

NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW NOVEMBER 2020

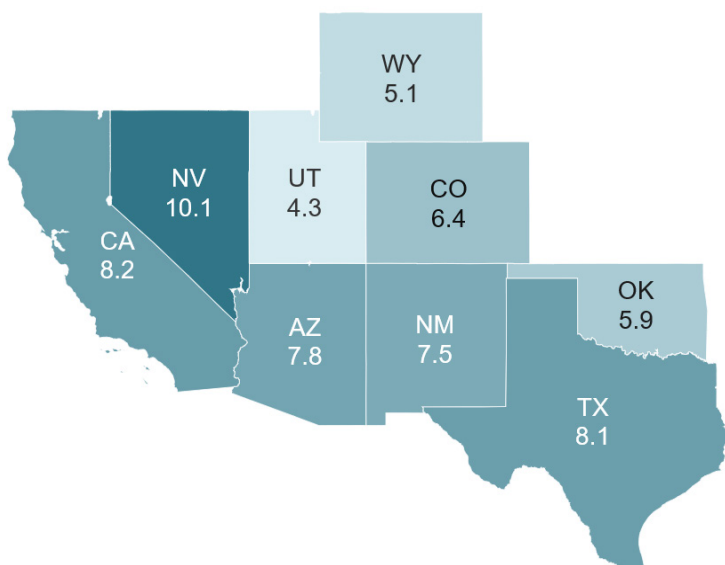
- 2-3** Unemployment
- 4-6** Employment
- 7** Employment News
- 8** New Mexico Business Employment Dynamics: First Quarter 2020
- 9** New Mexico's Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization
- 10-12** Indicators Report



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.

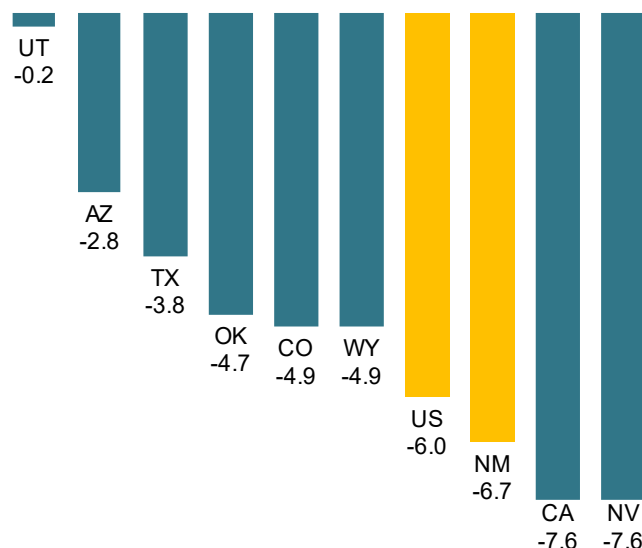
7.5%

Unemployment Rate



-58,300 jobs / -6.7%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



Statewide Unemployment

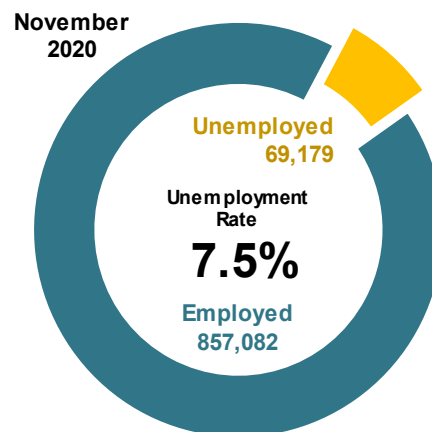
November 2020 • Seasonally Adjusted

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 7.5 percent in November 2020, down from 8.1 percent in October 2020 and up from 4.8 percent in November 2019. The national unemployment rate in November was 6.7 percent, down from 6.9 percent in October and up from 3.5 percent last year.

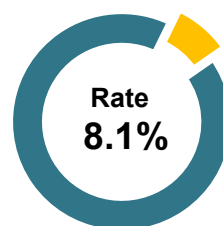
Highlights

New Mexico's seasonally adjusted labor force grew 434 over-the-month to 926,261 for November 2020. This is the smallest over-the-month change (positive or negative) since February. The labor force has had large jumps in both directions since the pandemic began, ranging from a high of 968,682 in March to a low of 896,708 in August.

The unemployment numbers for November do not take into account additional Covid-19 restrictions for New Mexico that were in effect from November 19th through December 1st. This was outside of the reference week used to calculate unemployment estimates, which is the week of the 12th.

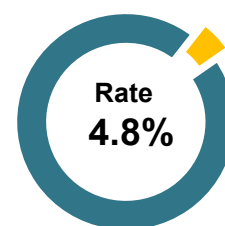


October 2020



Employed 850,841
Unemployed 74,986

November 2019



Employed 914,468
Unemployed 45,680

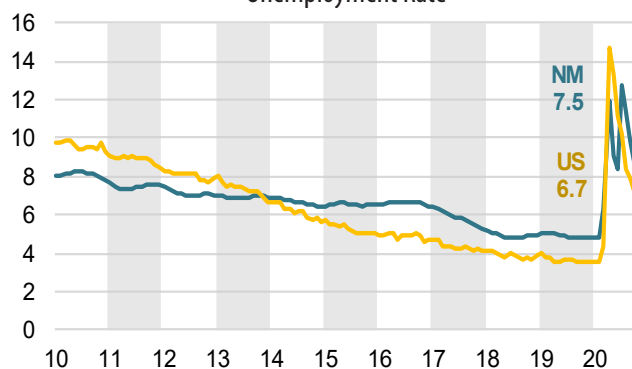
New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category

