



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 39, No. 09 (published - November 4, 2010)

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A Publication Presenting Highlights of September 2010 Labor Market Data

...New Mexico's rate of over-the-year job growth was negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,400 jobs.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA declined by 4,800 jobs or 1.3 percent over the year, with five of the 12 major industry divisions registering gains.

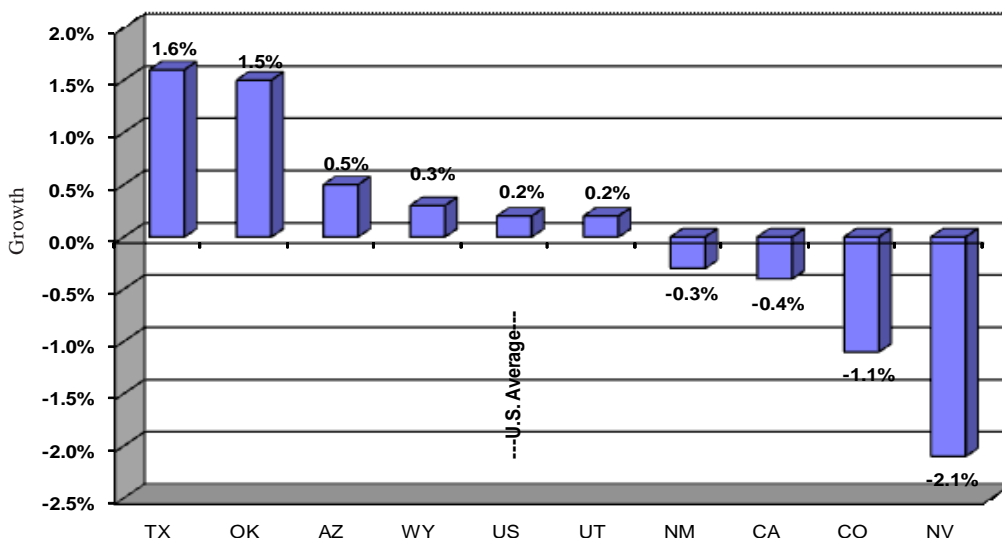
...Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,700 jobs for growth of 2.5 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for five consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses.

...The over-the-year job growth rate for the Santa Fe MSA was minus 0.5 percent, representing a loss of 300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years but is improving.

...Over the year, total employment in the Farmington MSA decreased by 1,300 jobs or 2.6 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008.

Current Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

September 2010 over September 2009 - Not Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force and Payroll Employment

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in September 2010, down from 8.3 percent in August but up from 7.8 percent a year ago. The national unemployment rate remained at 9.6 percent. The rate of over-the-year job growth, comparing September 2010 with September 2009, was negative 0.3 percent, representing a loss of 2,400 jobs.

The job situation includes eight declining and four expanding industries. Government employment was unchanged from last year. New Mexico is now several months into a slow recovery, and the extent of the losses is far less than earlier in the year. If the current trend continues, the state could expect to be reporting a net gain in jobs before the end of the year.

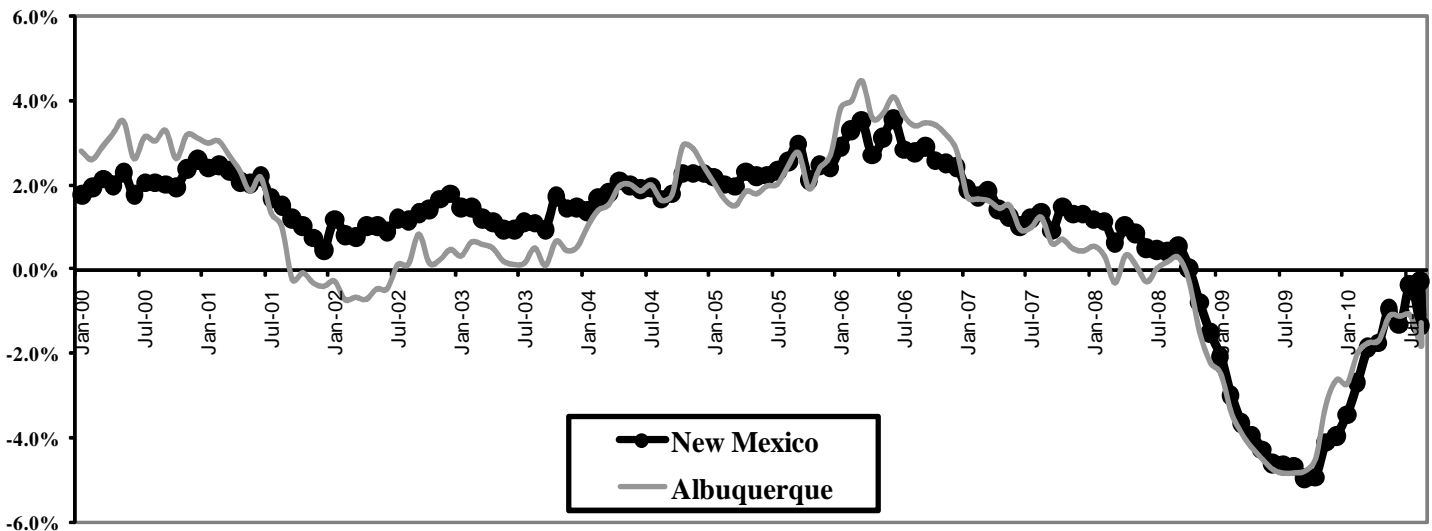
The educational & health services industry added the most jobs, up 3,300 since this time last year. The leisure & hospitality industry also added a significant number of jobs, up 2,400 over the year. Also adding jobs was the manufacturing industry group, which reported an increase of 1,700 from this time last year. Again this month, New Mexico gained in the mining industry, following 18 months of losses ending in August. Earlier losses had been as high as 5,000 jobs.

Government reported mixed employment results, with the net total matching the year-ago level. State government declined by 1,400 jobs. Local government still showed weakness, reporting numbers that were up by only 400 jobs from last year for this very large employment segment. Federal government employment gains continued to diminish from peaks reached earlier this year, now that most temporary census workers have ended their employment. Still, gains of 1,000 jobs in federal government are notable in this slow economy.

The remaining eight industries each posted declining employment. Construction was down 2,200 jobs over the year, an improvement from the 10,400 jobs lost during the preceding 12 months ending in September 2009. Retail trade reported losses totaling 3,300 jobs, while the much smaller wholesale trade industry shed 1,000. The professional & business services industry, often considered a barometer for the rest of the economy, reported employment that was down by 1,200 jobs from last year. The transportation, warehousing & utilities industry lost 1,500 jobs, down 6.8 percent.

The miscellaneous *other services* category reported 300 fewer jobs, while the financial activities industry declined by 100. The information industry reported numbers that were 1,000 jobs lower than year-ago levels, likely from fluctuations within the state's film industry.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Albuquerque



New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2009	Aug 2010	Sep 2009
Civilian Labor Force	955,500	954,600	956,400	+900	-900
Employment	876,800	875,800	881,600	+1,000	-4,800
Unemployment	78,800	78,800	74,700	0	+4,100
Rate	8.2%	8.3%	7.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.0%	8.4%	7.6%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Albuquerque MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties)

The Albuquerque area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in September, unchanged from its August level. The rate was 7.9 percent in September 2009.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 4,800 jobs or 1.3 percent over the year, with five of the 12 major industry divisions registering gains. The September loss marked an improvement from the 1.8 percent drop posted in August, as the area continued to slowly trend back toward positive growth. The Albuquerque area has posted year-over-year losses for 24 consecutive months.

Government expanded by 1,500 jobs or 1.8 percent, as all three components contributed to the gain. Federal government was up 800 jobs or 5.3 percent, state government 200 jobs or 0.8 percent, and local government 500 jobs, or 1.2 percent. Public-sector employment has averaged 22.4 percent of the nonfarm total in 2010, up from 21.8 percent in 2009. Census hiring and counter-cyclical spending to overcome the recession have been the key factors in boosting government's employment share from an average of 20.2 percent for the preceding five years.

Educational & health services expanded by 1,000 jobs or 1.8 percent over the year, continuing the recent slow but steady growth that follows large gains recorded in 2008 and 2009. Three other industries posted smaller increases: wholesale trade, up 300 jobs or 2.5 percent; transportation, warehousing & utilities, up 200 jobs or 2.2 percent; and miscellaneous *other services*, up 100 jobs or 0.9 percent.

Professional & business services shed 3,400 jobs (-5.6 percent) from its September 2009 total, accounting for the bulk of total private-sector losses. This sector includes employment services, which should ramp up hiring as the economic recovery takes hold and business demand for temporary help increases.

The rate of decline continued to gradually ease in construction, but the industry remained well below last September's employment total, declining by 2,000 jobs or 8.3 percent. Over-the-year growth dipped to negative 18 percent at its worst in June 2009, and subsequent improvement has been due primarily to present-year comparisons with low previous-year job counts. The September 2010 employment total of 22,000 was the lowest for the month since 1998.

Retail trade losses increased to 1,100 jobs or 2.6 percent over the year. The remaining declining industries were information (down 600 jobs or 6.4 percent), financial activities (down 400 jobs or 2.2 percent), leisure & hospitality (down 300 jobs or 0.8 percent), and manufacturing (down 100 jobs or 0.6 percent).

Albuquerque <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	408,700	408,600	410,100	+100	-1,400
Employment	373,300	373,100	377,700	+200	-4,400
Unemployment	35,500	35,500	32,400	0	+3,100
Rate	8.7%	8.7%	7.9%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.5%	8.9%	7.8%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Las Cruces MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Doña Ana County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Las Cruces MSA was 8.1 percent in September 2010, unchanged from the rate in August. A year ago, the area's unemployment rate was 7.6 percent.

Over the month, the Las Cruces economy added a total of 1,300 jobs, including 1,100 government jobs with the return of students to institutions of learning. Local government school districts added 500 jobs, and state government, which includes New Mexico State University, gained 800. The number of federal government jobs dropped by 200. In the private sector, employment increased by 200 jobs.

