

A Profile Of Older Workers In New Mexico

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Local Employment Dynamics

LED/OW-NM

Executive Summary

A new information source, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program for New Mexico, shows:

- The workforce is aging. From 1996 through 2002, an increasing percentage of the workforce was 45 years and older. The proportion of people 65 years and older who continue working has also increased, but only slightly.
- Industries in which more than 1-in-5 workers were 55 years and older in 2002 include: local/suburban transit, educational services, membership organizations, and real estate. Of these, the educational services and real estate industries employed more than 1,000 older workers.
- An example of an industry with a high turnover rate for workers 55 years and over is business services.
- An example of an industry with a low turnover rate for older workers is the printing and publishing industry.
- Industries where workers 65 years and over are most likely to be employed include health services, business services, and eating and drinking places.
- On average, in 2002, for workers 65 years and over, 1,783 jobs were created and 2,072 were lost.
- The industry with the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older was engineering, accounting and research (\$4,157), and the number of such workers was 889.

This was the only high paying industry that employed more than 500 workers 65 years and older.

Introduction

A large wave of workers born during the Baby Boom of 1946 to 1964 will be leaving the workforce over the next few decades. A larger share than in past generations may “retire” to collect the pensions they earned over their work life and then continue working part-time or in more flexible working arrangements.¹

Decision makers are looking at the economic and policy implications for a wide range of programs and institutions, including Social Security and Medicare; financial markets; the housing market; and recreation, transportation, and health-care systems.

What the workforce of the future looks like will depend on many factors. This report focuses on one possible scenario that some scholars consider to be reasonable. It assumes that Baby Boomers replicate the retirement behavior of previous generations and that immigrant workers do not fill all of the jobs left vacant by these retirements. If these assumptions prove accurate:

The United States will lose the services of millions of highly skilled, experienced

¹ The term “retirees” refers to workers who collect pensions — who may have varied labor market experiences. Some may completely leave the labor force and others may continue to work. Of those who continue to work while they receive pensions, some may work fewer than 35 hours a week, some may work only part of the year, and others may continue in the labor force year-round and full-time.

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workers. Because of the baby dearth that followed the Baby Boom, there will not be many new workers to replace them, even as the senior adult population grows significantly. Labor force growth is expected to fall from 1.1 percent per year in the 1990s to 0.36 percent per year in the period 2010 to 2020.²

Regardless of how the future unfolds, information about the workforce decisions made by the Baby Boomers can be useful to a number of groups. Decision makers in New Mexico need to know which industries and regions of the state are likely to be most affected by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in coming decades. Similarly, businesses need such information both to make more informed plans for transitions and to pinpoint potential problem areas and new opportunities. Older workers who want to continue working need to know in what industries and in what areas of New Mexico jobs are available, how flexible businesses are about their working arrangements, and the level of earnings they can expect.

The Census Bureau, together with state partners, is developing several new sources of information to support these needs. The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program, one of the newest resources, produces workforce indicators that are updated every quarter for each partner state and its metropolitan areas, counties, and Workforce Investment Areas.³ Statistics are

² Penner, Rudolph, Pamela Perun, and Eugene Steuerle. "Legal and Institutional Impediments to Partial Retirement and Part-Time Work by Older Workers," The Urban Institute, 2002.

³ Other related information sources from the Census Bureau include the American Community Survey www.census.gov/acs/www/ and the Economic Census www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ2002.html.

available without cost on the program's Web site <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/> and additional indicators are available from partner states. The statistics are historical and come from multiple, high quality information sources that include most of the working population (see "Sources and Accuracy of the Data" at the end of this report for additional information about coverage).

The LED program is a partnership between the Census Bureau and participating states. As of February 2004, 29 states are partners with the Census Bureau in creating this information.⁴ Those 29 states cover about 65 percent of America's workers. Additional states are planning to join the partnership.

This report uses Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) from the LED program for the state of New Mexico to focus on two groups of older workers: those who are likely to be receiving pension income (65 and older), and the preretirement group (55-64 years old). People in the preretirement group may collect pensions within the next ten years, but may or may not continue to participate in the labor force.

With the LED, we can respond to questions such as:

What changes are occurring in the age composition of the workforce in a geographic area?

Which industries will be most affected by the departure of older workers from the workforce?

⁴ As of February 2004, the partner states whose data were being processed were: CA, CO, FL, IA, ID, IL, KS, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, NJ, NM, OK, OR, PA, TX, VA, WA, WI, and WV. Additional partner states include: AR, DE, GA, KY, ME, MI, and ND. This is an ongoing project and additional states are expected to join.

In what industries do older people tend to continue working and under what circumstances?

Which industries create jobs for older workers? Suffer the most job losses?

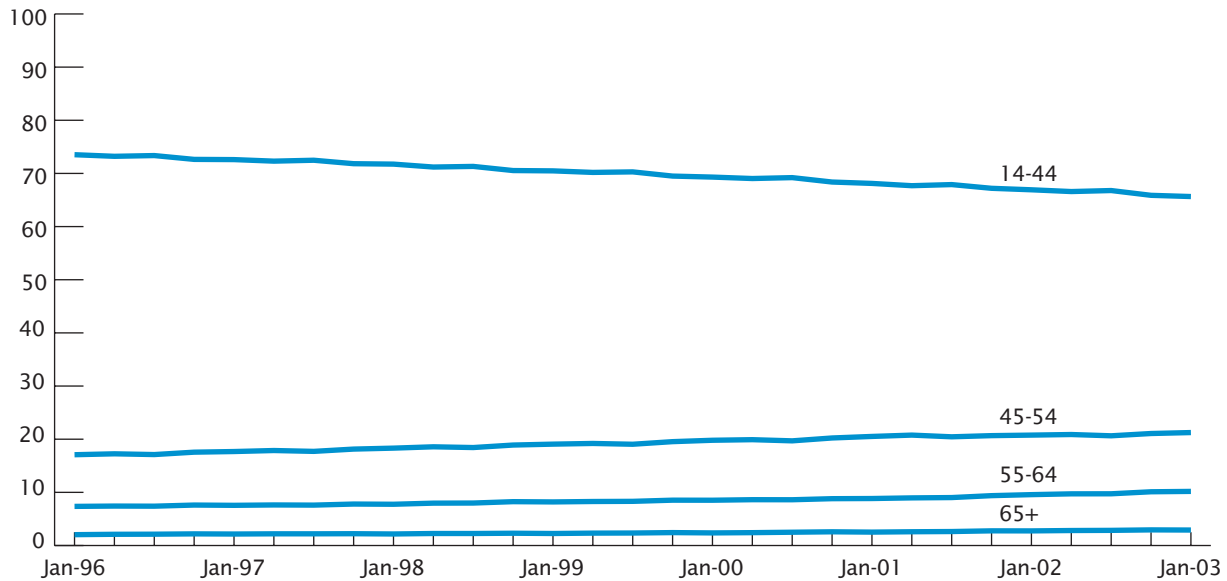
Which industries have the lowest job turnover rate for older workers?

