

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

**Bill Richardson**  
Governor

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Secretary

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## HIGHLIGHTS — February 2003

...New Mexico's annual rate of job growth increased to 1.9 percent ñ a net gain of 14,100 jobs in a year. The rate of job growth is still modest by historical standards, but is the best the state has seen for almost two years.

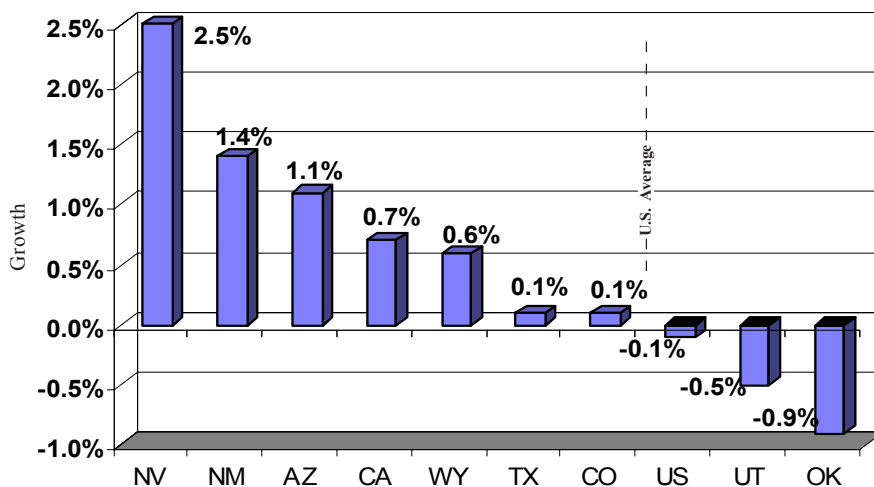
...Over the year, Albuquerque MSA employment rose by 4,800 jobs or 1.4 percent, its strongest increase since the middle of 2001.

...The Las Cruces MSA annual rate of job growth now stands at 3.7 percent, with 2,200 jobs added to the economy since last year.

...The Santa Fe MSA annual rate of employment growth was a strong 3.7 percent. The Santa Fe area has not had growth this high since June 1999.

### Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

January 2003 over January 2002 - Not Seasonally Adjusted  
(Most Current Available)



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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in February 2003, unchanged from the rate in January, and identical to the national unemployment rate. New Mexico's unemployment rate has increased slightly from a year ago when the rate was 5.4 percent.

February employment increased 8,700 jobs compared to January, the largest February increase in five years. Most of the increase this month was seasonal hiring by schools and colleges. With seasonal factors removed, employment still increased by about 2,000 jobs statewide, making the month a good one for employment at a time when uncertainty about the outcome of the war in the Middle East might have otherwise slowed things down. Monthly gains of 6,100 government jobs were reported mostly from state-run universities and local government school districts. Other government employment, not related to education, also increased a little overall. The private educational and health services super sector also added 1,200 jobs, with 600 jobs added to educational services and another 600 jobs in the ever-increasing health care and social assistance industry. The natural resources and mining super sector posted a rare employment gain of 300 jobs to oil and gas extraction, including well drilling. The 300-job gain in February only partially offsets the 800 jobs lost in the previous five months.

New Mexico's annual rate of job growth increased to 1.9 percent a net gain of 14,100 jobs in a year. The rate of job growth is still modest by historical standards, but is the best the state has seen for almost two years. Some of the recent improvement is because of significant employment gains, especially in Las Cruces and Santa Fe. Other improvements have come from comparing this year's employment count with weak numbers from last year. A year ago we were in the process of losing hundreds of copper mining jobs in Silver City. Also thousands of manufacturing jobs had been lost in Albuquerque, and construction employment was on its way down as the Big-I redesign and Intel expansion were nearing completion. This year things are less grim, and clear signs of optimism are starting to emerge in the state economy.

Looking at job growth since last year, two industries continue to stand out. Those industries are educational and health services and also government. Together they have added 70 percent of the net gain in jobs. Government has added a lot of jobs because it is bigger than any of the individual private industries and has been growing at a rate that is just a little above the average. The educational and health services super sector is more noteworthy because it has overtaken two other super sectors (retail trade and professional and business services) to become the state's largest private super sector. Over the last year, the super sector has grown 6.2 percent, adding 5,700 jobs. The home health services component, boosted by funding from the Medicaid personal care option, has added 2,200 jobs over the year, growing an unprecedented 43.1 percent. The Medicaid personal care option pays family members to stay home and care for qualifying recipients with self-care limitations. We count these typically part-time jobs as we would any other employment. Medicaid rules require the paid caregivers to pass a criminal records background check and provide finger-

prints. This applies even though the program employs mostly family member caregivers. Social assistance is another fast growing component of the educational and health services super sector, which grew 1,600 jobs since last year. Many of the new jobs are funded by government contracts with private social service agencies.

The financial activities super sector has done well recently, up 1,300 jobs, 3.9 percent, with particular strength in both insurance and real estate. This industry has had a yearlong boost from interest rates that continue to go lower. Activity from insurance processing centers has also contributed to the job growth. Professional and business services increased 2,400 jobs, with modest gains coming from employment services, which includes employment agencies. Professional and business services also includes tax preparation services that increase employment in the first months of the year and maintain that level until May, when such services are no longer in demand.

Retail trade grew 2.7 percent, adding 2,400 jobs. Most of the increase came from other general merchandise stores at the expense of traditional department stores. A recent industry trend has been for large discount stores to expand, adding food and other grocery items to become a supercenter. Upon full conversion these stores change classification from department stores to other general merchandise stores. More conversions will show up in the numbers over the next two months. Wholesale trade was up less than one percent from last year, adding 100 jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry did fairly well considering the state's conditions of periodic drought and uncertain snowfall in the ski areas until near the end of the season. The industry thrived on employment gains in eating and drinking places, especially full-service restaurants. Accommodation also added around 300 jobs. The miscellaneous other services industry added jobs at around three percent.

Five industries have lost jobs over the year, and they continue to lower the overall growth rate. Natural resources and mining; manufacturing; construction; transportation, warehousing and utilities; and information have lost a combined total of 3,900 jobs. Natural resources and mining lost 1,100 jobs, mostly in oil and gas extraction. Recent price increases on the world market, for both oil and natural gas, have not increased exploration activity in New Mexico. It appears that the industry views the favorable market prices as a temporary event, not sustainable when Middle East tensions ease. Manufacturing has lost 1,500 jobs from electronics and other durable goods. Industry layoffs have been reported by the media, as have plant closings, including the bus manufacturing plant in Roswell and a small appliance manufacturer in Alamogordo. Construction employment was 1,000 jobs lower than a year ago due to the recent ending of two large construction projects, the rebuilding of the Big I interchange and major re-tooling at the Intel plant. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry also lost 200 jobs from a year ago. The information super sector has lost 100 jobs due to long-standing weakness in the telecommunications industry.

New Mexico	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2003	Jan 2003	Feb 2002	Jan 2003	Feb 2002	
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	891,100	890,600	870,300	+500	+20,800	
Employment	839,200	838,900	823,500	+300	+15,700	
Unemployment	51,900	51,700	46,800	+200	+5,100	
Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.4%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.7%	6.1%	5.3%			

## **Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment**

**(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)**

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Albuquerque MSA was 5.3 percent in February, up slightly from January's rate of 5.2 percent. Over the year, unemployment in the area has grown four tenths of a percentage point from 4.9 percent.

