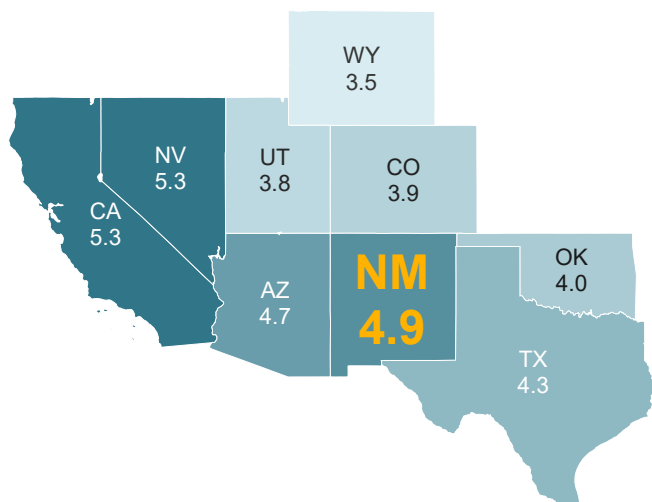


NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

APRIL 2026

4.9%

Unemployment Rate



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.nm.gov/LMI.

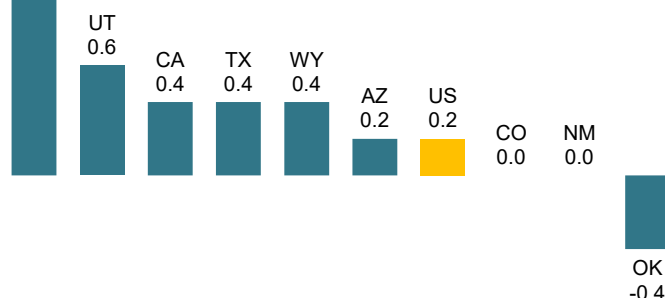
WHAT'S INSIDE

- 2-3** Unemployment
- 4-6** Employment
- 7** Employment Developments
- 8-10** Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos in New Mexico
- 11-14** Work-Related Fatalities and Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses in New Mexico
- 15-19** Industry Profile: Finance and Insurance
- 20-24** Industry Profile: Health Care and Social Assistance
- 25-27** Indicators Report
- 28** Unemployment Insurance

NV
2.0

400 jobs / 0.0%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



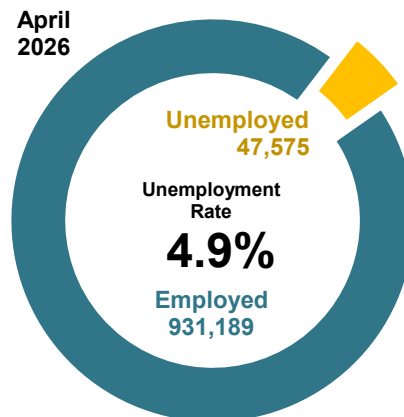
Statewide Unemployment

April 2026 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

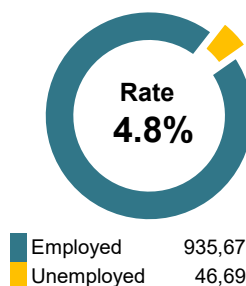
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.9 percent in April 2026, up from 4.8 percent in March 2026, and up from 4.1 percent in April 2025. The national unemployment rate in April was 4.3 percent, unchanged from March, and up from 4.2 percent the previous year.

Highlights

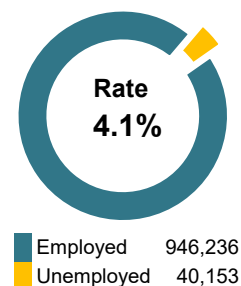
Among all states, New Mexico had the 10th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.2 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (2.2 percent).



March 2026

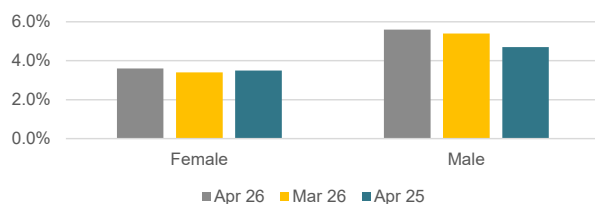


April 2025

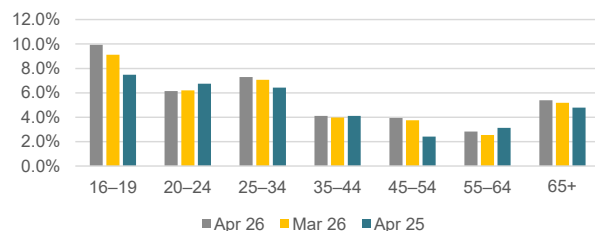


New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category

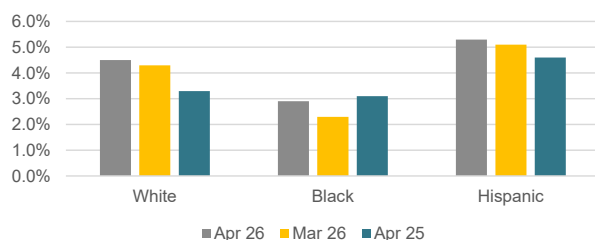
Gender



Age



Race

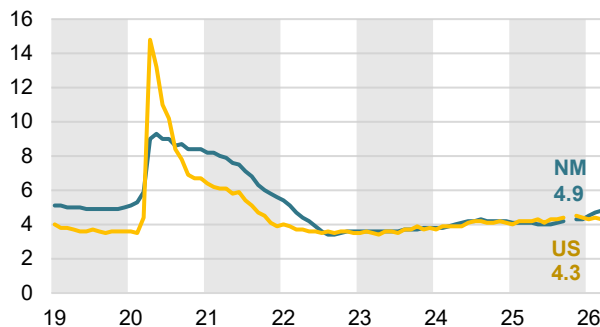


Current Population Survey (CPS)

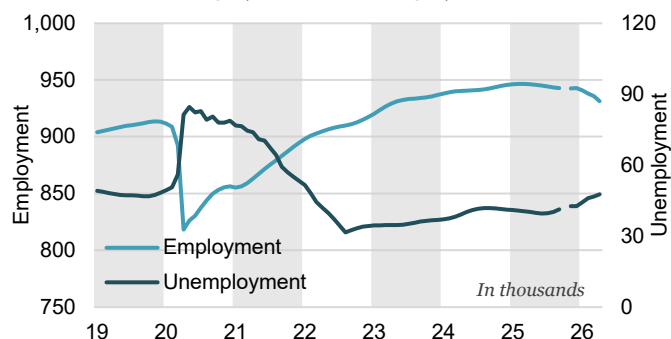
For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average. Note: Data based on small sample. Beginning in November 2025, data are 11-month moving averages due to the absence of October 2025 data from the 2025 lapse in Federal appropriations.

