

New Mexico Labor Market Report

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HIGHLIGHTS — May 2003

...New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.7 percent in April 2003 — a gain of 13,000 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth remains modest by historical standards, but is enough to outpace every other state in the nation, except for Hawaii.

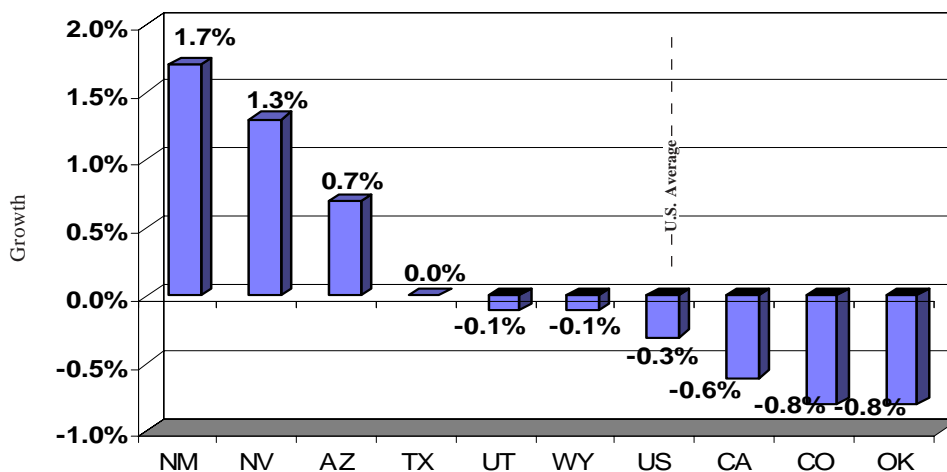
...Over the last 12 months, payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA expanded by 1.2 percent as 4,500 new jobs were added to the metro area economy.

...The annual rate of job growth in the Las Cruces MSA has fallen from higher levels reached earlier this year. The annual rate now stands at 1.7 percent, the same as the overall statewide rate.

...The Santa Fe MSA is still doing fairly well, although the annual job rate of growth has dropped from higher levels reached four months ago. Annual job growth in Santa Fe was at 1.6 percent, close to the average for the state as a whole.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

May 2003 over May 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in May 2003, up slightly from 5.9 percent the previous month. New Mexico's unemployment rate has increased half a percentage point from 5.5 percent a year ago. The state's rate is a fraction below the national rate of 6.1 percent. It is likely that both the national and the state unemployment rates will increase further, until the economy can absorb sufficient numbers of workers back into the labor market. Other economic statistics show continued gains in labor productivity, which is good for maintaining competitive strength in increasingly global markets. On the other hand, increased productivity also means that jobs are not increasing as fast as production. So while the economy is improving, the job market has been slow to pick up. In the long run such improvements to productivity should be good for the economy and the job market because companies will remain profitable. Increasingly we are seeing that firms are looking to employ individuals with specialized skills rather than unskilled workers.

Statewide employment increased by 3,900 jobs in May. Jobs were added to industries that typically hire in a seasonal pattern, such as leisure and hospitality adding 1,700 jobs, and construction increasing employment by 1,000. Manufacturing fared less well, shedding 300 jobs following recent layoffs and plant closures. Manufacturing employment overall has fallen back to 1992 levels. The durable goods manufacturing industry has been hardest hit. This industry had never fallen below 26,000 jobs during the 13-year period that we have comparable industry data. The difficulties besetting manufacturing are national in nature and certainly not unique to New Mexico.

New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.7 percent in April 2003 a gain of 13,000 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth remains modest by historical standards, but is enough to outpace every other state in the nation, except for Hawaii. Nationally the economy has lost jobs over the year and is down by 0.3 percent. In New Mexico, only four industries have lost employment over the year, and those industries are relatively small. One industry remains at the same employment level as last year and eight other industries have increased employment.

Educational and health services continues to grow at a faster rate than any other industry, accounting for 5,600 new jobs added since last year. The health care industry has added 3,800 jobs, and social assistance has added 1,500 jobs. The home health services component started to expand in the summer of 2000 and has increased 2,100 jobs since last year. The industry has more than doubled in size since June 2001. Home health care employers are taking advantage of abundant 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.

Employment in the financial activities super sector has increased 3.3 percent since last year. This industry has gained strength from interest rates that have kept falling all year. Low interest rates have

boosted both the finance and the real estate components of this industry. Real estate firms have seen a lot of activity with increased residential sales. Mortgage lenders have kept busy with new loans as well as a high volume of mortgage refinances. Record low interest rates also provided much needed help for the construction industry. The strong residential component has enabled construction employment to start posting a small annual gain, currently up 500 jobs. The industry had posted annual losses since January of last year. The losses peaked at 2,900 last summer, following the ending of several major industrial and public works projects around the state. The industry still has declining employment in the non-residential building and heavy and civil engineering components, but the worst seems to be over for the industry as a whole.

Government employment has remained a stable source of jobs, even though the number of new jobs has slowed recently. This large industry has added 2,800 jobs over the year, but has grown at only 1.5 percent, which is slightly lower than the growth rate in the private sector. All levels of government have recently had to come to terms with budget austerity due to tax revenues that have slowed with the economy. Government jobs are not being lost overall but they are not increasing at the rate they once were. Native American tribally-owned casino employment is also included with local government. Recently casino employment has leveled off, following substantial employment gains for a number of years. In coming months, new tribally-owned enterprises are scheduled to open and employment will likely increase again.

The leisure and hospitality industry has done fairly well, adding 1,600 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 8.2 percent since last year. Full-service restaurant employment remains strong, up 1,200 jobs, while limited-service eating places were down 400 jobs. The market has been driven by an influx of large national chain full-service establishments to the state, employing more people per meal served than the fast food type establishments.

Retail trade has added 1,200 jobs since last year. Most of the increase came from other general merchandise stores at the expense of traditional department stores. Large employment shifts have been reported due to a large discounter converting to a supercenter layout by adding a full range of grocery items to existing lines. Employment at those locations is now counted as other general merchandise stores having previously been considered department store employment. Such conversions also have resulted in a net employment gain due to the increased size.

The natural resources and mining super sector employment situation has improved recently due to sustained higher prices for both oil and natural gas. The industry is now only down 300 jobs on the year, having been down as more than 2,000 jobs last summer. The mining, except oil and gas component accounts for most of the 300 jobs that have been lost in the industry.

New Mexico	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May 2003	Apr 2003	May 2002	Apr 2003	May 2002
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	898,700	895,700	875,800	+3,000	+22,900
Employment	845,000	843,200	827,700	+1,800	+17,300
Unemployment	53,700	52,500	48,200	+1,200	+5,500
Rate	6.0%	5.9%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%		

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque area seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in May, down three tenths of a percentage point from April's rate of 5.4 percent. Unemployment has risen half a percentage point from last May's rate of 4.6 percent. About 2,500 more individuals were out of work in May compared to the same month a year ago.

Payroll employment rose by 1,900 or 0.5 percent over the month, with expansions in eight of the 12 economic super sectors. The goods-producing sector grew six tenths of a percentage point with the addition of 300 new construction jobs. Manufacturing held steady over the month at 23,900.

In the services-providing sector, 1,600 jobs were added in May for growth of 0.5 percent. Professional and business services gained 500 jobs, mostly in employment services. An increase of 400 in leisure and hospitality was largely seasonal, as businesses geared up for the usual summer influx of tourists. Educational and health services also gained 400 jobs, mostly in the rapidly growing health care arena. Wholesale and retail trade grew by 200 jobs each, while transportation, warehousing, & utilities grew by 100 jobs. Government employment dipped by 200 as state-run colleges headed into the semester break.

Over the last 12 months, payroll employment expanded by 1.2 percent as 4,500 new jobs were added to the metro area economy. The greatest increase by far was in educational and health services, which added 2,000 jobs for 4.8 percent growth. Rapid expansion in the health care industry was partly the result of changes to the Medicaid personal care option, which provides for payment to individuals caring for qualifying family members or others with self-care limitations.

Although no longer the dominant factor in Albuquerque area job growth, government continued to play a leading role with its contribution of 1,300 jobs to the economy. State government grew by 800, furthered by increasing employment in state education. Burgeoning enrollments in the public schools helped boost local government by 600 jobs. Federal employment slipped by 100 jobs over the year.

