



# State Personnel Office

## Key Quarterly Performance Measures Report

Quarter 2, Fiscal Year 2026

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### **Vision**

To create an inclusive workforce supporting innovation and achievement while serving the state of New Mexico.

### **Mission**

A trusted partner expertly leading the way in human resources practices and services that enhance the employee experience.

### **Values**

Balanced • Respectful • Innovative • Resourceful • Responsive • Credible • Engaged

## **Director's Report**

The New Mexico State Personnel Office (SPO) provides strategic consultation on systemwide human resources issues and provides leadership, direction, and oversight to maximize the services the state provides to everyday New Mexicans, while simultaneously safeguarding the rights of state employees. A quarterly report is issued by SPO, as required by the Accountability in Government Act, to address the human resources (HR) metrics established within the General Appropriations Act. This report is updated quarterly with real-time data to enhance the state's ability to understand and address the major HR issues impacting state government.

Respectfully,

**Dylan K. Lange, Director**

# Average Number of Days to Fill a Position

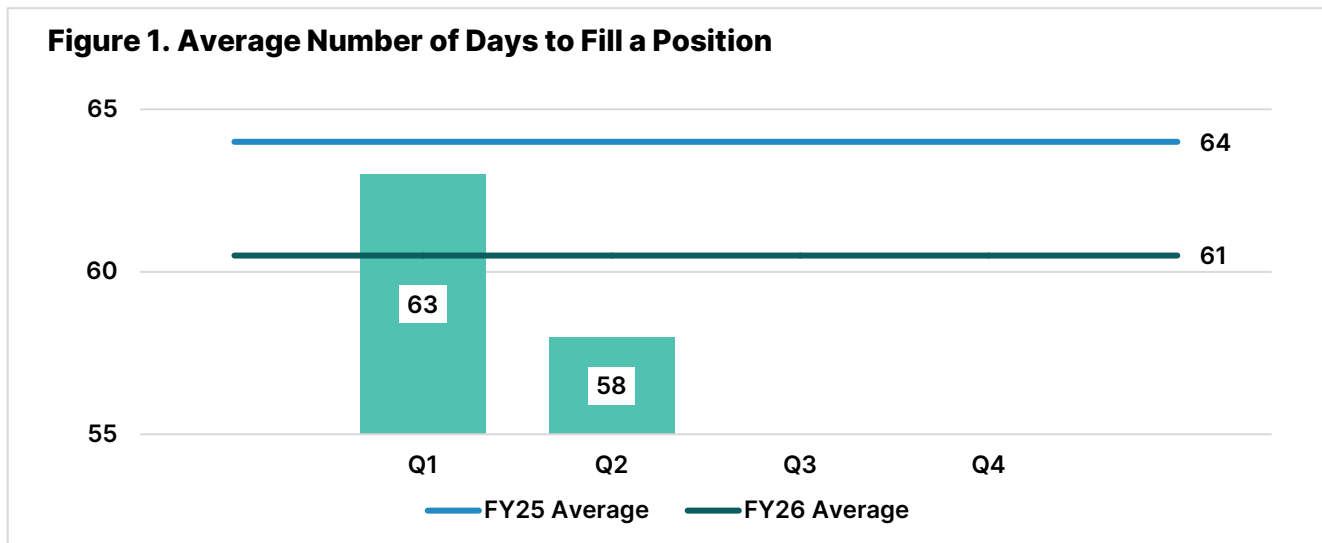
## Background

Time to fill is a key metric for SPO, as it is often the first interaction a potential new employee has with the state. Hiring agencies are empowered to create, post, and fill their vacant positions via the Statewide Human Resources Accounting Reporting (SHARE) system. This allows the hiring agency to be proactive and strategic in how and when they recruit to ensure all resources are available including budget, hiring managers, and interview panels. SPO provides strategy, guidance and support, as needed.

## Data

Average number of days to fill a position are calculated as the time between the date of posting the position and the date the candidate accepts the offer<sup>1</sup>. The average time to fill for FY26 Q2 was 58 days. This is a 5 day decrease to last quarter's average of 63 days. The median time to fill for Q2 was 52 days.

SPO continues to send quarterly time to fill data to agencies. Additionally, SPO continues to provide strategic planning to reduce time to fill.



<sup>1</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft- Human Capital Management (HCM)-Recruitment Module. **Methodology:** Extract job postings' posting date and offer accepted date, as indicated by the hiring agency. Calculate the days to fill.