How much do older workers earn in various industry groups and geographic areas?

As the LED statistics in this report show, older workers in New Mexico have been an increasing proportion of the labor force. We learn from the LED information that older workers tend to be employed in the same industries that employ large numbers of younger workers, but the best-paid are those who work in financial and transportation firms with relatively few older workers. We do not know yet whether New Mexico will undergo rapid and massive changes, or gradual changes due to the retirement of experienced workers of the Baby Boom generation along with the movement of workers into and out of New Mexico. We do know that both have the potential to affect the age distribution of the workforce significantly. Planners in New Mexico will be able to keep an eye on the impact of such factors and emerging trends by using the LED statistics.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators for partner states and detailed information about the LED program are available at:
<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

Figure 1.
New Mexico Workforce by Age Group: 1996 to 2002
 (Percent of beginning-of-quarter employment)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program's Web site:
<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

How is the age composition of the workforce in New Mexico changing?

The aging of Baby Boom workers led to an increase in the proportion of the workforce 45 years and older from 1996 to 2002 in New Mexico. Many planners anticipate this proportion will grow even more rapidly over the next two decades unless a large influx of younger workers comes into New Mexico. In 1996, about 73 percent of New Mexico workers were 14-to-44 years old (Figure 1). By 2002, that figure dropped to about 67 percent of workers. Seventeen

Beginning-of-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the *reference* and *previous* quarters

percent of New Mexico workers were 45-to-54 years old in 1996 and 21 percent were in that age group in 2002.

The falling share of younger workers occurred across the economy of New Mexico. The share of workers in New Mexico who are 65 years and older, the traditional age when most workers leave the labor force permanently, increased slightly, from 2.1 percent to 2.8 percent from 1996 to 2002.

Which industries will be most affected by the aging workforce?

Unless there is an infusion of new workers from outside New Mexico, or from other New Mexico industries, the industries identified in Figure 2 are those likely to be most affected by the aging of the workforce.⁵ If older workers seek either more flexibility in hours or leave these industries completely,

Skill Level

Quarters of work experience

companies may suffer a considerable loss of skills and knowledge. Thus, industries with a high proportion of workers near retirement might need to plan for increased training to respond to the loss of older workers and their institutional knowledge.

⁵ Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Figure 2 shows that the local/suburban transit and membership organizations industries in New Mexico had a high proportion of older workers — 17.7 percent and 15.8 percent respectively were 55-64 years old. About 8 percent and 7.2 percent respectively were 65 years and older. Other industries with a relatively high proportion of workers 55 years and older included educational services and real estate (both of which had 20 percent of all older workers). These two industries have a relatively large number of older workers, both employing more than 1,000 older workers (Appendix Table A1).

The demand for older workers and job stability.

An indicator of the degree to which businesses need older workers is the turnover rate of older workers within an industry. Industries with a history of relatively high turnover rates may have little need for specific skills and may find it easy to replace employees. As a result, firms in such industries may be likely to pay relatively low wages. A relatively low turnover rate for a specific age group, such as older workers, may indicate that workers in that age group are relatively skilled or not readily replaced. The LED data enable us, for the first time, to identify the

Turnover Rate — A measure of workforce stability, the turnover rate reflects the movement of workers into and out of jobs.

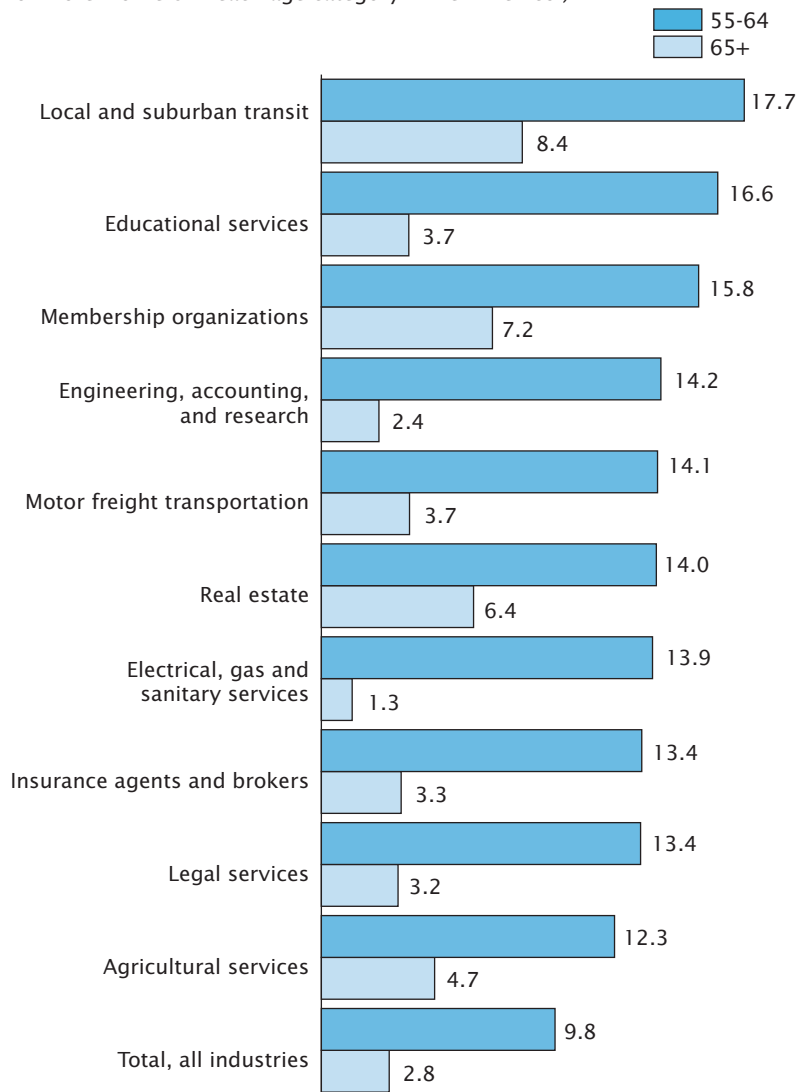
Turnover rate =

$$\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{\text{accessions}_t + \text{separations}_t}{\text{average employment}_{t,t-1}} \right)$$

(A worker who retires is included in the turnover rate.)

Figure 2. **Selected Industries With a High Proportion of Older Workers by Age, for New Mexico: 2002**

(Percent of industry's workforce. Includes only industries that employed 100 or more workers in each age category in New Mexico.)



Note: Details do not cover the total workforce in these age categories. Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A1 and Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

nature of demand for older workers in particular industries.

The job turnover rate is also a measure of job stability. Older workers who work in low turnover industries may spend less time looking for work and retraining for new jobs. The average quarterly turnover rate for all workers in

New Mexico was 14.8 percent in 2002 (although this includes the relatively high turnover rates of teenagers and young adults).⁶ For workers 65 years and older, it was 12.3 percent; for those 55 years and older, 11.6 percent.