	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19
Gender			
Female	8.0%	7.8%	4.7%
Male	8.6%	8.4%	5.3%
Age			
16–19	22.1%	22.7%	14.0%
20–24	15.1%	14.2%	9.4%
25–34	9.2%	9.1%	5.7%
35–44	7.5%	7.3%	3.8%
45–54	6.1%	5.9%	3.2%
55–64	5.7%	5.5%	3.4%
65+	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%
Race			
White	7.6%	7.5%	4.5%
Black	15.4%	14.3%	5.2%
Hispanic	8.8%	8.7%	5.5%

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

January 2010 to November 2020

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

November 2020 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

At 14.9 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Lea County (10.6 percent) and McKinley County (9.7 percent).

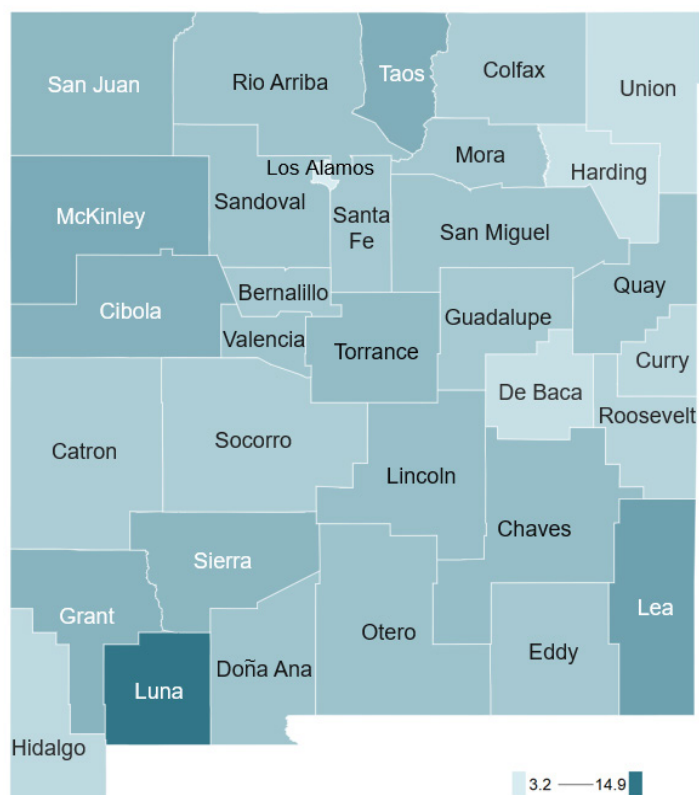
Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state, at 3.2 percent. Harding County had the next lowest unemployment rate (4.3 percent) followed by De Baca County and Union County (both at 4.4 percent).

Every county had over-the-year increases in their unemployment rates except for Catron County and Harding County with decreases of 0.3 percentage point. The largest over-the-year increase was in Lea County (6.8 percentage points).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	6.7	7.4	4.2	2.5
Catron	6.3	7.5	6.6	-0.3
Chaves	7.8	8.5	4.9	2.9
Cibola	9.0	9.4	6.1	2.9
Colfax	6.3	6.6	4.8	1.5
Curry	5.2	5.6	3.9	1.3
De Baca	4.4	5.2	3.9	0.5
Doña Ana	7.1	7.4	5.3	1.8
Eddy	6.8	7.3	3.0	3.8
Grant	8.8	9.8	4.6	4.2
Guadalupe	6.6	7.4	4.4	2.2
Harding	4.3	5.2	4.6	-0.3
Hidalgo	5.1	5.5	4.3	0.8
Lea	10.6	11.5	3.8	6.8
Lincoln	7.7	8.5	4.6	3.1
Los Alamos	3.2	3.6	3.0	0.2
Luna	14.9	13.6	13.3	1.6
McKinley	9.7	10.6	6.5	3.2
Mora	6.8	7.2	6.0	0.8
Otero	7.3	8.2	4.8	2.5
Quay	7.1	7.8	4.6	2.5
Rio Arriba	7.2	7.7	5.0	2.2
Roosevelt	5.6	6.1	4.3	1.3
Sandoval	7.1	7.8	4.5	2.6
San Juan	8.4	9.3	5.6	2.8
San Miguel	7.0	7.6	5.5	1.5
Santa Fe	6.7	7.7	3.6	3.1
Sierra	8.5	9.3	5.5	3.0
Socorro	6.2	6.5	5.4	0.8
Taos	9.3	10.3	5.8	3.5
Torrance	8.0	8.4	6.5	1.5
Union	4.4	5.3	4.0	0.4
Valencia	7.1	7.8	5.0	2.1
MSAs				
Albuquerque	6.8	7.5	4.3	2.5
Farmington	8.4	9.3	5.6	2.8
Las Cruces	7.1	7.4	5.3	1.8
Santa Fe	6.7	7.7	3.6	3.1

Unemployment Rate %



The Santa Fe MSA's rate of 6.7 percent was the lowest rate of the MSAs. The Albuquerque MSA (6.8 percent) and the Las Cruces MSA (7.1) also had rates below the state's not seasonally adjusted rate of 7.3 percent. Farmington had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (8.4 percent).

