

# NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW JULY 2025

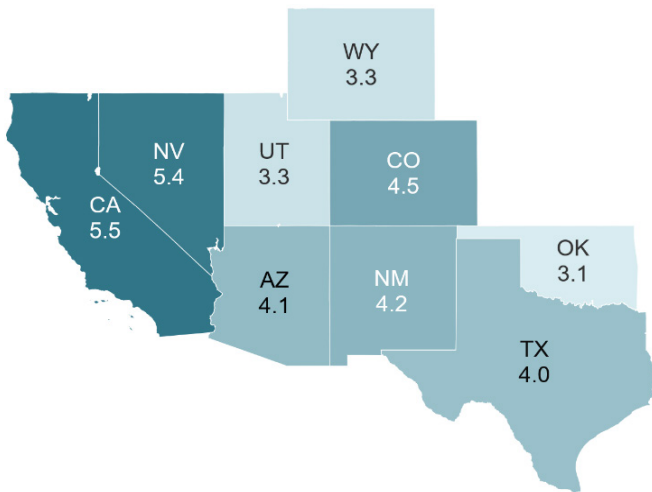
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The New Mexico Labor Market Review (LMR) presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings. The LMR is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment for the state and select substate areas.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

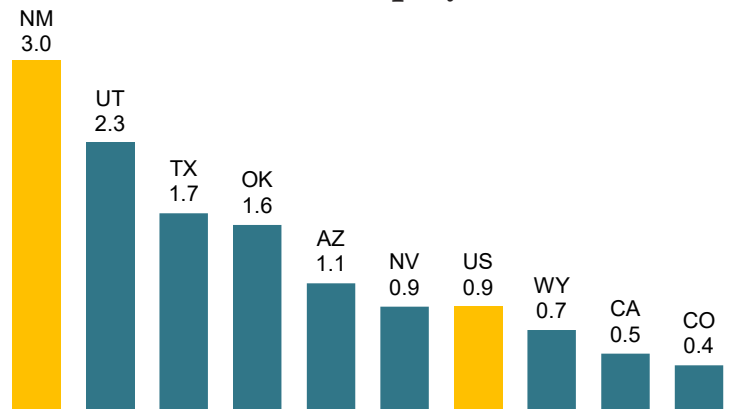
**4.2%**

## Unemployment Rate



**+ 26,400 jobs / 3.0%**

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



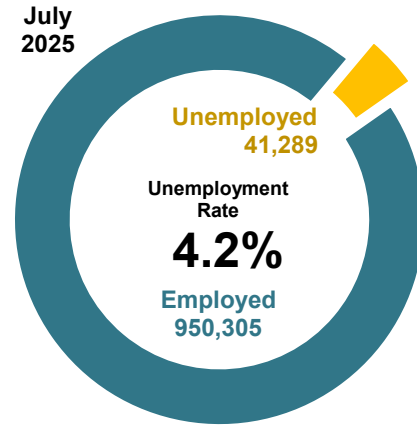
# Statewide Unemployment

July 2025 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

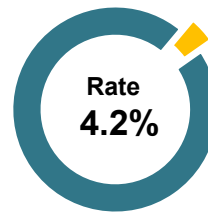
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.2 percent in July 2025, unchanged from June 2025 and down from 4.3 percent in July 2024. The national unemployment rate in July was 4.2 percent, up from 4.1 percent in June and unchanged from July 2024.

## Highlights

Among all states, New Mexico tied with South Carolina for the 16th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.0 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (1.9 percent).

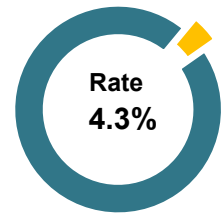


June 2025



Employed 950,051  
Unemployed 41,302

July 2024



Employed 942,625  
Unemployed 41,977

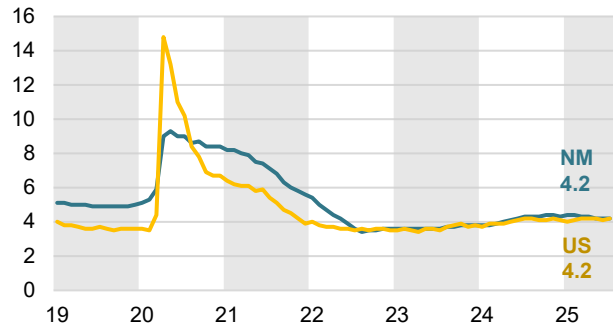
New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category



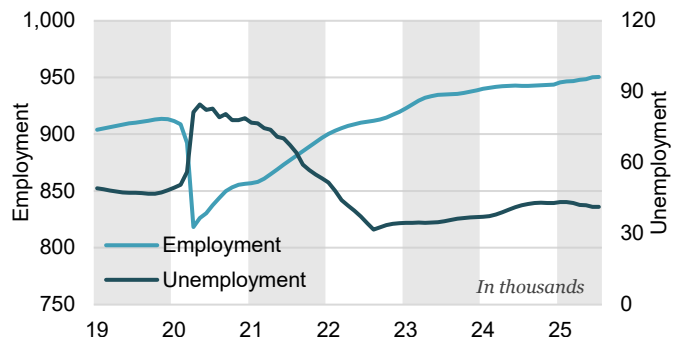
Current Population Survey (CPS)  
For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average Note: Data based on small sample

<https://www.bls.gov/lau/notescps.htm>

January 2019 to July 2025  
Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



# Substate Unemployment

July 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

At 12.0 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Hidalgo County (7.3 percent). Luna County frequently has the highest unemployment rate in the state because agriculture, which is a major industry in the county, is highly seasonal.

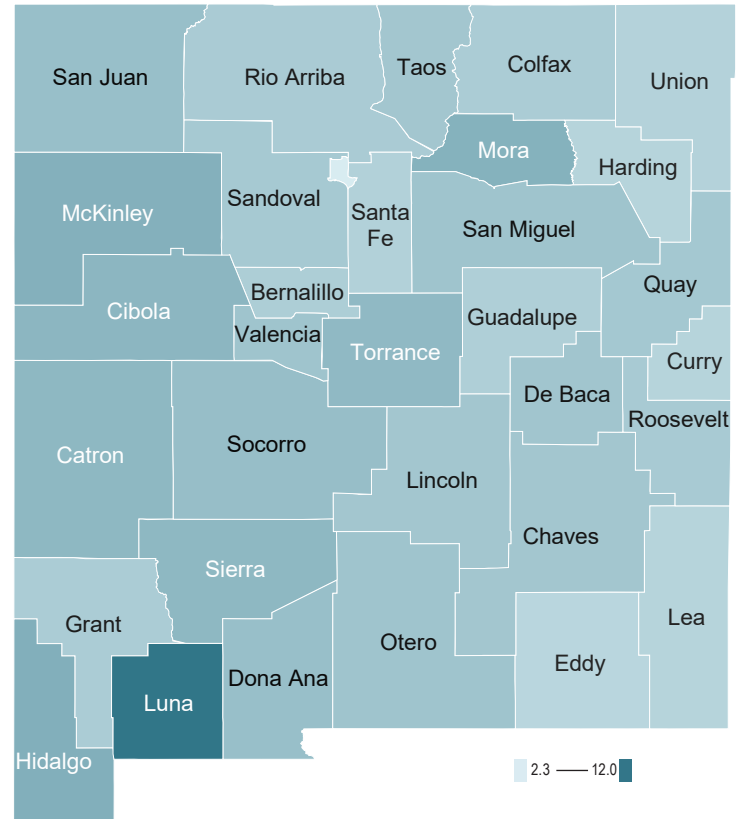
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.3 percent), followed by Eddy County (4.1 percent).

Lincoln County had the largest over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate, with a 1.3 percentage point decrease. Luna County had the largest over-the-year increase (up 0.8 percentage points).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	OTY Chg
<b>Counties</b>				
Bernalillo	4.8	4.3	4.9	-0.1
Catron	6.6	5.9	7.1	-0.5
Chaves	5.4	4.9	5.5	-0.1
Cibola	6.7	5.8	6.8	-0.1
Colfax	4.9	4.4	4.7	0.2
Curry	4.3	3.8	4.4	-0.1
De Baca	5.5	4.2	5.2	0.3
Doña Ana	6.0	5.4	6.0	0.0
Eddy	4.1	3.7	4.4	-0.3
Grant	4.9	4.3	5.6	-0.7
Guadalupe	4.7	4.3	5.3	-0.6
Harding	4.3	3.4	3.8	0.5
Hidalgo	7.3	7.0	6.9	0.4
Lea	4.3	3.8	4.6	-0.3
Lincoln	5.4	4.7	6.7	-1.3
Los Alamos	2.3	2.0	2.5	-0.2
Luna	12.0	12.7	11.2	0.8
McKinley	7.2	6.5	7.3	-0.1
Mora	7.1	6.1	7.4	-0.3
Otero	5.6	5.0	5.9	-0.3
Quay	5.3	4.8	5.4	-0.1
Rio Arriba	5.0	4.5	5.2	-0.2
Roosevelt	5.1	4.6	5.4	-0.3
Sandoval	5.2	4.6	5.1	0.1
San Juan	6.0	5.4	6.2	-0.2
San Miguel	5.6	5.1	6.5	-0.9
Santa Fe	4.5	4.0	4.8	-0.3
Sierra	6.6	6.1	6.5	0.1
Socorro	6.1	5.5	6.1	0.0
Taos	5.4	5.0	5.9	-0.5
Torrance	6.5	5.9	6.6	-0.1
Union	4.4	3.9	5.0	-0.6
Valencia	5.6	5.1	5.7	-0.1
<b>MSAs</b>				
Albuquerque	5.0	4.4	5.0	0.0
Farmington	6.0	5.4	6.2	-0.2
Las Cruces	6.0	5.4	6.0	0.0
Santa Fe	4.5	4.0	4.8	-0.3

Unemployment Rate %



At 4.5 percent, the Santa Fe MSA had the lowest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among the state's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). The Albuquerque MSA had a rate of 5.0 percent. Las Cruces and Farmington tied for the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs at 6.0 percent.

