



A report highlighting
New Mexico's current
and future workforce



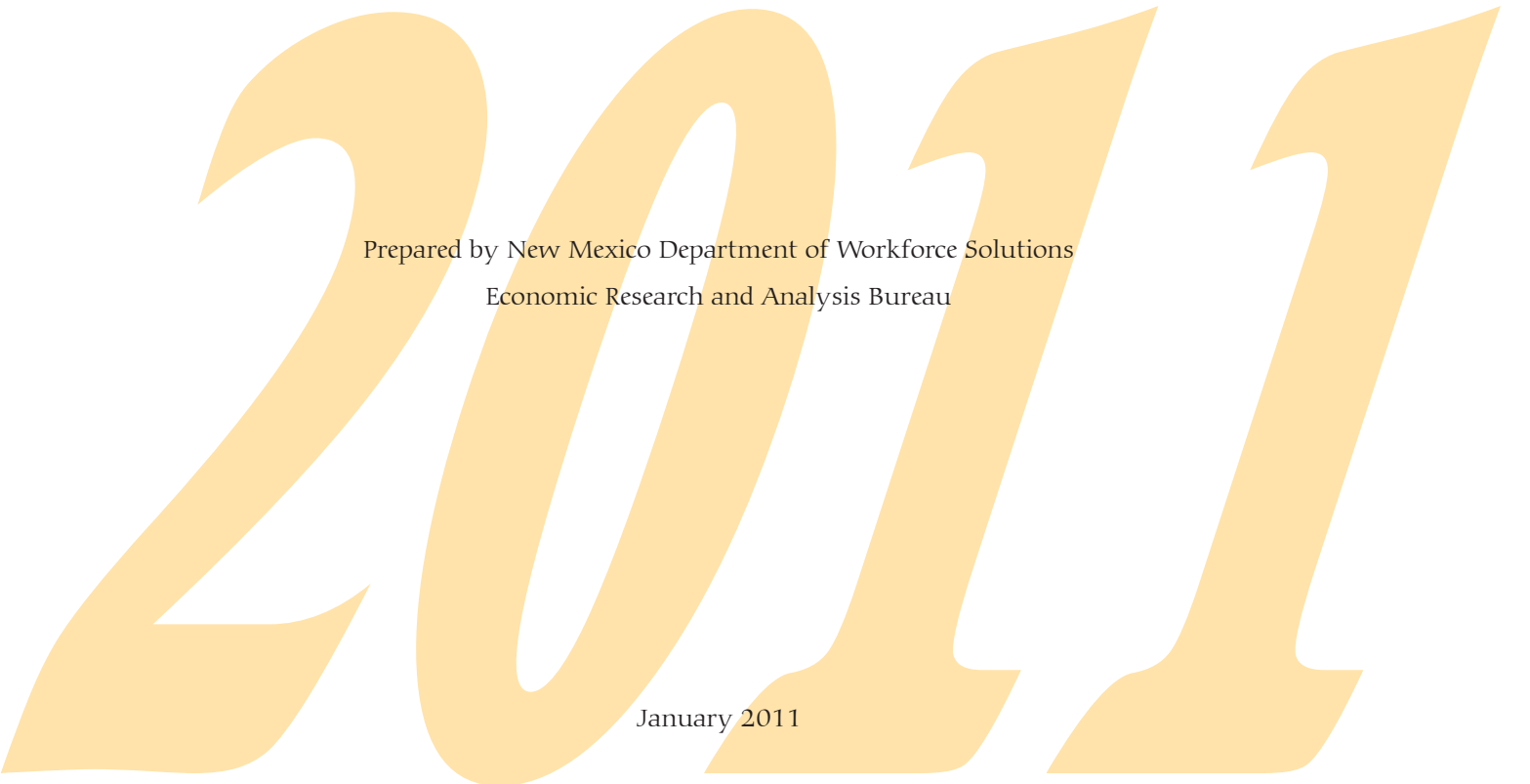
State of the Workforce 2011

January 2011
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State of New Mexico
Workforce Report 2011

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CONTENTS

1	JANUARY 2011 UPDATE	1
2	SUMMARY AND FINDINGS	2
	Current Workforce Supply	2
	Future Workforce Supply	2
	Future Workforce Demand	2
3	CURRENT WORKFORCE SUPPLY	4
	Regional State Populations, 2000-2009.	4
	Rate of Population Growth	4
	Median Age of New Mexico's Workforce	5
	Population Growth by County	6
	Population by WIA Area	8
	Statewide and WIA Areas' Employment Growth	10
	WIA Labor Force Growth Rates.	10
	WIA Employment Growth Rates	11
	New Mexico's Open Space	12
	Employment Distribution by Industry Sector	12
	Unemployment Statewide and in the WIA Regions	13
4	FUTURE WORKFORCE SUPPLY	15
	Education Attainment	15
	Public School Enrollment	16
	Public High School Graduates	16
	Domestic Migration in the West	17
5	FUTURE WORKFORCE DEMAND	19
	Goods-Producing Industries	19
	Mining.	19
	Manufacturing.	20
	Construction	20

Service-Providing Industries	21
Wholesale Trade	21
Transportation & Warehousing	21
Retail Trade	21
Utilities	22
Information	22
Finance & Insurance	22
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	22
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22
Management of Companies	23
Administrative Support & Waste Management Services	23
Educational Services	23
Health Care & Social Assistance	23
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	23
Accommodation & Food Services	24
Other Services	24
Government	24
Occupational Projections	24
Occupational Employment Trends	24
Occupation Information	25
WIAs-Industries	27
Goods-Producing Industries	27
Service-Providing Industries	32
WIAs-Occupations	36
Central Workforce Investment Area	36
Northern Workforce Investment Area	37
Southwestern Workforce Investment Area	38
Eastern Workforce Investment Area	39
Industries to Watch	40
Projections Assumptions	40
National Assumptions	40
State Assumptions	41
Limitations	41
Technical Notes	41

1

JANUARY 2011 UPDATE

The State of the Workforce Report is a planning resource that was first produced by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau in the fall of 2003. Most of the data and findings were later updated for this version of the report to reflect the most current information available as of early January 2011. The most notable revision is the addition of industry and occupational projections for the four workforce investment regions. Similar to previous versions, all of the trends and analyses were verified and new observations duly noted.

The 2011 update comes at yet another challenging time for New Mexico. In last year's report, we indicated that the state was emerging from the worst recession in decades. The downturn rippled throughout the economy, and its effects have proven difficult to reverse. The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing November 2010 with November 2009, was a negative 0.5 percent, representing an over-the-year loss of 4,400 jobs.

Not all is doom and gloom. Across much of the state, new jobs are being added to the economy, primarily in health care and educational services. Yet longstanding problems remain in many rural areas, and "quality" concerns persist regarding some of the jobs currently held by New Mexico workers. Approximately 70 percent of our jobs do not require postsecondary education.

The effects of economic development efforts to attract new businesses can already be seen around the state. Hundreds of jobs in photovoltaic manufacturing, business support, scientific research and development, and even space travel have been added in the past year. Construction of Spaceport America's 10,000-foot runway is complete, and work continues on the terminal and support buildings.

How does New Mexico compare to our adjacent states? For the period from first quarter 2001 to first quarter 2010, only Colorado posted a loss of jobs, at negative 2.4 percent. Oklahoma was nearly unchanged, growing by 0.5 percent. Arizona saw employment increase by 4.1 percent, while New Mexico grew jobs at a 7.6 percent rate. Texas and Utah grew slightly faster than New Mexico, at 7.7 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively.

This report looks at the character of the New Mexico workforce and assesses both its strengths and weaknesses. The report examines current workforce supply, future workforce supply, and future workforce demand.



2

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Current Workforce Supply

According to the 2009 Census estimates, New Mexico's population reached 2.01 million people. That represents a growth rate of 10.4 percent between 2000 and 2009. New Mexico was the seventeenth fastest growing state in the country between 2000 and 2009. However, New Mexico still has a low population density, with about 17 persons per square mile compared to an average of 87 persons for all states. The Central, Southwestern, and Northern workforce investment regions, which each contain a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), experienced a higher rate of growth than the Eastern region, which does not.

New Mexico's unemployment rate climbed to 8.4 percent in October 2010, up from 8.0 percent in October 2009, 5.2 percent in October 2008, and 3.5 percent in October 2007. The national unemployment rate has hovered around 9.6 percent for most of the year, marking its highest level in 27 years.

The majority of New Mexico jobs (88.3 percent) are in the service-providing industries. The concentration of services employment in New Mexico is typical of the nation as a whole, while the proportion of government jobs in New Mexico is higher because of the presence of two national defense laboratories and three large Air Force bases.

Like most states in the West, New Mexico has a relatively young population. New Mexico's median age was 35.8 years in 2008, below the national average of 36.7 years. Of our surrounding states, Utah was the youngest, with a median age of 28.5 years, while Oklahoma was the oldest at 36.1 years.

Future Workforce Supply

The proportion of individuals with a bachelor's degree aged 25 and above is a key indicator of the preparedness level of the workforce. Also important is the number of high school graduates. In New Mexico, the proportion of residents with a high school diploma was 27.4 percent

in 2008. The percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher was 25.0 percent.

New Mexico has a high proportion of residents with graduate or professional degrees (10.6 percent), due in part to the national labs, technical universities and numerous high-tech industries. The state's commitment to a geographically dispersed higher education system is one reason New Mexico consistently ranks high in measures of state government employment.

New Mexico's workforce is also being prepared through apprenticeship programs. Apprenticeship is a proven training method whereby an apprentice, with the support and commitment of the employer and/or the training program, becomes proficient in a specific trade. The training lasts a specified length of time, typically between one and five years. An apprenticeship program covers all aspects of the trade and includes both on-the-job training and related instruction. Apprenticeship does not require that an individual have any experience in the occupation, so it is an excellent opportunity for individuals looking for a long-term career path, but who do not possess any specific training.

According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishments employed about 791,500 workers in 2009, down from 826,700 in 2008. With a civilian labor force of approximately 955,900 people aged 16 years and older, New Mexico has an abundant supply of labor to meet the needs of employers.

New Mexico has experienced a troubling out-migration of young, college-educated people, with 18 percent of this group leaving the state between 1990 and 2000. This is an indication of weakened demand for an educated labor force. Census 2010 will shed light on the continuation of this trend.

Workforce Demand

Job growth is the best indicator for measuring how well the New Mexico economy is doing. During 2010,

the state ended a two-year run of job losses that began in April 2008 as a result of the national recession that began several months earlier. By the time the worst was over, the state had lost 53,000 jobs. This period was exceptional in modern times for the sheer number of jobs lost over a relatively short period. Job market recovery will likely take years as unemployment remains at elevated levels. However, the state will eventually return to job growth rates that were typical in years past. Historically, New Mexico's job growth has been about 20 percent over a ten-year period. For the ten-year period ending in 2009, New Mexico's job growth rate was less than 10 percent.

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions' research staff projects employment growth for ten years into the future. This year, the projections are based on historical data ending with a significant loss in jobs across most industries. The projections take into account the jobs lost to the recent recession, but analyze long-term employment behavior. The projected areas are the state, the four MSAs (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant, and Valencia counties; San Juan County; Santa Fe County; and Doña Ana County), and the four Workforce Investment Areas (WIA). Statewide, the industry sector projected to have the largest growth between 2009 and 2019 is health care and social assistance, with an employment increase of about 27,000 jobs. Educational services, accommodations, and retail are expected to contribute about 10,000 jobs each.

The largest occupational clusters in New Mexico are in office & administrative support occupations, with employment of about 132,700 in 2009. Next are retail and wholesale sales occupations, with about 87,200 workers; food preparation & serving-related occupations, with employment of about 76,300; and construction & extraction occupations, with employment of about 69,100.

Many current occupations with high employment concentrations require little education; however, projections data indicate that this will change somewhat in the coming years. Approximately 70 percent of existing jobs in New Mexico require a high school diploma or short-term on-the-job training, with 8.6 percent requiring an associate's degree or postsecondary education. The remaining 21.5 percent of the jobs in New Mexico require a bachelor's degree or higher.



3

CURRENT WORKFORCE SUPPLY

Regional State Populations, 2000-2009

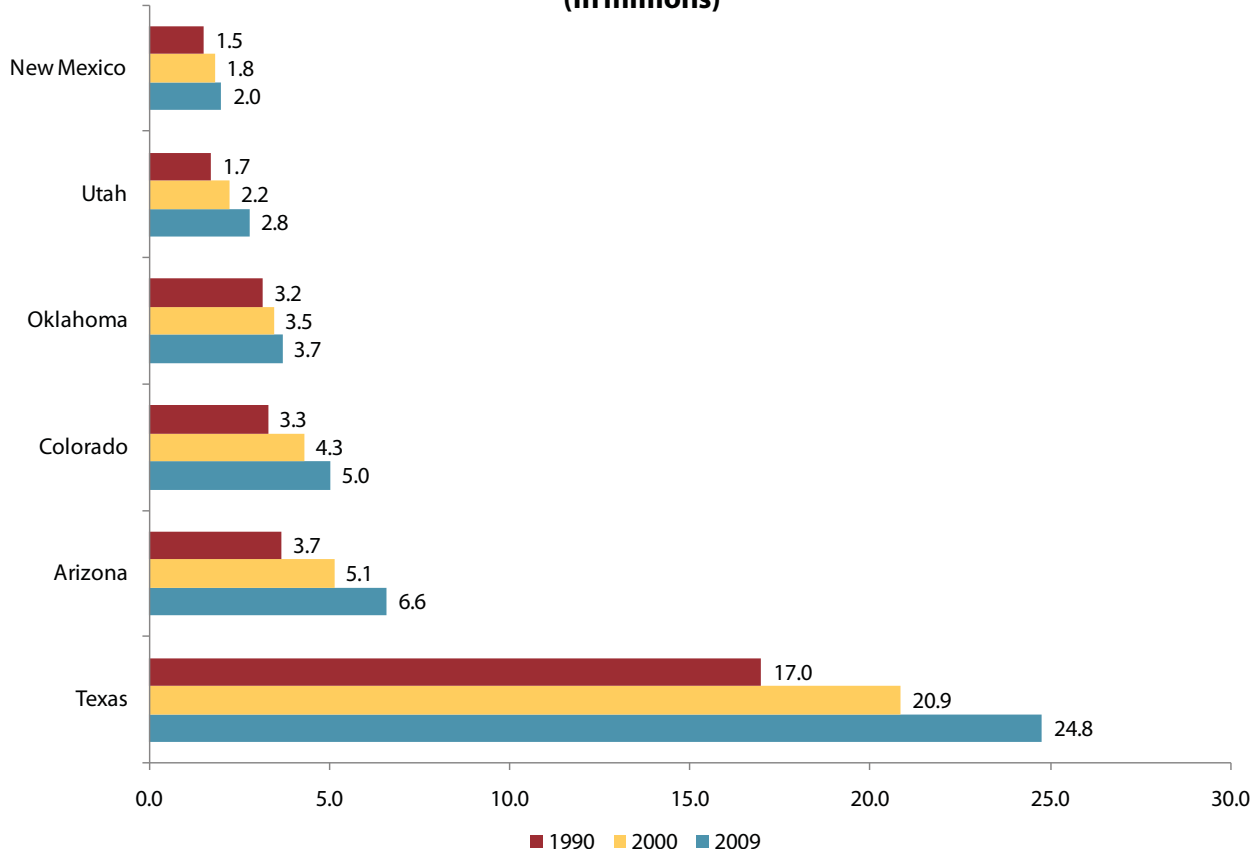
There has long been an established link between population and employment growth. Population growth occurs when jobs are available, and likewise jobs are created when there is an availability of affordable labor resulting from a growing population. New Mexico's population average annual growth rate has been approximately 2.5 percent since 1970. Assuming the growth rate remains fairly constant, the state's

population in 2019 is expected to be about 2,500,000. Barring any unforeseen changes to the economy, New Mexico is in position to meet the 2019 workforce demand of 960,000 (including self-employed).

