

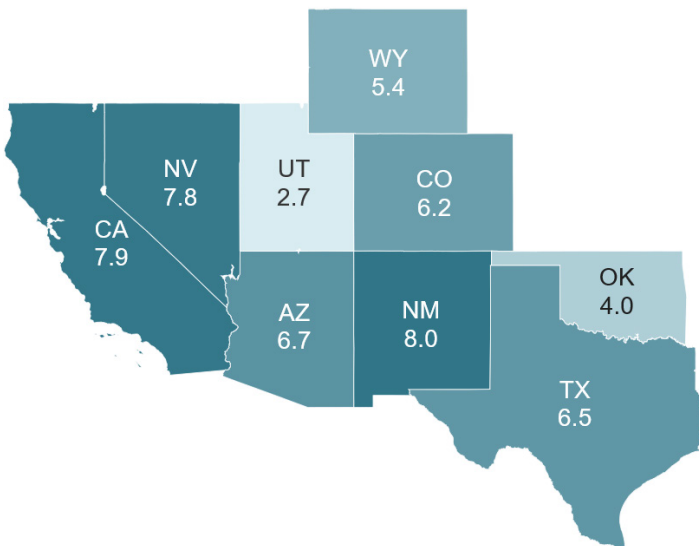
# NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW MAY 2021

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The New Mexico Labor Market Review (LMR) presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings. The LMR is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment for the state and select substate areas. Additional information and historical data are available at our website: [www.dws.state.nm.us/LMI](http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LMI).

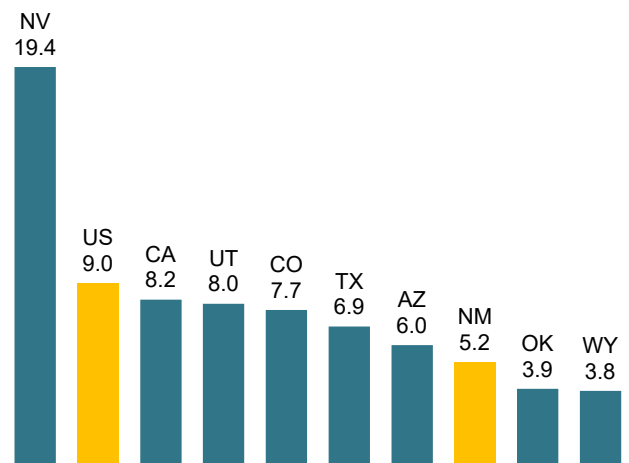
**8.0%**

## Unemployment Rate



**+39,900 jobs / 5.2%**

## Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



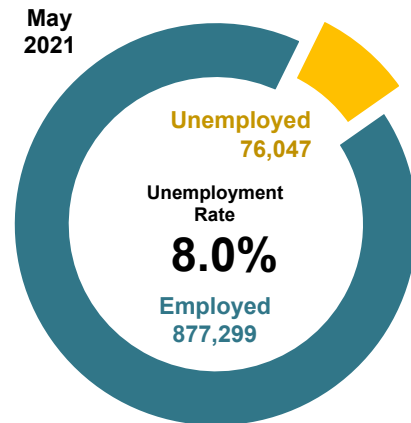
# Statewide Unemployment

May 2021 • Seasonally Adjusted

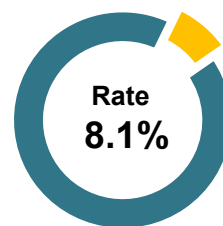
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 8.0 percent in May 2021, down from 8.1 percent in April 2021 and down from 10.0 percent in May 2020. The national unemployment rate in May was 5.8 percent, down from 6.1 percent in April and down from 13.3 percent last year.

## Highlights

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted labor force (all people ages 16 and over who are classified as employed or unemployed) had a monthly decrease of 1,100 in May 2021 to 953,346. This is the seventh straight month with a decrease in the labor force, decreasing by 7,363 during that same period. In contrast, the state's labor force is up 43,963 over the year and is far above the pandemic low of 908,572 in April 2020. Prior to the pandemic, the last time the labor force was at this current level was in November 2018.



April 2021



Employed 877,043  
Unemployed 77,403

May 2020



Employed 818,702  
Unemployed 90,681

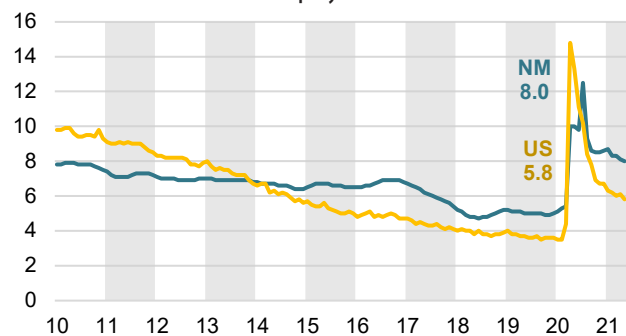
### New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category

	May 21	Apr 21	May 20
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	7.8%	8.3%	5.5%
Male	9.3%	9.4%	6.4%
<b>Age</b>			
16-19	14.5%	15.9%	19.2%
20-24	15.0%	15.0%	10.2%
25-34	10.3%	10.4%	6.5%
35-44	7.7%	7.9%	5.4%
45-54	6.4%	6.9%	3.8%
55-64	6.4%	6.7%	4.3%
65+	5.9%	6.1%	4.6%
<b>Race</b>			
White	7.9%	8.1%	5.3%
Black	19.1%	18.7%	9.6%
Hispanic	9.3%	9.3%	6.6%

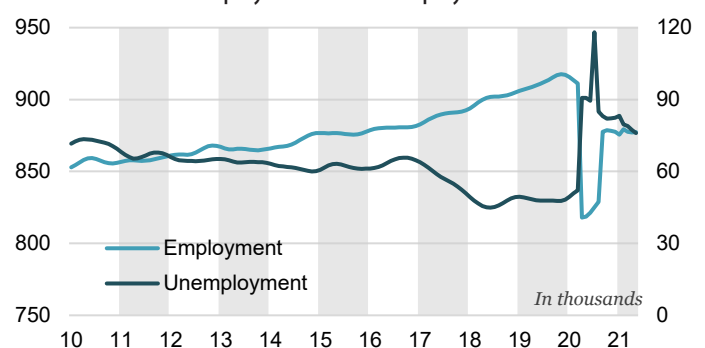
Current Population Survey (CPS)  
For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average

January 2010 to May 2021

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



# Substate Unemployment

May 2021 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

## Highlights

At 16.5 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Lea County (10.3 percent) and Taos County (10.0 percent).