Retail trade grew by 700 jobs, with increases in home improvement stores, food stores, and general merchandise stores. Last month, a major discount store added a full-scale grocery, which resulted in its reclassification from department store to all other general merchandise store. This change contributed to a decline in department store employment and an increase in the broader category of general merchandise stores, since additional employees were needed to accommodate the store's expansion. In wholesale

trade, employment dipped by 100 over the last 12 months. This super sector has been losing ground for the past several years, as evidenced by a decline of 1,000 jobs from May 1997.

Employment in the leisure and hospitality super sector grew 500 (1.4 percent), due largely to growth in full-service restaurants. The gain was partially offset by a decline in limited-service eating places such as fast food restaurants. Several large franchise restaurants have arrived on the Albuquerque scene over the past 12 months, boosting employment in this super sector. An increase of 500 in the financial activities super sector was driven by growing demand for mortgage refinancing in response to declining interest rates. Increased hiring in insurance related call centers has also contributed to the gain.

Professional and business services added 300 new jobs, assisted by hiring increases in professional, scientific, & technical services. Scientific research and development grew by 300, fueled by an increased emphasis on national security and defense. Gains were moderated by declines in some of the other component industries, including employment services and business support services.

The construction industry posted its first increase in more than a year and a half, with growth of 100 or 0.4 percent. It has now been 12 months since the massive Intel expansion and the Big I reconstruction project were completed, making over-the-year comparisons more favorable than before. Construction employment has been helped by a strong housing market, as interest rates remain near a 40-year low. Although employment is 6.4 percent below the May 2001 level, it is higher than the same month in all preceding years.

Manufacturing struggles continued into May, with over-the-year job losses totaling 900 or 3.6 percent. Electronic and semiconductor manufacturing took the brunt of the hit. This super sector has now experienced 25 straight months of over-the-year declines. In a more positive vein, however, it should be noted that manufacturing losses have moderated considerably from a peak decline of 3,500 last March.

The information super sector continued its string of losses, with May marking the twelfth in a series. Over-the-year declines of 700 (6.1 percent) were centered in the telecommunications industry, where industry-wide restructuring has taken its toll on employment.

The remaining super sector—transportation, warehousing, & utilities—posted a slight decline of 100 jobs over the year.

Albuquerque	Prel.			Change From	
	Seasonally Adjusted May 2003	Apr 2003	May 2002	Apr 2003	May 2002
Civilian Labor Force	395,900	380,300	382,800	+15,600	+13,100
Employment	375,700	359,900	365,100	+15,800	+10,600
Unemployment	20,200	20,400	17,700	-200	+2,500
Rate	5.1%	5.4%	4.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%		

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.8 percent in May 2003, down slightly from April's revised rate of 7.0 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, close to what it is now.

Very little has happened in the Las Cruces job market during the last three months. Nonfarm employment increased by only 200 jobs in May, following a 100-job decline in April and only a 100-job increase in March. The area has managed to hold onto employment gains made earlier in the year and at the end of last year, without showing much new vigor for a while. This month retail trade increased 200 jobs while construction, information and health care added 100 jobs each. Jobs were lost in two other industries, 200 in government and 100 in professional and business services.

The annual rate of job growth in the Las Cruces area has fallen from higher levels reached earlier this year. The annual rate now stands at 1.7 percent, the same as the overall statewide rate. Job growth in Las Cruces had recently averaged more than twice the statewide rate. The area has added 1,000 new jobs since this time last year. Ten of the 12 NAICS industries added jobs or stayed at the same level as last year. Two have lost jobs.

Educational and health services increased 600 jobs, adding more jobs than any other industry super sector. Most of the new employment is health care related especially in home health care and also at the area's new hospital, which opened in August 2002. Fierce competition has led to employment reduc-

tions at other hospitals in the area, but overall employment is increasing in the seven percent range.

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

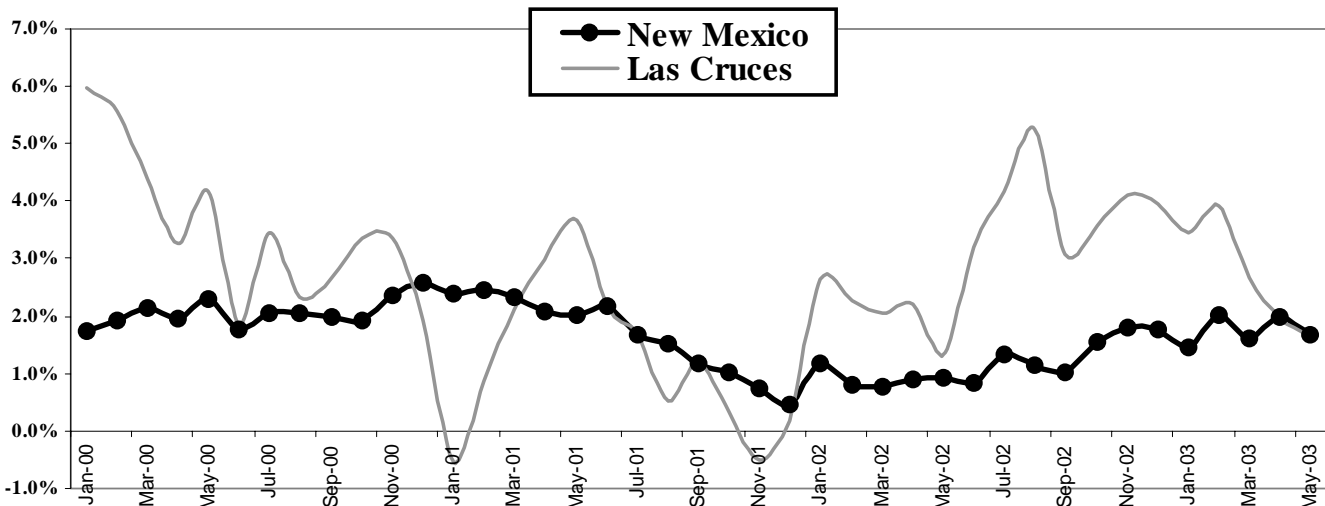
Leisure and hospitality industries increased 200 jobs, all working in food service and drinking places. The increase makes for a 4.4 percent increase in food service and drinking places, particularly at full-service restaurants. Retail trade also increased 200 jobs over the year, growing just over three percent. The natural resources, mining and construction industry, mostly construction employment in Las Cruces, gained 100 jobs. Construction remained strong in Las Cruces during all of last year while the rest of the state lost jobs. One more industry, the information super sector, reported a 100-job employment increase.

Professional and business services was the only super sector to shed large numbers of jobs. Employment was 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. One other super sector lost employment over the year, other services, down 100 jobs.

Four remaining industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; and financial activities.

Las Cruces	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	May 2003	Apr 2003	May 2002	Apr 2003	May 2002	
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	78,100	75,200	75,700	+2,900	+2,400	
Employment	72,800	69,900	70,400	+2,900	+2,400	
Unemployment	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0	
Rate	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	7.1%	7.5%			

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 3.0 percent in May 2003, down slightly from April's rate of 3.1 percent. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.6 percent.

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area currently includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties. Recently announced MSA redefinitions from the federal Office of Management and Budget drop Los Alamos County from the metro area, leaving just Santa Fe County. This modification will eventually change the employment data we publish for the Santa Fe area. More information will be announced at a later date.

The Santa Fe area added just 200 jobs in May, which was fewer than expected. During the month of May the previous two years, 900 jobs were added to the area. The smaller-than-average increase was because the number of government jobs declined by 100 instead of the typical small increase. Last year the area added 400 government jobs. Recently all branches of government have started to delay hiring in light of tighter budgets from tax revenues that are not increasing much. During May other industries that typically increase employment at this time of year, such as construction, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality, added jobs but only around 100 for each industry.

Santa Fe is still doing fairly well, although the annual job rate of growth has dropped from higher levels reached four months ago. Annual job growth in Santa Fe was at 1.6 percent, close to the average for the state as a whole. The area has added 1,200 jobs since last year. Natural resources mining and construction remained the only super sector to have lost jobs over the year, down

by 300. Construction employment has picked up in other areas of the state due to the strong residential component. That does not appear to be the case in Santa Fe. Five industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. These industries are manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; information; and leisure and hospitality.