The Santa Fe MSA had the largest unemployment rate decrease, down 0.2 percentage points since July 2024. The Farmington MSA had a 0.2 percentage point decrease. The Albuquerque and Las Cruces MSAs had no change in unemployment rate 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/Researchers/Data/Labor-Force-Unemployment>

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

# Statewide Industry Employment Growth

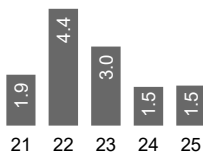
July 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 26,400 jobs, or 3.0 percent. The private sector was up 22,700 jobs, or 3.3 percent, while the public sector was up 3,700 jobs, or 2.1 percent. Six of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

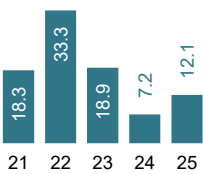
## New Mexico

### 2021 to 2025 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

#### Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



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



#### Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2025 is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from July 24	
			Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>902,200</b>	<b>-5,800</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>719,600</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Private Service-Providing	604,000	2,800	14,200	2.4
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>115,600</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Mining & Construction	86,100	-700	8,000	10.2
Mining & Logging	24,300	-300	500	2.1
Construction	61,800	-400	7,500	13.8
Manufacturing	29,500	100	500	1.7
Durable Goods	16,200	-100	0	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	13,300	200	500	3.9
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>786,600</b>	<b>-5,200</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	145,800	1,600	1,000	0.7
Wholesale Trade	21,200	100	100	0.5
Retail Trade	94,300	700	100	0.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,300	800	800	2.7
Information	9,500	100	-800	-7.8
Financial Activities	37,400	-100	1,800	5.1
Professional & Business Services	124,700	-400	3,500	2.9
Prvt. Education & Health Services	155,000	1,300	10,000	6.9
Prvt. Educational Services	21,000	0	3,000	16.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	134,000	1,300	7,000	5.5
Leisure & Hospitality	103,500	500	-100	-0.1
Other Services	28,100	-200	-1,200	-4.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>182,600</b>	<b>-8,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Federal Government	28,300	-600	-1,600	-5.4
State Government	54,700	-1,300	2,600	5.0
State Government Education	19,700	-1,200	500	2.6
Local Government	99,600	-6,100	2,700	2.8
Local Government Education	45,900	-7,100	1,800	4.1

## Highlights

Private education and health services was up 10,000 jobs, or 6.9 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 7,000 jobs, while private education services was up 3,000 jobs. Mining and construction was up 8,000 jobs, or 10.2 percent, with most gains occurring in construction. Professional and business services was up 3,500 jobs, or 2.9 percent. Employment in financial activities was up 1,800 jobs, or 5.1 percent. Manufacturing was up 500 jobs, or 1.7 percent, with all gains in non-durable goods manufacturing. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 1,000 jobs, or 0.7 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, transportation,

warehousing, and utilities was up 800 jobs, wholesale trade was up 100 jobs, and retail trade was up 100 jobs.

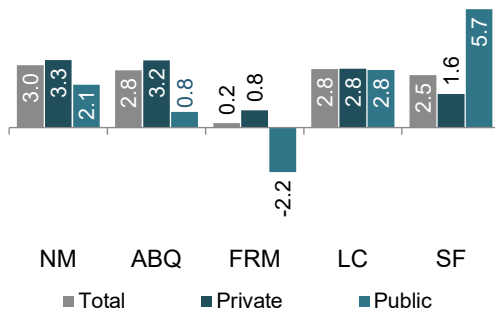
Miscellaneous other services was down 1,200 jobs, or 4.1 percent. Information employment was down 800 jobs, or 7.8 percent, from the previous year's level. Employment in leisure and hospitality was down 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent.

# Metro Industry Employment Growth

July 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

July 24 to July 25  
Over-the-Year % Change



In the public sector, local government was up 2,700 jobs, or 2.8 percent. Employment in state government was up 2,600 jobs, or 5.0 percent. Federal government employment was down 1,600 jobs, or 5.4 percent.

Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** grew by 11,500 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a gain of 2.8 percent. The private sector was up 10,900 jobs, or 3.2 percent, while the public sector was up 600 jobs, or 0.8 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 6,300 jobs, or 9.0 percent; professional and business services, up 2,800 jobs, or 4.2 percent; mining and construction, up 900 jobs, or 3.2 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,500 jobs, or 2.2 percent; and leisure and hospitality, up 300 jobs, or 0.6 percent.

Miscellaneous *other services* was down 400 jobs, or 2.9 percent. Manufacturing employment was down 400 jobs, or 2.3 percent, and information was down 100 jobs, or 1.9 percent.

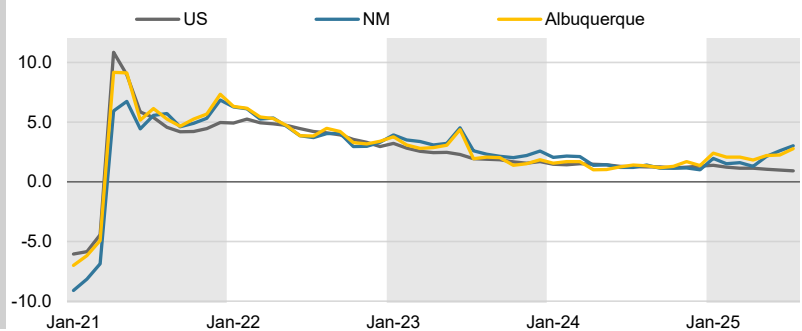
In the public sector, state government was up 1,400 jobs, or 5.3 percent; local government was up 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent; and federal government employment was down 900 jobs, or 6.1 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 2,200 jobs, or 2.8 percent. The private sector was up 1,700 jobs, or 2.8 percent, and the public sector was up 500 jobs, or 2.8 percent.

## Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>426,700</b>	<b>-2,300</b>		<b>11,500</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>347,000</b>	<b>700</b>		<b>10,900</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Mining & Construction	28,800	-100		900	3.2
Manufacturing	16,900	-100		-400	-2.3
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,400	800		1,500	2.2
Information	5,300	0		-100	-1.9
Financial Activities	19,800	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	70,000	-1,000		2,800	4.2
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	76,200	700		6,300	9.0
Leisure & Hospitality	47,200	500		300	0.6
Other Svcs	13,400	-100		-400	-2.9
<b>Government</b>	<b>79,700</b>	<b>-3,000</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Federal Government	13,900	-100		-900	-6.1
State Government	27,800	-500		1,400	5.3
Local Government	38,000	-2,400		100	0.3

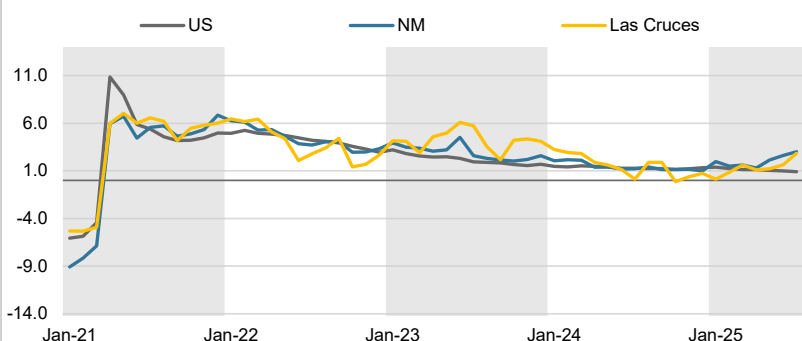
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



## Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>79,900</b>	<b>-600</b>		<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>1,700</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Mining & Construction	5,000	0		500	11.1
Manufacturing	3,200	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,000	0		-300	-2.4
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,700	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,900	100		200	2.6
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,200	300		1,000	5.5
Leisure & Hospitality	8,900	0		300	3.5
Other Svcs	2,000	0		0	0.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Federal Government	3,400	0		0	0.0
State Government	6,200	0		200	3.3
Local Government	8,900	-1,000		300	3.5

Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



# Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

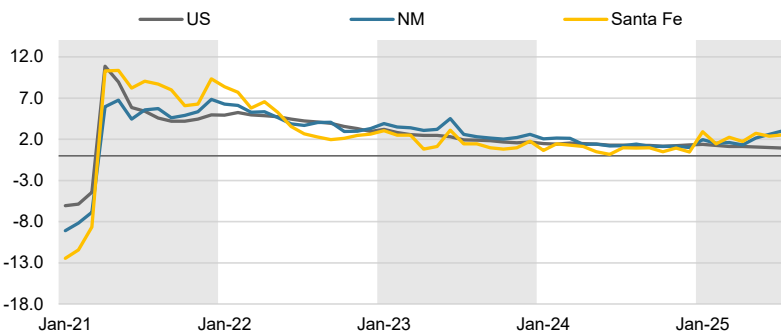
July 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

### Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>50,100</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Mining & Construction	3,200	0		200	6.7
Manufacturing	800	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,200	0		100	1.0
Information	800	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,300	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,400	100		0	0.0
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,500	0		1,100	10.6
Leisure & Hospitality	12,700	200		0	0.0
Other Svcs	3,200	0		-600	-15.8
<b>Government</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>-200</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Federal Government	1,000	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,800	100		600	8.3
Local Government	6,000	-300		200	3.4

Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



The following private sector industries reported growth: private education and health services, up 800 jobs services, up 1,000 jobs, or 5.5 percent; mining and construction, up 500 jobs, or 11.1 percent; leisure and hospitality was up 300 jobs, or 3.5 percent and professional and business services, up 200 jobs, or 2.6 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was down 300 jobs, or 2.4 percent. Within the industry, retail trade was down 200 jobs and transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 100 jobs.

In the public sector, local government was up 300 jobs, or 3.5 percent. State government was up 200 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Federal government was unchanged from its previous year's level.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 1,600 jobs, or 2.5 percent. The private sector was up 800 jobs, or 1.6 percent, while the public sector was up 800 jobs, or 5.7 percent.

Private education and health services was up 1,100 jobs, or 10.6 percent. Mining and construction was up 200 jobs, or 6.7 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Within the industry, retail trade was up 300 jobs, while wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities were each down 100 jobs.

Miscellaneous *other services* was down 600 jobs, or 15.8 percent.