Payroll employment grew by 3,000 jobs in February, recovering some of the 8,200 that were lost the month before. Growth in the private sector was nil, with an increase in private services-providing employment wiped out by a decline in the goods-producing sector. Government jobs rose by 3,000, as university and public school employees returned to work following the winter break.

Employment in natural resources, mining & construction (which in the Albuquerque MSA consists almost exclusively of construction) was down by 400 jobs in February, bringing to 1,700 the total number lost since last October. While construction declines are not unexpected for this time of year, a sluggish economy made this winter's losses somewhat heavier than usual. Manufacturing employment was down by 100 for the third month in a row and has not seen an over-the-month increase since July.

In the services-providing sector, strong growth of 500 jobs was seen in the leisure & hospitality industry, due to an increase in food services. Educational and health services experienced another month of robust growth, adding 400 jobs to equal the number gained in January. Financial activities and information gained 100 jobs each, while employment in professional & business services was unchanged. Retail trade fell back 400 jobs after losing 200 the month before, as it regains its equilibrium following a busy holiday season. Wholesale trade was down 100. Transportation, warehousing, & utilities lost 200 jobs over the month.

Over the year, Albuquerque area employment rose by 4,800 jobs or 1.4 percent, its strongest increase since the middle of 2001. Employment growth has been on the rise since last July but had been negative for the 10 preceding months. A rebound in services-providing employment is responsible for bringing the metro area out of its slump, overcoming the downward pull of a struggling goods-producing sector. Although goods-producing employment has now experienced 19 consecutive months of year-to-year declines, it seems the

worst is over. Declines of 1,400 in construction and 600 in manufacturing brought total goods-producing losses to 2,000, the smallest number in about a year and a half.

Services-providing employment grew by 2.2 percent, led by an increase of 2,500 (6.1 percent) in educational and health services. About two thirds of the growth in that industry came from ambulatory health care services, which includes doctors' and dentists' offices as well as the burgeoning home health care industry. The remainder was made up of hospitals, nursing homes, social assistance, and private educational facilities. Government contributed the second highest number of new jobs at 1,700, for growth of 2.4 percent. Local government added 1,100 jobs, spurred by enrollment increases in the public schools, while state government grew by 400 and federal government by 200.

Employment in retail trade was up by 1,300 (3.3 percent) over the year, which is not particularly impressive given that last February's level had been the lowest in almost two years. Retail trade performance has been weak for some time and has in fact grown by less than two percent over the last five years. Home improvement stores and general merchandise stores (mostly Wal-Mart) have accounted for most of the growth in recent months.

Leisure and hospitality added 800 jobs, mostly in accommodation and food services. Slower growth was seen for the other industries within this sector, which include entertainment and recreation, museums, and amusements. The miscellaneous catchall category of other services grew by 800 jobs or 7.2 percent. This industry is made up of repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and membership organizations. Employment in financial activities grew by 900, buoyed by an increase in home refinancing as mortgage rates fell to a 40-year low. Insurance and real estate also had a good year in the metro area.

The four remaining services-providing industries all suffered employment declines over the year. The greatest losses came from information, which fell by 700 due to a downturn in the telecommunications industry. Transportation, warehousing, & utilities fell by 300 jobs, professional and business services by 100, and wholesale trade also by 100.

Albuquerque Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2003	Jan 2003	Feb 2002	Jan 2003	Feb 2002
Civilian Labor Force	388,800	389,500	378,900	-700	+9,900
Employment	368,100	369,200	360,400	-1,100	+7,700
Unemployment	20,700	20,300	18,500	+400	+2,200
Rate	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	5.0%	4.4%		

# 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 February 2003, up slightly from January's rate of 6.6 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent, which is close to the current rate.

Las Cruces nonfarm employment added 900 jobs in February, more than making up for the 600 jobs lost over the previous two months. This seasonal pattern is fairly typical for the area. Most of the new jobs were in state government associated with the seasonal return of students at New Mexico State University. Employment also increased in the educational and health services super sector from similar seasonal gains in privately run schools.

The Las Cruces economy continues to make decent recovery, following two years of falling annual job growth in 2000 and 2001. The trend reached bottom in the winter of 2001/2002 and moved up throughout 2002 and into 2003. Since January 2002, the Las Cruces area has consistently enjoyed job growth above the statewide rate. The annual rate of job growth now stands at 3.7 percent, with 2,200 jobs added to the Las Cruces economy since last year.

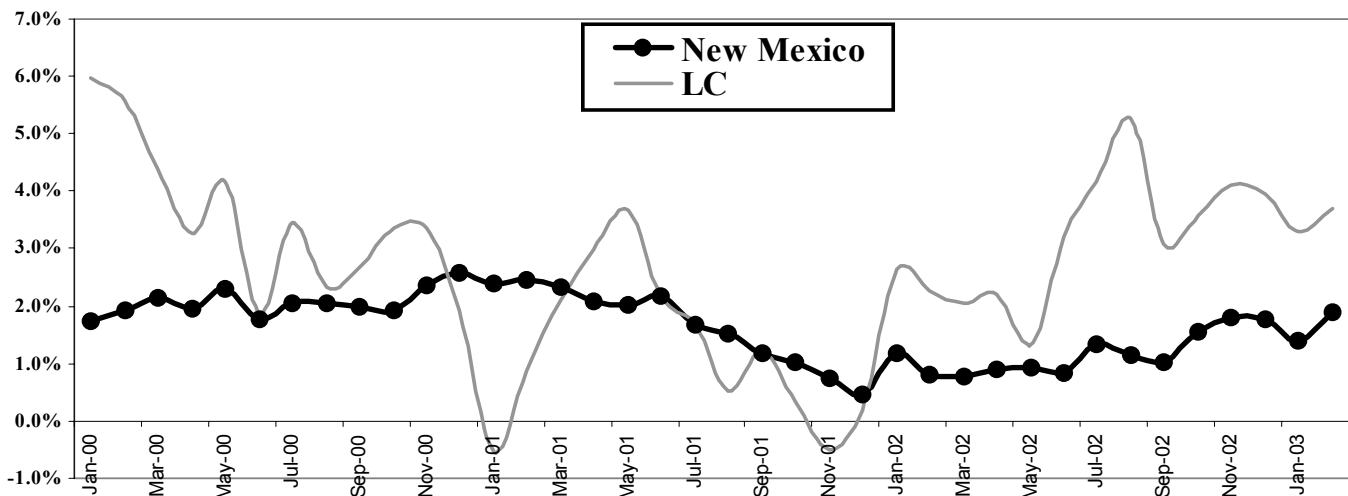
Eleven of the 12 NAICS industries added jobs or stayed at the same level. The one industry to lose jobs was professional and business services, which was down 200 jobs. This industry suffered the closure of a direct marketing call center at the end of August and also the out-of-state relocation of another firm engaged in scientific research and development.

Educational and health services increased 700 jobs, with 400 of them in health care and social assistance. The new hospital in Las Cruces opened in August 2002, making for a net increase in employment, although there were some reductions made at other hospitals in the area. The leisure and hospitality super sector increased 500 jobs, with 300 of those working in food service and drinking places. The increase relates to a 7.0 percent increase in food service and drinking places, many at full-service restaurants. The natural resources, mining and construction industry, which is mostly made up of construction employment in Las Cruces, increased 200 jobs, and can be seen as an indicator of the strength of the overall economy in the area and continued population growth. Retail trade (which no longer includes eating and drinking places) was up 300 jobs, while wholesale trade was up 100. The area's small information industry added 100 jobs, growing 10.0 percent. Increases by two firms providing data processing and related services have helped this industry.