⁶ This is a simple average of four quarters in a calendar year.

Table 1.
Job Stability in New Mexico by Industry: 2002

(Top 10 industries statewide employing workers 65 and older)

Industry	Number of workers 65 and older	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 65 and older (percent)	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 14 and older (percent)	Number of workers 14 and older
Health services	1,478	12.4	15.3	55,580
Business services	1,261	20.1	23.5	40,897
Eating and drinking places	1,019	16.5	22.1	56,568
Engineering, accounting and research	889	9.8	10.6	36,888
Social services	782	12.2	14.4	22,061
Miscellaneous retail	713	9.2	14.4	17,126
Construction—special trade	563	15.1	16.1	23,544
Car dealers and gas stations	538	10.3	15.2	17,666
Hotels and other lodging places	494	14.2	18.2	13,706
Wholesale trade—durables	462	8.0	10.6	16,642

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A2. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

The industries in Figure 2 with the highest average quarterly turnover rates for workers 55-64 years old in 2002 were agricultural services (24.6 percent) and motor freight transportation (10.2 percent). Industries from Figure 2 with lower average quarterly turnover rates for this age group include insurance agents/brokers and legal services (both of which have a turnover rate of 7.3 percent). Average quarterly turnover rates for 2002 for these and other industries are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Of the top ten industries in New Mexico employing workers 65 years and older in 2002 (Table 1 and Figure 3), the industries of business services (20.1 percent) and eating and drinking places (16.5 percent) had the highest average quarterly turnover rates; the lowest were the wholesale trade – durables (8.0 percent) and miscellaneous retail (9.2 percent) industries.

Where do older workers work?

This section asks where older workers are most concentrated

because the types of work performed by today's older workers may indicate the work that older people will perform in the future. Planners might also examine the type of work done by younger age groups, such as those 35-44 years old, for the changes they might expect among older workers, given differences in the type of education different age groups received and changes in the needs of industries.

As shown in Figure 3, the industries where workers 65 years and over were most likely to be employed in New Mexico in 2002 were health services (9.2 percent), business services (7.8 percent), and eating and drinking places (6.3 percent). Almost 50.8 percent of the workers 65 years and older in New Mexico were employed in the ten industries shown in Figure 3, compared with 52.9 percent of all workers. Older and younger workers may be employed in distinctly different types of firms within these industries, however, and may be assigned different tasks.

Between 1996 and 2002, there were few changes in the top ten

industries that employed the largest number of workers 65 years and older in 2002 (Table 2).⁷ Service industries are the major employers of the oldest workers in New Mexico.

Employment dynamics and older workers.

The employment numbers in the preceding section show only one part of the employment picture. Even when *levels* of employment in an industry change little, enormous *change* can occur in the underlying numbers. Economists refer to the underlying changes as “job creation” and “job destruction.” Even if employment levels in an industry stay the same, some firms add jobs and others eliminate jobs. So, while Figure 3 identifies the industries that employed a high proportion of workers 65 years and older in New Mexico in 2002, LED program data reveal more detail. LED indicators also tally the number of jobs gained and lost by older workers in the New Mexico economy.⁸

The LED statistics reveal that, on average in New Mexico in 2002, for workers 65 years and older, 1,783 jobs were created in a quarter (Appendix Table A4) and 2,072 were lost (Appendix Table A5) – on average, a net decrease of 289 such workers employed in a quarter. The industries that created the most jobs for workers 65 years and older (Table 3) were eating and drinking places, with 151 jobs created on average a quarter, followed by business services (139 jobs), and health services (137 jobs). The industries that destroyed the

⁷ Historical statistics are consistent in the LED program, so it is possible to make comparisons of statistics over time.

⁸ Job losses for older workers can happen in two ways — a firm can actually reduce employment, or it can substitute a younger worker for an older worker who may have taken another job, retired, or left involuntarily.

most jobs for the oldest workers were business services (214 jobs a quarter destroyed on average) and eating and drinking places (162 jobs). These changes represented, in New Mexico in 2002, an average net loss of 75 jobs in business services and 11 jobs in eating and drinking places.

What do older workers earn?

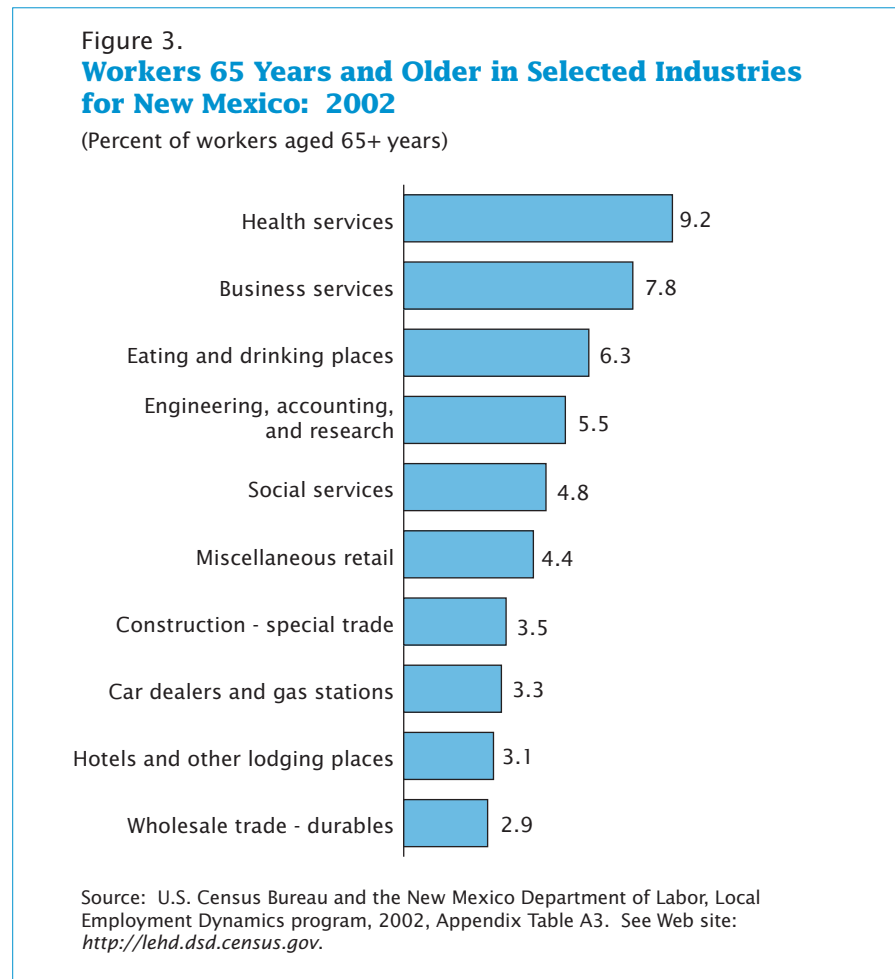
On average, full-quarter workers 65 years and older in 2002 earned \$1,998 a month in New Mexico, and workers of all ages averaged \$2,576 a month (Table 4 and Appendix Table A6).