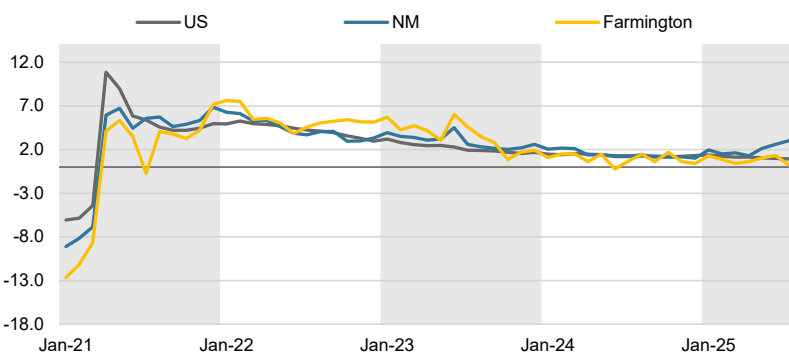
In the public sector, state government was up 600 jobs, or 8.3 percent. Local government was up 200 jobs, or 3.4 percent. Employment in federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The private sector was up 300 jobs, or 0.8 percent. The private service providing sector was up 300 jobs, or 1.1 percent, and the goods producing sector was unchanged from the previous year's employment level. The public sector was down 200 jobs, or 2.2 percent (with losses in federal government and local government).

### Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>-400</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>-200</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Goods-Producing	9,200	-200		0	0.0
Private Service-Providing	27,500	0		300	1.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-200</b>		<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Federal Government	1,400	-100		-100	-6.7
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	7,200	-100		-100	-1.4

Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



For more CES data, visit our dashboard:

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

For customized data, visit LASER at:

[www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer](http://www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer)

# Major Employment Developments

July 2025

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 America's Job Center New Mexico locations. 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 July meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,471,222 in funding to support the creation of 82 jobs and three intern positions with seven New Mexico companies, including: KiloNewton, Albuquerque (four jobs and three interns); Robocasting Enterprises, Albuquerque (two jobs); Amfabsteel, Bernalillo (35 jobs); Kairos Power, Albuquerque (32 jobs); Hoonify Technologies, Albuquerque (one job); Tumbleroot Brewing, Santa Fe (two jobs); and Paseo Pottery, Santa Fe (two jobs).

### Lea

Amazon opened a new "last mile" fulfillment center in Hobbs. The facility opened in July 2025 and will employ around 100 workers.

## Job Losses

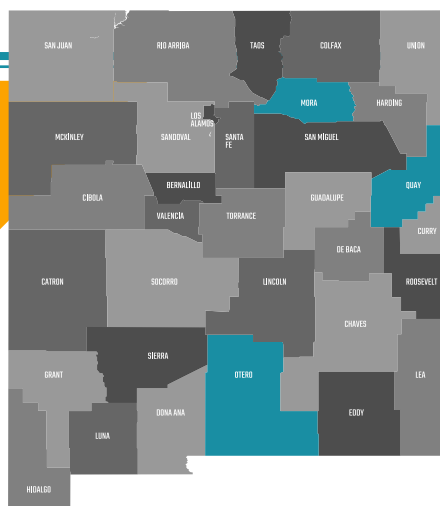
### Sandoval

Intel filed a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) on July 16th stating that they would be laying off approximately 227 employees from their plant in Rio Rancho beginning on July 15th.

# NEW MEXICO COUNTY PROFILES

July 2025

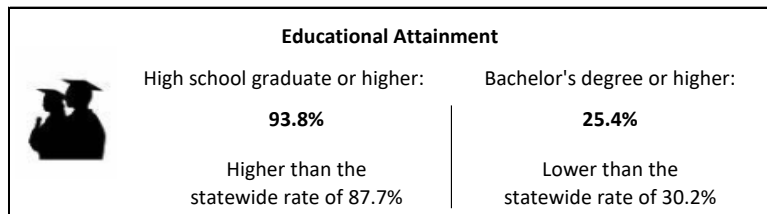
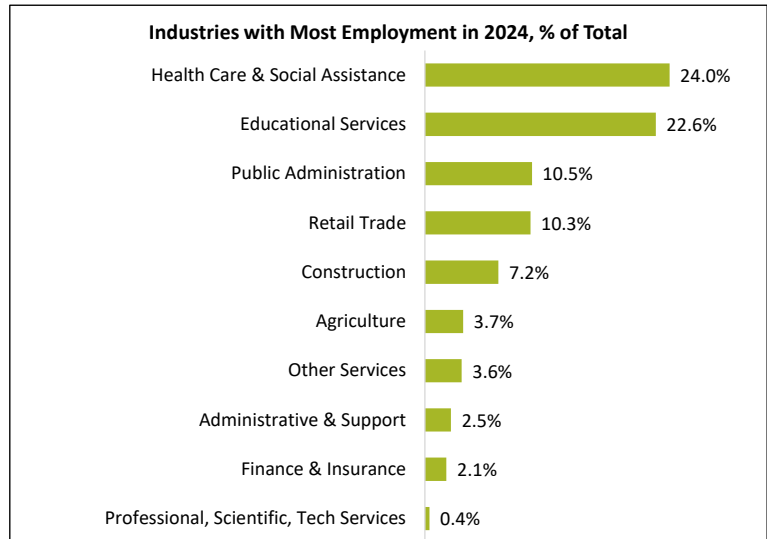
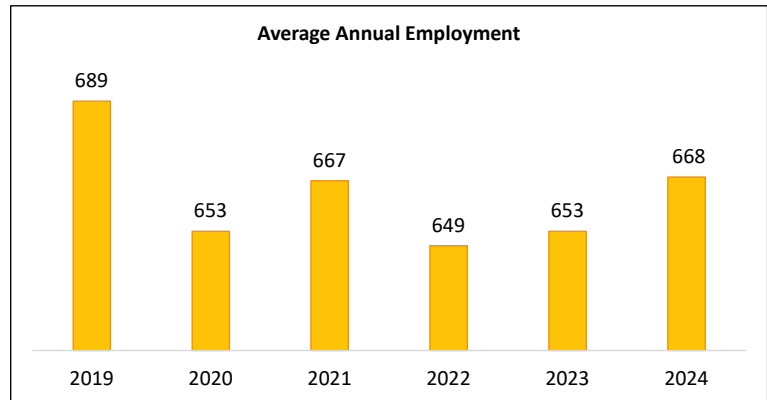
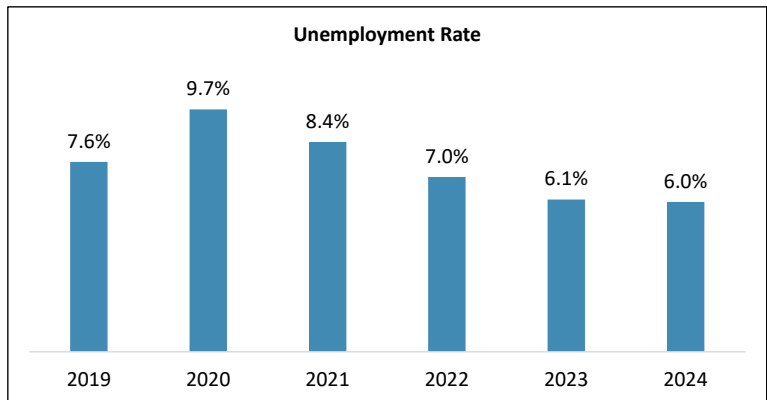
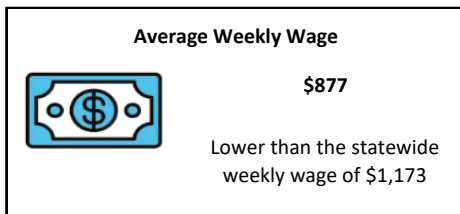
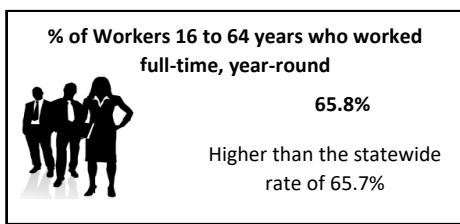
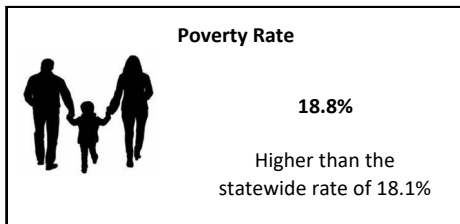
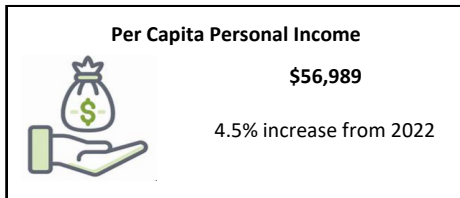
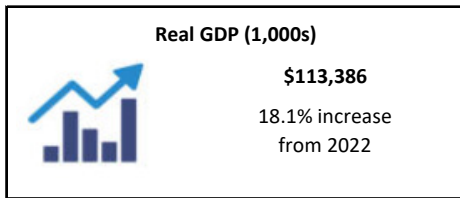
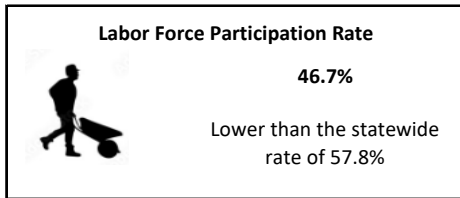
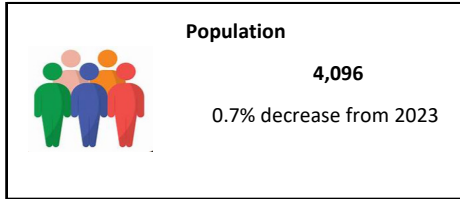
- > Mora
- > Otero
- > Quay



Every month, we will provide labor market and economic data for three New Mexico counties. We are progressing alphabetically, so this month we feature Mora, Otero, and Quay counties. Like what you see? Or are we missing a stat? Let us know! Contact us at [NMDWS.Economicresearch@dws.nm.gov](mailto:NMDWS.Economicresearch@dws.nm.gov).

