

NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW APRIL 2025

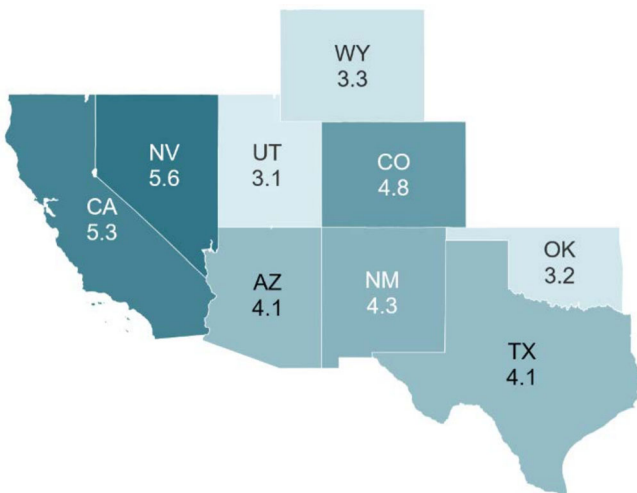
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The New Mexico Labor Market Review (LMR) presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings. The LMR is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment for the state and select substate areas.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

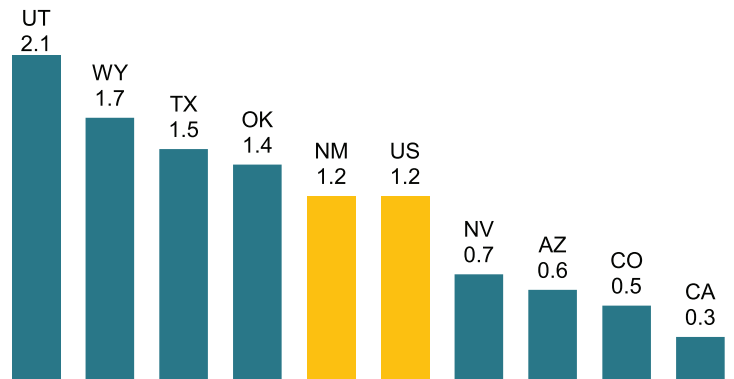
4.3%

Unemployment Rate



+ 10,800 jobs / 1.2%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



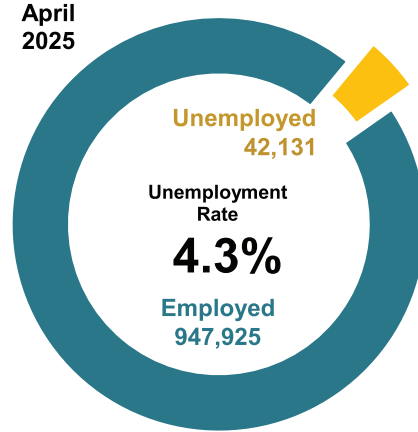
Statewide Unemployment

April 2025 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

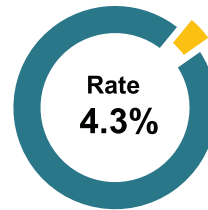
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.3 percent in April 2025, unchanged from March 2025 and up from 4.0 percent in April 2024. The national unemployment rate in April was 4.2 percent, unchanged from March and up from 3.9 percent in April 2024.

Highlights

Among all states, New Mexico had the 16th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (5.8 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (1.8 percent).

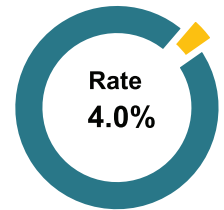


March 2025



Employed 946,872
Unemployed 42,933

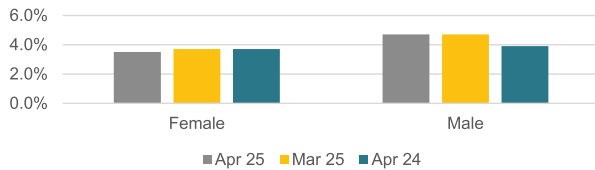
April 2024



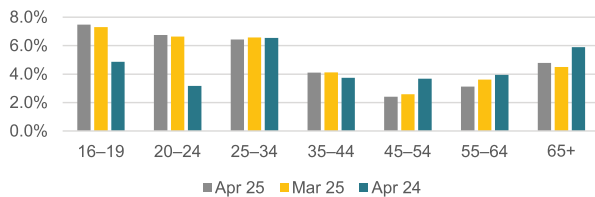
Employed 942,188
Unemployed 39,027

New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category

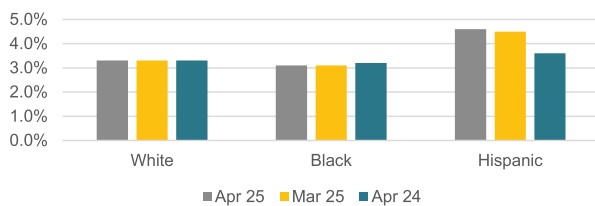
Gender



Age



Race



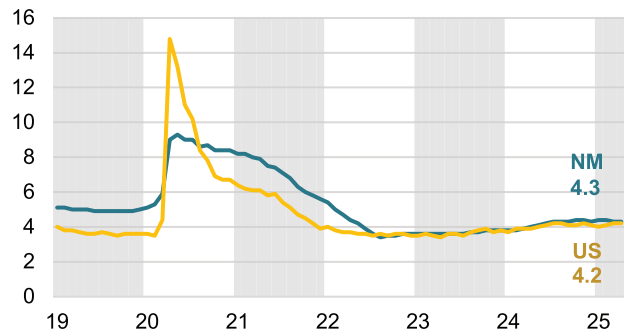
Current Population Survey (CPS)

For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average Note: Data based on small sample

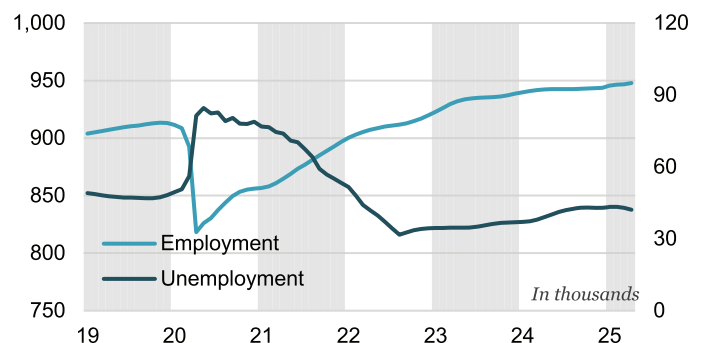
<https://www.bls.gov/lau/notescps.htm>

January 2019 to April 2025

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

April 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

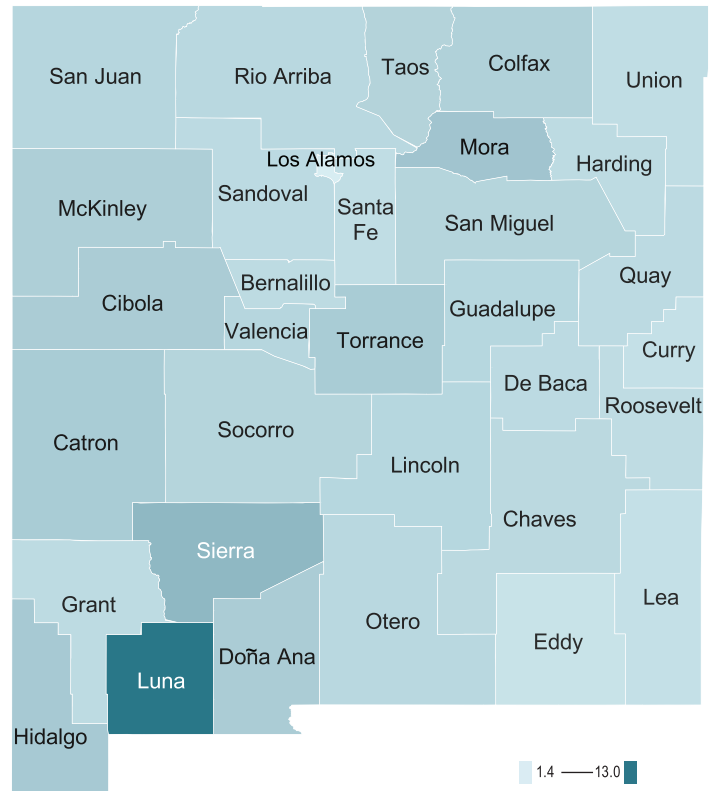
Highlights

At 13.0 percent, Luna County had New Mexico’s highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Sierra County (6.4 percent).

This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (1.4 percent), followed by Eddy County (2.5 percent).

Luna County had the largest over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate, with a 0.7 percentage point decrease. Lincoln County had the largest over-the-year increase (up 0.7 percentage points).