The unemployment rate for the Santa Fe MSA had the largest increase, rising by 3.1 percentage points since November 2019. The Farmington MSA had an unemployment rate increase of 2.8 percentage points over the year while the rate for the Albuquerque MSA increased by 2.5 percentage points. The Las Cruces MSA had the smallest unemployment rate increase, up 1.8 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

Statewide Industry Employment Growth

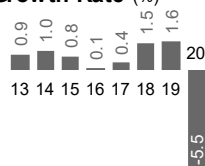
November 2020 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment decreased by 58,300 jobs, or 6.7 percent. Most of these losses were in the private sector, which was down 55,700 jobs, or 8.3 percent. The public sector was down 2,600 jobs, or 1.3 percent. All major private industry sectors reported employment decreases over the year.

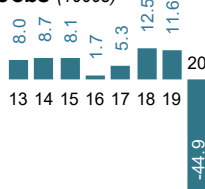
New Mexico

2012 to 2020 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

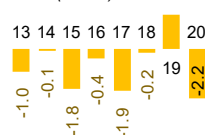
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2020
is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Nov 19	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	809,700	-1,300	-58,300	-6.7
Total Private	619,000	-900	-55,700	-8.3
Private Service-Providing	524,400	-500	-43,300	-7.6
Goods-Producing	94,600	-400	-12,400	-11.6
Mining & Construction	67,800	300	-10,400	-13.3
Mining & Logging	19,200	700	-6,600	-25.6
Construction	48,600	-400	-3,800	-7.3
Manufacturing	26,800	-700	-2,000	-6.9
Durable Goods	13,700	-300	-2,200	-13.8
Non-Durable Goods	13,100	-400	200	1.6
Service-Providing	715,100	-900	-45,900	-6.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	136,200	1,100	-4,000	-2.9
Wholesale Trade	21,500	200	-900	-4.0
Retail Trade	90,900	200	-600	-0.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	23,800	700	-2,500	-9.5
Information	9,900	100	-1,700	-14.7
Financial Activities	33,100	-400	-2,700	-7.5
Professional & Business Services	105,400	-1,500	-6,500	-5.8
Education & Health Services	137,100	1,100	-6,500	-4.5
Educational Services	19,400	100	-3,000	-13.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	117,700	1,000	-3,500	-2.9
Leisure & Hospitality	76,700	-800	-19,400	-20.2
Other Services	26,000	-100	-2,500	-8.8
Government	190,700	-400	-2,600	-1.3
Federal Government	29,600	-1,000	300	1.0
State Government	61,800	400	3,600	6.2
State Government Education	29,800	100	3,200	12.0
Local Government	99,300	200	-6,500	-6.1
Local Government Education	50,100	0	-4,200	-7.7

Highlights

Leisure and hospitality reported a loss of 19,400 jobs, or 20.2 percent. Employment in mining and construction was down 10,400 jobs, or 13.3 percent. The majority of losses in mining and construction came from mining, which contracted by 6,600 jobs, or 25.6 percent. Construction employment was down 3,800 jobs, or 7.3 percent. Professional and business services employment was down 6,500 jobs, or 5.8 percent. Education and health services employment was also down 6,500 jobs, representing a decrease of 4.5 percent. Employment in trade,

transportation, and utilities fell by 4,000 jobs, or 2.9 percent. Within the industry, transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 2,500 jobs, or 9.5 percent; wholesale trade was down 900 jobs, or 4.0 percent; and retail trade was down 600 jobs, or 0.7 percent. Financial activities was down 2,700 jobs, or 7.5 percent. Miscellaneous other services employment decreased by 2,500 jobs, or 8.8 percent. Manufacturing employment was down 2,000 jobs, or 6.9 percent, and information was down 1,700 jobs, or 14.7 percent.

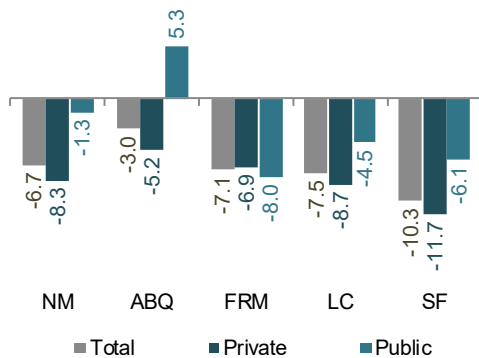
Metro Industry Employment Growth

November 2020

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

November 19 to November 20
Over-the-Year % Change



In the public sector, local government was down 6,500 jobs, or 6.1 percent. Employment in state government grew by 3,600 jobs, or 6.2 percent. Federal government reported a gain of 300 jobs, or 1.0 percent.

Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** shed 12,300 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a loss of 3.0 percent. The following private sector industries lost jobs: leisure and hospitality, down 8,400 jobs, or 19.0 percent; manufacturing, down 2,000 jobs, or 11.8 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, down 1,100 jobs, or 1.7 percent; financial activities, down 1,600 jobs, or 8.2 percent; professional and business services, down 1,300 jobs, or 2.0 percent; education and health services, down 1,200 jobs, or 1.8 percent; information, down 600 jobs, or 10.0 percent; miscellaneous other services, down 400 jobs, or 3.3 percent; and mining and construction, down 100 jobs, or 0.4 percent.