As is the case for all workers, the average earnings levels of older workers vary greatly among industries. For example, in the health services industry, which employed 9 percent of all workers 65 years and older in New Mexico in 2002, the average monthly earnings were \$2,305. Workers 14 years and older in that industry had average monthly earnings of \$2,855. Almost 8 percent of the oldest workers in New Mexico were employed by the business services industry, and they had average monthly earnings of \$1,734. Of the top ten industries of older workers in New Mexico in 2002, the industry with the highest average monthly earnings was engi-

Job Creation — New jobs are created either by new businesses opening or by existing firms adding new jobs.

Job Destruction — Jobs are lost to the economy when businesses close or reduce employment.

Net Job Flow — The difference between current and previous beginning-of-quarter employment across all businesses.



neering, accounting, and research, with an average of \$4,157 a month; the lowest was the eating and drinking places industry, with an average \$1,083 a month.

Among all industry groups, the engineering, accounting, and research industry had the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older - \$4,157 - compared with \$4,799 for all workers in this industry (Table 5). The number of workers 65 and older in this industry is relatively large - 889 workers. Other high paying industries include oil and gas extraction, legal services, and depository institutions. Of these high paying industries, only one industry employed 500 or more workers 65 years and older - engineering, accounting, and research -

with average earnings of \$4,157 a month.

Summary

This report provides answers to several key questions related to the aging of New Mexico's workforce:

- What is the age composition of the workforce and what are the changes over time?
- Which industries are likely to be affected by the aging of the workforce?
- Which industries have the lowest turnover rates of older workers?
- In which industries are older workers most likely to be employed?

Table 2.
Top Ten Employers in New Mexico Employing Workers 65 and Older by Rank: 1996 and 2002

1996 rank	2002 rank	Industry	Number of workers 65 and older		Percent change, 1996-2002	Number of workers 14 and older, 2002
			1996	2002		
1	1	Health services.....	847	1,478	74.5	55,580
2	2	Business services.....	738	1,261	70.9	40,897
3	3	Eating and drinking places.....	658	1,019	54.9	56,568
4	4	Engineering, accounting, and research.....	575	889	54.6	36,888
12	5	Social services.....	361	782	116.6	22,061
5	6	Miscellaneous retail.....	574	713	24.2	17,126
9	7	Construction—special trade....	388	563	45.1	23,544
8	8	Car dealers and gas stations....	401	538	34.2	17,666
11	9	Hotels and other lodging places.....	366	494	35.0	13,706
10	10	Wholesale trade—durables....	370	462	24.9	16,642

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 1996 and 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A3. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table 3.
Job Gains and Losses Among Industry Groups in New Mexico by Industry: 2002

(Average number of jobs a quarter)

Top ten industries that created jobs for workers 65 and over	Jobs created ¹	Jobs destroyed ¹	Net change ²	Total employment	
				Workers 65 and older	Workers 14 and older
Eating and drinking places.....	151	162	-11	1,019	56,568
Business services.....	139	214	-75	1,261	40,897
Health services.....	137	137	0	1,478	55,580
Agricultural services.....	114	139	-25	370	7,802
Construction—special trade.....	99	97	2	563	23,544
Social services.....	80	66	14	782	22,061
Engineering, accounting, and research.....	71	91	-20	889	36,888
Hotels and other lodging places....	65	72	-7	494	13,706
Miscellaneous retail.....	60	79	-19	713	17,126
Building construction—general contractors.....	57	56	1	301	12,550

¹Averages are rounded to whole numbers.

² Computed from actual averages, not from the rounded whole numbers as shown in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1, A4, and A5. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Full-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the reference, previous, and subsequent quarters

Average Earnings for Full-Quarter Employees

Total earnings of all workers employed the full quarter divided by the number of such workers

- How much do older workers earn?

In New Mexico in 2002, the industries that employed the highest proportions of workers 55-64 years old, and hence were likely to be affected by retirements in the coming decade were: local and suburban transit, educational services, and membership organizations.

The local/suburban transit, membership organizations, and real estate industries had relatively high proportions of workers 65 years and older. In terms of pay, older workers tended to fare best in industries with relatively few older workers and, as for all workers, in industries with many highly trained, professional employees, such as in financial firms.

SOURCES AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Background

The U.S. Census Bureau and partner states produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) for each state, metropolitan area, county, and Workforce Investment Board area. QWIs for other geographic areas are available through the state partners.

The QWIs are updated each quarter and annual averages are available at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Overview

The QWIs are key economic indicators selected jointly by the Census Bureau and its partner states. Each QWI provides a critical measure of an area's economy and is a tool to understand changes in the core performance of local economies.

The QWIs are updated 7 months after the end of a quarter, which makes them a current and a historical time series to monitor econom-

ic change. They serve as early indicators to states and local areas of emerging trends and help to identify turning points in the dynamics of the workforce and specific industries.

The database covers about 98 percent of the labor force.⁹ The QWIs are derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from other existing sources. Some information about the workforce is not now available in this database, including hours and weeks worked, educational attainment, occupation, and whether workers worked for an entire quarter or a part of the quarter. The Census Bureau is working on long-term plans to include information of this type, particularly educational and occupational information. There are other types of errors in administrative data, including coding errors in personal identifiers, coding errors in business identifiers, and errors in wage records (see the technical documentation on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>).

Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys, such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program

⁹ The database for each state covers about 98 percent of nonagricultural, private wage and salaried employment. Most state and local government employees are included, but many federal workers are not (depending on the state). The remaining 2 percent are railroad workers and workers for some non-profit organizations. Self-employed workers and independent contractors are not in the covered universe. See: U.S. Census Bureau, David W. Stevens and Julia Lane, "Employment That Is Not Covered By State Unemployment," Technical Paper No. TP-2002-16, January 2002, available on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table 4.
Average Monthly Earnings Among Top Ten Industries in New Mexico by Age: 2002

(Full-quarter earnings)

Industry	Average monthly earnings of workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings of workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Total	1,998	2,576	16,137	568,175
Health services	2,305	2,855	1,478	55,580
Business services	1,734	2,164	1,261	40,897
Eating and drinking places	1,083	1,093	1,019	56,568
Engineering, accounting, and research	4,157	4,799	889	36,888
Social services	1,202	1,550	782	22,061
Miscellaneous retail	1,364	1,806	713	17,126
Construction—special trade	2,334	2,537	563	23,544
Car dealers and gas stations	2,294	2,578	538	17,666
Hotels and other lodging places	1,174	1,374	494	13,706
Wholesale trade—durables	2,401	3,293	462	16,642

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A6. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>

Table 5.
Average Monthly Earnings of Workers in New Mexico by Age: 2002

(Full-quarter earnings. Includes only industries that employed 100 or more workers 65 and older in New Mexico)

Industry	Average monthly earnings of workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings of workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Engineering, accounting and research ..	4,157	4,799	889	36,888
Oil and gas extraction	4,044	3,859	228	10,206
Legal services	3,538	4,289	158	4,922
Depository institutions	2,946	2,703	175	10,309
Construction other than building	2,679	2,933	202	8,098
Insurance agents and brokers	2,651	3,053	116	3,461
Electrical, gas and sanitary services ..	2,485	4,713	101	7,838
Wholesale trade—durables	2,401	3,293	462	16,642
Building construction—general contractors	2,338	2,803	301	12,550
Construction—special trade	2,334	2,537	563	23,544

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A6. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Enhanced Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records are the basic data source for the QWIs. Administrative records and the surveys differ in coverage, the timing of data collection, and concept definitions. The QWIs are not exactly comparable with establishment surveys either, such as those from

the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which capture employment at an establishment on the 12th of the month.