Rate of Population Growth

It is not uncommon to hear complaints about the number of people coming to New Mexico from other states. The reality is we need the in-migration to help

Population in 1990, 2000 & 2009
(in millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

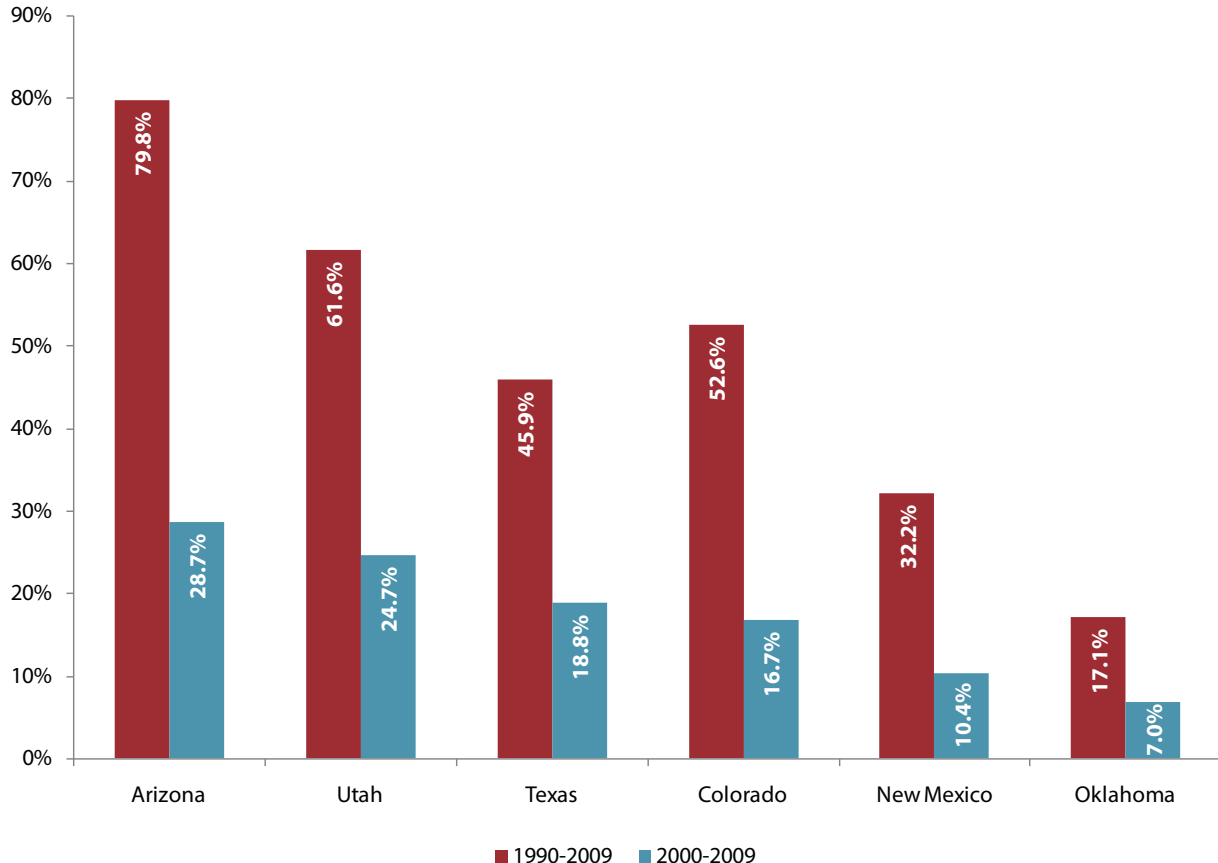
sustain the workforce. The net natural birthrate alone cannot support the demand of our growing economy. Size does matter... New Mexico must compete with larger states to attract new businesses and skilled workers. When it comes to evaluating the state of the workforce when making business decisions, New Mexico can boast of a relatively affordable labor force.

Median Age of New Mexico's Workforce

While New Mexico's workforce is younger than the national average, it is one of the older populations in the region. One of the keys to growing business opportunities in New Mexico will be the state's ability to attract and retain a younger workforce. As the nation's population ages, businesses will be locked in competition with other firms locally, nationally, and even globally, looking for the next generation of workers. Worker shortages are already a reality in both

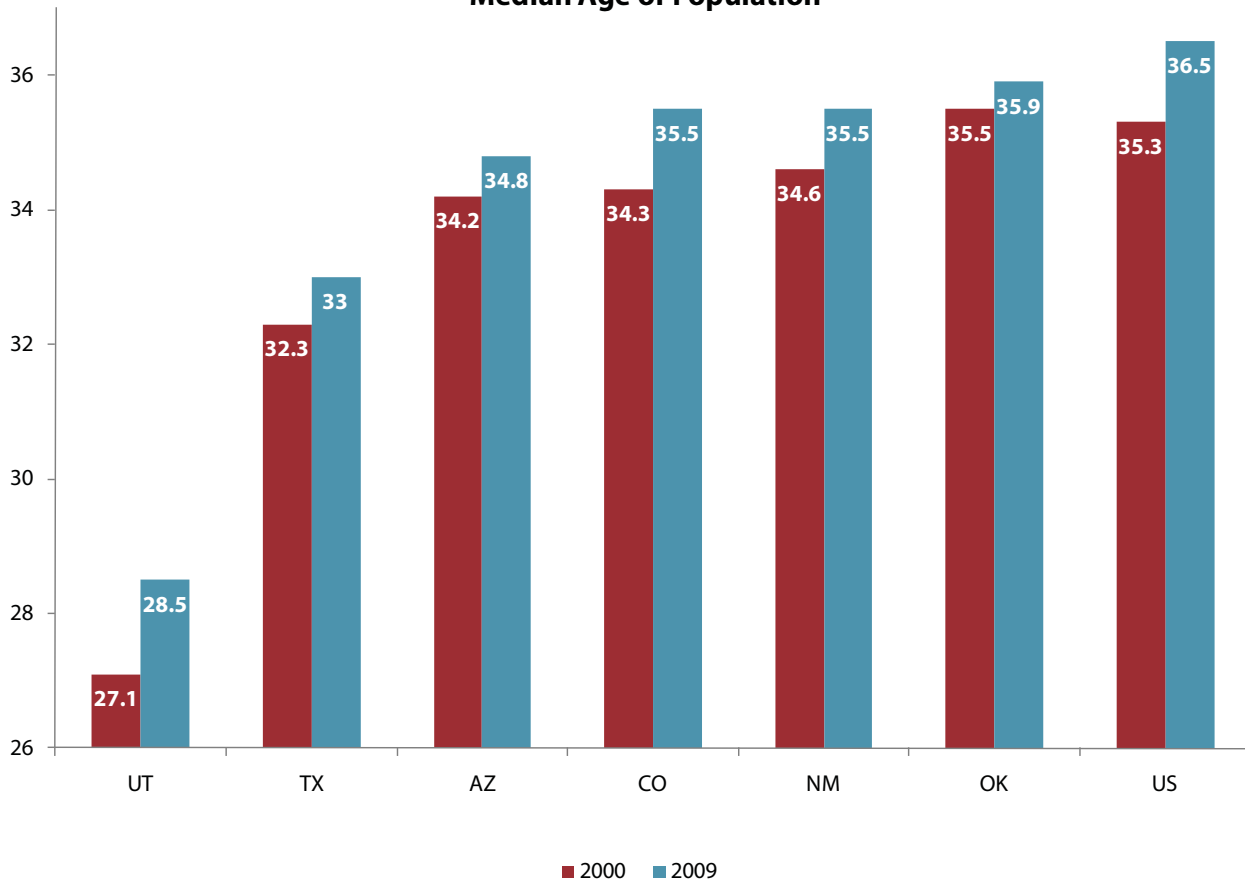
the manufacturing sector and the health care and social assistance sector. The health care and social assistance sector faces worker shortages in highly skilled occupations such as registered nurses and physicians, which are only partially mitigated by importing workers from other countries. The decline in U.S. manufacturing has caused concern for job seekers, deterring some from pursuing careers in this sector. Manufacturers fear that as baby boomers retire, there may not be enough skilled workers to replace them, according to the National Association of Manufacturers. Worker shortages could reach as high as 13 million to 15 million by 2020 in the U.S.¹ Not only will businesses be forced to compete for workers within their industry, they will also compete against businesses in higher-paying industries. Higher wages and career opportunities across all industries may prove necessary to improve the retention of our best-educated, mission-oriented younger worker and to attract needed workers from elsewhere.

Population Growth Rates, 1990-2009 & 2000-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

Median Age of Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Estimates.

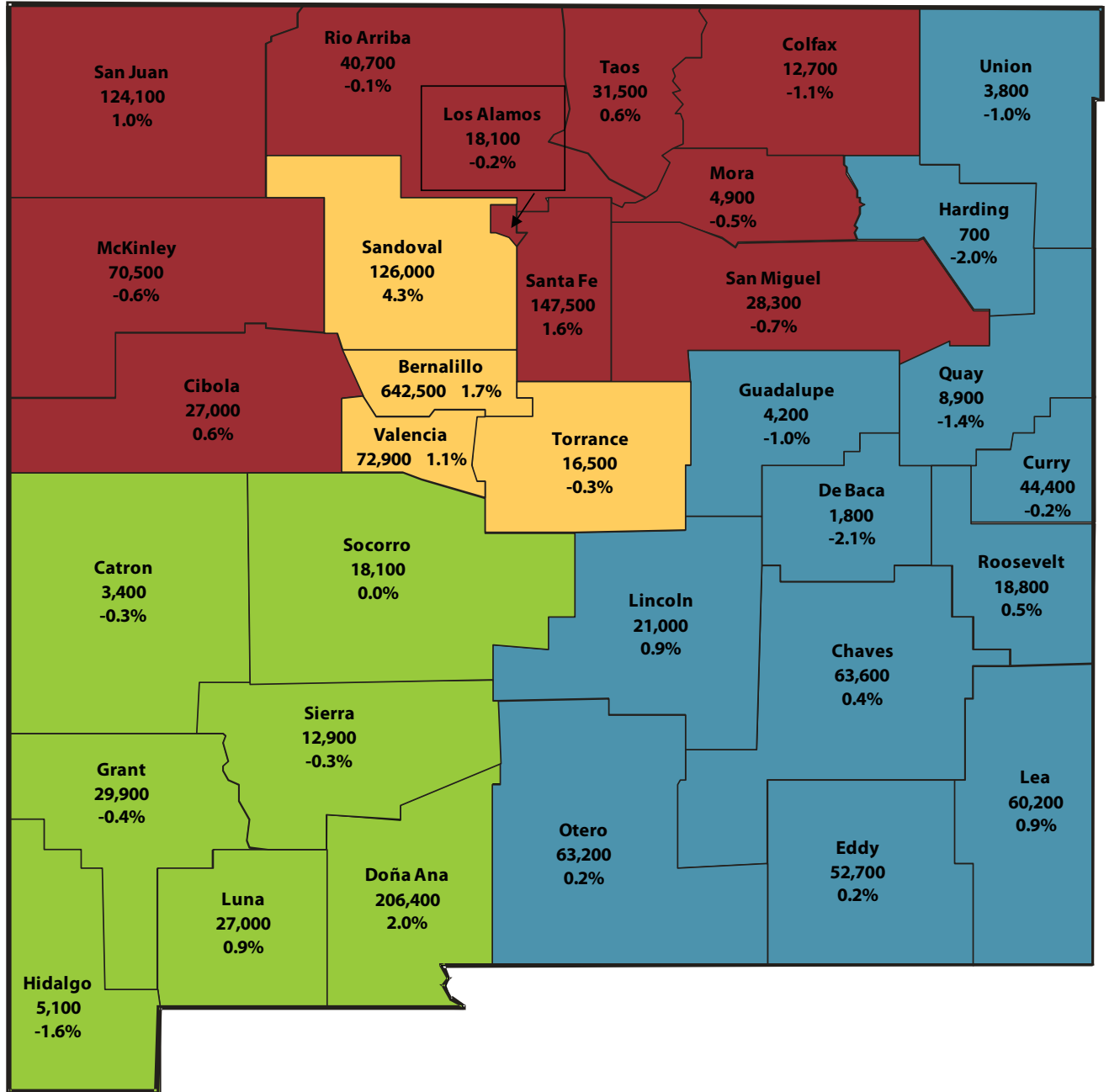
¹ Manufacturers Begin Taking Steps To Attract Younger Work Force, 2/8/2005 - *The Daily Oklahoman* / Paul Monie.



Population Growth by County

The following map shows each county’s 2009 population and 2000 to 2009 average annual growth rate. As expected, nearly all of the counties comprising the four MSAs were among the top ten counties for population growth. Three of the four counties making up the Albuquerque MSA—Sandoval, Bernalillo, and Valencia—ranked first, third and sixth, respectively. Torrance County, the fourth county in the Albuquerque MSA, ranked twenty-first. Doña Ana County ranked second, Santa Fe County fourth and San Juan County seventh, while the eighth through tenth positions were occupied by Lea, Lincoln, and Luna counties, which each grew by 0.9 percent. One interesting note is that 17 of New Mexico’s 33 counties posted population decreases during the period.

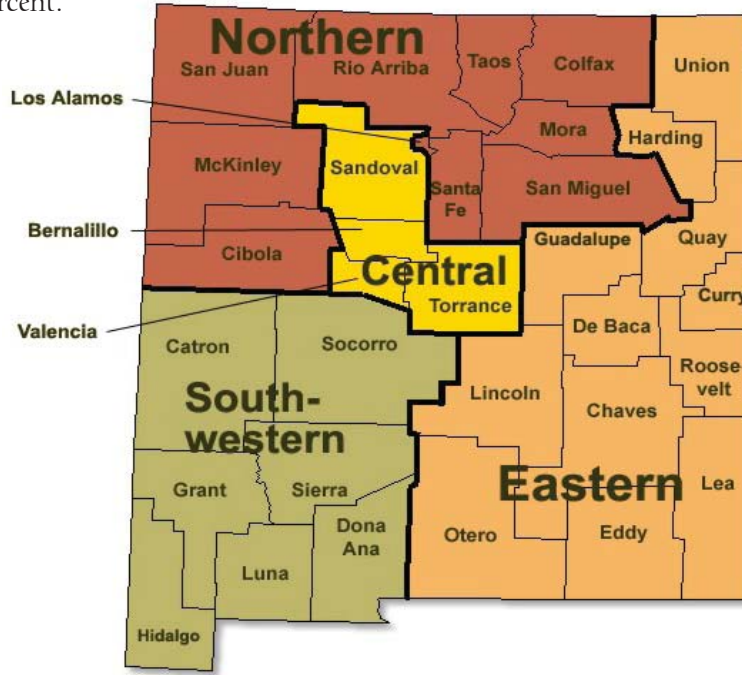
Current County Population and Average Annual Growth Rates, 2000-2009



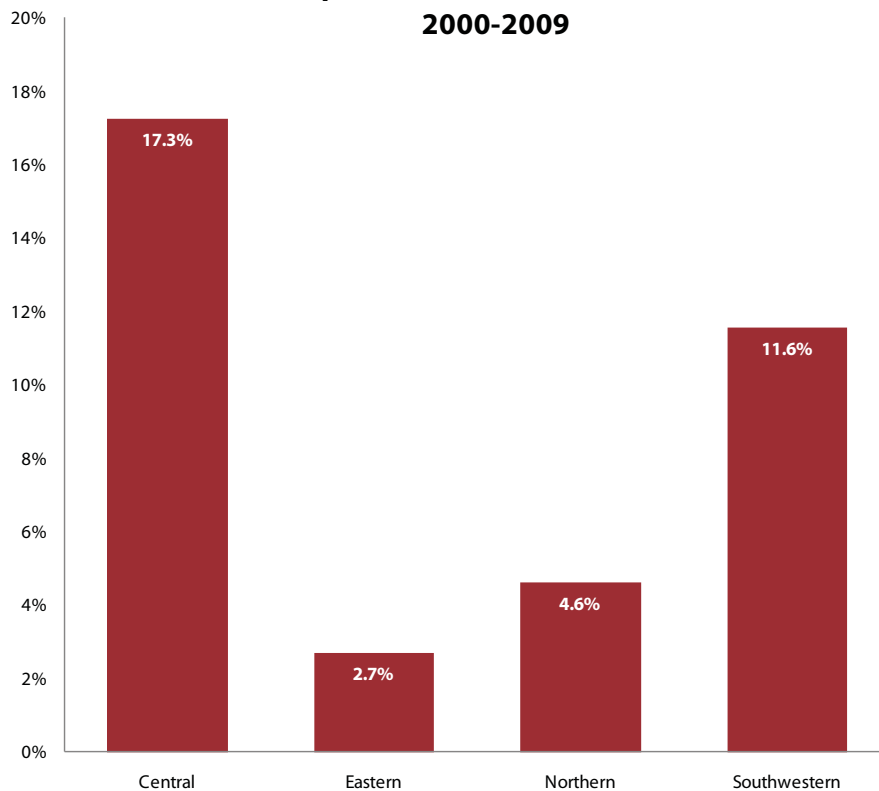
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates, 2009.

Population by WIA Area

- Population growth was the greatest in WIAs with MSAs. The Central area grew by over 17.3 percent and the Southwestern area grew by 11.6 percent over the last nine years.
- The average annual growth rate was nearly 2 percent in the Central area and 1.3 percent in the Southwestern area.
- The remaining WIAs experienced significantly less growth. Both the Eastern area and Northern area grew by less than 5 percent.