Government employment was up a total of 500 jobs, with 200 jobs added to both state and local government. Federal government added 100 jobs. The overall rate of government job growth was 2.5 percent, which is below the private sector growth rate for the area. Finally, four remaining industries reported employment levels unchanged from last year. Those industries were manufacturing; transportation, warehousing & utilities; financial activities; and other services.

Las Cruces Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb 2003	Jan 2003	Feb 2002	Jan 2003	Feb 2002
Civilian Labor Force	76,900	76,300	73,500	+600	+3,400
Employment	71,700	71,300	66,800	+400	+3,100
Unemployment	5,200	5,000	4,900	+200	+300
Rate	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%		

## Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



## Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Santa Fe MSA was 3.0 percent in February 2003, unchanged from January's rate. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent.

Santa Fe added 900 jobs in February, making up for most of last month's seasonal decline. Such trends are normal for the Santa Fe area this time of year. Jobs were added in February to both state and local government, attributable to education hiring at the start of the new semester. Jobs were also added to the educational and health services super sector. These jobs were also mostly education related. A small number of leisure and hospitality jobs were lost during the month as the tourist trade showed caution in uncertain times.

The annual rate of employment growth in the Santa Fe MSA was a strong 3.7 percent. The Santa Fe area has not had growth this high since June 1999. The area has shown a remarkable economic turnaround over the last 18 months. Job growth in Santa Fe stopped for a few months at the end of 2000, and hesitated until the summer of 2001. Since that time, job growth in the Santa Fe area has shown a clear upward trend. Much of the area's success has been due to increasing employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The only super sector to reduce employment levels from the previous year has been construction. Most other super sectors have increased employment. Three super sectors — manufacturing; information; and transportation, warehousing, and utilities — have the same number of jobs as last year. This performance is positive

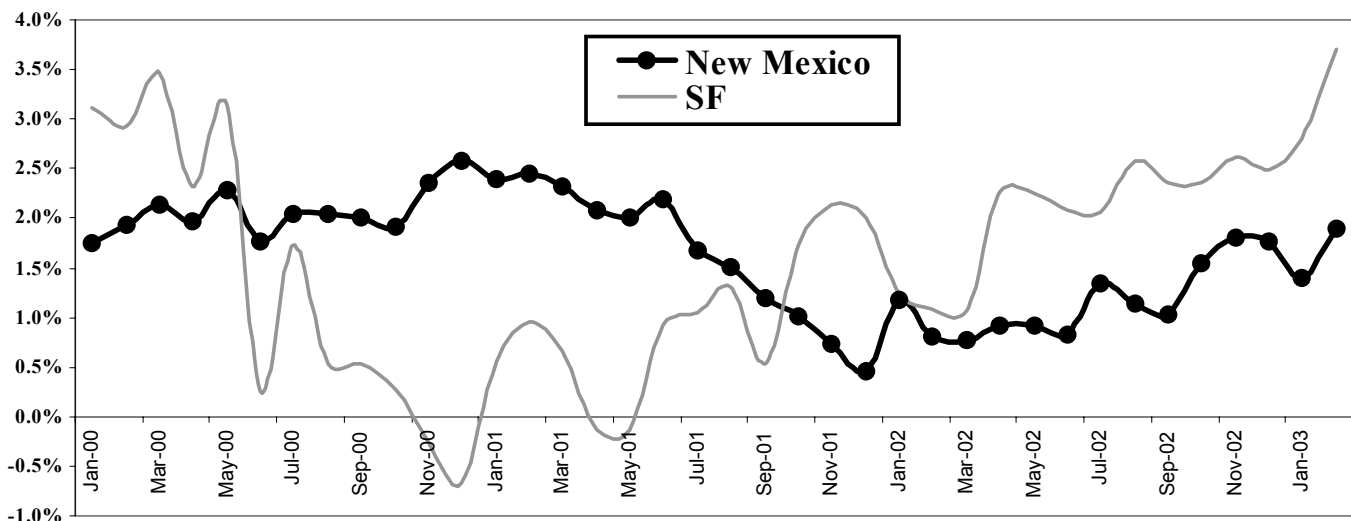
for the Santa Fe area since statewide the number of jobs in all three industries has fallen. The eight Santa Fe area industries that have grown have increased employment by 2,800 jobs since last year.

Government employment has added 1,000 of the new jobs, and the majority of those have been in state government at Los Alamos National Laboratory. State government is up 5.1 percent, adding 900 jobs. Local government increased 200 jobs, while federal government jobs have dropped 100 from last year's count. The professional and business services super sector has added 600 jobs, a 7.5 percent increase. Half of those new jobs are in the sub-category of *administrative support and waste management and remediation services*. This industry is made up of establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These administrative and management activities are often performed on a contract or fee basis.

Educational and health services added 400 jobs, mostly from increasing employment in health care and social assistance. Retail trade, which under the new NAICS classification system no longer includes eating and drinking places, was up 300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 200 jobs, 100 of them in eating and drinking places. The financial activities super sector has also done well during recent times of 40-year low interest rates. Financial activities increased 200 jobs, up 6.2 percent from a year ago. Wholesale trade was 100 jobs higher than a year ago. The miscellaneous other service industry, which includes establishments such as automotive repair and churches, added 200 jobs.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Feb 2003</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Feb 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Feb 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	81,000	81,200	77,200	-200	+3,800
Employment	78,600	78,800	75,100	-200	+3,500
Unemployment	2,400	2,400	2,100	0	+300
Rate	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%		

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



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

		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	891,100	839,200	51,900	5.8%	5.7%
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	500	300	200	0.0%	-0.4%
	Year Ago	20,800	15,700	5,100	0.4%	0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	29,700	17,900	11,800	1.1%	1.1%
	3 Yrs. Ago	53,700	44,200	9,500	0.7%	0.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%		
	Year Ago	2.4%	1.9%	10.9%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.4%	2.2%	29.4%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	6.4%	5.6%	22.4%		



*The nonagricultural employment tables usually posted in this report have changed. Employment is now categorized using the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Many industries are similar to the old system, while others are unrecognizable. NAICS better reflects the jobs in New Mexico and the rest of the country. For more information on the new NAICS system go to:*

[www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html](http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html)

*The NAICS series are only compatible with the discontinued SIC series in two areas ñ total nonagricultural employment and all levels of government employment. To assist data users we have created historical tables of monthly employment data for each published industry, going back 12 years to January 1990. The historical data for employment are available on our Internet site and also in a paper publication, available through our publication hotline. So be sure to visit our web site at:*

[www.dol.state.nm.us](http://www.dol.state.nm.us)