Unemployment Rate %



Unemployment Rate %

Area	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	3.2	3.4	3.1	0.1
Catron	4.5	4.9	4.4	0.1
Chaves	3.4	3.6	3.4	0.0
Cibola	4.4	4.9	4.6	-0.2
Colfax	4.1	4.2	4.2	-0.1
Curry	2.7	2.8	2.8	-0.1
De Baca	3.3	3.6	3.9	-0.6
Doña Ana	4.4	5.0	4.6	-0.2
Eddy	2.5	2.8	2.8	-0.3
Grant	3.2	3.5	3.6	-0.4
Guadalupe	3.6	3.9	3.7	-0.1
Harding	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.1
Hidalgo	4.7	5.0	4.9	-0.2
Lea	2.7	2.8	3.0	-0.3
Lincoln	3.6	4.0	2.9	0.7
Los Alamos	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.0
Luna	13.0	14.7	13.7	-0.7
McKinley	4.3	4.8	4.8	-0.5
Mora	5.2	5.8	5.5	-0.3
Otero	3.5	3.8	3.6	-0.1
Quay	3.3	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Rio Arriba	3.5	3.7	3.5	0.0
Roosevelt	3.1	3.2	3.2	-0.1
Sandoval	3.3	3.6	3.2	0.1
San Juan	3.7	4.1	3.9	-0.2
San Miguel	3.8	4.1	4.1	-0.3
Santa Fe	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.0
Sierra	6.4	7.0	6.5	-0.1
Socorro	3.8	4.0	4.1	-0.3
Taos	3.9	4.1	3.9	0.0
Torrance	4.5	4.9	4.4	0.1
Union	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.0
Valencia	3.7	3.9	3.6	0.1
MSAs				
Albuquerque	3.3	3.5	3.2	0.1
Farmington	3.7	4.1	3.9	-0.2
Las Cruces	4.4	5.0	4.6	-0.2
Santa Fe	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.0

At 3.0 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 3.3 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (4.4 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (3.7 percent).

The Albuquerque MSA had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 0.1 percentage point since April 2024. The Las Cruces and Farmington MSAs both had 0.2 percentage point decreases. The Santa Fe MSA 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 that you can analyze, visit LASER at: www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer

Statewide Industry Employment Growth

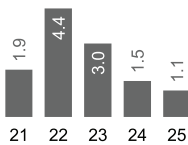
April 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 10,800 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The private sector was up 9,400 jobs, or 1.4 percent, while the public sector was up 1,400 jobs, or 0.7 percent. Six of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases

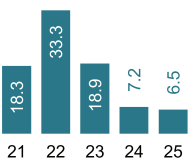
New Mexico

2021 to 2025 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

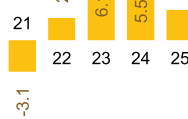
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2025 is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Apr 24	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	899,300	-1,100	10,800	1.2
Total Private	704,400	-1,200	9,400	1.4
Private Service-Providing	590,900	-1,700	800	0.1
Goods-Producing	113,500	500	8,600	8.2
Mining & Construction	84,100	400	7,700	10.1
Mining & Logging	24,200	400	600	2.5
Construction	59,900	0	7,100	13.4
Manufacturing	29,400	100	900	3.2
Durable Goods	16,300	100	400	2.5
Non-Durable Goods	13,100	0	500	4.0
Service-Providing	785,800	-1,600	2,200	0.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	145,200	-500	1,500	1.0
Wholesale Trade	21,300	200	300	1.4
Retail Trade	93,700	-800	500	0.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,200	100	700	2.4
Information	9,800	-200	-2,300	-19.0
Financial Activities	36,400	0	800	2.2
Professional & Business Services	124,100	2,900	2,000	1.6
Prvt. Education & Health Services	152,600	-900	3,700	2.5
Prvt. Educational Services	22,400	300	-200	-0.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	130,200	-1,200	3,900	3.1
Leisure & Hospitality	95,300	-3,300	-4,600	-4.6
Other Services	27,500	300	-300	-1.1
Government	194,900	100	1,400	0.7
Federal Government	29,100	0	-1,000	-3.3
State Government	60,000	-300	1,800	3.1
State Government Education	25,800	0	300	1.2
Local Government	105,800	400	600	0.6
Local Government Education	55,800	0	500	0.9

Highlights

Mining and construction was up 7,700 jobs, or 10.1 percent, with the majority of gains occurring in construction. Private education and health services was up 3,700 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 3,900 jobs, while private education services was down 200 jobs. Professional and business services was up 2,000 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 1,500 jobs, or 1.0 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 700 jobs, retail trade was up 500 jobs, and wholesale trade was up

300 jobs. Manufacturing was up 900 jobs, or 3.2 percent, with gains in durable and non-durable goods manufacturing. Employment in financial activities was up 800 jobs, or 2.2 percent.

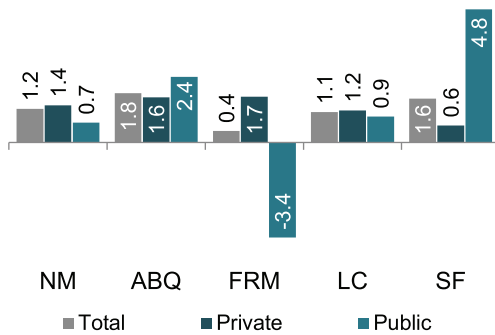
Employment in leisure and hospitality was down 4,600 jobs, or 4.6 percent. Information employment was down 2,300 jobs, or 19.0 percent, from the previous year's level. Miscellaneous other services was down 300 jobs, or 1.1 percent.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

April 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

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



In the public sector, state government was up 1,800 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Employment in local government was up 600 jobs, or 0.6 percent. Federal government employment was down 1,000 jobs, or 3.3 percent.

Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** grew by 7,500 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a gain of 1.8 percent. The private sector was up 5,500 jobs, or 1.6 percent, while the public sector was up 2,000 jobs, or 2.4 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 3,800 jobs, or 5.3 percent; mining and construction, up 1,500 jobs, or 5.5 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,500 jobs, or 2.2 percent; and professional and business services, up 1,300 jobs, or 1.9 percent.

Leisure and hospitality was down 1,200 jobs, or 2.6 percent. Information employment was down 700 jobs, or 11.5 percent. Financial activities was down 500 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 0.6 percent.

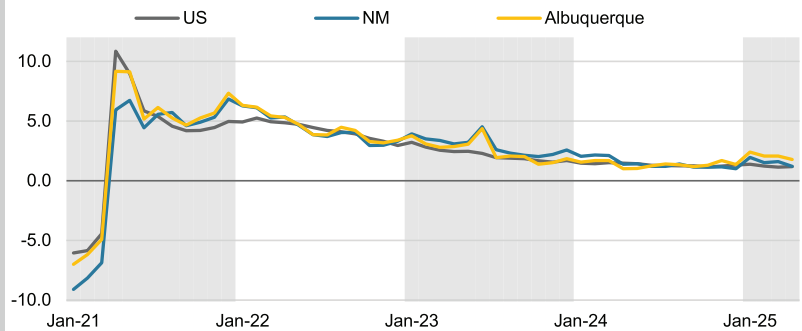
In the public sector, state government was up 1,600 jobs, or 5.4 percent; local government was up 1,000 jobs, or 2.5 percent; and federal government employment was down 600 jobs, or 4.0 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 900 jobs, or 1.1 percent. The private sector was up 700 jobs, or 1.2 percent, and the public sector was up 200 jobs, or 0.9 percent. The following private sector industries reported growth: mining

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	428,000	300		7,500	1.8
Total Private	341,900	-100		5,500	1.6
Mining & Construction	28,700	-400		1,500	5.5
Manufacturing	17,000	0		-100	-0.6
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,000	-700		1,500	2.2
Information	5,400	0		-700	-11.5
Financial Activities	19,400	-200		-500	-2.5
Prof. & Business Svcs	69,500	1,400		1,300	1.9
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,100	-100		3,800	5.3
Leisure & Hospitality	44,600	-200		-1,200	-2.6
Other Svcs	13,200	100		-100	-0.8
Government	86,100	400		2,000	2.4
Federal Government	14,300	0		-600	-4.0
State Government	31,300	100		1,600	5.4
Local Government	40,500	300		1,000	2.5

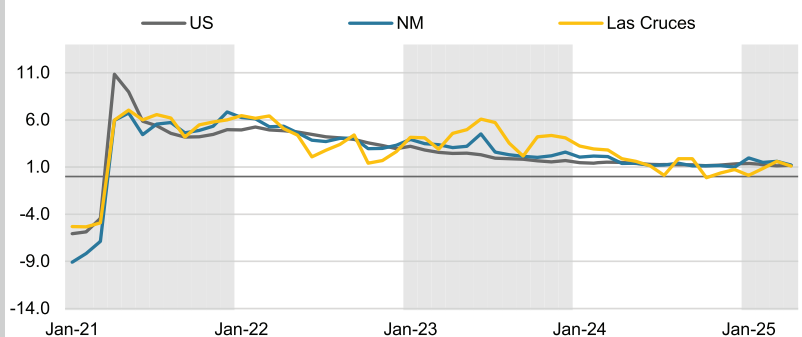
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	82,200	300		900	1.1
Total Private	60,800	100		700	1.2
Mining & Construction	5,000	100		800	19.0
Manufacturing	3,200	0		100	3.2
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,100	0		-100	-0.8
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,700	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,700	100		100	1.3
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	18,900	0		400	2.2
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	-100		-500	-5.4
Other Svcs	2,000	0		-100	-4.8
Government	21,400	200		200	0.9
Federal Government	3,400	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,800	100		300	4.0
Local Government	10,200	100		-100	-1.0

