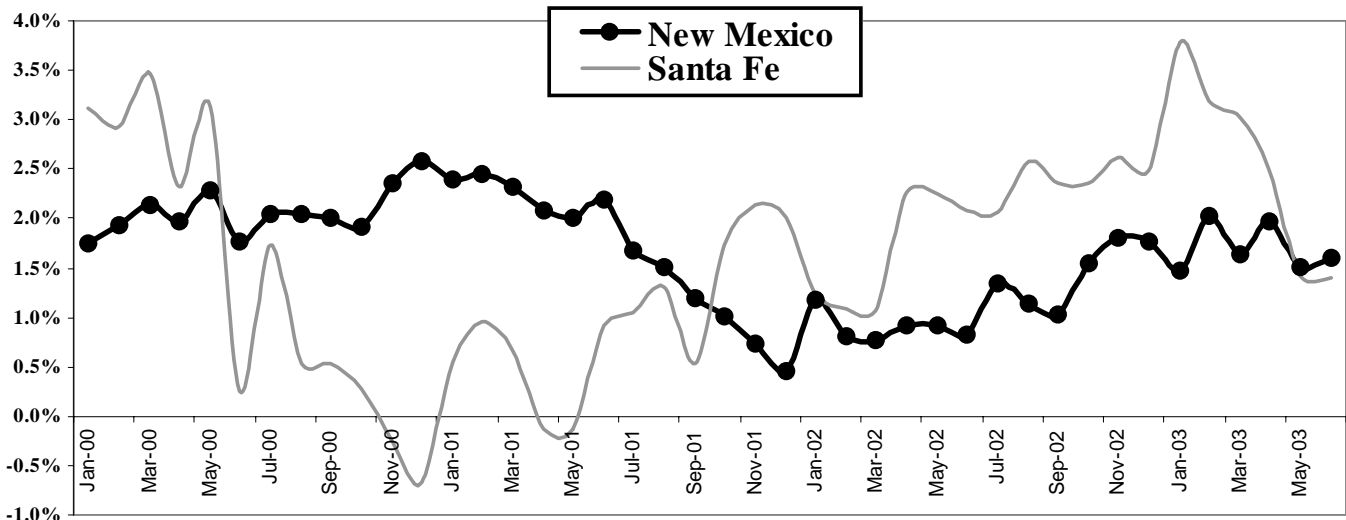
Six super sectors have increased employment. Educational & health services added 400 jobs, more than any other industry. Most of the increase came from health care and social assistance employment. The other services super sector has gained 300 jobs, growing 7.9 percent. This super sector includes establishments such as automotive repair shops and church-run youth programs.

Government employment has added 300 jobs, even with the loss of 100 federal government jobs. State government has added 400 jobs since last year. Most of those jobs have been at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Employment in local government remains at last year's level, restrained by budget constraints in local school districts and reduced hiring at tribally owned casinos.

The professional & business services industry added 200 jobs in *administrative support and waste management and remediation services*, which is made up of establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. Retail trade has done fairly well, adding 300 jobs over the year. Financial activities increased 100 jobs, aided by continued low interest rates.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jun 2003</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	83,600	80,900	80,400	+2,700	+3,200
Employment	81,000	78,400	78,300	+2,600	+2,700
Unemployment	2,600	2,500	2,100	+100	+500
Rate	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	3.1%	3.1%		

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	900,700	846,900	53,800	6.0%	7.0%
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	2,600	2,500	100	0.0%	1.1%
	Year Ago	23,000	17,700	5,300	0.5%	0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	41,200	27,400	13,800	1.3%	1.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	45,100	33,500	11,600	1.1%	1.0%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%		
	Year Ago	2.6%	2.1%	10.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.8%	3.3%	34.5%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.3%	4.1%	27.5%		