## New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 2003				REVISED JANUARY 2003				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	885,097	834,242	50,855	5.7%	882,711	829,217	53,494	6.1%	2,386	5,025	-2,639	0.3%	0.6%	-4.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	391,070	372,297	18,773	4.8%	389,361	369,710	19,651	5.0%	1,709	2,587	-878	0.4%	0.7%	-4.5%
Bernalillo	313,284	298,921	14,363	4.6%	311,821	296,844	14,977	4.8%	1,463	2,077	-614	0.5%	0.7%	-4.1%
Sandoval	46,803	44,120	2,683	5.7%	46,690	43,813	2,877	6.2%	113	307	-194	0.2%	0.7%	-6.7%
Valencia	30,983	29,256	1,727	5.6%	30,848	29,052	1,796	5.8%	135	204	-69	0.4%	0.7%	-3.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,270	71,642	5,628	7.3%	76,521	70,884	5,637	7.4%	749	758	-9	1.0%	1.1%	-0.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	80,928	78,637	2,291	2.8%	79,989	77,593	2,396	3.0%	939	1,044	-105	1.2%	1.3%	-4.4%
Los Alamos	10,342	10,213	129	1.2%	10,206	10,077	129	1.3%	136	136	0	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Santa Fe	70,586	68,424	2,162	3.1%	69,783	67,516	2,267	3.2%	803	908	-105	1.2%	1.3%	-4.6%
Catron	1,040	936	104	10.0%	1,047	942	105	10.0%	-7	-6	-1	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%
Chaves	25,206	23,241	1,965	7.8%	25,455	23,261	2,194	8.6%	-249	-20	-229	-1.0%	-0.1%	-10.4%
Cibola	12,662	11,978	684	5.4%	12,688	11,930	758	6.0%	-26	48	-74	-0.2%	0.4%	-9.8%
Colfax	6,614	6,180	434	6.6%	6,692	6,228	464	6.9%	-78	-48	-30	-1.2%	-0.8%	-6.5%
Curry	20,383	19,618	765	3.8%	20,493	19,644	849	4.1%	-110	-26	-84	-0.5%	-0.1%	-9.9%
De Baca	944	883	61	6.5%	953	897	56	5.9%	-9	-14	5	-0.9%	-1.6%	8.9%
Eddy	24,073	22,586	1,487	6.2%	24,046	22,494	1,552	6.5%	27	92	-65	0.1%	0.4%	-4.2%
Grant	13,174	11,495	1,679	12.7%	13,114	11,324	1,790	13.6%	60	171	-111	0.5%	1.5%	-6.2%
Guadalupe	1,688	1,562	126	7.5%	1,704	1,559	145	8.5%	-16	3	-19	-0.9%	0.2%	-13.1%
Harding	445	420	25	5.6%	452	424	28	6.2%	-7	-4	-3	-1.5%	-0.9%	-10.7%
Hidalgo	1,610	1,551	59	3.7%	1,594	1,534	60	3.8%	16	17	-1	1.0%	1.1%	-1.7%
Lea	25,390	24,314	1,076	4.2%	25,439	24,219	1,220	4.8%	-49	95	-144	-0.2%	0.4%	-11.8%
Lincoln	8,075	7,744	331	4.1%	8,106	7,755	351	4.3%	-31	-11	-20	-0.4%	-0.1%	-5.7%
Luna	10,652	7,705	2,947	27.7%	10,650	7,808	2,842	26.7%	2	-103	105	0.0%	-1.3%	3.7%
McKinley	25,891	24,197	1,694	6.5%	25,898	24,057	1,841	7.1%	-7	140	-147	0.0%	0.6%	-8.0%
Mora	1,868	1,604	264	14.1%	1,901	1,603	298	15.7%	-33	1	-34	-1.7%	0.1%	-11.4%
Otero	21,463	20,148	1,315	6.1%	21,580	20,050	1,530	7.1%	-117	98	-215	-0.5%	0.5%	-14.1%
Quay	4,196	3,941	255	6.1%	4,189	3,937	252	6.0%	7	4	3	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%
Rio Arriba	21,279	19,659	1,620	7.6%	21,605	19,883	1,722	8.0%	-326	-224	-102	-1.5%	-1.1%	-5.9%
Roosevelt	8,350	8,081	269	3.2%	8,356	8,047	309	3.7%	-6	34	-40	-0.1%	0.4%	-12.9%
San Juan	52,390	48,514	3,876	7.4%	52,310	48,214	4,096	7.8%	80	300	-220	0.2%	0.6%	-5.4%
San Miguel	13,329	12,406	923	6.9%	13,373	12,399	974	7.3%	-44	7	-51	-0.3%	0.1%	-5.2%
Sierra	4,086	3,918	168	4.1%	4,107	3,934	173	4.2%	-21	-16	-5	-0.5%	-0.4%	-2.9%
Socorro	7,075	6,680	395	5.6%	7,089	6,648	441	6.2%	-14	32	-46	-0.2%	0.5%	-10.4%
Taos	14,136	12,851	1,285	9.1%	14,187	12,799	1,388	9.8%	-51	52	-103	-0.4%	0.4%	-7.4%
Torrance	7,781	7,473	308	4.0%	7,777	7,457	320	4.1%	4	16	-12	0.1%	0.2%	-3.8%
Union	2,032	1,982	50	2.5%	2,034	1,982	52	2.6%	-2	0	-2	-0.1%	0.0%	-3.8%

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 2003				REVISED FEBRUARY 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	885,097	834,242	50,855	5.7%	864,271	818,508	45,763	5.3%	20,826	15,734	5,092	2.4%	1.9%	11.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	391,070	372,297	18,773	4.8%	381,117	364,341	16,776	4.4%	9,953	7,956	1,997	2.6%	2.2%	11.9%
Bernalillo	313,284	298,921	14,363	4.6%	305,306	292,533	12,773	4.2%	7,978	6,388	1,590	2.6%	2.2%	12.4%
Sandoval	46,803	44,120	2,683	5.7%	45,615	43,177	2,438	5.3%	1,188	943	245	2.6%	2.2%	10.0%
Valencia	30,983	29,256	1,727	5.6%	30,195	28,630	1,565	5.2%	788	626	162	2.6%	2.2%	10.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	77,270	71,642	5,628	7.3%	73,857	68,572	5,285	7.2%	3,413	3,070	343	4.6%	4.5%	6.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	80,928	78,637	2,291	2.8%	77,002	75,058	1,944	2.5%	3,926	3,579	347	5.1%	4.8%	17.8%
Los Alamos	10,342	10,213	129	1.2%	9,841	9,748	93	0.9%	501	465	36	5.1%	4.8%	38.7%
Santa Fe	70,586	68,424	2,162	3.1%	67,161	65,310	1,851	2.8%	3,425	3,114	311	5.1%	4.8%	16.8%
Catron	1,040	936	104	10.0%	988	914	74	7.5%	52	22	30	5.3%	2.4%	40.5%
Chaves	25,206	23,241	1,965	7.8%	24,638	23,159	1,479	6.0%	568	82	486	2.3%	0.4%	32.9%
Cibola	12,662	11,978	684	5.4%	12,528	11,885	643	5.1%	134	93	41	1.1%	0.8%	6.4%
Colfax	6,614	6,180	434	6.6%	6,663	6,362	301	4.5%	-49	-182	133	-0.7%	-2.9%	44.2%
Curry	20,383	19,618	765	3.8%	20,195	19,283	912	4.5%	188	335	-147	0.9%	1.7%	-16.1%
De Baca	944	883	61	6.5%	922	890	32	3.5%	22	-7	29	2.4%	-0.8%	90.6%
Eddy	24,073	22,586	1,487	6.2%	23,675	22,349	1,326	5.6%	398	237	161	1.7%	1.1%	12.1%
Grant	13,174	11,495	1,679	12.7%	13,247	11,726	1,521	11.5%	-73	-231	158	-0.6%	-2.0%	10.4%
Guadalupe	1,688	1,562	126	7.5%	1,795	1,651	144	8.0%	-107	-89	-18	-6.0%	-5.4%	-12.5%
Harding	445	420	25	5.6%	441	416	25	5.7%	4	4	0	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Hidalgo	1,610	1,551	59	3.7%	1,649	1,564	85	5.2%	-39	-13	-26	-2.4%	-0.8%	-30.6%
Lea	25,390	24,314	1,076	4.2%	25,424	24,346	1,078	4.2%	-34	-32	-2	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
Lincoln	8,075	7,744	331	4.1%	7,842	7,560	282	3.6%	233	184	49	3.0%	2.4%	17.4%
Luna	10,652	7,705	2,947	27.7%	10,828	7,681	3,147	29.1%	-176	24	-200	-1.6%	0.3%	-6.4%
McKinley	25,891	24,197	1,694	6.5%	25,393	24,032	1,361	5.4%	498	165	333	2.0%	0.7%	24.5%
Mora	1,868	1,604	264	14.1%	1,832	1,582	250	13.6%	36	22	14	2.0%	1.4%	5.6%
Otero	21,463	20,148	1,315	6.1%	21,461	20,355	1,106	5.2%	2	-207	209	0.0%	-1.0%	18.9%
Quay	4,196	3,941	255	6.1%	4,171	4,032	139	3.3%	25	-91	116	0.6%	-2.3%	83.5%
Rio Arriba	21,279	19,659	1,620	7.6%	20,995	19,438	1,557	7.4%	284	221	63	1.4%	1.1%	4.0%
Roosevelt	8,350	8,081	269	3.2%	8,304	8,036	268	3.2%	46	45	1	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
San Juan	52,390	48,514	3,876	7.4%	51,577	48,541	3,036	5.9%	813	-27	840	1.6%	-0.1%	27.7%
San Miguel	13,329	12,406	923	6.9%	13,100	12,239	861	6.6%	229	167	62	1.7%	1.4%	7.2%
Sierra	4,086	3,918	168	4.1%	4,028	3,845	183	4.5%	58	73	-15	1.4%	1.9%	-8.2%
Socorro	7,075	6,680	395	5.6%	7,010	6,598	412	5.9%	65	82	-17	0.9%	1.2%	-4.1%
Taos	14,136	12,851	1,285	9.1%	13,912	12,716	1,196	8.6%	224	135	89	1.6%	1.1%	7.4%
Torrance	7,781	7,473	308	4.0%	7,701	7,421	280	3.6%	80	52	28	1.0%	0.7%	10.0%
Union	2,032	1,982	50	2.5%	1,976	1,914	62	3.1%	56	68	-12	2.8%	3.6%	-19.4%