Mora

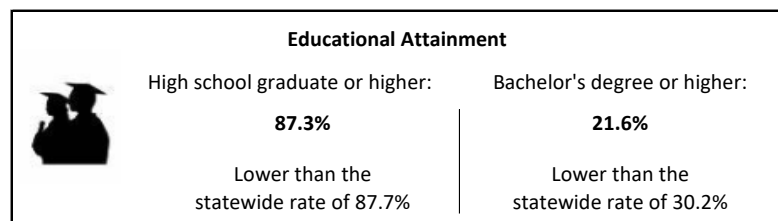
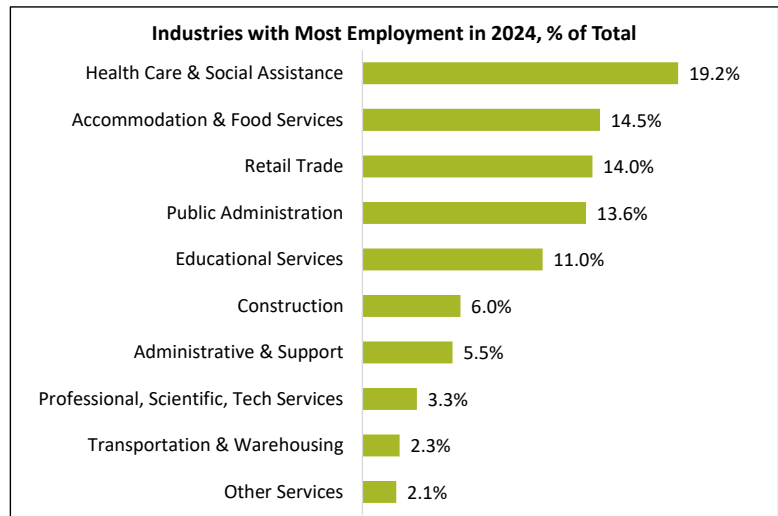
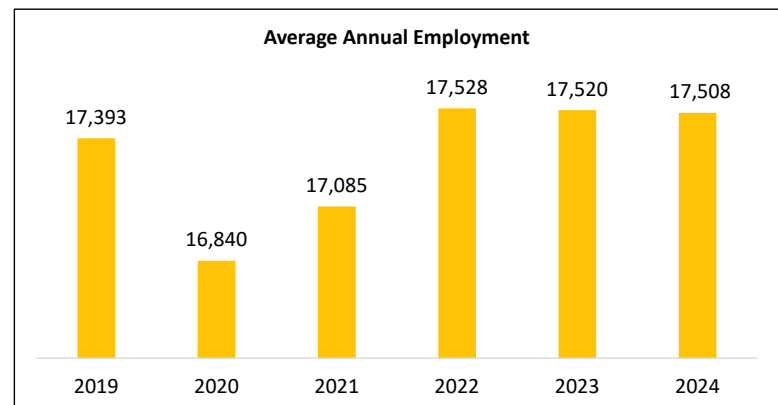
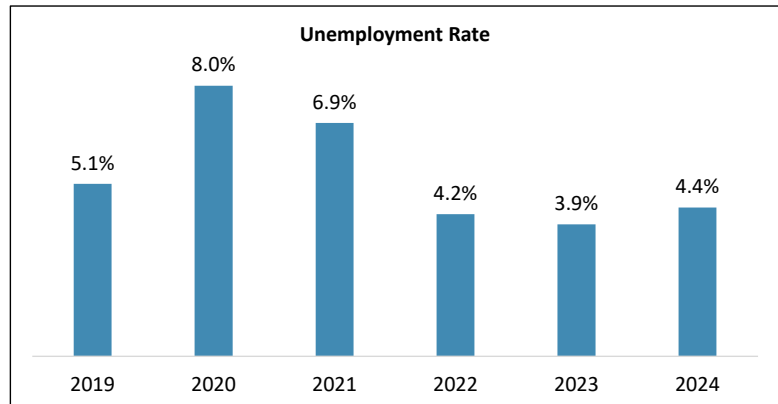
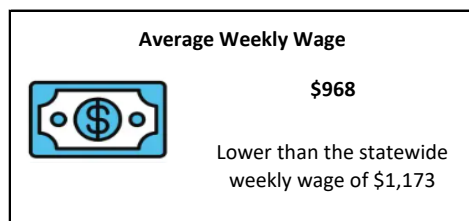
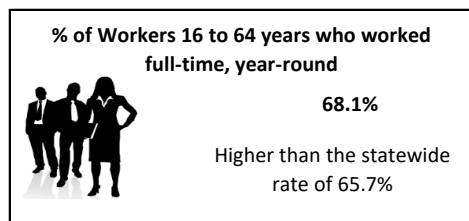
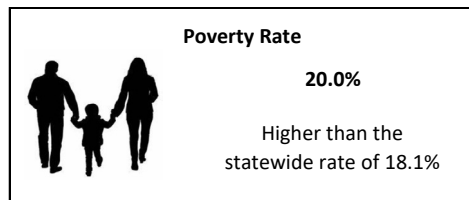
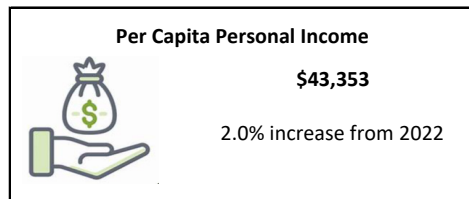
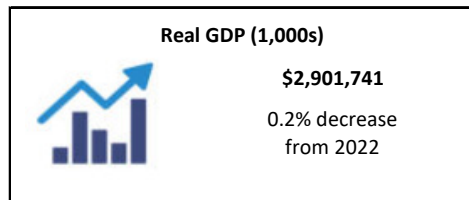
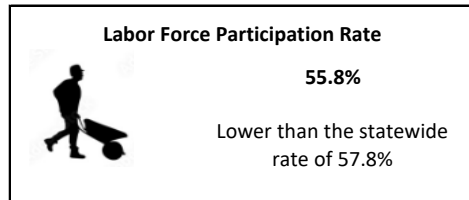
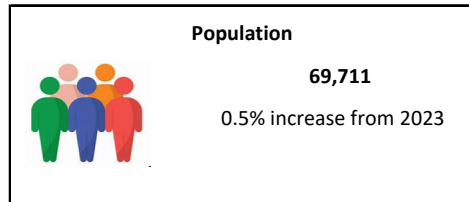
Mora County is located in the northern part of New Mexico. It covers 1,926.3 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 2.2 persons per square mile.



Sources: Population: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2024 Resident Population Estimates. LFPR: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301. Real GDP and Personal Income: BEA, Chained 2017 dollars. Poverty: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701. % FT workers: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2303. Education: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501. Unemployment Rate: LAUS Annual Average. Avg Weekly Wage, Employment, Top Industries: QCEW 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Otero

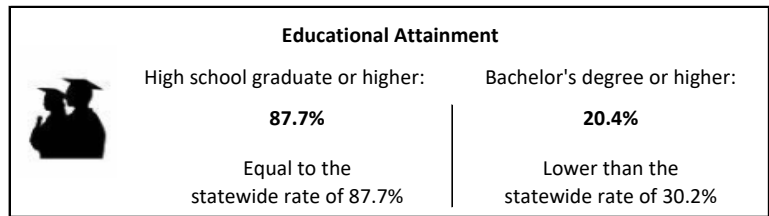
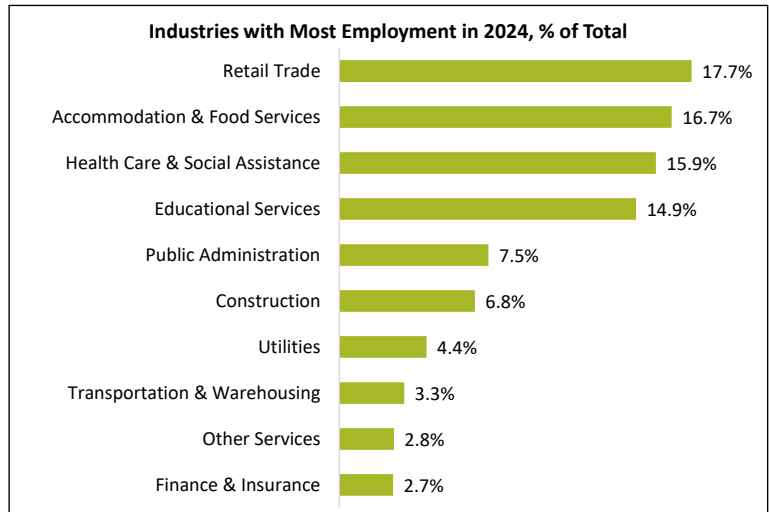
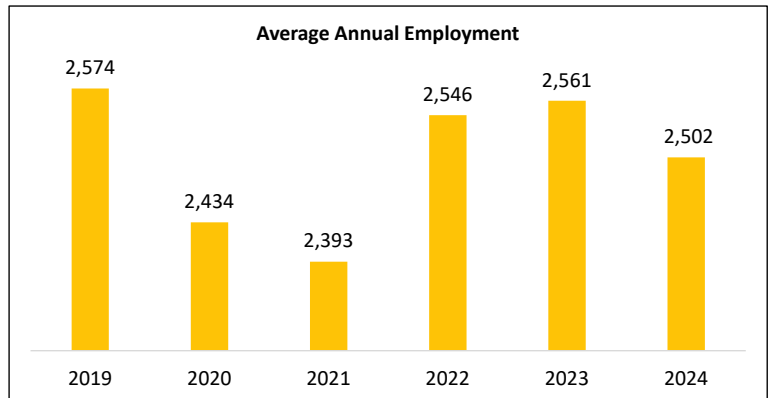
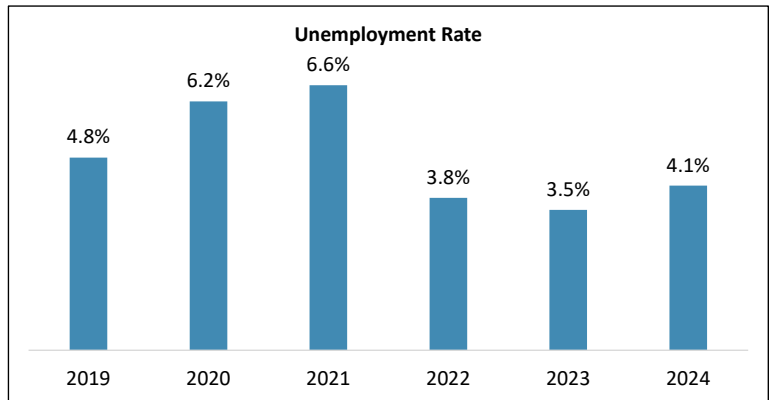
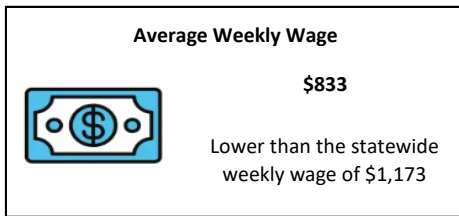
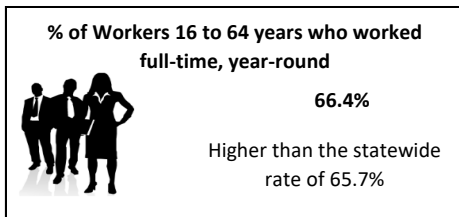
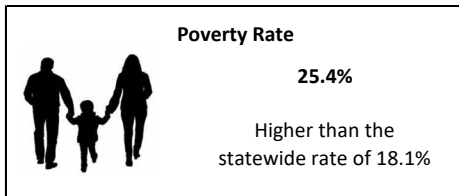
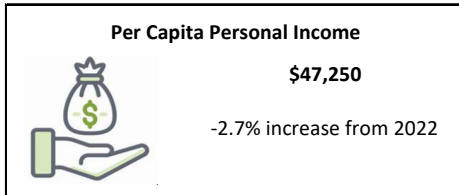
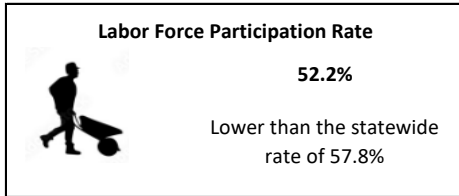
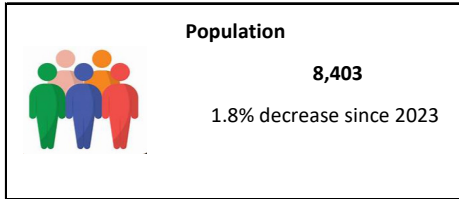
Otero County is located in southern New Mexico. It covers 6,612.6 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 10.3 persons per square mile.