The LED database can respond to a wide variety of questions about the workforce because it allows multiple definitions of "employment." That is because the QWIs are job-based statistics and different from the worker-based statistics familiar to many researchers.¹⁰ The LED database includes all jobs held:

1. In a quarter, regardless of length of time the job is held.
2. **At the beginning of a quarter (the measure used in this report).**
3. At the end of a quarter.
4. For a full quarter.

The measure that is closest to the QCEW definition of employment is the second one, jobs held at the beginning of a quarter. This second measure has the additional advantage that the trends are similar to those shown by worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, although the levels differ.

Another difference among datasets is measurement of earnings. According to the BLS Handbook of Methods (1997), UI wage records measure "gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips, and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied." They do not include Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI), health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, private

pensions, and welfare funds. The LED database does not include the number of hours or weeks an employee worked. Thus, what appears for an industry such as retail trade to be low average earnings in a given year or quarter may be the result of relatively low hourly wages, not working many hours in the time period, or both. In retail trade, much of the work is part-time and this affects the LED measure of average earnings.

The confidentiality of the statistics is protected

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the confidentiality of the data in the LED files. Technically, the approach to avoid disclosure of individual information is to combine cell suppression methodology with the addition of statistical noise, controlling key measures to county employment levels as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In plainer English, the statistical techniques the Census Bureau uses mean that the actual statistics are not shown if the numbers in a cell are small. Rather, the statistics that are shown are "fuzzy," that is, close to the actual information but not exact.

Only Census Bureau employees or individuals who have Special Sworn Status are permitted to work with the data. Everyone who has access to Title 13 data must have an official security clearance based on a background check, including fingerprinting. Additionally, they are subject to a fine of up to \$250,000, up to five years in jail, or both, if confidential information is disclosed. The Census Bureau and state data custodians review all projects before release to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

More detailed information about the confidentiality protection system is available under the "Confidentiality" menu at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

Why the Census Bureau produces the LED statistics

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the integrity of information and producing the highest quality statistics. We accomplish this by ensuring that the LED program is consistent with the Census Bureau's legal authority and mission, that the methodologies used are the best alternatives, and that the LED program produces demonstrated benefits.

The state partners and the Census Bureau both benefit from the LED program. The state partners fulfill their mandate to provide high-quality regional labor market information, and the Census Bureau improves the economic and demographic survey estimates and intercensal population estimates. Specifically, the LED program supports Census Bureau research on improving the quality, use, and analysis of its census, survey, and estimation-based data products.

Estimates of the employed population by demographic, geographic, and industrial detail enhance the Census Bureau's existing agency-wide programs. In particular, estimates of workers in each county and industry, in conjunction with statistical information about employers, will provide long-needed and critical but previously unavailable information for key programs, such as the demographic survey estimates and the intercensal population estimates program. Census Bureau programs will benefit from new information

¹⁰ For the QWIs, a "job" is defined as equivalent records for an employer and employee.

on turnover, job creation, and job destruction by age and sex, and information on the employment of individuals in each county.

More information about the benefits of the LED program may be found on the LED Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.
New Mexico Employment by Industry and Age: 2002

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total, age group	378,056	118,401	55,581	16,137	568,175
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	1,394	596	365	181	2,536
Agricultural production—livestock	3,492	919	368	239	5,019
Agricultural services	4,881	1,595	957	370	7,802
Forestry	*62	*18	*15	5	100
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	-	-
Mining					
Metal mining	563	*383	*212	*8	1,167
Coal mining	822	*853	*302	*9	1,986
Oil/gas extraction	6,598	2,547	833	228	10,206
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	751	492	207	22	1,472
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	8,348	2,839	1,063	301	12,550
Construction other than building	5,225	1,827	843	202	8,098
Construction—special trade	17,047	4,275	1,659	563	23,544
Manufacturing					
Food/kindred products	3,909	1,101	437	104	5,551
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	75	39	*18	5	137
Apparel from fabrics	*189	*109	*63	*10	*370
Lumber and wood products	1,093	276	120	36	1,524
Furniture/fixtures	394	137	65	23	619
Paper/allied products	616	203	71	*7	899
Printing/publishing	2,434	937	484	137	3,991
Chemicals	597	186	73	15	870
Petroleum refining	442	248	62	7	759
Rubber and plastics	780	287	125	7	1,199
Leather and leather products	35	26	14	-	80
Stone, clay, and glass	1,511	596	238	62	2,406
Primary metal industries	516	241	91	*10	860
Fabricated metal products	1,246	411	191	42	1,890
Industrial/commercial machinery	1,417	511	232	55	2,215
Electronic/electrical equipment	7,163	2,220	565	71	10,018
Transportation equipment	998	*778	*339	33	2,148
Measuring/analyzing instruments	1,031	581	228	30	1,870
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,768	568	202	59	2,596
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transport	-	-	-	-	-
Local/suburban transit	1,707	871	617	293	3,488
Motor freight transportation	4,534	1,989	1,116	293	7,932
Water transportation	21	17	7	5	52
Transportation by air	3,369	1,076	454	61	4,959
Pipelines, except natural gas	100	86	24	*5	216
Transportation services	648	237	129	22	1,036
Communications	7,161	2,137	779	91	10,167
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	3,672	2,978	1,086	101	7,838
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	10,436	3,921	1,823	462	16,642
Wholesale trade—non-durables	6,966	2,241	1,021	317	10,545
Retail Trade					
Building materials, hardware	4,889	1,343	674	217	7,122
General merchandise stores	*15,543	*3,662	*2,009	*786	*21,999
Food stores	12,580	2,980	1,254	383	17,197
Car dealers, gas stations	12,291	3,205	1,633	538	17,666
Apparel and accessory stores	4,276	615	378	177	5,445
Home furniture stores	4,737	1,027	570	206	6,540
Eating and drinking places	48,005	5,310	2,235	1,019	56,568
Miscellaneous retail	11,488	3,104	1,821	713	17,126