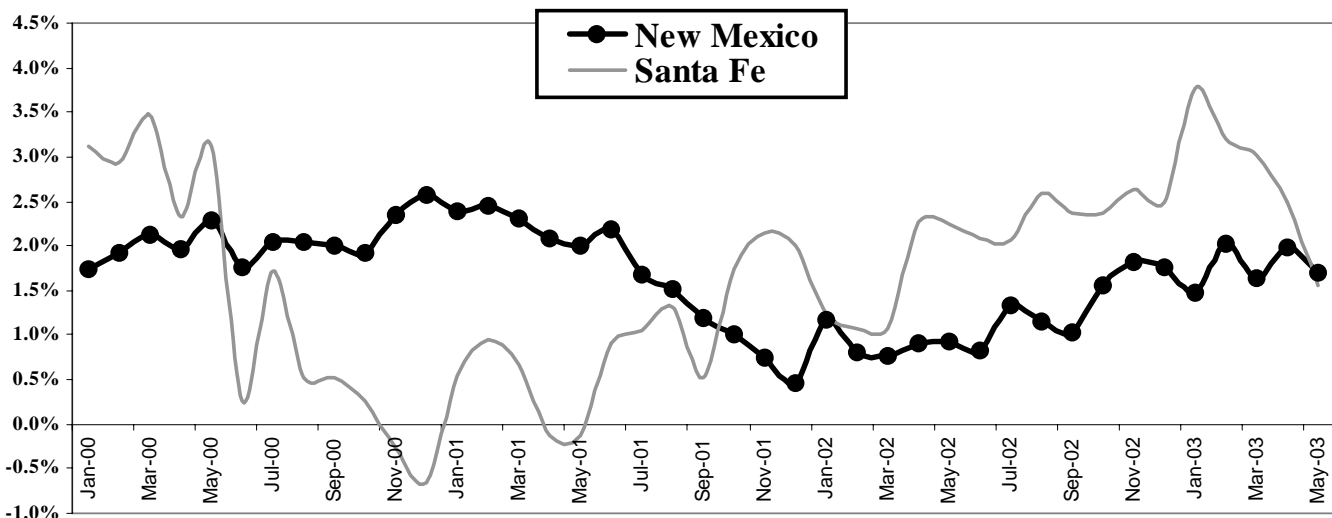
Six super sectors have increased employment. Educational and health services added 500 jobs, more than any other industry. Most of the increase came from health care and social assistance employment, but private education also increased. The professional and business services industry added 300 jobs, a 3.6 percent increase. The sub-category of *administrative support and waste management and remediation services*, made up of establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations, added 200 of those new jobs.

Retail trade remained consistent adding 200 jobs over the year, as did other services, also adding 200 jobs. Other services includes establishments such as automotive repair and churches. Financial activities increased 100 jobs, strengthened by mortgage refinancing activity during times of continued low interest rates.

Government employment overall has grown at a lower rate than the private sector. State government has been the only branch of government to add employment since last year, adding 300 jobs. Most of those jobs have been at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Employment in local government did not increase due to budget constraints at local school districts and also a slowing of employment at tribally owned casinos. Federal government employment has fallen slightly, down 100 jobs.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>Apr 2003</u>	<u>May 2002</u>	<u>Apr 2003</u>	<u>May 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	81,100	78,200	78,400	+2,900	+2,700
Employment	78,600	75,800	76,400	+2,800	+2,200
Unemployment	2,500	2,400	2,000	+100	+500
Rate	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%		

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	898,700	845,000	53,700	6.0%	5.9%
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	3,000	1,800	1,200	0.1%	0.3%
	Year Ago	22,800	17,300	5,500	0.5%	0.5%
	2 Yrs. Ago	38,600	25,400	13,200	1.3%	1.3%
	3 Yrs. Ago	45,300	34,300	11,000	1.0%	1.0%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.3%	0.2%	2.3%		
	Year Ago	2.6%	2.1%	11.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.5%	3.1%	32.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.3%	4.2%	25.8%		

State	Rank	May 2002	May 2003	Change	% Change
Hawaii	1	557.2	569.4	12.2	2.2%
New Mexico	2	769.3	782.3	13.0	1.7%
Nevada	3	1,055.2	1,068.7	13.5	1.3%
Florida	4	7,233.1	7,313.7	80.6	1.1%
Vermont	5	299.2	301.8	2.6	0.9%
Alaska	6	298.2	300.6	2.4	0.8%
Arizona	7	2,276.4	2,292.4	16.0	0.7%
South Dakota	8	382.0	384.1	2.1	0.5%
Maryland	9	2,492.7	2,503.8	11.1	0.4%
Montana	10	398.8	400.3	1.5	0.4%
Georgia	11	3,919.5	3,932.4	12.9	0.3%
Rhode Island	12	483.8	484.9	1.1	0.2%
New Jersey	13	4,008.1	4,017.0	8.9	0.2%
Washington	14	2,666.5	2,671.6	5.1	0.2%
North Dakota	15	333.7	334.0	0.3	0.1%
Virginia	16	3,510.2	3,512.5	2.3	0.1%
Arkansas	17	1,155.6	1,156.0	0.4	0.0%
Texas	18	9,477.8	9,478.0	0.2	0.0%
Tennessee	19	2,679.7	2,679.7	0.0	0.0%
Wisconsin	20	2,799.7	2,799.5	-0.2	0.0%
Utah	21	1,071.8	1,070.7	-1.1	-0.1%
Wyoming	22	250.4	250.1	-0.3	-0.1%
North Carolina	23	3,869.9	3,863.6	-6.3	-0.2%
Mississippi	24	1,130.9	1,128.4	-2.5	-0.2%
Idaho	25	569.7	568.2	-1.5	-0.3%
United States		131,041.0	130,680.0	-361.0	-0.3%
DC	26	415.7	414.5	-1.2	-0.3%
Pennsylvania	27	5,691.8	5,671.9	-19.9	-0.3%
Louisiana	28	1,910.8	1,902.9	-7.9	-0.4%
Minnesota	29	2,672.5	2,661.4	-11.1	-0.4%
New Hampshire	30	621.1	618.5	-2.6	-0.4%
Delaware	31	661.8	658.7	-3.1	-0.5%
Nebraska	32	916.0	911.7	-4.3	-0.5%
Iowa	33	1,466.1	1,458.9	-7.2	-0.5%
Maine	34	610.6	607.6	-3.0	-0.5%
Kansas	35	1,350.8	1,343.6	-7.2	-0.5%
California	36	14,570.8	14,479.6	-91.2	-0.6%
Indiana	37	2,915.3	2,893.0	-22.3	-0.8%
Colorado	38	2,189.0	2,171.9	-17.1	-0.8%
Oregon	39	1,577.1	1,564.7	-12.4	-0.8%
Oklahoma	40	1,505.2	1,493.2	-12.0	-0.8%
Alabama	41	1,895.4	1,879.6	-15.8	-0.8%
New York	42	8,506.3	8,434.3	-72.0	-0.8%
Michigan	43	4,528.1	4,488.0	-40.1	-0.9%
Kentucky	44	1,801.1	1,784.1	-17.0	-0.9%
South Carolina	45	1,824.8	1,807.3	-17.5	-1.0%
Illinois	46	5,922.4	5,864.7	-57.7	-1.0%
Ohio	47	5,486.4	5,427.4	-59.0	-1.1%
Connecticut	48	1,680.4	1,660.7	-19.7	-1.2%
Massachusetts	49	3,272.7	3,227.9	-44.8	-1.4%
West Virginia	50	747.2	734.4	-12.8	-1.7%
Missouri	51	2,715.2	2,663.1	-52.1	-1.9%