Over the year, the Las Cruces MSA added 1,700 jobs for growth of 2.5 percent. The area has now recorded positive job growth for five consecutive months, following 16 months of year-over-year losses. Seven of the 12 industries expanded employment, three were unchanged, and two lost jobs over the year.

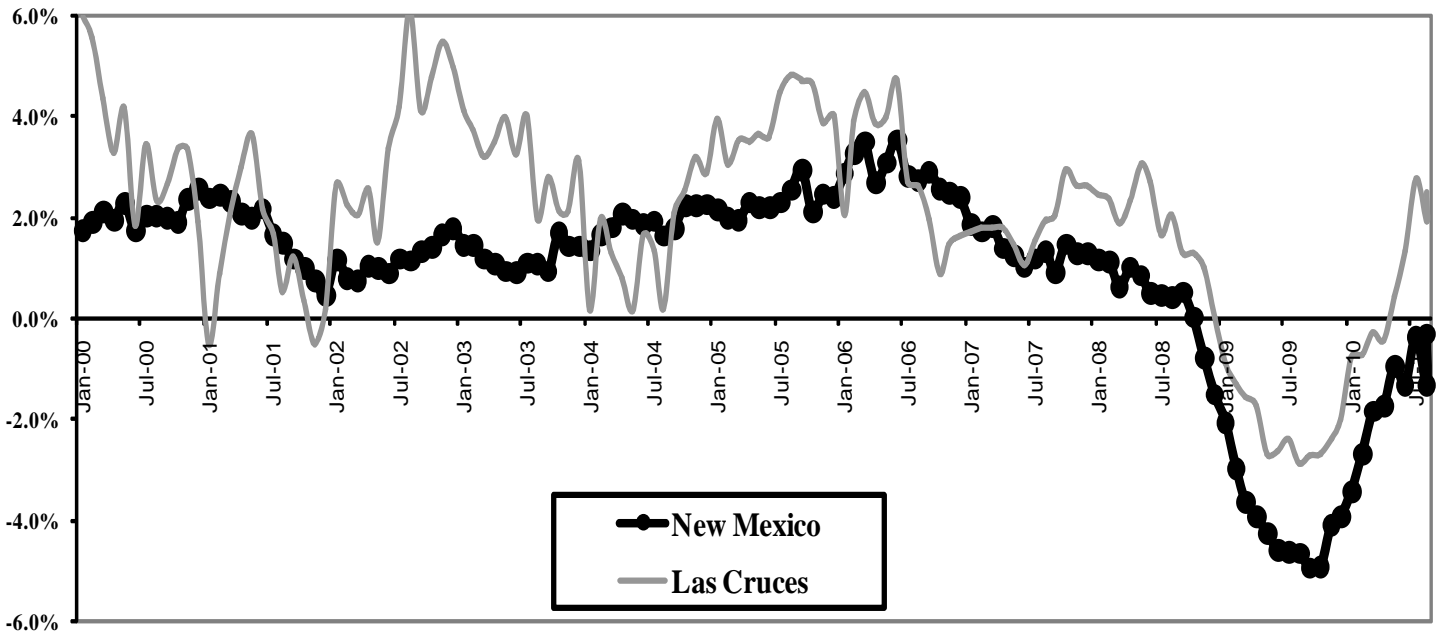
Professional & business services added 1,000 jobs to lead all industries. The other private-sector gainers were educational & health services (+300), leisure & hospitality (+100), information (+100), retail trade (+100), and wholesale trade (+100). In the government sector, the federal component was unchanged, while the state and local levels each added 100 jobs.

Financial activities and miscellaneous *other services*, each down 100, were the two industries reporting fewer jobs compared to year-ago levels. Employment was unchanged from last year in construction; manufacturing; and transportation, warehousing & utilities.

Las Cruces <u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2009	Aug 2010	Sep 2009
Civilian Labor Force	93,800	93,500	91,400	+300	+2,400
Employment	86,100	85,900	84,400	+200	+1,700
Unemployment	7,600	7,600	7,000	0	+600
Rate	8.1%	8.1%	7.6%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6%	8.1%	7.0%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Las Cruces



Santa Fe MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(Santa Fe County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Santa Fe was 6.8 percent for September 2010, unchanged from the rate for the previous three months. A year ago, the local area had an unemployment rate that was also 6.8 percent.

Over the month, the Santa Fe area lost 600 jobs as the tourist season moved past its peak and summer youth programs ended for the year. Leisure & hospitality employment fell by 300 from its August level, with fewer jobs at area hotels and places like the Santa Fe Opera. The miscellaneous *other services* industry lost 700 jobs, mostly from summer youth programs. Local government added 200 jobs, while state government shed 100. Retail and wholesale trade also lost 100 jobs each. An increase of 500 jobs in private education, at such places as the College of Santa Fe, partially offset the seasonal job losses.

Over the year, the rate of job growth for Santa Fe was minus 0.5 percent, representing a loss of 300 jobs. The Santa Fe job market has been weak for over two years but is improving. At its worst last summer, the number of jobs was down by as much as 6.8 percent over a 12-month period. At that time, huge losses in construction and downtime in the information industry coincided to cause unprecedented declines.

Two industries reported over-the-year employment gains. Within the government sector, the federal and state components added jobs, while local governments reported unchanged employment levels. The leisure & hospitality industry reported a small increase of 100 jobs from last year.

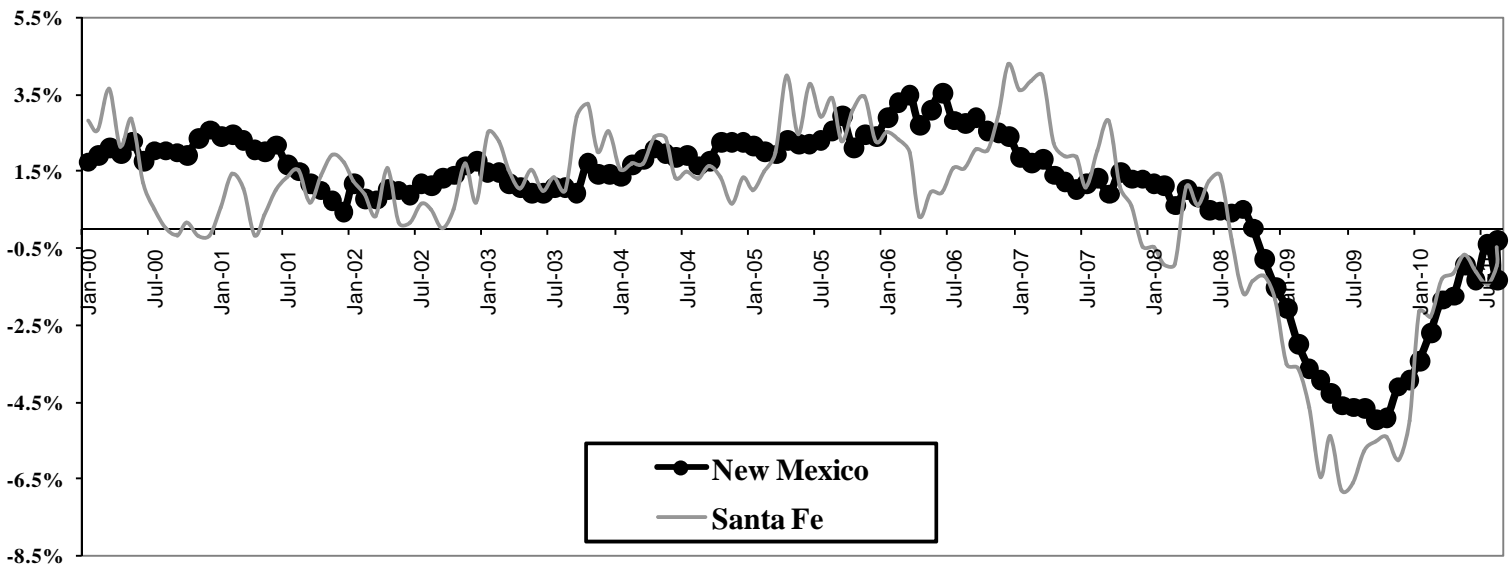
The largest employment declines were reported in construction and professional & business services, each down 200 jobs. Two industries—wholesale trade and miscellaneous *other services*—each reported the loss of 100 jobs.

The six remaining industries reported employment levels that were unchanged from this time last year. Those industries were manufacturing; financial activities; transportation, warehousing & utilities; educational & health services; retail trade; and information.

Santa Fe	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Aug 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>
Civilian Labor Force	77,000	77,000	77,400	0	-400
Employment	71,800	71,800	72,200	0	-400
Unemployment	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Rate	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	6.6%	6.9%	6.6%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Santa Fe



Farmington MSA Labor Force and Payroll Employment

(San Juan County)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Farmington was 8.6 percent in September 2010, down from 8.9 percent in August. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 8.7 percent.