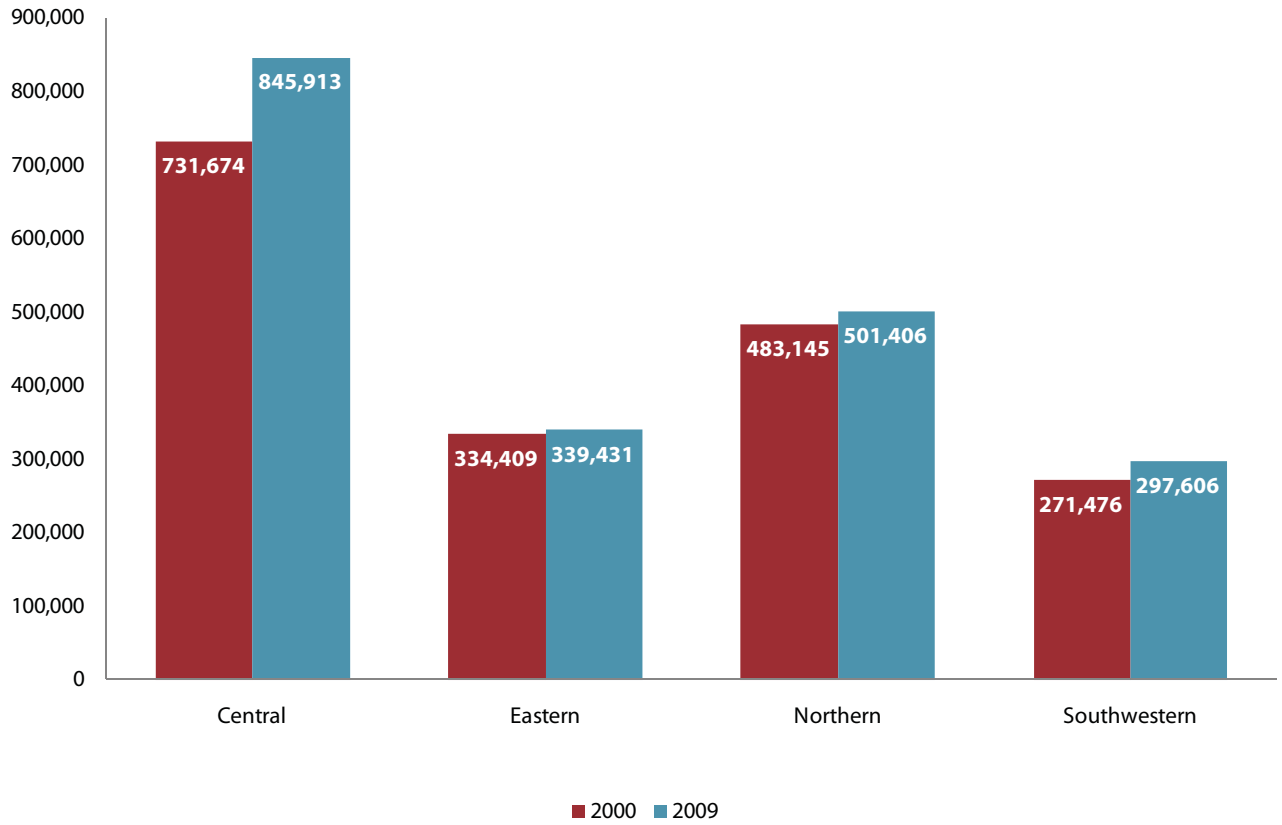


**Population Growth in the WIAs
2000-2009**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates, 2000-2009.

Population Change in the WIAs 2000-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates, 2000-2009.

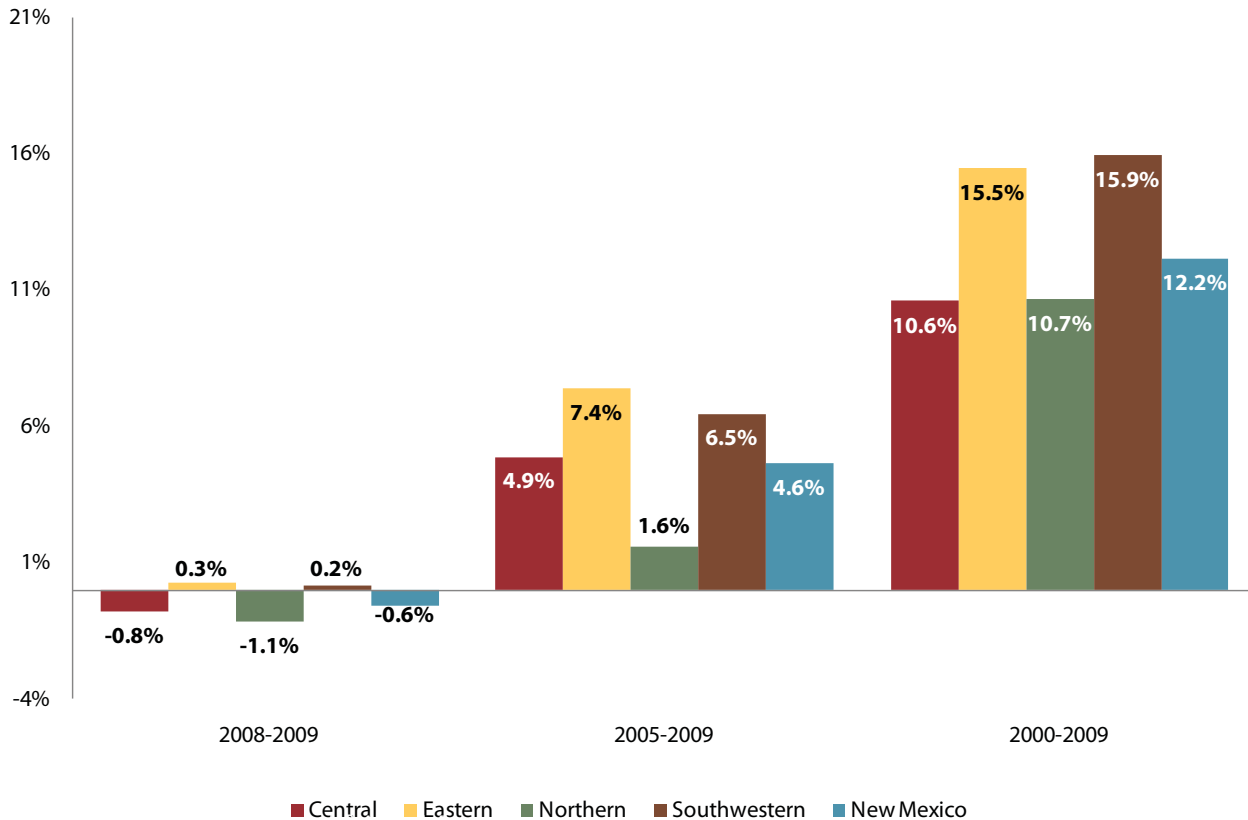


Statewide and WIA Areas Employment Growth

WIA Labor Force Growth Rates

- The Eastern and Southwestern areas experienced the greatest labor force growth (15.9 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively) in the last nine years, while the labor force grew around 10.6 percent in both the Central and Northern areas. Between 2005 and 2009, the Eastern area experienced the highest labor force growth.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the Central and Northern areas and the state experienced negative growth rates of 0.8 and 1.1 percent respectively.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the Eastern and Southwestern areas were the only regions that had positive labor force growth rates, although growth was minimal (between 0.2 and 0.3 percent).
- Based on the minimal growth between 2005 and 2009 and the significant losses between 2008 and 2009, it appears the labor force in the Northern area has been less stable than other areas of the state.

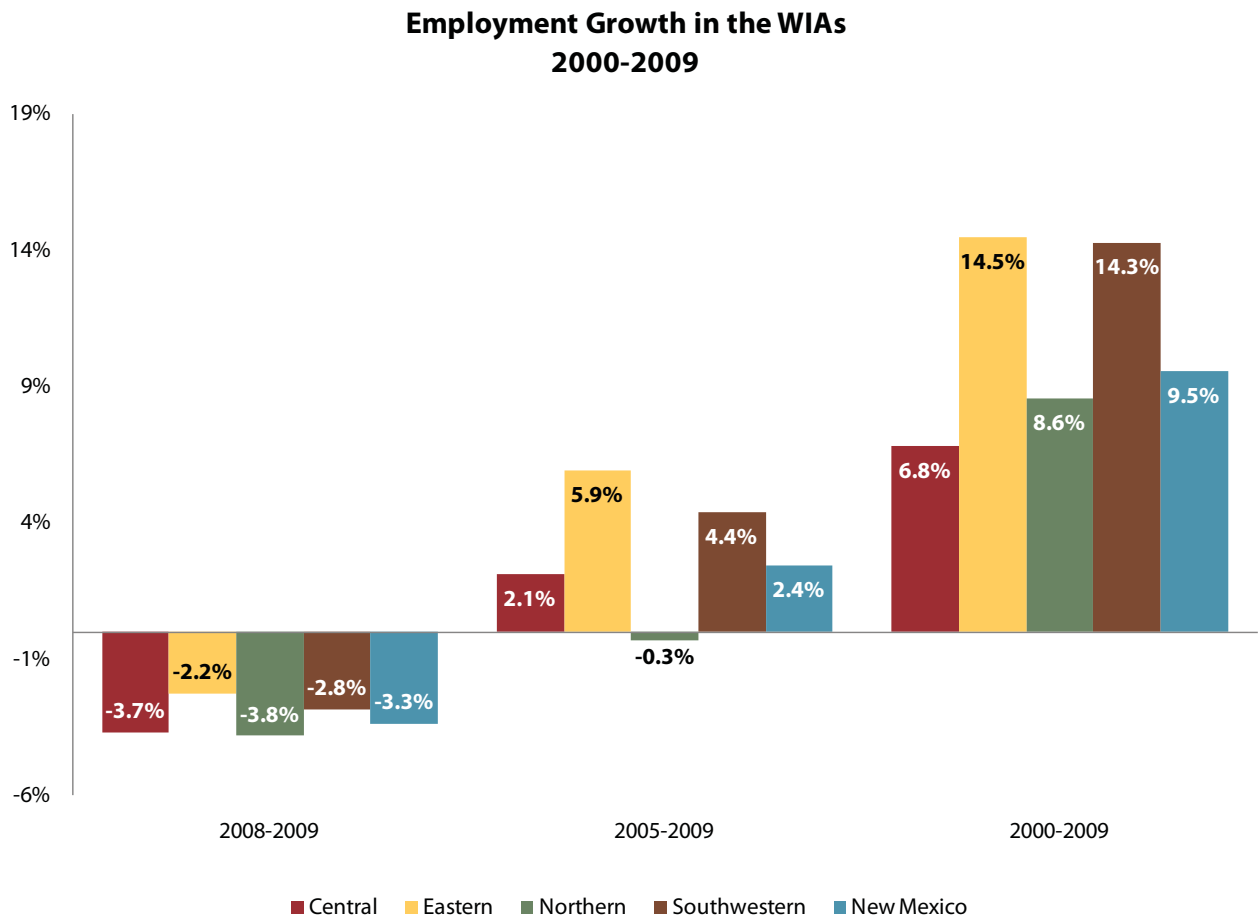
**Labor Force Growth in the WIAs
2000-2009**



Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

WIA Employment Growth Rates

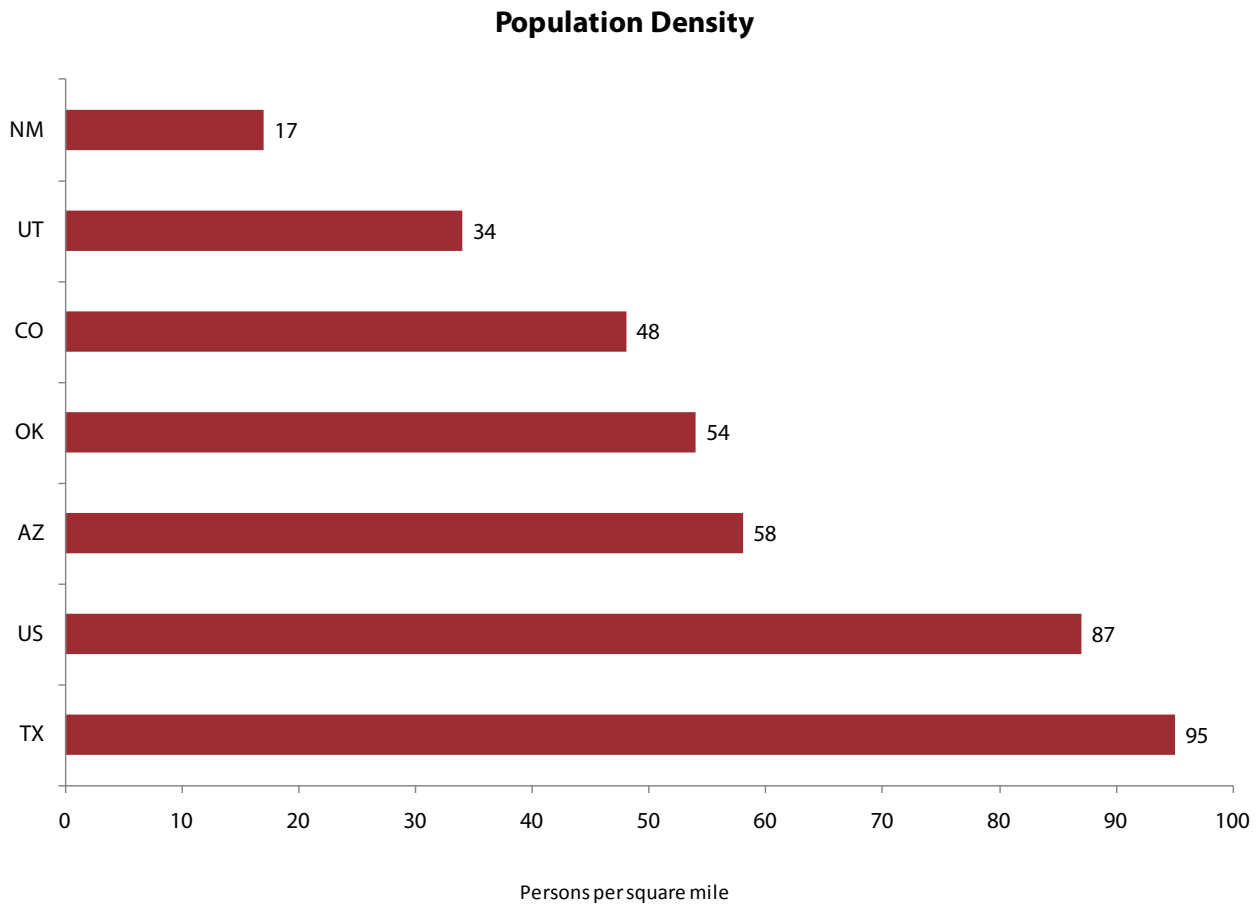
- The Eastern and Southwestern areas experienced the greatest rates of employment growth (14.5 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively) over the last nine years. The Central area experienced the lowest rate of employment growth (6.8 percent).
- Between 2005 and 2009, the Northern area was the only area that experienced negative employment growth. The Central area experienced growth similar to that of the state as a whole.
- Between 2008 and 2009, as the recession impacted New Mexico, the Central and Northern areas and the state experienced greater negative growth than the Eastern and Southwestern areas.
- The combination of lower unemployment rates and better job retention in the Eastern area would suggest that the workforce in this area is more stable than other areas of the state.



Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

New Mexico's Open Space

New Mexico ranked forty-fifth for population density in 2009. While it appears as though New Mexico has an ample supply of land, the reality is most of the state's land is owned by the federal government or Native American tribes.