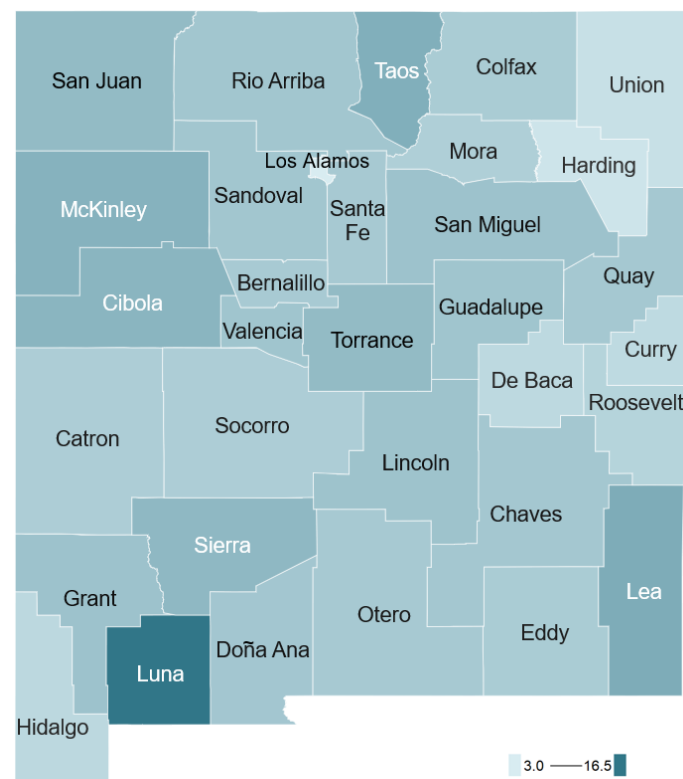
Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state, at 3.0 percent. Harding County had the next lowest unemployment rate (3.9 percent).

Taos County had the largest over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate with a 5.6 percentage point decrease. The largest over-the-year increase was in Luna and Guadalupe Counties (both 1.3 percentage points).

## Unemployment Rate %

Area	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	OTY Chg
<b>Counties</b>				
Bernalillo	6.9	7.0	10.3	-3.4
Catron	6.5	7.0	6.5	0.0
Chaves	7.2	7.4	8.9	-1.7
Cibola	9.3	9.7	9.7	-0.4
Colfax	6.7	7.3	8.4	-1.7
Curry	5.1	5.3	5.6	-0.5
De Baca	5.2	5.0	4.1	1.1
Doña Ana	7.3	7.6	9.4	-2.1
Eddy	6.7	6.9	6.9	-0.2
Grant	7.8	7.8	9.8	-2.0
Guadalupe	7.5	7.8	6.2	1.3
Harding	3.9	3.7	3.0	0.9
Hidalgo	5.3	5.5	5.3	0.0
Lea	10.3	10.7	11.1	-0.8
Lincoln	7.7	8.1	11.2	-3.5
Los Alamos	3.0	3.0	3.8	-0.8
Luna	16.5	17.9	15.2	1.3
McKinley	9.6	9.9	10.0	-0.4
Mora	6.3	6.9	8.3	-2.0
Otero	7.0	7.2	10.2	-3.2
Quay	7.1	7.2	6.6	0.5
Rio Arriba	7.4	7.6	8.8	-1.4
Roosevelt	5.8	5.9	5.8	0.0
Sandoval	7.4	7.6	10.8	-3.4
San Juan	8.6	8.9	11.5	-2.9
San Miguel	7.8	8.0	9.0	-1.2
Santa Fe	7.0	7.2	10.8	-3.8
Sierra	8.9	9.1	9.8	-0.9
Socorro	6.5	6.5	7.3	-0.8
Taos	10.0	10.5	15.6	-5.6
Torrance	8.6	8.6	9.9	-1.3
Union	4.4	4.4	5.2	-0.8
Valencia	7.5	7.7	9.2	-1.7
<b>MSAs</b>				
Albuquerque	7.0	7.2	10.3	-3.3
Farmington	8.6	8.9	11.5	-2.9
Las Cruces	7.3	7.6	9.4	-2.1
Santa Fe	7.0	7.2	10.8	-3.8

## Unemployment Rate %



The Albuquerque and Santa Fe MSAs tied for the lowest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among the state's MSAs at 7.0 percent. The Las Cruces MSA had a not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.3 percent, below the state's whole of 7.4 percent. Farmington had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (8.6 percent).

The unemployment rate for the Santa Fe MSA had the largest decrease, dropping 3.8 percentage points since May 2020. The Albuquerque MSA had an unemployment rate decrease of 3.3 percentage points, while the Farmington MSA had an unemployment rate decrease of 2.9 percentage points. The Las Cruces MSA had the smallest unemployment rate decrease, down 2.1 percentage points over the year.

**LAUS publishes estimates of the civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment monthly. Data measure persons 16 years old and older who are employed or actively seeking employment.**

For more LAUS data and to customize what you see, visit the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Dashboard at:

<https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Data-Statistics-Dashboards/Labor-Force-Unemployment>

For customized data that you can analyze, visit LASER at: [www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer](http://www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer)

# Statewide Industry Employment Growth

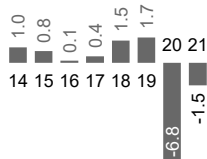
May 2021 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 39,900 jobs, or 5.2 percent. All of these gains were in the private sector, which was up 43,000 jobs, or 7.4 percent. The public sector was down 3,100 jobs, or 1.7 percent. Seven major private industry sectors reported employment increases over the year.

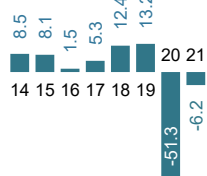
## New Mexico

### 2013 to 2021 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

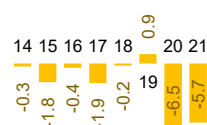
#### Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



#### Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



#### Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2021  
is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from May 20	
			Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>800,900</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>623,400</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Private Service-Providing	531,400	9,000	44,800	9.2
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Mining & Construction	65,000	0	-3,300	-4.8
Mining & Logging	17,400	400	-2,800	-13.9
Construction	47,600	-400	-500	-1.0
Manufacturing	27,000	300	1,500	5.9
Durable Goods	14,400	100	200	1.4
Non-Durable Goods	12,600	200	1,300	11.5
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>708,900</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	133,600	1,200	10,400	8.4
Wholesale Trade	20,600	900	700	3.5
Retail Trade	87,200	100	8,200	10.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	25,800	200	1,500	6.2
Information	8,100	400	100	1.3
Financial Activities	32,700	300	-1,200	-3.5
Professional & Business Services	107,200	0	3,900	3.8
Education & Health Services	136,200	0	5,200	4.0
Educational Services	18,700	-600	200	1.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	117,500	600	5,000	4.4
Leisure & Hospitality	87,500	6,900	24,200	38.2
Other Services	26,100	200	2,200	9.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>177,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-3,100</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Federal Government	30,200	200	100	0.3
State Government	54,600	100	800	1.5
State Government Education	23,800	100	300	1.3
Local Government	92,700	200	-4,000	-4.1
Local Government Education	48,600	100	-1,600	-3.2

## Highlights

Leisure and hospitality reported a gain of 24,200 jobs, or 38.2 percent. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities was up 10,400 jobs, or 8.4 percent. Within the industry, retail trade was up 8,200 jobs; transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 1,500 jobs; and wholesale trade was up 700 jobs. Education and health services employment was up 5,200 jobs, or 4.0 percent, with most gains coming from health care and social assistance. Professional and business services employment expanded by 3,900 jobs, or 3.8 percent. Employment in miscellaneous other

services was up 2,200 jobs, or 9.2 percent. Manufacturing reported a gain of 1,500 jobs, or 5.9 percent. Information was up 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent. Employment in mining and construction was down 3,300 jobs, or 4.8 percent. The majority of losses in mining and construction came from mining, which contracted by 2,800 jobs, or 13.9 percent. Construction employment was down 500 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Financial activities was down 1,200 jobs, or 3.5 percent.



