

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

Bill Richardson  
*Governor*

Conroy Chino  
*Secretary*

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## HIGHLIGHTS — April 2003

...New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.8 percent in April 2003 ñ a gain of 13,600 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth remains modest by historical standards, but is exceptional compared to the rest of the country.

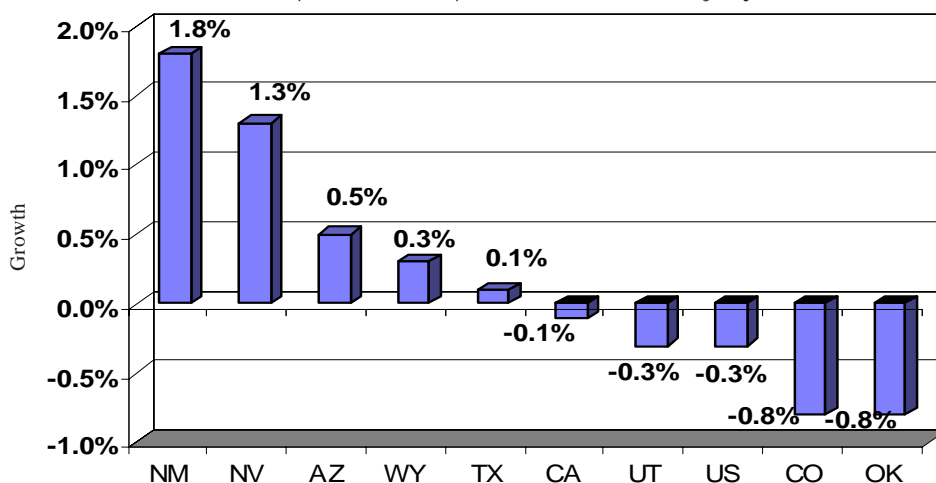
...Since last April, the Albuquerque MSA has gained 4,200 new jobs for an increase of 1.2 percent. Given the weakness of the area's economy during much of the past two years, even a modest increase such as this is cause for optimism.

...The annual rate of job growth in the Las Cruces MSA has fallen from higher levels reached earlier this year. Currently the annual rate stands at 2.2 percent, just a little above the statewide rate of 1.8 percent.

...The Santa Fe MSA remained the fastest growing metro area of the state, having previously lost the honor to Las Cruces for a few months. Santa Fe area employment grew at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, adding 2,100 jobs since last year.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

April 2003 over April 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



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

## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in April 2003, unchanged from the previous month. New Mexico's unemployment rate has increased from 5.5 percent a year ago. New Mexico's rate is a fraction below the national rate, which increased to 6.0 percent. It is likely that both the national and the state unemployment rates will increase further, even as the economy starts to improve. Unemployment often lingers at the end of periods of slow economic growth, until the economy can absorb sufficient numbers of workers back into the labor market.

April employment increased enough to continue the recent trend showing a modest but sustained recovery in the New Mexico job market. Statewide 3,600 jobs were added, which was 1,600 jobs more than could be accounted for by seasonal events that happen every year. The largest monthly increase was in the leisure and hospitality super sector, which added 1,400 jobs, mostly in food services and drinking places. Increases of this size in restaurant employment are expected this time of year when more people eat out. Another 1,000 jobs were added to the construction super sector, also typical for this time of year. Educational and health services added 800, with increases in most component industries.

The employment survey was taken in early April, while the country was still officially engaged in war in Iraq. It is unclear to what extent these events affected employment in New Mexico. The survey counts the civilian labor force, so troop deployments do not directly affect the employment counts. However, with large numbers of military personnel leaving the area, there would be less trade for businesses serving members of the armed forces. Also some private businesses have had their reservist employees called to active duty. Those employees would only continue to be counted as employed if they received pay (or were on paid leave) from their regular employer for the pay period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.8 percent in April 2003 a gain of 13,600 jobs over the year. The rate of job growth remains modest by historical standards, but is exceptional compared to the rest of the country. From the most recent comparison, our growth rate was second in the nation. Only Hawaii added jobs faster than New Mexico. Nationally the economy has lost jobs over the year and is down by 0.3 percent. New Mexico is fortunate at this time to be sheltered from the worst of the employment losses happening elsewhere. The state is experiencing the counterbalancing effects of having an economy without a large manufacturing base and few of the large corporate headquarters. The same economic conditions also deprive New Mexico of sustained high growth during periods of rapid expansion elsewhere in the country. Also at this time, certain industries in New Mexico are expanding due to conditions in their favor. 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 care. The effect has been to create hundreds of part-time jobs in communities throughout the state that previously did not exist. Another factor in the state's favor appears to be that even in light of the public's reluctance to travel by air for business or pleasure during times of heightened risk of terrorism and the

SARS virus overseas, our leisure and hospitality super sector has still added jobs. Travelers are taking more trips to places where they can drive instead of fly, and New Mexico seems to have benefited from this change.

Overall, six industries were down from last year's employment level and seven have increased. Fortunately, the industries that have lost employment are the state's smaller industries and most of the losses have moderated from previous reported losses.

More than two-fifths of the net gain in jobs continues to be in health care and social assistance. The health care industry has added 3,900 jobs, and social assistance added 1,600 jobs. The home health services component started to expand in the summer of 2000 and has grown 1,900 jobs since last year. The industry has doubled in size since June 2001. Government employment also has remained a stable source of jobs, growing moderately at 2.0 percent, and, due to its larger size than any private super sector, has added 3,800 jobs. Government growth has been consistent in both the state and local categories, but federal employment has barely increased 100 jobs.

Retail trade, one of the larger super sectors, grew 2.4 percent, adding 2,100 jobs. Most of the increase came from other general merchandise stores at the expense of traditional department stores. This month a large employment shift of more than a thousand jobs was reported due to a large discounter fully converting to a supercenter layout (adding a full range of grocery items) at two of its stores. Employment at those locations is now counted as other general merchandise stores, having previously been considered department store employment. Such conversions also result in a net gain in employment.

The professional and business services super sector added 1,700 jobs. Another 1,700 jobs also were added to the leisure and hospitality super sector. Interestingly, within the food services and drinking places component, full-service restaurants were up 1,200 jobs at the same time as limited-service eating places were down 500 jobs. The market has been driven by an influx of large national chain full-service establishments to the state. These establishments employ more people per meal served than the fast food type establishments.

Employment levels in each of the goods-producing super sectors of manufacturing, mining and construction of was down over the year, but the losses have moderated recently. The natural resources and mining super sector was down just 600 jobs on the year, having been down more than 2,000 jobs last summer. Recent stability in oil and gas prices have helped employment levels increase back after a series of losses. The same is true for construction employment, which has suffered over-the-year losses for 15 months. Employment is still down 300 on the year, but the run of losses will soon come to an end. The annual losses peaked at 2,900 last summer following the ending of several major industrial and public works projects around the state. Since that time, the residential construction market has taken up much of the slack with the help of 40-year low mortgage interest rates. Likewise, manufacturing employment remains down 1,500 jobs since last year, much better than the 3,100 annual job loss last April.

New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2003	Mar 2003	Apr 2002	Mar 2003	Apr 2002
Civilian Labor Force	895,300	893,600	873,800	+1,700	+21,500
Employment	842,400	841,000	826,100	+1,400	+16,300
Unemployment	52,900	52,600	47,700	+300	+5,200
Rate	5.9%	5.9%	5.5%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.6%	5.7%	5.2%		

## Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA was 5.4 percent in April, little changed from 5.3 percent the month before. A year ago, the unemployment rate was half a percentage point lower at 4.9 percent. Unemployment has remained above five percent since the beginning of the year; previously, it had not been that high since December 1996.

Payroll employment rose by 0.3 percent over the month, adding 1,000 jobs to the Albuquerque area economy. Employment increases are typical this time of year when construction and tourism begin to pick up. Construction had an especially good month in April, growing by 500 (2.2 percent) to equal the number of jobs that were added in March. This industry has been buoyed by a strong housing market in the first four months of 2003, with Albuquerque housing permits up 22 percent compared to the same period a year ago. Unseasonably warm weather during the first part of the year teamed up with historically low interest rates to help bring about this resurgence.