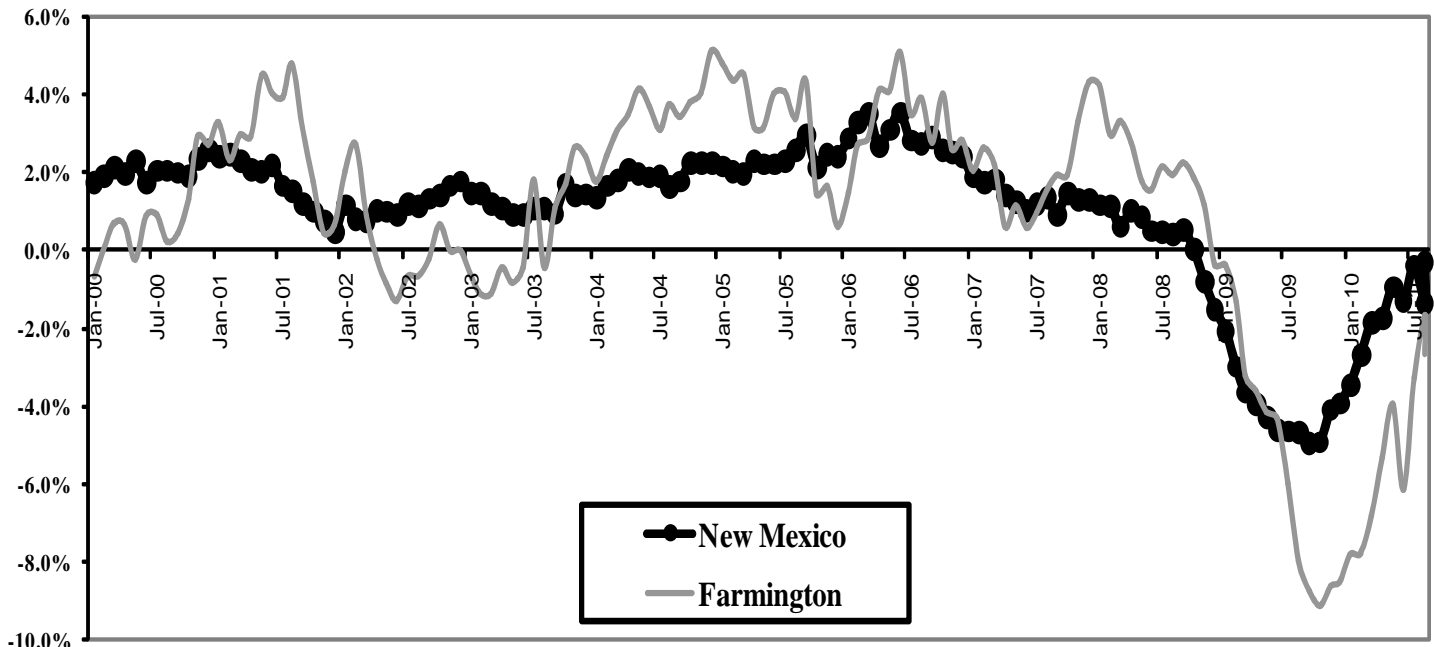
Over the month, the Farmington area gained 400 jobs, making up for the seasonal job losses earlier this year. Local government gained 500 school-related jobs, while federal government declined by 100 jobs. The private sector reported unchanged employment levels.

Over the year, total employment in the Farmington area decreased by 1,300 jobs or 2.6 percent. This continues the negative growth trend that began in December 2008. The goods-producing industries reported unchanged employment from year-ago levels, an improvement compared to previously reported losses. Private service-providing industries were down 900 jobs over the year. The government sector reported losses of 400 jobs, all in local government as federal and state government employment remained unchanged.

Farmington Seasonally Adjusted				Change From	
	Prel. Sep 2010	Revised Aug 2010	Sep 2009	Aug 2010	Sep 2009
Civilian Labor Force	55,800	55,900	56,700	-100	-900
Employment	51,000	51,000	51,800	0	-800
Unemployment	4,800	5,000	5,000	-200	-200
Rate	8.6%	8.9%	8.7%		
Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	8.9%	9.7%	8.5%		

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Annual Nonfarm Job Growth Rates - NM and Farmington



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

		Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Un- employ- ment	Rate %	Unadj. Rate %
1990		711,891	663,698	48,193	6.8%	
1991		719,243	667,698	51,545	7.2%	
1992		735,447	680,463	54,984	7.5%	
1993		755,053	700,258	54,795	7.3%	
1994		776,827	725,387	51,440	6.6%	
1995		798,621	744,557	54,064	6.8%	
1996		812,862	751,826	61,036	7.5%	
1997		822,627	768,596	54,031	6.6%	
1998		835,879	783,661	52,218	6.2%	
1999		839,988	793,052	46,936	5.6%	
2000		852,293	810,024	42,269	5.0%	
2001		863,682	821,003	42,679	4.9%	
2002		871,512	823,191	48,321	5.5%	
2003		888,468	835,835	52,633	5.9%	
2004		901,833	849,970	51,863	5.8%	
2005		913,453	866,349	47,104	5.2%	
2006		930,832	892,336	38,496	4.1%	
2007		941,554	908,557	32,997	3.5%	
2008		961,259	918,041	43,218	4.5%	
2009		955,904	887,358	68,546	7.2%	
2009	JAN	960,869	904,327	56,542	5.9%	6.0%
	FEB	957,586	899,120	58,466	6.1%	6.4%
	MAR	954,945	894,542	60,403	6.3%	6.5%
	APR	953,371	890,878	62,493	6.6%	6.2%
	MAY	952,768	887,867	64,901	6.8%	6.8%
	JUN	953,000	885,438	67,562	7.1%	7.7%
	JUL	953,881	883,640	70,241	7.4%	7.8%
	AUG	955,105	882,429	72,676	7.6%	7.7%
	SEP	956,361	881,613	74,748	7.8%	7.6%
	OCT	957,546	881,056	76,490	8.0%	7.8%
	NOV	958,583	880,648	77,935	8.1%	7.7%
	DEC	959,469	880,445	79,024	8.2%	7.9%
2010	JAN	962,289	880,473	81,816	8.5%	8.9%
	FEB	964,181	880,724	83,457	8.7%	8.9%
	MAR	966,770	881,346	85,424	8.8%	9.0%
	APR	967,644	883,691	83,953	8.7%	8.1%
	MAY	965,094	883,914	81,180	8.4%	8.0%
	JUN	960,308	881,887	78,421	8.2%	8.5%
	JUL	956,200	877,856	78,344	8.2%	8.9%
	AUG	954,601	875,823	78,778	8.3%	8.4%
	SEP	955,540	876,786	78,754	8.2%	8.0%
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	939	963	-24	-0.1%	-0.4%
	Year Ago	-821	-4,827	4,006	0.4%	0.4%
	2 Yrs. Ago	-10,751	-41,648	30,898	3.2%	3.4%
	3 Yrs. Ago	13,353	-32,597	45,950	4.7%	4.8%
% CHANGE FROM						
	Month Ago	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		
	Year Ago	-0.1%	-0.5%	5.4%		
	2 Yrs. Ago	-1.1%	-4.5%	64.6%		
	3 Yrs. Ago	1.4%	-3.6%	140.1%		

*Total Nonfarm Employment
Growth Rankings
New Mexico and United States*

State	Rank	September 2009	September 2010	Change	% Change
DC	1	695.7	718.2	22.5	3.2%
New Hampshire	2	624.4	642.5	18.1	2.9%
Texas	3	10,215.0	10,381.6	166.6	1.6%
Oklahoma	4	1,523.7	1,546.8	23.1	1.5%
Indiana	5	2,798.6	2,828.4	29.8	1.1%
Minnesota	6	2,633.7	2,661.1	27.4	1.0%
Maryland	6	2,511.7	2,536.6	24.9	1.0%
Louisiana	6	1,882.0	1,900.1	18.1	1.0%
Delaware	9	414.8	418.6	3.8	0.9%
South Dakota	10	406.2	409.6	3.4	0.8%
Virginia	10	3,620.5	3,649.6	29.1	0.8%
Massachusetts	10	3,175.4	3,200.4	25.0	0.8%
North Carolina	10	3,911.0	3,941.0	30.0	0.8%
North Dakota	14	372.2	374.7	2.5	0.7%
South Carolina	14	1,816.1	1,828.0	11.9	0.7%
Tennessee	16	2,613.5	2,629.4	15.9	0.6%
Pennsylvania	16	5,591.6	5,625.2	33.6	0.6%
Kentucky	16	1,767.3	1,777.5	10.2	0.6%
Arizona	19	2,392.1	2,403.8	11.7	0.5%
Hawaii	20	583.0	585.6	2.6	0.4%
Wyoming	21	290.3	291.1	0.8	0.3%
Florida	21	7,162.0	7,181.6	19.6	0.3%
United States		130,243.0	130,564.0	321.0	0.2%
Washington	23	2,812.9	2,819.7	6.8	0.2%
Iowa	23	1,476.5	1,479.8	3.3	0.2%
Alaska	23	334.4	335.1	0.7	0.2%
Alabama	23	1,868.0	1,871.6	3.6	0.2%
West Virginia	23	743.2	744.5	1.3	0.2%
Illinois	23	5,644.3	5,654.1	9.8	0.2%
Utah	23	1,194.4	1,196.3	1.9	0.2%
Kansas	30	1,334.7	1,335.8	1.1	0.1%
Arkansas	31	1,166.2	1,166.6	0.4	0.0%
New York	31	8,507.5	8,507.4	-0.1	0.0%
Idaho	31	615.1	614.8	-0.3	0.0%
Nebraska	34	943.3	942.8	-0.5	-0.1%
Wisconsin	34	2,745.2	2,743.7	-1.5	-0.1%
Ohio	34	5,053.5	5,048.4	-5.1	-0.1%
Connecticut	34	1,617.0	1,614.6	-2.4	-0.1%
New Mexico	38	812.5	810.1	-2.4	-0.3%
Oregon	38	1,603.9	1,599.1	-4.8	-0.3%
Michigan	40	3,879.7	3,866.0	-13.7	-0.4%
Vermont	40	297.3	296.2	-1.1	-0.4%
California	40	13,890.8	13,828.7	-62.1	-0.4%
Missouri	43	2,686.7	2,674.3	-12.4	-0.5%
Georgia	44	3,836.2	3,813.8	-22.4	-0.6%
Mississippi	44	1,093.1	1,086.4	-6.7	-0.6%
Montana	46	434.2	430.9	-3.3	-0.8%
Maine	47	604.2	598.3	-5.9	-1.0%
Colorado	48	2,232.0	2,208.2	-23.8	-1.1%
Rhode Island	48	460.8	455.8	-5.0	-1.1%
New Jersey	48	3,874.7	3,830.2	-44.5	-1.1%
Nevada	51	1,134.6	1,110.9	-23.7	-2.1%

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

Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted.

Employment numbers are in thousands.