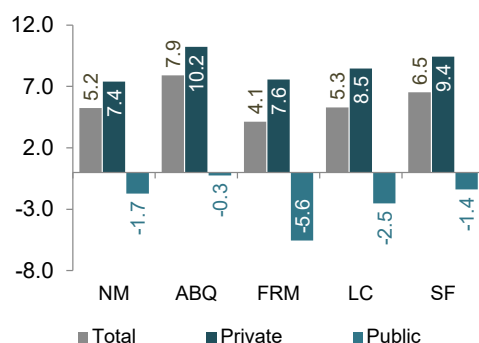
# Metro Industry Employment Growth

May 2021

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

May 20 to May 21  
Over-the-Year % Change



In the public sector, local government was down 4,000 jobs, or 4.1 percent. Employment in state government was up 800 jobs, or 1.5 percent. Federal government reported a gain of 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** grew by 27,900 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a gain of 7.9 percent. The following private sector industries added jobs: leisure and hospitality, up 11,300 jobs, or 41.4 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 5,600 jobs, or 10.1 percent; education and health services, up 4,500 jobs, or 7.4 percent; professional and business services, up 3,000 jobs, or 5.1 percent; mining and construction employment, up 3,100 jobs, or 13.1 percent; miscellaneous other services, up 1,500 jobs, or 15.8 percent; and manufacturing, up 400 jobs, or 2.7 percent. Financial activities was down 1,100 jobs, or 5.8 percent, and information was down 200 jobs, or 4.1 percent.

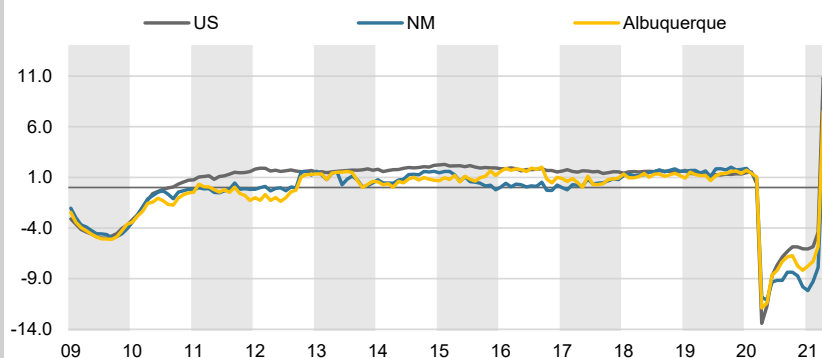
In the public sector, local government was down 1,900 jobs, or 5.0 percent; state government was up 1,700 jobs, or 6.5 percent; and federal government employment was unchanged from the previous year.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 3,600 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Leisure and hospitality was up 1,900 jobs, or 35.2 percent. The following private sector industries also reported growth. Trade, transportation, and utilities (up

## Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>381,000</b>	<b>3,300</b>		<b>27,900</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Mining & Construction	26,800	800		3,100	13.1
Manufacturing	15,400	100		400	2.7
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	61,000	500		5,600	10.1
Information	4,700	-100		-200	-4.1
Financial Activities	17,800	0		-1,100	-5.8
Prof. & Business Svcs	61,700	-300		3,000	5.1
Education & Health Svcs	65,700	-400		4,500	7.4
Leisure & Hospitality	38,600	3,100		11,300	41.4
Other Svcs	11,000	0		1,500	15.8
Government	78,300	-400		-200	-0.3

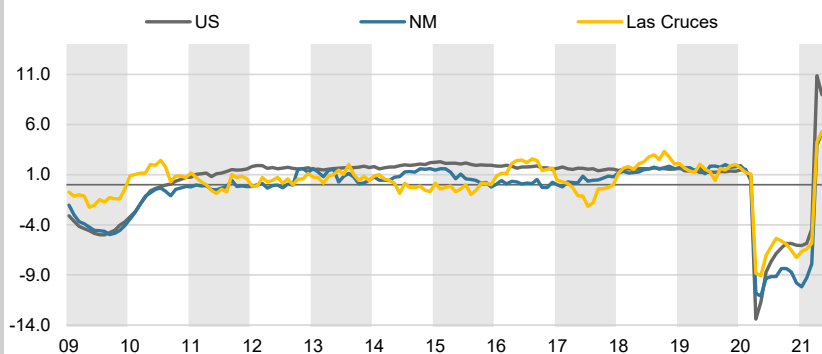
Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



## Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>3,600</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Mining & Construction	3,600	-100		-400	-10.0
Manufacturing	2,900	0		300	11.5
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	11,100	200		1,000	9.9
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,300	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	6,900	0		200	3.0
Education & Health Svcs	16,500	200		900	5.8
Leisure & Hospitality	7,300	400		1,900	35.2
Other Svcs	1,400	0		200	16.7
Government	19,200	100		-500	-2.5

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



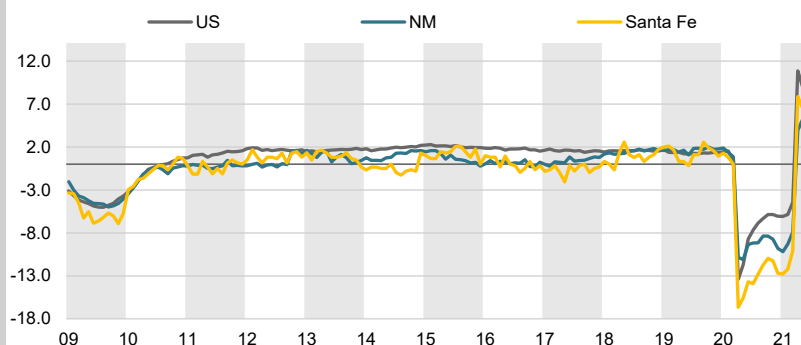
# Metro Industry Employment Growth

(Continued)

## Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>		<b>3,500</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Mining & Construction	3,000	0		0	0.0
Manufacturing	800	0		100	14.3
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	9,500	0		1,100	13.1
Information	700	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,300	0		100	4.5
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,300	100		300	6.0
Education & Health Svcs	9,800	0		200	2.1
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	700		1,900	30.2
Other Svcs	3,300	100		0	0.0
Government	14,300	200		-200	-1.4

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



## Highlights

1,000 jobs, or 9.9 percent); education and health services (up 900 jobs, or 5.8 percent); manufacturing (up 300 jobs, or 11.5 percent); miscellaneous other services (up 200 jobs, or 16.7 percent); and professional and business services (up 200 jobs, or 3.0 percent). Mining and construction reported a loss of 400 jobs, or 10.0 percent.

In the public sector, state government was down 500 jobs, or 6.7 percent; federal government was down 100 jobs, or 2.9 percent; and local government was up 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 3,500 jobs, or 6.5 percent. The private sector was up 3,700 jobs, or 9.4 percent. The public sector was down 200 jobs, or 1.4 percent.

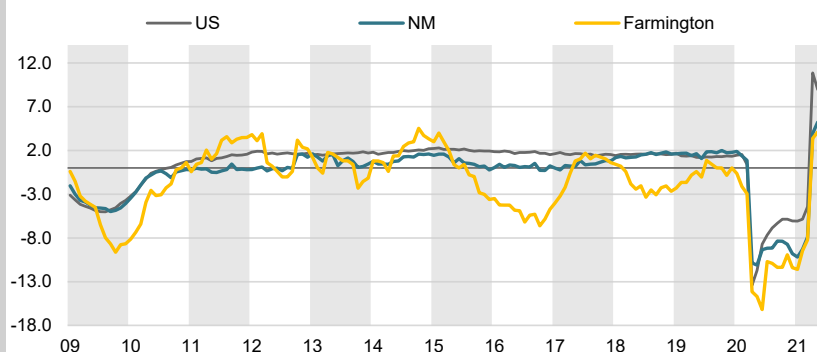
In the private sector, leisure and hospitality reported a gain of 1,900 jobs, or 30.2 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 1,100 jobs, or 13.1 percent. Professional and business services was up 300 jobs, or 6.0 percent. Education and health services was up 200 jobs, or 2.1 percent. Manufacturing (up 14.3 percent) and financial activities (up 4.5 percent) each added 100 jobs.