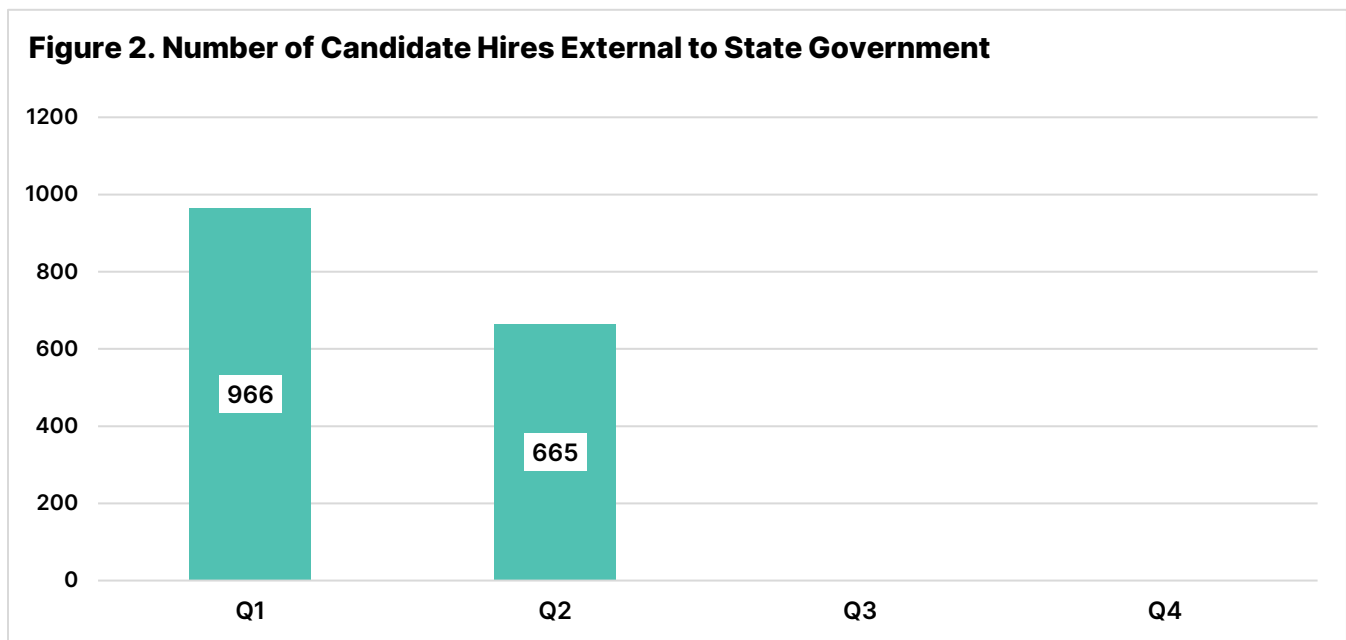
# Number of Candidate Hires External to State Government

## Background

Being able to attract and recruit qualified and experienced individuals from outside state government helps to ensure the strong and established workforce of the state is infused with new ideas and innovations.

## Data

Of the 1,688 hires in FY26 Q2, 665, or 52%, were external to state government<sup>2</sup>.



<sup>2</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-HCM. **Methodology:** Extract job data personnel records with action codes of Hire/Rehire in the quarter.