Area Spotlight: Eastern WIA

Joy Forehand, Outreach Coordinator

The average weekly wage for the Eastern WIA area in first quarter of 2010 was \$664. This would be equivalent to \$16.60 per hour or \$34,528 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked the year around. The average weekly wage statewide was \$716, which is equivalent to \$17.90 per hour or \$37,232 per year.

As a part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, employment figures are calculated based on the number of residents working. The total civilian labor force in the Eastern WIA for September 2010 was 164,118, of which 153,507 people were employed and 10,611 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 6.5 percent, which was lower than the statewide unadjusted rate of 8.0 percent.

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program also calculates an employment number, but this number is based on data for workers covered by state of New Mexico unemployment insurance laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. This program reports the number of jobs in an area regardless of where the employees live. QCEW data is currently available for the first quarter of 2010. The largest major industry sector was health care & social assistance (14.1 percent of the employment), followed by retail trade (12.2 percent of the employment), and public administration (6.5 percent of the employment).



Area	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Eastern WIA	164,118	153,507	10,611	6.5%
New Mexico	957,472	881,161	76,311	8.0%
United States	153,854,000	139,715,000	14,140,000	9.2%

These figures are not seasonally adjusted.
September 2010 data.
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau, LAUS Unit in conjunction with US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Top Five Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
Eastern WIA		
Total, All industries	9,535	123,185
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,025	17,404
Retail Trade	1,202	15,015
Public Administration	502	8,044
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	596	3,722
Wholesale Trade	384	2,890

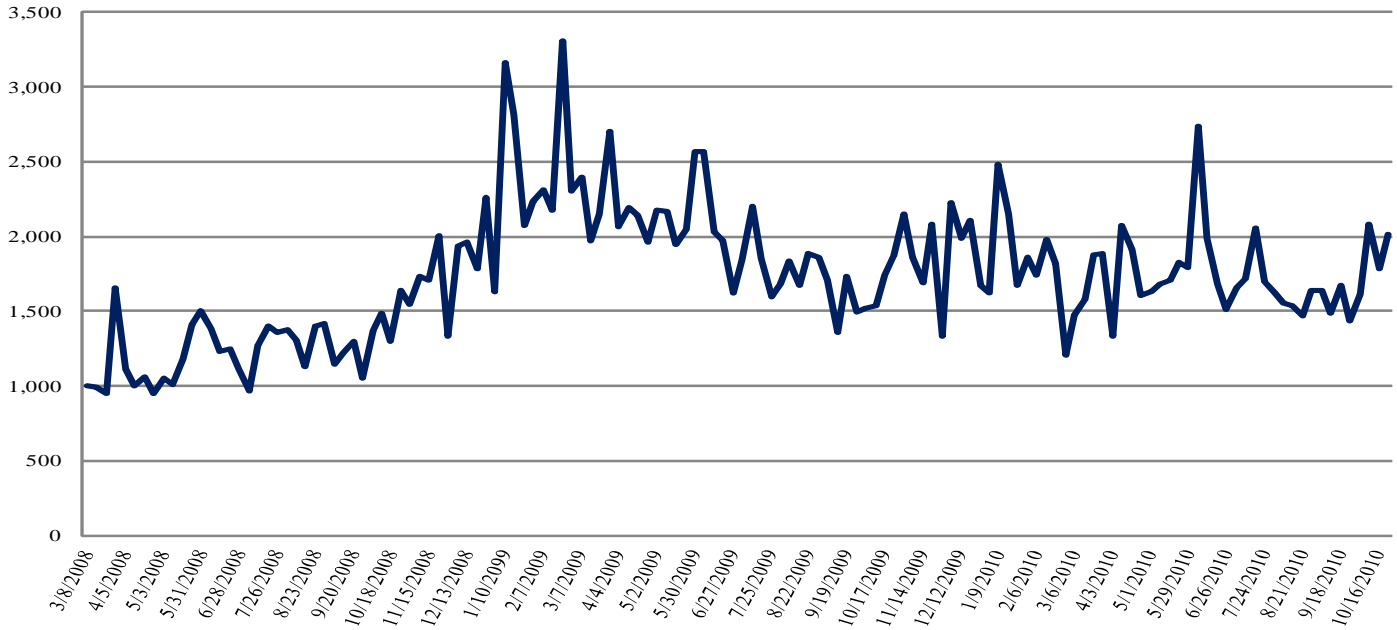
Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, QCEW Unit.

Top Five Industry Groups	Establishments	Employees
New Mexico		
Total, All Industries	54,173	773,293
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,893	121,494
Retail Trade	6,452	89,718
Education Services	1,111	84,113
Accommodation & Food Services	3,854	78,314
Public Administration	1,720	63,079

Source: NMDWS, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, QCEW Unit.

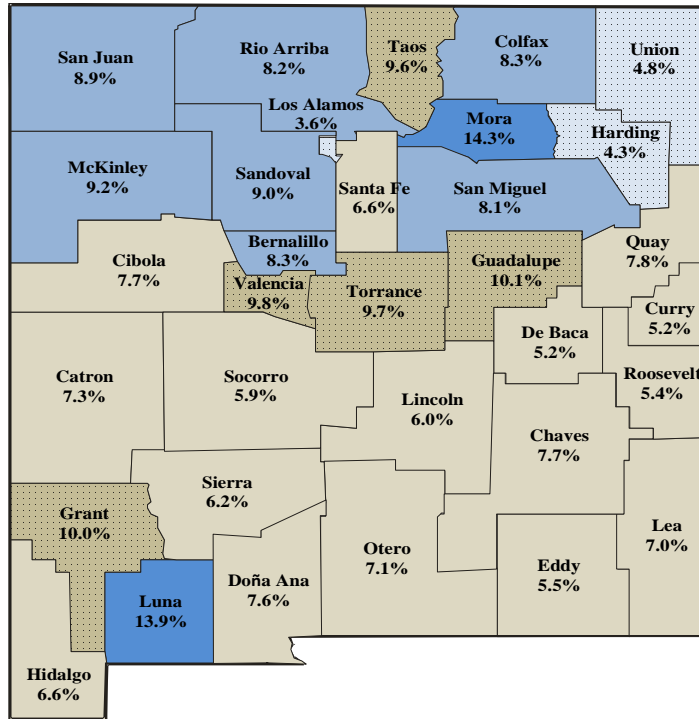
New Mexico Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

Initial UI Claims (Week ending 10/23/2010)



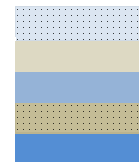
Source: USDOL, Employment & Training Administration, www.doleta.gov.

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



September 2010

	Unadjusted	(Seasonally Adjusted)	
New Mexico	8.0%	8.2%	5% or below
United States	9.2%	9.6%	NM rate of 8.0% or below
			Above NM rate of 8.0%
			Above US rate of 9.2%
			12% or above



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates – Not Seasonally Adjusted 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 2010				REVISED AUGUST 2010				REVISED SEPTEMBER 2009			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	957,472	881,161	76,311	8.0%	959,133	878,282	80,851	8.4%	954,614	882,393	72,221	7.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	410,498	375,548	34,950	8.5%	408,755	372,199	36,556	8.9%	409,428	377,316	32,112	7.8%
Bernalillo	315,691	289,581	26,110	8.3%	314,239	286,998	27,241	8.7%	314,780	290,944	23,836	7.6%
Sandoval	56,155	51,105	5,050	9.0%	55,994	50,649	5,345	9.5%	56,306	51,346	4,960	8.8%
Torrance	6,984	6,310	674	9.7%	6,931	6,253	678	9.8%	6,974	6,339	635	9.1%
Valencia	31,667	28,552	3,115	9.8%	31,590	28,298	3,292	10.4%	31,368	28,687	2,681	8.5%
Farmington MSA 3/	56,311	51,307	5,004	8.9%	56,187	50,728	5,459	9.7%	57,092	52,226	4,866	8.5%
Las Cruces MSA 4/	93,610	86,509	7,101	7.6%	93,675	86,082	7,593	8.1%	90,925	84,567	6,358	7.0%
Santa Fe MSA 5/	77,169	72,041	5,128	6.6%	78,293	72,915	5,378	6.9%	77,282	72,206	5,076	6.6%
Catron	1,757	1,628	129	7.3%	1,764	1,625	139	7.9%	1,720	1,578	142	8.3%
Chaves	28,647	26,445	2,202	7.7%	28,464	26,143	2,321	8.2%	28,454	26,455	1,999	7.0%
Cibola	12,174	11,240	934	7.7%	12,190	11,190	1,000	8.2%	12,241	11,435	806	6.6%
Colfax	6,308	5,783	525	8.3%	7,219	6,665	554	7.7%	6,440	5,912	528	8.2%
Curry	22,085	20,946	1,139	5.2%	21,915	20,710	1,205	5.5%	21,647	20,680	967	4.5%
De Baca	942	893	49	5.2%	941	891	50	5.3%	910	870	40	4.4%
Eddy	28,914	27,335	1,579	5.5%	28,988	27,266	1,722	5.9%	28,681	26,897	1,784	6.2%
Grant	11,510	10,363	1,147	10.0%	11,430	10,238	1,192	10.4%	11,977	10,425	1,552	13.0%
Guadalupe	1,838	1,653	185	10.1%	1,831	1,643	188	10.3%	1,843	1,709	134	7.3%
Harding	392	375	17	4.3%	406	388	18	4.4%	399	378	21	5.3%
Hidalgo	3,045	2,843	202	6.6%	3,044	2,840	204	6.7%	2,988	2,756	232	7.8%
Lea	28,008	26,051	1,957	7.0%	28,149	26,007	2,142	7.6%	28,341	25,755	2,586	9.1%
Lincoln	11,223	10,553	670	6.0%	11,725	11,019	706	6.0%	11,338	10,733	605	5.3%
Los Alamos	10,152	9,786	366	3.6%	10,254	9,857	397	3.9%	10,144	9,847	297	2.9%
Luna	14,504	12,481	2,023	13.9%	15,204	12,965	2,239	14.7%	14,229	12,336	1,893	13.3%
McKinley	27,546	24,998	2,548	9.2%	27,798	24,992	2,806	10.1%	27,474	25,127	2,347	8.5%
Mora	2,092	1,792	300	14.3%	2,115	1,801	314	14.8%	2,087	1,803	284	13.6%
Otero	26,126	24,259	1,867	7.1%	26,364	24,374	1,990	7.5%	26,104	24,299	1,805	6.9%
Quay	4,218	3,890	328	7.8%	4,262	3,920	342	8.0%	4,159	3,903	256	6.2%
Rio Arriba	20,565	18,884	1,681	8.2%	20,775	18,999	1,776	8.5%	20,707	19,193	1,514	7.3%
Roosevelt	9,537	9,025	512	5.4%	9,066	8,490	576	6.4%	9,320	8,868	452	4.8%
San Miguel	13,338	12,251	1,087	8.1%	13,173	12,013	1,160	8.8%	13,581	12,517	1,064	7.8%
Sierra	6,259	5,871	388	6.2%	6,315	5,939	376	6.0%	6,096	5,778	318	5.2%
Socorro	9,640	9,070	570	5.9%	9,519	8,901	618	6.5%	9,560	9,060	500	5.2%
Taos	16,876	15,259	1,617	9.6%	17,107	15,406	1,701	9.9%	17,256	15,699	1,557	9.0%
Union	2,188	2,082	106	4.8%	2,199	2,074	125	5.7%	2,190	2,062	128	5.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the USDOL, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are subject to revision.