Sources: Population: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2024 Resident Population Estimates. LFPR: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301. Real GDP and Personal Income: BEA, Chained 2017 dollars. Poverty: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701. % FT workers: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2303. Education: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501. Unemployment Rate: LAUS Annual Average. Avg Weekly Wage, Employment, Top Industries: QCEW 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Quay

Quay County is located in northeastern New Mexico. It covers 2,874.0 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 3.0 persons per square mile.



Sources: Population: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2024 Resident Population Estimates. LFPR: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301. Real GDP and Personal Income: BEA, Chained 2017 dollars. Poverty: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701. % FT workers: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2303. Education: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501. Unemployment Rate: LAUS Annual Average. Avg Weekly Wage, Employment, Top Industries: QCEW 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

# 2023–2033 Occupational Employment Projections

Raymond Sena, Economist

The Economic Research and Analysis Bureau (ER&A) has released employment projections to the year 2033. Data are available for 89 industry subsectors and over 600 detailed occupations for New Mexico, its four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA; Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe), and four workforce regions (Central, Northern, Eastern, and Southwestern).

Employment projections are used for a variety of purposes. Individuals often use projections when exploring future career opportunities and making employment decisions. Businesses and public entities use the data when making decisions related to future workforce needs and demand for occupations and skill sets. Employment projections are critical for educational institutions that are developing programs and determining the allocation of resources. All in all, employment growth and occupational demand provide insight into key growth sectors and potential areas of decline across New Mexico's industries and occupations. Such insight assists policymakers, individuals, employers, and educators in making informed decisions that will ultimately help align the supply of and demand for workers in New Mexico.

ER&A prepares industry projections, but they are not included in this article. For that information, as well as employment projections for all occupations, please visit the links shown below.

## ACCESSING PROJECTIONS DATA AND VIEWING INTERACTIVE DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Projections data are available in downloadable formats at the NMDWS interactive data site, LASER, at [www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer](http://www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer).

To access both the industry and occupational employment projections dashboards, visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Data-Statistics-Dashboards/Employment-Projections>.

## PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

New Mexico's 2023 employment of 905,770 is projected to grow to 1,001,402 by 2033. This increase represents an additional 95,632 jobs expected to be created and a 10.6 percent growth. Exhibit 1 illustrates projected employment growth by major occupational group in New Mexico.

Employment growth is defined as the number of positions that are completely new. Employment in food preparation and serving is projected to grow the most, by 13,205 jobs. Healthcare support has the fastest growth, at 21.8 percent, a rate almost two times that of the statewide average of 10.6 percent. Occupations with the next fastest growth included computer and math at 20.3 percent and personal care and service at 15.7 percent. Two other major occupational groups expected to have large growth include healthcare support (11,928 jobs) and health practitioners and technical (7,519 jobs).

**1 Projected Employment Growth by Major Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO**

Food Prep. & Serving	13,205	16.0%
Healthcare Support	11,928	21.8%
Health Practitioners & Tech.	7,519	14.3%
Construction & Extraction	7,267	11.5%
Management	6,883	11.5%
Transp. & Material Moving	6,482	10.1%
Business & Financial Operations	5,095	10.6%
Computer & Math	4,817	20.3%
Installation, Maint. & Repair	4,214	11.2%
Sales & Related	3,964	5.3%
Educational Instruction & Library	3,734	7.7%
Bldg./Grounds Cleaning/Maint.	3,683	12.2%
Personal Care & Service	2,897	15.7%
Architecture & Engineering	2,862	12.0%
Office & Admin Support	2,474	2.1%
Production	2,169	7.3%
Community & Social Service	1,861	12.8%
Protective Service	1,735	6.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports	1,301	11.8%
Life/Physical/Social Science	1,192	11.1%
Legal	450	6.9%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	-100	-1.6%

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY DETAILED OCCUPATION

2 Detailed Occupations With the Most and Fastest Projected Employment Growth | NEW MEXICO

MOST GROWTH		FASTEST GROWTH	
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	9,369	79.4%	Wind Turbine Service Techs
Fast Food & Counter Workers	4,051	48.8%	Nurse Practitioners
Cooks, Restaurant	2,712	43.9%	Information Security Analysts
Registered Nurses	2,389	40.1%	Data Scientists
Stockers & Order Fillers	2,048	39.8%	Exercise Trainers & Group Instructors
Construction Laborers	1,964	37.4%	Solar Photovoltaic Installers
Retail Salespersons	1,932	37.3%	Umpires, Refs, & Other Sport Officials
General & Operations Mgrs.	1,891	34.5%	Medical & Health Service Managers
Waiters & Waitresses	1,815	34.3%	Gambling Managers
Janitors & Cleaners	1,451	33.4%	Gambling Dealers
Secretaries & Admin Assistants	1,366	33.3%	Gambling Service Workers
Medical Assistants	1,309	33.3%	Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks
Maintenance and Repair Workers	1,295	33.2%	Lodging Managers
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,232	31.2%	Cooks, Restaurant
Software Developers	1,137	29.2%	Amusement & Recreation Attendants

*Excludes occupations that are suppressed.*

Exhibit 2 lists the detailed occupations with the most and fastest projected employment growth in New Mexico from 2023 to 2033. Home health and personal care aides is projected to have the most growth with 9,369 jobs. Fast food and counter workers is the second occupation expected to increase by a large number (4,051) and restaurant cooks close out the top three occupations for most growth with 2,712.

Employment for wind turbine service technicians, the detailed occupation with the fastest projected growth, was about 165 in 2023 and is expected to increase to 296 by 2033. Other detailed occupations expected to have fast growth, such as umpires, referees, and other sports officials; gambling managers; and gambling service workers, had less than 100 workers in 2023 and their large growth rate reflects small employment increases. Nurse practitioners, with employment of 1,983 in 2023, are expected to increase by 48.8 percent to 2,951 employees in 2033. Two computer and mathematical occupations—information security analysts and data scientists—are expected to grow by over 40 percent each by 2033.

3 Detailed Occupations With the Most and Fastest Projected Employment Growth | REGIONS

MOST GROWTH		FASTEST GROWTH	
<b>CENTRAL *</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	4,286	50.0%	Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food & Counter Workers	1,870	47.2%	Information Security Analysts
Registered Nurses	1,449	45.8%	Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks
<b>EASTERN</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	1,255	101.4%	Wind Turbine Service Technicians
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	436	49.7%	Nurse Practitioners
Construction Laborers	401	35.6%	Data Scientists
<b>NORTHERN</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	1,758	49.3%	Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food & Counter Workers	1,143	43.0%	Data Scientists
Cooks, Restaurant	855	40.5%	Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
<b>SOUTHWESTERN</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	1,867	50.6%	Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
Fast Food & Counter Workers	634	47.4%	Nurse Practitioners
Cooks, Restaurant	378	46.9%	Amusement & Recreation Attendants

\* Central Region is the same as Albuquerque MSA.

The top three detailed occupations projected to grow the most and the top three projected to grow the fastest are, with some exceptions, the same across all four regions and MSAs (Exhibits 3 and 4). Employment for both home health and personal care aides and fast food and counter workers is expected to have the most growth in nearly all substate areas. There were some exceptions: employment for registered nurses is expected to increase by 1,449 jobs in the Albuquerque MSA/Central Region; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers are projected to increase by 436 jobs in the Eastern Region; construction laborers is projected to increase by 136 jobs in the Farmington MSA and 401 jobs in the Eastern Region; and an increase of 357 jobs for waiters and waitresses is expected in the Santa Fe MSA.