State	Rank	June 2002	June 2003	Change	% Change
Nevada	1	1,053.6	1,070.6	17.0	1.6%
New Mexico	2	768.8	781.1	12.3	1.6%
Hawaii	3	563.7	570.0	6.3	1.1%
Alaska	4	308.0	311.4	3.4	1.1%
Florida	5	7,153.1	7,230.7	77.6	1.1%
Vermont	6	302.2	304.8	2.6	0.9%
New Jersey	7	4,045.2	4,072.8	27.6	0.7%
Wyoming	8	258.1	259.8	1.7	0.7%
Arizona	9	2,250.1	2,264.6	14.5	0.6%
Georgia	10	3,919.8	3,945.0	25.2	0.6%
Maryland	11	2,511.2	2,516.9	5.7	0.2%
South Dakota	12	387.4	388.2	0.8	0.2%
Wisconsin	13	2,823.4	2,828.9	5.5	0.2%
Virginia	14	3,538.5	3,543.6	5.1	0.1%
Rhode Island	15	484.5	485.1	0.6	0.1%
Tennessee	16	2,678.6	2,681.9	3.3	0.1%
Washington	17	2,682.0	2,684.3	2.3	0.1%
Texas	18	9,465.1	9,472.4	7.3	0.1%
North Carolina	19	3,859.0	3,860.2	1.2	0.0%
North Dakota	20	333.2	333.3	0.1	0.0%
Arkansas	21	1,152.6	1,152.5	-0.1	0.0%
Montana	22	405.1	404.8	-0.3	-0.1%
Utah	23	1,077.1	1,075.9	-1.2	-0.1%
New Hampshire	24	626.6	625.4	-1.2	-0.2%
DC	25	418.1	417.1	-1.0	-0.2%
United States		131,423.0	130,994.0	-429.0	-0.3%
West Virginia	26	736.9	734.0	-2.9	-0.4%
Iowa	27	1,469.5	1,463.7	-5.8	-0.4%
Mississippi	28	1,132.5	1,127.4	-5.1	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	29	5,705.3	5,675.9	-29.4	-0.5%
Idaho	30	577.5	574.5	-3.0	-0.5%
Oklahoma	31	1,486.8	1,478.8	-8.0	-0.5%
Kansas	32	1,353.4	1,344.7	-8.7	-0.6%
Maine	33	622.3	618.2	-4.1	-0.7%
Delaware	34	665.4	661.0	-4.4	-0.7%
California	35	14,623.7	14,526.2	-97.5	-0.7%
Minnesota	36	2,697.0	2,678.9	-18.1	-0.7%
New York	37	8,531.5	8,472.6	-58.9	-0.7%
Nebraska	38	918.3	911.7	-6.6	-0.7%
Alabama	39	1,889.9	1,875.2	-14.7	-0.8%
Louisiana	40	1,911.7	1,896.3	-15.4	-0.8%
Illinois	41	5,948.8	5,896.5	-52.3	-0.9%
Colorado	42	2,211.3	2,191.1	-20.2	-0.9%
Oregon	43	1,590.2	1,575.5	-14.7	-0.9%
Kentucky	44	1,801.9	1,781.8	-20.1	-1.1%
Connecticut	45	1,689.3	1,669.1	-20.2	-1.2%
Michigan	46	4,543.3	4,486.8	-56.5	-1.2%
Ohio	47	5,498.3	5,428.9	-69.4	-1.3%
Indiana	48	2,898.8	2,858.4	-40.4	-1.4%
Missouri	49	2,725.0	2,687.0	-38.0	-1.4%
Massachusetts	50	3,294.0	3,241.9	-52.1	-1.6%
South Carolina	51	1,830.2	1,798.7	-31.5	-1.7%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2003				REVISED MAY 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	912,277	848,545	63,732	7.0%	895,012	842,137	52,875	5.9%	17,265	6,408	10,857	1.9%	0.8%	20.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	403,484	378,774	24,710	6.1%	394,840	374,865	19,975	5.1%	8,644	3,909	4,735	2.2%	1.0%	23.7%
Bernalillo	322,894	304,122	18,772	5.8%	316,309	300,983	15,326	4.8%	6,585	3,139	3,446	2.1%	1.0%	22.5%
Sandoval	48,669	44,887	3,782	7.8%	47,343	44,424	2,919	6.2%	1,326	463	863	2.8%	1.0%	29.6%
Valencia	31,921	29,765	2,156	6.8%	31,187	29,457	1,730	5.5%	734	308	426	2.4%	1.0%	24.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,104	71,037	6,067	7.9%	78,593	72,952	5,641	7.2%	-1,489	-1,915	426	-1.9%	-2.6%	7.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	83,238	80,143	3,095	3.7%	80,611	78,136	2,475	3.1%	2,627	2,007	620	3.3%	2.6%	25.1%
Los Alamos	10,598	10,409	189	1.8%	10,314	10,148	166	1.6%	284	261	23	2.8%	2.6%	13.9%
Santa Fe	72,640	69,734	2,906	4.0%	70,297	67,988	2,309	3.3%	2,343	1,746	597	3.3%	2.6%	25.9%
Catron	1,195	1,096	99	8.3%	1,156	1,073	83	7.2%	39	23	16	3.4%	2.1%	19.3%
Chaves	26,446	23,808	2,638	10.0%	25,683	23,623	2,060	8.0%	763	185	578	3.0%	0.8%	28.1%
Cibola	13,467	12,494	973	7.2%	13,060	12,330	730	5.6%	407	164	243	3.1%	1.3%	33.3%
Colfax	7,596	7,047	549	7.2%	6,573	6,146	427	6.5%	1,023	901	122	15.6%	14.7%	28.6%
Curry	20,633	19,738	895	4.3%	20,596	19,842	754	3.7%	37	-104	141	0.2%	-0.5%	18.7%
De Baca	989	884	105	10.6%	966	918	48	5.0%	23	-34	57	2.4%	-3.7%	118.8%
Eddy	24,389	22,683	1,706	7.0%	24,142	22,713	1,429	5.9%	247	-30	277	1.0%	-0.1%	19.4%
Grant	13,130	11,293	1,837	14.0%	13,177	11,525	1,652	12.5%	-47	-232	185	-0.4%	-2.0%	11.2%
Guadalupe	1,819	1,665	154	8.5%	1,755	1,627	128	7.3%	64	38	26	3.6%	2.3%	20.3%
Harding	427	407	20	4.7%	442	420	22	5.0%	-15	-13	-2	-3.4%	-3.1%	-9.1%
Hidalgo	1,790	1,672	118	6.6%	1,715	1,620	95	5.5%	75	52	23	4.4%	3.2%	24.2%
Lea	25,886	24,575	1,311	5.1%	25,538	24,452	1,086	4.3%	348	123	225	1.4%	0.5%	20.7%
Lincoln	9,054	8,690	364	4.0%	8,704	8,386	318	3.7%	350	304	46	4.0%	3.6%	14.5%
Luna	13,015	9,876	3,139	24.1%	11,774	8,694	3,080	26.2%	1,241	1,182	59	10.5%	13.6%	1.9%
McKinley	26,605	24,118	2,487	9.3%	26,061	24,207	1,854	7.1%	544	-89	633	2.1%	-0.4%	34.1%
Mora	1,931	1,636	295	15.3%	1,941	1,630	311	16.0%	-10	6	-16	-0.5%	0.4%	-5.1%
Otero	21,708	19,838	1,870	8.6%	21,280	19,812	1,468	6.9%	428	26	402	2.0%	0.1%	27.4%
Quay	4,278	4,037	241	5.6%	4,249	4,047	202	4.8%	29	-10	39	0.7%	-0.2%	19.3%
Rio Arriba	22,069	20,151	1,918	8.7%	21,623	20,088	1,535	7.1%	446	63	383	2.1%	0.3%	25.0%
Roosevelt	8,199	7,896	303	3.7%	8,512	8,259	253	3.0%	-313	-363	50	-3.7%	-4.4%	19.8%
San Juan	53,527	48,621	4,906	9.2%	53,012	49,138	3,874	7.3%	515	-517	1,032	1.0%	-1.1%	26.6%
San Miguel	13,728	12,656	1,072	7.8%	13,517	12,612	905	6.7%	211	44	167	1.6%	0.3%	18.5%
Sierra	4,347	4,141	206	4.7%	4,166	3,998	168	4.0%	181	143	38	4.3%	3.6%	22.6%
Socorro	7,429	6,972	457	6.2%	7,222	6,872	350	4.8%	207	100	107	2.9%	1.5%	30.6%
Taos	14,666	13,024	1,642	11.2%	14,139	12,585	1,554	11.0%	527	439	88	3.7%	3.5%	5.7%
Torrance	8,015	7,525	490	6.1%	7,905	7,560	345	4.4%	110	-35	145	1.4%	-0.5%	42.0%
Union	2,115	2,049	66	3.1%	2,059	2,006	53	2.6%	56	43	13	2.7%	2.1%	24.5%

