

# New Mexico Labor Market Report

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**HIGHLIGHTS — January 2003**

...New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.4 percent for a net gain of 10,800 jobs. The rate of job growth is still low by historical standards but is an improvement over last year.

...Over the year, employment rose by eight tenths of a percentage point (2,700 jobs), as the Albuquerque MSA continued along a moderate growth path following a nine-month economic downturn between September 2001 and July 2002. The Albuquerque economy is more closely tied to that of the nation than is the rest of the state, and has therefore been more severely affected by the national recession.

...The Las Cruces MSA economy made an impressive turnaround over the last year. Following two years of downward trending annual job growth during 2000 and 2001, the trend reached bottom in the winter of 2001/2002 and moved upwards during 2002. The annual rate of job growth now stands at 3.3 percent and even went above five percent at the end of last summer. The number of jobs added since last year to the Las Cruces economy now stands at 1,900.

...The annual rate of employment growth in the Santa Fe MSA grew to a strong 2.8 percent. The last time Santa Fe had growth this high was May 2000. Job growth in Santa Fe stopped for a few months at the end of 2000, and hesitated until the summer of 2000. Since that time, job growth in the Santa Fe area has shown a persistently increasing trend.

## *Announcement!*

This month's issue is later than usual because it contains benchmarked figures for the past year. That, combined with implementing the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has delayed its publication this month.

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## New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in January 2003, up from December's rate of 5.4 percent. New Mexico's unemployment rate has increased from a year ago when the rate was 5.3 percent. The state's unemployment rate now lies close to the national rate of 5.7 percent.

Employment is now categorized using the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This system better measures today's economy and is a substantial improvement over the old SIC system. Many industries are similar to the old system, while others are unrecognizable. Under NAICS the emphasis is on services and information, rather than manufacturing. NAICS better reflects the jobs in New Mexico and the rest of the country. State-wide and area employment is grouped under NAICS super sectors. The trade, transportation & utilities super sector is expanded into three expanded super sectors, making a total of 12 industries state-wide, plus government employment. Only 11 private industries are shown for the metropolitan areas of the state, because natural resources and mining is combined with construction, to meet minimum size requirements for publication. These summary industries are similar to the industry divisions under the old SIC system. The expanded super sectors and government add to total nonagricultural employment; however, industry detail below the super sector level does not necessarily add to the super sector level. The reason for this is that only industries large enough to meet established statistical sampling standards for reliability and confidentiality are published.

The NAICS series are only compatible with the discontinued SIC series in two areas - 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. The historical data are for employment only; no hours and earnings are available. The history for the hours and earnings series started January 2001 and is based on a level set by the sample.

January employment dropped 16,800 jobs, mostly due to seasonal factors reducing employment in schools at the end of the semester, retail trade after the holiday shopping season, and construction during colder weather. January's job loss was larger than in recent years, but was not too bad when modest gains at the end of last year are factored in.

New Mexico's annual rate of job growth was 1.4 percent - a net gain of 10,800 jobs. The rate of job growth is still low by historical standards but is an improvement over last year when, for five consecutive months, job growth was below one percent. Two industries - educational & health services and government - stand out as adding substantially to the number of new jobs. Within the educational and health services industry, two components have shown rapid growth. Home health services, boosted by funding

from the Medicaid personal care option, grew 2,200 jobs over the year, for a stunning 44.9 percent growth rate. Social assistance grew 1,400 jobs, aided by increased government reliance upon private social service agencies to deliver services under contract. Government was the other major industry to add substantially to job growth, mainly due to its being the state's largest industry. Government job growth was 2.4 percent, an increase of 4,500 jobs over the year. The strongest government growth came from state government, which includes Los Alamos National Laboratories, run by the University of California.

Four industries have lost jobs over the year, and they continue to lower the overall growth rate. Natural resources and mining; manufacturing; construction; and transportation, warehousing and utilities have lost a combined total of 4,500 jobs. Natural resources and mining lost 1,700 jobs, mostly in oil and gas extraction. Recent price increases on the world market, for both oil and natural gas, have not led to increased exploration activity in New Mexico. It appears that the industry views the favorable market prices as a temporary event, not sustainable after uncertainty of war in the Middle East subsides. Manufacturing has lost 1,600 jobs, many of them associated with the manufacture of 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 the recent ending of two large construction projects - the rebuilding of the Big I interchange, and major retooling at the Intel plant. The transportation, warehousing and utilities industry also lost jobs, down 200 from a year ago.

Remaining industries mostly grew at moderate rates. Wholesale trade was up less than one percent from last year, adding 200 jobs. Retail trade managed to grow 1.6 percent, adding 1,400 jobs. Much 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. Financial activities increased 1,000 jobs, 3.0 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 and lower. Professional and business services increased 1,200 jobs, with modest gains coming from employment services, which includes employment agencies. The leisure and hospitality industry did fairly well considering the state's persistent flirt with drought and accompanying lack of snowfall in the ski areas. 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 four percent. Finally, the information industry has not added any new jobs over the year, and has lost 600 jobs in telecommunications.

New Mexico <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.		Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	
Civilian Labor Force	890,500	855,000	868,000	+5,500	+22,500	
Employment	838,800	837,200	822,400	+1,600	+ 16,400	
Unemployment	51,700	47,800	45,600	+3,900	+ 6,100	
Rate	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%			
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.1%	5.0%	5.5%			

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

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

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Albuquerque area was 5.2 percent in January, up from 4.8 percent in December. Unemployment has risen by half a percentage point from 4.7 percent a year ago.

January's 2.4 percent decline in nonfarm payroll employment was typical for this time of year. Job losses of about 8,800 were widespread throughout the economy. Of the area's 12 major economic sectors, only one — educational and health services — experienced an employment increase in January. All other sectors either lost jobs over the month or, at best, remained stagnant. Declines were heaviest in government, particularly at the state level (down 2,300), as college and university workers were temporarily laid off during the winter break. Another 2,100 workers were scaled back from the retail trade industry as stores returned to normal staffing levels following the busy holiday shopping season. Additional job losses were seen in construction, food services, and employment services (including employment placement agencies and temporary help services). Employment in financial activities was unchanged but will likely decline next month due to the closure of an insurance-related call center.

Over the year, employment rose by eight tenths of a percentage point (2,700), as the Albuquerque area continued along a moderate growth path following a nine-month economic downturn between September 2001 and July 2002. The Albuquerque economy is more closely tied to that of the nation than is the rest of the state, and has therefore been more severely affected by the national recession. Albuquerque and Rio Rancho house most of the state's electronic and semiconductor manufacturing, an industry that is sensitive to the ups and downs of the national economy. In recent months, however, a divergence between the economic trends of the Albuquerque area and the nation has emerged. While a strong services-providing sector has enabled the metro area to pull itself out of an economic slump, payroll employment at the national level has experienced continuous negative growth for the past 16 months.

The goods-producing sector lost 2,300 jobs over the last 12 months, a decrease of 4.8 percent. More than two thirds of those losses came from construction, where employment has fallen back to 2000 levels following a two-year boom while interstate reconstruction work and the Intel expansion were underway. Over-the-year losses in manufacturing have diminished to 700, down from an average of 3,100 in the first half of 2002. At 24,200, manufacturing employment is at its lowest level since 1993.