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



Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

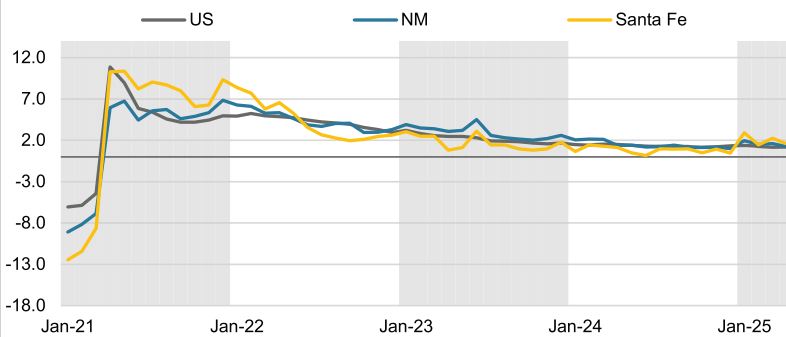
April 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	63,800	-200		1,000	1.6
Total Private	48,600	100		300	0.6
Mining & Construction	3,200	100		300	10.3
Manufacturing	800	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,000	-100		100	1.0
Information	800	0		-100	-11.1
Financial Activities	2,300	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,300	100		-100	-1.9
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,600	0		200	1.8
Leisure & Hospitality	11,500	0		-100	-0.9
Other Svcs	3,100	0		0	0.0
Government	15,200	-300		700	4.8
Federal Government	1,000	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,500	-300		500	7.1
Local Government	6,700	0		200	3.1

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



and construction, up 800 jobs, or 19.0 percent; private education and health services, up 400 jobs, or 2.2 percent; manufacturing, up 100 jobs, or 3.2 percent; and professional and business services, up 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent.

Leisure and hospitality was down 500 jobs, or 5.4 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 100 jobs, or 4.8 percent and trade, transportation, and utilities was down 100 jobs, or 0.8 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 300 jobs, or 4.0 percent; local government was down 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent; and federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 1,000 jobs, or 1.6 percent. The private sector was up 300 jobs, or 0.6 percent, while the public sector was up 700 jobs, or 4.8 percent.

Mining and construction was up 300 jobs, or 10.3 percent. Private education and health services was up 200 jobs, or 1.8 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade.

Information was down 100 jobs, or 11.1 percent. Professional and business services was down 100 jobs, or 1.9 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 100 jobs, or 0.9 percent.

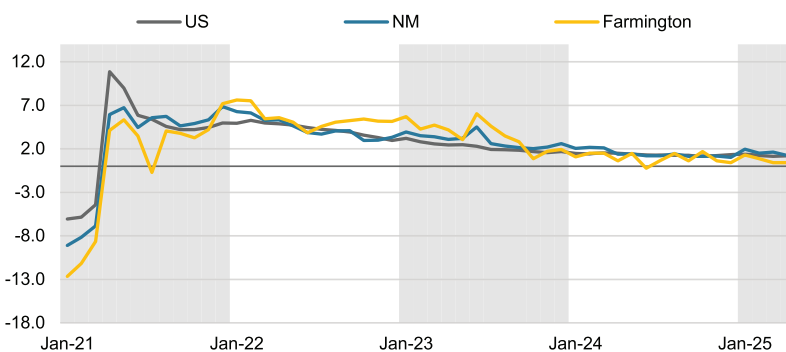
In the public sector, state government was up 500 jobs, or 7.1 percent. Local government was up 200 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Employment in federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent. The private sector was up 600 jobs, or 1.7 percent. The private service providing sector was up 400 jobs, or 1.5 percent, and the goods producing sector was up 200 jobs, or 2.2 percent from the previous year's employment level. The public sector was down 400 jobs, or 3.4 percent (with the majority of losses in local government).

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	47,900	400		200	0.4
Total Private	36,700	300		600	1.7
Goods-Producing	9,300	0		200	2.2
Private Service-Providing	27,400	300		400	1.5
Government	11,200	100		-400	-3.4
Federal Government	1,500	0		-100	-6.3
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,200	100		-300	-3.2

Total Nonfarm 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

April 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 April meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,427,154 in funding to support the creation of 134 jobs and five intern positions with six New Mexico companies, including: Indica Labs, Albuquerque (1 job); Stampede Culinary Partners, Sunland Park (63 jobs); Vitality Works, Albuquerque (45 jobs); Humble Brands, Taos (6 jobs); Securin, Albuquerque (14 jobs and five interns); and Rolling Still Distillery, Taos (5 jobs).

Bernalillo

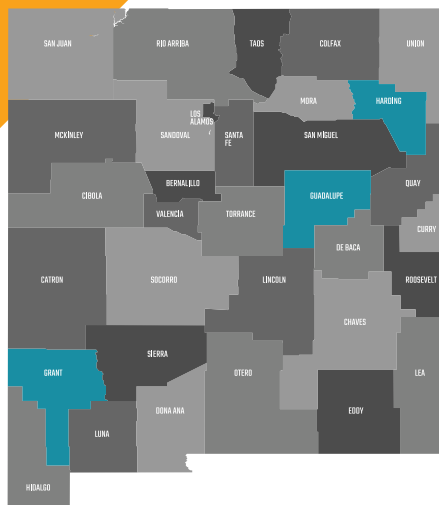
ABB Installation Products, a manufacturer of electrical power components, completed an expansion to their facility in Albuquerque in April 2025. The expansion will create 150 new jobs.

Flix Brewhouse opened its second Albuquerque dine-in movie theater and brewery in May 2025. The location will employ 130 workers.

NEW MEXICO COUNTY PROFILES

April 2025

- Grant
- Guadalupe
- Harding

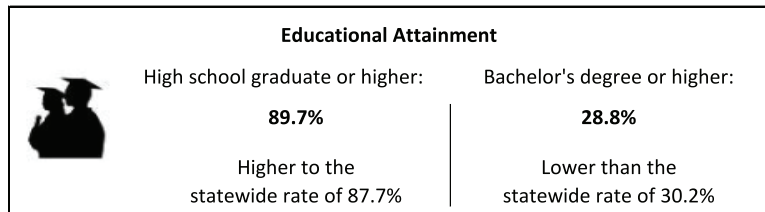
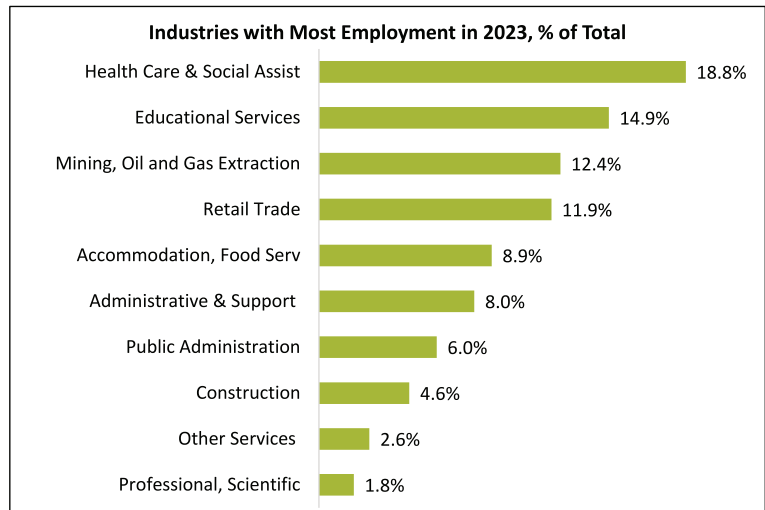
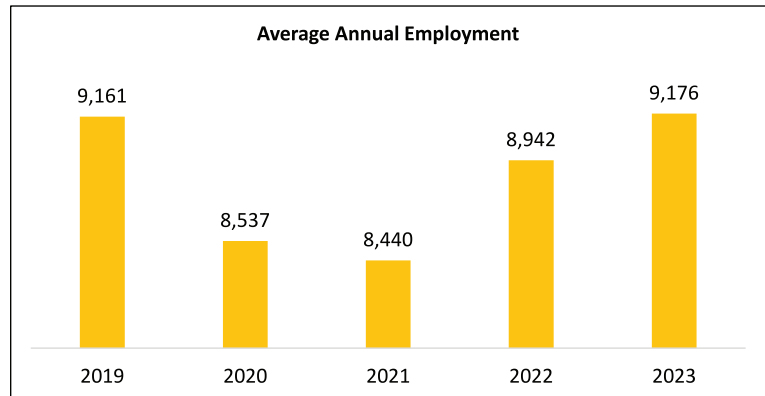
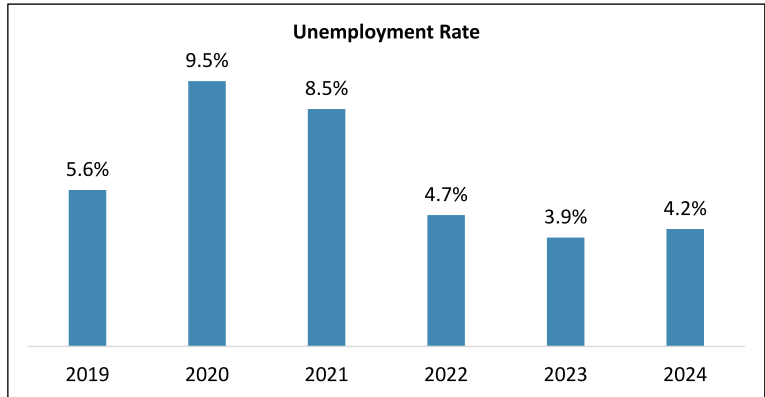
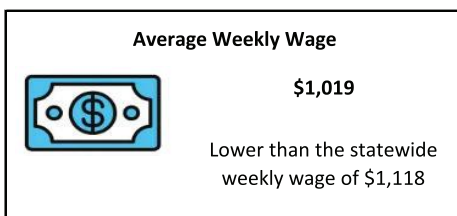
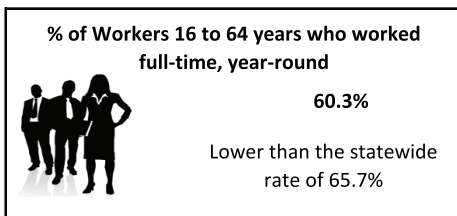
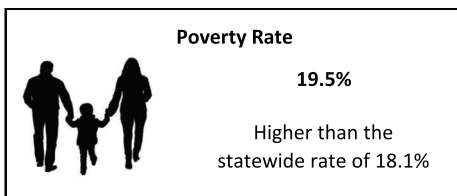
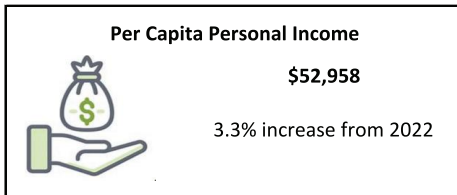
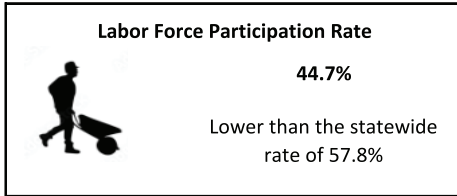
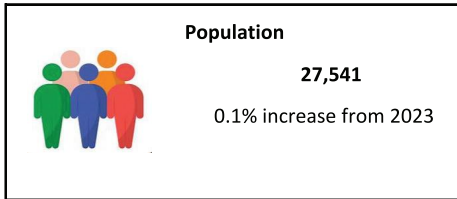