Table A1.
New Mexico Employment by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	7,027	2,135	973	175	10,309
Nondepository institutions	3,041	650	230	39	3,959
Security and commodity brokers	719	341	223	45	1,326
Insurance carriers	2,702	1,040	502	89	4,333
Insurance agents/brokers	2,012	869	464	116	3,461
Real estate	3,987	1,752	1,010	459	7,208
Holding/other investment offices	369	198	132	49	747
Services					
Hotels/other lodging places	9,274	2,574	1,365	494	13,706
Personal services	3,881	1,155	625	269	5,930
Business services	28,239	7,781	3,617	1,261	40,897
Car repair, services, and parking	5,017	1,058	516	259	6,850
Miscellaneous repair services	1,390	437	217	63	2,107
Motion pictures	1,709	224	100	46	2,079
Amusement and recreation services	5,251	1,183	593	255	7,282
Health services	33,057	14,482	6,563	1,478	55,580
Legal services	2,739	1,366	658	158	4,922
Educational services	2,769	1,568	902	199	5,438
Social services	13,830	4,882	2,568	782	22,061
Museums, galleries, and gardens	203	106	67	37	413
Membership organizations	2,081	938	619	281	3,918
Engineering, accounting, and research	20,182	10,575	5,244	889	36,888
Private households	573	387	275	158	1,393
Services, not classified	168	107	54	15	344

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002

(In percent)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	23.0	10.9	10.8	12.3	14.8
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	22.7	11.3	12.2	13.4	14.0
Agricultural production—livestock	21.7	12.0	12.4	*13.9	16.2
Agricultural services	25.6	21.2	24.6	*29.7	22.2
Forestry	37.5	*18.6	*16.3	-	23.3
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	-	-
Mining					
Metal mining	9.0	*8.1	*12.7	*55.7	7.8
Coal mining	6.8	*2.3	*2.9	*25.1	3.3
Oil/gas extraction	22.3	9.2	*9.8	10.6	12.6
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	*22.0	*3.6	*3.3	22.6	6.1
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	25.4	15.2	15.1	15.2	18.5
Construction other than building	24.6	14.5	12.1	14.5	17.5
Construction—special trade	21.8	12.9	12.7	15.1	16.1
Manufacturing					
Food/kindred products	21.1	*10.2	*12.1	*21.6	13.2
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	36.8	*15.1	*12.4	-	13.5
Apparel from fabrics	21.7	*8.4	*8.6	-	9.9
Lumber and wood products	22.0	9.0	*8.9	*15.9	13.6
Furniture/fixtures	25.1	*12.2	9.7	10.2	13.9
Paper/allied products	25.0	*8.0	*8.9	-	10.6
Printing/publishing	22.9	8.6	6.8	7.0	11.0
Chemicals	16.0	*8.7	*14.8	14.4	11.9
Petroleum refining	15.2	*2.4	-	1.6	5.8
Rubber and plastics	*13.1	*5.7	*5.6	1.3	7.1
Leather and leather products	17.0	10.0	-	-	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass	21.2	*6.0	*6.1	*11.3	9.7
Primary metal industries	22.0	*15.5	*20.6	*175.8	15.6
Fabricated metal products	17.2	6.1	*6.2	*10.5	8.8
Industrial/commercial machinery	18.7	8.6	7.9	*12.3	10.3
Electronic and electrical equipment	15.7	4.4	*5.1	13.4	5.0
Transportation equipment	34.0	*6.1	*8.4	*15.2	9.9
Measuring/analyzing instruments	16.1	*6.8	*6.5	*22.3	9.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	22.7	9.1	*10.2	*11.0	12.2
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Local/suburban transit	25.9	*15.8	*17.3	*16.2	17.3
Motor freight transportation	25.8	11.5	10.2	10.1	14.1
Water transportation	50.0	22.4	-	-	32.5
Transportation by air	17.5	6.0	7.3	*9.1	8.0
Pipelines, except natural gas	8.8	*3.0	-	*0.9	5.2
Transportation services	16.4	9.9	*9.6	*21.6	12.0
Communications	23.8	*8.0	8.6	*8.2	11.7
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	19.7	*3.2	*4.2	*10.6	4.7
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	18.8	8.7	8.1	8.0	10.6
Wholesale trade—non-durables	21.7	9.0	9.1	8.2	12.3
Retail Trade					
Building materials, hardware	19.5	10.7	10.1	10.1	13.8
General merchandise stores	*20.2	*7.5	*6.3	*6.2	*12.2
Food stores	22.4	10.5	9.7	10.8	15.4
Car dealers, gas stations	23.4	11.3	10.3	10.3	15.2
Apparel and accessory stores	25.9	10.9	9.3	*9.7	19.4
Home furniture stores	22.2	*11.2	*10.0	*9.6	16.2
Eating and drinking places	25.2	14.8	13.5	16.5	22.1
Miscellaneous retail	21.5	10.5	9.3	9.2	14.4

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(In percent)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	19.5	6.1	6.0	*7.0	9.4
Nondepository institutions	25.6	*17.7	*18.0	17.5	19.3
Security and commodity brokers	16.0	*6.2	*6.8	*4.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.8	*9.6	*8.7	*8.9	11.5
Insurance agents/brokers	20.9	7.8	7.3	*11.7	10.8
Real estate	22.8	10.7	10.0	9.6	13.5
Holding/other investment offices	22.7	*9.6	*9.3	12.7	12.0
Services					
Hotels/other lodging places	24.4	14.1	11.9	14.2	18.2
Personal services	23.3	13.6	13.0	*15.1	17.1
Business services	29.8	20.0	19.2	20.1	23.5
Car repair, services, and parking	21.7	10.4	11.1	*12.1	14.9
Miscellaneous repair services	20.2	9.3	*10.0	*11.5	12.6
Motion pictures	27.0	*14.3	*18.9	*21.5	24.5
Amusement and recreation	26.7	*15.7	16.3	*15.9	20.9
Health services	22.4	12.9	12.5	12.4	15.3
Legal services	19.8	7.7	7.3	*7.1	10.0
Educational services	27.2	9.8	8.6	*8.2	11.8
Social services	24.7	11.4	10.7	12.2	14.4
Museums, galleries, and gardens	27.3	*11.8	*10.7	*15.1	15.0
Membership organizations	26.3	10.8	10.5	11.0	14.2
Engineering, accounting, and research	20.1	8.4	8.7	9.8	10.6
Private households	*24.0	11.1	11.3	11.6	13.5
Services, not classified	12.3	*9.3	*10.7	—	10.4

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A3.
New Mexico Employment by Industry and Age: 1996 and 2002