Strength in the services-providing sector has helped the Albuquerque area get by during tough economic times. Services-providing employment rose by 1.6 percent (5,000 jobs) since last January, with particular strength in government, health care and social services. Government employment added 1,500 jobs, of which 700 were in local government, 500 in state, and 300 in federal. Health care and social assistance rose by 2,800 jobs, the largest expansion of any industry during the last 12 months. Ambulatory health care services, including doctors' offices and outpatient clinics as well as the burgeoning home health care industry, added 1,600 jobs.

Retail trade grew by 600 jobs, due largely to last year's addition of a couple of large home improvement warehouses and a Wal-Mart Supercenter, while wholesale trade remained at last January's level. Also growing by 600 were leisure and hospitality (which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation as well as accommodation and food services), and financial services.

Unfortunately, not all of the services-providing industries managed to add jobs over the year. Those dipping into negative territory included information, professional and business services, and transportation and warehousing. The information industry was hit hard by a downturn in telecommunications, while a decline in employment placement agencies and temporary help services was responsible for most of the loss in professional and business services. Transportation and warehousing fell by 200 jobs over the year.

<b>Albuquerque</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>					
Civilian Labor Force	390,300	390,500	379,800	-200	+10,500
Employment	370,000	371,900	362,000	-1,900	+8,000
Unemployment	20,300	18,600	17,800	+1,700	+2,500
Rate	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	4.3%	4.5%		

# Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 6.5 percent in January 2003, up from December's rate of 6.0 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 6.6 percent, which is close to the current rate.

Las Cruces nonfarm employment lost 400 jobs in January in typical seasonal employment declines, coming mostly from the retail trade industry that lost 300 jobs since December. Other seasonal job losses were reported in construction and also the leisure and hospitality industry.

The Las Cruces economy made an impressive turnaround over the last year. Following two years of downward trending annual job growth during 2000 and 2001, the trend reached bottom in the winter of 2001/2002 and moved upwards during 2002. The annual rate of job growth now stands at 3.3 percent and even went above five percent at the end of last summer. The number of jobs added since last year to the Las Cruces economy now stands at 1,900. Las Cruces is fortunate to have done so much better than has El Paso, just 44 miles away, across the state line into Texas.

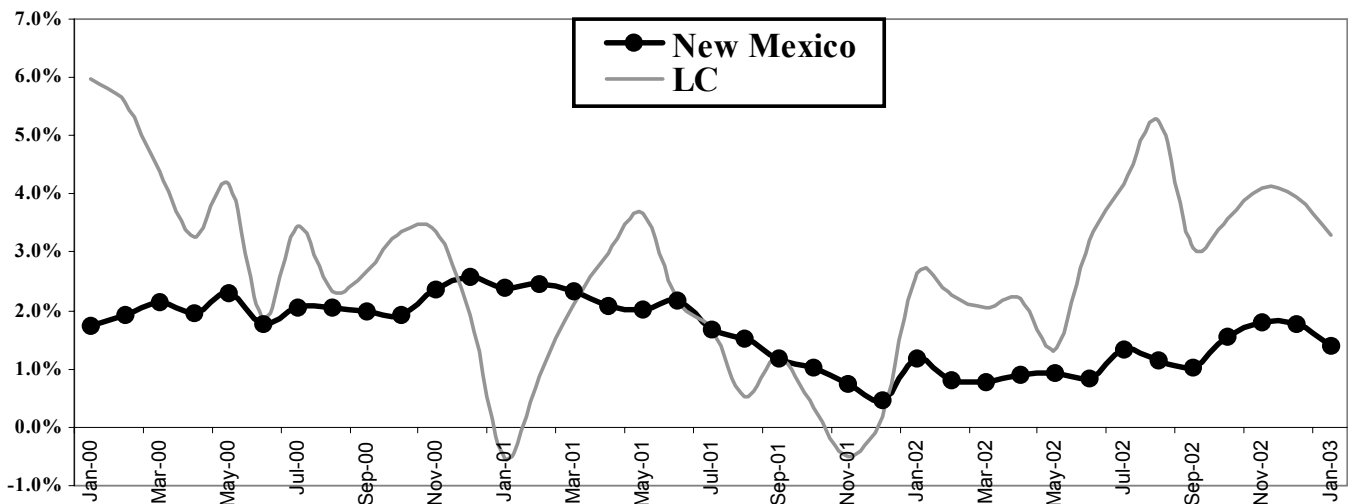
Eleven of the twelve NAICS industries added jobs or stayed at the same level. The one industry losing jobs was professional and business services, which was down 300 jobs. This industry suffered the closure of direct marketing call center at the end of August and also the out-of-state relocation of another firm engaged in scientific research and development.

The leisure and hospitality industry increased 500 jobs, with 400 of those in food service and drinking places. The increase equates to 9.5 percent growth in food service and drinking places. Las Cruces has seen a striking increase in new full-service restaurants over the last twelve months. The area's small information industry added 200 jobs, growing 22.2 percent. Increases by two firms providing data processing and related services account for this growth. Educational and health services increased 400 jobs, with 300 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 natural resources, mining and construction industry, which is mostly made up of construction employment in Las Cruces, increased 200 jobs, and is associated with the strength of the overall economy in the area as well as likely population growth. Retail trade (which no longer includes eating and drinking places) was up 200 jobs, while wholesale trade was up 100.

Government employment was up a total of 600 jobs, with equal 200-job increases in each branch of government—state, local, and federal. The overall rate of government job growth was 3.1 percent, which is slightly 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	
	Jan 2003	Dec 2002	Jan 2002	Dec 2002	Jan 2002
Civilian Labor Force	76,500	76,400	73,200	+100	+3,300
Employment	71,500	71,800	68,400	-300	+3,100
Unemployment	5,000	4,600	4,800	-400	+200
Rate	6.5%	6.0%	6.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.3%	5.4%	7.4%		

## Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



## 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 January 2003, up slightly from December's 2.7 percent rate. A year ago the area's unemployment rate was also 2.7 percent.

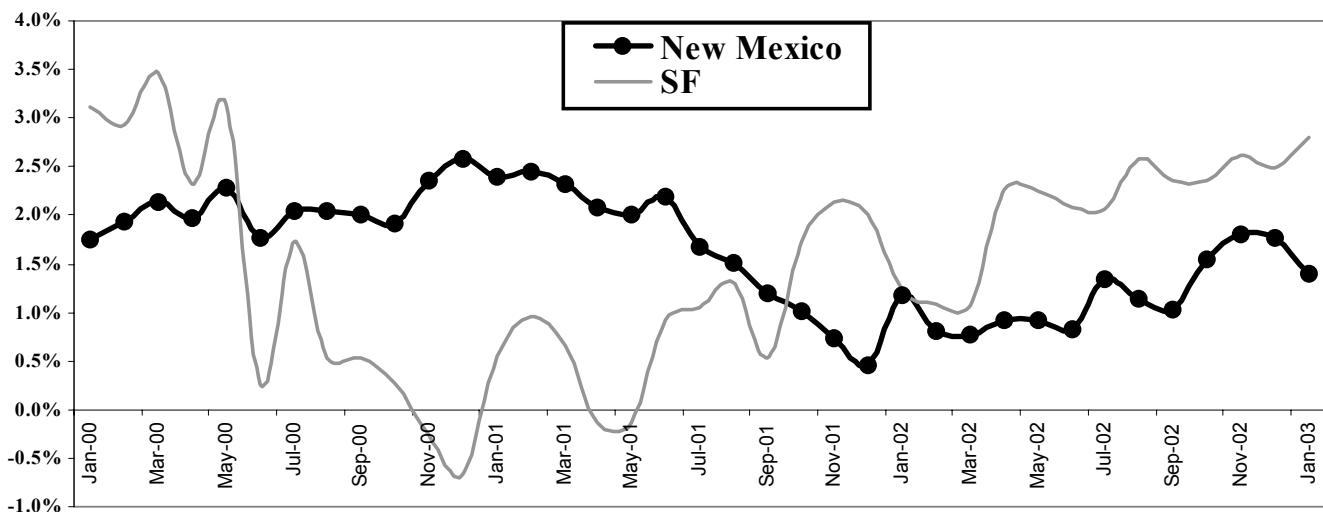
Santa Fe lost 2,000 jobs in January, which is fairly typical for the end of the holiday season. Most industries lost jobs; none made any gains. Retail trade had 400 fewer jobs, and the leisure and hospitality industry lost 300. Leisure and hospitality lost jobs in food service and also accommodation. Seasonal job losses also occurred in local government due to school districts reducing employment, as did private educational establishments.