The leisure and hospitality super sector added 700 jobs in April, reflecting a seasonal increase in tourist related businesses like food services and accommodation. Retail trade added 200 jobs, half of which came from seasonal growth in home improvement stores. Manufacturing posted its first monthly increase since last July, with the addition of 200 new jobs. Financial activities gained 100 jobs, while businesses classified under "other services" added 200. Government employment grew by 100, with state government accounting for all of the increase.

Three industries saw declining employment in April. These were wholesale trade (-200), professional and business services (-400), and educational and health services (-400). The information super sector remained unchanged over the month, as did transportation, warehousing, and utilities.

Since last April, the Albuquerque MSA has gained 4,200 new jobs for an increase of 1.2 percent. Given the weakness of the area's economy during much of the past two years, even a modest increase such as this is cause for optimism. Employment began to falter in mid-2001 and then declined for 10 straight months before slowly creeping upward again. It was not until February 2003 that over-the-year growth finally rose above the 1 percent mark.

Half of the growth during the past 12 months came from just one super sector—educational and health services. Escalating employment in home health care, the result of changes in the Medicaid personal care option, gave an extra boost to this already growing industry. With the leading edge of the baby boomer generation attaining senior citizen status and needing more health care services, continued growth in this industry is all but ensured for the foreseeable future.

Government employment grew by 1,800, with gains of 800 each in state and local government and 200 in federal government. Most of the growth in local government came from public education, as schools districts sought to keep pace with increasing enrollments. Employment gains in state government were largely related to increases at the University of New Mexico as well as in state run hospitals.

Retail trade netted 1,000 new jobs in home improvement stores, food stores, and general merchandise stores. A shift within this super sector occurred in April after a large discount store added a full-scale grocery and was reclassified from department store to other general merchandise store. At the same time, an employment increase that accompanied the store's expansion helped boost the broader category of general merchandise stores.

In the leisure and hospitality super sector, 400 jobs were added over the year. Employment in full-service restaurants was up by 900 over last April's level, partly due to the recent arrival of several large chain operations. Dining out is such a popular pastime in Albuquerque that the area is now gaining national recognition as a hot spot for new franchises.

Employment in financial activities rose by 600 over the year, boosted by an upsurge in home refinancing as interest rates remained at a 40-year low. Also contributing were employment gains in insurance claims centers, in real estate, and in rental and leasing services (now classified under financial activities in the NAICS system).

Of the six declining super sectors, manufacturing suffered the greatest reduction with the loss of 900 jobs, or 3.6 percent of its workforce. Employment declines in computer and electronic products accounted for more than three quarters of the total decrease. At 23,900, manufacturing employment was down by nearly 5,000 from its all-time high of 28,800 in late 1997. Construction losses diminished to 300 since last April, the smallest decline in 18 months. It has now been nearly a year since work was completed on the Big I reconstruction and the Intel expansion, two massive projects that provided hundreds of construction jobs and then left the industry floundering in their wake. Now, some of the slack has been taken up by a resurgence of home building activity in the area.

Professional and business services dipped by 300 (0.5 percent), after a gain in scientific research and development was more than offset by a decline in administrative and support services. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities also fell by 300, while wholesale trade lost 200 jobs over the year.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Revised			Change From	
	Prel. Apr 2003	Mar 2003	Apr 2002	Mar 2003	Apr 2002
Civilian Labor Force	379,300	380,500	368,300	-1,200	+11,000
Employment	358,800	360,500	350,200	-1,700	+8,600
Unemployment	20,500	20,000	18,100	+500	+2,400
Rate	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 7.1 percent in April 2003, up half a percentage point from March's rate of 6.6 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, just a little lower than it is now.

Las Cruces nonfarm employment did not increase in April from March's level of 61,200 jobs. The month of April is typically slow, but a small 100- to 200-job increase is normal. This year, April employment gains in government and manufacturing were offset by equal-sized losses in construction and leisure and hospitality.

The annual rate of job growth in the Las Cruces area has fallen from higher levels reached earlier this year. Currently the annual rate stands at 2.2 percent, just a little above the statewide rate of 1.8 percent. Job growth in Las Cruces has been consistently above the statewide rate since January 2002. Averaged during this time period, Las Cruces has had a growth rate more than twice the statewide rate. The growth rate does tend to be more erratic for small areas such as Las Cruces, so the recent slowing is not necessarily a bad sign. The area has added 1,300 new jobs since this time last year and has moderately strong growth in all but a few industry super sectors. Nine of the 12 NAICS industries added jobs or stayed at the same level as last year. Three have lost jobs.

Government employment, which makes up more than a third of the area's workforce, was up a total of 800 jobs. Five hundred of the jobs were added to state government. Most state government employment in Las Cruces is at New Mexico State University. Federal government added 200 jobs, and local government added another 100.

Educational and health services increased 400 jobs, adding more jobs than any other industry super sector. Most of the new employment is working in private education. Health care and social assistance employment has increased a little, but competition between in the area's hospitals has been fierce. The new hospital opened in August 2002, but the net increase in employment was less than anticipated after some reductions were made at other hospitals in the area.

The leisure and hospitality super sector has increased 300 jobs, all of them working in food service and drinking places. The increase makes for a 6.8 percent increase in food service and drinking places, most of them at full-service restaurants.

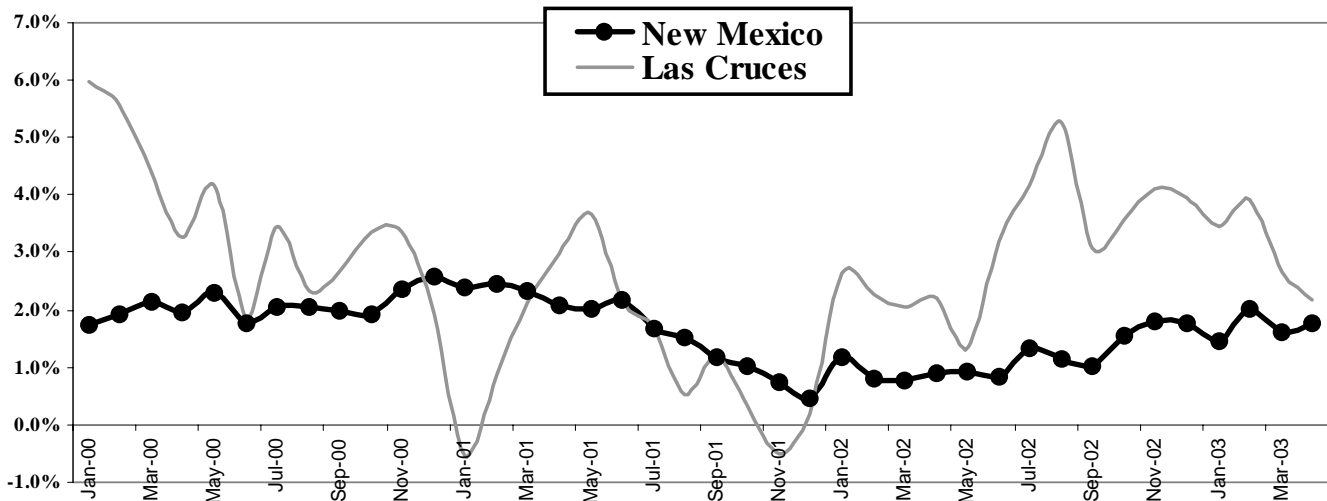
Retail trade has increased 200 jobs over the year. Manufacturing gained 100 jobs over the year, even though accumulated losses from the previous two years leaves the industry at the same level as it was four years ago.

The professional and business services super sector remains the soft spot in the area's employment portfolio. Employment was down 300 jobs in this industry which has suffered numerous blows 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. The natural resources, mining and construction industry, mostly construction employment in Las Cruces, lost 100 jobs. The information super sector also had a 100-job employment drop.

Finally, four remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. Those industries were wholesale trade; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and other services.