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 2003				REVISED JUNE 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	912,277	848,545	63,732	7.0%	889,285	830,831	58,454	6.6%	22,992	17,714	5,278	2.6%	2.1%	9.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	403,484	378,774	24,710	6.1%	390,358	368,178	22,180	5.7%	13,126	10,596	2,530	3.4%	2.9%	11.4%
Bernalillo	322,894	304,122	18,772	5.8%	312,341	295,614	16,727	5.4%	10,553	8,508	2,045	3.4%	2.9%	12.2%
Sandoval	48,669	44,887	3,782	7.8%	47,085	43,632	3,453	7.3%	1,584	1,255	329	3.4%	2.9%	9.5%
Valencia	31,921	29,765	2,156	6.8%	30,932	28,932	2,000	6.5%	989	833	156	3.2%	2.9%	7.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,104	71,037	6,067	7.9%	74,779	68,632	6,147	8.2%	2,325	2,405	-80	3.1%	3.5%	-1.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	83,238	80,143	3,095	3.7%	80,100	77,603	2,497	3.1%	3,138	2,540	598	3.9%	3.3%	23.9%
Los Alamos	10,598	10,409	189	1.8%	10,224	10,079	145	1.4%	374	330	44	3.7%	3.3%	30.3%
Santa Fe	72,640	69,734	2,906	4.0%	69,876	67,524	2,352	3.4%	2,764	2,210	554	4.0%	3.3%	23.6%
Catron	1,195	1,096	99	8.3%	1,194	1,136	58	4.9%	1	-40	41	0.1%	-3.5%	70.7%
Chaves	26,446	23,808	2,638	10.0%	25,842	23,943	1,899	7.3%	604	-135	739	2.3%	-0.6%	38.9%
Cibola	13,467	12,494	973	7.2%	13,237	12,302	935	7.1%	230	192	38	1.7%	1.6%	4.1%
Colfax	7,596	7,047	549	7.2%	7,420	7,083	337	4.5%	176	-36	212	2.4%	-0.5%	62.9%
Curry	20,633	19,738	895	4.3%	20,378	19,313	1,065	5.2%	255	425	-170	1.3%	2.2%	-16.0%
De Baca	989	884	105	10.6%	941	904	37	3.9%	48	-20	68	5.1%	-2.2%	183.8%
Eddy	24,389	22,683	1,706	7.0%	24,619	22,686	1,933	7.9%	-230	-3	-227	-0.9%	0.0%	-11.7%
Grant	13,130	11,293	1,837	14.0%	13,142	11,362	1,780	13.5%	-12	-69	57	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.2%
Guadalupe	1,819	1,665	154	8.5%	1,813	1,638	175	9.7%	6	27	-21	0.3%	1.6%	-12.0%
Harding	427	407	20	4.7%	450	431	19	4.2%	-23	-24	1	-5.1%	-5.6%	5.3%
Hidalgo	1,790	1,672	118	6.6%	1,784	1,674	110	6.2%	6	-2	8	0.3%	-0.1%	7.3%
Lea	25,886	24,575	1,311	5.1%	25,581	24,019	1,562	6.1%	305	556	-251	1.2%	2.3%	-16.1%
Lincoln	9,054	8,690	364	4.0%	8,756	8,417	339	3.9%	298	273	25	3.4%	3.2%	7.4%
Luna	13,015	9,876	3,139	24.1%	12,374	9,683	2,691	21.7%	641	193	448	5.2%	2.0%	16.6%
McKinley	26,605	24,118	2,487	9.3%	26,250	24,092	2,158	8.2%	355	26	329	1.4%	0.1%	15.2%
Mora	1,931	1,636	295	15.3%	1,895	1,646	249	13.1%	36	-10	46	1.9%	-0.6%	18.5%
Otero	21,708	19,838	1,870	8.6%	21,062	19,699	1,363	6.5%	646	139	507	3.1%	0.7%	37.2%
Quay	4,278	4,037	241	5.6%	4,236	4,033	203	4.8%	42	4	38	1.0%	0.1%	18.7%
Rio Arriba	22,069	20,151	1,918	8.7%	22,163	20,401	1,762	8.0%	-94	-250	156	-0.4%	-1.2%	8.9%
Roosevelt	8,199	7,896	303	3.7%	7,998	7,644	354	4.4%	201	252	-51	2.5%	3.3%	-14.4%
San Juan	53,527	48,621	4,906	9.2%	53,533	48,699	4,834	9.0%	-6	-78	72	0.0%	-0.2%	1.5%
San Miguel	13,728	12,656	1,072	7.8%	13,735	12,731	1,004	7.3%	-7	-75	68	-0.1%	-0.6%	6.8%
Sierra	4,347	4,141	206	4.7%	4,398	4,199	199	4.5%	-51	-58	7	-1.2%	-1.4%	3.5%
Socorro	7,429	6,972	457	6.2%	7,281	6,817	464	6.4%	148	155	-7	2.0%	2.3%	-1.5%
Taos	14,666	13,024	1,642	11.2%	14,097	12,548	1,549	11.0%	569	476	93	4.0%	3.8%	6.0%
Torrance	8,015	7,525	490	6.1%	7,793	7,316	477	6.1%	222	209	13	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%
Union	2,115	2,049	66	3.1%	2,074	2,001	73	3.5%	41	48	-7	2.0%	2.4%	-9.6%