In the public sector, local government was down 400 jobs, or 6.2 percent. Federal government (up 11.1 percent) and state government (up 1.4 percent) each added 100 jobs.

## Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>1,700</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Goods-Producing	7,600	-100		0	0.0
Private Service-Providing	25,100	200		2,300	10.1
Government	10,200	100		-600	-5.6

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 1,700 jobs, or 4.1 percent. The private sector was up 2,300 jobs, or 7.6 percent. In the public sector, all losses occurred in local government, which was down 700 jobs, or 8.0 percent. Federal government was up 100 jobs, or 6.7 percent.

For more CES data, visit our dashboard:

<https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Data/Employment-Industry>

For customized data, visit LASER at:  
[www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer](http://www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer)

# Major Employment Developments

May 2021

employment developments are activities driving either the creation or loss of around 50 jobs or more. Information is gathered from published articles, government documents, private- and public-sector news releases, and reports from local Workforce Connection offices. In most cases, information is not verified for accuracy.

For an updated listing of these and other recent major employment developments, visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Publications/Labor-Market-Review>.



## Job Gains

### Statewide

At its May meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,743,323 in funding to support the creation of 99 jobs and 7 intern positions with 12 New Mexico companies, including: 3D Glass Solutions, Albuquerque (five jobs); High Plains Processing, Las Vegas (four jobs); LoadPath, Albuquerque (seven jobs); Build With Robots, Albuquerque (two jobs and two interns); Kairos Power, Albuquerque (22 jobs); Parting Stone, Santa Fe (eight jobs); The Verdes Foundation, Albuquerque (three jobs); Rural Sourcing, Albuquerque (19 jobs and five interns); Cymmetrik Technologies USA Southwest, Santa Teresa (six jobs); Crego Block Supply, Albuquerque (11 jobs); Pajarito Powder, Albuquerque (eight jobs); and Contigo Compounding and Infusion Pharmacy, Albuquerque (four jobs).

### Doña Ana

Saputo Dairy USA, a Las Cruces cheese and dairy product manufacturer, plans to expand its capacity and add 150 employees.

### Sandoval

Intel Corp. plans to add 700 new high paying permanent positions at its Rio Rancho plant over the next three years. The expansion will also create 1,000 temporary construction jobs to retool the production line for new technologies. As of last year, Intel had 1,800 workers at the plant.

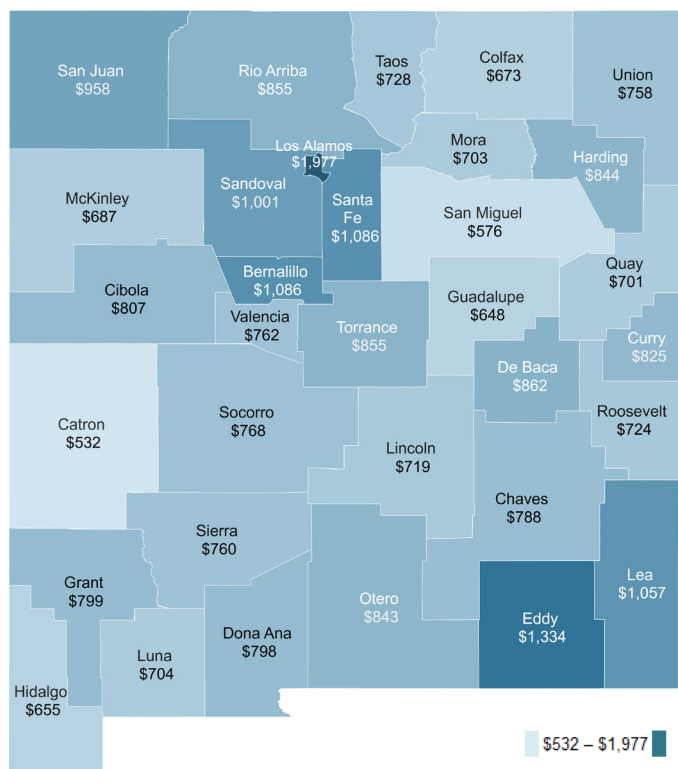
# Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Fourth Quarter 2020

Michelle Doran, Economist

The **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)** program publishes a quarterly census of nonagricultural wage and salary establishments, employment, and wages by industry. Data is based on information reported by New Mexico employers, covering 97 percent of nonfarm wage and salary workers. Data are published every quarter for statewide New Mexico, the four workforce regions, the four metropolitan statistical areas (Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe), and all 33 counties at the 2- and 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level. To access and download these data, visit NMDWS's interactive website—LASER (<https://jobs.state.nm.us/QCEW>).

## Private Sector Average Weekly Wage

**New Mexico: \$1,029**



## Largest Industry\* by County

**New Mexico: Health Care & Social Assistance**

### Health Care And Social Assistance

Bernalillo	Otero
Catron	Rio Arriba
Chaves	San Juan
Cibola	San Miguel
Curry	Sandoval
Doña Ana	Sierra
Grant	Socorro
Luna	Taos
McKinley	Union
Mora	