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 MAY 2003				REVISED APRIL 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	895,638	842,751	52,887	5.9%	894,845	844,755	50,090	5.6%	793	-2,004	2,797	0.1%	-0.2%	5.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	395,099	375,104	19,995	5.1%	395,788	377,101	18,687	4.7%	-689	-1,997	1,308	-0.2%	-0.5%	7.0%
Bernalillo	316,518	301,175	15,343	4.8%	317,005	302,779	14,226	4.5%	-487	-1,604	1,117	-0.2%	-0.5%	7.9%
Sandoval	47,378	44,453	2,925	6.2%	47,538	44,689	2,849	6.0%	-160	-236	76	-0.3%	-0.5%	2.7%
Valencia	31,203	29,476	1,727	5.5%	31,244	29,633	1,611	5.2%	-41	-157	116	-0.1%	-0.5%	7.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,603	72,910	5,693	7.2%	77,974	72,446	5,528	7.1%	629	464	165	0.8%	0.6%	3.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	80,809	78,336	2,473	3.1%	81,115	78,810	2,305	2.8%	-306	-474	168	-0.4%	-0.6%	7.3%
Los Alamos	10,342	10,174	168	1.6%	10,387	10,236	151	1.5%	-45	-62	17	-0.4%	-0.6%	11.3%
Santa Fe	70,467	68,162	2,305	3.3%	70,728	68,574	2,154	3.0%	-261	-412	151	-0.4%	-0.6%	7.0%
Catron	1,157	1,074	83	7.2%	1,114	1,022	92	8.3%	43	52	-9	3.9%	5.1%	-9.8%
Chaves	25,725	23,654	2,071	8.1%	25,624	23,719	1,905	7.4%	101	-65	166	0.4%	-0.3%	8.7%
Cibola	12,952	12,222	730	5.6%	12,927	12,234	693	5.4%	25	-12	37	0.2%	-0.1%	5.3%
Colfax	6,586	6,155	431	6.5%	6,548	6,124	424	6.5%	38	31	7	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%
Curry	20,534	19,797	737	3.6%	20,555	19,833	722	3.5%	-21	-36	15	-0.1%	-0.2%	2.1%
De Baca	964	920	44	4.6%	979	927	52	5.3%	-15	-7	-8	-1.5%	-0.8%	-15.4%
Eddy	24,176	22,743	1,433	5.9%	24,172	22,798	1,374	5.7%	4	-55	59	0.0%	-0.2%	4.3%
Grant	13,172	11,540	1,632	12.4%	13,073	11,629	1,444	11.0%	99	-89	188	0.8%	-0.8%	13.0%
Guadalupe	1,757	1,629	128	7.3%	1,740	1,622	118	6.8%	17	7	10	1.0%	0.4%	8.5%
Harding	439	421	18	4.1%	445	421	24	5.4%	-6	0	-6	-1.3%	0.0%	-25.0%
Hidalgo	1,716	1,622	94	5.5%	1,646	1,557	89	5.4%	70	65	5	4.3%	4.2%	5.6%
Lea	25,566	24,484	1,082	4.2%	25,373	24,364	1,009	4.0%	193	120	73	0.8%	0.5%	7.2%
Lincoln	8,710	8,397	313	3.6%	8,442	8,144	298	3.5%	268	253	15	3.2%	3.1%	5.0%
Luna	11,797	8,705	3,092	26.2%	11,379	8,289	3,090	27.2%	418	416	2	3.7%	5.0%	0.1%
McKinley	26,090	24,239	1,851	7.1%	25,958	24,262	1,696	6.5%	132	-23	155	0.5%	-0.1%	9.1%
Mora	1,944	1,633	311	16.0%	1,960	1,642	318	16.2%	-16	-9	-7	-0.8%	-0.5%	-2.2%
Otero	21,481	20,007	1,474	6.9%	21,472	20,066	1,406	6.5%	9	-59	68	0.0%	-0.3%	4.8%
Quay	4,254	4,052	202	4.7%	4,220	4,018	202	4.8%	34	34	0	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Rio Arriba	21,481	19,946	1,535	7.1%	21,474	19,946	1,528	7.1%	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Roosevelt	8,632	8,379	253	2.9%	8,717	8,454	263	3.0%	-85	-75	-10	-1.0%	-0.9%	-3.8%
San Juan	53,066	49,203	3,863	7.3%	53,079	49,453	3,626	6.8%	-13	-250	237	0.0%	-0.5%	6.5%
San Miguel	13,528	12,628	900	6.7%	13,579	12,703	876	6.5%	-51	-75	24	-0.4%	-0.6%	2.7%
Sierra	4,168	4,004	164	3.9%	4,114	3,951	163	4.0%	54	53	1	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%
Socorro	7,228	6,881	347	4.8%	7,213	6,885	328	4.5%	15	-4	19	0.2%	-0.1%	5.8%
Taos	14,036	12,488	1,548	11.0%	14,239	12,746	1,493	10.5%	-203	-258	55	-1.4%	-2.0%	3.7%
Torrance	7,910	7,570	340	4.3%	7,876	7,583	293	3.7%	34	-13	47	0.4%	-0.2%	16.0%
Union	2,060	2,008	52	2.5%	2,048	2,005	43	2.1%	12	3	9	0.6%	0.1%	20.9%

	PRELIMINARY MAY 2003				REVISED MAY 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	895,638	842,751	52,887	5.9%	872,744	825,405	47,339	5.4%	22,894	17,346	5,548	2.6%	2.1%	11.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	395,099	375,104	19,995	5.1%	382,053	364,511	17,542	4.6%	13,046	10,593	2,453	3.4%	2.9%	14.0%
Bernalillo	316,518	301,175	15,343	4.8%	305,975	292,670	13,305	4.3%	10,543	8,505	2,038	3.4%	2.9%	15.3%
Sandoval	47,378	44,453	2,925	6.2%	45,885	43,197	2,688	5.9%	1,493	1,256	237	3.3%	2.9%	8.8%
Valencia	31,203	29,476	1,727	5.5%	30,193	28,644	1,549	5.1%	1,010	832	178	3.3%	2.9%	11.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,603	72,910	5,693	7.2%	76,122	70,435	5,687	7.5%	2,481	2,475	6	3.3%	3.5%	0.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	80,809	78,336	2,473	3.1%	78,176	76,148	2,028	2.6%	2,633	2,188	445	3.4%	2.9%	21.9%
Los Alamos	10,342	10,174	168	1.6%	9,992	9,890	102	1.0%	350	284	66	3.5%	2.9%	64.7%
Santa Fe	70,467	68,162	2,305	3.3%	68,184	66,258	1,926	2.8%	2,283	1,904	379	3.3%	2.9%	19.7%
Catron	1,157	1,074	83	7.2%	1,123	1,069	54	4.8%	34	5	29	3.0%	0.5%	53.7%
Chaves	25,725	23,654	2,071	8.1%	25,141	23,595	1,546	6.1%	584	59	525	2.3%	0.3%	34.0%
Cibola	12,952	12,222	730	5.6%	12,758	12,120	638	5.0%	194	102	92	1.5%	0.8%	14.4%
Colfax	6,586	6,155	431	6.5%	6,445	6,138	307	4.8%	141	17	124	2.2%	0.3%	40.4%
Curry	20,534	19,797	737	3.6%	20,478	19,661	817	4.0%	56	136	-80	0.3%	0.7%	-9.8%
De Baca	964	920	44	4.6%	932	899	33	3.5%	32	21	11	3.4%	2.3%	33.3%
Eddy	24,176	22,743	1,433	5.9%	24,079	22,570	1,509	6.3%	97	173	-76	0.4%	0.8%	-5.0%
Grant	13,172	11,540	1,632	12.4%	13,228	11,668	1,560	11.8%	-56	-128	72	-0.4%	-1.1%	4.6%
Guadalupe	1,757	1,629	128	7.3%	1,732	1,601	131	7.6%	25	28	-3	1.4%	1.7%	-2.3%
Harding	439	421	18	4.1%	443	426	17	3.8%	-4	-5	1	-0.9%	-1.2%	5.9%
Hidalgo	1,716	1,622	94	5.5%	1,740	1,666	74	4.3%	-24	-44	20	-1.4%	-2.6%	27.0%
Lea	25,566	24,484	1,082	4.2%	25,446	24,250	1,196	4.7%	120	234	-114	0.5%	1.0%	-9.5%
Lincoln	8,710	8,397	313	3.6%	8,474	8,211	263	3.1%	236	186	50	2.8%	2.3%	19.0%
Luna	11,797	8,705	3,092	26.2%	11,447	8,585	2,862	25.0%	350	120	230	3.1%	1.4%	8.0%
McKinley	26,090	24,239	1,851	7.1%	25,613	24,201	1,412	5.5%	477	38	439	1.9%	0.2%	31.1%
Mora	1,944	1,633	311	16.0%	1,846	1,613	233	12.6%	98	20	78	5.3%	1.2%	33.5%
Otero	21,481	20,007	1,474	6.9%	20,989	19,922	1,067	5.1%	492	85	407	2.3%	0.4%	38.1%
Quay	4,254	4,052	202	4.7%	4,168	4,020	148	3.6%	86	32	54	2.1%	0.8%	36.5%
Rio Arriba	21,481	19,946	1,535	7.1%	21,450	20,069	1,381	6.4%	31	-123	154	0.1%	-0.6%	11.2%
Roosevelt	8,632	8,379	253	2.9%	8,545	8,220	325	3.8%	87	159	-72	1.0%	1.9%	-22.2%
San Juan	53,066	49,203	3,863	7.3%	52,289	48,919	3,370	6.4%	777	284	493	1.5%	0.6%	14.6%
San Miguel	13,528	12,628	900	6.7%	13,280	12,480	800	6.0%	248	148	100	1.9%	1.2%	12.5%
Sierra	4,168	4,004	164	3.9%	4,121	3,960	161	3.9%	47	44	3	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%
Socorro	7,228	6,881	347	4.8%	7,105	6,737	368	5.2%	123	144	-21	1.7%	2.1%	-5.7%
Taos	14,036	12,488	1,548	11.0%	13,732	12,284	1,448	10.5%	304	204	100	2.2%	1.7%	6.9%
Torrance	7,910	7,570	340	4.3%	7,773	7,470	303	3.9%	137	100	37	1.8%	1.3%	12.2%
Union	2,060	2,008	52	2.5%	2,016	1,957	59	2.9%	44	51	-7	2.2%	2.6%	-11.9%