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 FEBRUARY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.7%
MORA	2	14.1%
GRANT	3	12.7%
CATRON	4	10.0%
TAOS	5	9.1%
CHAVES	6	7.8%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.6%
GUADALUPE	8	7.5%
SAN JUAN	9	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	10	7.3%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.9%
COLFAX	12	6.6%
DE BACA	13	6.5%
MCKINLEY	14	6.5%
EDDY	15	6.2%
OTERO	16	6.1%
QUAY	17	6.1%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.7%</b>
HARDING	18	5.6%
SOCORRO	19	5.6%
CIBOLA	20	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.8%
LEA	22	4.2%
LINCOLN	23	4.1%
SIERRA	24	4.1%
TORRANCE	25	4.0%
CURRY	26	3.8%
HIDALGO	27	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	2.8%
UNION	30	2.5%

REVISED JANUARY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	26.7%
MORA	2	15.7%
GRANT	3	13.6%
CATRON	4	10.0%
TAOS	5	9.8%
CHAVES	6	8.6%
GUADALUPE	7	8.5%
RIO ARRIBA	8	8.0%
SAN JUAN	9	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	10	7.4%
SAN MIGUEL	11	7.3%
MCKINLEY	12	7.1%
OTERO	13	7.1%
COLFAX	14	6.9%
EDDY	15	6.5%
HARDING	16	6.2%
SOCORRO	17	6.2%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>6.1%</b>
CIBOLA	18	6.0%
QUAY	19	6.0%
DE BACA	20	5.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	5.0%
LEA	22	4.8%
LINCOLN	23	4.3%
SIERRA	24	4.2%
CURRY	25	4.1%
TORRANCE	26	4.1%
HIDALGO	27	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.6%

REVISED FEBRUARY 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	29.1%
MORA	2	13.6%
GRANT	3	11.5%
TAOS	4	8.6%
GUADALUPE	5	8.0%
CATRON	6	7.5%
RIO ARRIBA	7	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	9	6.6%
CHAVES	10	6.0%
SAN JUAN	11	5.9%
SOCORRO	12	5.9%
HARDING	13	5.7%
EDDY	14	5.6%
MCKINLEY	15	5.4%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.3%</b>
HIDALGO	16	5.2%
OTERO	17	5.2%
CIBOLA	18	5.1%
SIERRA	19	4.5%
COLFAX	20	4.5%
CURRY	21	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	22	4.4%
LEA	23	4.2%
TORRANCE	24	3.6%
LINCOLN	25	3.6%
DE BACA	26	3.5%
QUAY	27	3.3%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.2%
UNION	29	3.1%
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

*They are available, at no cost, by dropping by any NMDOL office, by calling our publication hotline: (505) 841-8711, or....*