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - San Juan County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

5/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 2010			REVISED AUGUST 2010			REVISED SEPTEMBER 2009		
AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE	AREAS	RANK	RATE
MORA	1	14.3%	MORA	1	14.8%	MORA	1	13.6%
LUNA	2	13.9%	LUNA	2	14.7%	LUNA	2	13.3%
GUADALUPE	3	10.1%	GRANT	3	10.4%	GRANT	3	13.0%
GRANT	4	10.0%	GUADALUPE	4	10.3%	LEA	4	9.1%
TAOS	5	9.6%	MCKINLEY	5	10.1%	TAOS	5	9.0%
MCKINLEY	6	9.2%	TAOS	6	9.9%	MCKINLEY	6	8.5%
FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	8.9%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	7	9.7%	FARMINGTON MSA 2/	6	8.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	8.5%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	8	8.9%	CATRON	8	8.3%
COLFAX	9	8.3%	SAN MIGUEL	9	8.8%	COLFAX	9	8.2%
RIO ARRIBA	10	8.2%	RIO ARRIBA	10	8.5%	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	10	7.8%
SAN MIGUEL	11	8.1%	STATEWIDE		8.4%	SAN MIGUEL	10	7.8%
STATEWIDE		8.0%	CIBOLA	11	8.2%	HIDALGO	10	7.8%
QUAY	12	7.8%	CHAVES	11	8.2%	STATEWIDE		7.6%
CHAVES	13	7.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	13	8.1%	RIO ARRIBA	13	7.3%
CIBOLA	13	7.7%	QUAY	14	8.0%	GUADALUPE	13	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	7.6%	CATRON	15	7.9%	CHAVES	15	7.0%
CATRON	16	7.3%	COLFAX	16	7.7%	LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	15	7.0%
OTERO	17	7.1%	LEA	17	7.6%	OTERO	17	6.9%
LEA	18	7.0%	OTERO	18	7.5%	CIBOLA	18	6.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.6%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	19	6.9%	SANTA FE MSA 4/	18	6.6%
HIDALGO	19	6.6%	HIDALGO	20	6.7%	EDDY	20	6.2%
SIERRA	21	6.2%	SOCORRO	21	6.5%	QUAY	20	6.2%
LINCOLN	22	6.0%	ROOSEVELT	22	6.4%	UNION	22	5.8%
SOCORRO	23	5.9%	LINCOLN	23	6.0%	LINCOLN	23	5.3%
EDDY	24	5.5%	SIERRA	23	6.0%	HARDING	23	5.3%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.4%	EDDY	25	5.9%	SOCORRO	25	5.2%
DE BACA	26	5.2%	UNION	26	5.7%	SIERRA	25	5.2%
CURRY	26	5.2%	CURRY	27	5.5%	ROOSEVELT	27	4.8%
UNION	28	4.8%	DE BACA	28	5.3%	CURRY	28	4.5%
HARDING	29	4.3%	HARDING	29	4.4%	DE BACA	29	4.4%
LOS ALAMOS	30	3.6%	LOS ALAMOS	30	3.9%	LOS ALAMOS	30	2.9%

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

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3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe County

Unemployment Rate by State

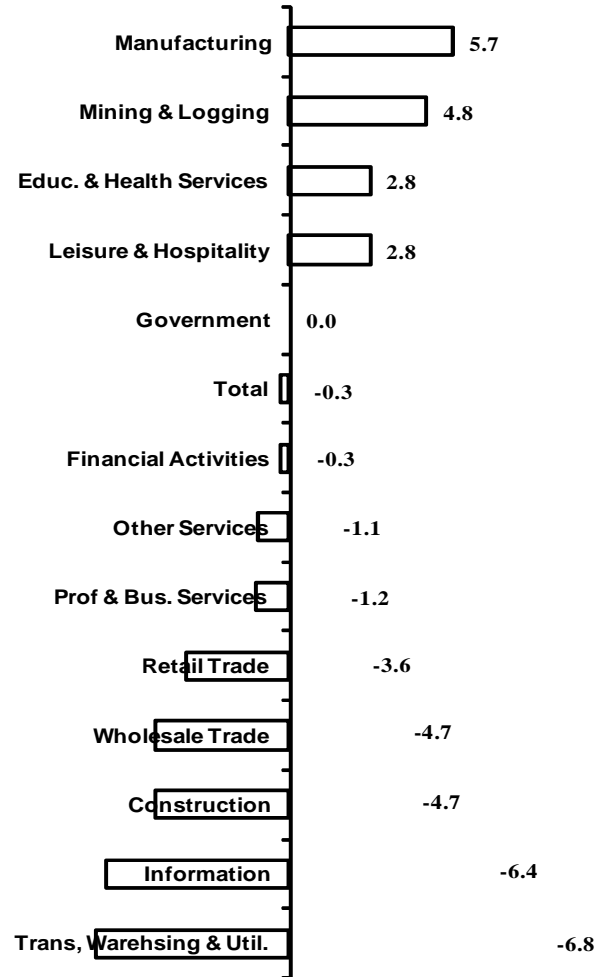
(Seasonally Adjusted)

September 2010			September 2009		
State	Rank	Rate	State	Rank	Rate
Nevada	1	14.4	Michigan	1	14.4
Michigan	2	13.0	Nevada	2	12.7
California	3	12.4	South Carolina	3	12.2
Florida	4	11.9	California	4	12.1
Rhode Island	5	11.5	Rhode Island	5	12.0
South Carolina	6	11.0	Florida	6	11.2
Oregon	7	10.6	District of Columbia	7	11.1
Indiana	8	10.1	Oregon	8	11.0
Kentucky	8	10.1	North Carolina	9	10.9
Georgia	10	10.0	Illinois	10	10.8
Ohio	10	10.0	Kentucky	10	10.8
Illinois	12	9.9	Tennessee	10	10.8
District of Columbia	13	9.8	Alabama	13	10.7
Mississippi	13	9.8	Ohio	13	10.7
Arizona	15	9.7	Georgia	15	10.1
North Carolina	16	9.6	Indiana	15	10.1
United States		9.6	Mississippi	17	10.0
New Jersey	17	9.4	New Jersey	18	9.8
Tennessee	17	9.4	United States		9.8
Missouri	19	9.3	Missouri	19	9.7
West Virginia	20	9.2	Arizona	20	9.4
Connecticut	21	9.1	Washington	21	9.2
Idaho	22	9.0	Massachusetts	22	9.0
Pennsylvania	22	9.0	New York	23	8.8
Washington	22	9.0	Wisconsin	23	8.8
Alabama	25	8.9	Idaho	25	8.7
Delaware	26	8.4	West Virginia	25	8.7
Massachusetts	26	8.4	Connecticut	27	8.6
New York	28	8.3	Pennsylvania	27	8.6
Colorado	29	8.2	Delaware	29	8.4
New Mexico	29	8.2	Alaska	30	8.3
Texas	31	8.1	Maine	31	8.1
Alaska	32	7.8	Texas	31	8.1
Louisiana	32	7.8	Minnesota	33	7.9
Wisconsin	32	7.8	New Mexico	34	7.8
Arkansas	35	7.7	Colorado	35	7.7
Maine	35	7.7	Arkansas	36	7.5
Maryland	37	7.5	Louisiana	37	7.3
Utah	37	7.5	Maryland	37	7.3
Montana	39	7.4	Wyoming	37	7.3
Minnesota	40	7.0	Hawaii	40	7.0
Oklahoma	41	6.9	Kansas	40	7.0
Iowa	42	6.8	Oklahoma	42	6.9
Virginia	42	6.8	Vermont	43	6.8
Wyoming	42	6.8	Virginia	43	6.8
Kansas	45	6.6	New Hampshire	45	6.7
Hawaii	46	6.3	Utah	45	6.7
Vermont	47	5.8	Montana	47	6.5
New Hampshire	48	5.5	Iowa	48	6.4
Nebraska	49	4.6	Nebraska	49	4.8
South Dakota	50	4.4	South Dakota	50	4.7
North Dakota	51	3.7	North Dakota	51	4.3