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 MAY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.2%
MORA	2	16.0%
GRANT	3	12.4%
TAOS	4	11.0%
CHAVES	5	8.1%
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%
SOCORRO	19	4.8%
QUAY	20	4.7%
DE BACA	21	4.6%
TORRANCE	22	4.3%
LEA	23	4.2%
HARDING	24	4.1%
SIERRA	25	3.9%
CURRY	26	3.6%
LINCOLN	27	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	28	3.1%
ROOSEVELT	29	2.9%
UNION	30	2.5%

REVISED APRIL 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.2%
MORA	2	16.2%
GRANT	3	11.0%
TAOS	4	10.5%
CATRON	5	8.3%
CHAVES	6	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	7	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	8	7.1%
GUADALUPE	9	6.8%
SAN JUAN	10	6.8%
COLFAX	11	6.5%
MCKINLEY	12	6.5%
OTERO	13	6.5%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.5%
EDDY	15	5.7%
STATEWIDE		5.6%
CIBOLA	16	5.4%
HARDING	17	5.4%
HIDALGO	18	5.4%
DE BACA	19	5.3%
QUAY	20	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.7%
SOCORRO	22	4.5%
LEA	23	4.0%
SIERRA	24	4.0%
TORRANCE	25	3.7%
CURRY	26	3.5%
LINCOLN	27	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	2.8%
UNION	30	2.1%

REVISED MAY 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	25.0%
MORA	2	12.6%
GRANT	3	11.8%
TAOS	4	10.5%
GUADALUPE	5	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	6	7.5%
SAN JUAN	7	6.4%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.4%
EDDY	9	6.3%
CHAVES	10	6.1%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.0%
MCKINLEY	12	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
SOCORRO	13	5.2%
OTERO	14	5.1%
CIBOLA	15	5.0%
CATRON	16	4.8%
COLFAX	17	4.8%
LEA	18	4.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	19	4.6%
HIDALGO	20	4.3%
CURRY	21	4.0%
SIERRA	22	3.9%
TORRANCE	23	3.9%
HARDING	24	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	25	3.8%
QUAY	26	3.6%
DE BACA	27	3.5%
LINCOLN	28	3.1%
UNION	29	2.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	30	2.6%

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		May 2003
State	Rank	Rate
Oregon	1	8.2
Alaska	2	7.3
Washington	3	7.3
Texas	4	6.8
Michigan	5	6.7
California	6	6.6
District of Columbia	7	6.4
Louisiana	8	6.3
Mississippi	9	6.3
South Carolina	10	6.2
Illinois	11	6.1
New York	12	6.1
North Carolina	13	6.1
Ohio	14	6.1
United States		6.1
New Mexico	15	6.0
Arizona	16	5.9
West Virginia	17	5.9
Colorado	18	5.8
Alabama	19	5.7
Kentucky	20	5.7
New Jersey	21	5.6
Pennsylvania	22	5.6
Arkansas	23	5.5
Massachusetts	24	5.5
Oklahoma	25	5.5
Nevada	26	5.4
Rhode Island	27	5.4
Utah	28	5.4
Wisconsin	29	5.4
Missouri	30	5.3
Idaho	31	5.2
Florida	32	5.1
Tennessee	33	5.1
Connecticut	34	4.9
Indiana	35	4.9
Georgia	36	4.8
Kansas	37	4.6
Iowa	38	4.5
Maine	39	4.5
Maryland	40	4.4
Minnesota	41	4.3
Montana	42	4.2
Vermont	43	4.1
Wyoming	44	4.0
Hawaii	45	3.9
Nebraska	46	3.9
New Hampshire	47	3.9
Virginia	48	3.9
Delaware	49	3.7
North Dakota	50	3.5
South Dakota	51	3.2

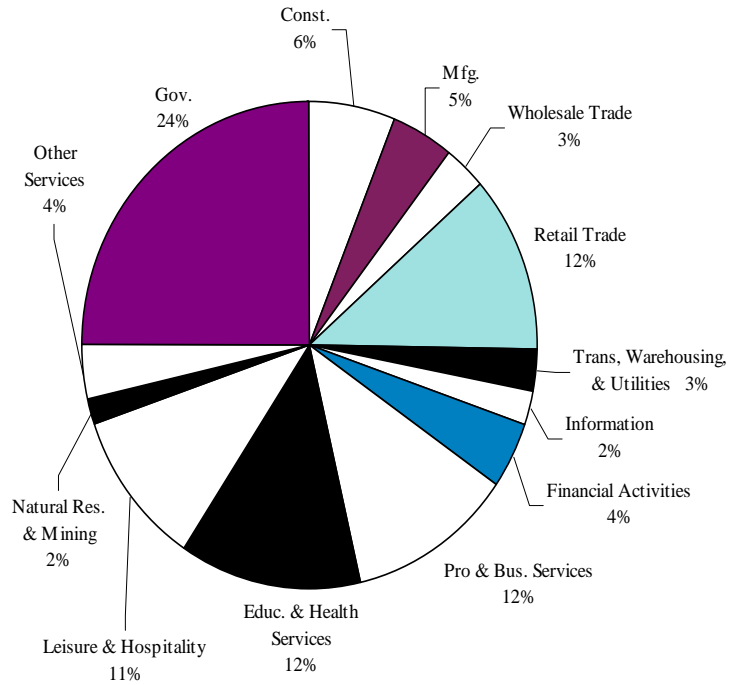
Revised		May 2002
State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	1	7.5
Oregon	2	7.4
Washington	3	7.4
Mississippi	4	6.8
North Carolina	5	6.8
California	6	6.6
District of Columbia	7	6.5
Illinois	8	6.5
Texas	9	6.4
Arizona	10	6.3
Louisiana	11	6.3
Michigan	12	6.2
Utah	13	6.2
West Virginia	14	6.2
New York	15	6.1
Alabama	16	6.0
Ohio	17	5.9
New Jersey	18	5.8
South Carolina	19	5.8
United States		5.8
Kentucky	20	5.7
Idaho	21	5.6
Nevada	22	5.6
Pennsylvania	23	5.6
Arkansas	24	5.5
Colorado	25	5.5
Florida	26	5.5
Missouri	27	5.5
New Mexico	28	5.5
Wisconsin	29	5.3
Indiana	30	5.2
Tennessee	31	5.2
Georgia	32	5.1
Massachusetts	33	5.1
Kansas	34	5.0
Rhode Island	35	4.9
New Hampshire	36	4.7
Montana	37	4.6
Oklahoma	38	4.5
Maryland	39	4.4
Minnesota	40	4.4
Delaware	41	4.3
Hawaii	42	4.3
Connecticut	43	4.2
Maine	44	4.2
North Dakota	45	4.2
Virginia	46	4.2
Wyoming	47	4.2
Iowa	48	4.0
Vermont	49	3.8
Nebraska	50	3.6
South Dakota	51	3.1