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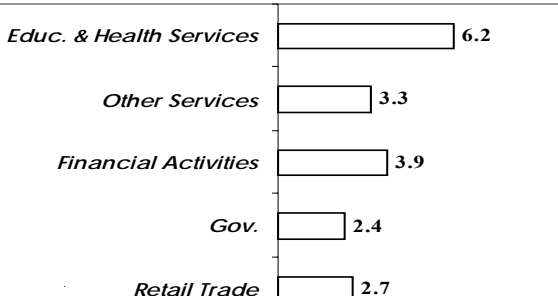
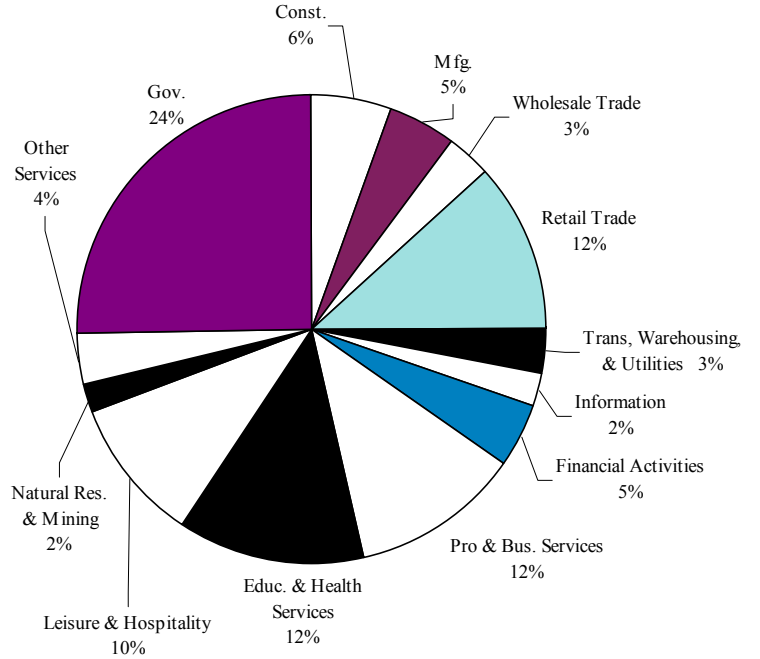
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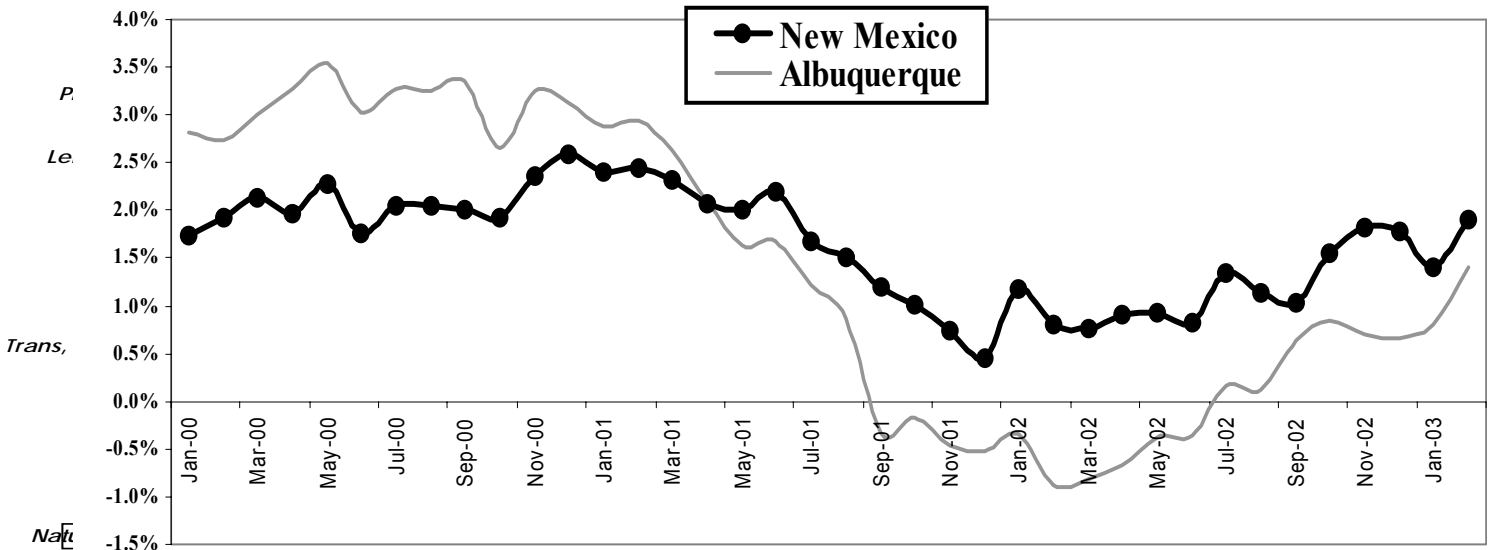
# Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

## Annual Growth Rates by Industry

## NAICS Industries February 2003



## Albuquerque Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Feb-03	Jan-03	Feb-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>768,200</b>	<b>759,500</b>	<b>754,100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>14,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	93,000	93,100	96,600	-100	-3,600
SERVICES-PROVIDING	675,200	666,400	657,500	8,800	17,700
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	9,400	9,100	10,200	300	-800
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	4,100	0	-300
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Construction of Buildings	12,700	12,800	13,100	-100	-400
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	6,200	6,300	6,300	-100	-100
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	7,400	7,400	8,100	0	-700
Specialty Trade Contractors	23,200	23,200	23,100	0	100
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
Durable Goods	25,900	26,200	27,400	-300	-1,500
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,900	10,900	11,600	0	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,600	7,700	8,300	-100	-700
Non-Durable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,500	0	0
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>90,300</b>	<b>87,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,300	12,500	12,100	-200	200
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,700	13,700	13,200	0	500
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	19,000	18,800	18,000	200	1,000
<i>Department Stores</i>	7,200	7,400	8,300	-200	-1,100
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	11,300	11,200	9,700	100	1,600
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,200	7,100	7,200	100	0
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,700	2,900	3,100	-200	-400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-200</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,400	18,500	18,600	-100	-200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,100	6,200	6,100	-100	0
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-100</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,100	8,000	8,700	100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,300	24,300	23,500	0	800
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,500	12,400	12,100	100	400
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	10,100	10,100	9,400	0	700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,300	10,300	9,800	0	500
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>90,200</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,400	39,900	39,800	500	600
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,800	10,700	10,400	100	400
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,600	12,700	11,900	-100	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,400	5,300	5,600	100	-200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	44,400	44,100	42,400	300	2,000
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,900	18,100	16,500	-200	1,400
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,400	6,100	6,500	300	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>98,300</b>	<b>97,100</b>	<b>92,600</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Educational Services	13,400	12,800	13,500	600	-100
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,900	84,300	79,200	600	5,700
Ambulatory Health Care Services	31,500	31,300	28,300	200	3,200
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,500	9,700	9,000	-200	500
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	4,900	4,800	4,800	100	100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	7,300	7,100	5,100	200	2,200
Hospitals	21,100	21,100	20,100	0	1,000
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	12,700	12,500	12,700	200	0
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,800	0	-300
Social Assistance	19,600	19,400	18,000	200	1,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>77,400</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>76,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,900	7,000	7,000	-100	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	70,600	69,600	69,300	1,000	1,300
Accommodation	13,300	13,100	13,000	200	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	57,200	56,500	56,300	700	900
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	27,900	27,700	26,000	200	1,900
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	24,000	23,700	24,100	300	-100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>194,800</b>	<b>188,700</b>	<b>190,700</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>4,100</b>
Federal Government	29,100	29,200	29,100	-100	0
State Government 2/	67,400	63,200	65,500	4,200	1,900
<i>State Government Education</i>	28,300	24,800	28,200	3,500	100
Local Government	98,300	96,300	96,100	2,000	2,200
<i>Local Government Education</i>	54,500	52,700	53,700	1,800	800

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	
	Feb-03	Jan-03	Feb-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>358,400</b>	<b>355,400</b>	<b>353,600</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	45,500	46,000	47,500	-500	-2,000
SERVICES-PROVIDING	312,900	309,400	306,100	3,500	6,800
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	12,400	12,800	13,100	-400	-700
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-600</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,200	10,300	11,000	-100	-800
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,300	7,400	8,000	-100	-700
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,800	3,800	3,200	0	600
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	4,900	5,000	4,700	-100	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	7,900	7,600	7,000	300	900
<i>Department Stores</i>	3,900	4,000	4,400	-100	-500
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-300</b>
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,500	9,600	9,600	-100	-100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,000	5,900	6,700	100	-700
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,900	13,800	13,500	100	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,800	3,700	3,900	100	-100
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,400	5,300	4,800	100	600
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	27,000	27,000	27,100	0	-100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	10,800	10,800	10,100	0	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,200	4,100	4,400	100	-200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	25,200	25,300	25,000	-100	200
<i>Employment Services</i>	12,600	12,500	12,600	100	0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,200	38,100	35,500	100	2,700
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,200	15,100	13,600	100	1,600
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,200	9,300	8,700	-100	500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>800</b>
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	30,800	30,300	30,100	500	700
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	26,100	25,600	25,700	500	400
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,300	12,000	11,900	300	400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>71,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Federal Government	13,800	13,800	13,600	0	200
State Government /2	23,800	21,600	23,400	2,200	400
Local Government	35,300	34,500	34,200	800	1,100

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

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

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA /1	Preliminary Feb-03	Revised Jan-03	Revised Feb-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /2</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,200</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,200	6,300	6,000	-100	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,800	53,800	52,800	1,000	2,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</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>6,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</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>1,000</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>5,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	-200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>700</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	8,100	8,100	7,700	0	400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	4,600	4,600	4,300	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>20,700</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>
Federal	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
State	9,100	8,600	8,900	500	200
Local	8,100	8,000	7,900	100	200

SANTA FE MSA /1	Preliminary Feb-03	Revised Jan-03	Revised Feb-03	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /2</b>	<b>77,900</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,700	6,000	100	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	72,100	71,300	69,100	800	3,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>100</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>8,800</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</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>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,200	4,300	3,900	-100	300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	6,900	6,900	6,600	0	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	5,600	5,700	5,500	-100	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Federal	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
State /3	18,600	18,200	17,700	400	900
Local	7,400	7,100	7,200	300	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ 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.