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1996	2002	1996	2002
Total	513,323	552,038	11,122	16,137
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	3,422	2,355	132	181
Agricultural production—livestock	3,077	4,779	101	239
Agricultural services	8,471	7,432	272	370
Forestry	74	*95	*5	5
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	2,505	1,158	*18	*8
Coal mining	1,959	1,976	*12	*9
Oil/gas extraction	9,486	9,978	195	228
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	2,036	1,450	21	22
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	12,209	12,250	192	301
Construction other than building	7,834	7,895	146	202
Construction - special trade	22,003	22,981	388	563
Manufacturing				
Food/kindred products	4,744	5,447	77	104
Tobacco product	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	475	132	4	5
Apparel from fabrics	1,873	*361	*17	*10
Lumber and wood products	1,820	1,489	36	36
Furniture/fixtures	522	595	15	23
Paper/allied products	*379	891	6	*7
Printing/publishing	4,448	3,855	124	137
Chemicals	631	856	13	15
Petroleum refining	*649	752	*3	7
Rubber and plastics	1,446	1,192	*9	7
Leather and leather products	193	75	*3	-
Stone, clay, and glass	2,726	2,345	58	62
Primary metal industries	1,409	848	14	*10
Fabricated metal products	1,291	1,847	27	42
Industrial/commercial machinery	2,349	2,160	41	55
Electronic/electrical equipment	10,559	9,947	46	71
Transportation equipment	3,029	2,114	31	33
Measuring/analyzing instruments	*3,053	1,840	15	30
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3,233	2,538	51	59
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transport	-	-	-	-
Local/suburban transit	2,601	3,195	153	293
Motor freight transportation	6,738	7,640	191	293
Water transportation	41	45	5	*5
Transportation by air	5,110	4,899	38	61
Pipelines, except natural gas	171	210	-	5
Transportation services	1,110	1,014	37	22
Communications	6,633	10,077	64	91
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	7,927	7,736	79	101
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	15,007	16,179	370	462
Wholesale trade—non-durables	11,521	10,228	288	317
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	5,922	6,906	172	217
General merchandise stores	16,087	*21,213	*421	*786
Food stores	18,796	16,813	254	383
Car dealers, gas stations	17,399	17,129	401	538
Apparel and accessory stores	4,607	5,268	162	177
Home furniture stores	5,937	6,334	146	206
Eating and drinking places	51,044	55,550	658	1,019
Miscellaneous retail	16,469	16,413	574	713

Table A3.
New Mexico Employment by Industry and Age: 1996 and 2002 — Con.

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1996	2002	1996	2002
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	10,151	10,134	142	175
Nondepository institutions	2,951	3,920	34	39
Security/commodity brokers	1,063	1,282	31	45
Insurance carriers	3,677	4,244	84	89
Insurance agents/brokers	3,446	3,345	85	116
Real estate	7,329	6,749	407	459
Holding/other investment offices	735	699	35	49
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	13,490	13,212	366	494
Personal services	5,505	5,660	229	269
Business services	28,215	39,636	738	1,261
Car repair, services, and parking	6,392	6,591	185	259
Miscellaneous repair services	2,454	2,045	58	63
Motion pictures	2,036	2,034	30	46
Amusement and recreation services	7,257	7,027	177	255
Health services	45,568	54,102	847	1,478
Legal services	4,835	4,763	123	158
Educational services	3,963	5,239	87	199
Social services	13,655	21,279	361	782
Museums, galleries, and gardens	196	376	*13	37
Membership organizations	7,626	3,637	263	281
Engineering, accounting, and research	29,657	36,000	575	889
Private households	1,467	1,234	152	158
Services, not classified	629	329	*20	15

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A4.

Composition of Job Creation in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	47,617	10,136	4,813	1,783
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	369	116	62	40
Agricultural production—livestock	461	93	41	33
Agricultural services	1,317	430	272	114
Forestry	31	5	*2	2
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	16	*6	*3	*1
Coal mining	15	*3	*1	-
Oil/gas extraction	797	206	77	26
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	48	11	4	4
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	1,546	347	140	57
Construction other than building	684	165	67	25
Construction—special trade	2,833	528	206	99
Manufacturing				
Food/kindred products	510	128	79	32
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	21	7	*2	-
Apparel from fabrics	22	*6	*1	*1
Lumber and wood products	121	23	8	6
Furniture/fixtures	58	16	5	1
Paper/allied products	39	6	3	1
Printing/publishing	231	50	24	7
Chemicals	58	12	5	2
Petroleum refining	26	2	1	1
Rubber and plastics	24	5	1	-
Leather and leather products	5	2	1	-
Stone, clay, and glass	159	27	10	7
Primary metal industries	23	5	1	-
Fabricated metal products	106	21	11	4
Industrial/commercial machinery	115	24	13	5
Electronic/electrical equipment	186	35	14	2
Transportation equipment	124	*22	*7	1
Measuring/analyzing instruments	170	73	23	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	223	52	15	8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transport	-	-	-	-
Local/suburban transit	156	49	37	21
Motor freight transportation	605	188	99	33
Water transportation	*10	2	2	1
Transportation by air	253	60	29	6
Pipelines, except natural gas	*5	1	-	-
Transportation services	80	21	16	4
Communications	360	65	25	4
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	177	57	23	8
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	1,034	228	98	32
Wholesale trade—nondurables	742	158	74	25
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	576	110	57	25
General merchandise stores	977	*126	*65	*30
Food stores	1,232	189	90	34
Car dealers, gas stations	1,351	249	112	40
Apparel and accessory stores	624	67	31	15
Home furniture stores	787	139	80	25
Eating and drinking places	6,622	614	253	151
Miscellaneous retail	1,576	284	158	60

Table A4.

Composition of Job Creation in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	467	73	37	8
Nondepository institutions	323	67	25	5
Security and commodity brokers	61	14	9	1
Insurance carriers	461	181	74	10
Insurance agents/brokers	252	57	32	15
Real estate	551	158	85	44
Holding/other investment offices	56	16	12	5
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	1,485	286	159	65
Personal services	680	167	90	44
Business services	3,700	871	379	139
Car repair, services, and parking	803	120	56	25
Miscellaneous repair services	212	43	20	4
Motion pictures	293	40	19	8
Amusement and recreation services	1,224	188	101	51
Health services	4,290	1,412	622	137
Legal services	318	87	44	13
Educational services	381	102	57	14
Social services	1,782	449	234	80
Museums, galleries, and gardens	44	12	11	5
Membership organizations	595	114	66	32
Engineering, accounting, and research	1,852	530	275	71
Private households	115	55	32	15
Services, not classified	22	9	9	2

- Represents zero.

*The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lchd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A5.