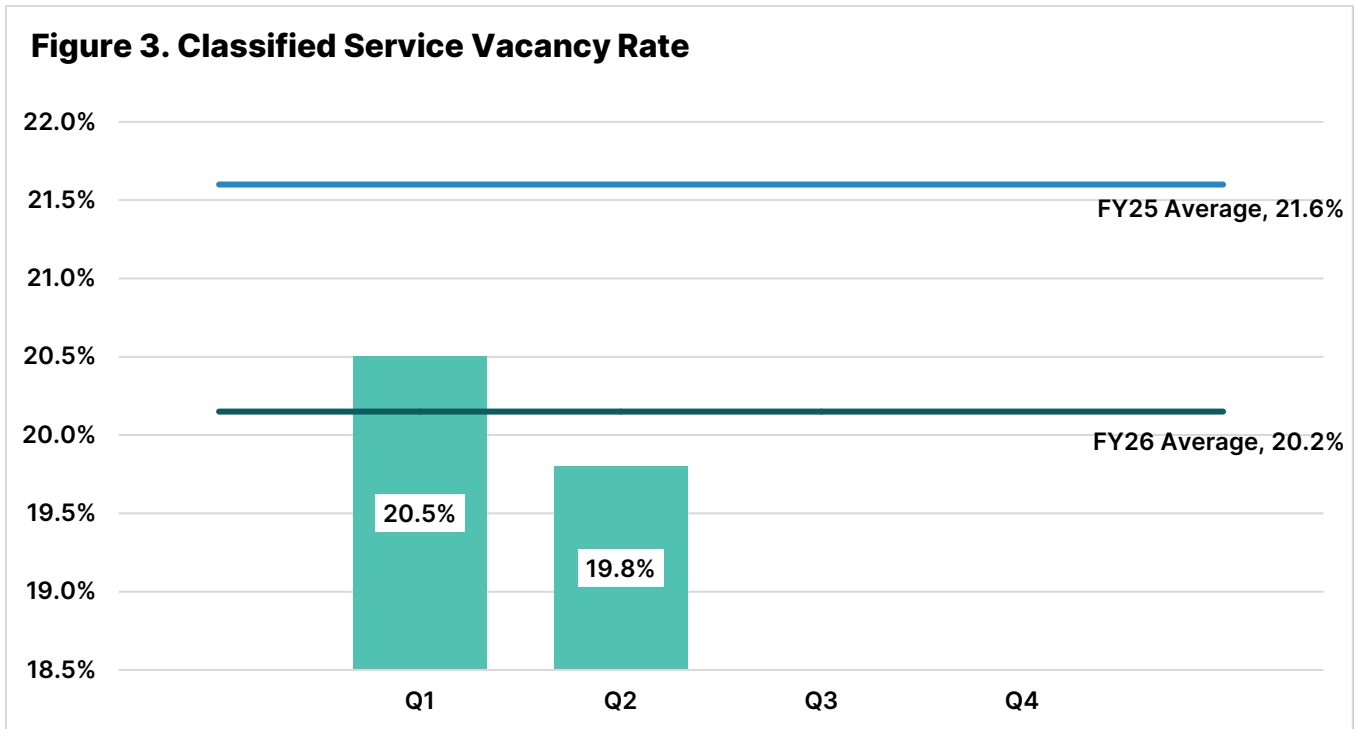
# Classified Service Vacancy Rate

## Background

It is critical to recruit and fill vacancies timely to avoid increased vacancy rates. Failing to recruit can cause an unnecessary strain on teams and individual employees, which, unchecked, can lead to further vacancies and hinder agency programs and mission. SPO continues to work with agencies to fill vacant positions.

## Data

The vacancy rate includes all active permanent and sponsored term positions within the classified service. The vacancy rate for FY26 Q1 was 19.8%<sup>3</sup>. This drop in vacancy rate can be attributed to less turnover, a stronger focus on reclassifying unused positions instead of creating new positions, and position cleanup.



<sup>3</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-HCM. **Methodology:** Compare position and filled data (Numerator: Count of Filled FTE Denominator: Count of Active/Reg or Term/ FTE Positions).

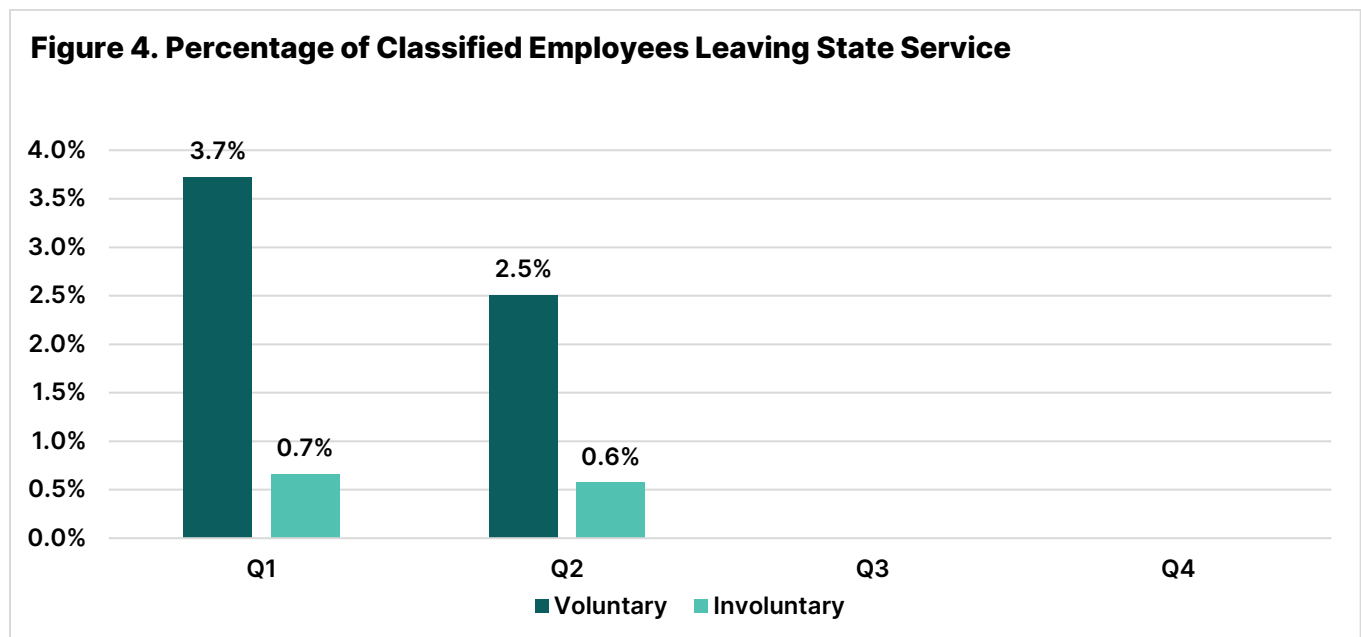
# Percentage of Classified Employees Leaving State Service