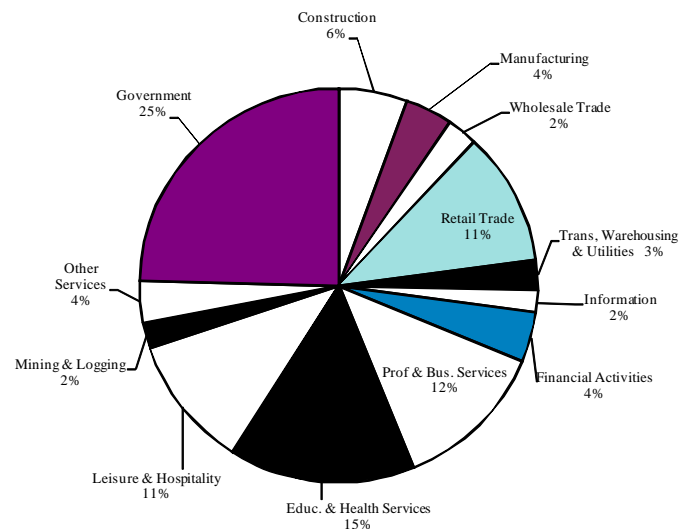
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Annual Growth Rates by Industry



NAICS Industries

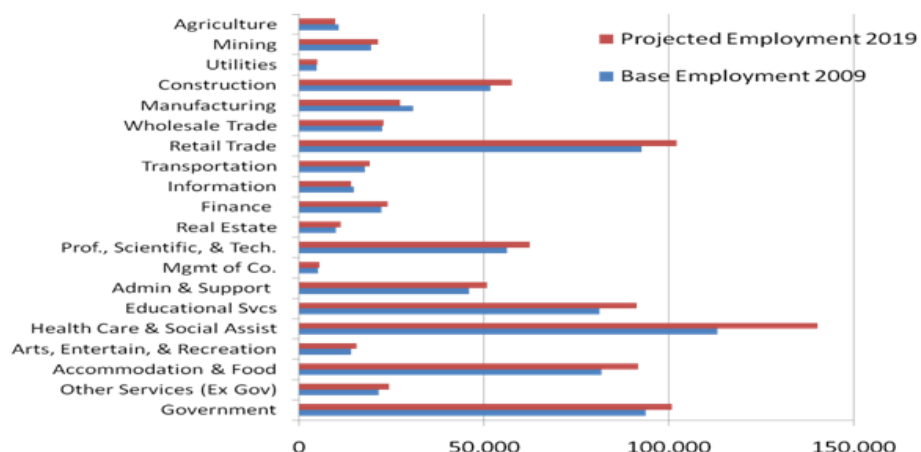


Long-term Industry and Occupational Forecasts 2009-2019

Suzan Reagan, LMI Webmaster

The NMDWS Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis releases long-term industry and occupational forecasts every even-numbered year. The last round of forecasts was for the 2008-2018 period. However, this year we decided to provide an updated forecast for the 2009-2019 time period because so many people are evaluating business sectors and making critical career decisions. Currently, statewide and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) area forecasts are available.

It is important for businesses and job hunters to know how the current recession affects the forecast. The methodology, set forth by the U.S. Department of Labor, includes looking at extensive trends such as population, civilian labor force, and productivity. Long term-forecasts are a valuable career and business planning tool because many of these trends will remain unchanged despite the recession. Businesses and individuals need to keep a perspective on immediate needs in the short-term; however, long-term forecasts can be very useful in determining future industry growth trends and training needs.



Health care & social assistance has been the bright spot in our economy, adding jobs despite the recession. Moving forward, this industry is expected to have the highest growth in employment. Health care & social assistance, over the 2009-2019 forecast period, is expected to have an annual average change of 2.17 percent. The base-year employment is estimated at 113,083 and employment is expected to grow to 140,101 by 2019. Other industries expected to have good job gains include other services, educational services, accommodation & food services, and real estate.

Three industries—agriculture, manufacturing and information services—are expected to decline in employment over the 2009-2019 forecast period. Manufacturing will have the greatest decline with an annual average loss of 1.22 percent.

Detailed occupational forecast statistics are available for over 700 job titles. Information regarding typical education requirements and wages for the specific occupation by area and industry, as well as estimated employment and annual average openings, are available on the web at laser.state.nm.us. The occupational group with the most employment is office and administrative support occupations. The annual average change is stable for this occupational group and expected to be around 0.7 percent. The occupational groups expecting the most annual average change are healthcare support occupations with 2.6 percent, personal care & service occupations with 2.1 percent, and healthcare practitioners & technical occupations with 1.8 percent.

The two occupational groups expected to decline in employment and have negative annual openings are production occupations with -0.3 percent and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations at -0.7 percent. High growth and most annual openings tables, available on laser.state.nm.us, can also be valuable occupational statistic resources.

New Mexico Industry Employment Forecast 2009-2019

Industry	Base Employment 2009	Projected Employment 2019
Agriculture	10,704	9,792
Mining	19,453	21,180
Utilities	4,613	4,768
Construction	51,696	57,452
Manufacturing	30,876	27,320
Wholesale Trade	22,475	22,674
Retail Trade	92,471	102,093
Transportation	17,756	19,118
Information	14,721	13,959
Finance	22,142	23,888
Real Estate	9,950	11,180
Prof., Scientific, & Tech.	56,147	62,250
Management of Companies	5,080	5,496
Admin & Support	45,812	50,685
Educational Services	81,104	91,237
Health Care & Social Assist	113,083	140,101
Arts, Entertain, & Recreation	13,970	15,399
Accommodation & Food	81,637	91,671
Other Services (Ex Government)	21,413	24,240
Government	93,680	100,717
Total All Industries	869,801	958,139

Occupational Group	Estimated Employment 2009	Projected Employment 2019	Annual Average Percent Change
Office & Administrative Support	132,720	141,930	0.7
Sales and Related	87,210	94,175	0.8
Food Preparation & Serving Related	76,328	85,365	1.1
Construction & Extraction	69,105	75,419	0.9
Education, Training & Library	54,581	62,191	1.3
Management	51,359	54,488	0.6
Transportation & Material Moving	44,780	46,866	0.5
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	44,614	53,511	1.8
Personal Care & Service	38,534	47,434	2.1
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	36,226	39,511	0.9
Building & Grounds Cleaning	34,768	36,678	0.5
Production	30,674	29,772	-0.3
Business & Financial	28,476	32,617	1.4
Healthcare Support	28,081	36,123	2.6
Protective Services	22,500	25,250	1.2
Architecture & Engineering	22,093	23,345	0.6
Computer & Math	14,205	16,392	1.4
Life, Physical & Social Science	14,132	15,271	0.8
Community & Social Services	13,372	15,245	1.3
Arts, Design & Entertainment	11,916	12,735	0.7
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	7,612	7,129	-0.7
Legal	6,514	6,692	0.3

NM Occupations with the Highest Growth

Occupations	2009-2019 Annual Percent Change
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	4.2%
Home Health Aides	4.0%
Actuaries	3.9%
Personal and Home Care Aides	3.9%
Petroleum Engineers	3.8%
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	3.4%
Medical Equipment Repairers	3.4%
Pharmacy Technicians	3.0%
Physical Therapist Aides	2.8%
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	2.7%
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	2.7%
Medical Assistants	2.6%

NM Occupations with the most annual openings

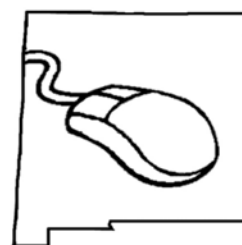
Rank	Occupational	Annual Average Job Openings	2009 Entry Level Wage (OES)
1	Retail Salespersons	1,167	\$16,746
2	Cashiers	1,120	\$16,117
3	Waiters and Waitresses	939	\$16,292
4	Personal and Home Care Aides	882	\$17,477
5	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	851	\$16,252
6	Customer Service Representatives	682	\$21,289
7	Registered Nurses	539	\$48,863
8	Home Health Aides	524	\$17,548
9	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	411	\$21,169
10	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	401	\$17,158
11	Elementary School Teachers, Ex Special Education	369	\$39,581

Workforce Information Tip

How do I find the future outlook for a specific occupation?

- 1) Start at laser.state.nm.us.
- 2) Click on "Occupation Profile" on the left-hand side.
- 3) Click on "Occupation Summary."
- 4) You can search for your specific occupation by keyword or using the tabs across the top to find occupations by group or alphabetical listing or education program or military specialty or high growth industry. For this example, type "Nurse" in the Keyword Box.
- 5) When the search results appear click on the title that best fits your search in this case "Registered Nurses."
- 6) Scroll down this page and review the summary, including job duties, wage statistics, future employment outlook, annual openings and industry employment. To find additional statistics for this occupation, click on the tab at the top titled "Occupation Details."

Suzan Reagan
Labor Market Information Webmaster
New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
Economic Research & Analysis Bureau



For more labor market information and publications, give it a click!

www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html

News From the Bureau of Labor Statistics

"Ranks of those unemployed for a year or more up sharply"

The number of long-term unemployed workers has increased sharply since the recession began in December 2007. In the second quarter of 2010, about 46 percent of the 14.6 million unemployed persons were jobless for 27 weeks or longer and about 31 percent were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer. This report focuses on the latter group—those who have been jobless for a year or more.

The number of persons jobless for a year or more rose from 645,000 in the second quarter of 2007 to 4.5 million in the second quarter of 2010. The group's share of total unemployment jumped from 9.5 percent to a record high of 30.9 percent. As a share of the labor force, the proportion jobless for a year or longer rose from 0.4 percent in the second quarter of 2007 to 2.9 percent in the second quarter of 2010, also a record high for the series. Some researchers have attributed the rise in long-term unemployment to the tendency of firms to hire individuals who have been jobless for shorter durations first, thus increasing the share of unemployed persons who have been jobless for very long periods. Others have found that declining worker turnover rates have led to increased unemployment durations for those workers who involuntarily lost their job during the recent recession. It also has been suggested that the availability of extended unemployment insurance benefits has contributed to the increase in unemployment duration, although some researchers have argued that the extension of unemployment benefits has had a limited impact on unemployment duration in the recent recession.

If you would like to read the full report from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), visit the BLS homepage at www.bls.gov, click on the "Publications" tab, click the "Issues in Labor Statistics" link, and select "Ranks of those unemployed for a year or more up sharply."