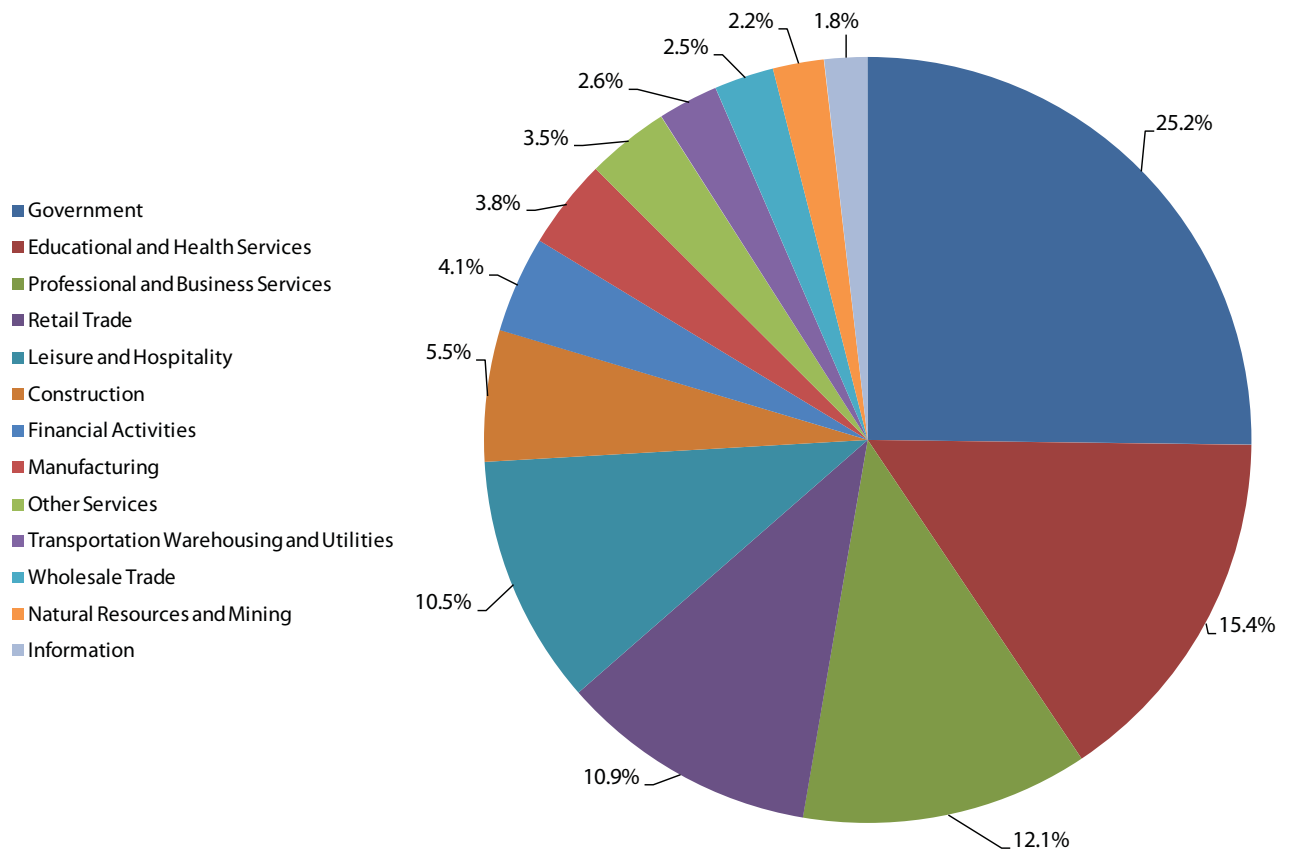


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, 2009.

Employment Distribution by Industry Sector

In October 2010, roughly one of every four jobs in New Mexico was in the government sector. The largest private-sector industries were educational & health services and professional & business services, accounting for a respective 15.4 percent and 12.1 percent of the state's jobs. The retail and leisure & hospitality sectors followed as the next largest sources of jobs in New Mexico at 10.9 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively. The goods-producing sector (mining, construction and manufacturing) and the service-providing sector (all others) have maintained a fairly constant level of employment over the past several years, with goods-producing jobs accounting for 11.5 percent of the employment and service-providing jobs at 88.5 percent of the total.

Employment Distribution by Industry Sector

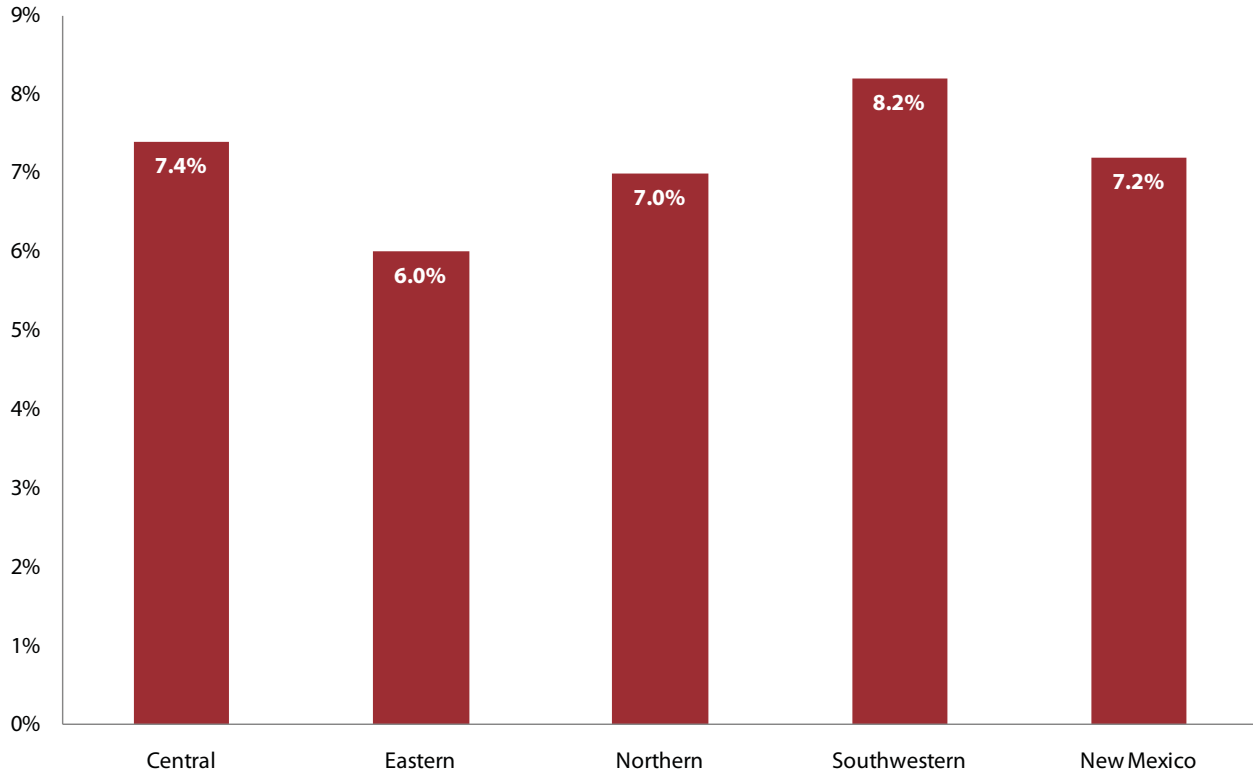


Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, Current Employment Statistics, October 2010.

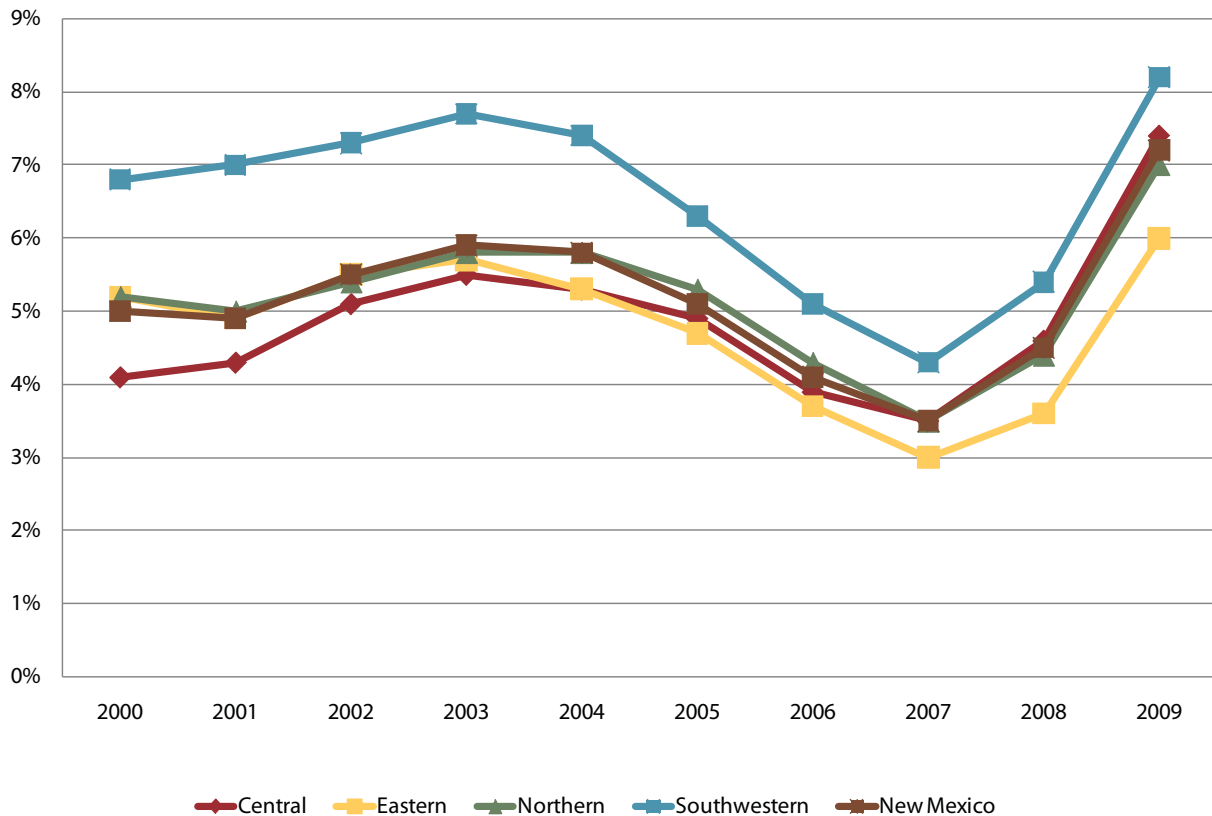
Unemployment Statewide and in the WIA Regions

- Each labor force area has experienced significant increases in the unemployment rate since reaching a record low in 2007.
- The Eastern area has had the lowest unemployment rate of all areas since 2004.
- The Central area had the lowest unemployment rate of all WIAs between 2000 and 2003. By 2007, the rate had begun to increase and remained consistently equal to or higher than the state unemployment rate through 2009.
- Between 2004 and 2006, the Northern area unemployment rate was greater than the statewide rate. From 2007 through 2009, the Northern area rate was less than that of the state as a whole.
- The Northern area and Central area unemployment rates have been very similar to the state rate since 2007.
- The Southwestern area has consistently registered the highest unemployment rate among the four WIAs. The Southwestern area rate was higher than the statewide rate for the duration of the 2000 through 2009 period.

Unemployment Rates in the WIAs 2000-2009



Unemployment Rates in the WIAs 2000-2009



Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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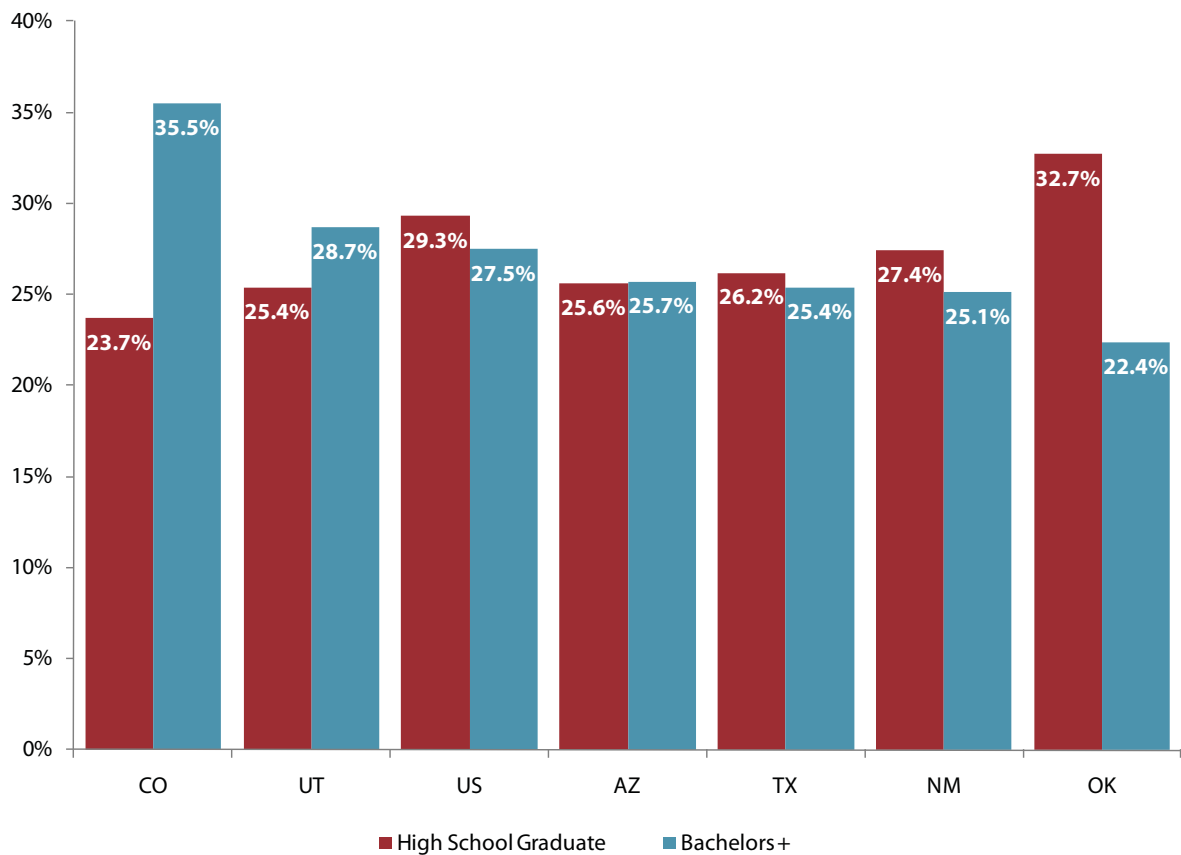
FUTURE WORKFORCE SUPPLY

Education Attainment

A large percentage of jobs in New Mexico require a bachelor's degree or higher. Jobs in high-tech manufacturing, health care, government, and research facilities are attracting and retaining workers with higher skills. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 24.8 percent of New Mexico workers 25 years old and older possessed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2007. In 2008, that number climbed to 25 percent, slightly below most of our neighboring states.

While New Mexico has seen an increase in the number of people with a bachelor's degree or higher, we still are below the level required for future workforce needs. Employers are more likely to locate "knowledgeable jobs" where they believe there are "knowledgeable people."

Education Attainment 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table C15002, 2008.

Public School Enrollment

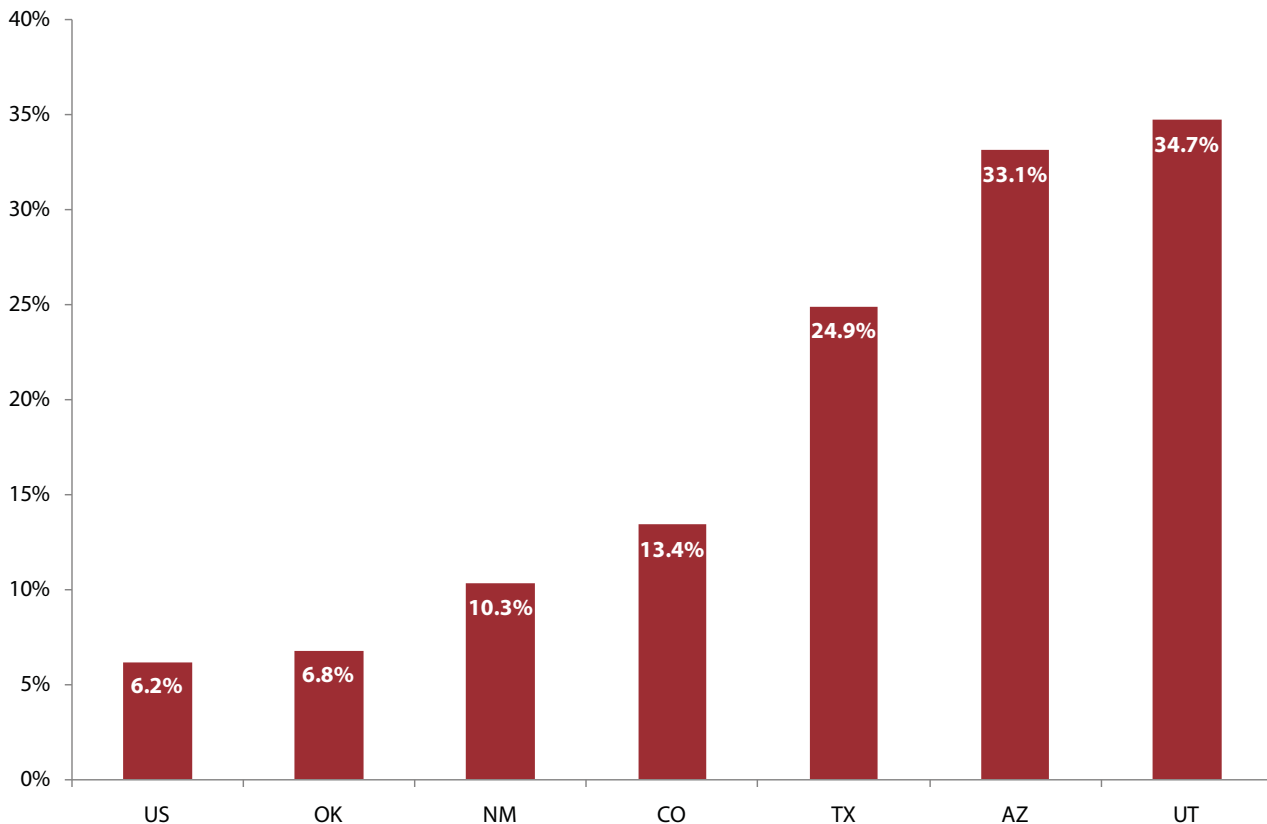
School enrollments in New Mexico are projected to grow at near the population growth rate that UNM-BBER projected for the time period 2004-2017. The U.S. Census Bureau has projected a decrease in the number of youths 18 years old and under through 2030, while during the same time period, the aged 65 and over population is projected to nearly double. The aging of the population is evident in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and somewhat in Colorado, with a steeper decline in growth of the school-age population. In New Mexico, the impact of fewer 18 years old and under residents will likely be felt in the rural communities with declining enrollments.