Every month, we will provide labor market and economic data for three New Mexico counties. We are progressing alphabetically, so this month we feature Grant, Guadalupe, and Harding counties. Like what you see? Or are we missing a stat? Let us know! Contact us at NMDWS.Economicresearch@dws.nm.gov.

Grant

De Baca County is a rural area located in southeastern New Mexico. It covers 2,323.1 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 0.7 person per square mile.

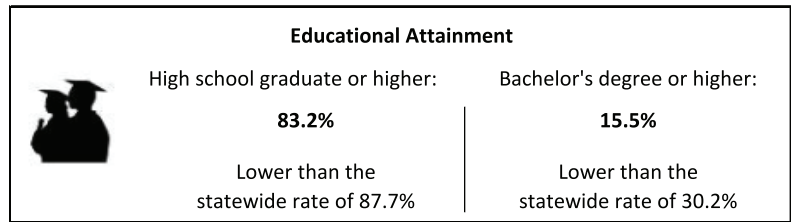
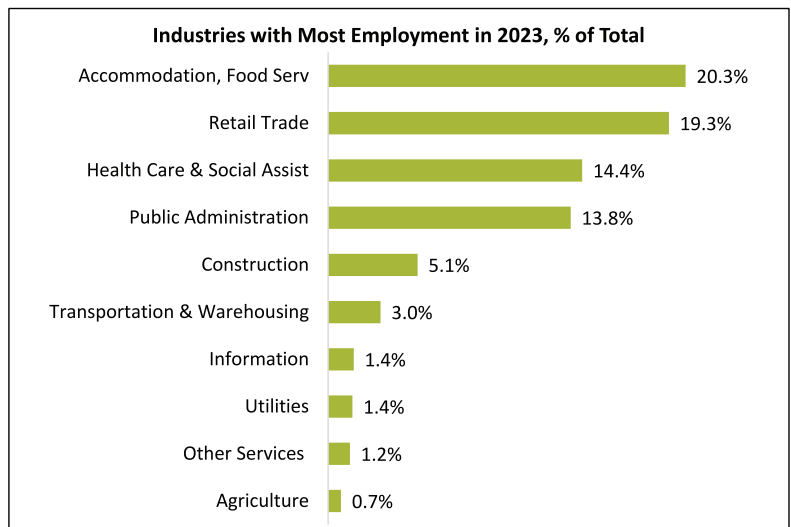
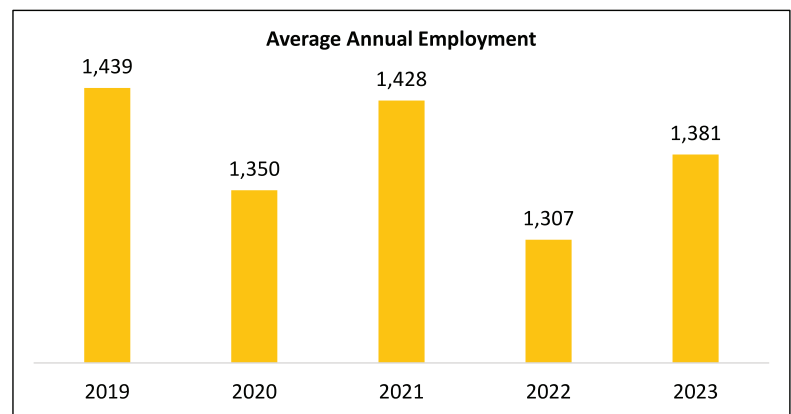
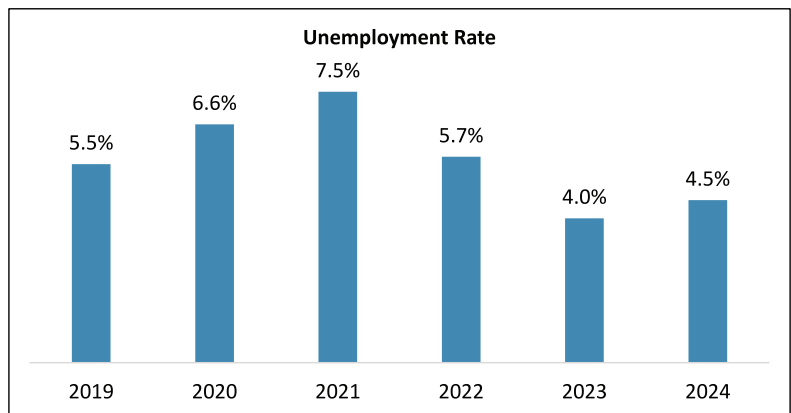
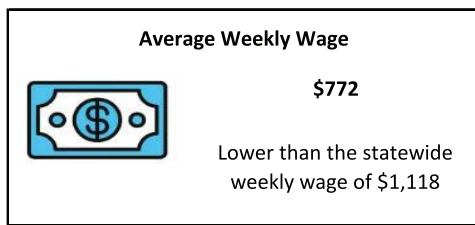
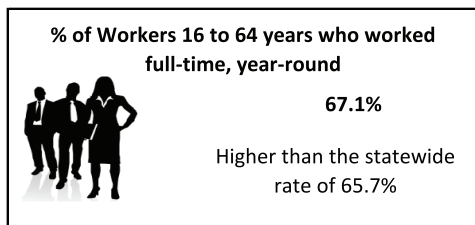
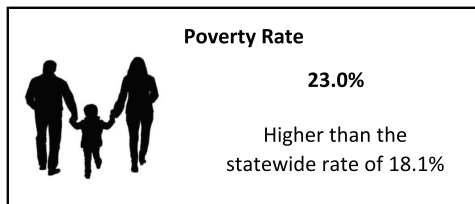
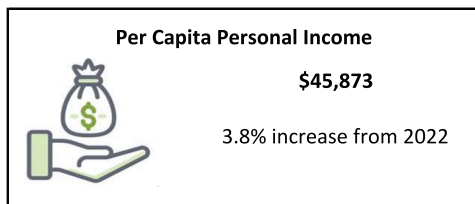
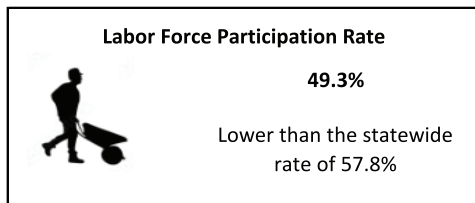
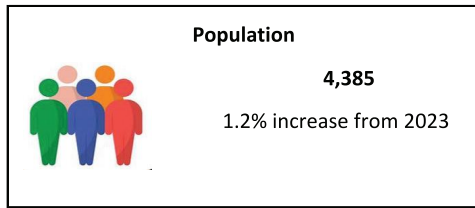
Grant County is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico and has a population density of about 7 persons per square mile.