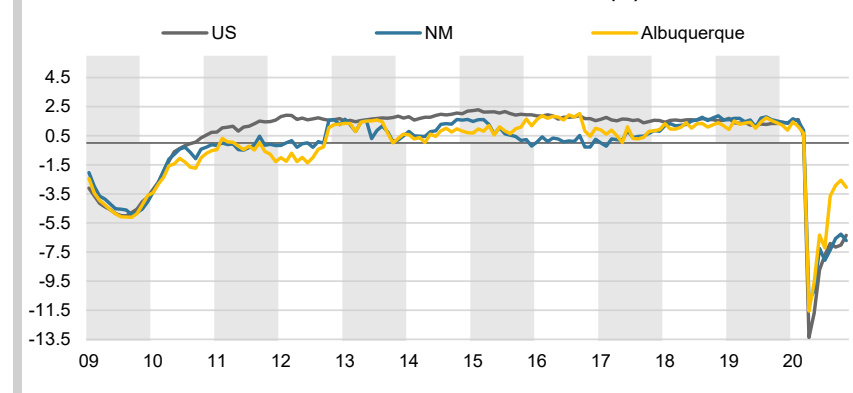
In the public sector, state government was up 6,400 jobs, or 22.7 percent; local government was down 2,000 jobs, or 4.9 percent; and federal government employment was unchanged.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was down 5,700 jobs, or 7.5 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 2,800 jobs, or 32.9 percent. The following private sector industries also reported losses: education and health services, down 700 jobs,

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	391,400	-700		-12,300	-3.0
Mining & Construction	25,300	300		-100	-0.4
Manufacturing	15,000	-1,000		-2,000	-11.8
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	63,200	400		-1,100	-1.7
Information	5,400	-100		-600	-10.0
Financial Activities	17,900	-700		-1,600	-8.2
Prof. & Business Svcs	63,200	-600		-1,300	-2.0
Education & Health Svcs	65,800	900		-1,200	-1.8
Leisure & Hospitality	35,700	-500		-8,400	-19.0
Other Svcs	11,700	200		-400	-3.3
Government	88,200	400		4,400	5.3

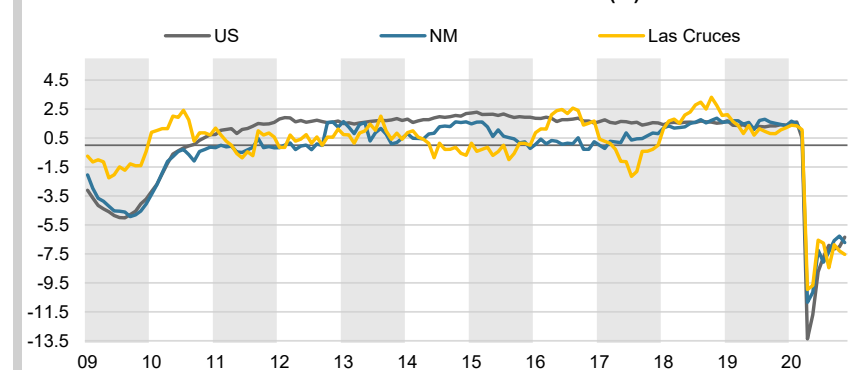
Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	69,900	0		-5,700	-7.5
Mining & Construction	3,600	0		-200	-5.3
Manufacturing	2,900	0		-200	-6.5
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	11,000	100		-400	-3.5
Information	600	0		-100	-14.3
Financial Activities	2,300	0		-100	-4.2
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,300	0		-200	-2.7
Education & Health Svcs	15,800	100		-700	-4.2
Leisure & Hospitality	5,700	-100		-2,800	-32.9
Other Svcs	1,400	0		-100	-6.7
Government	19,300	-100		-900	-4.5

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Metro Industry Employment Growth

(Continued)

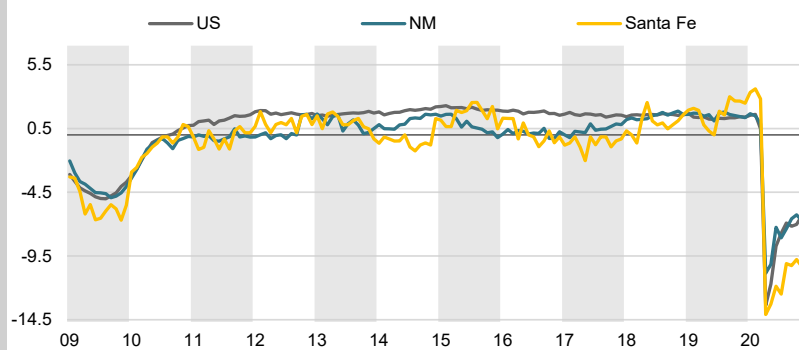
November 2020

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	59,100	0		-6,800	-10.3
Mining & Construction	3,300	0		400	13.8
Manufacturing	800	0		-100	-11.1
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	9,200	200		-1,100	-10.7
Information	1,000	0		100	11.1
Financial Activities	2,500	0		100	4.2
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,300	-100		-200	-3.6
Education & Health Svcs	10,800	0		-1,100	-9.2
Leisure & Hospitality	8,100	0		-3,400	-29.6
Other Svcs	2,800	-100		-500	-15.2
Government	15,300	0		-1,000	-6.1

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Highlights

or 4.2 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, down 400 jobs or, 3.5 percent; manufacturing (down 6.5 percent), mining and construction (down 5.3 percent), and professional and business services (down 2.7 percent) each shed 200 jobs. Information (down 14.3 percent), miscellaneous other services (down 6.7 percent), and financial activities (down 4.2 percent) were each down 100 jobs.