### Retail Trade

De Baca	Santa Fe
Guadalupe	Torrance
Hidalgo	Valencia
Lincoln	



### Accommodation and Food Services

Colfax  
Quay



### Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting

Harding  
Roosevelt



### Mining

Eddy  
Lea



### Professional & Scientific Services

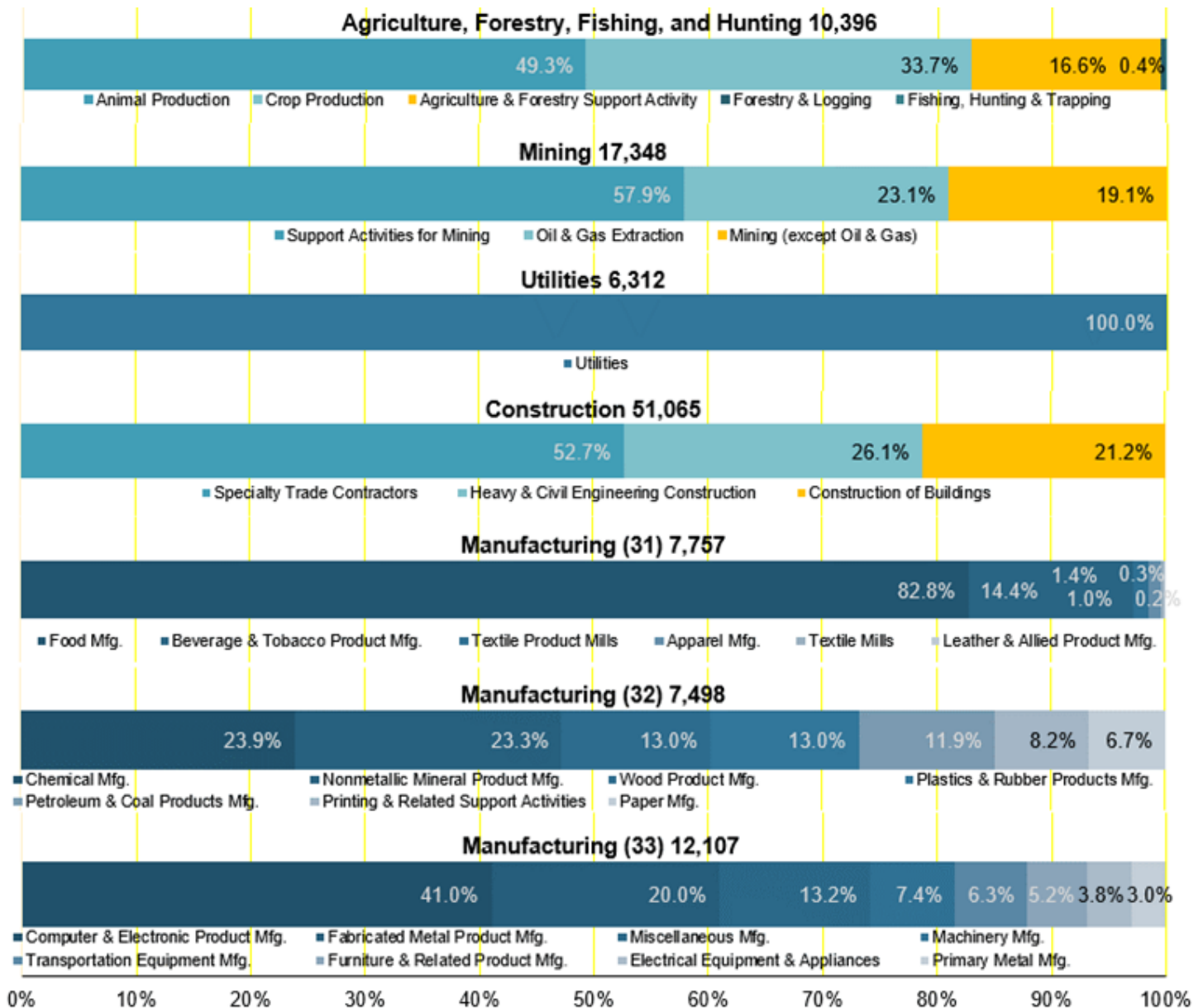
Los Alamos



\* Largest industry is based on employment in the private sector.



**Average Employment by Industry Sector (Total, All Ownerships)**  
**Average Employment in New Mexico, 4th Quarter 2020: 776,442\*\***



## Looking for more QCEW data?

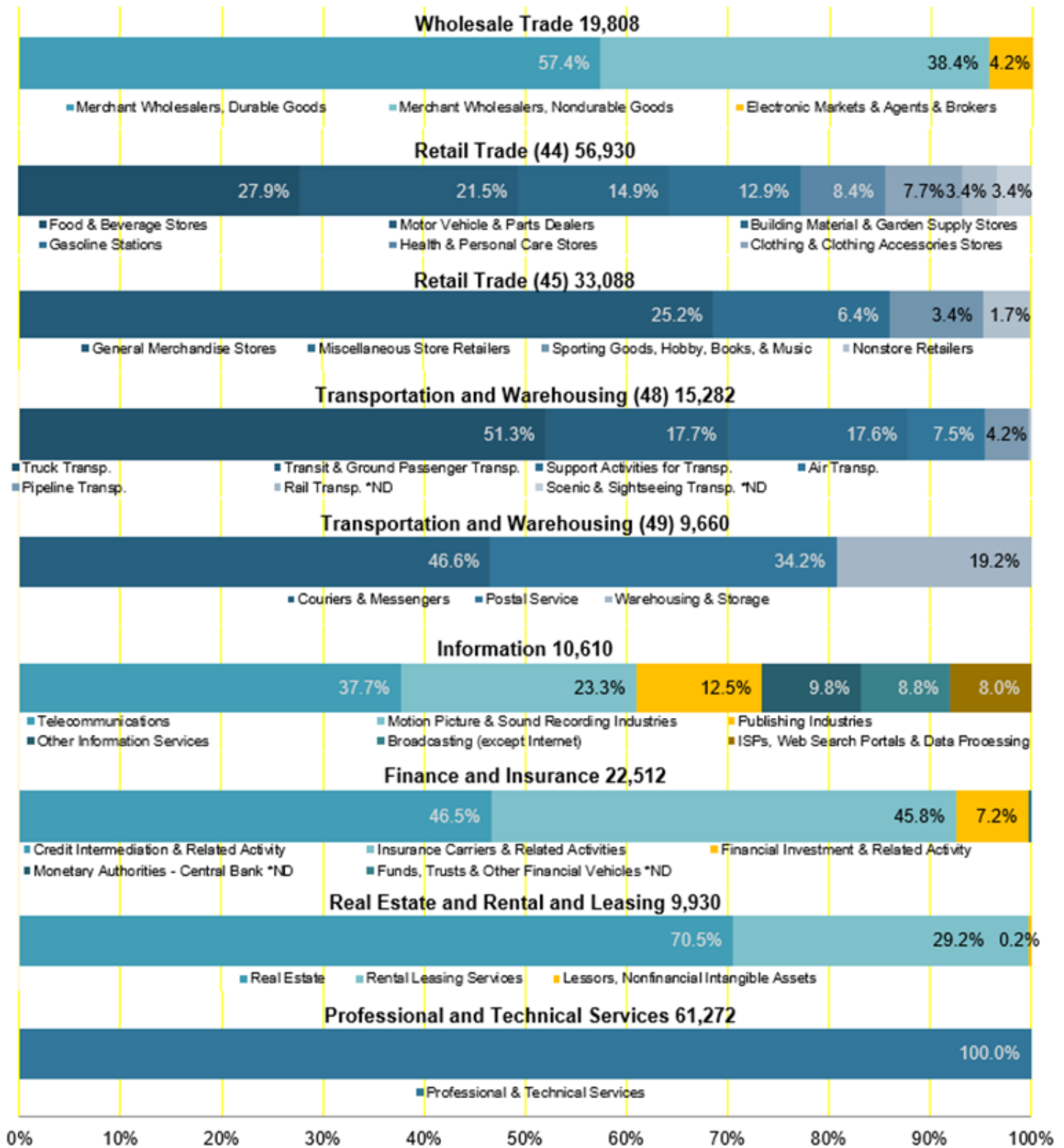
Check out our newest Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages dashboard at <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Data/Employment-Industry> where you will find employment and wages by industry and county in an easy-to-read visual you control.