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

January 2019 to April 2026
Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

April 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

At 14.7 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Sierra County (7.2 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.

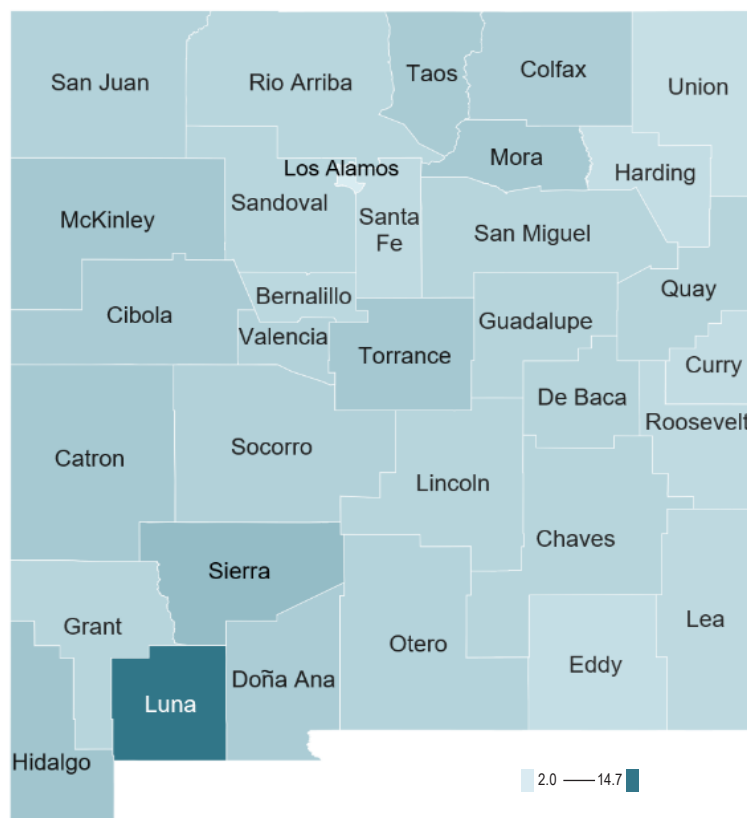
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.0 percent), followed by Union County (3.4 percent).

The unemployment rate of every county increased over the year. De Baca, Hidalgo, McKinley, Taos, and Torrance Counties tied for the largest over-the-year increase in unemployment rate, with 1.4 percentage point increases. Harding County had the smallest over-the-year increase (up 0.1 percentage point).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	4.2	3.9	3.3	0.9
Catron	5.8	5.5	4.8	1.0
Chaves	4.5	4.2	3.4	1.1
Cibola	5.5	5.1	4.6	0.9
Colfax	5.3	4.5	4.1	1.2
Curry	3.7	3.3	2.8	0.9
De Baca	4.6	5.0	3.2	1.4
Doña Ana	5.4	5.2	4.5	0.9
Eddy	3.5	3.3	2.5	1.0
Grant	4.5	4.0	3.2	1.3
Guadalupe	4.6	4.5	3.8	0.8
Harding	3.6	3.5	3.5	0.1
Hidalgo	6.2	5.6	4.8	1.4
Lea	4.0	3.7	2.8	1.2
Lincoln	4.5	4.3	3.5	1.0
Los Alamos	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.5
Luna	14.7	15.8	13.5	1.2
McKinley	5.9	5.6	4.5	1.4
Mora	5.8	6.1	5.2	0.6
Otero	4.7	4.1	3.6	1.1
Quay	4.6	4.1	3.3	1.3
Rio Arriba	4.4	4.2	3.5	0.9
Roosevelt	3.9	3.5	3.1	0.8
Sandoval	4.4	4.2	3.4	1.0
San Juan	4.8	4.6	3.7	1.1
San Miguel	4.5	4.0	3.9	0.6
Santa Fe	3.9	3.5	3.1	0.8
Sierra	7.2	6.9	6.4	0.8
Socorro	4.9	4.5	3.9	1.0
Taos	5.6	4.3	4.2	1.4
Torrance	5.9	6.0	4.5	1.4
Union	3.4	3.2	3.0	0.4
Valencia	4.9	4.5	3.7	1.2
MSAs				
Albuquerque	4.3	4.1	3.4	0.9
Farmington	4.8	4.6	3.7	1.1
Las Cruces	5.4	5.2	4.5	0.9
Santa Fe	3.9	3.5	3.1	0.8

Unemployment Rate %



At 3.9 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 4.3 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (5.4 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (4.8 percent).

The Farmington MSA had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 1.1 percentage points since April 2025. The Albuquerque and Las Cruces MSAs both had 0.9 percentage point increases. The Santa Fe MSA had the smallest unemployment rate increase, up 0.8 percentage points over-the-year.

LAUS publishes estimates of the civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment monthly. Data measure persons 16 years old and older who are employed or actively seeking employment.

For more LAUS data and to customize what you see, visit the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Dashboard at:

<https://www.dws.nm.gov/Researchers/Data/Labor-Force-Unemployment>

For customized data you can analyze, visit LASER at:
www.jobs.dws.nm.gov/analyzer

Statewide Industry Employment Growth

April 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 400 jobs, representing a gain of less than 0.1 percent. The private sector was up 2,200 jobs, or 0.3 percent, while the public sector was down 1,800 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Three of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

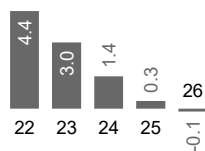
New Mexico

2022 to 2026

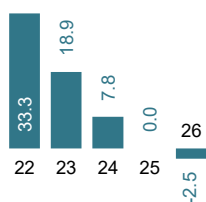
Annual Average

Over-the-Year Change

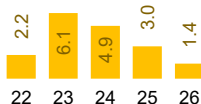
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2026
is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Apr 25	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	896,600	6,200	400	0.0
Total Private	702,700	6,600	2,200	0.3
Private Service-Providing	594,000	4,200	1,600	0.3
Goods-Producing	108,700	2,400	600	0.6
Mining & Construction	80,700	2,100	700	0.9
Mining & Logging	25,700	-200	600	2.4
Construction	55,000	2,300	100	0.2
Manufacturing	28,000	300	-100	-0.4
Durable Goods	15,500	200	-300	-1.9
Non-Durable Goods	12,500	100	200	1.6
Service-Providing	787,900	3,800	-200	0.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	148,600	700	2,900	2.0
Wholesale Trade	21,500	200	400	1.9
Retail Trade	96,500	500	2,700	2.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,600	0	-200	-0.6
Information	9,000	200	-400	-4.3
Financial Activities	34,600	-400	-1,000	-2.8
Professional & Business Services	119,900	2,000	-1,400	-1.2
Prvt. Education & Health Services	156,100	1,200	2,500	1.6
Prvt. Educational Services	24,000	200	700	3.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	132,100	1,000	1,800	1.4
Leisure & Hospitality	98,200	600	-300	-0.3
Other Services	27,600	-100	-700	-2.5
Government	193,900	-400	-1,800	-0.9
Federal Government	26,600	100	-2,500	-8.6
State Government	60,600	200	1,100	1.8
State Government Education	25,800	0	100	0.4
Local Government	106,700	-700	-400	-0.4
Local Government Education	54,000	-900	-1,700	-3.1