In the public sector, a gain of 100 jobs, or 3.0 percent, in federal government was offset by a loss of 800 jobs, or 10.8 percent, in state government and a loss of 200 jobs, or 2.1 percent, in local government.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was down 6,800 jobs, or 10.3 percent. The majority of losses were in the private sector, which was down 5,800 jobs, or 11.7 percent.

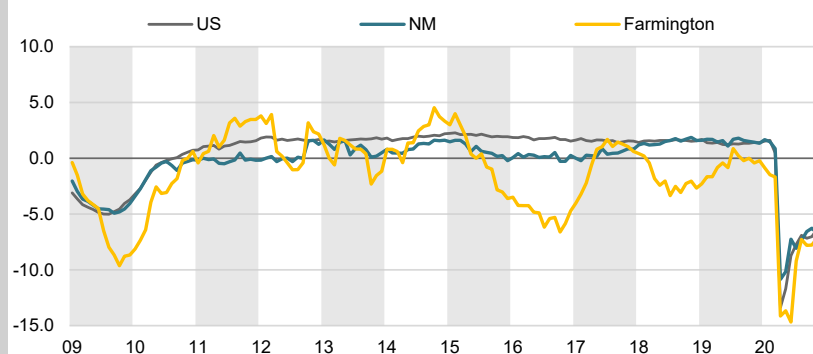
In the private sector, leisure and hospitality reported a loss of 3,400 jobs, or 29.6 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities (down 10.7 percent) and education and health services (down 9.2 percent) each reported a loss of 1,100 jobs. Miscellaneous other services was down 500 jobs, or 15.2 percent. Professional and business services was down 200 jobs, or 3.6 percent, and manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 11.1 percent. Mining and construction was up 400 jobs, or 13.8 percent. Information (up 11.1 percent) and financial activities (up 4.2 percent) each added 100 jobs. In the public sector, local government was down 1,000 jobs, or 13.7 percent. Federal and state government employment was unchanged over the year.

The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was down 3,400 jobs, or 7.1 percent. The private sector was down 2,500 jobs, or 6.9 percent. In the public sector, all losses occurred in local government, which was down 900 jobs, or 9.7 percent.

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	44,200	300		-3,400	-7.1
Goods-Producing	8,500	0		-1,000	-10.5
Private Service-Providing	25,300	300		-1,500	-5.6
Government	10,400	0		-900	-8.0

Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



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

Major Employment Developments

November 2020

Major 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.

This report captures developments from several sources but much of the effect of Covid-19 is not reflected on this report at this time.

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 November meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,955,663 in funding to support the creation of 180 jobs and two intern positions with 13 New Mexico companies, including: Marty's Meals, Santa Fe (one job); The Boeing Company, Albuquerque (five jobs); Lincs Industries, Albuquerque (73 jobs); Indica Labs, Albuquerque (ten jobs); Build With Robots, Albuquerque (six jobs and two interns); LoadPath, Albuquerque (four jobs); Solar Works Energy, Albuquerque (16 jobs); NM Solar Group, Roswell (ten jobs); New Mexico Fresh Foods, Albuquerque (ten jobs); Century Wire Products West, Moriarty (six jobs); Kairos Power, Albuquerque (14 jobs); Parting Stone, Santa Fe (19 jobs); and 3D Glass Solutions, Albuquerque (six jobs).

The feature film "Canyon Del Muerto" will film through fall and winter 2020 in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Farmington, and Gallup. The production will employ 120 New Mexico crew members, 25 local actors, and approximately 200 local background performers.

Bernalillo

Alorica Inc., a customer service provider, is planning to hire 400 people for remote work positions in Albuquerque. All positions will begin remotely with an eventual transition to Alorica's Albuquerque facility.

Netflix plans to expand Albuquerque Studios and make it their North American production hub. The expansion is expected to create an estimated 1,000 additional project-based production jobs over the next 10 years as well as 1,467 construction jobs.

Lea

Texas Roadhouse opened its fifth New Mexico restaurant with a location in Hobbs. The restaurant began serving in November and employs about 175 workers.

Job Losses

Bernalillo

CTS Electronics Components Inc. filed a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) on August 24th stating that they would be laying off 72 employees at its Albuquerque facility at the end of November.

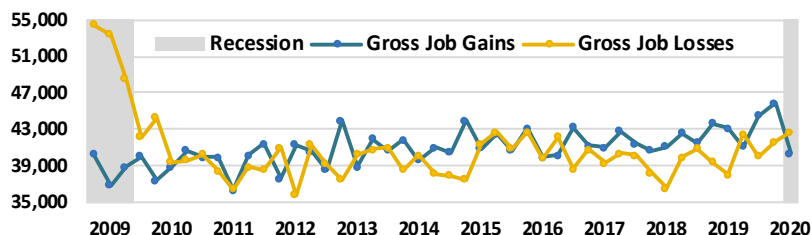
New Mexico Business Employment Dynamics: First Quarter 2020

Mark Flaherty, Economist

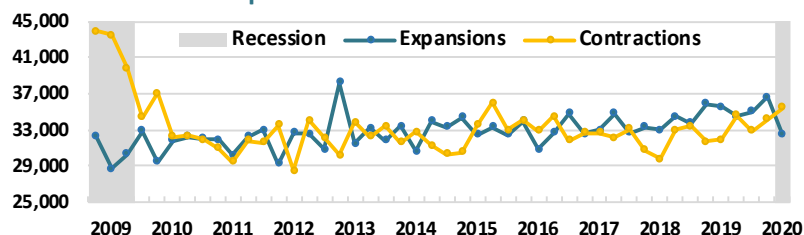
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data tracks gross and net job gains and job losses of private businesses to help understand the dynamic changes of the labor market in a specific area. It is updated quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. All data shown below are seasonally adjusted and for New Mexico. Data in this release incorporate annual revisions that cover the last five years of data. For more information on the program, go to: <https://www.bls.gov/bdm>.