For more information on how to use dashboards, see our most recent LMR article on the topic: [https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/Data\\_Focus\\_NM\\_Data\\_Dashboards.pdf](https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/LMI/Data_Focus_NM_Data_Dashboards.pdf)

\* ND Not Disclosable

\*\* Small percentages are not displayed. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

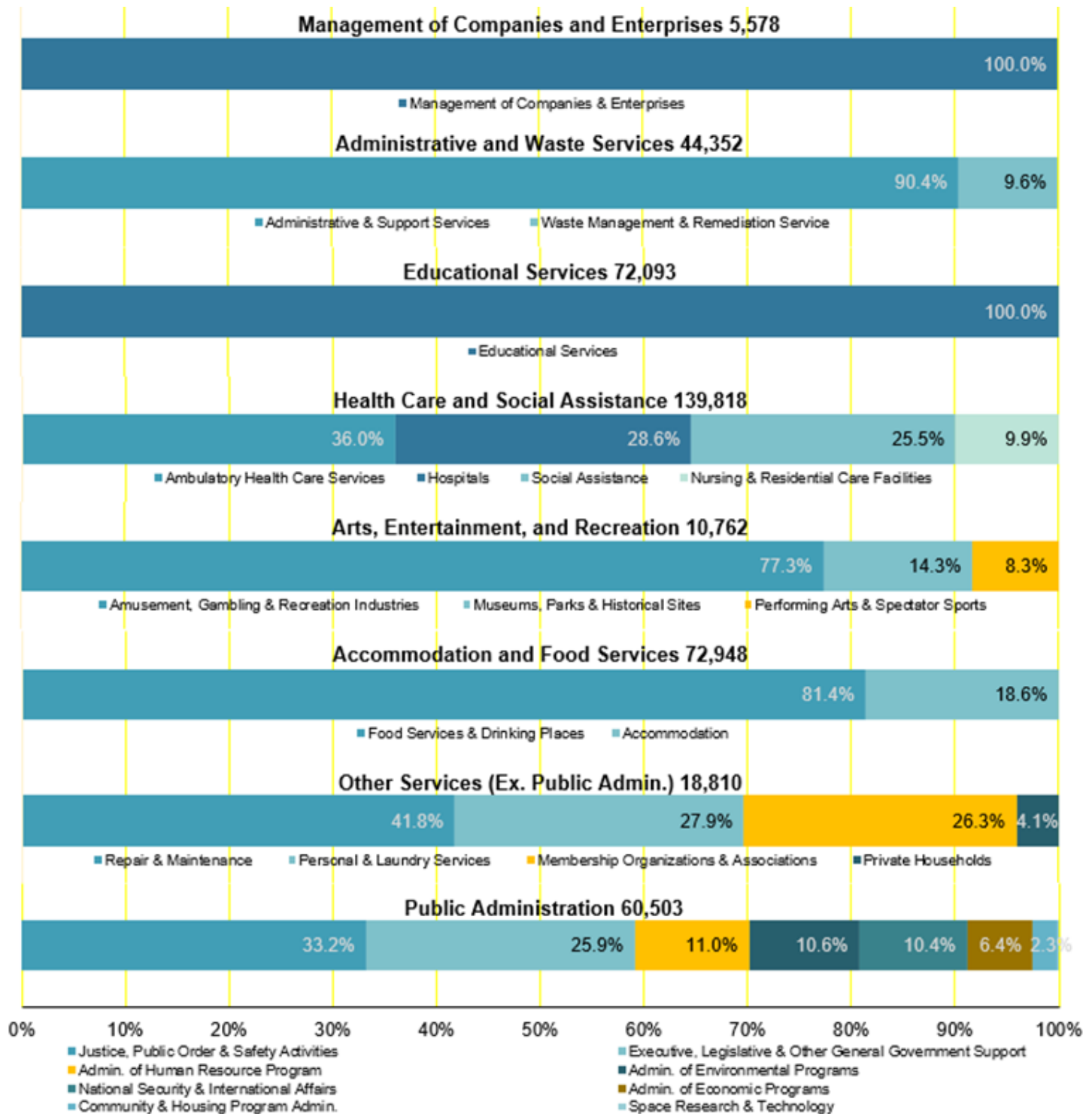
**Average Employment by Industry (Total, All Ownerships)**  
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**Average Employment by Industry (Total, All Ownerships)**  
**Average Employment in New Mexico, 4th Quarter 2020: 776,442\*\***



For more QCEW data and to customize what you see, visit the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Dashboard at <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Data/Employment-Industry> (located below the CES dashboard).

\* ND Not Disclosable

\*\* Small percentages are not displayed. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

# Does New Mexico Have A Labor Shortage?

Nathan Friedman and Rachel Moskowitz, Economists

As New Mexico recovers from the pandemic, employers have reported difficulties hiring workers. In response, employers have begun offering hiring bonuses and other incentives to find workers. Does this mean that New Mexico has a labor shortage?

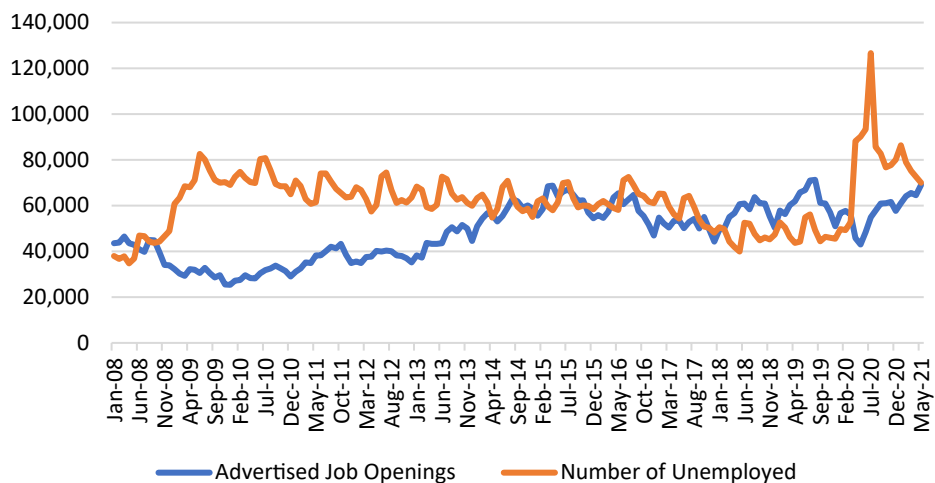
In economic terms, a labor shortage exists when the demand for labor, or workers, exceeds the supply. One way to measure the demand and supply of labor is to compare the number of advertised job openings to the number of people who are unemployed.

According to unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, in May 2021 there were 69,997 unemployed persons in New Mexico who were willing and able to work. According to the New Mexico Workforce Connection Online System (WCOS), there were 69,077 advertised job openings in the state (Figure 1).

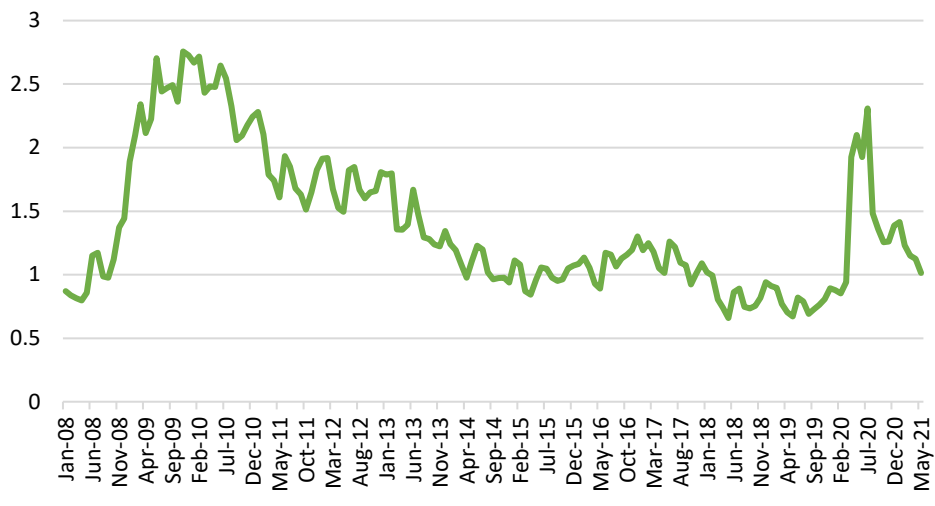
When converted to a ratio the May 2021 figure becomes 1.01, meaning that there was an equal number of unemployed persons to the number of online advertised job openings. A ratio greater than one means there are more advertised job openings than unemployed persons to fill them (indicating a possible labor shortage), and a ratio less than one means there are not enough jobs for all the unemployed (demonstrating a possible labor surplus). Since 2008, the ratio of unemployed persons to the number of advertised job openings peaked at 2.76 in November 2009 (Figure 2) implying a much more severe labor shortage at that time than currently.