Las Cruces	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2003	Mar 2003	Apr 2002	Mar 2003	Apr 2002	
Seasonally Adjusted Civilian Labor Force	75,300	74,100	72,600	+1,200	+2,700	
Employment	70,000	69,200	67,600	+800	+2,400	
Unemployment	5,300	4,900	5,000	+400	+300	
Rate	7.1%	6.6%	6.9%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%			

**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 April 2003, unchanged from March's revised rate. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent.

Santa Fe added 300 jobs in April as a result of more employment from three industry super sectors — educational and health services, retail trade, and professional and business services. A small loss of 100 jobs in leisure and hospitality at the end of the ski season reduced the overall gain slightly.

Santa Fe remained the fastest growing metro area of the state, having previously lost the honor to Las Cruces for a few months. Santa Fe area employment grew at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, adding 2,100 jobs since last year. Santa Fe continued the strong job growth performance that has been seen for the last 18 months, trending upwards above the statewide rate. Job growth in Santa Fe stopped for a few months at the end of 2000, and hesitated until the summer of 2001. A good part of the area's success has been due to increasing employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory and their many local private sector business partners. Construction remains the only super sector to have lost jobs over the year, but that industry super sector was down by only 200, which is an improvement from recent months. Other super sectors have increased employment, or at least, remained at the same level.

Government employment overall has grown at a lower rate than the private sector. That was because the only branch of government to add any jobs since last year has been state government, which includes Los Alamos National Laboratory. State government was up 4.0 percent, adding 700 jobs. Employment in both federal and

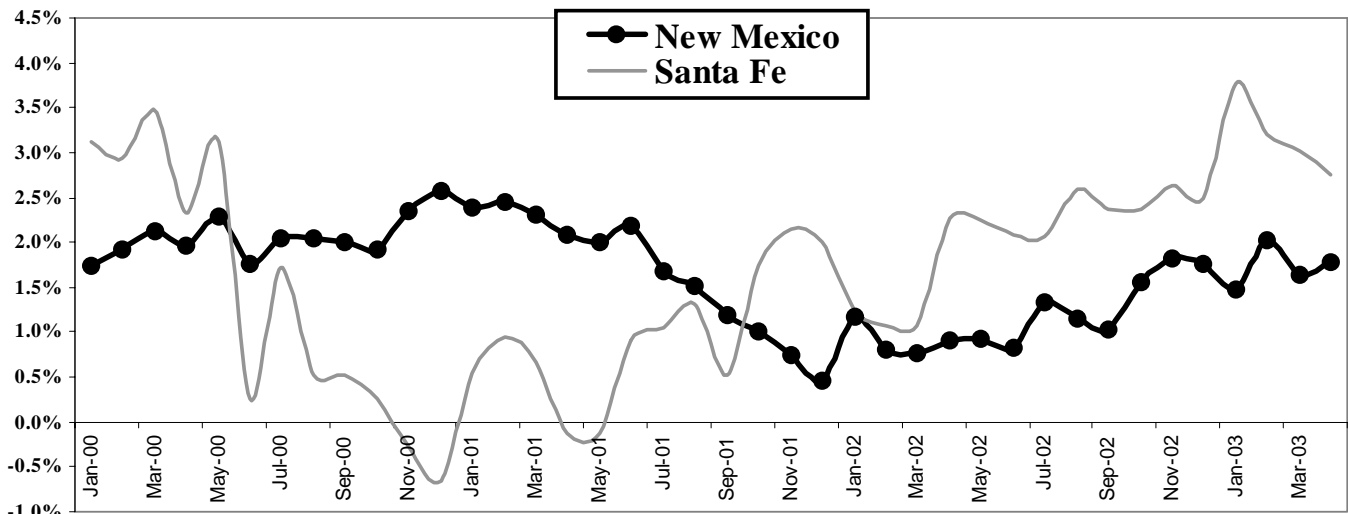
local government did not increase as a result of tight budgets feeding both the federal government and local school districts. Also tribal employment, much of it at the area's casinos, which is counted in local government, appears to have peaked. Expansion at tribally-owned casinos around the state has reached a certain saturation level, beyond which expansion will not be possible until the economy expands more.

Educational and health services added 500 jobs, the best performance that super sector has made in a year. Most of the increase came from health care and social assistance employment, but private education also increased. The professional and business services super sector added 500 jobs, a 6.1 percent increase. The subcategory 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 has shown consistent stamina, adding 200 jobs over the year. Wholesale trade was up 100 jobs. The financial activities super sector increased 100 jobs, strengthened by customer demand during times of continued low interest rates. The miscellaneous other service industry, that includes establishments such as automotive repair and churches, added 200 jobs.

The four remaining super sectors reported employment levels that were unchanged from last year. The leisure and hospitality super sector did not grow, even though both the accommodation and restaurant components did well. The manufacturing; information; and transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry super sectors reported the same number of jobs as last year.

Santa Fe Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr 2003	Mar 2003	Apr 2002	Mar 2003	Apr 2002
Civilian Labor Force	78,300	78,200	75,300	+100	+3,000
Employment	75,900	75,700	73,300	+200	+2,600
Unemployment	2,400	2,500	2,000	-100	+400
Rate	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%		

### 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	Un- 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	895,300	842,400	52,900	5.9%	5.6%
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	1,700	1,400	300	0.0%	-0.1%
	Year Ago	21,500	16,300	5,200	0.4%	0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	34,400	22,100	12,300	1.2%	1.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	46,800	36,200	10,600	0.9%	0.9%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%		
	Year Ago	2.5%	2.0%	10.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	4.0%	2.7%	30.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	5.5%	4.5%	25.1%		