Change from Fourth Quarter 2008 to First Quarter 2020

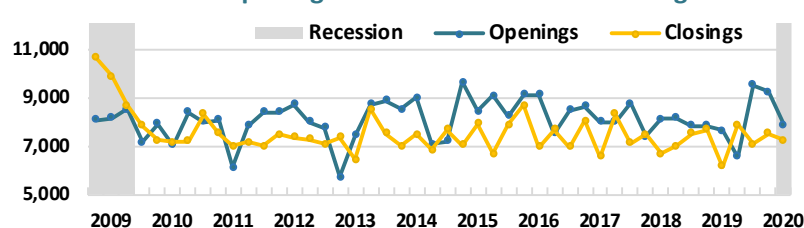
Gross Job Gains and Losses



Job Gains Due to Expansions and Job Losses Due to Contractions



Job Gains Due to Openings and Job Losses Due to Closings



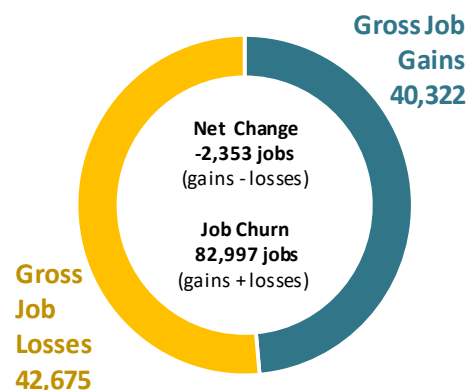
Expanding establishments are existing firms with a net over-the-quarter increase in employment.

Contracting establishments are existing firms with a net over-the-quarter decrease in employment.

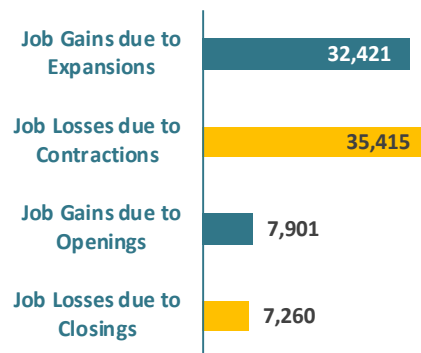
Opening establishments are those with positive current quarter employment either for the first time (births) or after zero employment in the previous quarter (reopenings).

Closing establishments are those with positive employment in the previous quarter and with zero employment in the current quarter. (Closings may be either **deaths** or temporary closings.) * The Bureau of Labor Statistics waits three quarters to determine whether an establishment death is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Because of this, there is always a lag of three quarters for the publication of death statistics. This month's establishment deaths occurred between the first quarter and the second quarter 2019.

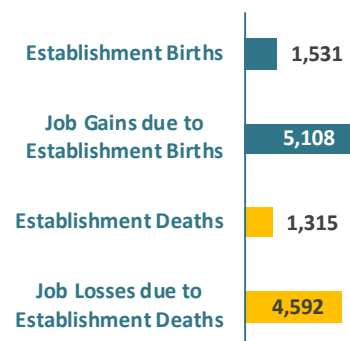
Change from Fourth Quarter 2019 to Third Quarter 2020 *



Components of Job Change



Job Change due to Establishment Births and Deaths



* The Bureau of Labor Statistics waits three quarters to confirm that an establishment death is permanent. Establishment death data is from the second quarter 2019.

New Mexico's Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

Nathan Friedman, Economist

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases alternative measures of labor underutilization each quarter for every state in the U.S. There are six measures of labor underutilization, known as U-1 through U-6. The official concept of unemployment is U-3, and includes all persons without a job during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week who are available for and actively sought work. (See Technical Note.) There are two more restrictive measures (U-1 and U-2) and three less restrictive measures (U-4, U-5, and U-6). The definitions for each are presented in Exhibit 1.

1 Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (% , Average) New Mexico and United States		Rates and Percentage Point Change			
		UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO	
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2018Q4-2019Q3		1.3		1.8
	2019Q4-2020Q3		2.2		2.9
			0.9		1.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2018Q4-2019Q3		1.7		2.1
	2019Q4-2020Q3		5.3		4.7
			3.6		2.6
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (the definition used for the official unemployment rate)	2018Q4-2019Q3		3.7		5.0
	2019Q4-2020Q3		7.2		7.9
			3.5		2.9
U-4 Total unemployed + discouraged workers (those not in the labor force who want and are available for work but are not currently looking because of a job market-related reason, such as a belief that there are no jobs available for them), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	2018Q4-2019Q3		4.0		5.2
	2019Q4-2020Q3		7.5		8.2
			3.5		3.0
U-5 Total unemployed + discouraged workers + all other marginally attached workers (those not in the labor force who want and are available for work but are not currently looking, regardless of the reason), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	2018Q4-2019Q3		4.6		5.8
	2019Q4-2020Q3		8.2		8.9
			3.6		3.1
U-6 Total unemployed + all marginally attached workers + total employed part-time for economic reasons (those working less than 35 hours per week because, for example, their hours were reduced or they were unable to find a full-time job, who want and are available to work full-time), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	2018Q4-2019Q3		7.3		8.9
	2019Q4-2020Q3		12.3		13.7
			5.0		4.8

Exhibit 1 also presents the estimates of all six alternative measures for New Mexico and the United States. These estimates represent the most recent data (from the fourth quarter of 2019 through the third quarter of 2020) as well as the estimates for the time period prior (from the fourth quarter of 2018 through the third quarter of 2019). This shows the initial effects of Covid-19 on the different measures of unemployment, which began to have a large effect in the second quarter of 2020. Later data will most likely show even larger changes.