## Background

Separations, whether voluntary or involuntary, create challenges for agencies and the state, ranging from loss of institutional knowledge to increased training costs.

## Data

0.6% of classified employees were involuntarily separated from the state in FY26 Q1 and 2.6% were voluntarily separated<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>4</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-HCM. **Methodology:** Compare position and filled data (Numerator: Count of Reg or Term voluntary/involuntary terminations. Denominator: Count of Reg or Term Filled Positions).

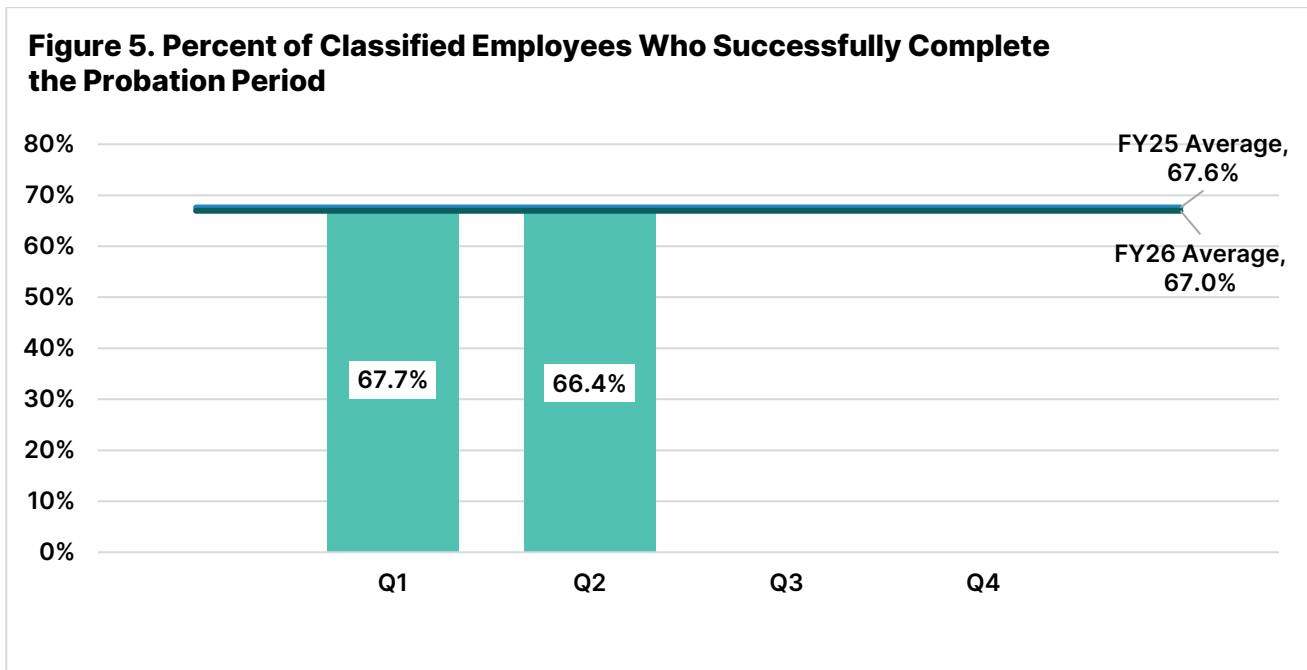
# Percentage of Classified Employees Who Successfully Complete the Probationary Period

## Background

Employees successfully completing their probationary period is a key indicator of an agency's need to assess and review work processes. Probationary employees can be separated from employment involuntarily, due to poor attendance, poor performance, and other factors. More often, probationary employees separate from employment voluntarily, to take a position with a competitor or for personal reasons. Agencies are encouraged to identify opportunities within their programs and teams to better attract new employees.