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 2023 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Guadalupe

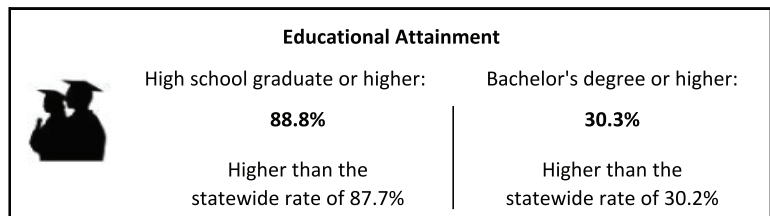
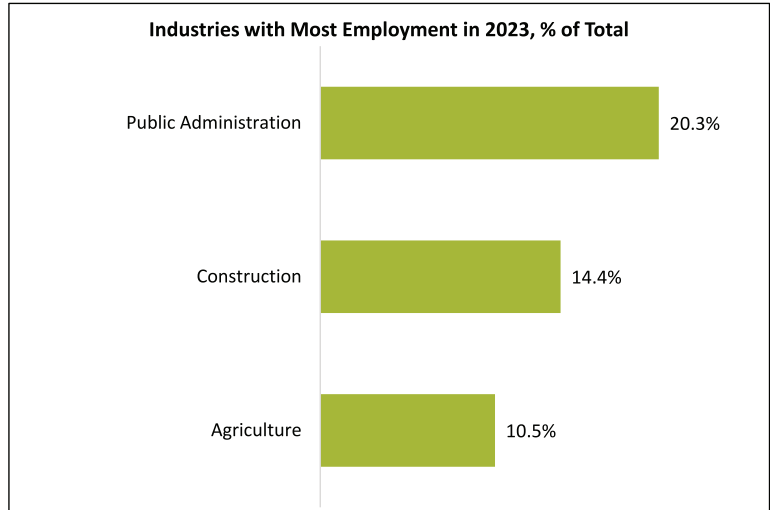
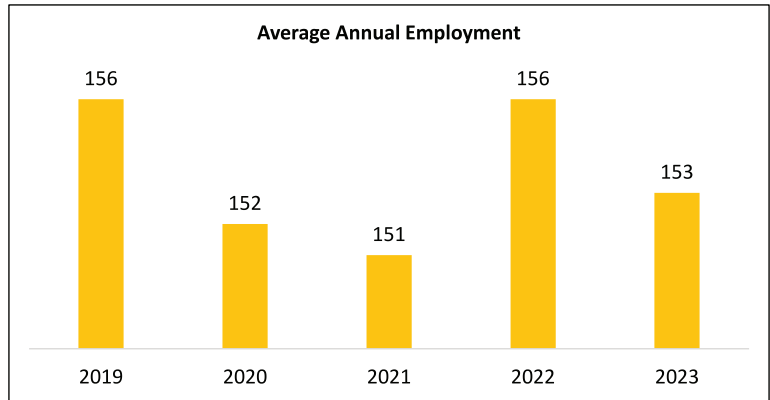
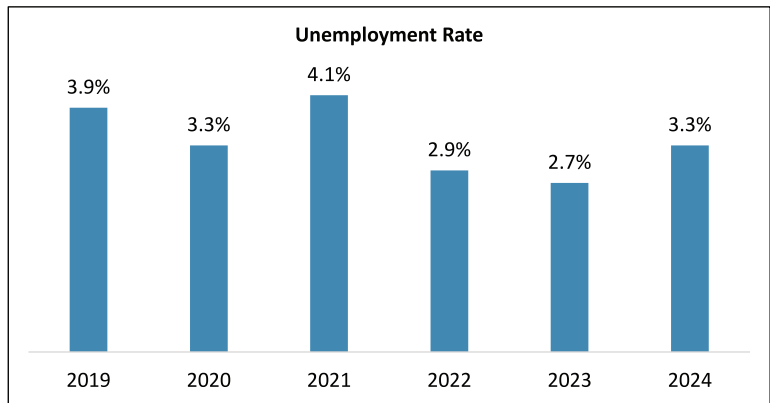
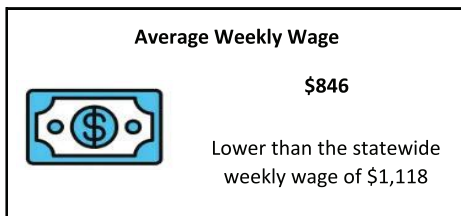
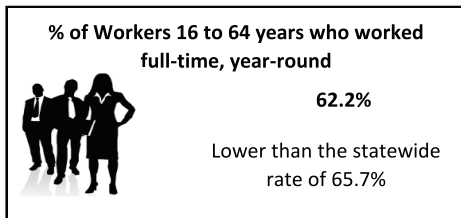
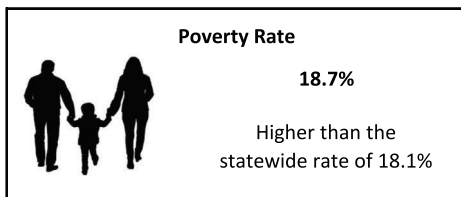
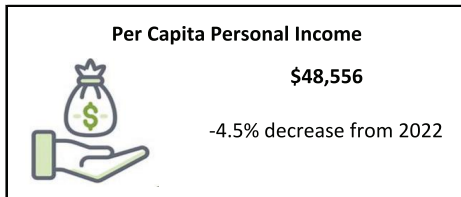
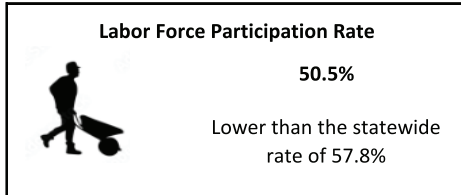
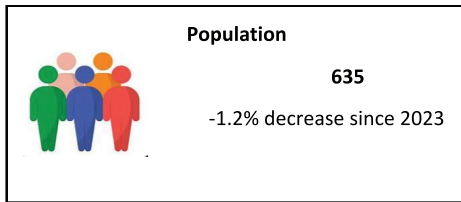
Doña Ana County is in southern New Mexico and shares a border with Mexico. It is the same area as the Las Cruces Metropolitan Statistical Area. It covers 3,808.2 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 57.7 persons per square mile.



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. % workers FT: 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 2023 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Harding

Eddy County is in southeastern New Mexico. It covers 4,176.6 square miles and has a population density of 14.9 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. % workers FT: 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 2023 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

New Mexico Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) 2024 at a Glance

Raymond Sena, Economist

In 2024, the median wage for all occupations in New Mexico was \$45,870, nearly \$3,600 less than the nationwide median wage of \$49,500 and the tenth lowest in the country (Exhibit 1). The state/area with the highest wage was Washington, D.C. (\$88,000) while the state with the lowest was Mississippi (\$39,070).

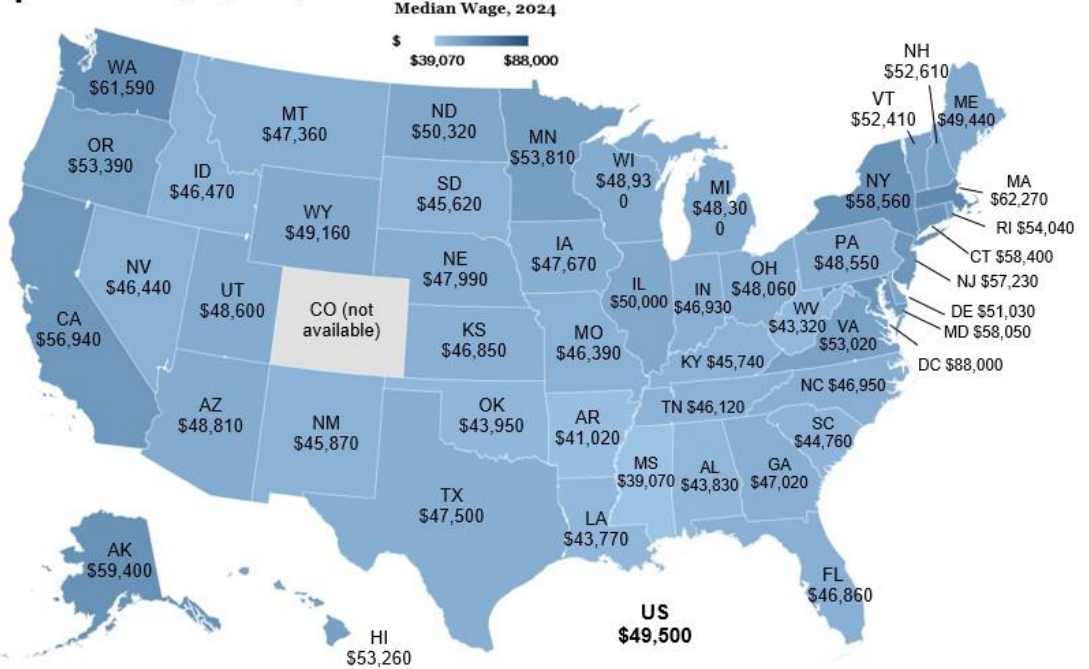
Exhibit 2 shows New Mexico's total employment distribution by major occupational group. The largest occupational group in New Mexico was office and administrative support, with a 13.5 percent share of total employment, for a total of 116,490 jobs. With 82,390 jobs, food preparation and serving was the next largest occupational group, with an employment share of 9.6 percent. They had annual median wages of \$41,600 and \$29,860, respectively, both of which were below the statewide annual median wage.

Farming, fishing, and forestry was the smallest occupational group, with only 2,690 jobs, for a share of 0.3 percent. Legal occupations, with employment of 6,060, was the other occupational group with less than a 1.0 percent share.