CHANGE

Highlights

Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 2,900 jobs, or 2.0 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade was up 2,700 jobs, wholesale trade was up 400 jobs, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 200 jobs. Private education and health services was up 2,500 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 1,800 jobs, while private education services was up 700 jobs. Mining and construction was up 700 jobs, or 0.9 percent, with a gain of 600 jobs in mining and a gain of 100 jobs in construction.

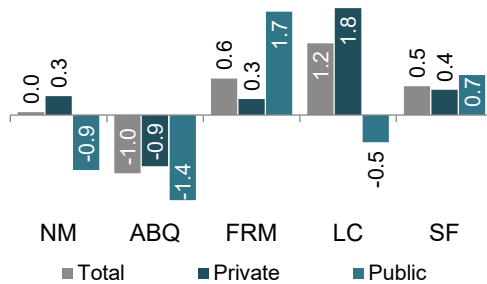
Employment in professional and business services was down 1,400 jobs, or 1.2 percent. Financial activities was down 1,000 jobs, or 2.8 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 700 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Information employment was down 400 jobs, or 4.3 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 300 jobs, or 0.3 percent. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 0.4 percent, with all losses in durable goods manufacturing.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

April 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

Apr 25 to Apr 26
Over-the-Year % Change



In the public sector, a gain of 1,100 jobs, or 1.8 percent, in state government was offset by a loss of 2,500 jobs, or 8.6 percent, in federal government and a loss of 400 jobs, or 0.4 percent, in local government.

Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the **Albuquerque MSA** contracted by 4,100 jobs, or 1.0 percent. The private sector was down 2,900 jobs, representing a 0.9 percent decrease, while the public sector was down 1,200 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 2,400 jobs, or 3.2 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 800 jobs, or 1.2 percent; information, up 400 jobs, or 7.4 percent; leisure and hospitality, up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent; and financial activities, up 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent.

Professional and business services was down 4,400 jobs, or 6.5 percent. Mining and construction was down 1,200 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Manufacturing was down 900 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 300 jobs, or 2.2 percent.

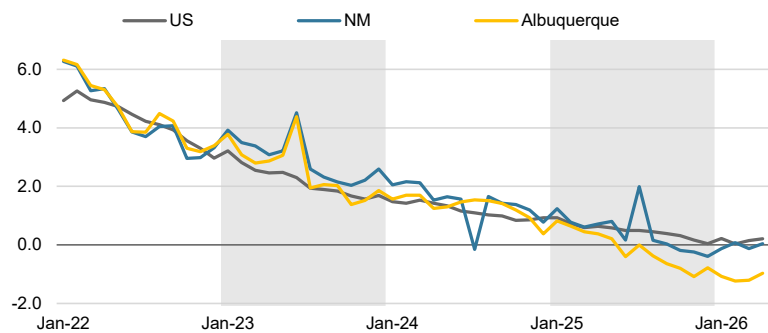
In the public sector, state government was up 800 jobs, or 2.6 percent; local government was down 400 jobs, or 1.0 percent; and federal government employment was down 1,600 jobs, or 11.3 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** nonfarm employment was up 1,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The private sector was up 1,100 jobs, or 1.8 percent, and the public sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Of the private sector industries, mining and construction was up 600 jobs, or 11.8 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	419,000	3,200		-4,100	-1.0
Total Private	335,700	3,300		-2,900	-0.9
Mining & Construction	26,300	800		-1,200	-4.4
Manufacturing	16,100	-100		-900	-5.3
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,100	100		800	1.2
Information	5,800	100		400	7.4
Financial Activities	20,000	200		100	0.5
Prof. & Business Svcs	62,800	700		-4,400	-6.5
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	76,300	700		2,400	3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	45,800	800		200	0.4
Other Svcs	13,500	0		-300	-2.2
Government	83,300	-100		-1,200	-1.4
Federal Government	12,500	-100		-1,600	-11.3
State Government	31,000	100		800	2.6
Local Government	39,800	-100		-400	-1.0

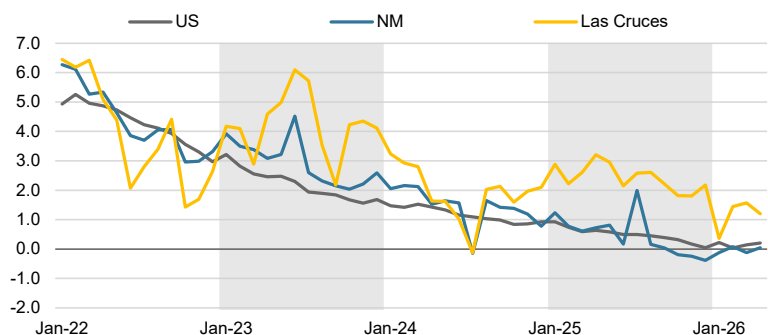
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	84,700	700		1,000	1.2
Total Private	62,900	600		1,100	1.8
Mining & Construction	5,700	100		600	11.8
Manufacturing	3,200	0		100	3.2
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,800	100		400	3.2
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,800	0		100	3.7
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,500	100		100	1.4
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,500	100		0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9,000	200		-100	-1.1
Other Svcs	1,900	0		-100	-5.0
Government	21,800	100		-100	-0.5
Federal Government	3,500	100		0	0.0
State Government	7,800	0		100	1.3
Local Government	10,500	0		-200	-1.9