The annual rate of employment growth in the Santa Fe MSA grew to a strong 2.8 percent. The last time Santa Fe had growth this high was May 2000. Job growth in Santa Fe stopped for a few months at the end of 2000, and hesitated until the summer of 2000. Since that time, job growth in the Santa Fe area has shown a persistently increasing trend, reaching 2.8 percent in January. Much of the area's success has been due to increasing employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Only one industry, construction, has lost employment over the year. Three industries are unchanged, and the other eight industries have increased employment.

Government employment has added almost half the new jobs, and the majority of those have been in state government at Los Alamos National Laboratory. State government is up 5.2 percent, adding 900 jobs. Local government increased 100 jobs, while federal government jobs remain at last year's level. Leisure and hospitality added 300 new jobs, most of them in eating and drinking places, an industry that has done fairly well with a number of new full-service restaurants opening along the south end of Cerrillos Road. Educational and health services also added 300 jobs, from increasing employment in health care and social assistance. Another 300-job increase came from professional and business services, most of them in the sub-category with the long name 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. Retail trade, which under the new NAICS classification system no longer includes eating and drinking places, was up 200 jobs. Wholesale trade was 100 jobs higher than a year ago. Another 100 jobs were added to the financial activities industry. The miscellaneous other service industry, which includes establishments such as automotive repair and churches, added 100 jobs. Finally the three industries with unchanged employment levels from a year ago are transportation, warehousing & utilities; information; and manufacturing.

<b>Santa Fe</b>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Jan 2003</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>	<u>Dec 2002</u>	<u>Jan 2002</u>
Civilian Labor Force	81,000	80,500	77,300	+500	+3,700
Employment	78,600	78,300	75,200	+300	+3,400
Unemployment	2,400	2,200	2,100	+200	+300
Rate	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%		

### Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



**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	890,500	838,800	51,700	5.8%	6.1%
	FEB					
	MAR					
	APR					
	MAY					
	JUN					
	JUL					
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
<b># CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	5,500	1,600	3,900	0.4%	1.1%
	Year Ago	22,500	16,400	6,100	0.5%	0.6%
	2 Yrs. Ago	28,900	17,200	11,700	1.2%	1.2%
	3 Yrs. Ago	58,900	49,800	9,100	0.7%	0.7%
<b>% CHANGE FROM</b>						
	Month Ago	0.6%	0.2%	8.2%		
	Year Ago	2.6%	2.0%	13.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	3.4%	2.1%	29.3%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	7.1%	6.3%	21.4%		



*The Nonagricultural 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)

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

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2003				REVISED DECEMBER 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	882,695	829,196	53,499	6.1%	882,103	838,148	43,955	5.0%	592	-8,952	9,544	0.1%	-1.1%	21.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	390,166	370,457	19,709	5.1%	389,840	373,063	16,777	4.3%	326	-2,606	2,932	0.1%	-0.7%	17.5%
Bernalillo	312,550	297,444	15,106	4.8%	312,457	299,536	12,921	4.1%	93	-2,092	2,185	0.0%	-0.7%	16.9%
Sandoval	46,796	43,902	2,894	6.2%	46,628	44,211	2,417	5.2%	168	-309	477	0.4%	-0.7%	19.7%
Valencia	30,820	29,111	1,709	5.5%	30,755	29,316	1,439	4.7%	65	-205	270	0.2%	-0.7%	18.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	76,605	71,026	5,579	7.3%	75,704	71,594	4,110	5.4%	901	-568	1,469	1.2%	-0.8%	35.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	79,771	77,406	2,365	3.0%	79,317	77,360	1,957	2.5%	454	46	408	0.6%	0.1%	20.8%
Los Alamos	10,170	10,053	117	1.2%	10,124	10,047	77	0.8%	46	6	40	0.5%	0.1%	51.9%
Santa Fe	69,601	67,353	2,248	3.2%	69,193	67,313	1,880	2.7%	408	40	368	0.6%	0.1%	19.6%
Catron	1,060	951	109	10.3%	1,084	1,009	75	6.9%	-24	-58	34	-2.2%	-5.7%	45.3%
Chaves	25,543	23,226	2,317	9.1%	25,701	23,710	1,991	7.7%	-158	-484	326	-0.6%	-2.0%	16.4%
Cibola	12,740	11,969	771	6.1%	12,868	12,192	676	5.3%	-128	-223	95	-1.0%	-1.8%	14.1%
Coffax	6,733	6,249	484	7.2%	6,640	6,247	393	5.9%	93	2	91	1.4%	0.0%	23.2%
Curry	20,493	19,646	847	4.1%	20,719	20,001	718	3.5%	-226	-355	129	-1.1%	-1.8%	18.0%
De Baca	946	900	46	4.9%	945	906	39	4.1%	1	-6	7	0.1%	-0.7%	17.9%
Eddy	23,743	22,184	1,559	6.6%	23,714	22,385	1,329	5.6%	29	-201	230	0.1%	-0.9%	17.3%
Grant	12,951	11,146	1,805	13.9%	13,317	11,675	1,642	12.3%	-366	-529	163	-2.7%	-4.5%	9.9%
Guadalupe	1,710	1,558	152	8.9%	1,614	1,511	103	6.4%	96	47	49	5.9%	3.1%	47.6%
Harding	426	400	26	6.1%	419	399	20	4.8%	7	1	6	1.7%	0.3%	30.0%
Hidalgo	1,600	1,539	61	3.8%	1,771	1,719	52	2.9%	-171	-180	9	-9.7%	-10.5%	17.3%
Lea	25,520	24,298	1,222	4.8%	25,983	24,928	1,055	4.1%	-463	-630	167	-1.8%	-2.9%	15.8%
Lincoln	8,061	7,686	375	4.7%	8,063	7,762	301	3.7%	-2	-76	74	0.0%	-1.0%	24.6%
Luna	10,422	7,834	2,588	24.8%	9,911	8,442	1,469	14.8%	511	-608	1,119	5.2%	-7.2%	76.2%
McKinley	25,986	24,135	1,851	7.1%	25,935	24,410	1,525	5.9%	51	-275	326	0.2%	-1.2%	21.4%
Mora	1,920	1,608	312	16.3%	1,890	1,643	247	13.1%	30	-35	65	1.6%	-2.1%	26.3%
Otero	21,319	19,785	1,534	7.2%	21,089	19,750	1,339	6.3%	230	35	195	1.1%	0.2%	14.6%
Quay	4,159	3,915	244	5.9%	4,134	3,934	200	4.8%	25	-19	44	0.6%	-0.5%	22.0%
Rio Arriba	21,235	19,519	1,716	8.1%	21,495	20,103	1,392	6.5%	-260	-584	324	-1.2%	-2.9%	23.3%
Roosevelt	8,484	8,182	302	3.6%	8,646	8,372	274	3.2%	-162	-190	28	-1.9%	-2.3%	10.2%
San Juan	52,513	48,371	4,142	7.9%	52,355	48,936	3,419	6.5%	158	-565	723	0.3%	-1.2%	21.1%
San Miguel	13,459	12,440	1,019	7.6%	13,558	12,710	848	6.3%	-99	-270	171	-0.7%	-2.1%	20.2%
Sierra	4,130	3,947	183	4.4%	4,381	4,200	181	4.1%	-251	-253	2	-5.7%	-6.0%	1.1%
Socorro	7,126	6,670	456	6.4%	7,131	6,764	367	5.1%	-5	-94	89	-0.1%	-1.4%	24.3%
Taos	14,195	12,841	1,354	9.5%	14,236	13,109	1,127	7.9%	-41	-268	227	-0.3%	-2.0%	20.1%
Torrance	7,638	7,323	315	4.1%	7,567	7,293	274	3.6%	71	30	41	0.9%	0.4%	15.0%
Union	2,041	1,988	53	2.6%	2,074	2,021	53	2.6%	-33	-33	0	-1.6%	-1.6%	0.0%