Public High School Graduates

The number of graduates is expected to increase in New Mexico through 2019, yet the rate will remain well below the national rate and that of most of the neighboring states. An educated workforce is a key component in the decision-making process for economic planners and site selectors for business relocation and expansion. Graduation from high school is a minimum requirement for further education and training.

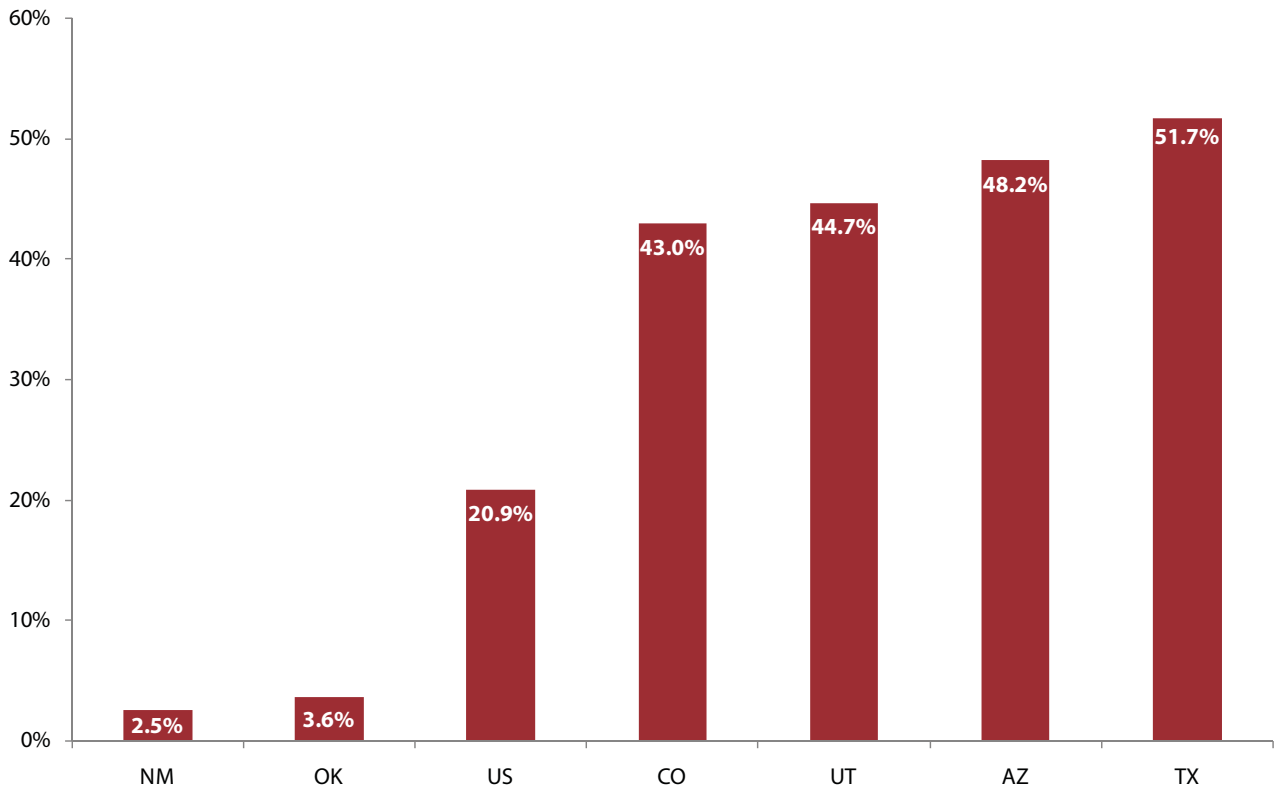
Increases are projected for 39 states and the District of Columbia, with most increases projected in the South and the West. Twelve states are projected to have declining graduation rates through the 2018-19 school year. Each of the states in our region is expected to increase the graduation rates in public schools.

**Percent Change in Public School Enrollment, K-12
2000-2008**



Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, NCES, Common Core of Data surveys and State Public High School Graduates Model. (See reference table 5.)

Projected Percentage Change in the Number of Public High School Graduates, 2000 to 2018-19



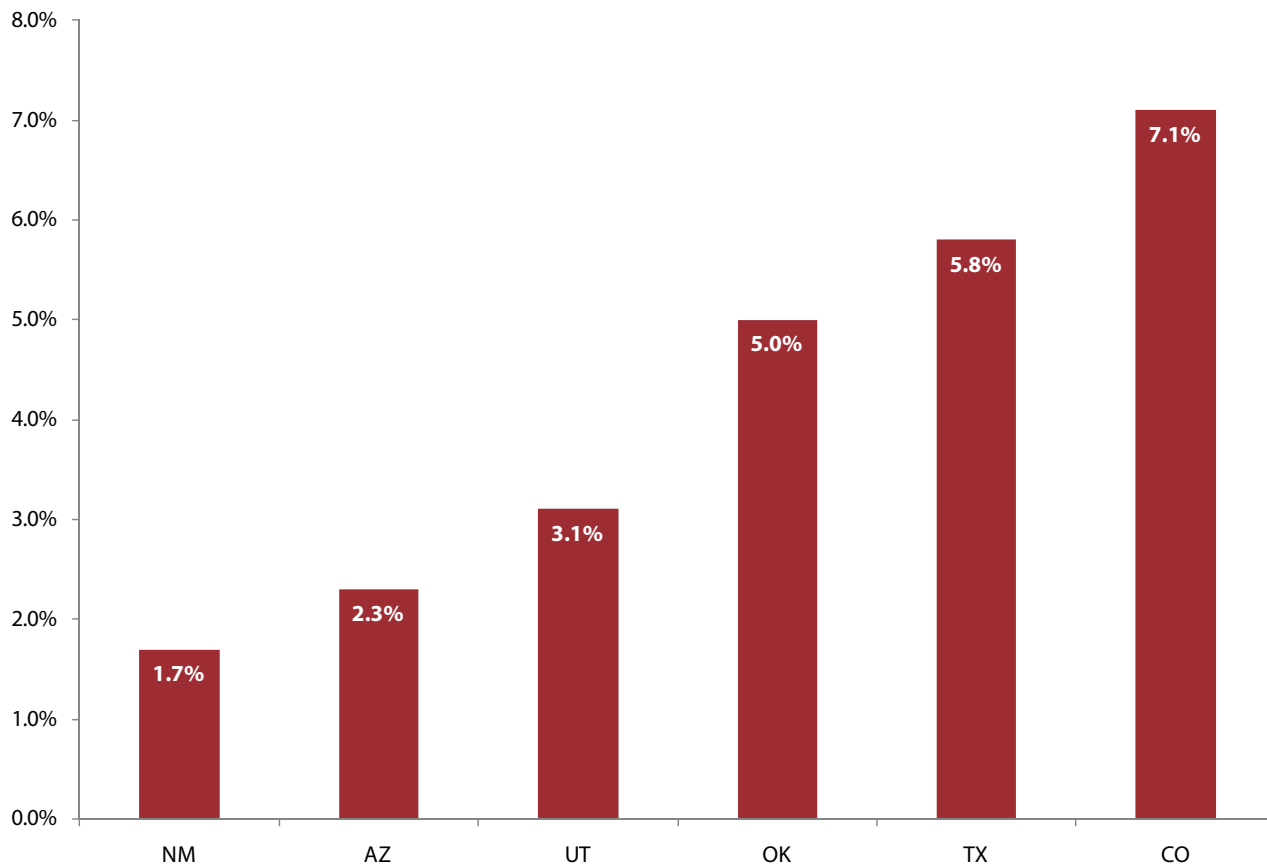
Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, NCES, Common Core of Data surveys and State Public High School Graduates Model. (See reference table 26.)

Domestic Migration in the West

New Mexico is one of four states in the region showing a positive net domestic in-migration. Essentially, we are attracting people from other states at a higher rate than we are losing people to other states. Economic development initiatives have made New Mexico an attractive place to live, work, and recreate.



Domestic Migration, 2008-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2008.
<<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-comp-chg2008.html>>



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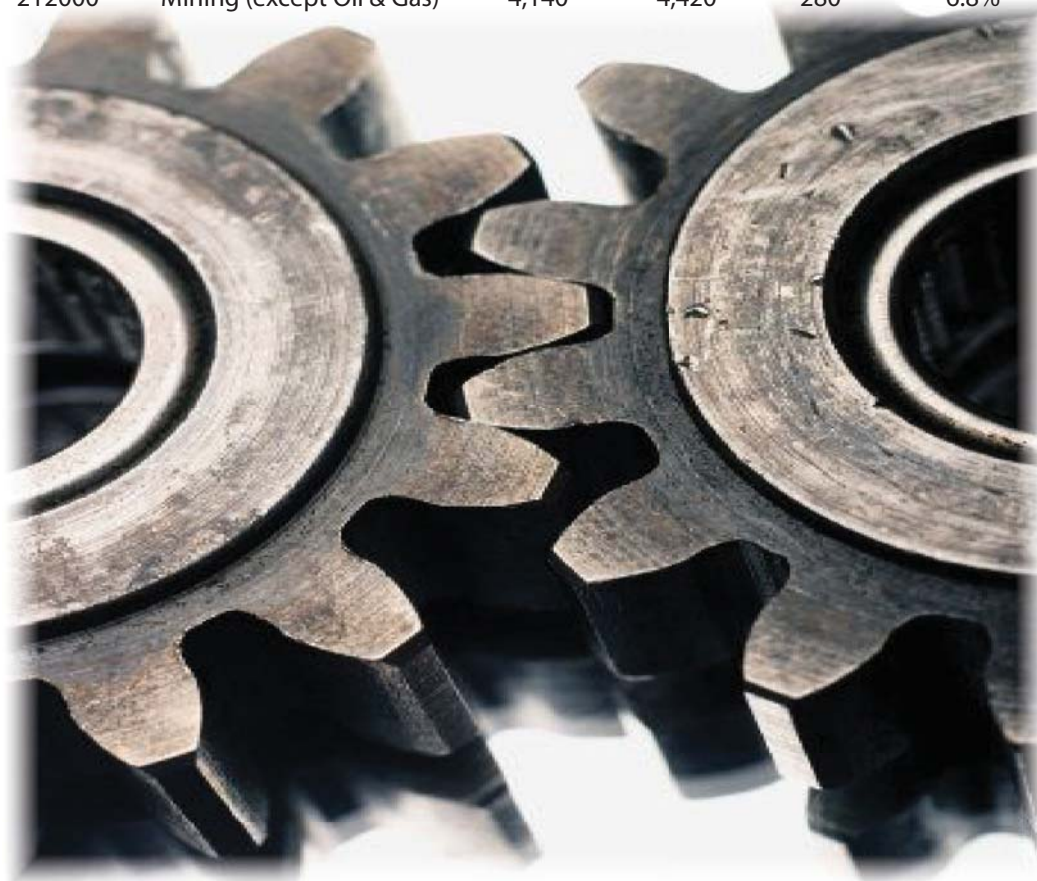
FUTURE WORKFORCE DEMAND

Goods-Producing Industries

Mining

Employment in the New Mexico mining industry is expected to grow by about 1,730 jobs between 2009 and 2019. As the economy recovers from recession, much of the increase in projected activity is based on the growing demand for and rising worldwide price of natural resources. Support activities for mining will be the largest growing mining subsector, increasing from 11,130 in 2009 to 12,200 in 2019. Mining (except oil and gas) is projected to experience little growth, with employment levels at about 4,420 through 2019. The oil & gas extraction subsector is projected to increase 9.0 percent, adding about 380 jobs, over the 2009-2019 period.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
213000	Support Activities for Mining	11,130	12,200	1,070	9.6%
211000	Oil & Gas Extraction	4,180	4,560	380	9.0%
212000	Mining (except Oil & Gas)	4,140	4,420	280	6.8%



Manufacturing

New Mexico manufacturing employment is expected to decrease by 11.5 percent from 2009 to 2019, shedding roughly 3,560 jobs. The largest number of jobs lost will be in the computer and electronic products manufacturing subsector because of automation. Sector growth could change significantly if plans progress for the many manufacturers of renewable energy products who have committed to locating and expanding in New Mexico.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
321000	Wood Product Manufacturing	970	1,180	220	22.7%
335000	Electrical Equip, Appliance & Component Mfg	470	690	220	45.4%
312000	Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	550	650	100	17.4%
337000	Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	1,060	1,140	80	7.7%
311000	Food Manufacturing	5,090	5,150	60	1.1%
324000	Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing	870	910	50	5.3%
333000	Machinery Manufacturing	1,170	1,190	20	2.0%
331000	Primary Metal Manufacturing	400	380	-20	-4.0%
313000	Textile Mills	70	40	-30	-45.6%
314000	Textile Product Mills	100	60	-40	-36.4%
315000	Apparel Manufacturing	100	50	-50	-50.5%
327000	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2,150	2,080	-70	-3.3%
326000	Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	660	580	-80	-12.3%
325000	Chemical Manufacturing	1,270	1,190	-80	-6.6%
322000	Paper Manufacturing	590	480	-120	-19.7%
332000	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	2,390	2,000	-390	-16.3%
323000	Printing & Related Support Activities	990	580	-410	-41.1%
336000	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2,400	1,590	-810	-33.8%
334000	Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	7,640	6,500	-1,140	-14.9%

Construction

Employment in construction in New Mexico is expected to grow by about 5,800 jobs or 11.1 percent over the forecast period as construction employment rebounds from 51,700 in 2009 to 57,400 in 2019. The specialty trade contractors subsector is projected to grow by 2,540 jobs or 8.6 percent. Residential building construction employment is expected to recoup losses, increasing by about 1,700 jobs or 12.5 percent from 2009 to 2019. Heavy & civil engineering construction is projected to add 1,510 jobs or 17.8 percent, growing from 8,520 jobs in 2009 to 10,030 jobs in 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
238000	Specialty Trade Contractors	29,550	32,090	2,540	8.6%
236000	Construction of Buildings	13,630	15,330	1,700	12.5%
237000	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	8,520	10,030	1,510	17.8%

Service-Providing Industries

Wholesale Trade

The wholesale trade sector is projected to grow by 200 jobs or 0.9 percent during the forecast horizon. Jobs for merchant wholesalers of durable goods are projected to increase from 12,830 in 2009 to 13,470 in 2019. The wholesale electronic markets, agents & brokers subsector is projected to grow by 2.8 percent from 1,980 in 2009 to 2,030 in 2019. Jobs for merchant wholesalers of non-durable goods are projected to decline from 7,670 in 2009 to 7,170 in 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
423000	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	12,830	13,470	640	5.0%
425000	Wholesale Electronic Markets & Brokers	1,980	2,030	60	2.8%
424000	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	7,670	7,170	-500	-6.5%

Transportation & Warehousing

Employment in the transportation & warehousing industry is expected to grow from 17,800 in 2009 to 19,100 in 2019, an increase of 1,400 jobs or 7.7 percent. Truck transportation employment is expected to rise by almost 500 jobs or 7.1 percent by 2019. Transit & ground transportation employment is expected to grow by 440 jobs or 17 percent by 2019. Declining employment is expected in the rail and air transportation subsectors.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
484000	Truck Transportation	6,730	7,210	480	7.1%
485000	Transit & Ground Passenger Transport	2,570	3,000	440	17.0%
488000	Support Activities for Transportation	1,840	2,250	410	22.4%
493000	Warehousing & Storage	1,190	1,400	210	17.8%
492000	Couriers & Messengers	2,130	2,320	190	8.9%
482000	Rail Transportation	1,600	1,540	-60	-3.7%
481000	Air Transportation	1,330	1,000	-330	-24.9%