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



Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

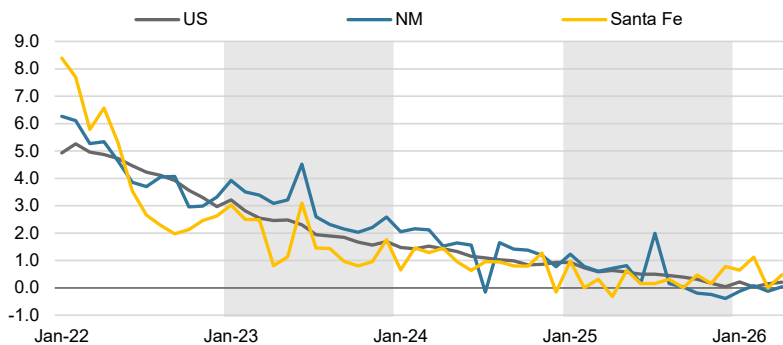
April 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	63,100	300		300	0.5
Total Private	48,000	200		200	0.4
Mining & Construction	3,200	100		100	3.2
Manufacturing	700	0		-100	-12.5
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,200	0		200	2.0
Information	800	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,200	0		-100	-4.3
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,000	0		-300	-5.7
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,700	0		100	0.9
Leisure & Hospitality	11,100	100		300	2.8
Other Svcs	3,100	0		0	0.0
Government	15,100	100		100	0.7
Federal Government	900	0		-100	-10.0
State Government	7,800	100		200	2.6
Local Government	6,400	0		0	0.0

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



was up 400 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Financial activities was up 100 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Manufacturing was up 100 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Professional and business services was up 100 jobs, or 1.4 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 100 jobs, or 5.0 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent. Local government was down 200 jobs, or 1.9 percent. Employment in federal government was unchanged.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 300 jobs, or 0.5 percent. The private sector was up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent, while the public sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.7 percent.

Leisure and hospitality was up 300 jobs, or 2.8 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 200 jobs, or 2.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade. Mining and construction was up 100 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Private education and health services was up 100 jobs, or 0.9 percent.

Professional and business services was down 300 jobs, or 5.7 percent. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 12.5 percent. Financial activities was down 100 jobs, or 4.3 percent.

In the public sector, employment in federal government was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent. State government was up 200 jobs, or 2.6 percent. Local government was unchanged.

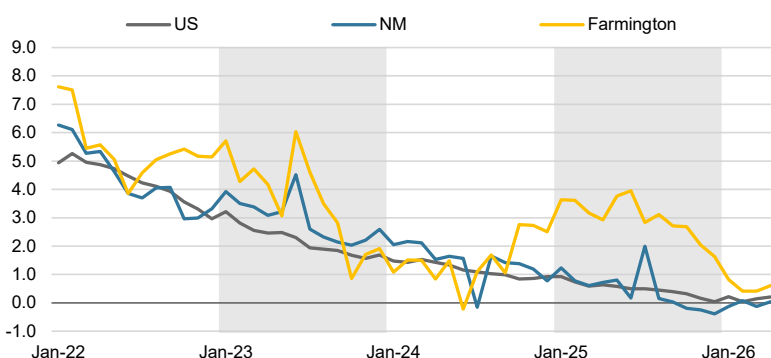
The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 300 jobs, or 0.6 percent.

The goods producing sector was up 200 jobs, or 2.0 percent. The private service-providing sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.4 percent. The public sector was up 200 jobs, or 1.7 percent (with all gains in local government).

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	49,500	500		300	0.6
Total Private	37,700	400		100	0.3
Goods-Producing	10,200	200		200	2.0
Private Service-Providing	27,500	200		-100	-0.4
Government	11,800	100		200	1.7
Federal Government	1,500	0		0	0.0
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,800	100		200	2.1

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



For more CES data, visit our dashboard:

<https://www.dws.nm.gov/Researchers/Data/State-Local-Employment>

For customized data, visit LASER at:

www.jobs.dws.nm.gov/analyzer

Major Employment Developments

April 2026

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.nm.gov/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 \$3,204,083 in funding to support the creation of 93 jobs and 2 intern positions with seven New Mexico companies, including: Mesa Quantum Systems, Albuquerque (2 interns); UbiQD, Los Alamos (12 jobs); Pacific Fusion, Los Lunas (58 jobs); EnviTrace, Santa Fe (2 jobs); Bandelier Technologies, Santa Fe (4 jobs); Carbogenics, Questa (3 jobs); and Aersale Component Solutions, Rio Rancho (14 jobs).

Lea

Urenco USA, a uranium enrichment facility, plans to expand their facility in Eunice. In preparation for the expansion, they increased their workforce from 240 employees to 340, with plans to add 100 more full-time jobs as production increases.

Santa Fe

Whataburger opened its first location in Santa Fe in April 2026. This is the 18th location in New Mexico and employs around 110 workers.

Taos

Cid's Food Market will open its second grocery store in Taos. The new location is slated to open in May 2027 and is expected to employ 40-50 workers.

Job Losses

Bernalillo

Atkore HDPE, a polyethylene pipe manufacturer, filed a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) on April 27th stating that they would be ceasing operations of their Albuquerque plant and laying off all 51 workers on June 30th.



Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos in New Mexico

Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

There are more than 300 federally recognized reservations in the United States, 24 of which have land located in New Mexico (see map at the end of this article). Of these, 21 lay entirely within New Mexico's borders and three extend into neighboring states. The Navajo Nation spans across New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona; the Ute Mountain Reservation also includes land in Colorado and Utah, and the Zuni Reservation extends into Arizona. Although Fort Sill Apache Indian Reservation includes land in Luna County, the U.S. Census Bureau reports no resident population in New Mexico, so it is excluded from this analysis.

Across the 23 tribal areas, total population in 2024 was 213,146, with roughly two-thirds residing within New Mexico (Exhibit 1). Combined population across all states for these tribal areas has declined by 14,053 people (6.2 percent) since 2019.