New Mexico's measures ranged from 2.9 percent (U-1) to 13.7 percent (U-6) for the period including 2020. Every measure, except for U-2, was higher for New Mexico than for the United States. National measures ranged from 2.2 percent for U-1 to 12.3 percent for U-6. Each of the six measures increased between the time periods. The U-6 measure rose the most in both New Mexico and the U.S., by 4.8 percentage points and 5.0 percentage points, respectively. The increase in the different unemployment rates was typically higher for the United States than New Mexico for every measure except for U-1 which increased by 1.1 percentage points for New Mexico compared to 0.9 percentage point for the United States.

Technical Note and Source Information

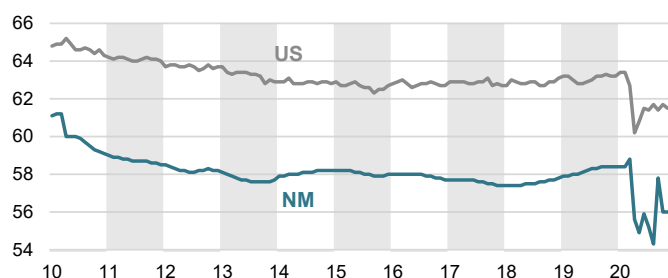
Alternative measures of labor underutilization are produced using data collected from the CPS. The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households conducted for BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau. To be considered unemployed, persons must have been jobless, made a specific active effort to find a job, and been available for work, unless temporarily ill. The only exception is for those waiting to be called back to a job from a layoff, in which case no job search is required. Because the alternative measures are derived directly from the CPS, state U-3 estimates may differ from the official state unemployment rates produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. For more information on the alternative measures of labor underutilization please visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 10–Nov 20

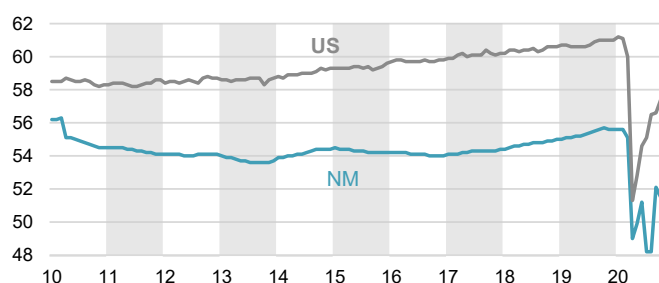


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	61.5	61.7	63.2	-0.2	-1.7	-1.4	-1.0
NM	56.0	56.0	58.4	0.0	-2.4	-1.7	-1.9

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 10–Nov 20

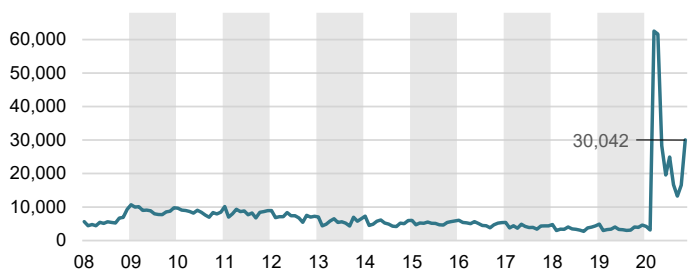


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	57.3	57.4	61.0	-0.1	-3.7	-3.3	-2.1
NM	51.8	51.5	55.6	0.3	-3.8	-3.1	-2.4

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 08–Nov 20

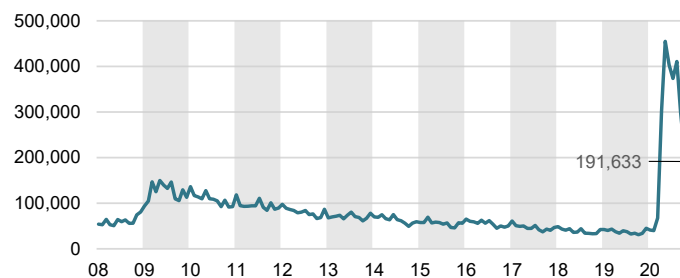


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	30,042	16,544	3,934	81.6	663.7	653.1	432.8

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 08–Nov 20



	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	191,633	210,775	33,760	-9.1	467.6	474.4	236.1

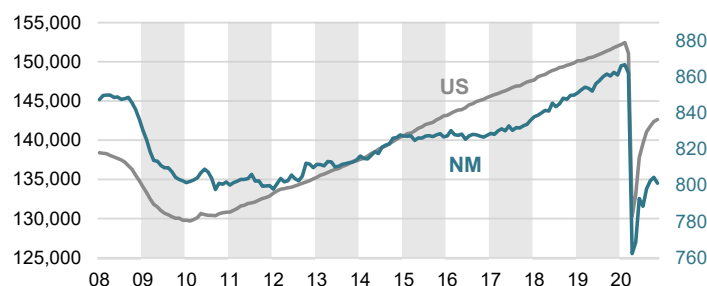
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 08-Nov 20