Thirteen major occupational groups had an annual median wage above the state's all-occupational median wage of \$45,870. Combined, employment in these thirteen major occupational groups represented nearly 403,260 jobs, or 46.8 percent of New Mexico's total employment. Of the thirteen, employment was highest in construction and extraction (56,050, for a share of 6.5 percent) followed by education, training, and library (51,020, for a share of 5.9 percent).

Architecture and engineering had the highest statewide annual median wage (\$109,580) with employment of 24,300. The occupational group with the next-highest annual median wage was management (\$105,020). This occupational group employed 47,450 and made-up 5.5 percent of total employment in New Mexico in 2024.

1 Median Wage by State, 2024



2 New Mexico's Total Employment and Annual Median Wage by Major Occupational Group, 2024

Major Occupational Group	Total Employment	Employment Share of Total	Annual Median Wage
Total all Occupations	860,880		\$45,870
Office & Administrative Support	116,490	13.5%	\$41,600
Food Preparation & Serving	82,390	9.6%	\$29,860
Sales & Related	70,420	8.2%	\$34,310
Transportation & Moving	61,550	7.1%	\$39,970
Construction & Extraction	56,050	6.5%	\$48,420
Healthcare Support	54,010	6.3%	\$29,120
Education, Training & Library	51,020	5.9%	\$61,250
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	49,890	5.8%	\$84,380
Business & Financial	47,650	5.5%	\$75,940
Management	47,450	5.5%	\$105,020
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	36,560	4.2%	\$49,140
Production	28,940	3.4%	\$41,390
Protective Service	26,900	3.1%	\$49,610
Building, Grounds Cleaning, Maintenance	26,660	3.1%	\$33,930
Architecture & Engineering	24,300	2.8%	\$109,580
Computer & Math	23,780	2.8%	\$95,360
Personal Care & Service	14,470	1.7%	\$32,850
Community & Social Service	14,320	1.7%	\$58,890
Life, Physical & Social Science	10,500	1.2%	\$76,470
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	8,780	1.0%	\$50,820
Legal	6,060	0.7%	\$83,100
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	2,690	0.3%	\$33,400

Employment and wage data are also available at the detailed occupation level. Of the top ten detailed occupations with the highest annual median wages in New Mexico, five were in the healthcare practitioners and technical group (Exhibit 3). They were pediatricians (\$237,950); podiatrists (\$227,130); nurse anesthetists (\$214,810); specialist dentists (\$210,370); and dentists (\$171,730). The typical entry-level educational requirement needed to enter all ten occupations was a bachelor's degree or higher.

The top ten detailed occupations with the most employment in 2024 are shown in Exhibit 4. Home health and personal care aides had the highest total employment (37,360) with an employment share of 4.3 percent. There were 24,510 secretaries and administrative assistants and 23,990 fast food and counter workers, and both made up 2.8 percent of total employment, respectively.

Of the top ten detailed occupations with the most employment, general and operations managers had the highest annual median wage (\$100,200). The only other large occupation with a wage above the statewide median was registered nurses (\$88,260). There were 17,510 registered nurses in the state, constituting 2.0 percent of all jobs. Both of these occupations typically require a bachelor's degree to enter the occupation.

3 Detailed Occupations with the Highest Annual Median Wage, New Mexico, 2024

Occupation	Median Wage	Employment	Typical Education Needed
Pediatricians, General	\$237,950	230	Doctoral or professional degree
Industrial-Organizational Psychologists	\$230,200	***	Master's degree
Podiatrists	\$227,130	60	Doctoral or professional degree
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$215,730	1,790	Bachelor's degree
Nurse Anesthetists	\$214,810	***	Master's degree
Dentists, All Other Specialists	\$210,370	50	Doctoral or professional degree
Computer & Information Research Scientists	\$178,120	***	Master's degree
Physicists	\$175,960	770	Doctoral or professional degree
Dentists, General	\$171,730	660	Doctoral or professional degree
Advertising and Promotions Managers	\$165,540	90	Bachelor's degree

Excludes occupations with suppressed wages and those with wages greater than \$239,200/year. *** Data are suppressed and cannot be released.

4 Detailed Occupations with the Most Employment, New Mexico, 2024

Occupation	Employment	Employment Share	Median Wage	Typical Education Needed
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	37,360	4.3%	\$27,390	High school diploma or equivalent
Secretaries & Admin Assistants	24,510	2.8%	\$42,960	High school diploma or equivalent
Fast Food and Counter Workers	23,990	2.8%	\$28,650	No formal educational credential
Retail Salespersons	23,260	2.7%	\$31,360	No formal educational credential
Cashiers	19,790	2.3%	\$29,230	No formal educational credential
Customer Service Representatives	18,520	2.2%	\$38,060	High school diploma or equivalent
Registered Nurses	17,510	2.0%	\$88,260	Bachelor's degree
General and Operations Managers	16,550	1.9%	\$100,200	Bachelor's degree
Stockers and Order Fillers	15,800	1.8%	\$35,670	High school diploma or equivalent
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids ar	14,560	1.7%	\$33,640	No formal educational credential

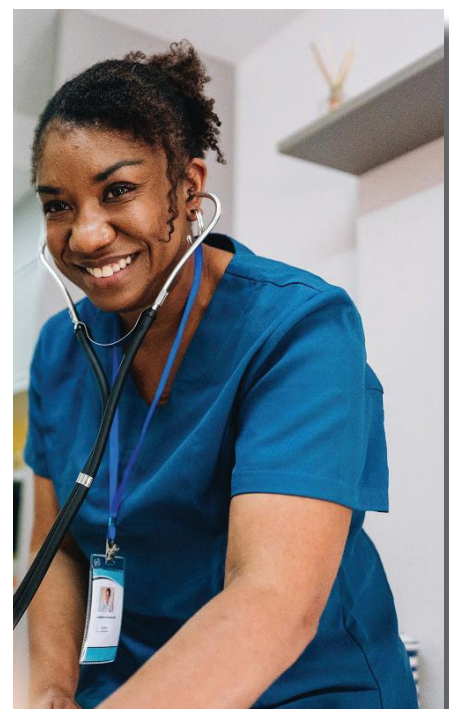
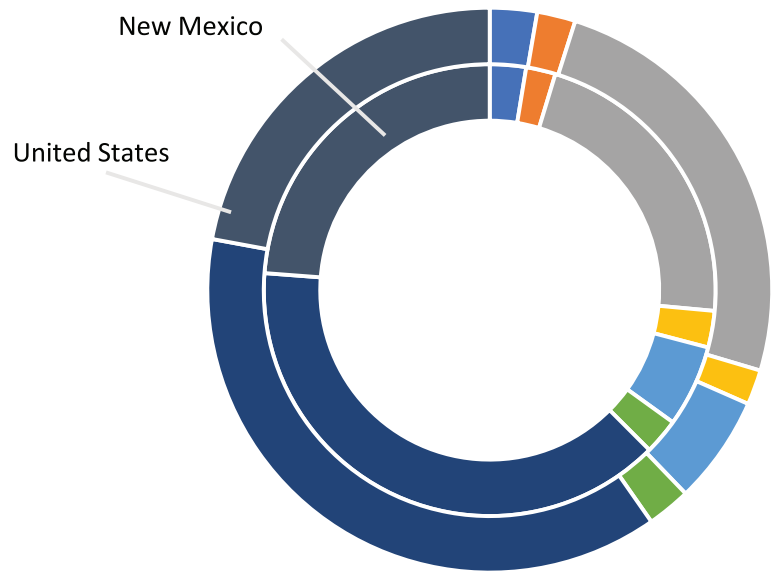


Exhibit 5 shows employment by typical entry-level educational requirement, as a share of total employment, for the United States (outer ring) and New Mexico (inner ring). Occupations typically requiring no formal education made up 23.7 percent of employment in New Mexico, slightly higher than the share of employment in the United States (22.1 percent). Compared to the nation, New Mexico also had a higher share of employment in occupations that typically required no formal educational credential, a high school diploma or the equivalent, or some college, no degree. New Mexico had a lower share of employment in occupations that typically required a postsecondary nondegree award, bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctoral/professional degree.

5 Employment by Typical Entry-Level Educational Requirement as a Percentage of Total Employment, 2024



	N.M.	U.S.
No formal educational credential	23.7%	22.1%
High school diploma or eqv.	38.4%	37.6%
Some college, no degree	2.6%	2.5%
Postsecondary nondegree award	5.7%	6.2%
Associate's degree	2.0%	2.0%
Bachelor's degree	21.0%	24.7%
Master's degree	2.1%	2.2%
Doctoral/professional degree	2.4%	2.7%

A Note on the Data

Data are from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program, which surveys about 800 New Mexico establishments semi-annually. All data are rounded and may not equal to 100 percent due to rounding or due to suppressed data.

Occupation and wage data are available for all four of New Mexico's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) (Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe) and four workforce regions (Central, Eastern, Northern, and Southwestern) but are not discussed in this article. For data by MSA and workforce region, please visit <https://jobs.state.nm.us/oeswages/>. For bar charts and graphs that can easily be viewed, customized, and downloaded, visit our [Occupations & Wages Dashboard](#).

The OEWS survey uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to classify and code occupations. For more information on the SOC, including a description of the job titles mentioned in this article, please visit www.bls.gov/soc.