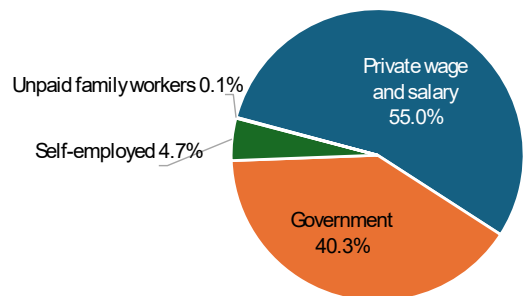
1. Population and Labor Force Status for Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos				
Nation, Tribe, and Pueblo	2024 Population	% Population Change, 2019 to 2024	Labor Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Acoma Pueblo	3,605	29.3%	46.8%	3.2%
Isleta Pueblo	4,523	16.5%	54.9%	11.4%
Jemez Pueblo	2,220	7.8%	49.0%	8.5%
Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation	3,626	8.1%	55.7%	5.4%
Laguna Pueblo	3,227	-17.3%	58.5%	20.0%
Mescalero Reservation	3,590	-6.4%	53.2%	10.1%
Nambé Pueblo	1,944	17.4%	46.0%	9.4%
Navajo Nation Reservation (AZ, NM, UT)	134,653	-9.5%	44.2%	14.7%
Ohkay Owingeh	6,434	4.2%	55.4%	6.6%
Picuris Pueblo	1,929	-9.6%	48.6%	3.9%
Pueblo de Cochiti	1,704	4.2%	53.8%	5.5%
Pueblo of Pojoaque	3,741	13.8%	61.3%	6.2%
San Felipe Pueblo	3,518	3.7%	52.8%	6.0%
San Ildefonso Pueblo	2,165	9.3%	62.2%	3.6%
Sandia Pueblo	4,847	-5.4%	54.0%	6.9%
Santa Ana Pueblo	1,026	31.7%	72.0%	2.9%
Santa Clara Pueblo	11,709	-0.4%	54.2%	4.7%
Santo Domingo Pueblo	3,546	20.6%	57.3%	7.2%
Taos Pueblo	4,699	-7.2%	52.3%	12.5%
Tesuque Pueblo	1,013	0.9%	54.4%	12.6%
Ute Mountain Reservation (CO, NM, UT)	1,513	-11.1%	52.9%	8.3%
Zia Pueblo	770	-18.0%	62.2%	11.6%
Zuni Reservation, (NM, AZ)	7,144	-20.6%	46.4%	6.6%
TOTAL	213,146	-6.2%	47.7%	11.7%

Among New Mexico's tribal areas, Zia Pueblo had the smallest population (770) in 2024, while the Navajo Nation had the largest (134,653). The Navajo Nation is the largest Native American tribe by land area in the United States, covering more than 27,000 square miles across three states. About 47 percent of Navajo Nation residents lived within New Mexico borders. Since 2019, the Navajo Nation's total population (across all three states) has declined by 14,154 people, or 9.5 percent.

Labor force status varied widely across all communities. In 2024, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) across the 23 nations, tribes, and pueblos was 47.7 percent, 9.2 percentage points lower than the New Mexico statewide average of 56.9 percent. At 46.0 percent, Nambé Pueblo had the lowest LFPR, while Santa Ana Pueblo had the highest (72.0 percent).

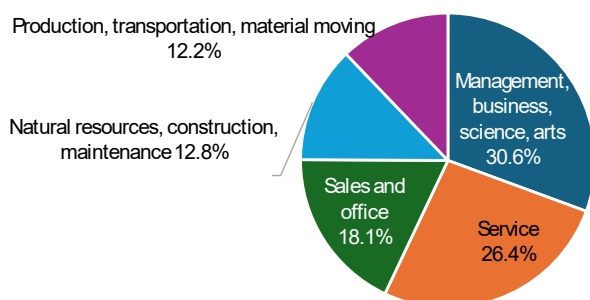
On average, unemployment across New Mexico's nations, tribes, and pueblos was 11.7 percent, nearly double the statewide rate of 6.0 percent. Laguna Pueblo recorded the highest unemployment rate in 2024 at 20.0 percent, whereas Santa Ana Pueblo had the lowest at 2.9 percent.

2. Employment Share by Class of Worker for Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos of New Mexico, 2024



May not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Includes civilian workers 16 years and older

3. Employment Share by Occupational Group for Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos of New Mexico, 2024



May not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Includes civilian workers 16 years and older

Seventy percent of Sandia Pueblo residents were private wage and salary workers, well above the 55.0 percent average for all reservations (Exhibit 2). Zuni Reservation had the highest share of self-employed workers (13.1 percent), followed by Taos Pueblo at 12.1 percent. Just over 71 percent of Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation's residents were government workers, a figure more than one and a half times the overall average of 40.3 percent. At 1.4 percent, Santo Domingo Pueblo had the highest share of unpaid family workers.

Employment distribution by occupational group is shown in Exhibit 3. Occupations in management, business, science, and arts were the largest overall, employing 30.6 percent. Among nations, tribes, and pueblos with at least 1,000 working residents, Laguna Pueblo had the highest share in this occupational group (47.8 percent). In Acoma Pueblo, Mescalero Reservation, Santo Domingo Pueblo, and Zuni Reservation, occupations in the service group employed the most people.

Industry also varied. The industries of educational services, health care, and social assistance employed more than one in three workers and was the largest industry in ten nations, tribes, and pueblos (Exhibit 4). The professional, scientific, management, and administrative services sector employed the greatest share of workers who lived in Ohkay Owingeh, Pueblo of Pojoaque, and San Ildefonso Pueblo. The arts, entertainment, accommodation, and food services industry accounted for a high share of employment for residents of Isleta Pueblo and Mescalero Reservation, both home to casino resorts. Public administration was the largest employer among residents of the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

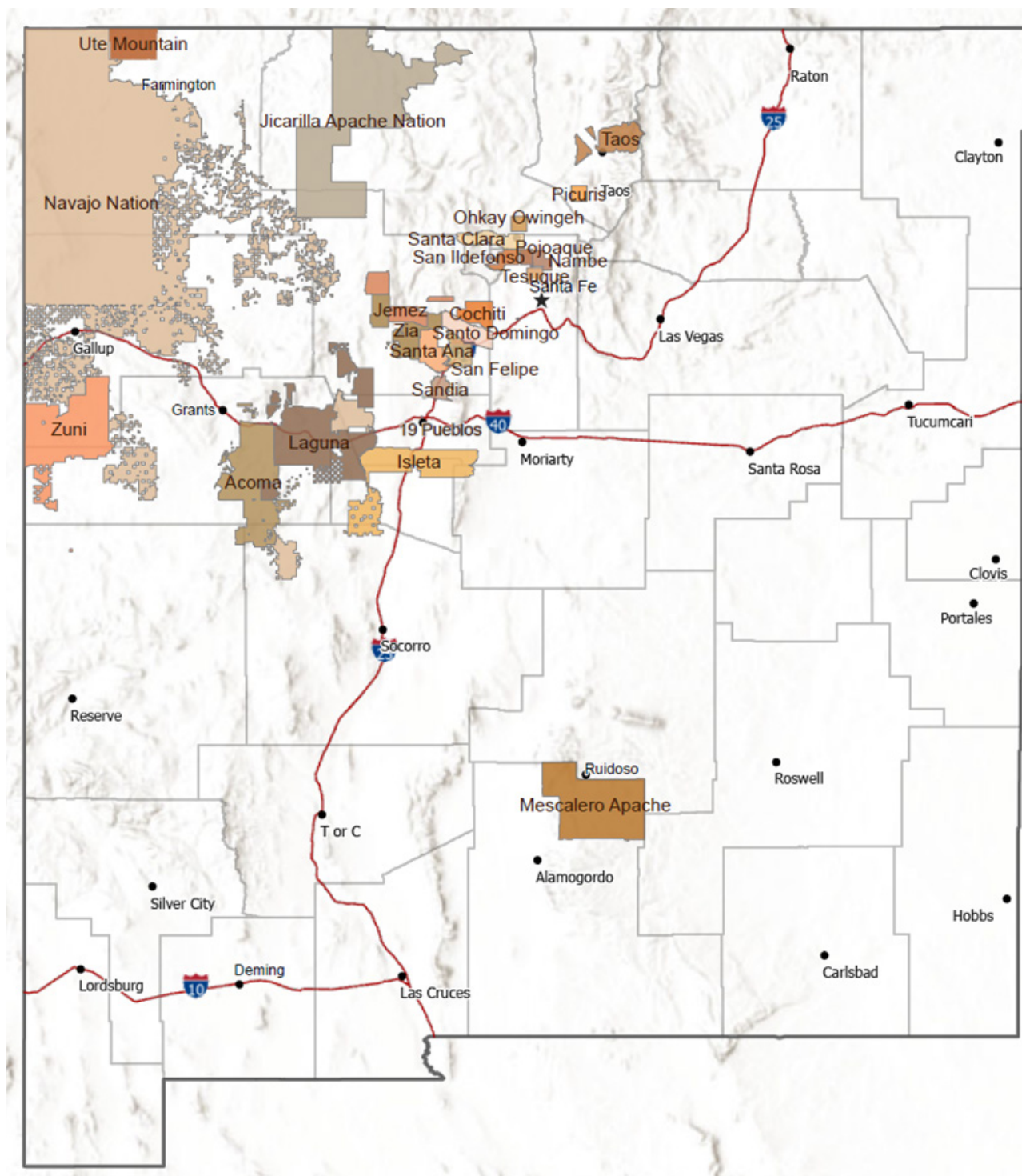
4. Largest Occupational and Industry Group, for Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos with Total Employment of 1,000 or More, 2024