3/ 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 -*

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<b>Preliminary Feb-03</b>	<b>Revised Jan-03</b>	<b>Monthly Change</b>
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	775,200	773,200	2,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	13,600	13,100	500
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	45,400	45,800	-400
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	37,400	37,700	-300
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	137,500	136,900	600
<b>INFORMATION <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i></b>	17,000	16,800	200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	35,000	35,000	0
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	91,600	91,100	500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	96,800	96,700	100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	80,100	79,600	500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,200	28,500	-300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	192,600	192,000	600

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

## Labor Market Review

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Economic Research  
& Analysis  
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# New Mexico Occupational Shortages & Surpluses

Statewide Summary	
SHORTAGES	
Certified Nursing Assistants	Nurses, RN/LPN's
Correction Officers	Police Officers
Electricians	Radiological Technicians
Engineers, Computer	Social Workers, Licensed
Heavy Equipment Operators	Teachers, Certified
Mechanics, Automotive/Diesel	
Albuquerque MSA	
SHORTAGES	
Customer Service Reps	Nurses, RN's/LPN's
Electricians, Journeymen	Physical Therapists
Engineers, Chemical	Social Workers, Licensed
Engineers, Computer	Speech Pathologists
HVAC Technicians, Licensed	Truck Drivers, CDL
Mechanics, Automotive	
Las Cruces MSA	
SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
Nurses, RN's/LPN's	Assemblers
Plumbers	Caregivers/Providers
Senior Safety Engineers	Cashiers
Social Workers, Clinical	Collectors
System Engineering Technicians	Laborers
System Software Developers	Pressers
Welders	Stockers
	Telemarketers
	Tellers
NM WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS 2/	
TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
Construction Laborers	Construction Laborers
Telephone Solicitors	General Office Clerks
Cleaners, Industrial	Truck Drivers, Heavy
Waiters/Waitresses	Construction Helpers
Yard Workers	Cashiers-Checkers, Retail Trade
Security Guards	Bus Drivers
Material Handlers	Carpenters
Cashiers-Checkers, Retail Trade	Receptionists
Cooks	Material Handlers
Telephone Operators	Retail Sales Clerks

Statewide Summary	
SURPLUSES	
Administrative Assistants	Material Handlers
Cashiers/Checkers	Receptionists
Construction Workers	Retail Sales Clerks
General Office Clerks	Secretaries
Laborers, General	
Albuquerque MSA	
SURPLUSES	
Administrative Assistants	Laborers, General
Cashiers/Checkers	Office Managers
Construction Laborers	Receptionists
Electronic Technicians	Retail Sales Clerks
General Office Clerks	Secretaries
Santa Fe MSA	
SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
Correctional Officers	Administrative Assistants
Electricians, Journeymen	Administrative Secretaries
Mechanics, Automotive	Bank Tellers
Nurses, LPN's/RN's	Bookkeepers
Plumbers	
Security Guards	
Social Workers, Licensed	
Teachers, Elementary/Licensed	
Truck Drivers, CDL	
PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1998-2008: 3/	
FASTEST GROWING OCCS	OCCS W/MOST OPENINGS
Plastic Mold/Cast Mach Ops/Tdrs	Salespersons, Retail
Secrts/Comdts/Fin Ser Sales Agts	Cashiers
Computer Scientists, NEC	Waiters & Waitresses
Health Practitioners, NEC	Gen. Managers & Top Execs.
Computer Support Specialists	General Office Clerks
Paper Goods Machine Setters/Ops	Food Prep/Serv Wkrs, Fast Food
Systems Analysts	Carpenters
Hand Workers, Jewelry, Precision	Janitors & Cleaners
Surgical Technologists	Registered Nurses
Computer Science Teachers, Post	Helpers/Laborers/Movers, NEC

\*Based on monthly reports by NMDOL Workforce Development Centers and quarterly survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations.

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

3/ Source: iNew Mexico Employment Projections 2008, iNMDOL, JULY 2000.

## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 03	Jan. 03	Feb. 02	Feb. 03	Jan. 03	Feb. 02	Feb. 03	Jan. 03	Feb. 02
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$752.97	\$753.32	\$571.52	44.1	43.9	44.0	17.07	17.16	17.08
CONSTRUCTION	\$574.24	\$598.59	\$571.74	38.8	39.8	39.0	14.80	15.04	14.66
MANUFACTURING	\$515.87	\$509.13	\$550.04	39.2	38.6	39.8	13.16	13.19	13.82
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$501.95	\$502.63	\$467.46	35.2	34.1	33.2	14.26	14.74	14.08
RETAIL TRADE	\$322.19	\$320.42	\$306.56	31.9	31.6	31.9	10.10	10.14	9.61
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$487.28	\$488.24	\$466.55	36.5	35.9	35.0	13.35	13.60	13.33
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$556.80	\$544.98	\$606.44	38.4	37.2	39.1	14.50	14.65	15.51

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	
	Feb. 03	Jan. 03	Feb. 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	183.1	181.7	177.8	0.8%	3.0%
CPI-W	179.2	177.7	173.7	0.8%	3.2%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

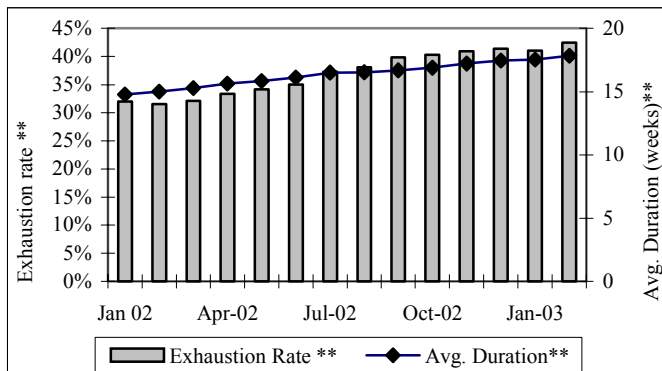
\*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	Feb-03	Jan-03	Feb-02	% Change from Jan-03	% Change from Feb-02
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	4,763	8,231	5,205	-42.1%	-8.5%
Continued Claims #	65,075	66,786	67,337	-2.6%	-3.4%
Insured Unemployed *	16,108	16,615	16,837	-3.1%	-4.3%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	3,149	4,447	3,961	-29.2%	-20.5%
Final Payments	1,261	1,318	941	-4.3%	34.0%
Weeks Compensated	54,978	55,215	58,229	-0.4%	-5.6%
Net Benefit Payments	\$11,327,393	\$10,864,561	\$11,841,361	4.3%	-4.3%
Average WBA**	\$205.27	\$205.04	\$195.15	0.1%	5.2%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.82	17.51	15.01	1.8%	18.7%
Exhaustion Rate **	42.42%	41.05%	31.59%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, January 2003</b>	\$557,393,353				

Over the month, the number of initial unemployment insurance claims dropped by over 42 percent while the number of continued claims dropped by 2.6 percent, due to large seasonal layoffs that occurred in the previous month. First payments decreased by over 29 percent in February but the average duration of unemployment and the exhaustion rate



were still well above last year's figure. Since February 2002 the average duration jumped over 2.5 weeks and the exhaustion rate increased by almost 11 percentage points. The trust fund at the end of January 2003 was just over \$557 million, down over \$18 million from January of last year.