#### 4 Detailed Occupations With the Most and Fastest Projected Employment Growth | MSAs

MOST GROWTH		FASTEST GROWTH	
<b>ALBUQUERQUE *</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	4,286	50.0%	Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food & Counter Workers	1,870	47.2%	Information Security Analysts
Registered Nurses	1,449	45.8%	Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks
<b>FARMINGTON</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	625	45.5%	Data Scientists
Fast Food & Counter Workers	177	42.9%	Nurse Practitioners
Construction Laborers	136	41.9%	Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
<b>LAS CRUCES</b>			
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	1,325	61.4%	Amusement & Recreation Attendants
Fast Food & Counter Workers	455	55.9%	Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
Cooks, Restaurant	256	48.2%	Nurse Practitioners
<b>SANTA FE</b>			
Fast Food and Counter Workers	468	50.3%	Nurse Practitioners
Cooks, Restaurant	466	43.2%	Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
Waiters and Waitresses	357	39.5%	Amusement & Recreation Attendants

\* Albuquerque MSA is the same as Central Region.

Employment of nurse practitioners is expected to have some of the fastest growth in all areas. Employment for exercise trainers, data scientists, and amusement and recreation attendants are projected to grow faster than most other detailed occupations in the majority of the substate areas and MSAs. Other occupations projected to exhibit fast-growing employment in the substate areas include information security analysts (Albuquerque MSA/ Central Region, with growth of 47.2 percent); hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks (Albuquerque MSA/Central Region, expected to grow by 45.8 percent); and wind turbine technicians (Eastern Region, expected to increase by 101.4 percent).

#### ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

Not only are employment opportunities created by growth, but job openings also arise when workers need to be replaced because they leave the occupation to enter a different occupation (also called transfers) or exit the labor force (also called exits). The total annual number of job openings equals the sum of growth, transfers, and exits.

#### 5 Annual Job Openings by Type of Opening | NEW MEXICO

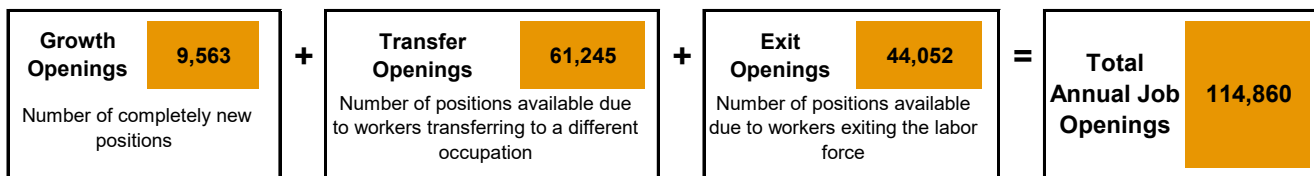


Exhibit 5 provides the total annual job openings for New Mexico. There will be about 114,860 total annual job openings in the state. Only 9,563 of these, or 8.3 percent of total annual job openings, are from growth (newly created positions). Transfer openings, which count the number of positions available due to workers leaving an occupation and transferring to a different one, is the largest component, equaling 61,245 jobs per year and accounting for more than half of total annual job openings. Exit openings due to workers leaving the labor force equal 44,052.

As seen in Exhibit 6, the food preparation and serving related occupational group is projected to have the most annual job openings in the state due to transfers and exits (17,094 jobs). When this figure is combined with growth openings, it will have the most annual job openings (18,414 jobs). Although minimal job growth is expected in office and administrative support, this occupational group will have the second-largest number of total annual job openings (13,631 jobs) because of the large number leaving the occupation (13,384). Legal is expected to have the least number of job openings due to transfers and exits (391 jobs) and minimal projected job openings due to growth (45). Farming, fishing, and forestry is expected to have negative job growth but 951 annual job openings due to workers leaving the occupation.

## 6 Annual Job Openings by Major Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL
Food Prep. & Serving	1,320	17,094	18,414
Office & Admin. Support	247	13,384	13,631
Sales & Related	396	10,168	10,564
Healthcare Support	1,193	8,656	9,849
Transp. & Material Moving	648	8,456	9,104
Construction & Extraction	727	5,666	6,393
Management	688	5,022	5,710
Education, Training, & Library	373	4,421	4,794
Bldg./Grounds Cleaning/Maint.	368	4,337	4,705
Business & Financial Ops.	510	3,967	4,477
Installation, Maint, & Repair	421	3,454	3,875
Personal Care & Service	290	3,518	3,808
Health Practitioners & Tech	752	3,042	3,794
Production	217	3,404	3,621
Protective Service	174	2,894	3,068
Computer & Mathematical	482	1,497	1,979
Architecture & Engineering	286	1,635	1,921
Community & Social Service	186	1,321	1,507
Arts, Design, Entertainment	130	1,049	1,179
Life/Physical/Social Science	119	974	1,093
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	-10	951	941
Legal	45	391	436

## ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS BY DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND EDUCATION LEVEL

### 7 Annual Job Openings by Detailed Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL	2024 Median Wage	Typical Minimum Education Required
Home Health, Personal Care Aides	937	6,160	7,097	\$27,390	High school diploma or eqv.
Fast Food & Counter Workers	405	6,032	6,437	\$28,650	No formal educ. credential
Retail Salespersons	193	3,881	4,074	\$31,360	No formal educ. credential
Cashiers	41	3,117	3,158	\$29,230	No formal educ. credential
Waiters & Waitresses	182	2,920	3,102	\$30,440	No formal educ. credential
Stockers & Order Fillers	205	2,799	3,004	\$35,670	High school diploma or eqv.
Secretaries & Admin. Assist	137	2,727	2,864	\$42,960	High school diploma or eqv.
Customer Service Reps.	-15	2,494	2,479	\$38,060	High school diploma or eqv.
Janitors & Cleaners	145	2,194	2,339	\$33,640	No formal educ. credential
Cooks, Restaurants	271	1,507	1,778	\$34,110	No formal educ. credential
Food Preparation Workers	54	1,554	1,608	\$29,350	No formal educ. credential
General & Operation Mgrs.	189	1,407	1,596	\$100,200	Bachelor's degree
Office Clerks, General	-19	1,612	1,593	\$36,310	High school diploma or eqv.
Construction Laborers	196	1,264	1,460	\$38,520	No formal educ. credential
Heavy Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	123	1,262	1,385	\$48,360	Postsecondary nondegree
Laborers, Freight, Material Movers	88	1,290	1,378	\$37,000	No formal educ. credential

Sources: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Education and Training data

As seen in Exhibit 7, the detailed occupation of home health and personal care aides is expected to have the most total annual job openings in New Mexico (7,097 jobs). About 6,160 of these openings are due to workers who transferred to other occupations or left the labor force. Other occupations with many job openings due to workers leaving the occupation include fast food and counter workers (6,032 jobs), retail salespersons (3,881 jobs), cashiers (3,117 jobs), and waiters and waitresses (2,920 jobs). In 2024, these occupations had

a wage less than the state median of \$45,870 and typically require a high school diploma or equivalent or little to no formal education credential to enter the position. General and operations managers were the only detailed occupations listed in Exhibit 7 that typically require a bachelor’s degree. The median wage for general and operations managers in 2024 was \$100,200.

### 8 Annual Job Openings by Typical Education Level | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL	Number of Occupations	Average Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits
No Formal Educational Cred.	2,435	35,590	38,025	78	456
High School Diploma or Eqv.	3,204	41,211	44,415	236	175
Some College, No Degree/Postsecondary Nondegree Award	696	8,137	8,833	47	173
Associate's	196	1,635	1,831	39	42
Bachelor's	2,217	14,112	16,329	147	96
Master's	312	1,317	1,629	29	45
Doctoral/Professional	250	1,029	1,279	58	18

Excludes occupations in which education level is not available. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Education and Training data

Occupations with lower educational requirements have the largest number of job openings due to transfers and exits. As seen in Exhibit 8, occupations that typically do not require a formal educational credential have an annual average of 456 openings due to transfers and exits per occupation. Conversely, occupations that typically require a doctoral or professional degree have an annual average of 18 job opportunities due to workers leaving that occupation. Occupations that typically require a high level of education, and a large amount of time and financial investment, have lower levels of transfers and exits, since the education and skills needed to do the job may not be easily transferrable to other occupations.

### METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Employment Projections program produces both industry and occupation employment projections covering a ten-year period at the state, MSA, and workforce region level. Projections are based on methodologies developed by USDOL for forecasting state and area occupational needs using both national information and procedures specifically adapted to each state’s industrial and occupational patterns. ER&A utilizes the Projections Suite software system, which is a national standard product of the Projections Workgroup, under the direction of the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP).

Industry employment is primarily derived from employment reported at the establishment level through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, at the 2-digit NAICS level. Industry employment projections are developed through time-share, shift-share, extrapolation, and regression model analysis using state-specific inputs.

Occupation employment projections are derived by applying staffing patterns (the distribution of occupations by industry) developed through the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OES) survey. Occupational estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are not industry-specific, and are reported as one sector, as opposed to being distributed across industries.