Nation, Tribe, and Pueblo	Employment	Largest Occupational Group		Largest Industry Group	
Acoma Pueblo	1,377	Service	29.2%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	28.5%
Isleta Pueblo	1,782	Management, business, science, arts	28.0%	Arts, entertainment, accommodation, food services	24.1%
Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation	1,584	Management, business, science, arts	36.2%	Public administration	38.9%
Laguna Pueblo	1,053	Management, business, science, arts	47.8%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	37.2%
Mescalero Reservation	1,315	Service	42.0%	Arts, entertainment, accommodation, food services	35.4%
Navajo Nation Reservation (AZ, NM, UT)	39,460	Management, business, science, arts	28.1%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	42.5%
Ohkay Owingeh	2,584	Management, business, science, arts	36.3%	Professional, scientific, management, administration	21.4%
Pueblo of Pojoaque	1,789	Management, business, science, arts	45.2%	Professional, scientific, management, administration	19.6%
San Felipe Pueblo	1,419	Management, business, science, arts	25.6%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	22.6%
San Ildefonso Pueblo	1,006	Management, business, science, arts	39.8%	Professional, scientific, management, administration	22.1%
Sandia Pueblo	2,030	Management, business, science, arts	29.2%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	20.4%
Santa Clara Pueblo	4,781	Management, business, science, arts	35.8%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	21.8%
Santo Domingo Pueblo	1,341	Service	26.9%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	29.7%
Taos Pueblo	1,898	Management, business, science, arts	44.6%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	26.3%
Zuni Reservation (NM, AZ)	2,444	Service	33.3%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	39.0%
TOTAL	70,439	Management, business, science, arts	30.6%	Educational services, health care, social assistance	34.7%

Total includes areas with less than 1,000 employment, including Jemez Pueblo (681); Nambe Pueblo (714); Picuris Pueblo (734); Pueblo de Cochiti (758); Santa Ana Pueblo (541); Tesuque Pueblo (375); Ute Mountain Reservation (CO, NM, UT, 452); Zia Pueblo (321).

Data Note

Data used in this analysis come from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, tables DP03, S0601, and S2301, and carry high margins of error. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in this article include the entire land areas of the Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Reservation, and Zuni Reservation, including portions that extend beyond New Mexico's borders. Data includes off-reservation trust lands. Please note that employment status reflects the characteristics of residents living on nation, tribe, and pueblo lands, who may work in a location that is not on native lands. For more information, check out the U.S. Census Bureau's easy to use tool titled My Tribal Area, located at: <https://www.census.gov/tribal/>.



Map courtesy of the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, available at <https://www.iad.nm.gov/map/>. This map only shows nations, tribes, and pueblos within New Mexico boundaries. For a map of all Federally recognized Tribes in the U.S., visit: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/12_bia_regions.pdf

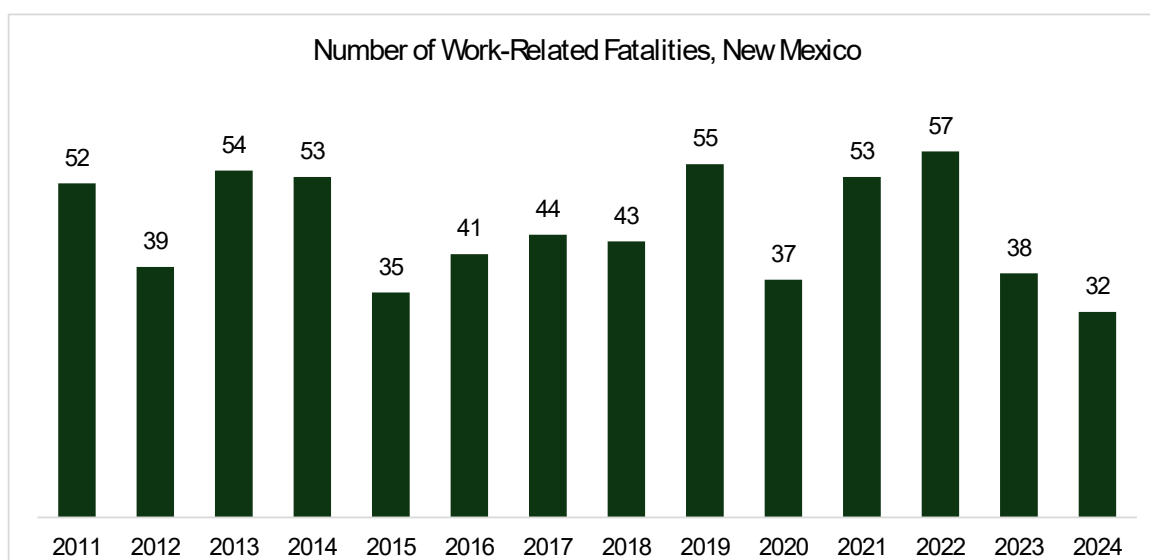
Work-Related Fatalities and Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses in New Mexico

The Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) program from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces a wide range of information about workplace fatalities, injuries, and illnesses. These data are collected and reported annually through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Information for both can be found at: <https://www.bls.gov/iif/>.