State	Rank	April 2002	April 2003	Change	% Change
Hawaii	1	547.0	564.3	17.3	3.2%
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>763.3</b>	<b>776.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Nevada	3	1,046.3	1,060.1	13.8	1.3%
Florida	4	7,216.2	7,308.1	91.9	1.3%
Vermont	5	297.2	300.5	3.3	1.1%
Alaska	6	286.4	289.4	3.0	1.0%
South Dakota	7	373.2	375.9	2.7	0.7%
Delaware	8	663.3	667.1	3.8	0.6%
Arizona	9	2,279.7	2,291.6	11.9	0.5%
Maryland	10	2,471.0	2,481.5	10.5	0.4%
New Jersey	11	3,983.4	3,999.8	16.4	0.4%
Montana	12	390.7	392.0	1.3	0.3%
Wyoming	13	242.5	243.2	0.7	0.3%
Mississippi	14	1,127.2	1,130.4	3.2	0.3%
Arkansas	15	1,148.6	1,151.3	2.7	0.2%
Washington	16	2,640.8	2,647.0	6.2	0.2%
North Dakota	17	328.4	328.9	0.5	0.2%
Texas	18	9,431.3	9,440.9	9.6	0.1%
Virginia	19	3,490.6	3,494.1	3.5	0.1%
Tennessee	20	2,670.1	2,671.7	1.6	0.1%
Idaho	21	562.2	562.4	0.2	0.0%
Wisconsin	22	2,765.6	2,765.1	-0.5	0.0%
Georgia	23	3,904.5	3,902.8	-1.7	0.0%
Nebraska	24	906.5	905.9	-0.6	-0.1%
California	25	14,479.8	14,462.0	-17.8	-0.1%
Rhode Island	26	478.5	477.9	-0.6	-0.1%
Minnesota	27	2,632.4	2,628.9	-3.5	-0.1%
<b>United States</b>		<b>130,608.0</b>	<b>130,278.0</b>	<b>-330.0</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Maine	28	598.4	596.7	-1.7	-0.3%
Utah	29	1,073.4	1,069.8	-3.6	-0.3%
Pennsylvania	30	5,658.7	5,639.6	-19.1	-0.3%
West Virginia	31	731.5	728.8	-2.7	-0.4%
New Hampshire	32	612.9	610.5	-2.4	-0.4%
North Carolina	33	3,851.0	3,833.9	-17.1	-0.4%
Louisiana	34	1,905.0	1,895.2	-9.8	-0.5%
Iowa	35	1,453.0	1,445.1	-7.9	-0.5%
DC	36	410.5	408.1	-2.4	-0.6%
Kansas	37	1,344.1	1,336.2	-7.9	-0.6%
New York	38	8,425.7	8,372.3	-53.4	-0.6%
Kentucky	39	1,789.7	1,777.4	-12.3	-0.7%
Oregon	40	1,563.3	1,552.1	-11.2	-0.7%
South Carolina	41	1,812.7	1,799.2	-13.5	-0.7%
Oklahoma	42	1,493.6	1,482.2	-11.4	-0.8%
Illinois	43	5,875.6	5,830.0	-45.6	-0.8%
Colorado	44	2,179.4	2,161.6	-17.8	-0.8%
Alabama	45	1,891.0	1,873.6	-17.4	-0.9%
Ohio	46	5,434.3	5,380.8	-53.5	-1.0%
Indiana	47	2,890.8	2,862.1	-28.7	-1.0%
Connecticut	48	1,670.6	1,651.7	-18.9	-1.1%
Massachusetts	49	3,249.7	3,206.1	-43.6	-1.3%
Missouri	50	2,700.5	2,655.9	-44.6	-1.7%
Michigan	51	4,466.0	4,389.5	-76.5	-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 APRIL 2003				REVISED MARCH 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	894,377	843,949	50,428	5.6%	894,206	842,814	51,392	5.7%	171	1,135	-964	0.0%	0.1%	-1.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	394,792	376,003	18,789	4.8%	395,654	376,554	19,100	4.8%	-862	-551	-311	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.6%
Bernalillo	316,215	301,897	14,318	4.5%	316,836	302,339	14,497	4.6%	-621	-442	-179	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.2%
Sandoval	47,424	44,559	2,865	6.0%	47,428	44,624	2,804	5.9%	-4	-65	61	0.0%	-0.1%	2.2%
Valencia	31,153	29,547	1,606	5.2%	31,389	29,590	1,799	5.7%	-236	-43	-193	-0.8%	-0.1%	-10.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,128	72,534	5,594	7.2%	77,882	72,369	5,513	7.1%	246	165	81	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	81,231	78,911	2,320	2.9%	81,301	78,892	2,409	3.0%	-70	19	-89	-0.1%	0.0%	-3.7%
Los Alamos	10,394	10,249	145	1.4%	10,394	10,246	148	1.4%	0	3	-3	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%
Santa Fe	70,837	68,662	2,175	3.1%	70,907	68,646	2,261	3.2%	-70	16	-86	-0.1%	0.0%	-3.8%
Catron	1,112	1,022	90	8.1%	1,069	960	109	10.2%	43	62	-19	4.0%	6.5%	-17.4%
Chaves	25,652	23,721	1,931	7.5%	25,355	23,433	1,922	7.6%	297	288	9	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%
Cibola	12,935	12,234	701	5.4%	12,841	12,139	702	5.5%	94	95	-1	0.7%	0.8%	-0.1%
Colfax	6,556	6,125	431	6.6%	6,815	6,386	429	6.3%	-259	-261	2	-3.8%	-4.1%	0.5%
Curry	20,492	19,773	719	3.5%	20,505	19,731	774	3.8%	-13	42	-55	-0.1%	0.2%	-7.1%
De Baca	976	924	52	5.3%	965	917	48	5.0%	11	7	4	1.1%	0.8%	8.3%
Eddy	24,185	22,800	1,385	5.7%	24,131	22,695	1,436	6.0%	54	105	-51	0.2%	0.5%	-3.6%
Grant	13,089	11,630	1,459	11.1%	13,233	11,531	1,702	12.9%	-144	99	-243	-1.1%	0.9%	-14.3%
Guadalupe	1,736	1,617	119	6.9%	1,749	1,620	129	7.4%	-13	-3	-10	-0.7%	-0.2%	-7.8%
Harding	446	421	25	5.6%	446	418	28	6.3%	0	3	-3	0.0%	0.7%	-10.7%
Hidalgo	1,648	1,558	90	5.5%	1,635	1,557	78	4.8%	13	1	12	0.8%	0.1%	15.4%
Lea	25,383	24,366	1,017	4.0%	25,546	24,446	1,100	4.3%	-163	-80	-83	-0.6%	-0.3%	-7.5%
Lincoln	8,410	8,115	295	3.5%	8,303	7,969	334	4.0%	107	146	-39	1.3%	1.8%	-11.7%
Luna	11,359	8,251	3,108	27.4%	11,051	8,021	3,030	27.4%	308	230	78	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
McKinley	25,968	24,264	1,704	6.6%	26,042	24,298	1,744	6.7%	-74	-34	-40	-0.3%	-0.1%	-2.3%
Mora	2,001	1,677	324	16.2%	1,944	1,648	296	15.2%	57	29	28	2.9%	1.8%	9.5%
Otero	21,656	20,239	1,417	6.5%	21,627	20,286	1,341	6.2%	29	-47	76	0.1%	-0.2%	5.7%
Quay	4,219	4,018	201	4.8%	4,243	4,002	241	5.7%	-24	16	-40	-0.6%	0.4%	-16.6%
Rio Arriba	21,491	19,947	1,544	7.2%	21,476	19,837	1,639	7.6%	15	110	-95	0.1%	0.6%	-5.8%
Roosevelt	8,570	8,312	258	3.0%	8,497	8,234	263	3.1%	73	78	-5	0.9%	0.9%	-1.9%
San Juan	53,121	49,457	3,664	6.9%	52,697	48,804	3,893	7.4%	424	653	-229	0.8%	1.3%	-5.9%
San Miguel	13,850	12,976	874	6.3%	13,682	12,744	938	6.9%	168	232	-64	1.2%	1.8%	-6.8%
Sierra	4,116	3,952	164	4.0%	4,083	3,900	183	4.5%	33	52	-19	0.8%	1.3%	-10.4%
Socorro	7,158	6,826	332	4.6%	7,149	6,792	357	5.0%	9	34	-25	0.1%	0.5%	-7.0%
Taos	14,174	12,690	1,484	10.5%	14,434	13,132	1,302	9.0%	-260	-442	182	-1.8%	-3.4%	14.0%
Torrance	7,878	7,583	295	3.7%	7,825	7,519	306	3.9%	53	64	-11	0.7%	0.9%	-3.6%
Union	2,048	2,005	43	2.1%	2,028	1,981	47	2.3%	20	24	-4	1.0%	1.2%	-8.5%