The typical education level required to enter an occupation is based on education and training categories from the BLS Employment Projections program. More information is available at www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education/tech.htm.

Although data are released annually, data are not meant to be used for longitudinal analysis nor compared between years. Additional information about the OEWS program can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/.

Employment Opportunities by Industry

Michelle Doran, Economist Supervisor

When searching for a job by occupation, it might be helpful to look outside normal industries for employment. Consider a registered nurse, for example: More than half of all nurses in New Mexico work in hospitals, but nurses can also be found working in schools or with insurance carriers. Nurses also work in administrative and support services (e.g. temporary help and staffing agencies). In fact, more nurses work in this industry than the number that work in ambulatory health care services, which includes doctor's offices.

Some occupational groups work in all industries. Managers work in all industries, although they usually work their way up to management positions within the same industry. Another occupational group that works in all industries is office and administrative support. This occupational group completes daily operations that help keep the business running and includes receptionists, payroll and timekeeping clerks, and bookkeeping and accounting clerks. Community and social service occupations, however, tend to mostly work in social assistance and educational services industries.

For more information or to view other occupations by industry, visit <https://LASER.state.nm.us>. From the main menu on the top left, select Employment and Wage Data under Data Trends, and then select *Occupational Employment by Industry*.

Percentage of Estimated Employment by Industry for Selected Occupations*

Registered Nurses	
Hospitals	52.3%
Administrative and Support Services	17.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	11.3%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4.3%
Educational Services	3.0%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	2.4%
Social Assistance	1.5%
Self-Employed Workers, Primary Job	1.0%

Accountants and Auditors	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	28.4%
Educational Services	8.2%
Self-Employed Workers, Primary Job	4.2%
Administrative and Support Services	4.1%
Hospitals	3.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2.6%
Social Assistance	2.0%
Construction of Buildings	1.7%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1.6%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	1.1%
Real Estate	1.0%
Accommodation	1.0%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	1.0%

Electricians	
Specialty Trade Contractors	71.8%
Self-Employed Workers, Primary Job	7.9%
Utilities	4.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3.3%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	1.8%
Administrative and Support Services	1.8%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1.1%
Educational Services	1.0%

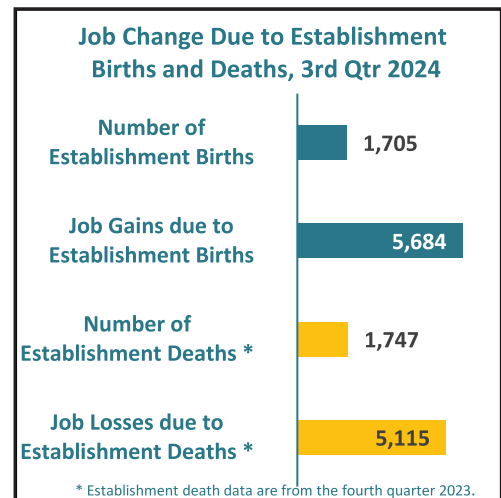
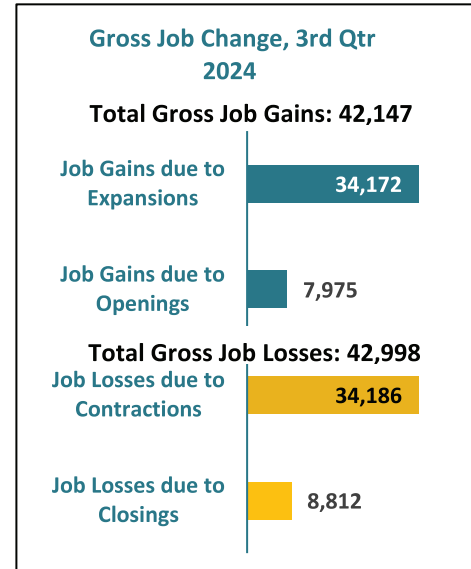
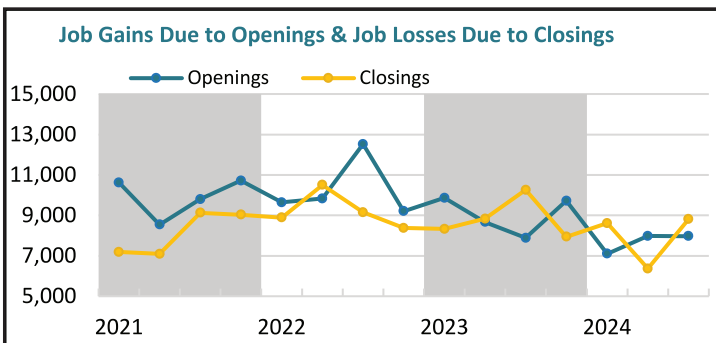
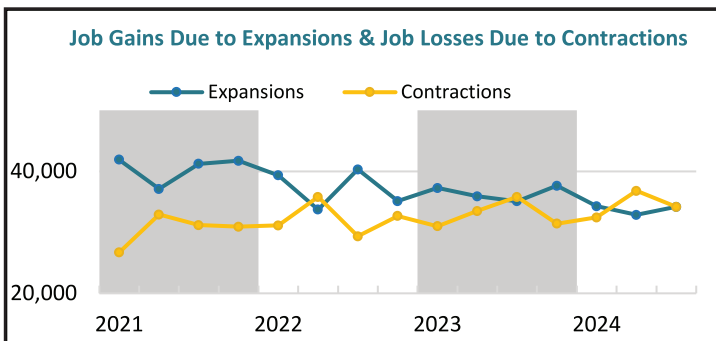
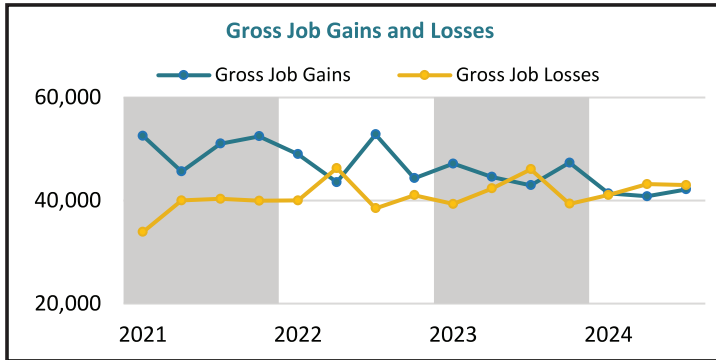
General and Operations Managers	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	6.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	4.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	4.1%
Educational Services	4.1%
Support Activities for Mining	3.7%
Construction of Buildings	3.4%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	3.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	3.1%
Repair and Maintenance	2.7%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	2.6%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	2.0%
Furniture, Home Furnishings, Electronics, and Appliance Retailers	1.5%
Personal and Laundry Services	1.4%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	1.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.1%
Truck Transportation	1.1%
Health and Personal Care Retailers	1.0%

* Percentages less than one and industries where data were suppressed are excluded from these charts.

New Mexico Business Employment Dynamics: Third Quarter 2024

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. For more information on the program, go to: <https://www.bls.gov/bdm>.



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, which is why there is always a lag of three quarters for the publication of establishment death statistics.

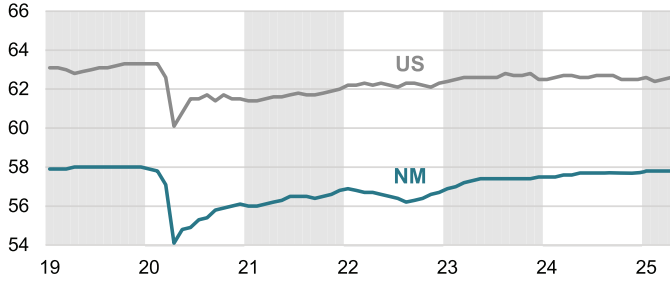
# Establishments with Gross Job Losses	Industry	# Establishments with Gross Job Gains
13,376	Total private	12,031
1,261	Construction	1,325
503	Wholesale Trade	461
1,765	Retail Trade	1,480
882	Financial Activities	866
2,350	Professional & Bus Serv	2,301
2,521	Education & Health Serv	2,026
1,849	Leisure & Hospitality	1,443
705	Other Services	684

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Apr 25

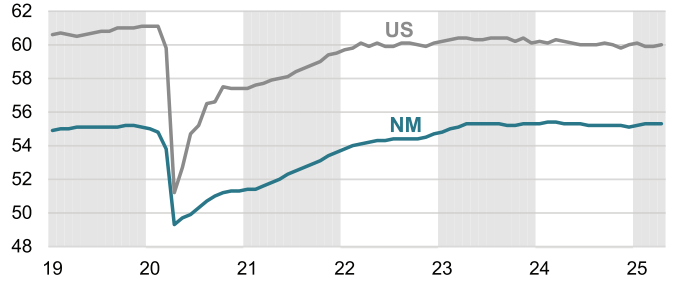


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.6	62.5	62.7	0.1	-0.1	0.0	2.5
NM	57.8	57.8	57.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.7