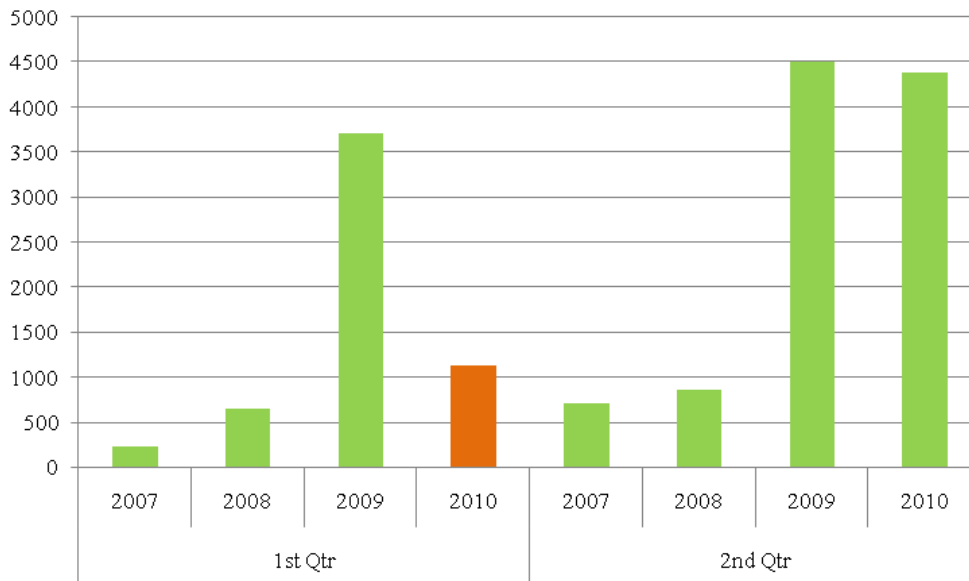
Mass Layoff Statistics and PROMIS

Monique Ortiz, Economist

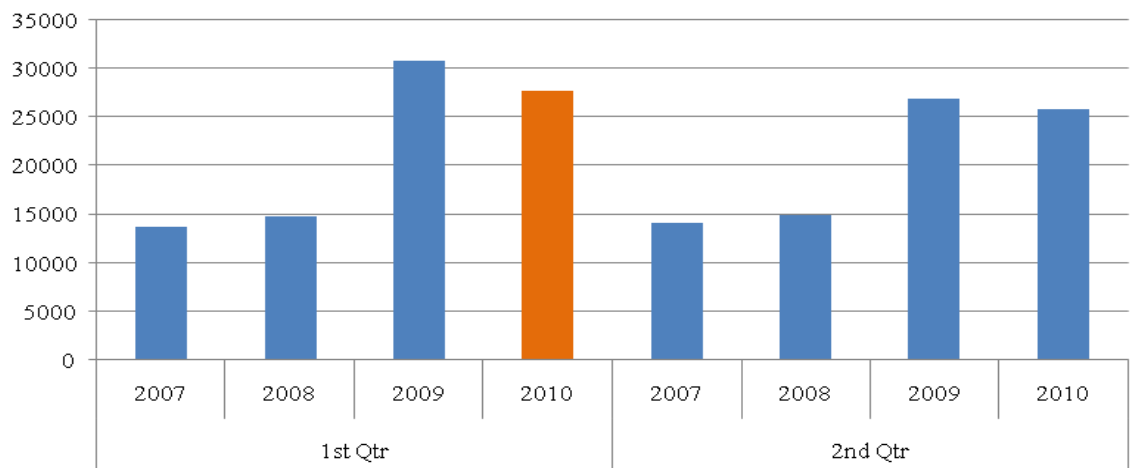
Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) is a federal-state cooperative program that collects reports on mass layoff actions, which are defined as 50 or more workers being separated from their jobs. Mass layoff events in the state of New Mexico for first quarter 2009 resulted in a 3,704-person increase to the unemployed population. The first quarter 2010 MLS data, however, present an unexpected result, decreasing by more than 2,500 over the year. Based on both the first quarter 2009 and second quarter 2010 counts, one would expect a much higher first quarter 2010 total. A closer look at the initial unemployment insurance claims data provides an explanation for this variation in MLS initial claims counts.

The Program to Measure Insured Unemployed Statistics (PROMIS) is a database and query tool that provides initial claims inputs for the MLS program, which means that MLS data are a sample of PROMIS data. (A sample is a subset of a population in statistics lingo.) Reviewing the data side by side confirms that the first quarter 2010 MLS count represents a departure from the trend observed in total initial unemployment claims data. The reasoning is simple. MLS data display only those initial unemployment claims that result from events of 50 or more workers being separated from a single business unit. From this we can infer that there were fewer mass layoff instances but not significantly fewer initial unemployment events, indicative of a large number of 49 or fewer layoff instances.

MLS Separation Events



PROMIS Initial Claims



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Revised Sep-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	810,100	796,700	812,500	13,400	-2,400
GOODS PRODUCING	94,200	94,000	93,900	200	300
SERVICE PROVIDING	715,900	702,700	718,600	13,200	-2,700
MINING & LOGGING	17,600	17,500	16,800	100	800
CONSTRUCTION	45,000	45,300	47,200	-300	-2,200
MANUFACTURING	31,600	31,200	29,900	400	1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	20,300	20,600	21,300	-300	-1,000
RETAIL TRADE	88,500	88,900	91,800	-400	-3,300
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	20,500	20,800	22,000	-300	-1,500
INFORMATION	14,600	14,500	15,600	100	-1,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	33,000	32,600	33,100	400	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	101,100	99,800	102,300	1,300	-1,200
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	123,100	120,900	119,800	2,200	3,300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	87,700	89,200	85,300	-1,500	2,400
OTHER SERVICES	28,000	28,400	28,300	-400	-300
GOVERNMENT	199,100	187,000	199,100	12,100	0
Federal Government	33,200	34,100	32,200	-900	1,000
State Government	58,800	52,600	60,200	6,200	-1,400
<i>State Government Education</i>	27,600	24,000	27,600	3,600	0
Local Government	107,100	100,300	106,700	6,800	400
<i>Local Government Education</i>	56,000	49,900	56,800	6,100	-800

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Revised Sep-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	374,500	370,700	379,300	3,800	-4,800
GOODS PRODUCING	39,500	39,800	41,600	-300	-2,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	330,900	330,900	337,700	0	-6,800
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	22,000	22,300	24,000	-300	-2,000
MANUFACTURING	17,500	17,500	17,600	0	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,200	12,200	11,900	0	300
RETAIL TRADE	40,600	40,800	41,700	-200	-1,100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	9,500	9,200	9,300	300	200
INFORMATION	8,800	8,800	9,400	0	-600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	17,700	17,700	18,100	0	-400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	57,400	57,300	60,800	100	-3,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	55,100	54,200	54,100	900	1,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	37,700	38,000	38,000	-300	-300
OTHER SERVICES	11,800	12,000	11,700	-200	100
GOVERNMENT	84,200	80,700	82,700	3,500	1,500
Federal Government	16,000	16,400	15,200	-400	800
State Government	26,500	24,800	26,300	1,700	200
Local Government	41,700	39,500	41,200	2,200	500

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LAS CRUCES MSA	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Revised Sep-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	70,000	68,700	68,300	1,300	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	6,600	6,500	6,600	100	0
SERVICE PROVIDING	63,400	62,200	61,700	1,200	1,700
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
MANUFACTURING	3,000	2,900	3,000	100	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	6,900	6,900	6,800	0	100
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
INFORMATION	900	900	800	0	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,500	7,500	6,500	0	1,000
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	12,000	11,900	11,700	100	300
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
OTHER SERVICES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
GOVERNMENT	22,000	20,900	21,800	1,100	200
Federal	4,100	4,300	4,100	-200	0
State	8,900	8,100	8,800	800	100
Local	9,000	8,500	8,900	500	100
SANTA FE MSA	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Revised Sep-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	61,000	61,600	61,300	-600	-300
GOODS PRODUCING	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
SERVICE PROVIDING	57,300	57,900	57,400	-600	-100
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	2,900	2,900	3,100	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	800	800	800	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,100	1,100	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	8,600	8,700	8,600	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING & UTILITIES	700	700	700	0	0
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	-200
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	9,900	9,400	9,900	500	0
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	9,500	9,800	9,400	-300	100
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	3,500	2,900	-700	-100
GOVERNMENT	16,800	16,700	16,600	100	200
Federal	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
State	8,300	8,400	8,200	-100	100
Local	7,400	7,200	7,400	200	0
FARMINGTON MSA	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Revised Sep-09	Change	
				Monthly	Yearly
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	48,000	47,600	49,300	400	-1,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	36,800	36,800	37,700	0	-900
GOODS PRODUCING	10,200	10,200	10,200	0	0
SERVICE PROVIDING	37,800	37,400	39,100	400	-1,300
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDING	26,600	26,600	27,500	0	-900
GOVERNMENT	11,200	10,800	11,600	400	-400
Federal	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0
State	500	500	500	0	0
Local	9,100	8,600	9,500	500	-400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

- Seasonally Adjusted -

NEW MEXICO	Preliminary Sep-10	Revised Aug-10	Monthly Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*	804,500	797,400	7,100
MINING & LOGGING	17,400	17,500	-100
CONSTRUCTION	43,900	43,900	0
MANUFACTURING	31,000	30,400	600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	128,800	129,900	-1,100
Wholesale Trade	20,300	20,500	-200
Retail Trade	88,300	88,500	-200
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	20,200	20,900	-700
INFORMATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	14,600	14,500	100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	33,000	32,500	500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	100,300	99,000	1,300
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	122,600	123,800	-1,200
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	86,400	85,900	500
OTHER SERVICES	28,200	26,800	1,400
GOVERNMENT	198,300	193,200	5,100
Federal Government	32,900	33,300	-400
State Government	57,800	55,500	2,300
Local Government	107,600	104,400	3,200
ALBUQUERQUE	373,300	371,300	2,000
FARMINGTON	47,500	48,000	-500
LAS CRUCES	69,300	69,100	200
SANTA FE	60,900	60,700	200