^ 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 and interstate agent continued claims. Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Bureau, Actuarial Research Department.

Questions? Comments? Please call (505) 841-9062 or via email at [Rmoskowitz@state.nm.us](mailto:Rmoskowitz@state.nm.us)

## New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Workforce Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

### Statewide:

The **State's In-plant Training Board** awarded almost \$1 million for six New Mexico companies to train 113 new workers. The companies are located in Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Carlsbad. Montrose Southwest, an Albuquerque custom injection molding company, will hire and train 49 workers. Intellite, an Albuquerque laser-optics firm, will hire and train five workers. Strategic Analytics of Santa Fe, a software company, will bring on and train six employees. Albuquerque's CVI Laser will hire and train 34 workers. Marquis Bits Co. of Carlsbad will hire and train 13 employees, and Esthetic Dental Arts, an Albuquerque crown and bridge restoration firm, will bring on and train six lab technicians.

The **President's proposed defense budget** for fiscal 2004 would increase spending on defense projects in New Mexico by about \$270 million above the 2003 budget proposal. The total defense budget for 2004 proposes \$2.8 billion for projects in New Mexico. Much of the increased funding for research, testing and development would go to projects at the White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base and Kirkland AFB.

Almost \$9.4 billion worth of fuels and minerals were produced by New Mexico's mining industry. According to a report from the state **Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department**, overall production is down about 2 percent from last year. The report noted that New Mexico is number one in the nation in potash production, number two in natural gas, and number six in crude oil production.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

**Eclipse Aviation** announced that the cost for the six-seat Eclipse 500 aircraft will be increased to \$950,000. The company had to seek another engine supplier following disappointing performance from the Williams engine that was to power the plane. Pratt & Whitney was selected, and will provide an engine that is expected to have greater power than the Williams engine resulting in a faster aircraft with a greater payload.

The **Qwest** toll center will be adding 70 people to work as long-distance care representatives. The jobs pay between \$19,000 and \$27,000 per year. The company has already started filling the new positions.

The **Furr's Cafeteria** at 2001 Second Street SW closed in early February. The company said that the store never recovered customers lost during the Big I construction. It is the second Furr's Cafeteria to close in the Albuquerque area during the last six months.

A second Albuquerque area **Borders** bookstore will open in the Northtowne Plaza in July. The new store will feature a coffee shop as well as books, DVDs, music and newspapers. About 75 employees are typically needed to staff other Borders stores.

**Science and Engineering Associates**, a technology company founded in Albuquerque in 1980, is moving its headquarters from Albuquerque to New Orleans, Louisiana. The company employs about 100 workers in four offices in New Mexico and says it has no plans to reduce the size of its New Mexico workforce.

**Defense Avionics Systems**, Honeywell Inc. is Albuquerque operation, has received a \$14 million contract to produce display panels for military aircraft. One hundred and fifty-five color display units will be produced for Navy F/A 18 and AV-8A aircraft.

### Fence Lake Area, Cibola County:

About 175 jobs will be created when construction begins this summer on the 44-mile railroad from the **Fence Lake Coal Mine** to the Coronado power plant in Arizona. The mine is near Salt Lake on the Zuni reservation, and has been the subject of dispute over the impact of the mine on the lake. Output from the mine will make up for the production at the Lee Ranch Mine near Grants that is running out of coal. The Fence Lake mine is expected to have a 20-year life span.

### Clovis Area, Curry County:

When expansion construction is completed, **Peavy Company** expects to nearly double the amount of feed corn for livestock that it can sell to local livestock operations. The company expects to complete an expansion that will allow 110 rail cars to be unloaded in less than 15 hours. With the increased capacity, the company will be able to sell feed year-round to markets in eastern New Mexico and west Texas. Three truck drivers may be hired to transport feed.

### Santa Teresa Area, Doña Ana County:

A **proposed border rail loop** would bring increased business to Santa Teresa and southern New Mexico. The 120-mile loop would help to speed cross border rail traffic by relieving congestion from downtown Juarez and El Paso. The city of El Paso is seeking \$240 in federal funds for the proposed project. Under the proposal, which is supported by New Mexico Senator Pete Domenici, the Union Pacific Railroad would transfer some of its freight yard operations to Santa Teresa.

### Silver City Area, Grant County:

**Stream International** expects to lay off as many as 400 workers at its Silver City call center. Stream employees were notified in late February that jobs would be cut in the next 60 days. According to the company, the economic recession has led to a loss of clients. About 800 workers are employed at the call center that opened in September 2000.



**Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:**



Ruidoso's Plaza Center was remodeled and expanded to accommodate two new occupants. **The Wild Herb**, a health food store, **Dominos Pizza**, and **Avalanche Caf ** have recently opened; bringing the center to 100 percent occupancy.

**Gallup Area, McKinley County:**



A potential reorganization of the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** may lead to the loss of about 80 administrative support jobs at the Gallup office. The reorganization is sought as part of a movement to improve efficiency for federal offices. New Mexico congressman Tom Udall has expressed his support for keeping BIA jobs in Gallup.

**Dulce Area, Rio Arriba County:**



The **Jicarilla Apache Nation** witnessed two ground-breaking ceremonies in in mid-January. The tribe's oil and gas production company, JAECO, broke ground on its first well, which is located in the southern end of the reservation. In Dulce, a 37,000-square-foot supermarket is now under construction. The supermarket will feature a wide range of services and products including banking, a deli, a coffee shop, and an arcade.

**San Ysidro Area, Sandoval County:**



Zoning for a proposed off-road **motorcycle-racing track** was approved by the Sandoval County Commission. The track would be built south of San Ysidro on U.S. 550, on a 48 acre site near Zia Pueblo.

**Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:**



After only 14 months in business, the **Standard Market** food store closed. Storeowner Brian Knox says that he hopes to reopen if he can find new partners, but is unsure of when it may happen. About 40 workers were employed at the store.

About 15 to 20 full-and part-time employees will be affected when the **Eddie Bauer** store on Lincoln Avenue closes in March. The store was opened about 12 year ago and was one of the first of Santa Fe's downtown specialty clothing stores. The other Santa Fe Eddie Bauer store, in the Santa Fe Premium Outlet, will remain open.

**Taos Area, Taos County:**



**Luxury Condos** will replace the 40-year-old Edelweiss Inn in Taos Ski Valley. The Inn will be demolished starting in May, and construction of the new development is hoped to start in June. Development plans include building 30 condominiums, a restaurant and bar, a ski shop, a game room, conference facilities, and underground parking. If all proceeds as planned, the facility could be completed by the fall of 2004.

**Moriarty Area, Torrance County:**



**Sundance Aviation** will be expanding the services offered at Moriarty Municipal Airport. The company hopes that Moriarty's location and 7,700-foot runway will be attractive as a refueling stop for light aircraft. The company hopes to begin offering jet fuel by June.



# Labor Market Review

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