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 JUNE 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	24.1%
MORA	2	15.3%
GRANT	3	14.0%
TAOS	4	11.2%
DE BACA	5	10.6%
CHAVES	6	10.0%
MCKINLEY	7	9.3%
SAN JUAN	8	9.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	8.7%
OTERO	10	8.6%
GUADALUPE	11	8.5%
CATRON	12	8.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.9%
SAN MIGUEL	14	7.8%
CIBOLA	15	7.2%
COLFAX	16	7.2%
EDDY	17	7.0%
STATEWIDE		7.0%
HIDALGO	18	6.6%
SOCORRO	19	6.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	6.1%
TORRANCE	21	6.1%
QUAY	22	5.6%
LEA	23	5.1%
HARDING	24	4.7%
SIERRA	25	4.7%
CURRY	26	4.3%
LINCOLN	27	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.7%
UNION	30	3.1%

REVISED MAY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.2%
MORA	2	16.0%
GRANT	3	12.5%
TAOS	4	11.0%
CHAVES	5	8.0%
GUADALUPE	6	7.3%
SAN JUAN	7	7.3%
CATRON	8	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.2%
MCKINLEY	10	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	11	7.1%
OTERO	12	6.9%
SAN MIGUEL	13	6.7%
COLFAX	14	6.5%
EDDY	15	5.9%
STATEWIDE		5.9%
CIBOLA	16	5.6%
HIDALGO	17	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	18	5.1%
DE BACA	19	5.0%
HARDING	20	5.0%
QUAY	21	4.8%
SOCORRO	22	4.8%
TORRANCE	23	4.4%
LEA	24	4.3%
SIERRA	25	4.0%
CURRY	26	3.7%
LINCOLN	27	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.6%

REVISED JUNE 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	21.7%
GRANT	2	13.5%
MORA	3	13.1%
TAOS	4	11.0%
GUADALUPE	5	9.7%
SAN JUAN	6	9.0%
MCKINLEY	7	8.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	8.2%
RIO ARRIBA	9	8.0%
EDDY	10	7.9%
CHAVES	11	7.3%
SAN MIGUEL	12	7.3%
CIBOLA	13	7.1%
STATEWIDE		6.6%
OTERO	14	6.5%
SOCORRO	15	6.4%
HIDALGO	16	6.2%
TORRANCE	17	6.1%
LEA	18	6.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	5.7%
CURRY	20	5.2%
CATRON	21	4.9%
QUAY	22	4.8%
COLFAX	23	4.5%
SIERRA	24	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	25	4.4%
HARDING	26	4.2%
DE BACA	27	3.9%
LINCOLN	28	3.9%
UNION	29	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	30	3.1%

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)

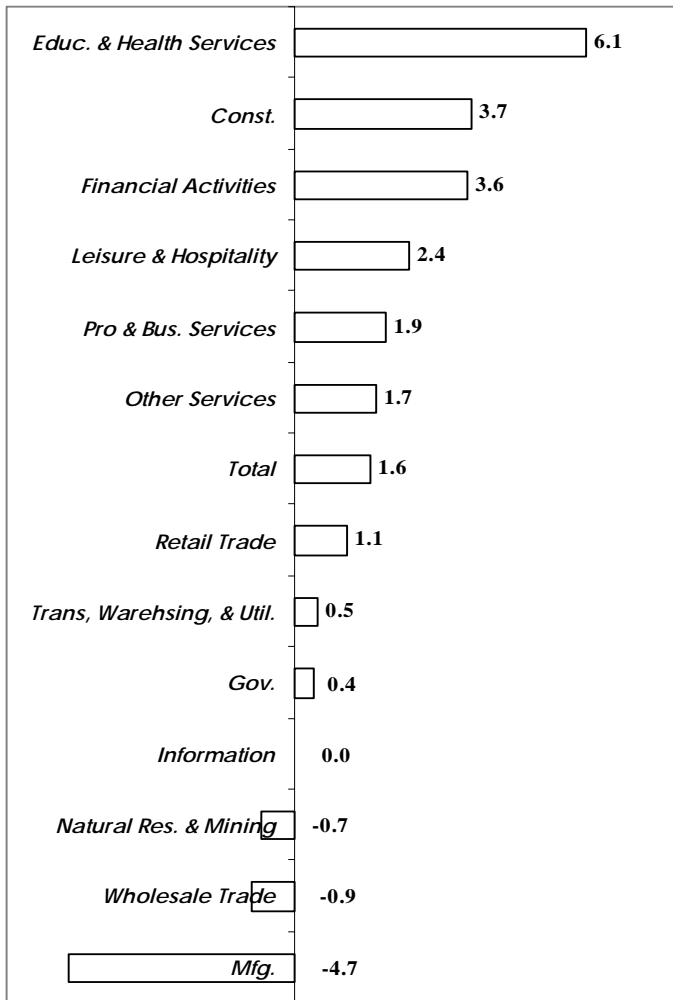
Preliminary		June 2002
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.8
Oregon	2	7.4
Washington	3	7.3
Mississippi	4	6.9
North Carolina	5	6.8
California	6	6.7
Illinois	7	6.5
District of Columbia	8	6.4
Arizona	9	6.3
Michigan	10	6.3
West Virginia	11	6.3
Texas	12	6.2
Louisiana	13	6.1
New York	14	6.1
Alabama	15	5.9
New Jersey	16	5.9
Utah	17	5.9
South Carolina	18	5.8
United States		5.8
Colorado	19	5.7
Idaho	20	5.7
Ohio	21	5.7
Kentucky	22	5.6
Missouri	23	5.6
Pennsylvania	24	5.6
Florida	25	5.5
Nevada	26	5.5
New Mexico	27	5.5
Arkansas	28	5.4
Massachusetts	29	5.3
Wisconsin	30	5.3
Georgia	31	5.2
Indiana	32	5.2
Kansas	33	5.1
Tennessee	34	5.1
Rhode Island	35	4.8
Montana	36	4.7
New Hampshire	37	4.7
Maryland	38	4.4
Minnesota	39	4.4
Oklahoma	40	4.4
Delaware	41	4.3
Maine	42	4.3
Connecticut	43	4.2
Hawaii	44	4.1
Wyoming	45	4.1
Iowa	46	4.0
North Dakota	47	3.9
Virginia	48	3.9
Vermont	49	3.7
Nebraska	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	3.0