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 2003				REVISED APRIL 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	894,377	843,949	50,428	5.6%	872,983	827,726	45,257	5.2%	21,394	16,223	5,171	2.5%	2.0%	11.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	394,792	376,003	18,789	4.8%	383,362	366,753	16,609	4.3%	11,430	9,250	2,180	3.0%	2.5%	13.1%
Bernalillo	316,215	301,897	14,318	4.5%	307,082	294,470	12,612	4.1%	9,133	7,427	1,706	3.0%	2.5%	13.5%
Sandoval	47,424	44,559	2,865	6.0%	45,995	43,463	2,532	5.5%	1,429	1,096	333	3.1%	2.5%	13.2%
Valencia	31,153	29,547	1,606	5.2%	30,285	28,820	1,465	4.8%	868	727	141	2.9%	2.5%	9.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	78,128	72,534	5,594	7.2%	75,321	70,085	5,236	7.0%	2,807	2,449	358	3.7%	3.5%	6.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	81,231	78,911	2,320	2.9%	78,142	76,202	1,940	2.5%	3,089	2,709	380	4.0%	3.6%	19.6%
Los Alamos	10,394	10,249	145	1.4%	9,988	9,897	91	0.9%	406	352	54	4.1%	3.6%	59.3%
Santa Fe	70,837	68,662	2,175	3.1%	68,154	66,305	1,849	2.7%	2,683	2,357	326	3.9%	3.6%	17.6%
Catron	1,112	1,022	90	8.1%	1,079	1,024	55	5.1%	33	-2	35	3.1%	-0.2%	63.6%
Chaves	25,652	23,721	1,931	7.5%	25,028	23,664	1,364	5.4%	624	57	567	2.5%	0.2%	41.6%
Cibola	12,935	12,234	701	5.4%	12,728	12,155	573	4.5%	207	79	128	1.6%	0.6%	22.3%
Colfax	6,556	6,125	431	6.6%	6,381	6,058	323	5.1%	175	67	108	2.7%	1.1%	33.4%
Curry	20,492	19,773	719	3.5%	20,308	19,478	830	4.1%	184	295	-111	0.9%	1.5%	-13.4%
De Baca	976	924	52	5.3%	943	907	36	3.8%	33	17	16	3.5%	1.9%	44.4%
Eddy	24,185	22,800	1,385	5.7%	23,920	22,546	1,374	5.7%	265	254	11	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Grant	13,089	11,630	1,459	11.1%	13,213	11,750	1,463	11.1%	-124	-120	-4	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.3%
Guadalupe	1,736	1,617	119	6.9%	1,778	1,641	137	7.7%	-42	-24	-18	-2.4%	-1.5%	-13.1%
Harding	446	421	25	5.6%	430	414	16	3.7%	16	7	9	3.7%	1.7%	56.3%
Hidalgo	1,648	1,558	90	5.5%	1,706	1,619	87	5.1%	-58	-61	3	-3.4%	-3.8%	3.4%
Lea	25,383	24,366	1,017	4.0%	25,697	24,514	1,183	4.6%	-314	-148	-166	-1.2%	-0.6%	-14.0%
Lincoln	8,410	8,115	295	3.5%	8,134	7,870	264	3.2%	276	245	31	3.4%	3.1%	11.7%
Luna	11,359	8,251	3,108	27.4%	11,394	8,299	3,095	27.2%	-35	-48	13	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.4%
McKinley	25,968	24,264	1,704	6.6%	25,357	24,001	1,356	5.3%	611	263	348	2.4%	1.1%	25.7%
Mora	2,001	1,677	324	16.2%	1,958	1,686	272	13.9%	43	-9	52	2.2%	-0.5%	19.1%
Otero	21,656	20,239	1,417	6.5%	21,153	20,096	1,057	5.0%	503	143	360	2.4%	0.7%	34.1%
Quay	4,219	4,018	201	4.8%	4,192	4,056	136	3.2%	27	-38	65	0.6%	-0.9%	47.8%
Rio Arriba	21,491	19,947	1,544	7.2%	21,418	19,996	1,422	6.6%	73	-49	122	0.3%	-0.2%	8.6%
Roosevelt	8,570	8,312	258	3.0%	8,468	8,184	284	3.4%	102	128	-26	1.2%	1.6%	-9.2%
San Juan	53,121	49,457	3,664	6.9%	52,215	49,095	3,120	6.0%	906	362	544	1.7%	0.7%	17.4%
San Miguel	13,850	12,976	874	6.3%	13,780	13,044	736	5.3%	70	-68	138	0.5%	-0.5%	18.8%
Sierra	4,116	3,952	164	4.0%	4,094	3,904	164	4.0%	22	22	0	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Socorro	7,158	6,826	332	4.6%	7,159	6,815	344	4.8%	-1	11	-12	0.0%	0.2%	-3.5%
Taos	14,174	12,690	1,484	10.5%	13,827	12,387	1,440	10.4%	347	303	44	2.5%	2.4%	3.1%
Torrance	7,878	7,583	295	3.7%	7,803	7,516	287	3.7%	75	67	8	1.0%	0.9%	2.8%
Union	2,048	2,005	43	2.1%	1,992	1,940	52	2.6%	56	65	-9	2.8%	3.4%	-17.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & 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 APRIL 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.4%
MORA	2	16.2%
GRANT	3	11.1%
TAOS	4	10.5%
CATRON	5	8.1%
CHAVES	6	7.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	7	7.2%
RIO ARRIBA	8	7.2%
GUADALUPE	9	6.9%
SAN JUAN	10	6.9%
COLFAX	11	6.6%
MCKINLEY	12	6.6%
OTERO	13	6.5%
SAN MIGUEL	14	6.3%
EDDY	15	5.7%
HARDING	16	5.6%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.6%</b>
HIDALGO	17	5.5%
CIBOLA	18	5.4%
DE BACA	19	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.8%
QUAY	21	4.8%
SOCORRO	22	4.6%
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	2.9%
UNION	30	2.1%

REVISED MARCH 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.4%
MORA	2	15.2%
GRANT	3	12.9%
CATRON	4	10.2%
TAOS	5	9.0%
CHAVES	6	7.6%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.6%
GUADALUPE	8	7.4%
SAN JUAN	9	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	10	7.1%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.9%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
COLFAX	13	6.3%
HARDING	14	6.3%
OTERO	15	6.2%
EDDY	16	6.0%
QUAY	17	5.7%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.7%</b>
CIBOLA	18	5.5%
DE BACA	19	5.0%
SOCORRO	20	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.8%
HIDALGO	22	4.8%
SIERRA	23	4.5%
LEA	24	4.3%
LINCOLN	25	4.0%
TORRANCE	26	3.9%
CURRY	27	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.3%

REVISED APRIL 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.2%
MORA	2	13.9%
GRANT	3	11.1%
TAOS	4	10.4%
GUADALUPE	5	7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	6	7.0%
RIO ARRIBA	7	6.6%
SAN JUAN	8	6.0%
EDDY	9	5.7%
CHAVES	10	5.4%
MCKINLEY	11	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	12	5.3%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.2%</b>
HIDALGO	13	5.1%
CATRON	14	5.1%
COLFAX	15	5.1%
OTERO	16	5.0%
SOCORRO	17	4.8%
LEA	18	4.6%
CIBOLA	19	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.3%
CURRY	21	4.1%
SIERRA	22	4.0%
DE BACA	23	3.8%
HARDING	24	3.7%
TORRANCE	25	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	26	3.4%
LINCOLN	27	3.2%
QUAY	28	3.2%
UNION	29	2.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	30	2.5%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

## Need Labor Market Information?

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- Growing jobs with skills and training needs
- Job market with hints for finding and keeping a job

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***www.dol.state.nm.us***





## Unemployment Rate by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Preliminary		April 2003 Rate
State	Rank	
Oregon	1	8.0
District of Columbia	2	7.3
Washington	3	7.3
Alaska	4	7.2
California	5	6.7
Michigan	6	6.6
Texas	7	6.6
Mississippi	8	6.5
North Carolina	9	6.4
Illinois	10	6.3
Louisiana	11	6.2
Ohio	12	6.2
New York	13	6.1
South Carolina	14	6.1
Arizona	15	6.0
Colorado	16	6.0
<b>United States</b>		<b>6.0</b>
West Virginia	17	6.0
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Pennsylvania	19	5.9
Alabama	20	5.8
New Jersey	21	5.8
Idaho	22	5.7
Kentucky	23	5.7
Nevada	24	5.5
Massachusetts	25	5.4
Wisconsin	26	5.4
Arkansas	27	5.3
Connecticut	28	5.3
Florida	29	5.3
Rhode Island	30	5.3
Utah	31	5.3
Indiana	32	5.1
Oklahoma	33	5.1
Missouri	34	5.0
Tennessee	35	5.0
Kansas	36	4.8
Maine	37	4.8
Georgia	38	4.7
Maryland	39	4.4
Delaware	40	4.3
Minnesota	41	4.3
Vermont	42	4.3
Virginia	43	4.3
Iowa	44	4.1
Montana	45	4.0
New Hampshire	46	4.0
Wyoming	47	4.0
Nebraska	48	3.9
Hawaii	49	3.8
North Dakota	50	3.4
South Dakota	51	3.1