## Data

Pursuant to 1.7.2.8 NMAC, the classified probationary period is one (1) year. In FY26 Q1, 66.4% of probationary employees completed their probation<sup>5</sup>, close to flat with the Q1 completion rate of 67.7%.



<sup>5</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-HCM. **Methodology:** Extract and compare job data personnel records hire and separation action codes (Numerator: Number of employees who meet 1 year of classified service. Denominator: Number of employees with action codes of Hire/Rehire).

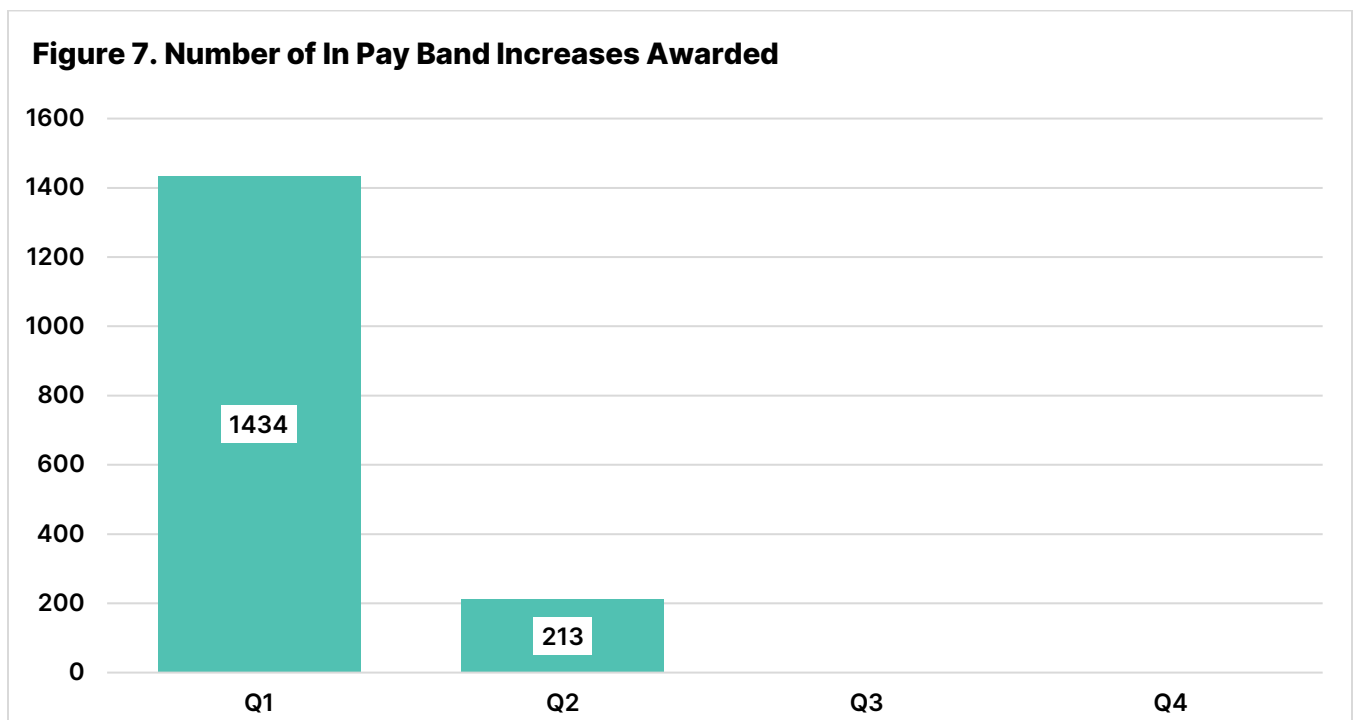
# Number of In Pay Band Increases Awarded

## Background

As defined by 1.7.4.7 NMAC, in band increases are “movement within a pay band for demonstrated performance, skill or competency development, or internal alignment, which allows agency management to provide base salary growth within a pay band”. Agencies may only utilize one in pay band adjustment per fiscal year per employee. See 1.7.4.12(C) NMAC.