Revised		June 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	8.5
Alaska	2	7.9
Washington	3	7.7
Michigan	4	7.2
Mississippi	5	7.0
Louisiana	6	6.8
California	7	6.7
District of Columbia	8	6.7
North Carolina	9	6.6
South Carolina	10	6.6
Texas	11	6.4
United States		6.4
Illinois	12	6.3
Ohio	13	6.3
West Virginia	14	6.3
New York	15	6.1
New Mexico	16	6.0
Arizona	17	5.9
Kentucky	18	5.9
Oklahoma	19	5.9
Alabama	20	5.7
Colorado	21	5.7
New Jersey	22	5.7
Pennsylvania	23	5.7
Rhode Island	24	5.7
Arkansas	25	5.6
Massachusetts	26	5.6
Missouri	27	5.6
Wisconsin	28	5.6
Florida	29	5.3
Nevada	30	5.3
Tennessee	31	5.3
Idaho	32	5.2
Utah	33	5.2
Kansas	34	5.0
Connecticut	35	4.9
Georgia	36	4.9
Indiana	37	4.7
Montana	38	4.6
Maine	39	4.4
Minnesota	40	4.4
Maryland	41	4.3
Iowa	42	4.2
Wyoming	43	4.2
Hawaii	44	4.1
Vermont	45	4.1
Nebraska	46	3.9
New Hampshire	47	3.9
Delaware	48	3.8
Virginia	49	3.8
North Dakota	50	3.4
South Dakota	51	3.1

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

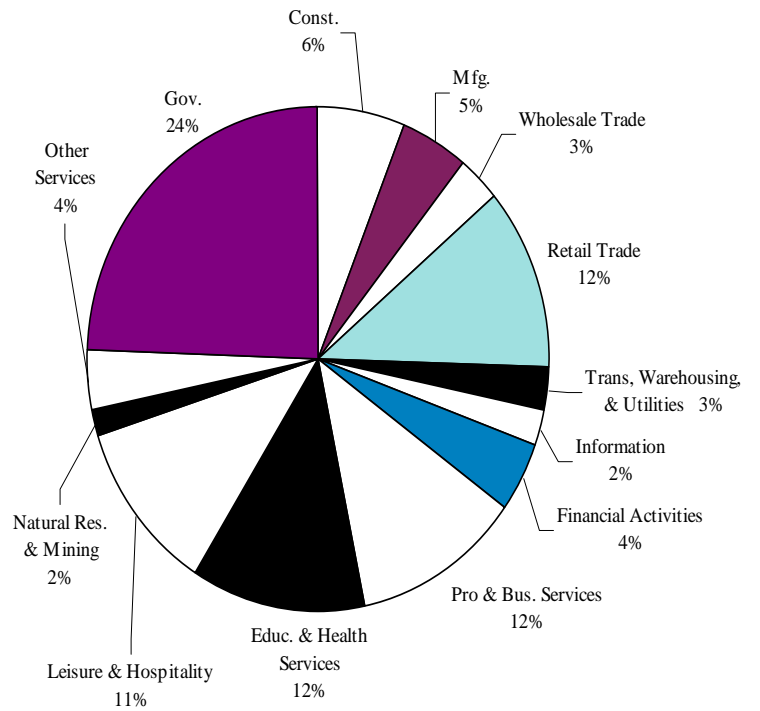
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries

June 2003



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jun-03	May-03	Jun-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	781,100	780,900	768,800	200	12,300
GOODS PRODUCING	98,900	96,700	99,100	2,200	-200
SERVICES-PROVIDING	682,200	684,200	669,700	-2,000	12,500
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,800	13,600	13,900	200	-100
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	9,900	9,800	9,900	100	0
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,700	3,800	3,900	-100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	48,200	46,600	46,500	1,600	1,700
Construction of Buildings	13,500	13,100	13,500	400	0
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	7,200	6,800	6,800	400	400
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,700	8,400	8,800	300	-100
Specialty Trade Contractors	26,000	25,100	24,200	900	1,800
MANUFACTURING	36,900	36,500	38,700	400	-1,800
Durable Goods	26,000	25,900	27,600	100	-1,600
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,900	10,800	11,600	100	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,800	7,600	8,400	200	-600
Non-Durable Goods	10,900	10,600	11,100	300	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,600	22,600	22,800	0	-200
RETAIL TRADE	91,800	91,400	90,800	400	1,000
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,300	12,400	12,400	-100	-100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,700	13,500	13,500	200	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,800	19,500	19,100	300	700
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,500	6,500	8,200	0	-1,700
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	13,300	12,900	10,800	400	2,500
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,200	7,200	7,400	0	-200
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,000	22,700	22,100	-700	-100
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Transportation and Warehousing	18,000	18,700	18,000	-700	0
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,400	6,200	6,400	200	0
INFORMATION	16,800	16,900	16,800	-100	0
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,200	8,300	8,400	-100	-200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,700	34,500	33,500	200	1,200
Finance and Insurance	24,100	23,900	23,500	200	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,600	12,600	12,000	0	600
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,800	9,700	9,500	100	300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,600	10,600	10,000	0	600
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	90,800	90,500	89,100	300	1,700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,900	40,600	39,800	300	1,100
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,900	10,800	10,900	100	0
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	13,200	13,100	12,700	100	500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,300	44,300	43,900	0	400
<i>Employment Services</i>	18,000	17,900	17,300	100	700
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,100	6,400	6,100	-300	0
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	96,900	99,800	91,300	-2,900	5,600
Educational Services	10,200	13,800	9,700	-3,600	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,700	86,000	81,600	700	5,100
Ambulatory Health Care Services	32,600	32,300	30,100	300	2,500
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,700	9,600	9,200	100	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,300	8,100	6,100	200	2,200
Hospitals	21,000	20,900	20,400	100	600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,100	13,000	12,700	100	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,800	6,700	6,700	100	100
Social Assistance	20,000	19,800	18,400	200	1,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	85,500	83,000	83,500	2,500	2,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,000	8,000	8,200	1,000	800
Accommodation and Food Services	76,500	75,000	75,400	1,500	1,100
Accommodation	14,800	14,100	14,400	700	400
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,700	60,900	60,900	800	800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,400	29,000	28,200	400	1,200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,600	25,500	26,200	100	-600
OTHER SERVICES	30,600	28,200	30,100	2,400	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,700	7,400	-100	200
GOVERNMENT	190,500	194,600	189,700	-4,100	800
Federal Government	30,700	29,900	31,000	800	-300
State Government 2/	61,000	66,100	60,200	-5,100	800
<i>State Government Education</i>	22,100	27,400	22,000	-5,300	100
Local Government	98,800	98,600	98,500	200	300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	52,800	54,700	52,600	-1,900	200

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	
	Jun-03	May-03	Jun-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	366,800	365,100	361,200	1,700	5,600
GOODS PRODUCING	48,500	47,400	48,600	1,100	-100
SERVICES-PROVIDING	318,300	317,700	312,600	600	5,700
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	24,200	23,500	23,600	700	600
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	14,900	14,400	13,800	500	1,100
MANUFACTURING	24,300	23,900	25,000	400	-700
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,400	10,200	11,000	200	-600
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,500	7,400	8,100	100	-600
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,400	13,300	13,400	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	41,900	42,100	41,500	-200	400
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,200	4,200	3,800	0	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	8,200	8,200	7,700	0	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,600	3,600	4,400	0	-800
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,000	10,300	10,100	-300	-100
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,300	9,600	9,300	-300	0
INFORMATION	10,900	10,800	11,100	100	-200
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,000	5,900	6,300	100	-300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,300	19,200	18,800	100	500
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,800	13,500	0	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,800	5,800	5,600	0	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,900	3,800	3,800	100	100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	4,900	0	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	58,400	57,700	57,300	700	1,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	28,200	27,900	27,300	300	900
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	11,500	11,200	10,800	300	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	26,000	25,600	25,700	400	300
<i>Employment Services</i>	13,100	12,700	12,800	400	300
<i>Business Support Services</i>	2,800	2,900	2,900	-100	-100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	43,600	43,500	40,900	100	2,700
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,700	38,300	36,200	400	2,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,500	15,200	14,200	300	1,300
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,400	35,700	35,700	700	700
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	33,400	32,600	32,300	800	1,100
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	28,200	27,600	27,400	600	800
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,700	13,600	12,500	100	1,200
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,300	11,800	100	600
GOVERNMENT	72,000	72,800	72,000	-800	0
Federal Government	13,900	13,800	14,200	100	-300
State Government /2	21,500	23,700	21,400	-2,200	100
Local Government	36,600	35,300	36,400	1,300	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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	59,100	61,400	58,100	-2,300	1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,400	6,400	100	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	52,600	55,000	51,700	-2,400	900
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,000	2,900	3,000	100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	6,600	6,600	6,500	0	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
INFORMATION	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,000	5,000	5,500	0	-500
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,400	2,400	2,900	0	-500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,000	9,000	8,400	0	600
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,400	8,300	8,000	100	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	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	18,400	20,800	18,000	-2,400	400
Federal	3,600	3,500	3,600	100	0
State	6,900	9,100	6,600	-2,200	300
Local	7,900	8,200	7,800	-300	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	79,800	78,500	78,700	1,300	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,800	6,200	0	-400
SERVICE PRODUCING	74,000	72,700	72,500	1,300	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,600	4,900	0	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,300	9,000	9,000	300	300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	800	800	800	0	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,600	8,600	8,400	0	200
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	8,700	9,200	8,300	-500	400
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,100	7,000	6,800	100	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	10,000	9,200	10,100	800	-100
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,200	6,100	6,000	100	200
OTHER SERVICES	4,100	3,100	3,800	1,000	300
GOVERNMENT	27,000	27,300	26,700	-300	300
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
State /2	18,300	18,300	17,900	0	400
Local	7,200	7,500	7,200	-300	0

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

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


Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Jun-03	Revised May-03	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	778,100	779,000	-900
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,700	13,700	0
CONSTRUCTION	47,100	46,500	600
MANUFACTURING	37,200	37,100	100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	136,400	137,500	-1,100
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	16,800	16,900	-100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,300	34,500	-200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	89,600	90,400	-800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	99,900	99,100	800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	82,900	82,300	600
OTHER SERVICES	28,300	29,000	-700
GOVERNMENT	191,900	192,000	-100

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

**New Mexico
Unemployment
Insurance Data**



2002

New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

NM Unemployment Insurance Data Publication Now Available!