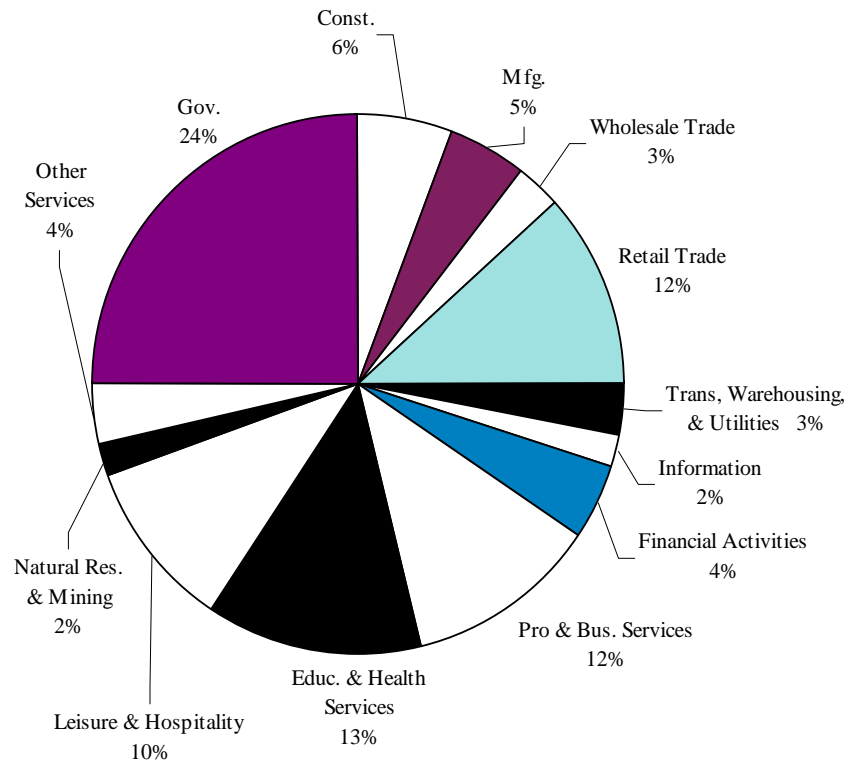
Revised		April 2002 Rate
State	Rank	
Oregon	1	7.8
Washington	2	7.7
Alaska	3	7.6
Mississippi	4	7.0
North Carolina	5	6.9
California	6	6.6
District of Columbia	7	6.5
Illinois	8	6.5
Michigan	9	6.3
Texas	10	6.3
Utah	11	6.3
Louisiana	12	6.2
Arizona	13	6.1
New York	14	6.1
West Virginia	15	6.1
Alabama	16	5.9
Ohio	17	5.9
South Carolina	18	5.9
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.9</b>
Idaho	19	5.8
New Jersey	20	5.8
Colorado	21	5.7
Kentucky	22	5.7
Nevada	23	5.7
Arkansas	24	5.6
Florida	25	5.5
Missouri	26	5.5
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Pennsylvania	28	5.5
Wisconsin	29	5.5
Indiana	30	5.3
Massachusetts	31	5.3
Tennessee	32	5.3
Georgia	33	5.1
Kansas	34	5.1
Rhode Island	35	4.9
Maryland	36	4.6
Minnesota	37	4.6
Montana	38	4.6
New Hampshire	39	4.6
Oklahoma	40	4.6
Delaware	41	4.4
Hawaii	42	4.4
Virginia	43	4.4
Wyoming	44	4.4
Maine	45	4.3
Connecticut	46	4.2
North Dakota	47	4.1
Iowa	48	4.0
Vermont	49	3.8
Nebraska	50	3.7
South Dakota	51	3.3

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

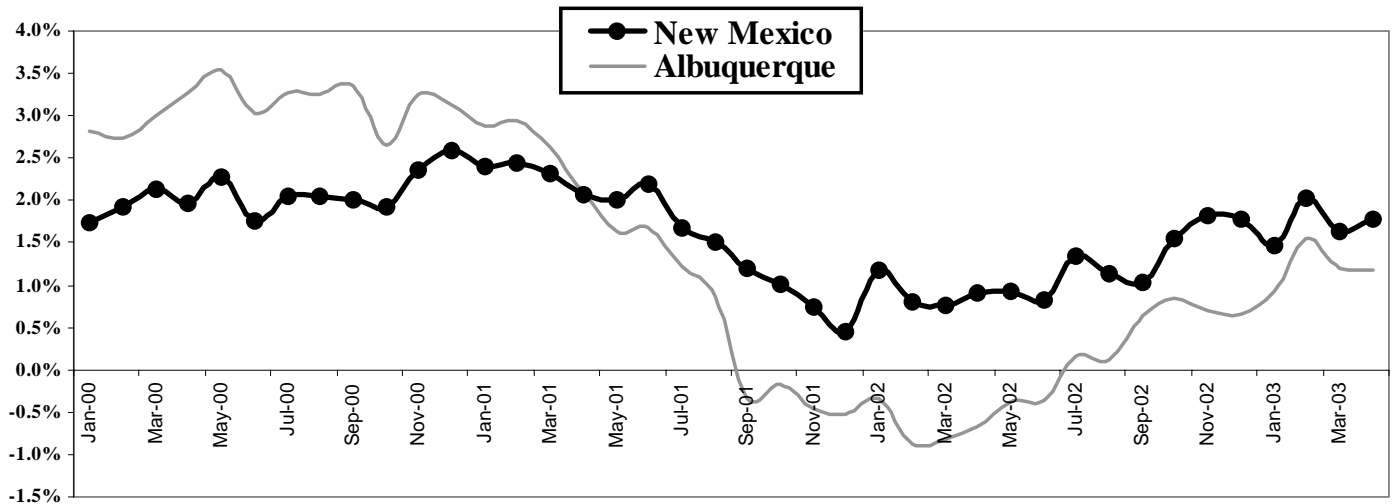
# Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

## Annual Growth Rates by Industry

## NAICS Industries April 2003



## New Mexico and Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Preliminary Apr-03	Revised Mar-03	Revised Apr-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>776,900</b>	<b>773,300</b>	<b>763,300</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>13,600</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	95,600	94,600	98,000	1,000	-2,400
SERVICES-PROVIDING	681,300	678,700	665,300	2,600	16,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-600</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	9,600	9,700	9,900	-100	-300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	-200
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>45,500</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-300</b>
Construction of Buildings	13,000	12,900	13,500	100	-500
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	6,600	6,500	6,600	100	0
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	7,900	7,600	8,600	300	-700
Specialty Trade Contractors	24,600	24,000	23,700	600	900
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
Durable Goods	26,100	26,000	27,300	100	-1,200
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,800	10,800	11,600	0	-800
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,600	7,600	8,300	0	-700
Non-Durable Goods	10,600	10,500	10,900	100	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,600</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>88,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,200	12,200	12,300	0	-100
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,500	13,600	13,000	-100	500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,400	19,300	18,400	100	1,000
<i>Department Stores</i>	6,500	7,600	8,200	-1,100	-1,700
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	12,700	11,500	10,200	1,200	2,500
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,000	7,100	7,100	-100	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,800	2,900	-100	-200
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,400	18,300	18,700	100	-300
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,000	6,100	6,200	-100	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,100	8,100	8,600	0	-500
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Finance and Insurance	23,900	23,900	23,600	0	300
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,500	12,400	12,100	100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	9,700	9,800	9,500	-100	200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,500	10,500	9,700	0	800
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>90,100</b>	<b>88,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,900	40,700	39,500	200	1,400
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	11,000	10,900	10,500	100	500
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,700	12,700	12,100	0	600
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,500	5,400	5,400	100	100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,800	44,000	43,600	-200	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,600	17,400	17,100	200	500
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,300	6,700	6,500	-400	-200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>100,200</b>	<b>99,400</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5,900</b>
Educational Services	14,200	13,800	13,800	400	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,100	85,700	80,600	400	5,500
Ambulatory Health Care Services	32,100	32,100	29,400	0	2,700
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,600	9,500	9,100	100	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	5,200	5,100	4,900	100	300
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	7,800	7,600	5,900	200	1,900
Hospitals	21,100	21,000	20,300	100	800
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13,000	12,800	12,600	200	400
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Social Assistance	19,800	19,700	18,200	100	1,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>81,300</b>	<b>79,900</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,600	7,500	6,800	100	800
Accommodation and Food Services	73,800	72,400	72,800	1,400	1,000
Accommodation	13,800	13,700	13,500	100	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	59,900	58,700	59,300	1,200	600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	28,400	28,000	27,200	400	1,200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	25,200	24,300	25,700	900	-500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,600	7,600	7,300	0	300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>195,300</b>	<b>195,200</b>	<b>191,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,800</b>
Federal Government	29,600	29,500	29,500	100	100
State Government 2/	67,600	67,500	65,600	100	2,000
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,600	28,600	28,300	0	300
Local Government	98,100	98,200	96,400	-100	1,700
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,500	54,700	53,600	-200	900