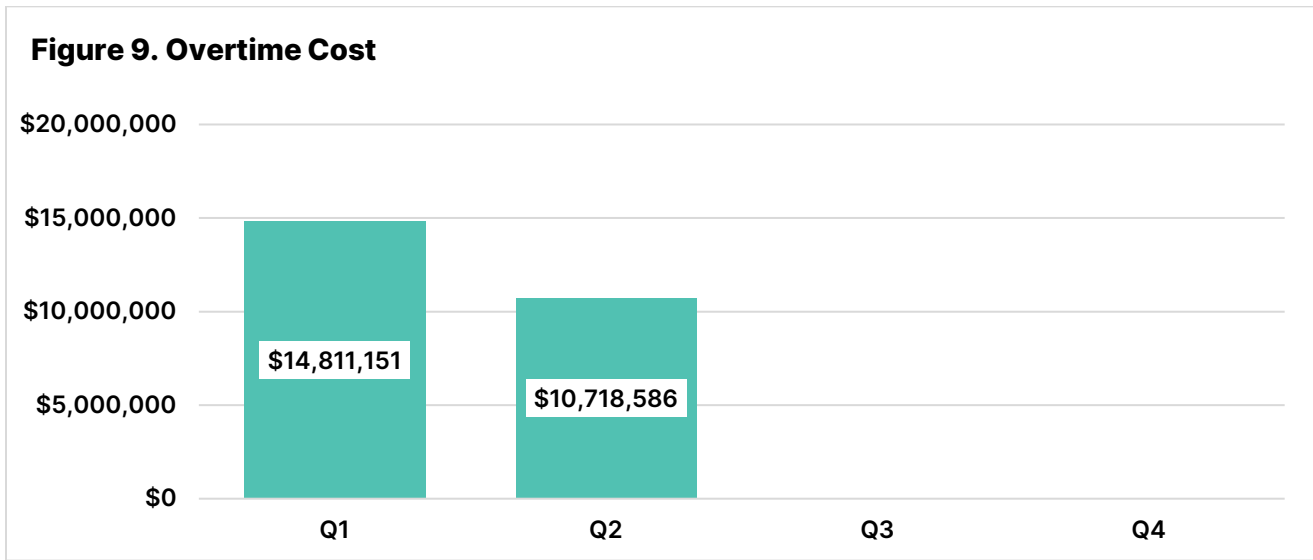
## Data

The number of in pay band salary increases for FY26 Q2 was 213.



# Cost of Overtime Pay

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) established requirements for overtime pay, affecting employees in the private sector and in the Federal, State, and local governments. FLSA nonexempt workers are entitled to overtime pay at a rate of not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for hours worked more than 40 hours during a work week. Monitoring overtime is integral to identifying needs and potential areas of concern<sup>6</sup>.



## Data

**Table 1. Agencies With the Highest Cost of Overtime Pay**

Agency	Cost of Overtime Pay
New Mexico Corrections Dept	\$4,501,147
Children, Youth & Families Dept	\$2,174,089
Department of Health	\$2,058,295
Department of Transportation	\$766,775
Department of Public Safety	\$448,670

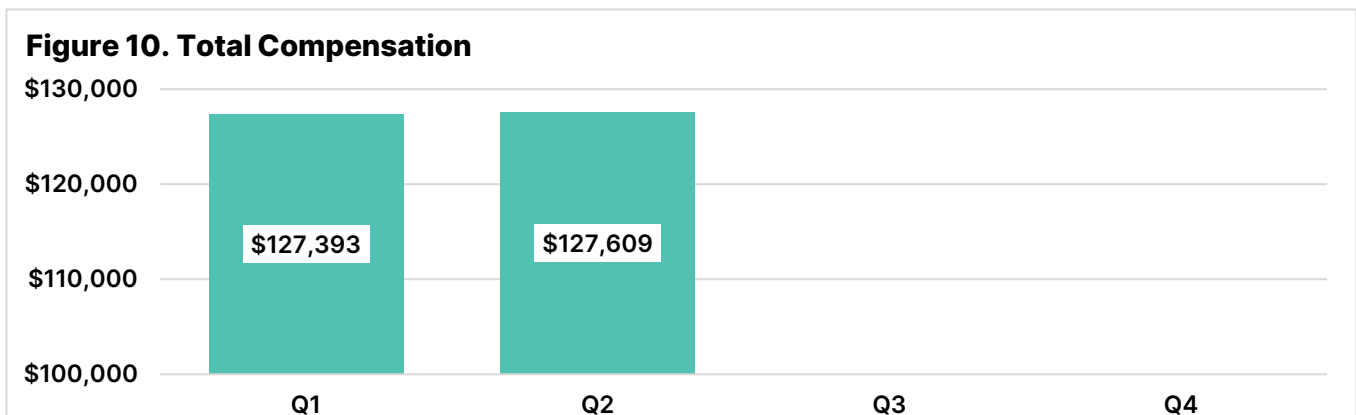
<sup>6</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-Human Capital Management (HCM). **Methodology:** Sum of overtime paid.