The Unemployment Insurance Bureau of the Department of Labor has written a new publication, New Mexico Unemployment Insurance Data, Calendar Year 2002. This annual publication provides statistics and analysis of various unemployment insurance data, such as initial claims, weeks claimed, benefits paid, and the trust fund for calendar year 2002. For a free copy please contact Rachel Moskowitz at the Department of Labor at (505) 841-9062, or email at RMoskowitz@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		
	June 03	May 03	June 02	June 03	May 03	June 02	June 03	May 03	June 02
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$748.49	\$759.71	\$747.25	44.5	44.9	44.4	16.82	16.92	16.83
CONSTRUCTION	\$606.62	\$596.38	\$572.99	40.2	39.6	39.3	15.09	15.06	14.58
MANUFACTURING	\$545.80	\$555.50	\$553.09	40.4	40.4	41.0	13.51	13.75	13.49
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$530.65	\$529.23	\$504.09	35.4	36.1	33.9	14.99	14.66	14.87
RETAIL TRADE	\$341.30	\$334.04	\$315.86	33.2	32.4	32.8	10.28	10.31	9.63
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$512.99	\$496.66	\$473.73	37.2	36.2	35.3	13.79	13.72	13.42
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$596.26	\$615.79	\$630.47	40.7	40.7	41.1	14.65	15.13	15.34

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	
	June 03	May 03	June 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	183.7	183.5	179.9	0.1%	2.1%
CPI-W	179.6	179.4	175.9	0.1%	2.1%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

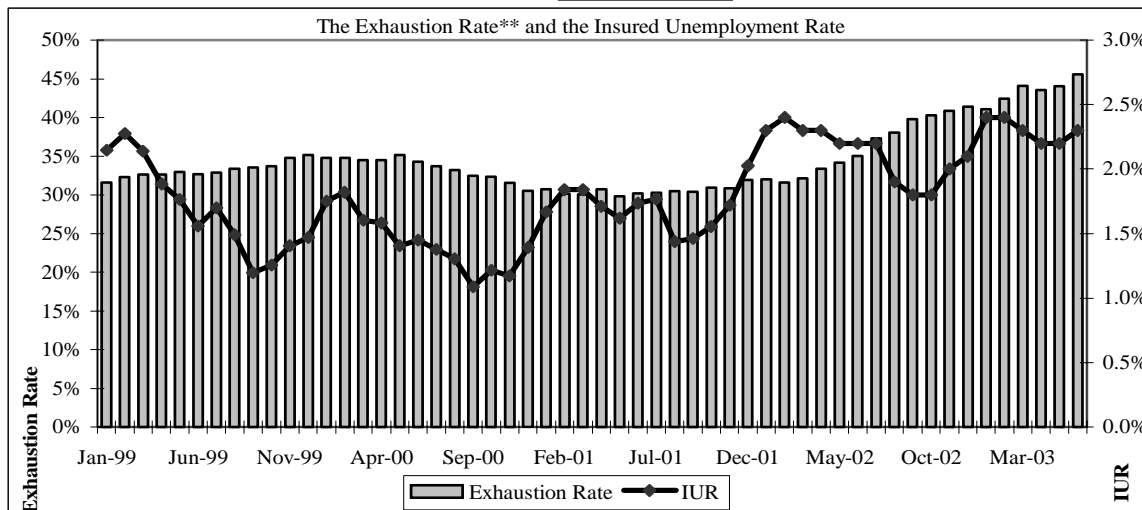
*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE - U.S. Average - Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	Jun-03	May-03	Jun-02	% Change from May-03	% Change from June-02
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	7,054	6,177	5,127	14.2%	37.6%
Continued Claims #	73,748	61,625	61,736	19.7%	19.5%
Insured Unemployed *	15,952	15,241	15,339	4.7%	4.0%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3736	2,552	3,361	46.4%	11.2%
Final Payments	1528	1,389	1,317	10.0%	16.0%
Weeks Compensated	61921	52,680	51,948	17.5%	19.2%
Net Benefit Payments	\$12,749,832	\$10,876,768	\$10,691,400	17.2%	19.3%
Average WBA**	\$207.13	\$207.15	\$200.37	0.0%	3.4%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.54	17.45	16.14	0.5%	8.7%
Exhaustion Rate **	45.60%	44.03%	35.04%		
TRUST FUND BALANCE, May 2003	\$550,591,014				



^ 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:

The federal government is considering several possible locations for a **new nuclear weapons production plant** including two sites in New Mexico. Los Alamos and Carlsbad are being considered as possible locations for a new plant that would produce between 125 to 450 plutonium triggers per year. Construction of the new facility would cost between \$2.2 to \$4.4 billion and the plant would be operational by the year 2020.

Last month Forbes magazine recognized the business performance of Las Cruces and Santa Fe. This month the **Milken Institute's Best Performing Cities Index** has rated the performance of Las Cruces at number three and Santa Fe at number five. Good job growth from development in Santa Theresa and at the Los Alamos National Laboratories contributed to placing Las Cruces and Santa Fe on the list.

The owners of Albuquerque based **Blake's Lotaburger** are selling the company to an undisclosed buyer. The restaurant chain has 75 locations in New Mexico and has about 1,000 employees. The company was founded in 1952.

Many of New Mexico's airports will be receiving help from the **Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Improvement Program**. The communities of Alamogordo, Artesia, Carlsbad, Carrizozo, Clayton, Clovis, Deming, Espanola, Glenwood, Harding County, Hobbs, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Las Cruces, Lordsburg, Ramah Navajo Chapter, Reserve, Ruidoso, Santa Rosa and Vaughn will share federal grants totaling \$5.53 million. The grant funds are to be used to help improve or maintain runways and facilities.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Kirtland Air Force Base pumps about \$6 billion a year into the Albuquerque economy, according to the estimate released in the base's annual Economic Impact Statement. According to the 2002 report, the base has about 24,000 jobs and contributes to another 27,900 indirect jobs. In 2002, about \$2 billion was spent on payroll, and \$3.1 billion was spent on construction, contracts and procurement.