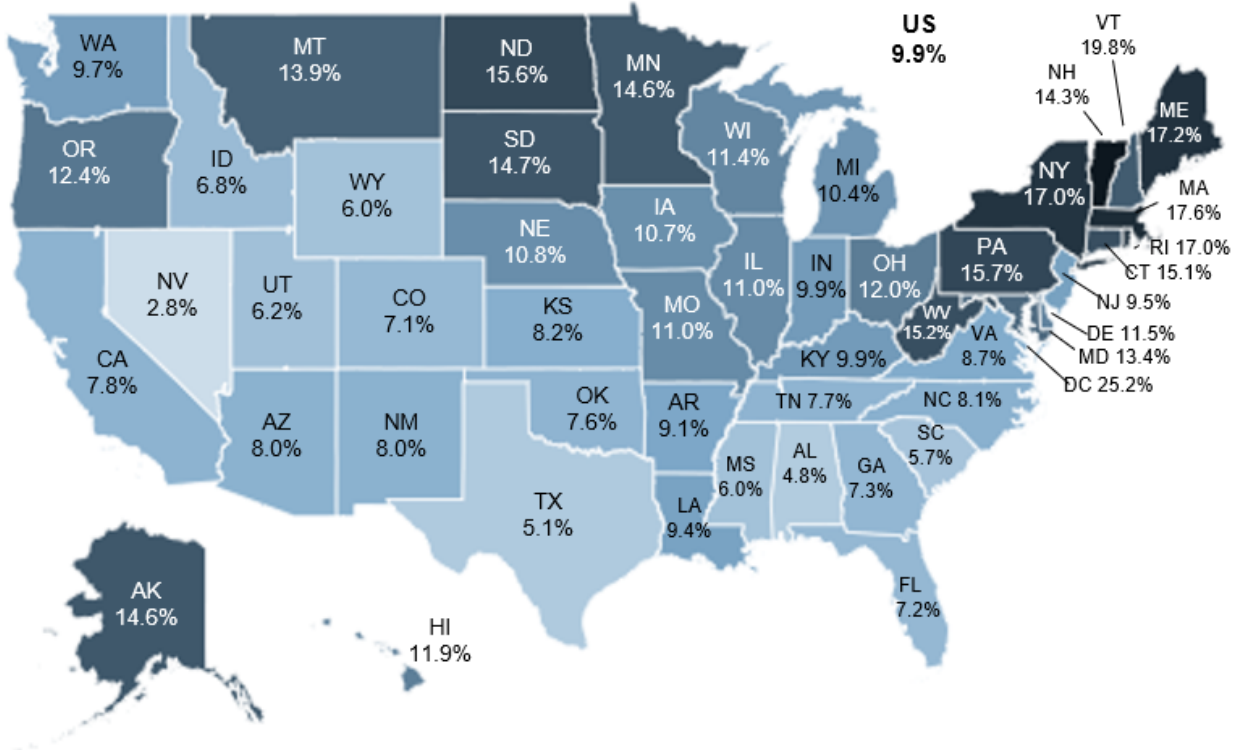
Long-term projections report what is likely to happen if historical and state-level employment patterns continue their historical growth trends; this includes trends in population, labor force, productivity, and economic growth. Projections do not take into consideration major shocks to the economy, and they assume that employment will ultimately return to levels that fit long-term growth trends. For more information on the methodology and definitions used, please visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Data-Statistics-Dashboards/Employment-Projections>.

# Nonprofit Employment in New Mexico

Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

Nonprofits, particularly charitable organizations such as 501(c)3s, play an important role in the New Mexico economy. In 2022 (the most recent data available), 52,571 New Mexicans were employed in the nonprofit sector. This represents 8.0 percent of total statewide private employment (Exhibit 1). Washington, D.C. had the highest concentration of nonprofit employment in 2022, at 25.2 percent. The state with the lowest concentration of nonprofit employment was Nevada, with 2.8 percent. The U.S. average was 9.9 percent.

1. Percent Nonprofit Employment, 2022

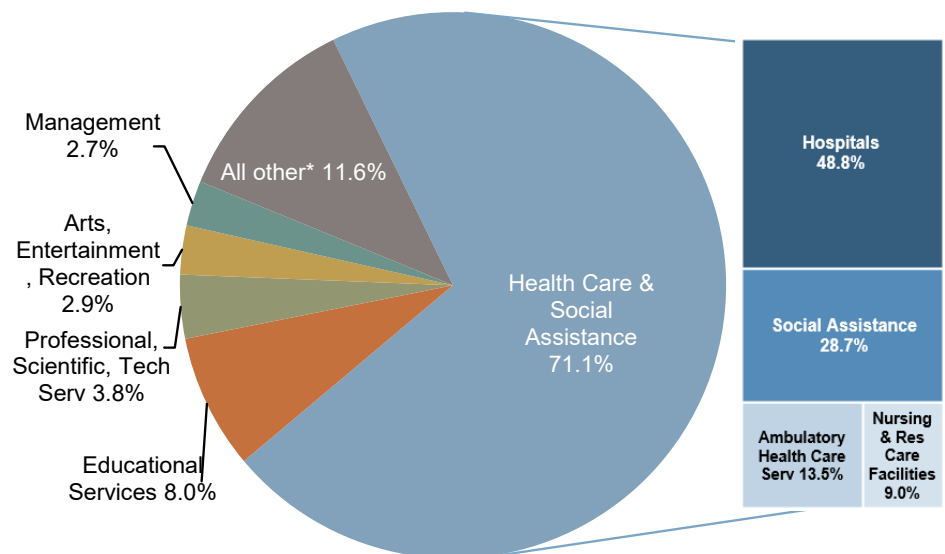


Although 501(c)3s are found across all segments of the economy, two industries accounted for almost 80 percent of nonprofit jobs. Health care and social assistance was by far the largest, employing nearly three out of four nonprofit workers in New Mexico (Exhibit 2), while educational services accounted for 8.0 percent.

Within health care and social assistance, almost half, were employed in hospitals, while 28.7 percent were employed in social assistance nonprofit organizations, which offer individual, family, and child care services.

Exhibit 3 shows the share of nonprofit employment to total employment for select detailed industries. Nearly 93.0 percent of all workers in grantmaking and giving services worked for 501(c) (3)s. Just over 90.0 percent of workers in performing arts companies were

2. Industry Distribution of Nonprofit Employment, 2022



\* All other includes Administrative & Support (1.3%), Accommodation & Food Service (1.1%), Retail Trade (0.8%), Information (0.6%), Finance & Insurance (0.5%), Construction (0.3%), Real Estate (0.1%), Agriculture (0.1%) and other industries not elsewhere classified.

employed by nonprofits, as were 86.1 percent of workers in social advocacy organizations. Other detailed industries in which nonprofit employment made up over 70 percent of total employment include religious organizations (78.0 percent); colleges, universities, and professional schools (70.9 percent); and hospitals (70.9 percent).

Since 2013, the nonprofit sector has grown faster than all private industries combined. As seen in Exhibit 4, employment in nonprofit establishments increased 8.7 percent, exceeding the 8.3 percent growth rate for all private industries. Although there were only 2,890 nonprofit establishments in New Mexico in 2022, the number of establishments grew by 701, or 32.0 percent, since 2013, a rate higher than the increase for all private establishments (23.4 percent).

The average annual wage for employees in the nonprofit sector was \$58,110, over \$4,400 more than the average annual wage for workers in all private industries. Not only did nonprofits pay more, but wages increased at a faster rate. Since 2013, the average annual wage increased by 40.2 percent, 4.8 percentage points higher than all private industries (35.4 percent).

Exhibit 5 lists the detailed nonprofit industries with the largest numerical increases in employment, establishments, and average annual wage from 2013 to 2022.

Nonprofits specializing in the industry of religious, grantmaking, civic, and professional organizations had the highest increase in the number of establishments (264) since 2013. Employment in nonprofit hospitals grew by 2,957, accounting for 70.5 percent of the total employment increase in the nonprofit sector. Hospitals also had the highest average annual wages of all detailed industries in the nonprofit sector, but workers in grantmaking and giving services had the highest annual average wage increase since 2013 (\$23,106).

Although the term “nonprofits” typically include other types of 501(c) establishments, for purposes of this article, it only refers to 501(c)(3) organizations. Private establishments includes nonprofit and for-profit. For more information on this topic, including the methodology and data, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/bdm/nonprofits/nonprofits.htm>.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
Grantmaking and Giving Services	92.8%
Performing Arts Companies	90.1%
Social Advocacy Organizations	86.1%
Religious Organizations	78.0%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	70.9%
Hospitals	70.9%
Residential Disability, Mental Health, Substance Abuse Facilities	56.3%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	53.2%
Educational Support Services	44.0%
Child Care Services	42.9%
Civic and Social Organizations	41.4%

	2013	2022	Difference, 2013–2022	
			#	%
<b>Total Private Establishments</b>				
Employment	610,148	660,670	50,522	8.3%
Establishments	51,610	63,668	12,058	23.4%
Annual Average Wage	\$39,666	\$53,698	\$14,032	35.4%
<b>Nonprofit Establishments</b>				
Employment	48,375	52,571	4,196	8.7%
Establishments	2,189	2,890	701	32.0%
Annual Average Wage	\$41,456	\$58,110	\$16,654	40.2%

Private establishments includes nonprofit and for-profit

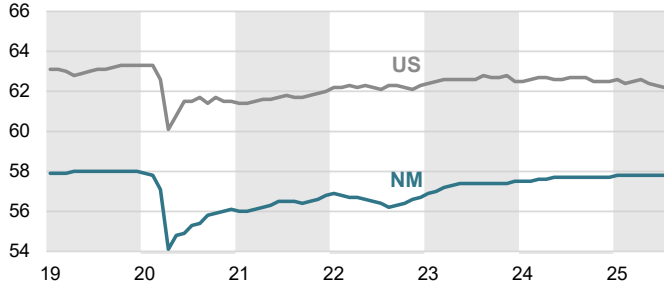
	Nonprofits Only	
	Amount 2022	# Change 2013–2022
<b>Employment</b>		
Hospitals	18,233	2,957
Outpatient Care Centers	2,163	597
Educational Services	4,195	475
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	945	298
Educational Support Services	434	276
<b>Establishments</b>		
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	727	264
Educational Services	406	140
Social Advocacy Organizations	324	135
Social Assistance	677	118
Child Care Services	195	65
<b>Annual Average Wage</b>		
Grantmaking and Giving Services	\$69,735	\$23,106
Hospitals	\$83,231	\$21,026
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	\$51,648	\$19,610
Residential Disability, Mental Health, Substance Abuse Facilities	\$40,327	\$16,506
Offices of Physicians	\$67,549	\$15,620

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

## Labor Force & Unemployment

### Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Jul 25

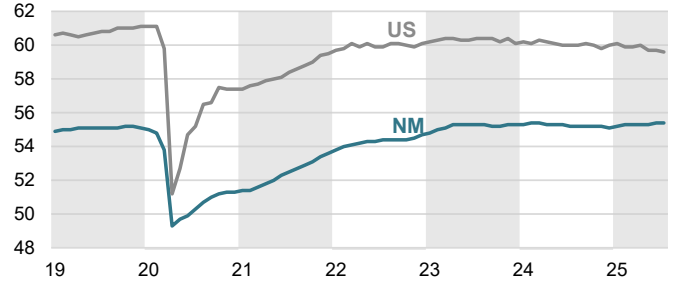


	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.2	62.3	62.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.7
NM	57.8	57.8	57.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.5