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

Average Hours and Earnings

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

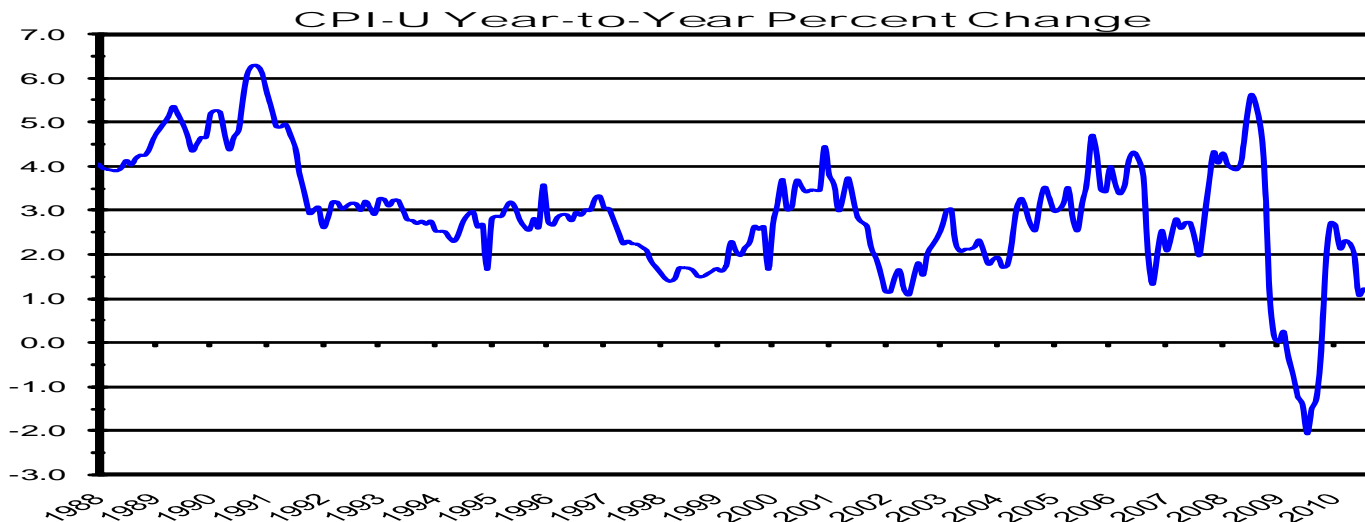
NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 10	Aug 10	Sep 09	Sep 10	Aug 10	Sep 09	Sep 10	Aug 10	Sep 09
MANUFACTURING	\$628.06	\$626.87	\$579.67	39.6	39.5	38.8	\$15.86	\$15.87	\$14.94

U.S. Consumer Price Index

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Sep 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Month to Month	Year to Year
CPI-U	218.4	218.3	216.0	0.1%	1.1%
CPI-W	214.3	214.2	211.3	0.0%	1.4%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers

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



New Mexico Occupational Shortages and Surpluses *

Shortages	Surpluses
Statewide Summary	Statewide Summary
Computer Programmers Occupational Therapists Instructional Coordinators	Administrative Services Mngrs Cashiers Construction Laborers Customer Service Representatives Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts 1st-Line Supers/Mngrs of Retail Sales Workers Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks Janitors & Cleaners Laborers & Frght, Stock, & Mat Movers Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Albuquerque MSA	Albuquerque MSA
Computer Programmers Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants LPNs and LVNs	Maintenance & Repair Workers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Retail Salespersons Secretaries Stock Clerks Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
Las Cruces MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Customer Service Representatives Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	Medical Records & Health Info Techs Mix & Blend Mach Sets, Opers, & Tenders Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Janitors & Cleaners
Santa Fe MSA	Santa Fe MSA
***See note below.	Administrative Services Mngrs Customer Service Representatives Cashiers Construction Laborers Office Clerks Receptionists & Information Clerks Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts
Farmington MSA	Farmington MSA
Pipelayers	Exec Secretaries & Admin Assts Accountants General & Operations Mngrs Retail Salespersons Receptionists & Information Clerks Personal & Home Care Aides Mngrs Customer Service Representatives
Occupational Rollover Statistics**	

*Based on posted job orders & resumes entered in the NM Workforce Connection System by occupation in the last 30 Days (September 21, 2010).

**Occupational Rollover Statistics is an indicator of occupational activity with both numerous job orders & resumes in NM Workforce Connection.

***In September 2010, the Santa Fe MSA had a low number of job orders & a high number of job referrals.

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

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

Central WIA Area:

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Kohl's opened in Coronado Center September 26 in the former Mervyn's space. This is Kohl's fourth and largest New Mexico store. The new store will be staffed by 150 employees. The company has created a customer service center in Texas for this region. Kohl's operates more than 1,000 stores in 49 states, including New Mexico locations in Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

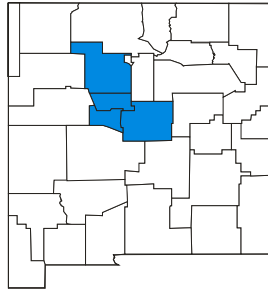
General Electric shut the doors at the South Valley aviation plant where it had manufactured components for commercial and military jet engines since the 1960s. Approximately 400 workers were employed at the site when the planned closure was first announced in July 2009.

Bernalillo Area, Sandoval County:

A new **Dion's** restaurant is opening in November on New Mexico 528 in Venada Plaza. The locally owned chain opened its first restaurant in 1978 and now has ten locations in Albuquerque; one in Los Lunas; one in Las Cruces; two in Lubbock, Texas; and one in Rio Rancho. A Dion's spokesperson said the company chose the N.M. 528 site because it offers good access for customers in Bernalillo, Placitas, and northern Rio Rancho. It will have a staff of 63.

Jemez Area, Sandoval County:

A federal grant program called the **Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program** will fund restoration for more than 200,000 acres in the southwestern Jemez Mountains. This area includes the Valles Caldera National Preserve. Plans call for thinning and prescribed burns, decommissioning or closing unneeded roads and trails, controlling invasive non-native plant species, stabilizing slopes and planting native vegetation, improving wildlife and fish habitat, and increasing conservation education through school field trips and public meetings. The grant will generate about 500 full- or part-time jobs, and the project will take about ten years to complete.



Southwestern WIA Area:

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Convergys Corporation is hiring 100 full-time employees at its Las Cruces location to provide customer service support to clients in the telecommunications industry. This announcement comes on the heels of the planned closure of Convergys' Albuquerque location, which was expected to displace about 677 workers.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Carlsbad may get a **Lowe's** home improvement store sometime next year. Lowe's is proposing to construct a 94,000-square-foot store near the NMSU-Carlsbad campus.

Northern WIA Area:

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

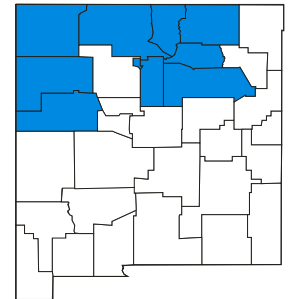
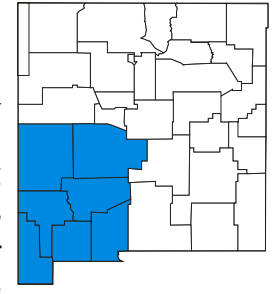
Los Alamos National Laboratory employed more than 1,300 student interns this summer in both technical and non-technical fields. This is a record number of interns for LANL. Additionally, 415 post-doctoral students are working at Los Alamos this year.

Dulce Area, Rio Arriba County:

The U.S. 491 corridor project was selected to receive **Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery** funds. These funds will be used to improve the highway's overall safety by constructing a median and two new lanes to manage increased traffic. Additionally, it will improve signs, intersections, and drainage facilities.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

A dispute between **Four-Four Inc.** and the Workers' Compensation Administration resulted in the temporary closure of the company's Circle S gas stations. The closure came in mid-August after state officials alleged that the company was not in compliance with workers' compensation insurance requirements. The company reopened about three



weeks later after obtaining the required coverage. Four-Four Inc. offers pipeline service work from its Farmington yard and operates the three Circle S gas stations and convenience stores in Farmington and Bloomfield. The company employs more than 60 workers.

Navajo Agricultural Products Industry will be harvesting its crops from early August through mid-October. NAPI employs over 650 workers for harvesting.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The film “**Bless Me, Ultima,**” by New Mexico author Rudolfo Anaya, will shoot in Santa Fe area beginning in October. The film production is expected to hire 150 New Mexico residents for the cast and crew and more than 400 background talent. The film will be directed by Carl Franklin and produced by Sarah DiLeo, Jesse B. Franklin, and Mark Johnson.

Taos Area, Taos County:

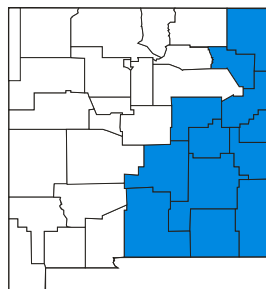
Kit Carson Electric Cooperative will receive \$64 million in stimulus funds to make broadband service available to the area it services. “This project will give rural New Mexicans access to the broadband they need to attract new business, jobs, healthcare, and educational opportunities,” said USDA Rural Utilities Administrator Jonathan Adelstein. Kit Carson anticipates 60 new construction, installation, maintenance, and customer service positions to build and operate the fiber network. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding will provide \$63.8 for the project, while private funding will contribute another \$600,000.

Taos County Housing Authority contracted with **Rocky Mountain Youth Corp’s Green Crew** to audit and repair 164 units of low-income housing. The Green Crew is funded through an AmeriCorps Grant, the Kellogg Foundation, and Taos County Housing Authority funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The Green Crew will be performing energy audits and retrofitting.

Eastern WIA Area:

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Star Efficiency Services opened its doors in August. The company provides home energy audits through duct efficiency and infiltration. Star Efficiency Services has been in business for ten years in Amarillo, Texas.



Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

Affiliated Computer Services is opening a new call center at the former 1-800-flowers.com building. The call center will handle medical insurance claims information and is currently hiring call center and customer care personnel. ☰



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