Composition of Job Destruction in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	41,825	9,660	5,205	2,072
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	326	99	60	34
Agricultural production—livestock	456	100	41	34
Agricultural services	1,301	476	332	139
Forestry	15	4	3	1
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	32	*47	*26	*3
Coal mining	10	*20	*21	*1
Oil/gas extraction	650	165	66	24
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	64	19	9	4
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	1,474	376	156	56
Construction other than building	737	196	93	30
Construction—special trade	2,537	532	233	97
Manufacturing				
Food/kindred products	433	124	79	32
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	21	6	*2	1
Apparel from fabrics	12	*8	*4	*1
Lumber and wood products	115	21	11	7
Furniture/fixtures	49	11	3	3
Paper/allied products	26	11	5	-
Printing/publishing	221	70	32	10
Chemicals	32	11	10	2
Petroleum refining	24	4	2	1
Rubber and plastics	55	13	7	1
Leather and leather products	2	2	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass	119	34	17	7
Primary metal industries	44	50	18	*1
Fabricated metal products	120	22	15	6
Industrial/commercial machinery	152	33	20	6
Electronic/electrical equipment	146	92	34	8
Transportation equipment	141	*59	*36	5
Measuring/analyzing instruments	40	14	7	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	97	39	22	7
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transport	-	-	-	-
Local/suburban transit	117	78	65	37
Motor freight transportation	476	145	85	34
Water transportation	2	3	2	1
Transportation by air	162	36	19	6
Pipelines, except natural gas	2	1	1	-
Transportation services	67	22	14	5
Communications	233	137	69	8
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	101	71	45	12
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	968	249	137	41
Wholesale trade—non-durables	768	178	99	32
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	494	98	50	27
General merchandise stores	353	*105	*70	*33
Food stores	1,270	225	109	47
Car dealers, gas stations	1,261	263	149	64
Apparel and accessory stores	606	61	35	20
Home furniture stores	542	84	49	20
Eating and drinking places	5,866	622	268	162
Miscellaneous retail	1,536	285	169	79

Table A5.

Composition of Job Destruction in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	446	83	51	14
Non-depository institutions	214	54	25	5
Security/commodity brokers	62	16	14	4
Insurance carriers	128	49	31	6
Insurance agents/brokers	206	56	37	15
Real estate	506	154	90	48
Holding/other investment offices	53	15	12	5
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	1,186	252	145	72
Personal services	545	135	81	44
Business services	4,030	1,008	518	214
Car repair, services, and parking	657	106	59	25
Miscellaneous repair services	177	37	21	8
Motion pictures	313	46	25	12
Amusement and recreation services	1,032	164	83	50
Health services	2,877	1,015	503	137
Legal services	303	94	44	14
Educational services	363	116	68	18
Social services	1,209	292	161	66
Museums, galleries, gardens	26	8	7	5
Membership organizations	340	89	67	37
Engineering, accounting, research	1,354	452	308	91
Private households	96	46	37	24
Services, not classified	16	9	6	3

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002

(Full-quarter employment; in dollars)

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	3,313	3,208	1,998	2,576
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	1,784	1,579	1,390	1,588
Agricultural production—livestock	2,036	1,914	1,722	1,909
Agricultural services	1,956	1,523	1,120	1,631
Forestry	1,855	*1,239	*1,129	1,510
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	-	-	-	2,114
Mining				
Metal mining	*4,594	*4,650	*7,556	4,372
Coal mining	*6,142	*6,133	*6,209	5,952
Oil/gas extraction	4,574	4,158	4,044	3,859
Mining/quarrying—non-metallic	3,801	3,708	2,012	3,475
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	3,317	3,482	2,338	2,803
Construction other than building	3,446	3,345	2,679	2,933
Construction—special trade	3,060	3,031	2,334	2,537
Manufacturing				
Food/kindred products	2,451	2,364	1,767	2,158
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	*1,855	*1,830	*1,208	1,911
Apparel from fabrics	*1,869	*1,758	*1,255	*1,706
Lumber and wood products	2,552	3,152	*1,570	2,152
Furniture/fixtures	2,620	2,687	2,154	2,253
Paper/allied products	2,959	4,194	*8,819	3,096
Printing/publishing	3,070	3,083	1,945	2,550
Chemicals	3,662	*4,188	2,170	3,248
Petroleum refining	*5,477	*4,967	*22,725	4,768
Rubber and plastics	3,033	*3,210	*2,572	2,710
Leather and leather products	1,301	1,337	*513	1,558
Stone, clay, and glass	3,060	3,141	2,926	2,632
Primary metal industries	3,627	3,477	*1,400	2,851
Fabricated metal products	3,212	3,255	2,998	2,668
Industrial/commercial machinery	3,252	3,209	2,317	2,850
Electronic/electrical equipment	5,335	4,510	4,023	4,905
Transportation equipment	*4,784	*5,504	*4,499	4,574
Measuring/analyzing instruments	3,682	4,281	3,518	3,347
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,234	2,592	1,767	1,958
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transport	*4,734	*4,647	-	3,982
Local/suburban transit	1,508	1,363	1,188	1,418
Motor freight transportation	3,194	3,117	*3,394	2,911
Water transportation	*2,187	*1,874	951	1,621
Transportation by air	3,373	3,272	2,509	2,814
Pipelines, except natural gas	4,388	4,396	3,306	3,918
Transportation services	2,391	2,082	1,470	2,083
Communications	3,573	3,497	2,282	2,891
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	5,421	5,270	2,485	4,713
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	3,885	3,728	2,401	3,293
Wholesale trade—non-durables	3,548	3,369	1,927	2,995
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	2,594	2,440	1,857	2,150
General merchandise stores	*1,874	*1,682	*1,299	*1,607
Food stores	2,207	2,138	1,564	1,776
Car dealers, gas stations	3,188	3,003	2,294	2,578
Apparel and accessory stores	1,938	1,615	1,302	1,430
Home furniture stores	2,744	2,527	1,570	2,057
Eating and drinking places	1,500	1,426	1,083	1,093
Miscellaneous retail	2,238	2,109	1,364	1,806

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in New Mexico by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(Full-quarter earnings; in dollars)

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	3,592	3,515	2,946	2,703
Nondepository institutions	3,935	3,901	2,165	3,004
Security/commodity brokers	6,082	*7,884	*9,190	5,450
Insurance carriers	4,163	4,333	*1,936	3,497
Insurance agents/brokers	3,821	3,838	2,651	3,053
Real estate	2,887	2,493	1,647	2,369
Holding/other investment offices	3,652	3,461	*2,994	3,053
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	1,488	1,402	1,174	1,374
Personal services	1,585	1,587	978	1,465
Business services	2,620	2,469	1,734	2,164
Car repair, services, and parking	2,410	2,234	1,146	2,083
Miscellaneous repair services	2,872	2,697	1,478	2,572
Motion pictures	1,767	1,643	*653	1,003
Amusement and recreation services	1,819	1,584	1,108	1,325
Health services	3,561	3,628	2,305	2,855
Legal services	5,314	6,218	3,538	4,289
Educational services	2,473	2,638	1,643	2,232
Social services	1,814	1,822	1,202	1,550
Museums, galleries, and gardens	2,400	2,028	925	1,850
Membership organizations	2,248	2,158	990	1,863
Engineering, accounting, and research	5,581	5,910	4,157	4,799
Private households	1,583	1,380	1,117	1,463
Services, not classified	*4,191	3,988	*5,634	3,418

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Note: Earnings for workers 65 and older may reflect lump sum distributions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the New Mexico Department of Labor, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

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