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 2003				REVISED JANUARY 2002				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	882,695	829,196	53,499	6.1%	860,137	812,697	47,440	5.5%	22,558	16,499	6,059	2.6%	2.0%	12.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	390,166	370,457	19,709	5.1%	379,640	362,426	17,214	4.5%	10,526	8,031	2,495	2.8%	2.2%	14.5%
Bernalillo	312,550	297,444	15,106	4.8%	304,162	290,996	13,166	4.3%	8,388	6,448	1,940	2.8%	2.2%	14.7%
Sandoval	46,796	43,902	2,894	6.2%	45,391	42,950	2,441	5.4%	1,405	952	453	3.1%	2.2%	18.6%
Valencia	30,820	29,111	1,709	5.5%	30,087	28,480	1,607	5.3%	733	631	102	2.4%	2.2%	6.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	76,605	71,026	5,579	7.3%	73,387	67,984	5,403	7.4%	3,218	3,042	176	4.4%	4.5%	3.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	79,771	77,406	2,365	3.0%	76,072	74,000	2,072	2.7%	3,699	3,406	293	4.9%	4.6%	14.1%
Los Alamos	10,170	10,053	117	1.2%	9,723	9,611	112	1.2%	447	442	5	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%
Santa Fe	69,601	67,353	2,248	3.2%	66,349	64,389	1,960	3.0%	3,252	2,964	288	4.9%	4.6%	14.7%
Catron	1,060	951	109	10.3%	1,001	912	89	8.9%	59	39	20	5.9%	4.3%	22.5%
Chaves	25,543	23,226	2,317	9.1%	24,789	23,190	1,599	6.5%	754	36	718	3.0%	0.2%	44.9%
Cibola	12,740	11,969	771	6.1%	12,581	11,914	667	5.3%	159	55	104	1.3%	0.5%	15.6%
Coffax	6,733	6,249	484	7.2%	6,747	6,387	360	5.3%	-14	-138	124	-0.2%	-2.2%	34.4%
Curry	20,493	19,646	847	4.1%	19,945	19,152	793	4.0%	548	494	54	2.7%	2.6%	6.8%
De Baca	946	900	46	4.9%	975	927	48	4.9%	-29	-27	-2	-3.0%	-2.9%	-4.2%
Eddy	23,743	22,184	1,559	6.6%	23,616	22,168	1,448	6.1%	127	16	111	0.5%	0.1%	7.7%
Grant	12,951	11,146	1,805	13.9%	12,782	11,385	1,397	10.9%	169	-239	408	1.3%	-2.1%	29.2%
Guadalupe	1,710	1,558	152	8.9%	1,767	1,604	163	9.2%	-57	-46	-11	-3.2%	-2.9%	-6.7%
Harding	426	400	26	6.1%	427	415	12	2.8%	-1	-15	14	-0.2%	-3.6%	116.7%
Hidalgo	1,600	1,539	61	3.8%	1,694	1,582	112	6.6%	-94	-43	-51	-5.5%	-2.7%	-45.5%
Lea	25,520	24,298	1,222	4.8%	25,141	24,034	1,107	4.4%	379	264	115	1.5%	1.1%	10.4%
Lincoln	8,061	7,686	375	4.7%	7,878	7,566	312	4.0%	183	120	63	2.3%	1.6%	20.2%
Luna	10,422	7,834	2,588	24.8%	10,633	7,739	2,894	27.2%	-211	95	-306	-2.0%	1.2%	-10.6%
McKinley	25,986	24,135	1,851	7.1%	25,520	23,958	1,562	6.1%	466	177	289	1.8%	0.7%	18.5%
Mora	1,920	1,608	312	16.3%	1,803	1,549	254	14.1%	117	59	58	6.5%	3.8%	22.8%
Otero	21,319	19,785	1,534	7.2%	21,270	20,053	1,217	5.7%	49	-268	317	0.2%	-1.3%	26.0%
Quay	4,159	3,915	244	5.9%	4,158	3,999	159	3.8%	1	-84	85	0.0%	-2.1%	53.5%
Rio Arriba	21,235	19,519	1,716	8.1%	20,958	19,272	1,686	8.0%	277	247	30	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Roosevelt	8,484	8,182	302	3.6%	8,155	7,882	273	3.3%	329	300	29	4.0%	3.8%	10.6%
San Juan	52,513	48,371	4,142	7.9%	51,639	48,276	3,363	6.5%	874	95	779	1.7%	0.2%	23.2%
San Miguel	13,459	12,440	1,019	7.6%	12,902	11,982	920	7.1%	557	458	99	4.3%	3.8%	10.8%
Sierra	4,130	3,947	183	4.4%	4,080	3,878	202	5.0%	50	69	-19	1.2%	1.8%	-9.4%
Socorro	7,126	6,670	456	6.4%	6,969	6,469	500	7.2%	157	201	-44	2.3%	3.1%	-8.8%
Taos	14,195	12,841	1,354	9.5%	14,008	12,773	1,235	8.8%	187	68	119	1.3%	0.5%	9.6%
Torrance	7,638	7,323	315	4.1%	7,614	7,296	318	4.2%	24	27	-3	0.3%	0.4%	-0.9%
Union	2,041	1,988	53	2.6%	1,985	1,923	62	3.1%	56	65	-9	2.8%	3.4%	-14.5%

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 JANUARY 2003		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	24.8%
MORA	2	16.3%
GRANT	3	13.9%
CATRON	4	10.3%
TAOS	5	9.5%
CHAVES	6	9.1%
GUADALUPE	7	8.9%
RIO ARRIBA	8	8.1%
SAN JUAN	9	7.9%
SAN MIGUEL	10	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.3%
OTERO	12	7.2%
COLFAX	13	7.2%
MCKINLEY	14	7.1%
EDDY	15	6.6%
SOCORRO	16	6.4%
HARDING	17	6.1%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>6.1%</b>
CIBOLA	18	6.1%
QUAY	19	5.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	5.1%
DE BACA	21	4.9%
LEA	22	4.8%
LINCOLN	23	4.7%
SIERRA	24	4.4%
CURRY	25	4.1%
TORRANCE	26	4.1%
HIDALGO	27	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	29	3.0%
UNION	30	2.6%