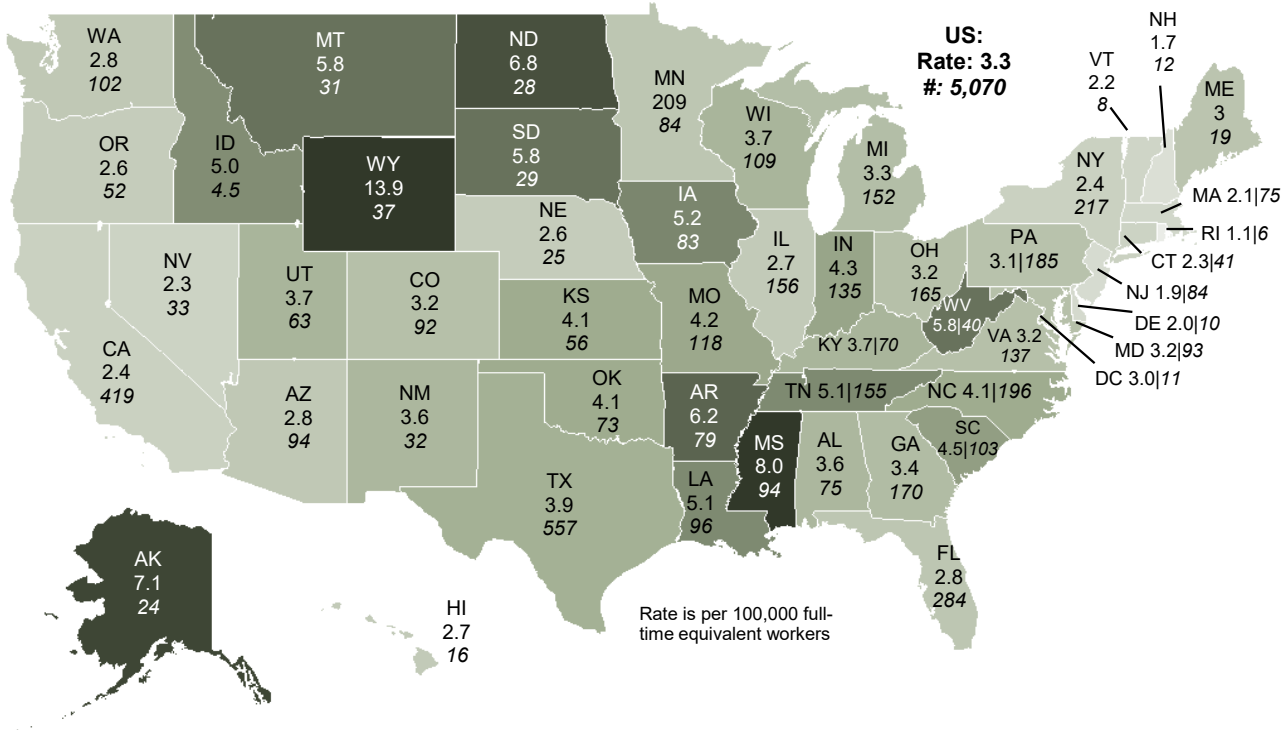
Data may not match those from other programs, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Workers Compensation Administration, because of differences in methodology and scope. For more information, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/methods-overview.htm>.

Work-Related Fatalities

- In 2024, New Mexico recorded 32 work-related fatalities, a decrease from 38 fatalities in 2023. Nationally, there were 5,070 fatal work injuries in 2024, down 4.0 percent from 5,283 in 2023.
- Texas reported the highest number of work-related fatalities (557), while Rhode Island reported the lowest (six). Although Wyoming recorded 37 fatalities, it had the highest fatal injury rate in the nation at 13.9 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers. New Mexico's fatality rate was 3.6, slightly above the U.S. average of 3.3.
- Eighteen work-related fatalities in New Mexico were attributed to transportation incidents (see definitions on the last page of this article), while seven were due to exposure to harmful substances and environments. Fatalities caused by contact incidents and violent acts numbered three each.
- The occupational group with the highest number of work-related fatalities was transportation and material moving (14) while the industry with the highest was natural resources and mining (eight).



Rate and Number of Work-Related Fatalities, 2024

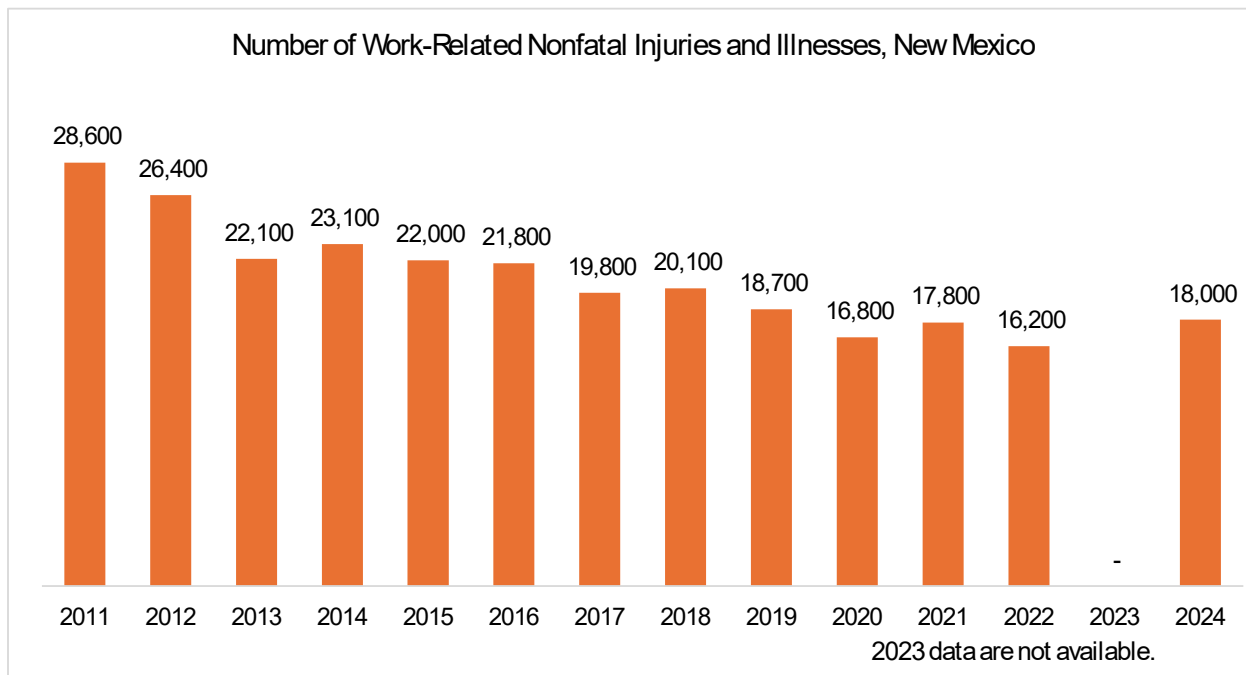


Work-Related Fatalities in New Mexico, 2024			
Occupation		Industry	
Construction and Extraction	6	Construction	4
Management	1	Government	3
Natural Resources and Maintenance	2	Leisure and Hospitality	1
Service	5	Natural Resources and Mining	8
Transportation and Material Moving	14	Transportation and Warehousing	7
Other	4	Other	9