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

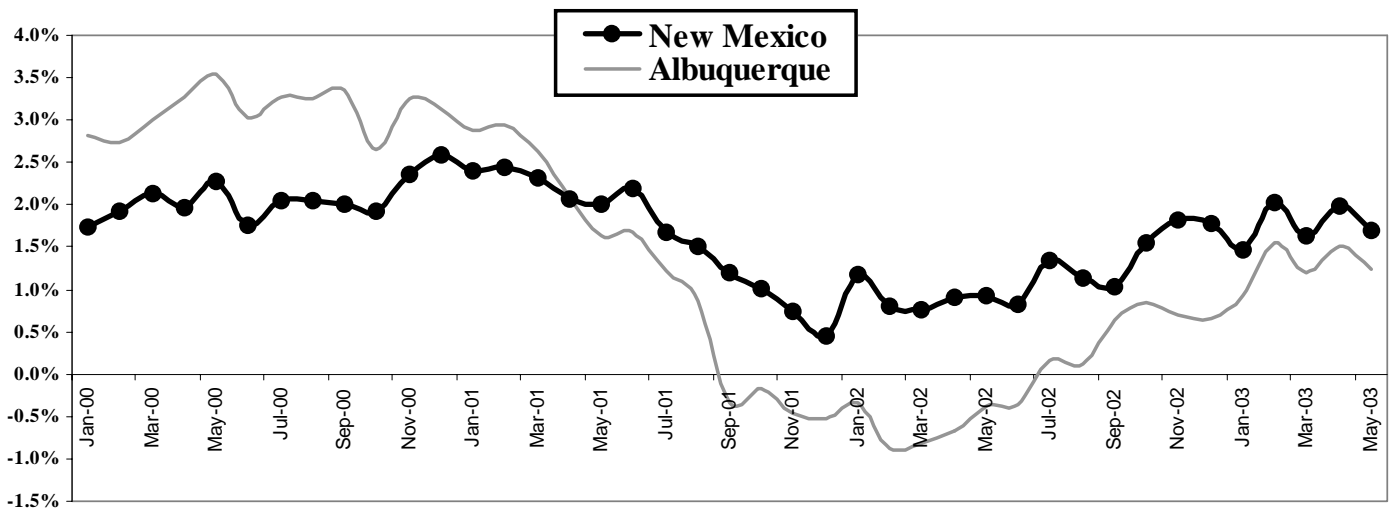
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry

NAICS Industries May 2003



New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	May-03	Apr-03	May-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	782,300	778,400	769,300	3,900	13,000
GOODS PRODUCING	96,900	96,100	98,700	800	-1,800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	685,400	682,300	670,600	3,100	14,800
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,600	13,500	13,900	100	-300
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	9,800	9,600	9,900	200	-100
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,700	3,800	4,000	-100	-300
CONSTRUCTION	46,900	45,900	46,400	1,000	500
Construction of Buildings	13,200	13,000	13,500	200	-300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	6,800	6,600	6,700	200	100
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8,600	8,000	8,900	600	-300
Specialty Trade Contractors	25,100	24,900	24,000	200	1,100
MANUFACTURING	36,400	36,700	38,400	-300	-2,000
Durable Goods	25,800	26,000	27,400	-200	-1,600
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,900	10,800	11,600	100	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,700	7,600	8,300	100	-600
Non-Durable Goods	10,600	10,700	11,000	-100	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	22,600	22,300	22,600	300	0
RETAIL TRADE	91,100	90,900	89,900	200	1,200
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,400	12,200	12,300	200	100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,600	13,500	13,300	100	300
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,500	19,400	18,900	100	600
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,500	6,500	8,200	0	-1,700
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	12,800	12,800	10,700	0	2,100
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,100	7,000	7,400	100	-300
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,700	3,000	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	22,700	22,500	22,800	200	-100
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,700	18,500	18,800	200	-100
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,200	6,100	6,300	100	-100
INFORMATION	16,800	16,700	17,100	100	-300
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,200	8,100	8,600	100	-400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,500	34,500	33,400	0	1,100
Finance and Insurance	23,900	24,000	23,500	-100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,600	12,600	12,000	0	600
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,700	9,700	9,500	0	200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,600	10,500	9,900	100	700
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,200	90,400	88,800	800	2,400
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,500	40,900	39,300	-400	1,200
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,900	11,000	10,800	-100	100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,600	5,500	5,400	100	200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	45,100	44,000	44,100	1,100	1,000
<i>Employment Services</i>	18,100	17,500	17,500	600	600
<i>Business Support Services</i>	7,000	6,600	6,400	400	600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	100,100	100,300	94,500	-200	5,600
Educational Services	13,800	14,200	13,400	-400	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,300	86,100	81,100	200	5,200
Ambulatory Health Care Services	32,500	32,100	29,800	400	2,700
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,600	9,600	9,100	0	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	8,100	7,800	6,000	300	2,100
Hospitals	20,900	21,100	20,300	-200	600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,100	13,000	12,700	100	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,700	6,800	6,700	-100	0
Social Assistance	19,800	19,900	18,300	-100	1,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	83,000	81,300	81,400	1,700	1,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,900	7,600	7,300	300	600
Accommodation and Food Services	75,100	73,800	74,100	1,300	1,000
Accommodation	14,100	13,800	13,800	300	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	61,000	59,900	60,300	1,100	700
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	29,000	28,300	27,800	700	1,200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,600	25,200	26,000	400	-400
OTHER SERVICES	28,200	28,000	27,700	200	500
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,700	7,600	7,400	100	300
GOVERNMENT	195,200	195,400	192,400	-200	2,800
Federal Government	30,200	29,700	30,100	500	100
State Government 2/	66,400	67,500	65,000	-1,100	1,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	27,700	28,500	27,400	-800	300
Local Government	98,600	98,200	97,300	400	1,300
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,700	54,600	54,000	100	700

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

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

ALBUQUERQUE	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	May-03	Apr-03	May-02	Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	364,800	362,900	360,300	1,900	4,500
GOODS PRODUCING	47,300	47,000	48,100	300	-800
SERVICES-PROVIDING	317,500	315,900	312,200	1,600	5,300
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING & CONSTRUCTION	23,400	23,100	23,300	300	100
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	14,400	13,900	13,600	500	800
MANUFACTURING	23,900	23,900	24,800	0	-900
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,200	10,200	11,000	0	-800
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,400	7,300	8,000	100	-600
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,300	13,100	13,400	200	-100
RETAIL TRADE	42,100	41,900	41,400	200	700
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,200	4,100	3,700	100	500
<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	4,500	0	-900
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	10,200	10,100	10,300	100	-100
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,500	9,400	9,600	100	-100
INFORMATION	10,700	10,700	11,400	0	-700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	5,900	6,600	0	-700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	19,200	19,300	18,700	-100	500
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,800	13,900	13,500	-100	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,200	4,900	-100	200
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	57,300	56,800	57,000	500	300
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	27,600	27,500	26,800	100	800
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	10,900	10,900	10,600	0	300
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	25,500	25,100	25,900	400	-400
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,700	12,300	12,900	400	-200
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,000	3,000	3,100	0	-100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	43,700	43,300	41,700	400	2,000
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,400	38,200	36,100	200	2,300
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,100	15,000	14,100	100	1,000
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,300	9,300	8,800	0	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	35,700	35,300	35,200	400	500
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	32,500	32,300	32,100	200	400
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,700	27,400	27,300	300	400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,600	13,400	12,500	200	1,100
OTHER SERVICES	12,400	12,300	11,500	100	900
GOVERNMENT	72,900	73,100	71,600	-200	1,300
Federal Government	13,800	13,800	13,900	0	-100
State Government /2	23,800	24,100	23,000	-300	800
Local Government	35,300	35,200	34,700	100	600