Retail Trade

The retail trade sector is projected to grow by 9,000 jobs or about 10.4 percent over the projection period. Retail employment is expected to increase from 92,500 in 2009 to 102,100 in 2019. General merchandising stores will experience the most significant increase in the retail sector, adding 5,460 jobs or 24.2 percent during the 2009 to 2019 period. The general merchandise sector includes stores such as the Wal-Mart and Target chains. The building material & garden equipment suppliers and food & beverage subsectors combined are expected to add nearly 2,700 additional jobs to the retail sector through 2019. The furniture, gasoline stations, and miscellaneous subsectors are expected to remain flat to declining during the projection horizon.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
452000	General Merchandise Stores	22,540	28,000	5,460	24.2%
445000	Food & Beverage Stores	13,780	15,500	1,720	12.5%
441000	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	12,440	13,450	1,010	8.1%
444000	Building Material & Garden Equip Suppliers	7,680	8,640	960	12.5%
448000	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	6,450	7,010	560	8.7%
446000	Health & Personal Care Stores	4,330	4,830	500	11.5%
451000	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	3,920	4,340	420	10.8%
443000	Electronics & Appliance Stores	2,420	2,720	300	12.5%
454000	Non-store Retailers	2,600	2,710	110	4.3%
442000	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	2,220	2,140	-90	-4.0%
447000	Gasoline Stations	7,720	7,240	-490	-6.3%
453000	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	6,380	5,530	-850	-13.3%

Utilities

Utilities sector employment is projected to grow from 4,610 in 2009 to 4,770 in 2019. The addition of over 150 jobs represents a growth rate of 3.4 percent across the projection horizon.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
221000	Utilities	4,610	4,770	160	3.4%

Information

The information industry is projected to be relatively flat between 2009 and 2019. The motion picture & sound recording component is projected to be the only subsector adding a significant number of jobs. The remaining subsectors are not expected to generate many jobs through 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
512000	Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	3,040	3,480	440	14.4%
518000	ISP, Web Search Portals & Data Processing	360	520	160	44.3%
519000	Other Information Services	270	300	30	12.6%
515000	Broadcasting	1,350	1,180	-170	-12.6%
511000	Publishing Industries	2,390	2,100	-290	-21.1%
517000	Telecommunications	7,310	6,380	-940	-12.8%

Finance & Insurance

Employment in the finance & insurance sector is expected to increase from 22,140 in 2009 to 23,890 in 2019, an increase of 1,750 jobs or 7.9 percent. Credit intermediation employment is expected to increase by 1,100 jobs or 8.6 percent, while the insurance carriers and securities subsectors are projected to grow by 6.4 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively, over the forecast horizon.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
522000	Credit Intermediation	12,800	13,890	1,100	8.6%
524000	Insurance Carriers	7,480	7,960	480	6.4%
523000	Securities & Commodity Contracts	1,560	1,770	210	13.2%

Real Estate, Rental & Leasing

Between 2009 and 2019, employment in the real estate & leasing subsector is expected to increase from 9,950 to 11,180. Employment in rental activities is projected to increase by 570 jobs, representing a growth rate of 15.8 percent. Real estate employment is estimated to add another 660 jobs.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
531000	Real Estate	6,330	6,990	660	10.4%
532000	Rental & Leasing Services	3,620	4,190	570	15.8%

Professional, Scientific & Technical Services

The professional, scientific & technical services sector is projected to grow from 56,150 in 2009 to 62,250 in 2019, adding over 6,100 jobs or 10.9 percent.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
541000	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	56,150	62,250	6,100	10.9%

Management of Companies

Management of companies and services is projected to grow from 5,080 jobs to 5,500, adding about 420 jobs for growth of 8.2 percent through 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
551000	Management of Companies	5,080	5,500	420	8.2%

Administrative Support & Waste Management Services

Employment growth in the administrative support sector is expected to increase from 45,810 jobs in 2009 to 50,690 by 2019. The additional 4,870 jobs represent a growth rate of 10.6 percent.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
561000	Administrative & Support Services	43,320	47,800	4,480	10.3%
562000	Waste Management & Remediation	2,490	2,890	400	15.9%

Educational Services

The educational services industry continued to grow through the recession and is projected to experience employment growth from 81,100 jobs in 2009 to 91,240 in 2019, an increase of 10,130 jobs or 12.5 percent. The educational services sector is the third fastest growing sector in the economy.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
611000	Educational Services	81,100	91,240	10,130	12.5%

Health Care & Social Assistance

The health care & social assistance sector has the largest number of employment of all sectors. It is also the fastest growing sector within the economy. In 2009, employment was 113,080, up from 108,640 in 2008, and it is projected to increase to 140,100 by 2019, adding over 27,000 jobs. This represents a 23.9 percent growth rate. The ambulatory health care services subsector is forecast to grow from 42,070 jobs in 2009 to 53,440 by 2019, adding 13,370 jobs or 31.8 percent. Social assistance employment is projected to increase by over 27 percent, increasing from 23,840 jobs in 2009 to 30,430 in 2019. Over 7,000 jobs are projected to come from the hospitals and nursing facilities subsectors through 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
621000	Ambulatory Health Care Services	42,070	55,440	13,370	31.8%
624000	Social Assistance	23,840	30,430	6,590	27.6%
622000	Hospitals	34,490	38,790	4,310	12.5%
623000	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	12,690	15,440	2,750	21.7%

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation

Employment in the arts, entertainment & recreation industry is expected to increase by about 1,430 jobs, growing from 13,970 in 2009 to 15,400 in 2019. This represents a growth rate of about 10.2 percent. The amusement, gambling & recreation subsector is expected to create 1,100 jobs, growing from 11,550 in 2009 to 12,650 in 2019, representing a 9.6 percent growth rate. Employment in the performing arts & spectator sports subsector is expected to add 220 jobs through 2019. The museums & historical sites subsector is projected to add 100 jobs.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
713000	Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	11,550	12,650	1,100	9.6%
711000	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	1,830	2,050	220	12.3%
712000	Museums & Historical Sites	590	690	100	17.0%

Accommodation & Food Services

Accommodation & food services industry employment is projected to grow by 12.3 percent through the projection horizon. The addition of 7,620 jobs represents growth above the average. Food services & drinking places, the largest subsector in this industry sector, is projected to grow by 11.9 percent, from 64,000 jobs to 71,620. Accommodation jobs are expected to grow by 13.7 percent, increasing from 17,640 to 20,050 by 2019.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
722000	Food Services & Drinking Places	64,000	71,620	7,620	11.9%
721000	Accommodation	17,640	20,050	2,420	13.7%

Other Services

Growth in other services, the second fastest growing sector, is expected to account for an additional 1,480 jobs between 2009 and 2019, a 13.2 percent increase. The religious, civic & professional subsector is expected to create about 1,480 jobs and grow by over 23 percent. Private households are projected to grow slowly.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
813000	Religious, Civic & Professional	6,280	7,760	1,480	23.5%
811000	Repair & Maintenance	7,590	8,420	830	10.9%
812000	Personal & Laundry Services	6,040	6,470	440	7.2%
814000	Private Households	1,500	1,580	90	5.7%

Government

The government category used in the occupational projections is confined to administration and public safety and excludes almost all direct production and service functions of the government. Government construction, the U.S. Postal Service, public transportation, public utilities, public education, and health services functions are allocated to other more appropriate categories. The overall government category is projected to add 7,040 jobs, growing from 93,680 to 100,720, during the projection period 2009 to 2019. The local government sector is projected to add 3,430 jobs for an increase of 8.3 percent. State government employment is projected to increase in New Mexico by 8.4 percent, adding 2,140 jobs. Federal government employment is projected to grow by 1,480 jobs or 5.4 percent over the forecast period.

Industry Code	Industry Subsector	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change
999300	Local Government	41,090	44,520	3,430	8.3%
999200	State Government	25,480	27,620	2,140	8.4%
999100	Federal Government	27,110	28,580	1,480	5.4%

Occupational Projections

Occupational Employment Trends

The occupational patterns that have existed in New Mexico in recent years are expected to shift somewhat over the 2009-2019 projection period. Slower employment growth, changing industrial trends, and technological advances are the primary reasons for these shifts. Other factors affecting occupational trends include differences in the size and age structure of the population, changes in business practices, and economic factors. One of the occupational groups requiring the highest levels of education—education, training & library occupations—is expected to increase at an average rate. Healthcare practitioners & technical, management, and business & financial operations occupations, three other groups requiring higher education levels, will grow at less than the average rate. Computer & mathematical; architecture & engineering; and life, physical & social science occupations are also expected to experience less than average growth. Community & social services occupations will experience a flat growth rate. Likewise, arts, design & entertainment and legal occupations are expected to experience little to no growth.

Personal care & service, food preparation & serving related, healthcare support, and protective service occupations are expected to have average growth. Construction & extraction and building & grounds maintenance occupations are expected to experience less than average growth. Employment in office & administrative support, including clerical; sales & related; and production occupations are expected to have little growth, as are installation, maintenance & repair; farming, fishing & forestry; and transportation & material moving occupations.

Occupation Information

Occupational Projections 2009-2019							
Occs Code	Occupational Group	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Number Change	Percent Change	Average Wage	Annual Openings ¹
11-0000	Management	51,360	54,490	3,130	6.1%	\$85,758	1,535
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations	28,480	32,620	4,140	14.5%	\$63,071	978
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical	14,210	16,390	2,190	15.4%	\$72,085	497
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering	22,090	23,350	1,250	5.7%	\$75,471	620
19-0000	Life, Physical & Social Science	14,130	15,270	1,140	8.1%	\$73,551	551
21-0000	Community & Social Services	13,370	15,250	1,870	14.0%	\$39,550	486
23-0000	Legal	6,510	6,690	180	2.7%	\$68,320	131
25-0000	Education, Training & Library	54,580	62,190	7,610	13.9%	\$45,228	1,972
27-0000	Arts, Design & Entertainment	11,920	12,740	820	6.9%	\$42,966	404
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	44,610	53,510	8,900	19.9%	\$70,531	1,837
31-0000	Healthcare Support	28,080	36,120	8,040	28.6%	\$24,375	1,120
33-0000	Protective Service	22,500	25,250	2,750	12.2%	\$37,506	885
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related	76,330	85,370	9,040	11.8%	\$19,622	3,546
37-0000	Bldg Cleaning & Grounds Maint	34,770	36,680	1,910	5.5%	\$22,292	765
39-0000	Personal Care & Service	38,530	47,430	8,900	23.1%	\$21,628	1,732
41-0000	Sales & Related	87,210	94,180	6,970	8.0%	\$29,421	3,397
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support	132,720	141,930	9,210	6.9%	\$29,814	3,966
45-0000	Farming, Fishing & Forestry	7,610	7,130	-480	-6.4%	\$21,868	203
47-0000	Construction & Extraction	69,110	75,420	6,310	9.1%	\$36,492	1,785
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	36,230	39,510	3,290	9.1%	\$39,212	1,082
51-0000	Production	30,680	29,770	-900	-2.9%	\$33,597	756
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving	44,780	46,870	2,090	4.7%	\$32,277	1,292
Total, All Occupations		869,800	958,140	88,340	10.2%	\$39,732	29,540

¹ Refers to "Total Annual Openings." Total annual openings are job openings created by job growth and by job replacements. Job growth is a new position created when additional staff is needed to meet increased demand for a business's product. A job opening due to replacements occurs when a person retires or is promoted. The position is not new, but it needs to be filled.

NM Fastest Growing Occupations 2009-2019

Occupational Title	Projected Growth Percent
Home Health Aides	47.3%
Personal & Home Care Aides	46.5%
Pharmacy Technicians	34.2%
Compliance Officers	30.5%
Medical Assistants	29.9%
Dental Assistants	28.0%
Coaches & Scouts	26.0%
Medical & Clinical Lab Technologists	25.5%
Training & Development Specialists	24.9%
Applications Software Engineers	23.7%
Detectives & Criminal Investigators	23.7%
System Software Engineers	23.1%
Registered Nurses	22.4%
Speech-Language Pathologists	22.0%
Hotel, Motel & Resort Desk Clerks	21.8%
Medical Secretaries	21.1%
Pharmacists	20.3%
Computer Network Administrators	19.7%
Special Education Teachers, P-K & Elem	19.7%
Fire Fighters	19.6%
Family & General Practitioners	18.6%
Combined Food Preparation & Servers	18.4%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas & Mining	18.0%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	18.0%
Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	17.9%
Human Resources Specialists	17.5%
Purchasing Agents	17.2%
Social & Human Service Assistants	17.1%
Customer Service Representatives	16.8%
Elementary School Teachers	16.5%

NM Occupations Adding the Most Employment 2009-2019

Occupational Title	Employment Growth
Personal & Home Care Aides	6,710
Home Health Aides	4,330
Retail Salespersons	3,440
Combined Food Preparation & Servers	3,170
Registered Nurses	3,030
Customer Service Representatives	2,220
Construction Laborers	2,160
Cashiers	1,910
Elementary School Teachers	1,550
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	1,480
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	1,480
Waiters & Waitresses	1,390
1st-Line Spvrs of Retail Sales Workers	1,280
Office Clerks, General	1,200
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	1,150
Medical Assistants	1,120
1st-Line Spvrs of Office & Admin Workers	1,070
Teacher Assistants	1,060
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	1,030
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	970
Accountants & Auditors	920
Receptionists & Information Clerks	880
LPNs	840
Middle School Teachers	800
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	780
Security Guards	770
Hotel, Motel & Resort Desk Clerks	760
Cooks, Restaurant	750
Pharmacy Technicians	700

WIAs-Industries

Goods-Producing Industries

The Eastern counties are projected to experience the largest employment gains in the goods-producing industries, with employment growing by 4,650 or 19.8 percent between 2009 and 2019. This growth is greater than in the Central counties where the majority of employment in goods-producing industries is located.

Employment in manufacturing is anticipated to decline in all WIAs except the Eastern. Numerical declines are greatest in the Central counties, while the percentage decline is greatest in the Southwestern region (23.7 percent).

Construction is expected to grow by around 20 percent in all four WIAs, making it the goods-producing industry with the highest projected employment growth.

The Northern and Eastern counties have the largest concentration of mining employment, driven by natural gas and oil extraction. Employment is projected to grow by 14.5 and 22.3 percent, respectively, in these areas. Employment growth will be significantly less in the Central and Southwestern areas.

Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Goods-Producing Industries

Industry	2009	2019	Change	Perct. Change
CWIA				
Construction	25,150	30,730	5,580	22.2%
Manufacturing	18,630	16,570	-2,060	-11.1%
Mining	240	310	70	25.0%
Total CWIA	44,020	47,610	3,590	8.2%
NWIA				
Construction	11,070	13,540	2,470	22.3%
Manufacturing	3,300	3,000	-300	-9.2%
Mining	6,660	7,620	960	14.5%
Total	21,030	24,160	3,130	14.9%
SWIA				
Construction	4,700	5,710	1,010	21.6%
Mining	840	640	-200	-23.7%
Manufacturing	4,270	4,580	310	7.1%
Total	9,810	10,930	1,120	11.4%
EWIA				
Construction	8,450	9,970	1,520	18.0%
Manufacturing	4,120	4,810	690	16.9%
Mining	10,940	13,380	2,440	22.3%
Total	23,510	28,160	4,650	19.8%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.