REVISED DECEMBER 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	14.8%
MORA	2	13.1%
GRANT	3	12.3%
TAOS	4	7.9%
CHAVES	5	7.7%
CATRON	6	6.9%
SAN JUAN	7	6.5%
RIO ARRIBA	8	6.5%
GUADALUPE	9	6.4%
OTERO	10	6.3%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.3%
COLFAX	12	5.9%
MCKINLEY	13	5.9%
EDDY	14	5.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	5.4%
CIBOLA	16	5.3%
SOCORRO	17	5.1%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.0%</b>
QUAY	18	4.8%
HARDING	19	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	20	4.3%
SIERRA	21	4.1%
DE BACA	22	4.1%
LEA	23	4.1%
LINCOLN	24	3.7%
TORRANCE	25	3.6%
CURRY	26	3.5%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.2%
HIDALGO	28	2.9%
UNION	29	2.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	30	2.5%

REVISED JANUARY 2002		
AREAS	RANK	RATE
LUNA	1	27.2%
MORA	2	14.1%
GRANT	3	10.9%
GUADALUPE	4	9.2%
CATRON	5	8.9%
TAOS	6	8.8%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	7.4%
SOCORRO	9	7.2%
SAN MIGUEL	10	7.1%
HIDALGO	11	6.6%
SAN JUAN	12	6.5%
CHAVES	13	6.5%
EDDY	14	6.1%
MCKINLEY	15	6.1%
OTERO	16	5.7%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>5.5%</b>
COLFAX	17	5.3%
CIBOLA	18	5.3%
SIERRA	19	5.0%
DE BACA	20	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	21	4.5%
LEA	22	4.4%
TORRANCE	23	4.2%
CURRY	24	4.0%
LINCOLN	25	4.0%
QUAY	26	3.8%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.3%
UNION	28	3.1%
HARDING	29	2.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	30	2.7%

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

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

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

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- 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***





## Average Hours and Earnings

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

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
NATURAL RES. & MINING	\$746.87	\$757.20	\$706.63	43.6	44.1	42.8	17.13	17.17	16.51
CONSTRUCTION	\$588.78	\$592.18	\$569.46	40.3	39.4	39.3	14.61	15.03	14.49
MANUFACTURING	\$510.07	\$528.01	\$525.15	38.7	39.7	38.9	13.18	13.30	13.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	\$499.22	\$499.80	\$456.19	34.1	35.0	32.4	14.64	14.28	14.08
RETAIL TRADE	\$319.26	\$317.61	\$304.95	31.3	31.8	31.7	10.20	9.98	9.62
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	\$476.77	\$489.17	\$462.88	35.5	36.6	35.2	13.43	13.38	13.15
<b>ALBUQUERQUE MSA</b>									
MANUFACTURING	\$544.98	\$595.14	\$537.12	37.2	39.0	37.3	14.65	15.26	14.40

*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	
	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	181.7	180.9	177.1	0.4%	2.6%
CPI-W	177.7	177.0	173.2	0.4%	2.6%

\*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

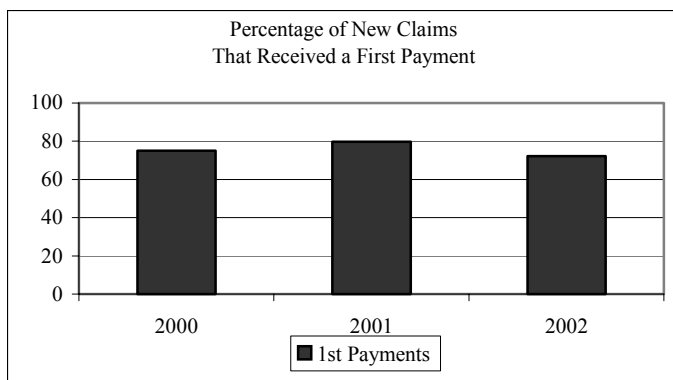
\*CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## New Mexico Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program, not seasonally adjusted ^

	Jan-03	Dec-02	Jan-02	% Change from Dec-02	% Change from Jan-02
<b>CLAIMS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Initial Claims	8,231	7,572	7,848	8.7%	4.9%
Continued Claims #	66,786	73,167	63,407	-8.7%	5.3%
Insured Unemployed *	16,615	14,616	15,801	13.7%	5.2%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%		
<b>PAYMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
First Payments	4,447	3,308	4,742	34.4%	-6.2%
Final Payments	1,318	1,451	1,118	-9.2%	17.9%
Weeks Compensated	55,215	60,966	57,304	-9.4%	-3.6%
Net Benefit Payments	\$10,864,561	\$12,570,160	\$11,184,646	-13.6%	-2.9%
Average WBA**	\$205.04	\$204.87	\$192.89	0.1%	6.3%
Average Duration (weeks)**	17.51	17.43	14.79	0.5%	18.4%
Exhaustion Rate **	41.05%	41.39%	32.00%		
<b>TRUST FUND BALANCE, December 2002</b>	\$566,534,248				

The insured unemployment rate in January 2003 jumped to 2.4 percent due to an increase in seasonal layoffs in trade and agriculture. Seasonal changes also caused the number of first payments to increase over 34 percent from the previous month. The amount of net benefits decreased, caused by the fall in the number of continued claims. The exhaustion rate fell



slightly from last month, but it was still much higher than last year. At the end of 2002 the Trust Fund balance closed at just over \$566 million.

^ 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.

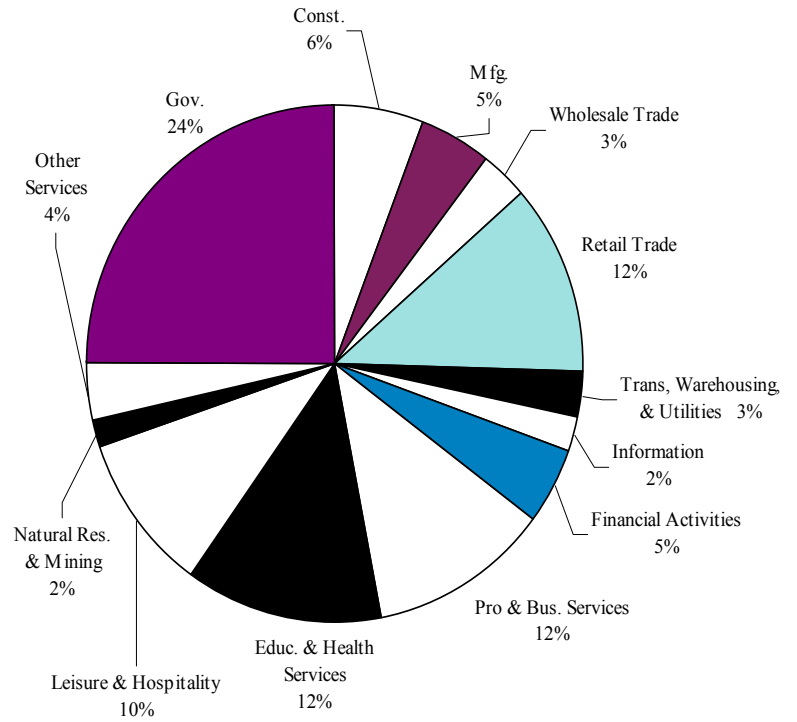
Questions? Comments? Please call (505) 841-9062 or via email

at [Rmoskowitz@state.nm.us](mailto:Rmoskowitz@state.nm.us)