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 May-03	Revised Apr-03	Revised May-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	61,300	61,100	60,300	200	1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,300	6,300	100	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,900	54,800	54,000	100	900
NATURAL RESOURCES MINING & CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,400	3,400	100	100
MANUFACTURING	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	6,600	6,400	6,400	200	200
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
INFORMATION	1,200	1,100	1,100	100	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,900	5,000	5,400	-100	-500
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	2,400	2,400	2,800	0	-400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,000	8,900	8,400	100	600
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	8,300	8,200	7,800	100	500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,200	6,200	6,000	0	200
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
OTHER SERVICES	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	20,800	21,000	20,400	-200	400
Federal	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
State	9,100	9,400	9,000	-300	100
Local	8,200	8,000	7,900	200	300

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary May-03	Revised Apr-03	Revised May-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	78,600	78,400	77,400	200	1,200
GOODS PRODUCING	5,900	5,800	6,200	100	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	72,700	72,600	71,200	100	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING & CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,500	4,900	100	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	8,900	8,800	100	200
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	8,300	0	300
<i>Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	9,200	9,200	8,700	0	500
<i>Health Care & Social Assistance</i>	7,000	7,000	6,700	0	300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	9,300	9,200	9,300	100	0
<i>Food Service & Drinking Places</i>	6,200	6,100	5,900	100	300
OTHER SERVICES	3,100	3,100	2,900	0	200
GOVERNMENT	27,200	27,300	27,000	-100	200
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
State /2	18,200	18,400	17,900	-200	300
Local	7,500	7,400	7,500	100	0

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

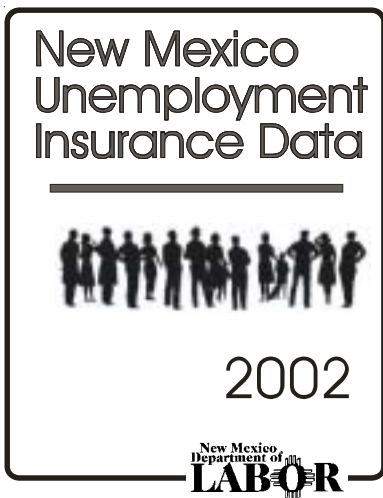
2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary May-03	Revised Apr-03	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	780,400	778,900	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING	13,700	13,700	0
CONSTRUCTION	46,800	46,500	300
MANUFACTURING	37,000	37,400	-400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	137,200	137,100	100
INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	16,800	16,700	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34,500	34,600	-100
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	91,100	90,900	200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	99,400	99,400	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	82,300	81,800	500
OTHER SERVICES	29,000	28,300	700
GOVERNMENT	192,600	192,500	100

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



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.

New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

Statewide Summary		Statewide Summary	
SHORTAGES		SURPLUSES	
Computer Support Technicians	Plumbers	Administrative Assistants	Laborers, General Unskilled
Correction Officers	Police Officers	Carpenters	Receptionists
Electricians	Security Officers	Cashiers/Checkers	Retail Sales Clerks
Heavy Equipment Operators	Social Workers, Licensed	Construction Laborers	Secretaries
Home Health Attendants	Speech Pathologists	Fast Food Workers	Waiters/Waitresses
Mechanics, Auto/Diesel	Teachers, Certified	General Office Clerks	
Nurses, RN/LPN's	Truck Drivers, CDL		
Albuquerque MSA		Albuquerque MSA	
SHORTAGES		SURPLUSES	
Accountants	Home Health Aides	Construction Workers	Fast Food Workers
Bookkeepers	Mechanics, Automotive	Restaurant Servers	General Laborers
Customer Service Reps, Bi-lingual	Nurses, RN's/LPN's	Retail Sales Clerks	
Engineers	Truck Drivers, CDL		
Las Cruces MSA		Santa Fe MSA	
SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES	SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
Electricians, Journeymen	Auto Detailers	Correctional Officers	Administrative Assistants
Electro Mechanical Technicians	Cashiers	Electricians, Journeymen	Administrative Secretaries
Intranet Software Engineers	Food Prep Workers	HVAC Technicians	Bank Tellers
Radiator Mechanics	Janitors	Mechanics, Automotive	Bookkeepers
Systems Analyst, Senior	Laborers	Nurses, LPN's/RN's	Cashiers/Checkers
	Security Guards	Plumbers	Construction Workers
	Telemarketers	Security Officers	
	Telephone Interviewers	Sheet Metal Workers	
		Social Workers, Licensed	
		Teachers, Elementary	
		Truck Drivers, CDL	
NM WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS 2/		PROJECTED LONG TERM OCCS, 2000-2010 3/	
TOP 10 OPENINGS 4/	TOP 10 APPLICANTS	FASTEST GROWING	MOST OPENINGS
Construction Laborers	General Office Clerks	Computer Support Specialists	Janitors & Cleaners
Production Helpers	Computer Support Spec,	Computer Software Engineers	Elementary School Teachers
Landscaping/Groundskeeping	Construction Laborers	Social & Human Service Assistants	Secondary School Teachers
Maids & House Cleaners	Electricians	Special Education Teachers	Exec Sec's./Admin Assts.
Cashiers	Officer and Admin Support	Speech-Language Pathologists	Security Guards
Agricultural Workers	Cashiers	Respiratory Therapists	Maids & House Cleaners
Waiters/Waitresses	Customer Service Reps	Cardiovascular Technologists & Techs	Counter Attendants
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor Trailer	Construction and Related	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	Laborers & Freight, Stock
Telephone Operators	Executive Secretaries	Medical Assistants	Computer Support Spec.
Laborers & Freight, Stock	Receptionists	Physical Therapist Aides	Nursing Aides, Orderlies

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Workforce Development Centers and quarterly survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Workforce Development Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Surpluses reflect applicants registering with NMDOL and Shortages reflect employers listing job openings.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Employment Projections 2010," NMDOL, December 2002.

4/Three month average

Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 03	Apr. 03	May 02	May 03	Apr. 03	May 02	May 03	Apr. 03	May 02
NEW MEXICO									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$759.71	\$794.63	\$745.71	44.9	45.8	44.6	16.92	17.35	16.72
CONSTRUCTION	\$594.00	\$588.00	\$568.80	39.6	39.2	39.5	15.00	15.00	14.40
MANUFACTURING	\$544.19	\$520.22	\$549.77	40.4	39.5	40.1	13.47	13.17	13.71
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$524.11	\$524.13	\$488.31	35.8	35.2	33.4	14.64	14.89	14.62
RETAIL TRADE	\$333.27	\$326.34	\$312.98	32.2	31.9	32.2	10.35	10.23	9.72
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$494.94	\$507.01	\$472.27	36.5	36.9	34.7	13.56	13.74	13.61
ALBUQUERQUE MSA									
MANUFACTURING	\$597.63	\$565.39	\$643.01	40.6	39.1	40.8	14.72	14.46	15.76

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	
	May 03	Apr. 03	May 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	183.5	183.8	179.8	-0.2%	2.1%
CPI-W	179.4	179.8	175.8	-0.2%	2.0%