Most media reports about the worker shortage have focused on Food Service and Retail Trade industries, but the data shows a long-term and severe labor shortage in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry, especially for Registered Nurses working in all industries. (Figure 3). Using the occupational data of unemployment insurance claimants as a proxy for all unemployed persons<sup>1</sup>, only a handful of occupations are experiencing a true labor shortage, with the greatest need for workers in Healthcare Practitioner and Technical occupations (Figure 4), a group that includes Registered Nurses.

**1** Job Openings and Number of Unemployed



**2** Unemployed Persons per Job Opening

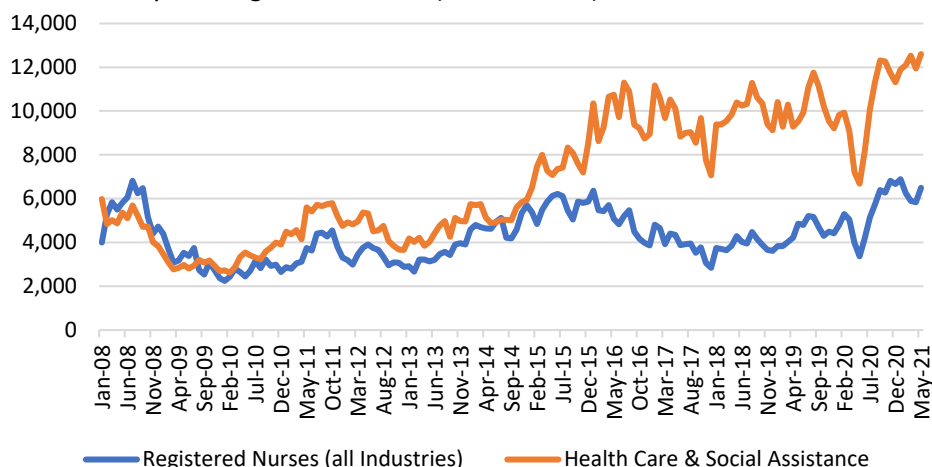


<sup>1</sup> For a description of the difference between the count of unemployed workers from the LAUS program and the number of claimants receiving unemployment insurance benefits, please see the article: [Why\\_a\\_Difference\\_in\\_number\\_of\\_Unemployed\\_and\\_UI\\_Claimants.pdf](https://state.nm.us/Why_a_Difference_in_number_of_Unemployed_and_UI_Claimants.pdf) (state.nm.us)

The state's reopening has brought a massive increase in the demand for goods and services, which businesses may be unable nor prepared to meet in the short term. Although the data does not indicate a labor shortage, there does appear to be labor market inefficiencies as businesses hire workers to meet pent-up demand.

Other factors that can cause these labor market inefficiencies, and give the appearance of a labor shortage, include a mismatch of an applicant's education, experience, and skill level to that of the vacant position. Working conditions, including hours, pay, location, and type of work also play a factor, as well as demographic shifts in the population. Finally, as vaccination rates increase and conditions return to normal, many of the other conditions hindering return to work (health concerns and child care) should resolve.

### 3 Online Advertised job Openings for the Health Care & Social Assistance Industry and Registered Nurses (All Industries)



### 4 Comparison of the Number of Job Openings to the Number of Claimants Receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits, by Occupation, May 2021, New Mexico

Occupational Group	Online Advertised Job Openings, May 2021	Claimants Receiving UI Benefits (as of May 31, 2021)	Difference
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	13,559	1,097	12,462
Computer & Math	2,091	580	1,511
Architecture & Engineering	1,461	655	806
Education, Training & Library	2,729	2,018	711
Community & Social Services	1,137	660	477
Life, Physical & Social Sciences	604	434	170
Legal	127	255	(128)
Protective Services	842	984	(142)
Business & Financial Operations	1,214	1,623	(409)
Healthcare Support	1,959	2,700	(741)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	192	1,739	(1,547)
Management	3,966	5,564	(1,598)
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sport, Media	822	3,170	(2,348)
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	1,492	3,854	(2,362)
Transportation & Material Moving	2,623	5,224	(2,601)
Production	998	5,060	(4,062)
Sales & Related	2,750	6,815	(4,065)
Office & Admin. Support	4,086	8,171	(4,085)
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	1,059	5,365	(4,306)
Personal Care & Services	1,322	7,128	(5,806)
Construction & Extraction	832	6,865	(6,033)
Food Prep & Serving Related	2,359	8,496	(6,137)

Excludes occupational group of military and those in occupations not identified nor disclosed.



Note on Advertise Job Openings found on WCOS:

Advertised jobs are spidered daily in real-time. Real-time advertised jobs are collected from employer corporate sites, hospitals, non-profits, local and federal government agencies, schools and universities, recruiter sites, newspapers, volunteer sites, and other public, private, and state job boards. Each site is individually reviewed and evaluated and each site's data extraction is custom tailored to that site. Every job listing is spidered every day so that it can be removed from the database when the job is de-posted. Each job is processed for O\*NET code assignment, NAICS code assignment, employer name normalization, and city/town name standardization.

The spidering technology that is used extracts 48 distinct data elements such as job title, job description, education, salary, experience, certifications, and other key fields. This spidering and parsing process allows the jobs data to be used for many other real-time data fields such as required experience, education, and average salaries.

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# New Mexico Workforce Connection

***A Proud Partner of the American Job Center Network***

## **Need help finding workers for your business?**

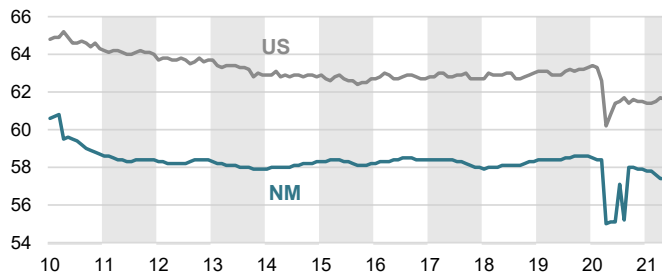
We are here for you! Please visit us at <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/COVID-19-Business> and we will help you find the skilled labor force you need. Friendly staff in each New Mexico Workforce Connection Center can assist with posting job openings on [www.jobs.state.nm.us](http://www.jobs.state.nm.us), special recruitment, analyzing hard to fill jobs, layoffs, job fairs, and skills assessments for hiring. To find a New Mexico Workforce Connection near you visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Office-Locations> or call 800-303-3599.