Central Workforce Investment Area

Construction

Employment in the construction industry is projected to grow by approximately 5,580, or 22.2 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

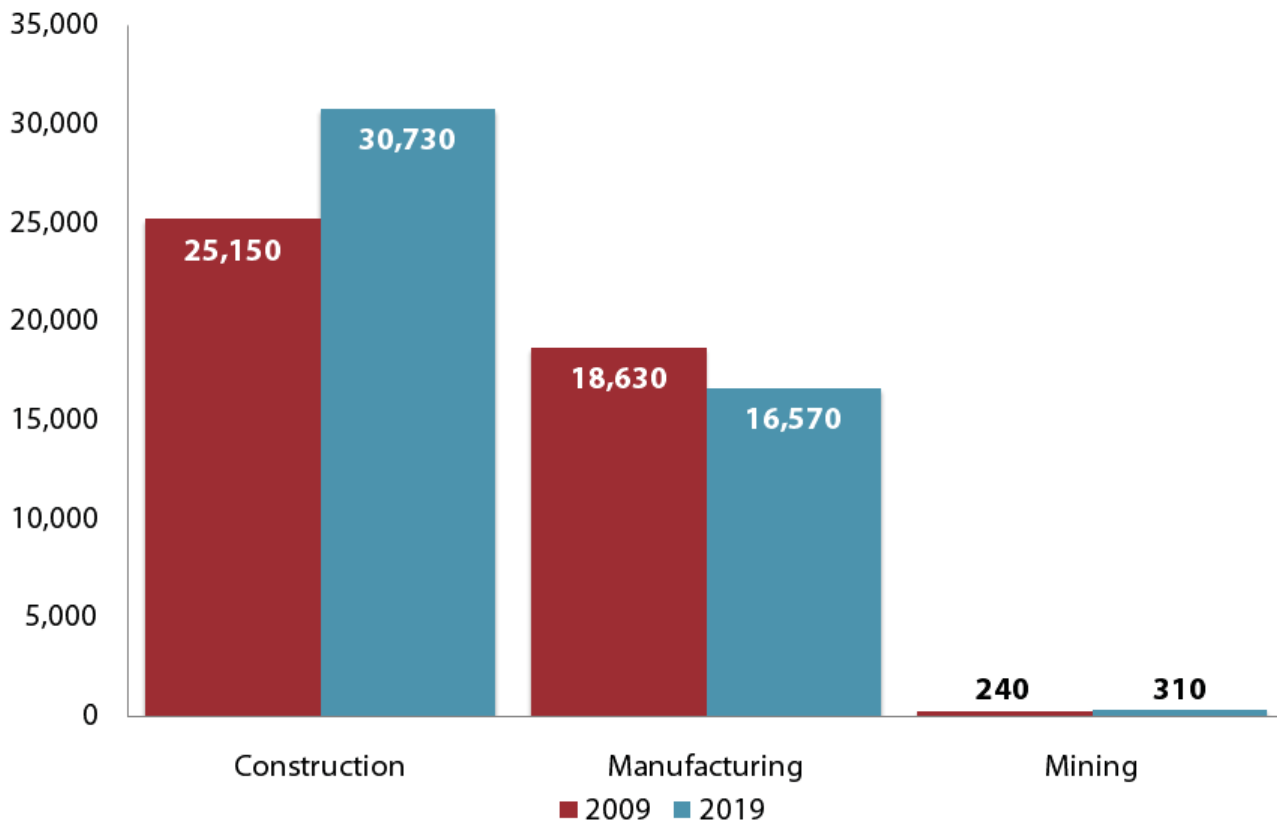
Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing in the Central area is projected to decline by approximately 2,060, or 11.1 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Mining

Employment in mining, a very small industry in the Central area, is projected to grow by approximately 70, or 25.0 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

**Employment Growth
Goods-Producing Industries
CWIA 2009 - 2019**



Northern Workforce Investment Area

Construction

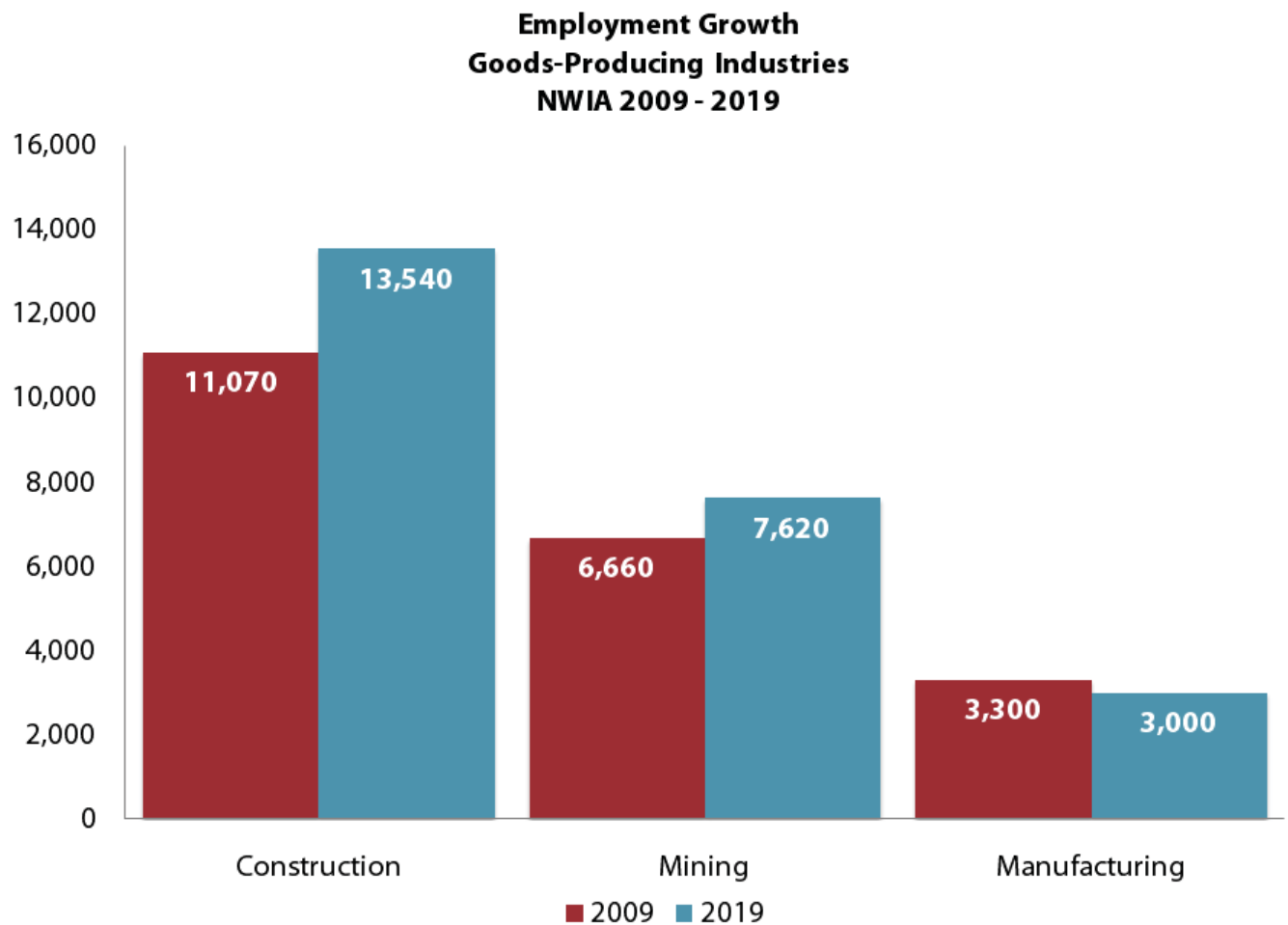
Employment in construction in the Northern area is projected to grow by approximately 2,470, or 22.3 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Mining

Employment in mining in the Northern area is projected to grow by approximately 960, or 14.5 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing in the Northern area is projected to decline by approximately 300, or 9.2 percent, between 2009 and 2019.



Southwestern Workforce Investment Area

Construction

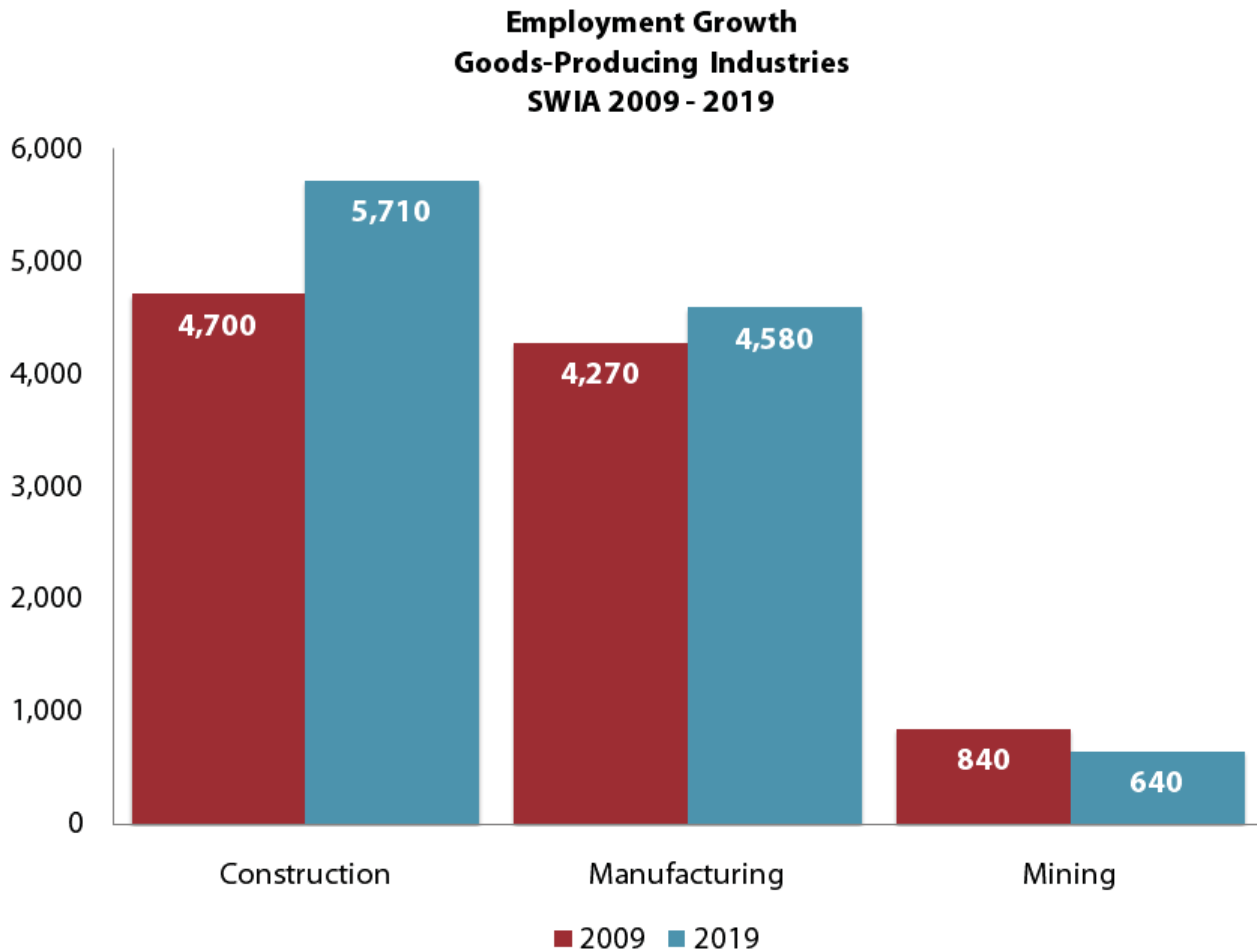
Employment in construction in the Southwestern area is projected to grow by approximately 1,010, or 21.6 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing in the Southwestern area is projected to grow by approximately 310, or 7.1 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Mining

Employment in mining in the Southwestern area is projected to decline by approximately 200, or 23.7 percent, between 2009 and 2019.



Eastern Workforce Investment Area

Mining

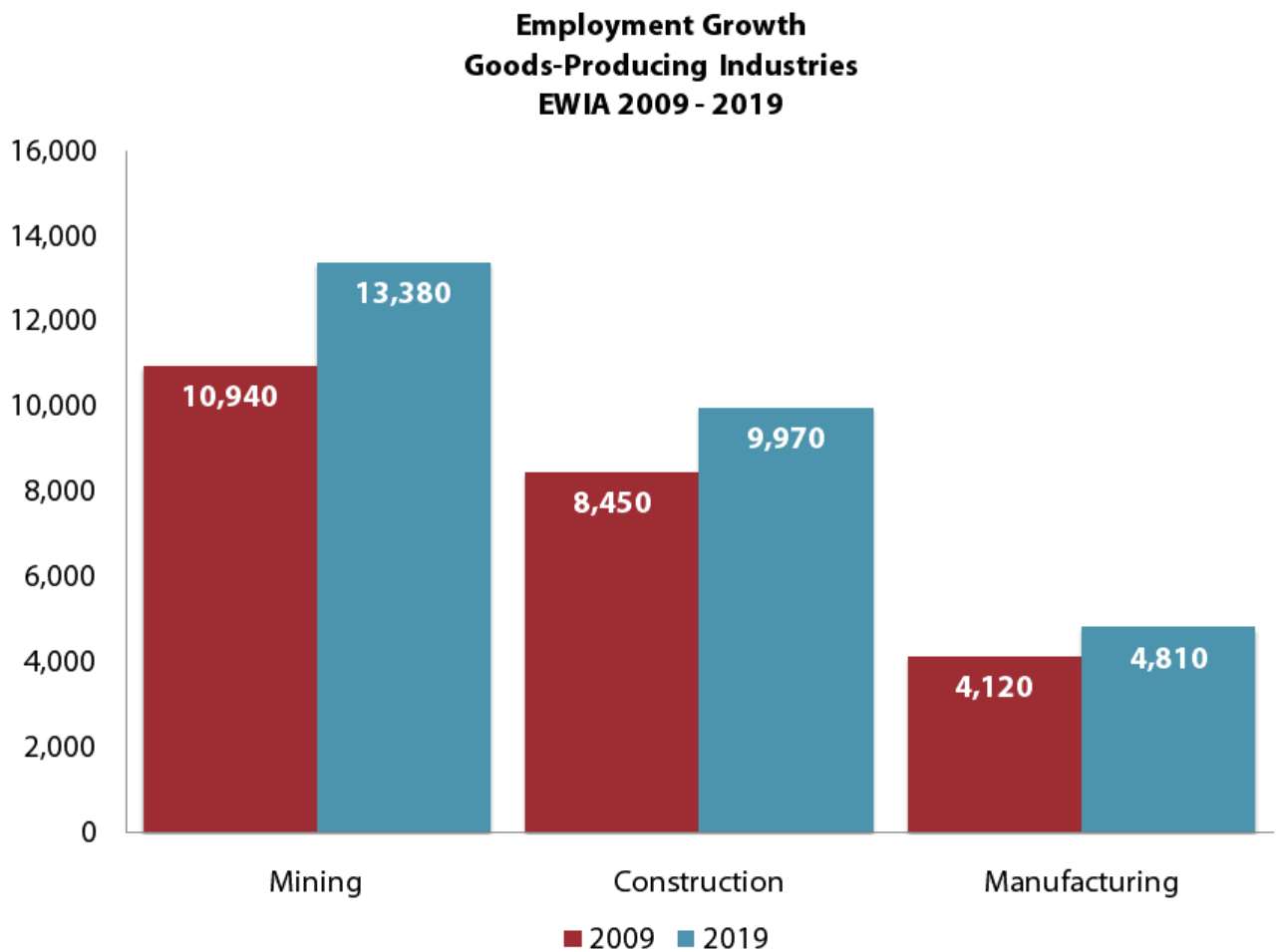
Employment in mining in the Eastern area is projected to grow by approximately 1,520, or 18.0 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Construction

Employment in construction in the Eastern area is projected to grow by approximately 2,440, or 22.3 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing in the Eastern area is projected to grow by approximately 690, or 16.9 percent, between 2009 and 2019.



Service-Providing Industries

Examination of 2009-2019 employment projections for each individual WIA reveals several patterns of employment growth statewide. The health care & social assistance industry is projected to experience the greatest employment growth in all WIAs except the Southwestern, where growth trails only that of the educational services industry. Similarly, the accommodation & food services industry is projected to experience the second greatest employment growth, except in the Southwestern counties, where growth follows that of educational services and health care.

These patterns comprise the statewide results, with health care, accommodation, and education topping the list of high-growth industries. There are some unique findings for each WIA that can be discerned from the projections.

While the Central and Northern counties are projected to experience the largest employment growth, the Southwestern counties are projected to experience the largest percentage growth, as community growth drives resident demand for services.

The health care & social assistance industry's share of total employment will increase over the projection

period by at least one percentage point in three of the four WIAs.

- While government was the largest employing industry in the Northern area as of 2009, employment growth is projected to trail that of several other industries. By 2019, health care & social assistance is projected to surpass government as the largest employing industry in the Northern counties.
- Employment in educational services will surpass government employment in the Central counties.
- Employment in the accommodation & food services industry will surpass that of retail trade in the Eastern counties by 2019.
- The information industry is projected to experience overall employment declines in all areas except the Central, where the majority of employment is located.

Central Workforce Investment Area

- Employment in the service-providing industries in the Central area is projected to grow by approximately 43,130, or 13.3 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

CWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019

Service-Providing Industries

Industry	2009	2019	Change	% Change
Health Care & Social Assistance	53,360	63,250	9,890	18.5%
Retail Trade	41,670	47,780	6,110	14.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	35,240	42,570	7,330	20.8%
Government	34,790	35,790	1,000	2.9%
Educational Services	33,080	38,640	5,560	16.8%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	31,120	34,150	3,030	9.7%
Administrative & Support Services	28,210	33,190	4,980	17.7%
Wholesale Trade	11,970	13,200	1,230	10.3%
Finance & Insurance	11,680	12,430	750	6.4%
Other Services (Except Government)	9,980	10,860	880	8.8%
Information	8,990	9,400	410	4.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	7,890	8,230	340	4.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6,490	7,340	850	13.1%
Real Estate & Rental	5,290	6,260	970	18.3%
Management of Companies	3,270	3,240	-30	-0.9%
Utilities	940	770	-170	-18.1%
Total	323,970	367,100	43,130	13.3%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

- Health care & social assistance is anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed by accommodation & food services and retail trade.
- Management of companies and utilities are the only industries projected to experience employment declines over the ten-year period.
- Transportation & warehousing and information are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth.
- Accommodation & food services is projected to experience the greatest percentage growth over the ten-year period, followed by health care & social assistance and real estate & rental.
- Information is the only industry projected to experience employment declines over the ten-year period.
- Utilities, management of companies, and real estate & rental are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth.
- Transportation & warehousing is projected to experience the greatest percentage growth over the ten-year period, followed by management of companies and health care & social assistance.