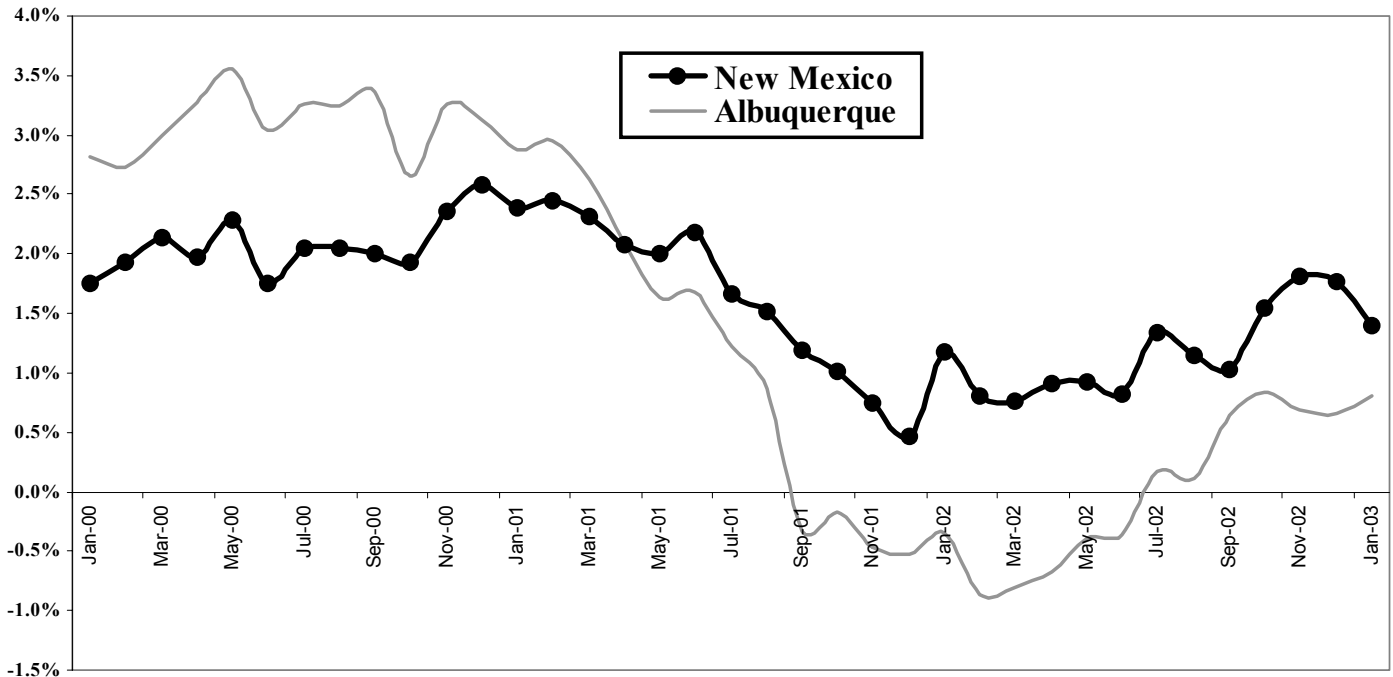
# Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

## Annual Growth Rates by Industry

## NAICS Industries January 2003



## New Mexico Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jan-03	Dec-02	Jan-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>759,300</b>	<b>776,100</b>	<b>748,500</b>	<b>-16,800</b>	<b>10,800</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	93,300	95,700	97,600	-2,400	-4,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	666,000	680,400	650,900	-14,400	15,100
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<i>Oil &amp; Gas Extraction, Well Drilling</i>	9,100	9,300	10,400	-200	-1,300
<i>Mining, Except Oil and Gas</i>	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	-400
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Construction of Buildings	12,700	13,100	13,000	-400	-300
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	6,300	6,500	6,200	-200	100
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	7,700	8,300	8,200	-600	-500
Specialty Trade Contractors	23,300	23,700	23,500	-400	-200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1,600</b>
Durable Goods	26,200	26,500	27,500	-300	-1,300
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,900	11,100	11,600	-200	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,700	7,700	8,200	0	-500
Non-Durable Goods	10,500	10,900	10,800	-400	-300
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>90,100</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>88,700</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	12,500	12,500	12,000	0	500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	13,700	13,900	13,500	-200	200
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	18,800	20,500	18,100	-1,700	700
<i>Department Stores</i>	7,400	8,600	8,600	-1,200	-1,200
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	11,300	11,700	9,500	-400	1,800
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</i>	7,100	7,500	7,200	-400	-100
<i>Nonstore Retailers</i>	2,900	3,100	3,300	-200	-400
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-200</b>
Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,500	19,000	18,700	-500	-200
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	6,200	6,400	6,100	-200	100
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	8,000	8,100	8,600	-100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Finance and Insurance	24,200	24,100	23,600	100	600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	12,200	12,300	12,100	-100	100
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	10,100	10,000	9,500	100	600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,200	10,500	9,800	-300	400
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>87,700</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	40,000	40,100	39,700	-100	300
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related</i>	10,700	10,900	10,400	-200	300
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	12,700	12,800	11,800	-100	900
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,300	5,300	5,600	0	-300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	43,600	45,600	42,400	-2,000	1,200
<i>Employment Services</i>	17,500	18,700	16,800	-1,200	700
<i>Business Support Services</i>	6,100	6,200	6,200	-100	-100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>96,800</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>5,100</b>
Educational Services	12,800	13,100	13,200	-300	-400
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,100	83,900	78,400	200	5,700
Ambulatory Health Care Services	31,300	31,200	28,000	100	3,300
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	9,700	9,600	9,000	100	700
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	4,800	4,900	4,700	-100	100
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	7,100	7,100	4,900	0	2,200
Hospitals	20,900	20,900	20,000	0	900
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	12,500	12,700	12,600	-200	-100
<i>Nursing Care Facilities</i>	6,500	6,500	6,700	0	-200
Social Assistance	19,300	19,100	17,900	200	1,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,900	7,000	7,000	-100	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	69,600	71,900	68,700	-2,300	900
Accommodation	13,200	13,400	12,900	-200	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	56,400	58,600	55,800	-2,200	600
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	27,500	28,500	26,000	-1,000	1,500
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	23,900	24,300	23,700	-400	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>	7,300	7,400	7,200	-100	100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>189,600</b>	<b>194,500</b>	<b>185,100</b>	<b>-4,900</b>	<b>4,500</b>
Federal Government	29,600	30,400	29,300	-800	300
State Government 2/	63,800	66,200	61,400	-2,400	2,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	25,300	27,900	24,600	-2,600	700
Local Government	96,200	97,900	94,400	-1,700	1,800
<i>Local Government Education</i>	52,700	53,900	52,300	-1,200	400