# Average Classified Service Employee Total Compensation

Total compensation reflects the salary and benefits provided to employees of the state.<sup>7</sup> As a tool, total compensation can be beneficial in both attracting and retaining employees, as it demonstrates the value they receive in the form of benefits. At the beginning of FY26, eligible employees received a 4% legislative increase, raising the average base salary. Additionally, the State began covering a larger percentage of healthcare premiums, raising the average value of healthcare benefits.

**Table 2. Total Compensation Distribution**

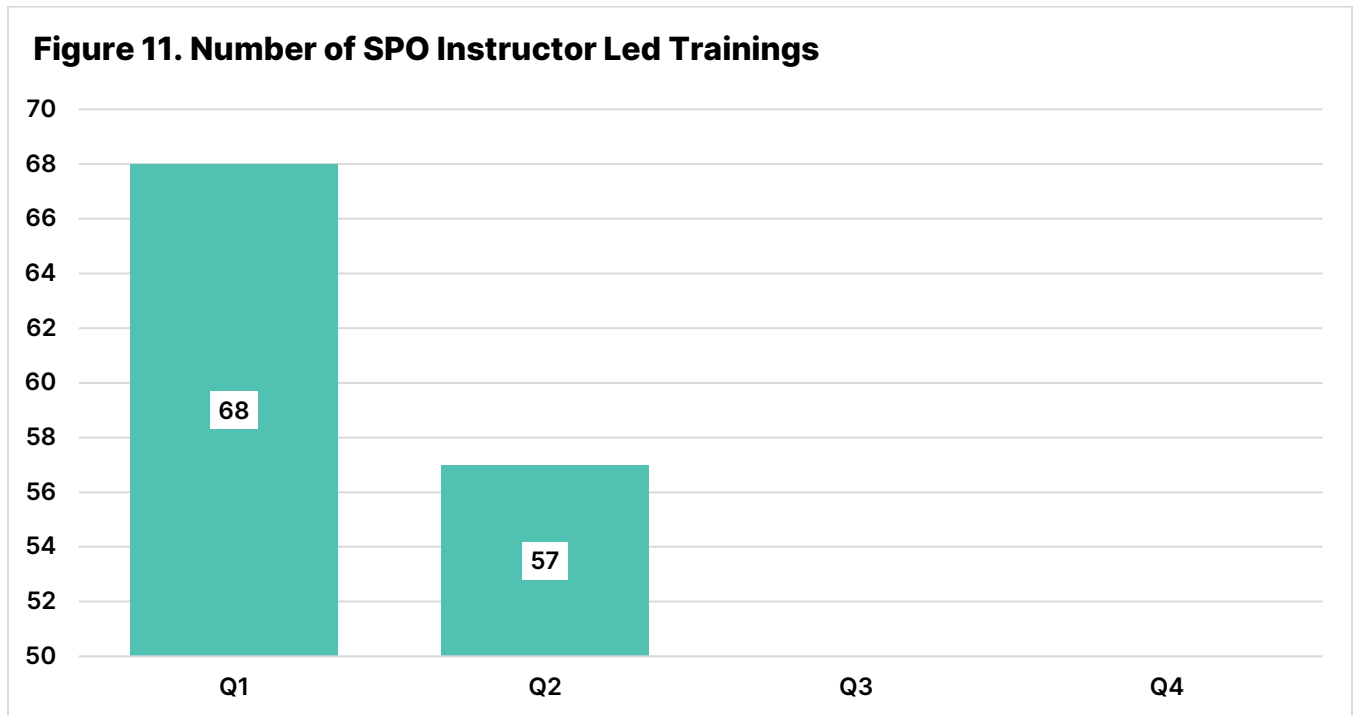
Salary/Benefit	Average Value	% of Total Compensation
Average Base Salary	\$73,008	57.2%
FICA/Medicare	\$5,585	4.4%
PERA	\$14,047	11.0%
Vacation	\$2,808	2.2%
Sick	\$3,650	2.9%
Retiree Health Care	\$1,460	1.1%
Holiday	\$3,089	2.4%
Insurance	\$23,400	18.3%
Personal Days	\$562	0.4%
<b>Total Compensation (Salary + Benefits)</b>	<b>\$127,609</b>	



<sup>7</sup> **Data Source:** SHARE PeopleSoft-Human Capital Management (HCM). **Methodology:** Determine average salaries, calculate average inputs for benefits.

