The Other Services, Except Public Administration Industry in New Mexico

The other services (except public administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services. Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS))

The other services, except public administration industry comprises four three-digit NAICS subsectors: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations; and private households. All of these subsectors were present in New Mexico as of 2016. There are 49 national (detailed) industries classified within those five subsectors, all of which are represented in New Mexico.

Note: All data presented are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program unless otherwise noted.

**Current Employment**

Other services, except public administration (hereafter simply “other services”) was the thirteenth-largest industry in New Mexico as of 2016 (out of 20 total). An annual average of 20,889 public- and private-sector jobs constituted 2.6 percent of total employment. As shown in Exhibit 1, New Mexico’s industry concentration was smaller than that of the U.S. as a whole (3.1 percent) and exceeded the concentrations of only three southwestern U.S. states—Nevada, Utah, and Oklahoma.

The location quotient (LQ) is one measure used to identify industry specialization. An LQ is essentially a ratio of ratios that measures the concentration of an industry’s employment against the concentration of that industry’s employment in a larger reference area (e.g., the state or nation). If an LQ is equal to 1, the industry has the same share of its area employment as it does in the larger reference area. An LQ greater than 1 indicates an industry with a greater share of the local area employment than is the case in the larger reference area. An LQ less than 1 indicates an industry with a lesser share of the local area employment than is the case in the larger reference area. (Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Exhibit 2 shows the other services industry location quotients for all 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.) in 2016. New Mexico had the thirteenth-lowest location quotient.
while Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi had the smallest location quotients (all below 0.75).

Exhibit 3 shows the concentration of other services jobs and the respective location quotients for New Mexico’s counties. (Note that data are suppressed for some counties.) Colfax County has the largest concentration of industry employment (11.0 percent) as of 2016 and thus the highest location quotient (4.27). It should be noted that Colfax County has a relatively small employment base, which would result in large percentages. Santa Fe County had the second-largest employment share and location quotient (4.3 percent and 1.68, respectively), followed by Quay, Curry, and Lincoln, each with shares greater than 3.0 percent.

Exhibit 4 shows the distribution of jobs across the four subsectors. Over a third of the jobs in the industry (38.3 percent) were in the repair and maintenance subsector. The next two subsectors, personal and laundry services and religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations made up 28.8 percent of industry employment each. The remaining 4.1 percent of jobs were in the private households subsector.

Exhibit 5 provides information on the national (detailed) industries within other services for which data could be reported. (Note that industries with suppressed data are not included, and only private-sector data are shown due to limitations related to data suppression.) The detailed industry with the most employment as of 2016 was civic and social organizations, with 2,020 jobs, representing 9.9 percent of all other services industry employment. General automotive repair, with 8.6 percent of all other services employment (1,757 jobs), and beauty salons, with 7.7 percent (1,569 jobs), were the next largest detailed industries. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance, car washes, and automotive body and interior repair were the other detailed industries with more than 5.0 percent of major industry employment.
Six of the 49 detailed industries had a location quotient greater than 1.25 (when comparing New Mexico industry share with the U.S. share): automotive oil change and lubrication shops (2.12); environment and conservation organizations (1.92); automotive glass replacement shops (1.88); other grantmaking and giving services (1.34); and car washes (1.28). The employment share for each of these industries was 0.2 percent or lower.

The other services detailed industries with the highest average weekly wages in 2016 were professional organizations ($1,165), voluntary health organizations ($1,171), and political organizations ($1,392), though the latter number was far higher than the average for recent years. Diet and weight reducing centers, coin-operated laundries and drycleaners, and barber shops were the lowest-paying detailed industries, with average weekly wages of $257, $274, and $342, respectively.

As shown in Exhibit 6, a large majority of private-sector other services establishments, 70.2 percent, employed fewer than five people, and 88.1 percent employed fewer than ten in the first quarter of 2017. Jobs with the industry’s largest employers (50 or more workers) accounted for 16.2 percent of total industry jobs. Based on available data, employers with 20 to 49 workers had the highest average weekly wage ($658).

**Historic Employment Trends**

*Note: Employment estimates for the other services industry are not seasonally adjusted, making analysis of employment peaks and troughs difficult. This historical analysis, therefore, focuses on general trends.*

The indexed monthly change in employment for January 2013 through December 2016 is shown in Exhibit 7. Employment across all industries had a slight upward trend during this period, while other services trended upward at about half the overall rate. Average over-the-year growth for all industries was 0.7 percent, ranging between a low of 0.1 percent (2016) and a high of 1.0 percent (2015). Average over-the-year growth in other services was 0.3 percent, ranging between a low of -0.1 percent (2015) and a high of 1.0 percent (2014). As of December 2016, other services employment was about equal to employment in January 2012, while all industry employment had increased by 4.1 percent.

Of the four other services subsectors, employment in two increased between 2013 and 2016 (see Exhibit 8). Personal and laundry services grew by 253 jobs, or 1.4 percent per year—the largest gains in both numeric and percentage terms—while repair and maintenance grew by 189 jobs, or 0.8 percent per year on average. Employment in private households experienced the largest employment loss in percentage
terms, losing 84 jobs, for an average annual change of -3.1 percent. Employment in the religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations subsector declined at 1.3 percent per year, for a total loss of 157 jobs, the largest drop in absolute terms among the subsectors.

Projected Employment Trends

Total employment is projected to grow by approximately 65,830 jobs, or 7.7 percent, between 2014 and 2024. Exhibit 9 shows that employment in the other services industry is projected to grow at less than half that rate, by 3.3 percent, accounting for 670 new jobs. The repair and maintenance subsector is projected to grow by 6.0 percent, adding 470 jobs. Job growth in personal and laundry services is projected to add 330 jobs, a 5.7 percent increase. Employment in the private households subsector is projected to be essentially flat, gaining 10 jobs by 2024. Only one subsector, religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations, is projected to shrink, with employment declining by 140 jobs, for a projected employment loss of 2.3 percent.

Occupational Composition

Exhibit 10 provides information on the most common detailed occupations found within other services. As of 2016, there were 266 occupations found within the industry (based on the Standard Occupational Classification system listing of occupations). The most common occupation was automotive service technicians and mechanics, with 6.3 percent of industry employment (1,291 jobs). Secretaries and administrative assistants (excluding legal, medical, and executive) was the second most common occupation, with 4.9 percent of industry employment, followed by cleaners of vehicles and equipment (4.5 percent employment share), hairdressers, hair stylists, and cosmetologists (4.4 percent), and general and operations managers (4.3 percent).

Four of the ten most common occupations in the other services industry paid a higher average annual wage than the all-industry average of $32,900. General and operations managers earned the most, with a median yearly wage of $80,010. Automotive service technicians and mechanics, with 6.3 percent of industry employment (1,291 jobs), earned $35,290 annually. Automotive body and related repairers earned $43,740, on average, in 2016, and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks earned $34,300.

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