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

<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Change	
	Jan-03	Dec-02	Jan-02	Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	<b>354,800</b>	<b>363,600</b>	<b>352,100</b>	<b>-8,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	45,800	46,600	48,100	-800	-2,300
SERVICES-PROVIDING	309,000	317,000	304,000	-8,000	5,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1,600</b>
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	12,700	13,000	13,500	-300	-800
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Computer and Electronic Products</i>	10,300	10,300	11,000	0	-700
<i>Semiconductor and Other Electronics</i>	7,400	7,400	7,900	0	-500
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment</i>	3,700	3,800	3,200	-100	500
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	5,000	5,100	4,900	-100	100
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	7,600	8,400	7,100	-800	500
<i>Department Stores</i>	4,000	4,400	4,500	-400	-500
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-200</b>
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	9,500	9,900	9,700	-400	-200
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-700</b>
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,900	6,000	6,500	-100	-600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	13,900	13,700	13,500	200	400
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	5,500	5,600	5,700	-100	-200
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	3,700	3,800	3,900	-100	-200
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	5,300	5,200	4,900	100	400
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-600</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	27,000	27,400	27,100	-400	-100
<i>Scientific Research and Development</i>	10,800	10,900	10,000	-100	800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,100	4,200	4,400	-100	-300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Services	24,900	26,200	25,100	-1,300	-200
<i>Employment Services</i>	11,800	13,100	12,700	-1,300	-900
<i>Business Support Services</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	38,100	37,600	35,300	500	2,800
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	15,100	15,000	13,500	100	1,600
<i>Hospitals</i>	9,200	9,200	8,600	0	600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>600</b>
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	30,400	31,200	29,900	-800	500
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	25,700	26,400	25,500	-700	200
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	12,000	12,200	11,900	-200	100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>73,400</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Federal Government	14,000	14,400	13,700	-400	300
State Government /2	21,700	24,000	21,200	-2,300	500
Local Government	34,500	35,000	33,800	-500	700

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 Jan-03	Revised Dec-02	Revised Jan-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /2</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,900</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,400	6,100	-100	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	53,700	54,000	52,000	-300	1,700
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</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>6,400</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>-300</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>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</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>	2,500	2,500	2,800	0	-300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	7,900	7,900	7,600	0	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>500</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	4,600	4,600	4,200	0	400
<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>20,200</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>
Federal	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200
State	8,600	8,400	8,400	200	200
Local	8,000	8,100	7,800	-100	200

SANTA FE MSA /1	Preliminary Jan-03	Revised Dec-02	Revised Jan-02	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /2</b>	<b>76,300</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>
GOODS PRODUCING	5,700	5,800	6,000	-100	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	70,600	72,500	68,200	-1,900	2,400
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-300</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>9,200</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING, AND UTILITIES</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-100</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>3,300</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Administrative &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgt &amp; Remediation Services</i>	4,200	4,300	4,000	-100	200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</i>	6,900	6,900	6,600	0	300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>300</b>
<i>Food Service &amp; Drinking Places</i>	5,700	5,800	5,500	-100	200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Federal	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
State /3	18,200	18,200	17,300	0	900
Local	7,100	7,400	7,000	-300	100

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 Jan-03</b>	<b>Revised Dec-03</b>	<b>Monthly Change</b>
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/</b>	773,000	772,000	1,000
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>	13,000	13,100	-100
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	46,100	45,200	900
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	37,700	38,200	-500
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES</b>	136,700	135,600	1,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> <i>(Not Seasonally Adjusted)</i>	16,800	17,000	-200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	34,800	34,600	200
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	90,700	91,200	-500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	96,400	95,500	900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b>	79,500	80,100	-600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	28,400	28,600	-200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	192,900	192,900	0

\* The information sector is not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Labor Market Review

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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.

## 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:

**Film production** in New Mexico is booming thanks to the scenic grandeur of the state and a number of government sponsored financial incentives designed to attract filmmakers. Production companies have tapped \$4.7 million for the recently completed *Blind Horizon* and \$7.5 million for *Suspect Zero* from the \$20 million fund established to encourage film making in New Mexico. New film projects coming to New Mexico include *21 Grams* starring Sean Penn, Benicio Del Toro and Naomi Watts, and the Ron Howard western *The Missing*.

Several of **New Mexico's ski areas** reported good attendance over the Christmas holiday season. Angel Fire noted the busiest and best Christmas season ever, while the Red River Ski Area and Taos Ski Valley reported better seasons than last year.

### Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Doughnut lovers are licking their lips over the announcement that **Krispy Kreme** will open two more franchises in Albuquerque this year. A 5,000-square-foot shop will be built at 3303 Juan Tabo, and a space in the I-25 business park is being considered.

**Sandia Healthcare Systems** will lay off about 75 people acquired in the purchase the St. Joseph Healthcare system. Sandia estimates the layoffs will create a \$2 million savings in payroll costs. Most of the positions affected are for service staff and administrative support. Positions for nurses and physicians will not be cut.

About 50 employees were affected when **Seagull Street Restaurant** closed on February 15. The 20-year-old restaurant was purchased by a group of investors who plan to demolish the facility. No announcement was made about the future use of the property.

Fifty-six loft type housing units will be built as part of the development of the area around the **old Albuquerque High School** campus on Broadway and Central. The lofts will range in price from about \$90,000 to \$245,000 and should be completed by late October. Other projects scheduled for the campus area include additional lofts in the old gymnasium and school library, a grocery store and about 10,000 square feet of office space.

**Terradigm Inc.** was awarded a \$3 million contract from the U.S. Department of Energy for work on nuclear production site cleanup. Terradigm will provide technical and administrative support services to the DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration.

**Your Dollar Store With More**, a Canadian based discount gift and party supply store opened in the West Bluff shopping center. The new 8,000-square-foot store is a franchise operation and seeks to be an upscale dollar store.

### Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The federal **Economic Development Administration** awarded a \$1.5 million grant to the city of Roswell. The funds will be used to upgrade the fire suppression system in the city owned building used by Dean Baldwin Paint. The building at the Roswell Industrial Air Center needs the safety improvements to maintain the current work force and to increase the possibility of future expansion. With the improvements, the firm will have the potential to add 120 more workers to the 111 people currently employed.

### Grants Area, Cibola County:

**Movie Gallery** offers Grants area residents a choice of 6,000 to 7,000 VCR tapes, DVDs and video games. The new store opened in late December in a 2,000-square-foot space on Roosevelt Avenue next to the Family Dollar store. About 8 to 10 people are employed at the store.

### Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The **China Super Buffet and Seafood** opened at 119 East Shipp in Hobbs in mid-December. The 200-seat restaurant features over 100 menu items.

### Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

**Kellogg, Brown and Root Inc.** has been selected as the service provider to Los Alamos National Laboratories. Johnson Controls, the previous service provider, had the contract for the past 10 years. The laboratory has emphasized the importance of continuity in the workforce to the 1,500 workers who could potentially be affected.

### Deming Area, Luna County:

Fifty-six more units will be added to the **Desert Sun Apartment Complex**, north of Deming. There are currently 75 families on the waiting list for apartments at the farm labor apartment complex. Funding for the \$4 million project is through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### Gallup Area, McKinley County:

Bankrupt retailer **Kmart** intends to close 328 stores, including the one in Gallup. The store in Gallup is the only Kmart in the area and employs about 70 people. No date has been announced for the closure.



**Alamogordo Area, Otero County:**



Sixty-seven workers lost their jobs when the **Albertson's Grocery Store** in Alamogordo was closed in late January. The store in Alamogordo is the only New Mexico Albertson's included in a decision to close 165 underperforming stores nationwide.

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



**Applied Biosystems** has closed its Santa Fe biotechnology research facility. In December, Applied Biosystems laid off about 500 workers at its facilities in other locations. About 40 people, mostly software engineers, were employed in the Santa Fe office.

**Tucumcari Area, Quay County:**



A shortage of over-the-road truck drivers may force **Trailer** to close its Tucumcari truck depot. The company needs to operate about 20 trucks in order to be profitable but has never been able to find enough drivers to operate more than 10 trucks. Over-the-road truck drivers can earn \$50,000 per year.

**Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:**



Truth or Consequences is home to New Mexico's second **Burke's Outlet**, a discount clothing, shoes and gift store. The 14,000-square-foot store in the Lakeway Shopping Center employs about ten workers.

**Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:**



**Perfection Honda** will build a new car dealership next to Don Chalmer's Ford's new car lot. Four lots have been purchased, and the company expects to open sometime in the next 18 months.

**Taos Area, Taos County:**



**Pennero Associates Inc. Financial Services Company** plans to add about 100 more workers. Currently, the company has about 250 workers who call delinquent credit card holders. Starting salaries for employees is \$7.00 per hour with a 50-cent raise after 90 days.

**Farmington Area, San Juan County:**



Eighteen employees will staff the newly opened **Coyote's Super Buffet** located in the Anasazi Inn. The restaurant features a variety of Chinese food items on the buffet line as well as menu items. The restaurant was remodeled prior to opening.

**Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:**



**Wal-Mart's** latest supercenter opened at 2250 Main Street in Los Lunas. The 173,000-square-foot store features the same products as a regular Wal-Mart as well as groceries, a portrait studio, and a McDonalds restaurant. About 500 workers will staff the new center.

Home improvement retailer **Home Depot** opened a 120,000-square-foot store at 1800 Main Street in Las Lunas. The new store stocks over 40,000 different types of building materials and has 110 sales associates.



# Labor Market Review

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## Civilian Labor Force Estimates in NM by County

### 2001 and 2002 Annual Averages

2001	Civilian			Unemployment Rate
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
STATEWIDE	861,407	819,755	41,652	4.8%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM MSA 1/	380,529	366,444	14,085	3.7%
Bernalillo County	305,169	294,222	10,947	3.6%
Sandoval County	45,261	43,426	1,835	4.1%
Valencia County	30,100	28,796	1,304	4.3%
LAS CRUCES, NM MSA 2/	72,994	67,969	5,025	6.9%
SANTA FE, NM MSA 3/	77,065	75,175	1,890	2.5%
Los Alamos County	9,875	9,763	112	1.1%
Santa Fe County	67,190	65,412	1,778	2.6%
CATRON	1,163	1,085	78	6.7%
CHAVES	25,038	23,540	1,498	6.0%
CIBOLA	12,114	11,425	689	5.7%
COLFAX	6,799	6,449	350	5.1%
CURRY	19,932	19,277	655	3.3%
DE BACA	1,013	962	51	5.0%
EDDY	23,486	22,280	1,206	5.1%
GRANT	13,215	12,299	916	6.9%
GUADALUPE	1,698	1,550	148	8.7%
HARDING	413	398	15	3.6%
HIDALGO	1,892	1,729	163	8.6%
LEA	26,159	25,297	862	3.3%
LINCOLN	7,917	7,590	327	4.1%
LUNA	11,396	8,670	2,726	23.9%
MCKINLEY	25,358	23,798	1,560	6.2%
MORA	1,760	1,542	218	12.4%
OTERO	20,662	19,533	1,129	5.5%
QUAY	4,257	4,062	195	4.6%
RIO ARRIBA	20,691	19,315	1,376	6.7%
ROOSEVELT	7,780	7,554	226	2.9%
SAN JUAN	51,459	48,297	3,162	6.1%
SAN MIGUEL	12,755	11,926	829	6.5%
SIERRA	4,266	4,103	163	3.8%
SOCORRO	6,828	6,408	420	6.2%
TAOS	13,278	11,985	1,293	9.7%
TORRANCE	7,484	7,140	344	4.6%
UNION	2,005	1,953	52	2.6%
2002	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
STATEWIDE	877,599	829,775	47,824	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE, NM MSA 1/	385,630	367,346	18,284	4.7%
Bernalillo County	308,907	294,946	13,961	4.5%
Sandoval County	46,256	43,533	2,723	5.9%
Valencia County	30,468	28,867	1,601	5.3%
LAS CRUCES, NM MSA 2/	75,259	70,240	5,019	6.7%
SANTA FE, NM MSA 3/	78,913	76,812	2,101	2.7%
Los Alamos County	10,077	9,976	101	1.0%
Santa Fe County	68,836	66,836	2,000	2.9%
CATRON	1,112	1,045	67	6.0%
CHAVES	25,377	23,638	1,739	6.9%
CIBOLA	12,831	12,123	708	5.5%
COLFAX	6,764	6,426	338	5.0%
CURRY	20,480	19,643	837	4.1%
DE BACA	943	908	35	3.7%
EDDY	23,957	22,460	1,497	6.2%
GRANT	13,121	11,521	1,600	12.2%
GUADALUPE	1,730	1,592	138	8.0%
HARDING	434	418	16	3.7%
HIDALGO	1,785	1,701	84	4.7%
LEA	25,604	24,404	1,200	4.7%
LINCOLN	8,257	7,969	288	3.5%
LUNA	11,541	9,297	2,244	19.4%
MCKINLEY	25,694	24,122	1,572	6.1%
MORA	1,884	1,636	248	13.2%
OTERO	21,085	19,834	1,251	5.9%
QUAY	4,184	4,012	172	4.1%
RIO ARRIBA	21,493	19,998	1,495	7.0%
ROOSEVELT	8,400	8,104	296	3.5%
SAN JUAN	52,488	48,980	3,508	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	13,516	12,658	858	6.3%
SIERRA	4,302	4,121	181	4.2%
SOCORRO	7,115	6,714	401	5.6%
TAOS	13,983	12,717	1,266	9.1%
TORRANCE	7,670	7,343	327	4.3%
UNION	2,047	1,992	55	2.7%

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

## Civilian Labor Force Estimates in NM & Albuquerque

### Civilian Labor Force Estimates for 2001 and 2002

#### NEW MEXICO

##### 2001

January	853,896	811,831	42,065	4.9%
February	855,441	816,355	39,086	4.6%
March	862,210	823,157	39,053	4.5%
April	859,974	821,884	38,090	4.4%
May	857,013	817,304	39,709	4.6%
June	871,155	821,100	50,055	5.7%
July	867,498	822,783	44,715	5.2%
August	858,479	818,130	40,349	4.7%
September	858,041	816,904	41,137	4.8%
October	863,885	822,536	41,349	4.8%
November	866,453	823,979	42,474	4.9%
December	862,838	821,096	41,742	4.8%
<b>2001 Annual Average</b>	<b>861,407</b>	<b>819,755</b>	<b>41,652</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

##### 2002

January	860,137	812,697	47,440	5.5%
February	864,271	818,508	45,763	5.3%
March	872,917	826,756	46,161	5.3%
April	872,983	827,726	45,257	5.2%
May	872,744	825,405	47,339	5.4%
June	889,285	830,831	58,454	6.6%
July	888,137	835,716	52,421	5.9%
August	878,628	830,801	47,827	5.4%
September	877,098	830,133	46,965	5.4%
October	885,115	838,978	46,137	5.2%
November	887,770	841,601	46,169	5.2%
December	882,103	838,148	43,955	5.0%
<b>2002 Annual Average</b>	<b>877,599</b>	<b>829,775</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

#### ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/

##### 2001

January	379,105	367,641	11,464	3.0%
February	380,539	369,863	10,676	2.8%
March	383,112	372,059	11,053	2.9%
April	382,075	370,424	11,651	2.9%

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