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

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

Jan 19-Jul 25

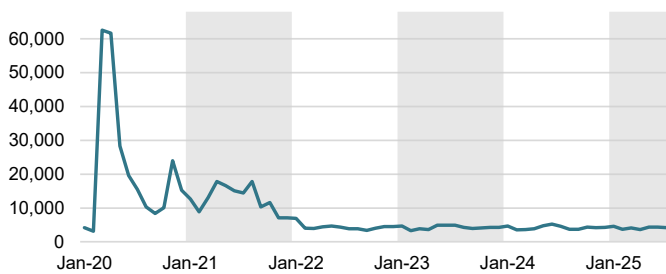


	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.6	59.7	60.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	4.4
NM	55.4	55.4	55.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.1

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 20-Jul 25

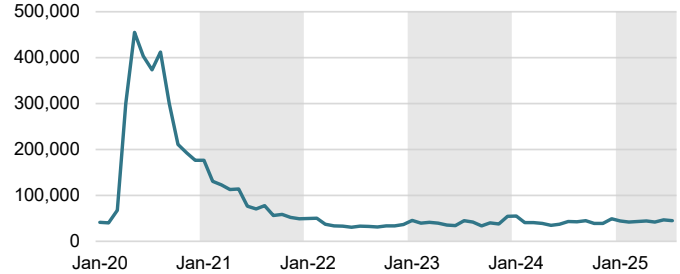


	July 25	June 25	July 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	4,156	4,364	4,623	-4.8	-10.1	-16.1	-73.2

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
New claim applications

### Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 20-Jul 25



	July 25	June 25	July 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	44,604	46,917	43,266	-4.9	3.1	-0.6	-88.1

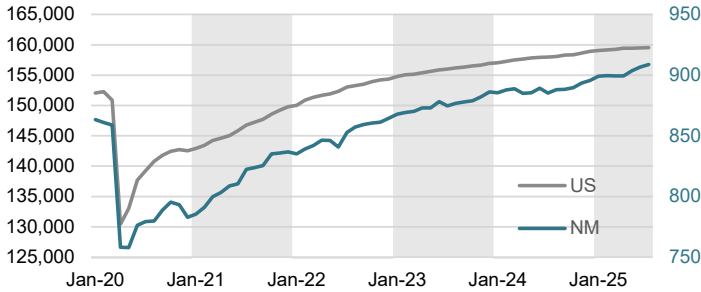
NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

## Employment, Hours & Earnings

### Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 20-Jul 25

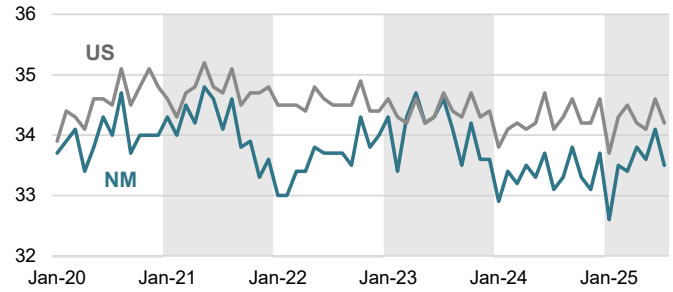


	July 25	June 25	July 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	159,539	159,466	158,003	0.0	1.0	2.3	14.6
NM	908.9	906.7	885.2	0.2	2.7	3.9	16.6

Current Employment Statistics (CES)  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

### Average Weekly Hours

Jan 20-Jul 25

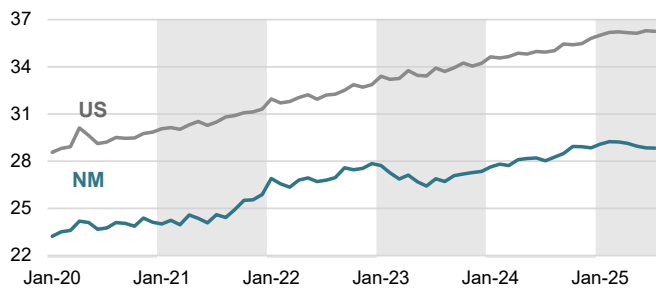


	July 25	June 25	July 24	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.2	34.6	34.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.3
NM	33.5	34.1	33.1	-0.6	0.4	-1.1	-0.3

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

### Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 20-Jul 25

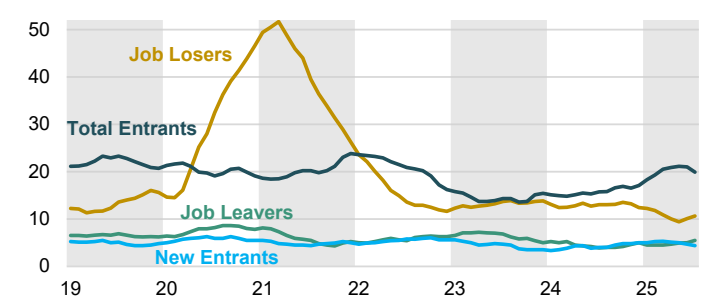


	July 25	June 25	July 24	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$36.26	\$36.30	\$34.93	-\$0.04	\$1.33	\$2.34	\$7.04
NM	\$28.82	\$28.85	\$28.03	-\$0.03	\$0.79	\$1.94	\$5.07

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

### People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Jul 25



	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.9	21.0	15.7	-1.1	4.2	5.6	0.8
New Entrants	4.4	4.7	4.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.5
Job Losers	10.6	10.1	13.0	0.5	-2.4	-3.1	-21.9
Job Leavers	5.5	5.0	3.9	0.5	1.6	-1.3	-2.7

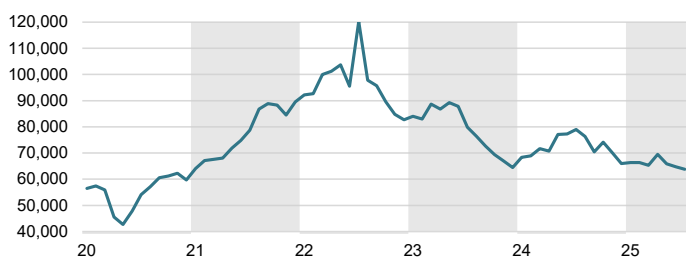
Current Population Survey (CPS)  
12-month moving average, thousands

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

## Online Job Postings

### Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Jul 25

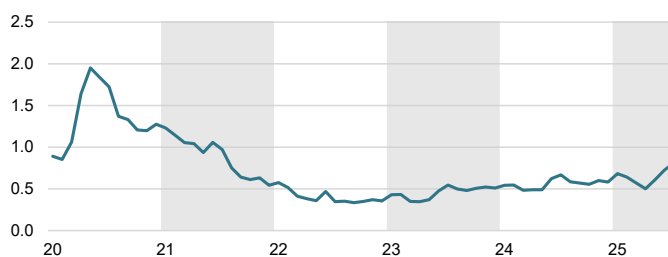


	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	63,817	64,695	79,038	-1.4	-19.3	-20.1	17.9

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

### Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Jul 25



	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.81	0.72	0.67	12.2	21.4	0.3	-0.9

NM Department of Workforce Solutions Job postings from New Mexico Jobs and unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

### Industries with the Most Online Job Postings

Jul 2025

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	5,942
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3,512
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,581
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1,506
Legislative Bodies	1,371
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,348
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,272
Other General Government Support	1,162
Home Health Care Services	1,107
Supermarkets and Other Grocery Retailers (except Convenience)	919

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

### Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Jul 2025

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	5,004
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,514
Physical Therapists	1,040
Physicians, All Other	989
Retail Salespersons	716
Customer Service Representatives	634
Nursing Assistants	610
Speech-Language Pathologists	541
Occupational Therapists	530
Nurse Practitioners	477

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Initial Claims by County for the Week of July 13, 2025				New Mexico's Unemployment Insurance Program					
				Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, July 2025					
				Gender		Industry		Occupation	
Bernalillo	325	McKinley	31	Male	6,738	Agriculture	148	Management	1,357
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	6,067	Mining	227	Business & Finance	517
Chaves	26	Otero	17	NA	11	Utilities	31	Computer & Math	328
Cibola	13	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,630	Architecture & Engineering	182
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	14	Hispanic/Latino	6,786	Manufacturing	483	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	163
Curry	18	Roosevelt	6	Not Hispanic/Latino	5,190	Wholesale Trade	267	Community & Social Services	214
De Baca	*	San Juan	42	NA	840	Retail Trade	1,197	Legal	58
Doña Ana	94	San Miguel	13	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	616	Education, Training & Library	560
Eddy	26	Sandoval	63	Native American/AK Native	1,614	Information	842	Arts, Design, Entertainment	431
Grant	5	Santa Fe	43	Asian	183	Finance & Insurance	246	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	240
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	African American	521	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	139	Healthcare Support	445
Harding	*	Socorro	7	Native HI/Pacific Islander	52	Professional & Scientific Serv	839	Protective Services	332
Hidalgo	*	Taos	11	White	7,755	Mgmt of Companies	32	Food Prep & Serving Related	820
Lea	27	Torrance	9	NA	2,691	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	1,192	Building, Grounds Maint.	204
Lincoln	6	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	419	Personal Care & Services	248
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	335	Healthcare & Social Assistance	1,191	Sales & Related	729
Luna	32	Valencia	24	22-24	525	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	206	Office & Admin. Support	1,413
		Total	897	25-34	2,852	Accommodation & Food Serv	1,131	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	201
				35-44	3,249	Other Services	323	Construction & Extraction	1,501
				45-54	2,544	Public Administration	422	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	537
				55-59	1,248	NA	1,235	Production	767
				60-64	1,086			Transportation, Material Moving	1,227
				>=65	977			Military Specific	19
								NA	323

\* Data <5 can not be released. Initial claims data are for standard UI, intrastate only.

Characteristics data are for individuals with regular state UI continued weeks claimed for both intrastate and interstate agent for the week that includes the 19th of the month. NA=not available. Characteristics data are from ETA 203, which can also be found at <https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDownloads.asp>



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