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	
	Apr-03	Mar-03	Apr-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>361,700</b>	<b>360,700</b>	<b>357,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	46,900	46,200	48,100	700	-1,200
SERVICES-PROVIDING	314,800	314,500	309,400	300	5,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	13,900	13,500	13,400	400	500
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-900</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,200	10,200	10,900	0	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,300	7,300	7,900	0	-600
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	4,000	3,900	3,600	100	400
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	7,700	7,900	7,300	-200	400
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,400	3,900	4,400	-500	-1,000
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	6,000	6,600	-100	-700
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,900	13,800	13,500	100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,800	3,700	3,900	100	-100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,100	5,100	4,900	0	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-300</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	27,400	27,300	26,700	100	700
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	10,900	10,800	10,200	100	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	24,500	25,000	25,400	-500	-900
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,100	12,400	12,600	-300	-500
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,100	3,000	3,100	100	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,300	38,500	35,800	-200	2,500
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,000	15,200	14,000	-200	1,000
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,300	9,300	8,800	0	500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	32,400	31,600	31,600	800	800
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	27,300	26,600	26,900	700	400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	13,300	12,900	12,400	400	900
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>73,300</b>	<b>73,200</b>	<b>71,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Federal Government	13,900	13,900	13,700	0	200
State Government /2	24,200	24,100	23,400	100	800
Local Government	35,200	35,200	34,400	0	800

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 Apr-03	Revised Mar-03	Revised Apr-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,300	6,300	0	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,900	54,900	53,600	0	1,300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,400	2,400	2,800	0	-400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,000	8,100	7,900	-100	100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>800</b>
Federal	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200
State	9,400	9,300	8,900	100	500
Local	8,000	8,100	7,900	-100	100

SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Apr-03	Revised Mar-03	Revised Apr-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,800	6,000	0	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	72,800	72,500	70,500	300	2,300
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,400	4,300	4,200	100	200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,000	6,900	6,700	100	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	6,000	5,900	5,800	100	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State /2	18,400	18,400	17,700	0	700
Local	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	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 Apr-03	Revised Mar-03	Monthly Change
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	777,400	775,800	1,600
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	13,600	13,900	-300
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	46,100	46,000	100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	37,400	37,200	200
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	136,600	136,800	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	16,700	16,800	-100
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,500	34,700	-200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	90,700	90,900	-200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	99,300	97,800	1,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	81,800	81,400	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,300	28,200	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	192,400	192,100	300

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

**New Mexico  
Unemployment  
Insurance Data**

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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](mailto:RMoskowitz@state.nm.us).

# New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

Statewide Summary		Statewide Summary	
<b>SHORTAGES</b>		<b>SURPLUSES</b>	
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		
<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>		<b>Albuquerque MSA</b>	
<b>SHORTAGES</b>		<b>SURPLUSES</b>	
Customer Service Reps, Bi-lingual	Mechanics, Automotive	Construction Laborers	
Data Entry Operators	Nurses, RN's/LPN's	Electrical Engineers	
Fast Food Workers	Truck Drivers, CDL	Electronic Technicians	
Home Health Attendants			
<b>Las Cruces MSA</b>		<b>Santa Fe MSA</b>	
<b>SHORTAGES</b>	<b>SURPLUSES</b>	<b>SHORTAGES</b>	<b>SURPLUSES</b>
Hydraulic Mechanics	Construction Laborers	Correctional Officers	Administrative Assistants
Plumbers, Journeymen	Delivery Drivers	Electricians, Journeymen	Bookkeepers
Press Operators	Front Desk Clerks	HVAC Technicians	Administrative Secretaries
Radiator Mechanics	Janitors	Mechanics, Automotive	Bank Tellers
Social Workers, Clinical	Landscape Laborers	Nurses, LPN's/RN's	
System Software Developers	Material Handlers	Plumbers	
	Servers	Security Officers	
	Yard Workers	Sheet Metal Workers	
		Social Workers, Licensed	
		Teachers, Elementary	
		Truck Drivers, CDL	
<b>NM WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS 2/</b>		<b>PROJECTED LONG TERM OCCS, 2000-2010 3/</b>	
<b>TOP 10 OPENINGS 4/</b>	<b>TOP 10 APPLICANTS</b>	<b>FASTEST GROWING</b>	<b>MOST OPENINGS</b>
Construction Laborers	Construction Laborers	Computer Support Specialists	Janitors & Cleaners
Production Helpers	General Office Clerks	Computer Software Engineers	Elementary School Teachers
Landscaping/Groundskeeping	Truck Drivers, Heavy	Social & Human Service Assistants	Secondary School Teachers
Maids & House Cleaners	Construction Helpers	Special Education Teachers	Exec Secr's./Admin Assts.
Cashiers	Cashiers-Checkers, Retail	Speech-Language Pathologists	Security Guards
Agricultural Workers	Bus Drivers	Respiratory Therapists	Maids & House Cleaners
Waiters/Waitresses	Carpenters	Cardiovascular Technologists & Techs	Counter Attendants
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor Trailor	Receptionists	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	Laborers & Freight, Stock
Telephone Operators	Material Handlers	Medical Assistants	Computer Support Spec.
Laborers & Freight, Stock	Retail Sales Clerks	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

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$780.75	\$798.98	\$740.40	45.0	45.5	44.9	17.35	17.56	16.49
CONSTRUCTION	\$595.90	\$603.04	\$572.87	39.7	39.7	39.7	15.01	15.19	14.43
MANUFACTURING	\$513.63	\$532.29	\$533.46	39.0	39.4	39.9	13.17	13.51	13.37
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$509.25	\$526.40	\$467.21	35.0	35.4	32.4	14.55	14.87	14.42
RETAIL TRADE	\$319.54	\$324.68	\$305.92	31.7	31.8	32.0	10.08	10.21	9.56
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$498.11	\$510.42	\$474.19	36.2	36.8	35.6	13.76	13.87	13.32
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02
MANUFACTURING	\$553.34	\$564.25	\$603.05	38.4	38.7	40.5	14.41	14.58	14.89

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	
	Apr. 03	Mar. 03	Apr. 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	183.8	184.2	179.8	-0.2%	2.2%
CPI-W	179.8	180.3	175.8	-0.3%	2.3%

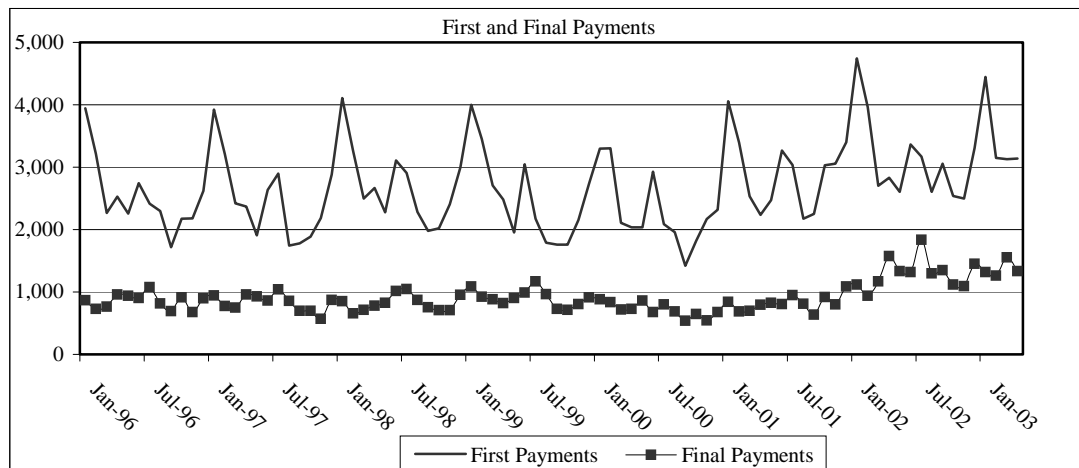
\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	Apr-03	Mar-03	Apr-02	% Change from Mar-03	% Change from Apr-02
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	6,334	5,825	7,788	8.7%	-18.7%
Continued Claims #	60,529	64,382	73,504	-6.0%	-17.7%
Insured Unemployed *	15,511	16,056	15,830	-3.4%	-2.0%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	3,139	3,125	2,831	0.4%	10.9%
Final Payments	1,337	1,555	1,574	-14.0%	-15.1%
Weeks Compensated	55,740	67,558	67,057	-17.5%	-16.9%
Net Benefit Payments	\$11,452,392	\$13,824,411	\$12,572,174	-17.2%	-8.9%
Average WBA**	\$207.14	\$205.28	\$197.44	0.9%	4.9%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.42	17.88	15.65	-2.6%	11.3%
Exhaustion Rate **	43.54%	44.07%	33.38%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, March 2003</b>	\$547,558,221				



^ 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.