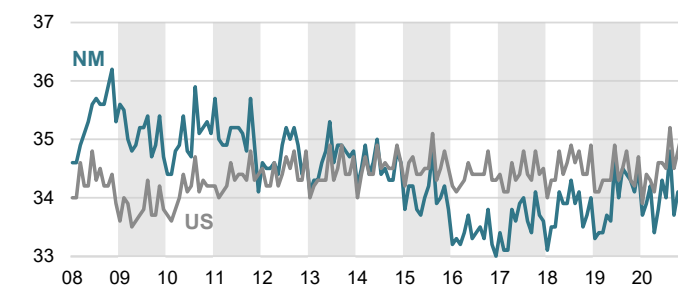


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	142,629	142,384	151,814	0.2	-6.1	-4.7	-0.1
NM	801.2	804.5	862.5	-0.4	-7.1	-5.7	-3.3

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 08-Nov 20

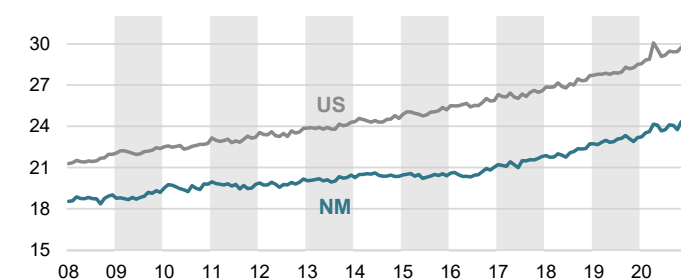


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	35.1	34.8	34.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3
NM	34.0	34.1	34.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.2

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 08-Nov 20

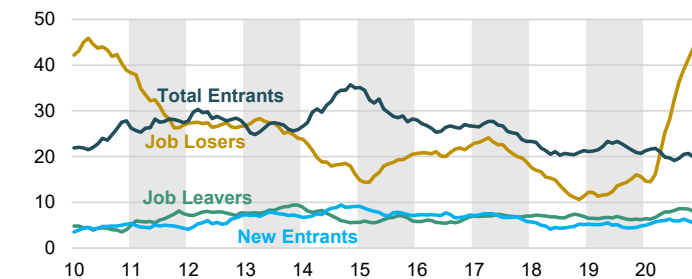


	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$29.75	\$29.43	\$28.26	\$0.32	\$1.49	\$2.40	\$4.38
NM	\$24.34	\$23.76	\$22.89	\$0.58	\$1.45	\$1.96	\$3.79

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 10-Nov 20



	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.9	20.7	20.9	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-7.7
New Entrants	5.5	5.9	4.5	-0.4	1.0	0.3	-1.8
Job Losers	43.8	41.4	16.0	2.4	27.8	33.2	23.9
Job Leavers	8.0	8.5	6.3	-0.5	1.7	0.8	1.4

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–Nov 20

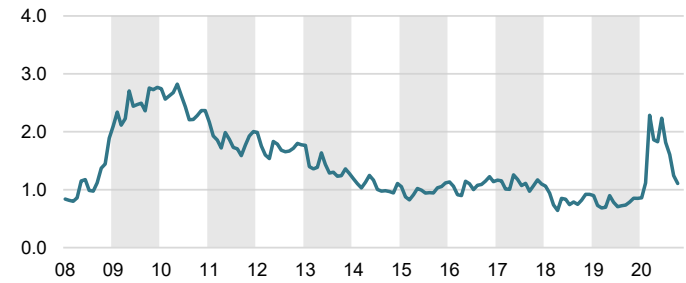


	Nov. 20	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	61,007	59,287	56,940	2.9	7.1	13.9	7.0

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

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 08–Nov 20



	Nov. 20	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	1.1	1.2	0.8	-10.9	41.1	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

Nov 2020

Top Industries	
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	6,148
Elementary & Secondary Schools	1,833
Colleges, Universities, & Professional Schools	1,682
Legislative Bodies	1,606
Temporary Help Services	1,043
Psychiatric & Substance Abuse Hospitals	999
Employment Placement Agencies	969
Engineering Services	966
Nursing Care Facilities	838
Home Health Care Services	795

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

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Nov 2020

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,722
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,405
Customer Service Representatives	947
Physicians & Surgeons, All Other	859
Nursing Assistants	785
Retail Salespersons	703
Direct Supervisors of Retail Workers	640
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	563
Occupational Therapists	522
Speech-Language Pathologists	503

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

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
Economic Research & Analysis Bureau (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



Starting with our January 2021 edition we will no longer be mailing paper copies of the Labor Market Review. An electronic copy of the Labor Market Review is available online at <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Publications/Labor-Market-Review>. For even faster service sign up to receive an email notification when it is released. Just provide us with your contact information at: <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Resources/Request-to-be-Added-to-LMI-Publication-Email-Notifications>

We would like to know how we are doing! Send us your feedback by email: NMDWS.Economicresearch@state.nm.us

Contributors & Contact Information

The New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

Ricky Serna, Deputy Cabinet Secretary

Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

Stacy Johnston, Acting Public Information Officer

Contributing Economists

Michelle Doran

Mark Flaherty

Nathan Friedman

Julie Larrañaga

Justin Welby

Contact Us

Economic Research & Analysis Bureau

nmdws.economicresearch@state.nm.us

(505) 383-2729

Connect with us



/NMDWS

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