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Apr 25

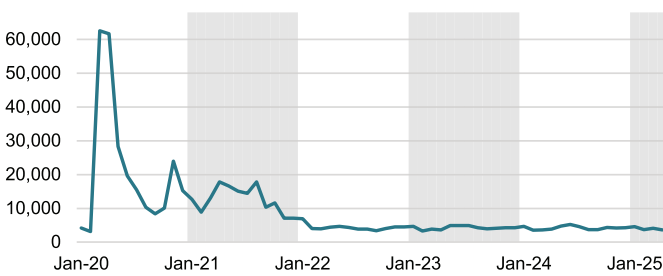


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	60.0	59.9	60.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	8.8
NM	55.3	55.3	55.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	6.0

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 20-Apr 25

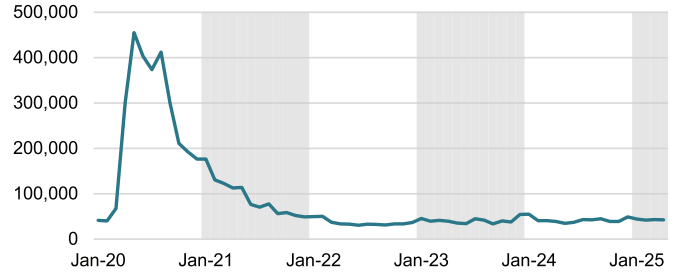


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	3,645	4,089	3,857	-10.9	-5.5	1.1	-94.1

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 20-Apr 25



	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	42,600	43,266	39,129	-1.5	8.9	4.9	-35.9

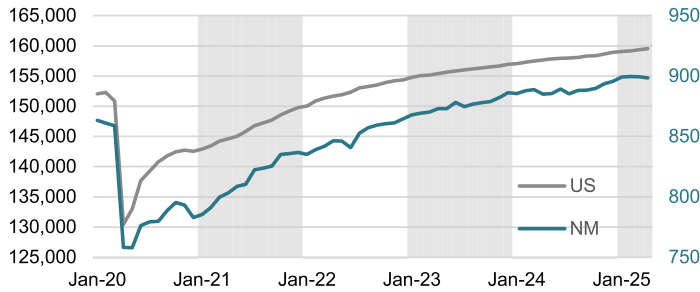
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 20-Apr 25

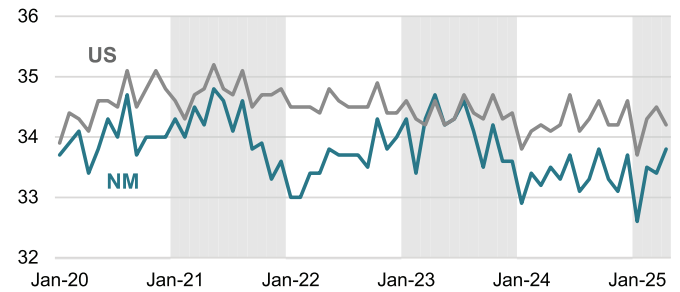


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	159,517	159,340	157,635	0.1	1.2	2.7	22.3
NM	898.5	899.4	885.1	-0.1	1.5	2.9	18.5

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 20-Apr 25

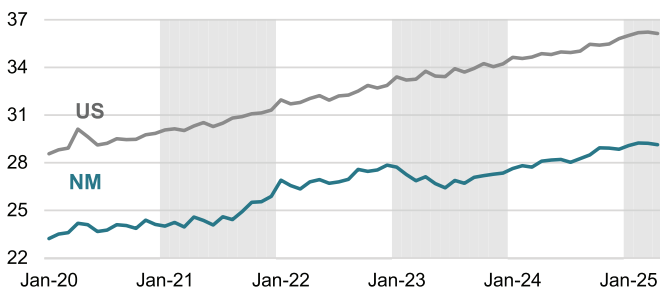


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.2	34.5	34.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.1
NM	33.8	33.4	33.5	0.4	0.3	-0.9	0.1

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 20-Apr 25

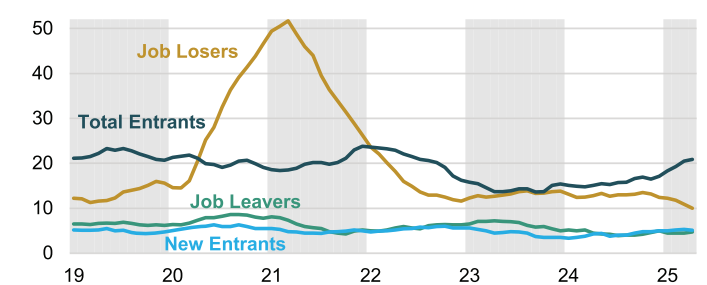


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$36.14	\$36.22	\$34.86	-\$0.08	\$1.28	\$2.38	\$6.02
NM	\$29.13	\$29.22	\$28.09	-\$0.09	\$1.04	\$2.01	\$4.95

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Apr 25



	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	20.9	20.5	15.1	0.4	5.8	7.2	-0.2
New Entrants	5.1	5.3	4.3	-0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.8
Job Losers	10.0	10.9	12.8	-0.9	-2.8	-2.7	-10.5
Job Leavers	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	-2.5	-2.6

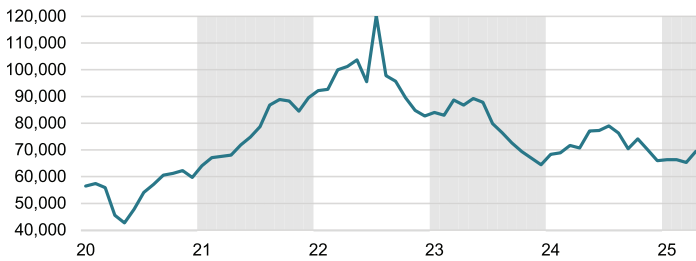
Current Population Survey (CPS)
12-month moving average, thousands

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Apr 25

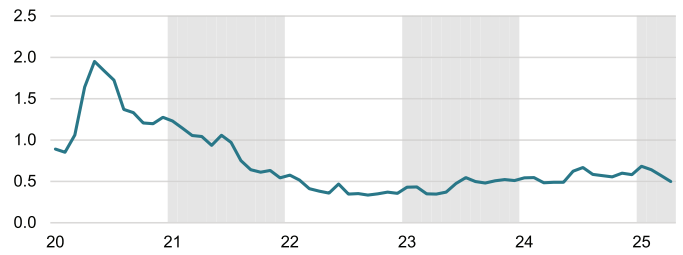


	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	69,450	65,316	70,764	6.3	-1.9	-20.0	52.6

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Apr 25



	Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.50	0.57	0.49	-12.7	1.6	0.2	-1.1

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

Apr 2025

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,597
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2,838
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,739
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,775
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,613
Other Outpatient Care Centers	1,275
Legislative Bodies	1,251
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	1,112
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,077
Home Health Care Services	1,067

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Apr 2025

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,819
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,329
Physicians, All Other	981
Physical Therapists	932
Retail Salespersons	734
Customer Service Representatives	666
Nursing Assistants	642
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	591
Medical Assistants	583
Occupational Therapists	569

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

New Mexico's Unemployment Insurance Program									
Initial Claims by County for the Week of April 13, 2025									
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, April 2025									
Gender		Industry		Occupation					
Bernalillo	257	McKinley	21	Male	7,055	Agriculture	948	Management	1,289
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	5,126	Mining	216	Business & Finance	383
Chaves	13	Otero	12	Ethnicity		Utilities	30	Computer & Math	280
Cibola	6	Quay	*	Hispanic/Latino	6,817	Construction	1,681	Architecture & Engineering	158
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	10	Not Hispanic/Latino	4,557	Manufacturing	620	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	183
Curry	13	Roosevelt	10	NA	816	Wholesale Trade	328	Community & Social Services	162
De Baca	*	San Juan	48	Race		Retail Trade	1,109	Legal	54
Doña Ana	64	San Miguel	7	Native American/AK Native	1,271	Transportation & Warehousing	351	Education, Training & Library	130
Eddy	32	Sandoval	71	Asian	165	Information	929	Arts, Design, Entertainment	444
Grant	8	Santa Fe	39	African American	483	Finance & Insurance	243	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	229
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	Native HI/Pacific Islander	54	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	160	Healthcare Support	385
Harding	*	Socorro	*	White	7,556	Professional & Scientific Serv	647	Protective Services	237
Hidalgo	*	Taos	36	NA	2,661	Mgmt of Companies	35	Food Prep & Serving Related	489
Lea	25	Torrance	*	Age		Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	997	Building, Grounds Maint.	272
Lincoln	*	Union	*	<22	421	Educational Services	204	Personal Care & Services	207
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	22-24	556	Healthcare & Social Assistance	933	Sales & Related	652
Luna	18	Valencia	24	25-34	2,727	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	231	Office & Admin. Support	1,282
		Total	766	35-44	3,152	Accommodation & Food Serv	779	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	1,041
				45-54	2,336	Other Services	244	Construction & Extraction	1,581
				55-59	1,180	Public Administration	356	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	523
				60-64	1,022	NA	1,149	Production	773
				>=65	796			Transportation, Material Moving	1,052
								Military Specific	10

* 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>



Contact Us

Economic Research & Analysis Bureau
nmdws.economicresearch@dws.nm.gov



Contributors

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

Sarita Nair, Cabinet Secretary
 Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

Stacy Johnston, Communications & Marketing Director

Contributing Economists

Michelle Doran
 Mark Flaherty
 Nathan Friedman
 Ray Gabbard
 Julie Larrañaga
 Raymond Sena
 Justin Welby

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