# Number of SPO-Led Trainings Offered Annually

The State Personnel Office offered 57 instructor-led trainings this quarter. Three new instructor led courses were introduced this quarter; Driving Motivation and Engagement, Practicing Emotional Intelligence at Work, and Advanced Discipline Training on Formal Processes. This quarter, SPO awarded 1,289 instructor-led class certificates, with a total of 10,538 class completion certificates awarded through ELM.



# Percentage of Hire Actions Requiring State Personnel Office Approval

## Background

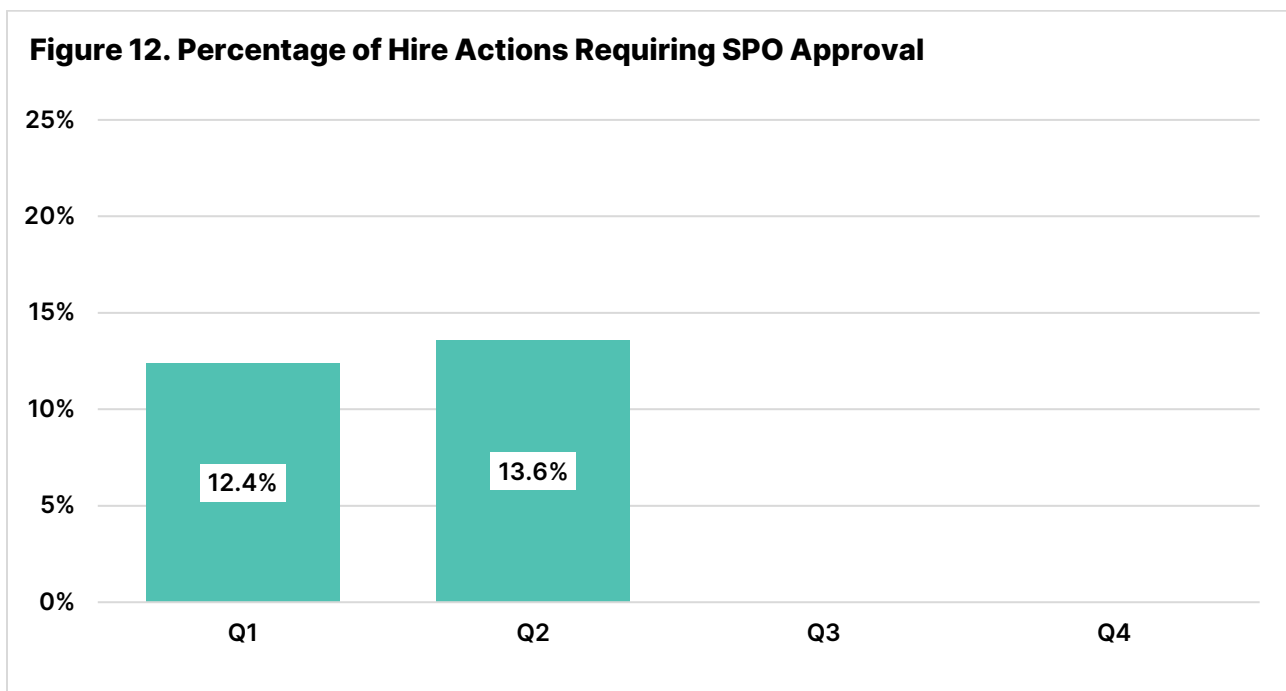
The following hire actions require State Personnel Office approval:

- In Grade Hires above 115% compa-ratio. 1.7.4.12(A) NMAC;
- Promotions (less than 5% or more than 10% per pay band increase). 1.7.4.12(D) NMAC;
- Transfers (increase or decrease of more than 10%). 1.7.4.12(F) NMAC;
- Salary Upon Reduction (more than 15%), 1.7.4.12(H) NMAC.

Agencies may also seek blanket approval for the fiscal year based on established pay matrices. This authorization allows agencies to execute specific pre-approved hiring actions without requiring subsequent approval from the State Personnel Office. Blanket approvals streamline the hiring process while helping to reduce time to fill.

## Data

13.6%, or 178 out of 1309 hire actions required State Personnel Office approval this quarter.



## Appendix

Appendix A: Days to Fill by Agency

Appendix B: External Hires by Agency

Appendix C: Vacancy Rates by Agency

Appendix D: Classified Employees Leaving State Service by Agency

Appendix E: Probationary Completion Rates by Agency

Appendix F: Number of In Pay Band Salary Increases Awarded by Agency

Appendix G: Cost of Overtime Pay by Agency

Appendix H: Quarterly Performance Measures Summary

Please view the appendix in the Excel Workbook linked [here](#).