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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:

Albuquerque's **Applied Sciences Laboratory** was awarded a \$500,000 technical assistance contract to support the National Border Technology Partnership Program. The program, run out of the U.S. Department of Energy's Carlsbad field office, promotes environmentally sound development and public health along the US-Mexico border. One of the notable successes of the program was the reduction of hazardous emissions from the brick making plants in Juarez, Mexico.

**Qwest Communications** is expanding its high speed DSL Internet service. The \$75 million expansion will provide service to Albuquerque, Corrales, Belen, Bernalillo, Las Cruces, Silver City, Las Vegas, Artesia, Alamogordo, Deming, Raton, Socorro, Portales and Aztec. The DSL service provides Internet access about 125 times faster than dial-up Internet access.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Qwest Communications** plans to hire 186 customer assistance agents for its downtown Albuquerque office. Starting wages for an entry-level position is \$8.00 per hour at hiring and \$10.65 after one year on the job. Bilingual agents receive \$1.00 per hour more.

The 227 airport screeners employed by the **Transportation Security Administration** at the Albuquerque International Sunport will remain on the job despite cuts to the TSA. Jobs for about 3,000 TSA workers will be eliminated as part of a nationwide reduction in the program.

The state's 19th **Wal-Mart** Supercenter opened in Albuquerque in April. The store is open 24 hours a day and employs about 500 workers. Wal-Mart also operates five Sam's Clubs and five Wal-Mart stores in New Mexico. The company currently employs over 12,300 people in locations throughout the state.

The U.S. National Institute of Standards awarded Albuquerque's **Superior MicroPowders** a \$709,086 grant for advanced research on fuel cell technology. The company seeks to develop more efficient and affordable fuel cells.

The **!25 Business Park** continues to attract new tenants. **Radiology Associates of Albuquerque** is combining three of its operations in a single location in part of the old Furr's supermarket headquarters at !25. More than 100 workers will be employed by RAA in the 23,050-square-foot facility. **First Federal Bank** is building a 7,000-square-foot building at the !25 Business Park. The bank plans to use about 3,000 square feet, and the remaining 4,000 square feet will be leased to another tenant.

The first **Fallas-Paredes** discount clothing store opened in the Coors-Central shopping center on Albuquerque's West Side. A complete line of clothing for men, women and children as well as home accessories is stocked in the 27,000-square-foot store. The store is part of a chain of 63 stores and employs 34 people.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

Closure of the railroad crossing at Wheaton Road was recently approved by the Curry County Commission to make room for the proposed \$15 million expansion of the Clovis area facilities used by the **Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad**. The railroad and the commission are negotiating the terms of the contract for the expansion, which is likely to bring about 80 to 100 new jobs to Clovis.

A 135,000-square-foot **Lowe's Home Center** is under construction on the corner of Llano Estacado and Price streets in Clovis. The store is expected to open in late September and will employ about 150 people.

### Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

A partnership with New Mexico State University-Carlsbad and local area economic developers has proven beneficial to Carlsbad's **Marquis Bits**. The company produces diamond tipped drill bits for oil and gas exploration companies. The bits can cut into the earth two or three times faster than conventional drill bits. The company is currently in Carlsbad's business incubator in the city's industrial park. The city's Department of Development and NMSU-C helped the company obtain funding to launch the business.

**Mapsco**, a Seattle-based, aviation supply service company, is considering Carlsbad as a possible site for a new facility. Mapsco is involved in the inspection and heat-treating of aircraft parts. The city of Carlsbad is proposing to offer an IRB and 20,000 square feet of space in the city's industrial park.

### Silver City Area, Grant County:

Following a number of earlier employment cuts, **Stream International** announced that it will close its Silver City call center in July. At one time, the company employed about 600 workers and had received a number of financial incentives to locate in Silver City. The New Mexico Department of Labor has deployed a rapid response team to assist the community in coping with the closure. On a positive note, **Phelps-Dodge**, a large mining company, has announced that it would rehire 50 to 100 workers for operations in Grant County.

### Lovington Area, Lea County:

An asphalt plant is being built three miles south of Lovington. **Lonnie Ramirez**, of Ramirez Paving, and an unnamed Carlsbad partner have not yet announced the name of the new company. When completed the plant will employ about 20 workers.

### Shiprock Area, McKinley County:



The **Din Power Authority** and the German firm of **Stearns Power** are exploring the possibility of building a new coal-fired electric generating station near Shiprock. If constructed, the new plant would have an output of 1,500 megawatts, and could be on-line in 2008 or 2009.

### Mescalero Area, Otero County:



The **Casino Apache Travel Center** opened on May 15. The center features a casino, convenience store and a restaurant. The official grand opening was Memorial Day Weekend. Many of the employees at the travel center are from the Inn of the Mountain Gods and will work at the travel center while the new hotel and casino are under construction.

### EspaÑola Area, Rio Arriba County:



**Rio Grande Forest Products** plans to close its EspaÑola sawmill on June 7. The sawmill operators cite a shortage of large logs and low timber prices as the reason for the closure. The EspaÑola mill is currently the last large sawmill in New Mexico. The mill has provided direct employment for over 85 workers and indirect employment for a large number of subcontractors who supplied trucking and logging services. Former U.S. Representative Bill Redmond is seeking investors to convert the mill to a small log operation.

### Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:



Owners of the 6,500-acre **Quail Ranch development** have proposed that the City of Rio Rancho annex the project area and an adjoining 6,000 undeveloped acres. The development, in Bernalillo County near the Double Eagle airport, lies along southern boundary of Sandoval County. Over the thirty-year development cycle, the development would add housing, a commercial center, two golf courses and open spaces. Ultimately, the land could provide homes for about 50,000 people. Albuquerque's current policies on growth and business are cited as contributory to the decision to seek annexation.

### Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:



Santa Fe will be getting its first **Olive Garden restaurant** later this fall. The owners of the Olive Garden restaurant chain, Darden Industries, announced that they would locate their new facility at 3781 Cerrillos Road.

Many of the expected Santa Fe tourists stayed home in March. According to the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report, the occupancy rate in **Santa Fe area hotels and motels** was only 60.9 percent compared to 67.7 for the same month last year. The report also noted a lower average room rate, \$97.48 per night, compared to \$100.47 for March 2002. Lower average occupancy is expected to continue through the summer.

### Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:



**Sierra County residents** are concerned that a controversial water allocation plan could devastate the local economy. The plan could allow the release of up to 217,500-acre-feet of water to Texas, and reduce the surface area of the Elephant Butte Reservoir by 72 percent compared to the current water level. Many Truth or Consequences businesses are dependent on the fishing and recreational boating users that the reservoir attracts.

### Questa Area, Taos County:



**Molycorp** will hire or rehire 26 miners to work at the molybdenum mine near Questa. The company, a subsidiary of California-based Unocal, noted that improved market conditions have prompted the need for miners. Molycorp laid off 28 workers in January.



# Labor Market Report

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Department of Labor  
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P.O. Box 1928  
Albuquerque, NM 87103  
Phone: (505) 841-8673  
Fax: (505) 841-9007

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*Gerry Bradley*, ER&A Manager  
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

**Major Contributors:**

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

**Other Contributors:**

*Herb Greenwall*, Economist Supervisor  
*Joseph X. Fuka*, Economist  
*Theresa Sandoval*, Economist  
*Rachel Moskowitz*, Economist