Northern Workforce Investment Area

- Employment in the service-providing industries in the Northern area is projected to grow by approximately 30,210, or 17.4 percent, between 2009 and 2019.
- Health care & social assistance is anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed by accommodation & food services and education services.



NWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Service-Providing Industries

Industry	2009	2019	Change	% Change
Government	32,440	33,920	1,480	4.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	27,260	34,750	7,490	27.5%
Retail Trade	23,680	27,230	3,550	15.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	20,680	25,800	5,120	24.8%
Educational Services	19,600	23,150	3,550	18.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	15,650	18,410	2,760	17.6%
Administrative & Support Services	6,170	7,240	1,070	17.3%
Other Services (Except Government)	6,050	7,500	1,450	24.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,470	5,210	740	16.6%
Finance & Insurance	4,350	4,970	620	14.3%
Wholesale Trade	3,930	4,810	880	22.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	2,540	3,440	900	35.4%
Utilities	2,180	2,250	70	3.2%
Information	2,020	1,990	-30	-1.5%
Real Estate & Rental	2,020	2,390	370	18.3%
Management of Companies	600	790	190	31.7%
Total	173,640	203,850	30,210	17.4%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

Southwestern Workforce Investment Area

- Employment in the service-providing industries in the Southwestern area is projected to grow by approximately 16,400, or 20.3 percent, between 2009 and 2019.
- Educational services is anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed closely by health care & social assistance and accommodation & food services.
- Information is the only industry projected to experience employment declines (approximately 160) over the ten-year period.
- Utilities, management of companies, and real estate & rental are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth.
- Health care & social assistance is projected to experience the greatest percentage growth over the ten-year period, followed by educational services and wholesale trade.

SWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Service-Providing Industries

Industry	2009	2019	Change	% Change
Educational Services	15,740	20,190	4,450	28.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	13,890	18,130	4,240	30.5%
Government	13,020	13,990	970	7.5%
Retail Trade	10,410	11,950	1,540	14.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	8,630	10,590	1,960	22.7%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	4,360	5,550	1,190	27.3%
Administrative & Support Services	3,200	3,630	430	13.4%
Finance & Insurance	2,260	2,510	250	11.1%
Other Services (Except Government)	1,970	2,190	220	11.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,620	1,970	350	21.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,450	1,860	410	28.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,290	1,480	190	14.7%
Information	1,050	890	-160	-15.2%
Real Estate & Rental	990	1,250	260	26.3%
Utilities	560	610	50	8.9%
Management of Companies	310	360	50	16.1%
Total	80,750	97,150	16,400	20.3%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.



Eastern Workforce Investment Area

- Employment in the service-providing industries in the Eastern area is projected to grow by approximately 13,800, or 14.1 percent, between 2009 and 2019.
- Health care & social assistance is anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed by accommodation & food services and education services.
- Information, utilities, and wholesale trade are projected to experience employment declines over the ten-year period. Declines are projected to equal approximately 160.
- Management of companies; arts, entertainment & recreation; and finance & insurance are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth.
- While management of companies is projected to experience minimal numerical growth, it boasts the greatest percentage growth over the ten-year period, followed by transportation & warehousing and administrative & support services.

EWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019

Service-Providing Industries

Industry	2009	2019	Change	% Change
Health Care & Social Assistance	16,080	20,210	4,130	25.7%
Retail Trade	15,110	15,830	720	4.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	13,810	16,690	2,880	20.9%
Government	13,350	14,120	770	5.8%
Educational Services	12,540	13,920	1,380	11.0%
Administrative & Support Services	4,630	5,930	1,300	28.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	3,710	4,770	1,060	28.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	3,670	4,120	450	12.3%
Finance & Insurance	3,260	3,510	250	7.7%
Other Services (Except Government)	3,150	3,470	320	10.2%
Wholesale Trade	2,900	2,820	-80	-2.8%
Real Estate & Rental	1,560	1,830	270	17.3%
Information	1,430	1,410	-20	-1.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,310	1,530	220	16.8%
Utilities	940	880	-60	-6.4%
Management of Companies	730	940	210	28.8%
Total	98,180	111,980	13,800	14.1%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.



WIAs-Occupations

Examination of 2009-2019 occupation employment projections for each individual WIA reveals several patterns of employment growth statewide. Healthcare support and healthcare practitioners & technical occupations are projected to experience the greatest percentage employment growth in all WIAs, reflecting the overall employment growth in the health care & social assistance industry. Service-related occupations such as food preparation & serving, sales, and office & administrative support occupations are typically some of the largest employing occupations and are almost always among the largest growth occupations in each WIA.

Central Workforce Investment Area

Employment in the Central area is projected to grow by approximately 48,380, or 12.2 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

The largest employment gains are projected to occur in large employing occupations, including service-related occupations.

Employment growth is projected to be greater than the total occupational growth in eight of the major occupational categories.

Food preparation & serving, construction & extraction, and office & administrative support occupations are

CWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019

Occupational Projections

Occupation	2009	2019	Change	Perct. Change
Total, All Occupations	395,810	444,190	48,380	12.2%
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	65,210	70,320	5,110	7.8%
Sales & Related Occupations	41,330	46,330	5,000	12.1%
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	33,520	40,660	7,140	21.3%
Construction & Extraction Occupations	27,910	33,070	5,160	18.5%
Education, Training & Library Occupations	22,850	26,770	3,920	17.2%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	22,490	26,080	3,590	16.0%
Management Occupations	20,510	22,220	1,710	8.3%
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	19,650	21,070	1,420	7.2%
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	15,870	17,990	2,120	13.4%
Personal Care & Service Occupations	15,840	19,060	3,220	20.3%
Production Occupations	14,990	14,010	-980	-6.5%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	14,730	15,720	990	6.7%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	14,660	16,400	1,740	11.9%
Healthcare Support Occupations	14,360	18,040	3,680	25.6%
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	13,520	14,030	510	3.8%
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	8,890	10,310	1,420	16.0%
Protective Service Occupations	8,860	9,890	1,030	11.6%
Community & Social Services Occupations	5,730	6,270	540	9.4%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media Occupations	5,480	5,950	470	8.6%
Life, Physical & Social Science Occupations	5,360	6,000	640	11.9%
Legal Occupations	3,490	3,430	-60	-1.7%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupations	560	580	20	3.6%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed by sales occupations.

Production and legal occupations are the only occupations in the Central area that are projected to experience employment declines over the ten-year period. Declines are projected to equal approximately 1,040.

Farming and arts & entertainment occupations are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth, followed by architecture & engineering and community & social services occupations.

Reflective of the overall growth in the health care & social assistance industry, healthcare support occupations are anticipated to experience the largest percentage growth over the ten-year period.

Northern Workforce Investment Area

Employment in the Northern area is projected to grow by approximately 34,980, or 16.5 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

The largest employment gains are projected to occur in large employing occupations, including service-related occupations.

Food preparation & serving, office & administrative support, and sales occupations are anticipated to experience the greatest employment growth, followed by construction & extraction occupations.

None of the major occupational categories are projected to experience overall employment declines over the ten-year period in the Northern area.

NWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Occupational Projections

Occupation	2009	2019	Change	Perct. Change
Total, All Occupations	212,180	247,160	34,980	16.5%
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	29,530	32,900	3,370	11.4%
Sales & Related Occupations	20,450	23,690	3,240	15.8%
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	19,060	24,100	5,040	26.4%
Management Occupations	17,100	19,060	1,960	11.5%
Construction & Extraction Occupations	17,070	19,850	2,780	16.3%
Education, Training & Library Occupations	13,020	15,510	2,490	19.1%
Personal Care & Service Occupations	10,950	13,600	2,650	24.2%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	10,570	13,170	2,600	24.6%
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	9,390	10,770	1,380	14.7%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	9,160	9,980	820	9.0%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	9,080	10,510	1,430	15.7%
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	6,450	7,710	1,260	19.5%
Production Occupations	6,340	6,830	490	7.7%
Healthcare Support Occupations	6,320	8,290	1,970	31.2%
Protective Service Occupations	6,250	6,970	720	11.5%
Community & Social Services Occupations	4,310	4,980	670	15.5%
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	3,600	4,060	460	12.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media Occupations	2,850	3,290	440	15.4%
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	2,530	3,060	530	20.9%
Legal Occupations	1,660	1,820	160	9.6%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

Legal and arts & entertainment occupations are projected to experience the lowest employment growth, followed by architecture & engineering, community & social services, and production occupations.

Reflective of the overall growth in the health care & social assistance industry, healthcare support occupations are anticipated to experience the largest percentage growth over the 10-year period. Personal care & service and healthcare practitioners & technical occupations are also projected to experience high percentage growth.

Southwestern Workforce Investment Area

Employment in the Southwestern area is projected to grow by approximately 17,200, or 16.9 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

The largest employment gains are projected to occur in large employing occupations, including service-related occupations.

The Southwestern area differs from the Central area and Northern area in that the largest employment growth is projected to occur in education occupations. Employment growth in service-related occupations follows with office & administrative support and food preparation & serving occupations growing by approximately 1,950 to 1,970 each.

Farming, fishing & forestry occupations are the only occupations projected to experience overall employment declines over the ten-year period.

Legal and arts & entertainment occupations are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment

SWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Occupational Projections

Occupation	2009	2019	Change	Perct. Change
Total, All Occupations	101,730	118,930	17,200	16.9%
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	14,510	16,460	1,950	13.4%
Education, Training & Library Occupations	9,640	12,540	2,900	30.1%
Sales & Related Occupations	9,490	10,830	1,340	14.1%
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	8,580	10,550	1,970	23.0%
Construction & Extraction Occupations	6,270	7,380	1,110	17.7%
Management Occupations	5,380	5,920	540	10.0%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	5,080	6,550	1,470	28.9%
Personal Care & Service Occupations	4,550	5,730	1,180	25.9%
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	4,530	4,910	380	8.4%
Protective Service Occupations	4,470	5,170	700	15.7%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	4,230	4,630	400	9.5%
Production Occupations	3,650	4,030	380	10.4%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	3,560	4,090	530	14.9%
Healthcare Support Occupations	3,000	4,020	1,020	34.0%
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	2,910	3,450	540	18.6%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupations	2,900	2,410	-490	-16.9%
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	2,420	2,650	230	9.5%
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	1,790	2,150	360	20.1%
Life, Physical & Social Science Occupations	1,620	1,830	210	13.0%
Community & Social Services Occupations	1,380	1,640	260	18.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media Occupations	1,060	1,190	130	12.3%
Legal Occupations	700	790	90	12.9%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

growth, followed by life, physical & social science and architecture & engineering occupations.

Reflective of the overall growth in the health care & social assistance industry, healthcare support occupations are anticipated to experience the largest percentage growth over the ten-year period. Personal care & service and healthcare practitioners & technical occupations are also projected to experience high percentage growth.

Eastern Workforce Investment Area

Employment in the Eastern area is projected to grow by approximately 19,270, or 14.3 percent, between 2009 and 2019.

The largest employment gains are projected to occur in large employing occupations, including service-related occupations.

The Eastern area differs from other areas in the state in that the largest employment growth is projected to occur in construction & extraction occupations. Employment growth in service-related occupations follows, with food preparation & serving and office & administrative support occupations growing approximately 2,680 and 1,930, respectively.

The sales occupations category is expected to grow much less in the Eastern area than the other areas of the state.

EWIA Long-Term Employment Projections, 2009-2019 Occupational Projections

Occupation	2009	2019	Change	Perct. Change
Total, All Occupations	134,750	154,020	19,270	14.3%
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	20,480	22,410	1,930	9.4%
Construction & Extraction Occupations	15,150	18,170	3,020	19.9%
Sales & Related Occupations	13,160	13,910	750	5.7%
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	12,410	15,090	2,680	21.6%
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	9,270	10,540	1,270	13.7%
Education, Training & Library Occupations	8,990	10,140	1,150	12.8%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair Occupations	7,090	8,280	1,190	16.8%
Management Occupations	7,070	7,700	630	8.9%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	5,530	6,820	1,290	23.3%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	5,190	5,520	330	6.4%
Personal Care & Service Occupations	5,120	6,200	1,080	21.1%
Production Occupations	4,980	5,770	790	15.9%
Healthcare Support Occupations	3,920	5,120	1,200	30.6%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupations	3,360	3,520	160	4.8%
Protective Service Occupations	2,920	3,370	450	15.4%
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	2,880	3,350	470	16.3%
Community & Social Services Occupations	1,890	2,190	300	15.9%
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	1,860	2,150	290	15.6%
Life, Physical & Social Science Occupations	1,130	1,200	70	6.2%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media Occupations	1,120	1,250	130	11.6%
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	650	740	90	13.8%
Legal Occupations	580	590	10	1.7%

Source: NMDWS, Long-Term Projections, 2009-2019.

None of the major occupational categories are projected to experience overall employment declines over the ten-year period in the Eastern area.

Legal and life, physical & social science occupations are projected to experience the least amount of positive employment growth, followed by computer & mathematical occupations.

Reflective of the overall growth in the health care & social assistance industry, healthcare support occupations are anticipated to experience the largest percentage growth over the ten-year period. Healthcare practitioners & technical and personal care & service occupations are also projected to experience high percentage growth.

Industries to Watch

New Mexico is receiving a great deal of attention from solar panel manufacturers looking at setting up operations in response to economic development initiatives. The state offers both an available labor force and a business-friendly environment.

No data series currently exists for the emerging aerospace industry, although many of its workers are classified under manufacturing. The addition of Spaceport America at Upham, New Mexico, is certainly breaking new ground in an industry for which there is no historic data to input into our economic models.

If there's one industry that sparks a debate, it's the film industry. It does appear as though the employment

numbers have gone up over the past five years. Other states have been in the news for offering more lucrative incentives to lure filming companies away from New Mexico.

Projections Assumptions

National Assumptions

The general assumptions for projections of the U.S. Department of Labor are:

1. Average productivity growth (2.0–2.5 percent average annual growth).
2. A labor force growth slightly below the rate posted for the 2000 to 2006 period (1.0 percent average annual growth).
3. Continued moderate unemployment (5.5 percent average annual rate).
4. Increasing trade deficits.
5. A larger federal budget deficit.
6. Modest growth in federal defense and non-defense expenditures.
7. Consumer spending on durable goods growing faster than consumer spending on services and non-durable goods.
8. Consumer spending on drugs and medicines is assumed to grow much faster than spending on other categories.
9. Consumer spending on medical care is expected to drive growth.
10. Investment spending for production equipment is expected to grow.
11. Expenditures for construction of residential structures are to grow at about a 2.0 percent average annual rate.
12. Spending on non-residential construction is to grow at an annual average rate of about 6.0 percent.



State Assumptions

In addition to the national assumptions, which fold into New Mexico's analysis, it is assumed that the state will also be influenced by the following circumstances:

1. New Mexico population growth will closely track the national average.
2. Personal incomes will continue to grow moderately.
3. Tourism will increase due to promotion, special events, and the state's unique appeal.
4. Federal government spending for both defense and non-defense purposes will remain at roughly the current level.
5. Natural resources will play a larger role in the New Mexico economy than it has in the recent past due to higher prices, demand, and other factors.
6. Employment in the manufacturing sector will maintain its share of between 4 and 5 percent of nonfarm employment.
7. Manufacturing employment will grow in absolute terms as manufacturing and other companies relocate to New Mexico and existing businesses expand their operations due to extensive recruitment campaigns, an ample supply of labor at relatively low wage scales, favorable living conditions, and other considerations.

Limitations

These projections do not take into consideration the effects of terrorism, war, attack or oil shocks. New developments will undoubtedly play a major economic role. Perhaps most difficult to predict are energy developments, since they are influenced by national and international political decisions as well as by economic considerations. Employment in industries that are particularly sensitive to business cycles, such as construction, is also difficult to accurately predict. Estimates should therefore be carefully reviewed to take into account developments that could not be anticipated at the time these projections were prepared.

Technical Notes

The nonagricultural forecasts for major industries provided are based on quarterly employment and wage data for workers covered by New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws (this includes all state and local government employees) and for federal government employees covered by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). The occupational projections are based on an augmented employment base that includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, and private household workers. The occupational projections that follow include data for occupations in which 20 or more workers are employed. Workers in the agriculture and private household sectors are included in the occupational base figures and ultimately reflected in the projections of this report. Self-employed workers are also included in the occupational base and projections. All figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Annual job openings are the sum of employment growth and replacement needs. The occupational projections included in this report were produced using the MicroMatrix Occupational Projection System developed by the Utah Department of Employment Security. This methodology has been found to be a reliable general guide to project occupational demand.





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