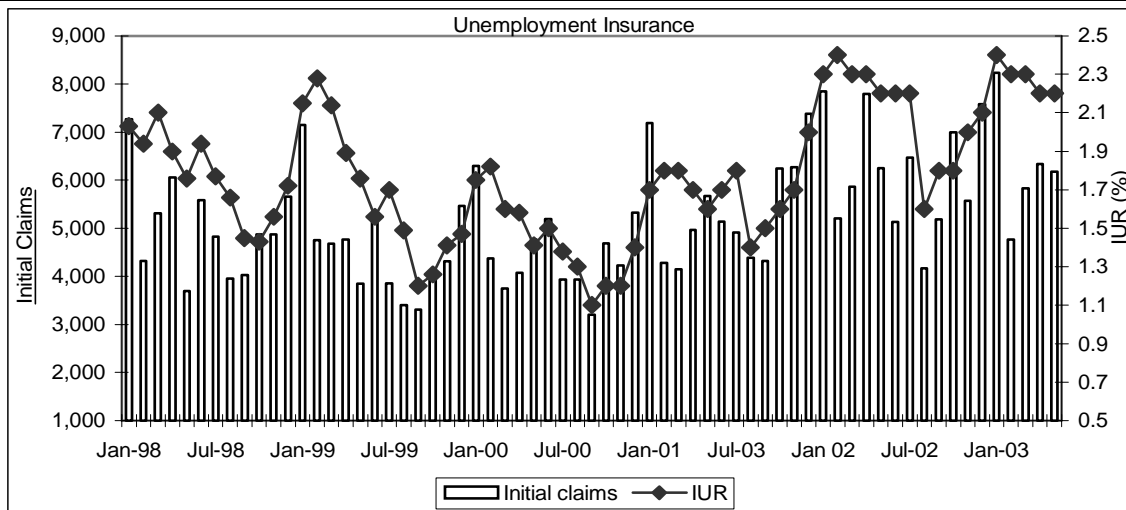
*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	May-03	Apr-03	May-02	% Change from Apr-03	% Change from May-02
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	6,177	6,334	6,249	-2.5%	-1.2%
Continued Claims #	61,625	60,529	62,475	1.8%	-1.4%
Insured Unemployed *	15,241	15,511	15,078	-1.7%	1.1%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,552	3,139	2,607	-18.7%	-2.1%
Final Payments	1,389	1,337	1,336	3.9%	4.0%
Weeks Compensated	52,680	55,740	52,748	-5.5%	-0.1%
Net Benefit Payments	\$10,876,768	\$11,452,392	\$10,889,809	-5.0%	-0.1%
Average WBA**	\$207.15	\$207.14	\$199.29	0.0%	3.9%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.45	17.42	15.86	0.2%	10.0%
Exhaustion Rate **	44.03%	43.21%	34.16%		
TRUST FUND BALANCE, April 2003	\$542,768,299				



^ 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

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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:

New Mexico was selected by the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services** to be one of eight states to inaugurate a new home health quality program. The program will give consumers access to more information to make better choices about home health care. Consumers can access information online at www.medicare.gov or by calling (800) 633-4227.

The state's Industrial Development Training Program approved In-Plant training funds for six companies at the May In-Plant Training Board meeting. Albuquerque's **Cardinal Health** will receive about \$600,000 to hire 155 employees in a wide range of job classifications. Other companies that were provided with training funds include: **MesoFuel** will hire nine employees for its Albuquerque facility. **Western Perfection Fabrication** of Deming will hire 20 employees. Albuquerque's **BioTech Imaging**, a company that makes virus detection equipment will hire nine. **Aerospace Composite Structures** of Albuquerque, a transportation and cargo container manufacturer plans to hire 17 people. Albuquerque's homeopathic pharmaceuticals manufacturer, **Heel Biotherapeutics**, will add eight people to its workforce.

The annual **Forbes magazine** rating of 168 small cities includes Santa Fe as number nine on the top 10 list of Best Places for Business and Careers. Las Cruces, which had been selected as number one on last year's list, dropped to number 20. Sioux Falls, South Dakota, topped the list for small cities. On Forbes' list of 150 major cities, Albuquerque was rated at number 28, up from number 34 last year.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Major remodeling is planned to update two of Albuquerque's largest shopping malls. **General Growth Properties** recently purchased **Coronado Center**, the state's largest mall. GGP plans to modernize Coronado with more outward facing shops, more theaters and better restaurants. Proposed changes to the **Winrock Mall** would change the mall into an open-air lifestyle shopping center. Winrock's development is currently stalled as road access issues go unresolved between the developers and the state Highway Department.

Sud-Chemie, the world's largest manufacturer of desiccants, has awarded a contract to Albuquerque's **Southwest Creations Collaborative** to sew desiccant bags. The bags will be used by Sud-Chemie's plant in Belen. About 25 workers are employed by the Southwest Creations Collaborative, which was established to provide high value jobs for low-income women.

Eclipse Aviation's prototype Eclipse 500 aircraft flew again for the first time since being grounded with engine problems last year. The short, 26-minute flight, tested aircraft systems and used Teledyne engines as a stand-in for the production engines. The production Eclipse 500's will be powered by Pratt & Whitney turbofans. The company hopes to begin producing the Eclipse 500 in 2006 at a planned factory at the Double Eagle II airport.

Minneapolis' Norwest Equity Partners purchased **CVI Laser**, an Albuquerque laser optical manufacturer. The new owners plan to keep the company in Albuquerque but are uncertain whether employment will increase or decline in the coming months.

Contact lens maker, **Ocular Science**, will add about 60 to 80 workers at their Albuquerque manufacturing plant. The company plans to close five plants in Europe and consolidate manufacturing in Albuquerque, Puerto Rico and the United Kingdom. The company currently has 250 workers in Albuquerque and will add the additional workers over the next two years.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The troubles of the airline industry have provided an unexpected boost to Roswell's economy. Nearly 200 aircraft, from giant Boeing 747's to small twin-engine propeller planes, are spread over miles of tarmac at the **Roswell Industrial Air Center**. The aircraft, surplus to the current needs of the airline business, sit silent, parked for storage, disposition or dismantling. About 175 workers are employed by Illinois-based AAR Aircraft Service to service, store and disassemble aircraft in Roswell.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The proposed budget for the **Las Cruces Public School District** eliminates 17 administrative positions. About \$1 million will be saved by elimination of the 17 positions. Most people in the affected positions will be transferred to other vacant slots and only two persons will no longer work for the district.

The New Mexico Legislature set aside \$1.5 million in seed money for a **planned space center** near the White Sands Missile Range. The legislature also helped to clear the way for the future development of an inland spaceport by exempting space testing from gross receipts taxes. The proposed spaceport would be built to accommodate the next generation of reusable launch vehicles (RLV's). The FAA is currently reviewing the license application for the facility.

Lordsburg Area, Hidalgo County:

The \$112 million Pyramid Generation Station, located 12 miles south of Lordsburg, has been completed in time to come online during the peak summer demand season. **Tri-State Transmission and Generation**, the plant's operators, supplies electricity to 12 rural cooperatives in 27 New Mexico counties. The plant will be staffed with three full-time workers.

Deming Area, Luna County:



About 300 jobs will need to be filled prior to the opening of the new Deming **Wal-Mart Superstore**. Construction of the new store started in early January. The store is expected to open in mid-July.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:



Two new large home improvement and building supply stores will each bring about 120 new jobs to Alamogordo. Facilities for a **Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse** and also for a **Home Depot** are currently under construction on White Sands Boulevard.

Mescalero Area, Otero County:

The **Casino Apache Travel Center** opened as planned in mid-May. The center, on U.S. 70 about a mile west of Ruidoso, includes a mini-casino as well as a gas station, restaurant and convenience store.

Chama Area, Rio Arriba County:



The **Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad** was awarded a \$1 million grant to restore its elderly steam locomotives. The grant, awarded by the federal Economic Development Administration, will help preserve 85 jobs in Chama, New Mexico and Antonito, Colorado. The grant will also create five new positions.

EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:

A \$234,400 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture was awarded to fund the **Siete Del Norte's, Ranchitos Warehouse project** in EspaÑola. The grant will allow the renovation of a 32,000 square foot commercial warehouse building into retail, office and warehouse spaces.

The Santa Fe Cider Company will move cider and juice production operations to EspaÑola. A rural business enterprise grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be used to renovate a vacant building on Riverside Drive that will house the plant. About 25 full- and part-time workers will be needed to staff the operation.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:



A 33,000-square-foot motorcycle superstore is under construction for **Four Corners Harley Davidson**. The facility at 6520 East Main Street is expected to open by September 30. The company currently employs 21 people and plans to expand its workforce later this summer.

A new 14,000-square-foot administrative headquarters and retail branch is under construction for the **Animas Credit Union**. The new building at 2113 East 20th Street will replace the credit union's current location at 850 Municipal Drive.

Taos Area, Taos County:



The El Monte Sagrado luxury resort is scheduled to open on July 1 in downtown Taos, near the Plaza. The resort will cater to up-scale, environmentally-conscious travelers by providing plant and pond filled living spaces, geothermal heating and creative use of recycled water. The resort will feature a restaurant with seating for 80 diners and a 40-seat bar. When opened, the resort will employ about 125 people.



Labor Market Report

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