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

## Labor Force & Unemployment

### Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 10-May 21

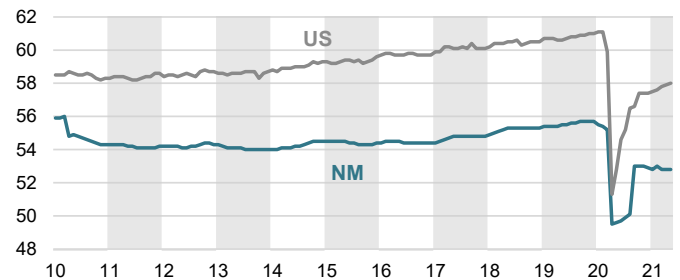


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	61.6	61.7	60.8	-0.1	0.8	-1.3	-1.1
NM	57.4	57.4	55.1	0.0	2.3	-1.0	-1.0

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

### Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 10-May 21

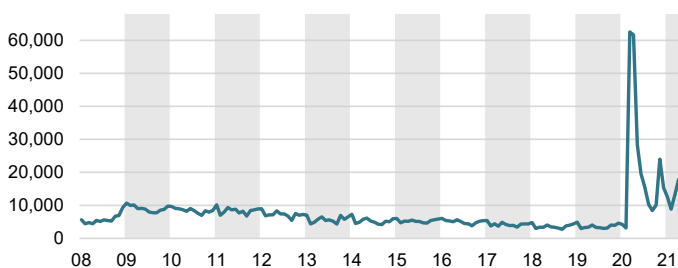


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	58.0	57.9	52.8	0.1	5.2	-2.6	-1.7
NM	52.8	52.8	49.6	0.0	3.2	-2.7	-1.7

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 08-May 21

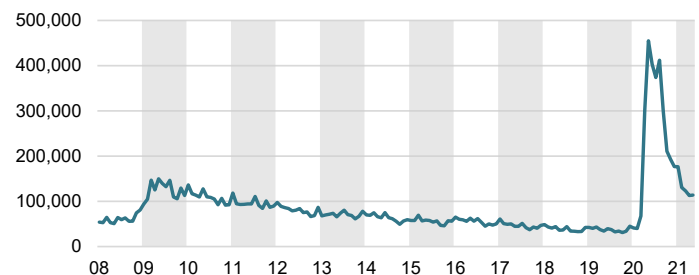


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	16,627	17,857	28,341	-6.9	-41.3	312.8	194.8

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
New claim applications

### Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 08-May 21



	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	113,825	112,883	454,851	0.8	-75.0	233.1	81.8

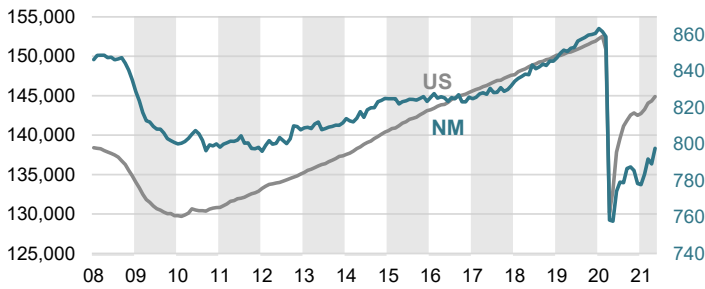
NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

## Employment, Hours & Earnings

### Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 08-May 21

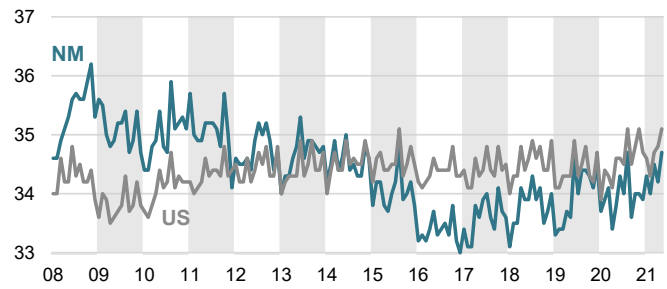


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	144,894	144,335	132,994	0.4	8.9	-4.1	0.3
NM	797.8	789.2	757.7	1.1	5.3	-7.3	-4.5

Current Employment Statistics (CES)  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

### Average Weekly Hours

Jan 08-May 21

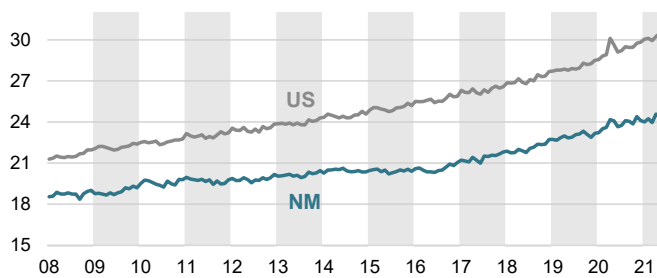


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	35.1	34.8	34.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
NM	34.7	34.2	33.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0

Current Employment Statistics (CES)  
Private establishments, not seasonally adjusted

### Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 08-May 21

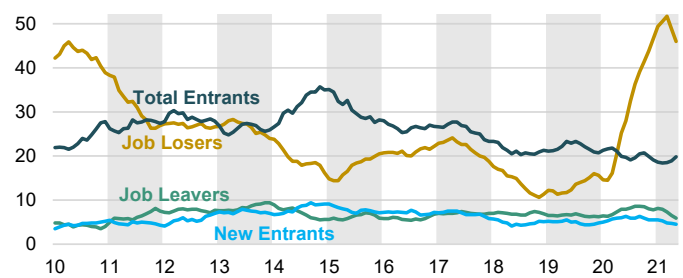


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$30.47	\$30.24	\$29.64	\$0.23	\$0.83	\$2.69	\$4.80
NM	\$24.38	\$24.58	\$24.09	-\$0.20	\$0.29	\$1.54	\$4.02

Current Employment Statistics (CES)  
Private establishments, not seasonally adjusted

### People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 10-May 21



	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.8	18.9	19.9	0.9	-0.1	-3.5	-5.5
New Entrants	4.5	4.7	6.0	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0	-2.7
Job Losers	46.0	48.8	25.2	-2.8	20.8	34.3	24.9
Job Leavers	5.9	6.5	7.9	-0.6	-2.0	-0.8	0.3

Current Population Survey (CPS)  
12-month moving average, thousands

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico *(Continued)*

## Online Job Postings

### Online Job Postings (1000s)

Jan 08-May 21

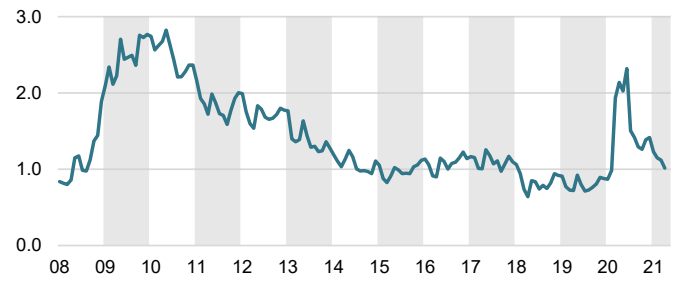


	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	69,077	64,504	42,160	7.1	63.8	12.4	5.8

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from the Workforce Connection Online System

### Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 08-May 21



	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	1.0	1.1	2.1	-9.4	-52.6	0.3	0.1

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from the Workforce Connection Online System and unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program

### Industries with the Most Online Job Postings

May 2021

Top Industries	
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	5,992
Elementary & Secondary Schools	4,137
Legislative Bodies	2,202
Colleges, Universities, & Professional Schools	2,199
Home Health Care Services	1,705
Local Trucking Specialized Freight	1,442
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	1,116
Engineering Services	1,091
Nursing Care Facilities	1,012
R&D in Social Sciences & Humanities	837

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Rounded job postings from the Workforce Connection Online System

### Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

May 2021

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,494
Customer Service Representatives	1,135
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	962
Personal Care Aides	807
Retail Salespersons	770
Nursing Assistants	698
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	673
Physicians & Surgeons, All Other	645
Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	595
Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	522

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Rounded job postings from the Workforce Connection Online System

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