Albuquerque's apartment market has been outperforming the market in several nearby cities. The vacancy rates for Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, and Las Vegas, Nevada, have been edging up and are higher than Albuquerque's 7.2% vacancy rate. While Albuquerque's vacancy rate has held steady since last year, landlords have been able to raise rents by an average of one percent.

Honeywell International was awarded a contract to build display and control panels for Army Kiowa helicopters. The contract is worth \$1.8 million and could exceed \$5.7 million if the government exercises all options in the contract.

Two federal grants will boost operations at the **Double Eagle II Airport**. Access to the airport from I-40 will be improving thanks in part to a \$2.06 million grant to construct an improved interchange from I-40 to

Paseo del Volcan. Additionally, the U.S. Transportation Department awarded \$358,000 to construct a new taxiway at the airport.

Eclipse Aviation laid off 12 workers in its manufacturing department. The layoff was part of a restructuring of effort to enlarge the design team by hiring more engineers to support the redesign of the Eclipse 500 aircraft. The plane requires modification to accommodate larger, more powerful Pratt and Whitney engines following difficulties with the original engines.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The former Heilig-Meyers store on North Prince Street is being remodeled to accommodate a new tenant, **Dollar Tree**, the nation's largest one-dollar discount variety store. The new store will open in August and employ between 30 to 50 full- and part-time employees.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Multi-Plastics of New Mexico is moving into the former Coca-Cola bottling plant. The 78,000-square-foot facility will quadruple the company's floor space. The plant, which had been vacant for three years, was purchased for \$2.2 million. Potential expansion in the next two years could double Multi-Plastics' workforce from 15 to 30 employees if state-provided training funds are available.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The slumping agricultural economy was cited as the reason for **Mississippi Chemical's** temporary shutdown of its potash mines near Carlsbad. The company furloughed 378 of its 450 workers for a period that could last up to three months.

Construction of the **Cascades Water Park** will begin in September, thanks in part to a \$2 million loan from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The water park is part of the economic development and revitalization of Carlsbad's riverfront area.

Playas Area, Hidalgo County:

The little town of Playas may soon play an important role in homeland security. **The New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology** has made Phelps Dodge an offer to purchase the town. The university plans to turn the town into a center where emergency workers are trained to deal with bio-terrorism and other potential terrorist threats. The town, with its 259 homes, 25 apartments, post office, bank, fire department and other facilities, was offered for sale at \$3.2 million

Lovington Area, Lea County:



Farmington-based **Reliance Medical Group** has opened an office in Lovington. The Lovington clinic provides occupational medical services including physical exams, drug testing, and treatment of occupational injuries. Reliance plans to open an additional office in Roswell this fall.

Mescalero Area, Otero County:



The **Mescalero Apache Tribe** will receive a \$2.27 million grant to develop affordable housing for tribal members. The Indian Housing Block Grant funds are part of a \$26 million HUD grant for New Mexico.

Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:



The steam whistles from the **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** echo in the air of Chama once again. After a period of doubt, the railroad reopened for passenger service to Antonito, Colorado, in mid-June. The railroad was without a contract for an operator, and the railroad's locomotives were out of compliance with federal regulations. The Rio Grande Railway Preservation Corp renewed its contract in March and managed to bring a locomotive up to standard in time for the company to begin operation. A second of the railway's six locomotives may be finished by the end of August. The railway produces an estimated \$40 million each year for the Town of Chama.

EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:

HYTEC, a Los Alamos based digital imaging company, would like to locate a subsidiary operation in EspaÑola. The company hopes to lease a 12,000-square-foot building and open **HYTEC Scanning Services Inc. (HSSI)**. The new operation would provide scanning services for dental and orthodontic manufacturers to facilitate a streamlined manufacturing process. About 100 people could be employed at the HSSI facility if real estate negotiations are successful.

New Mexico's last working sawmill closed on June 6, after several failed attempts to find a buyer for **Rio Grande Forest Product's** EspaÑola sawmill. The mill's tools and equipment were auctioned off piecemeal in late June. The closure cost about 80 workers their jobs.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



A November opening is planned for **Intersections Inc.'s** new Rio Rancho call center. The call center will take inbound customer calls with questions about the company's credit monitoring services. The state's Industrial Development Training Board awarded \$675,000 in Inplant-training funds to train 110 workers. New employees will start at about \$11 an hour.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:



Construction of a new food court is underway at the **Animas Valley Mall**. The food court will feature five food vendors and seating for 400. The construction is expected to be completed by October.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:



Getting to Santa Fe might become a little more convenient for travelers if **United Airlines** proceeds with its plan to bring larger planes into the Santa Fe Municipal Airport. The airline would like to offer service from Denver to Santa Fe on 30- to 37-passenger planes operated by United Express. Currently, the six daily flights between Denver and Santa Fe use 19-passenger aircraft. About \$1 million is needed to upgrade airport services and to pay additional personnel. Residents near the airport have expressed concerns about the noise that larger aircraft might make.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:



The U.S. Transportation Department has awarded a \$870,000 grant to extend the runway at the **Truth or Consequences Municipal Airport**. The runway will be expanded to the southeast by 1,600 feet. The longer runway will allow much larger aircraft to operate into and out of Truth or Consequences.

Moriarty Area, Torrance County:



The Connection plans to more than double its workforce by the beginning of August. The inbound call center wants to hire an additional 200 temporary workers to supplement its current workforce of 162. The company is offering to start customer service workers at \$6.50 per hour with a raise to \$7.25 after 90 days.

Travel and Tourism

The final numbers for the **2002-2003 ski season** show 951,300 skier-days, an 11.8% increase over the previous year. Late season snowfall was a boon to the industry.

The \$5,409,382 combined **city/county lodgers' tax** for the first quarter of 2003 was up by slightly over 4 percent from the first quarter a year ago. During the same period, lodging revenue increased by 3.68%, going from \$108,451,617 to \$112,441,069.

The number of passengers at the **Albuquerque International Sunport** was down about 3.5% from last year.



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New Mexico Labor Market Report
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