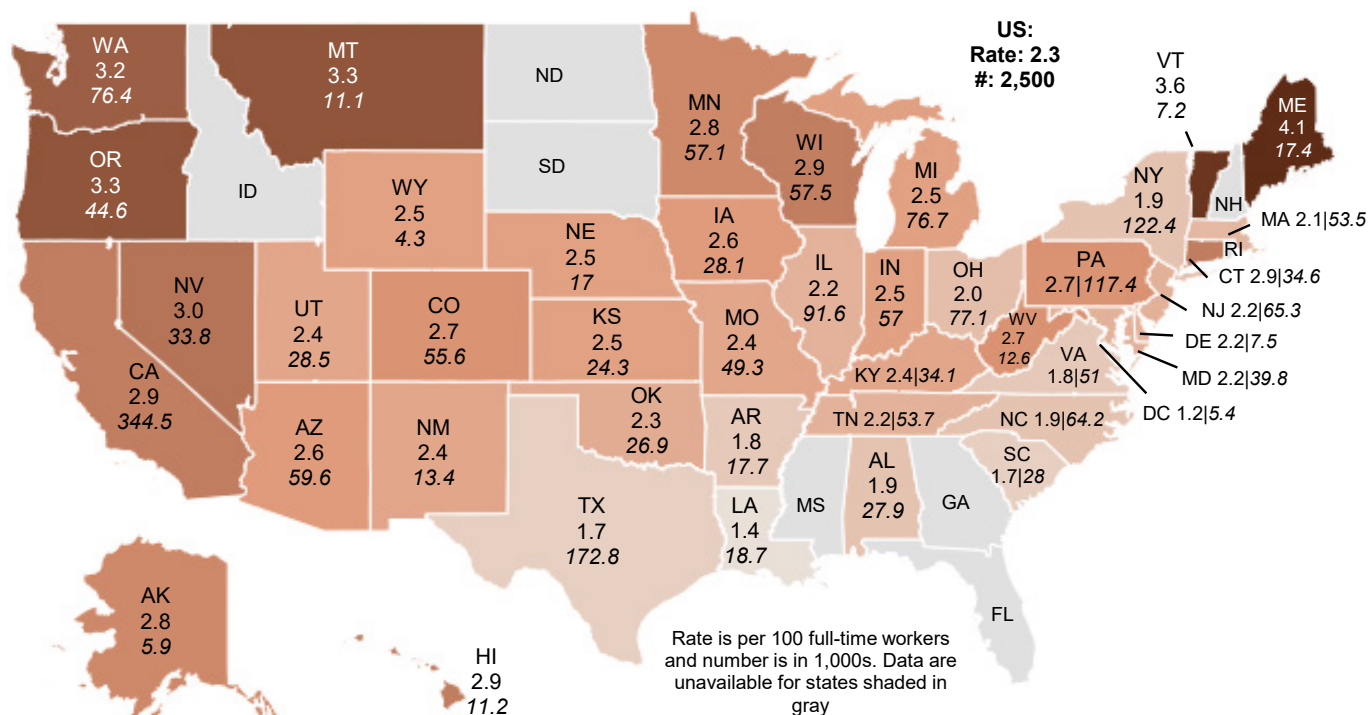
Work-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses

- There were 18,000 work-related nonfatal injuries and illness cases in New Mexico in 2024, of which 13,400 occurred in privately-owned businesses. Across the U.S., private employers reported 2.5 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illness cases in 2024, down 3.1 percent from 2023.
- Although California recorded the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses by private employers (344,500), Maine had the highest rate per 100 full-time workers (4.1). New Mexico’s rate was 2.4, slightly above the U.S. average of 2.3.
- During the 2023–2024 period, the industry with the highest annualized rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, job transfer, or job restriction was trade, transportation, and warehousing, at 177.4 cases per 10,000 full time workers (private industry only).
- Among injury and illness cases that resulted in days away from work, job transfer, or job restriction, the events with the highest annualized rates were falls, slips, and trips in construction and leisure and hospitality (37.3 and 43.4, respectively); contact incidents in manufacturing, (52.7); and overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions in trade, transportation, and utilities (55.9). (See definitions on the last page of this article.)
- The annualized rate of injuries to hands and/or fingers was highest in manufacturing (26.9), while the rate of injuries to the foot (feet) and/or toes was highest in trade, transportation, and utilities (13.5). Among industries in which data available, construction had the highest rate of injuries involving more than one body part (13.7).

Number of Work-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses, New Mexico



Rate and Number of Work-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses, Private Industry Only, 2024



Annualized Rate of Work-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses that Resulted in Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Job Restriction, for Select Industries, New Mexico				
	Construction	Leisure and Hospitality	Manufacturing	Trade, Transportation, Utilities
TOTAL	104.1	124.1	128	177.4
By Event				
Contact incidents	36.4	32.4	52.7	50.6
Overexertion, repetitive motion	18.8	27.0	36.0	55.9
Falls, slips, and trips	37.3	43.4	27.3	50.2
By Body Part				
Head	9.5	19.4	12.2	13.8
Back	10.7	16.5	16.4	30.9
Trunk	15.8	19.3	19.6	39.1
Upper Extremities	27.0	47.3	54.6	50.6
Hand and/or fingers	13.6	19.2	26.9	23.1
Arm	4.5	3.6	9.7	7.1
Lower Extremities	30.7	30.0	25.0	55.9
Knees	10.3	11.7	8.1	21.7
Ankle	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.8
Foot (Feet) and/or Toes	3.1	5.0	4.8	13.5
Multiple body parts	13.7	7.1	6.2	8.5

Rate is per 10,000 Full-Time Workers, Private Industry Only, 2023–2024

Definitions

Contact incidents include events such as contact with another person, animal, or non-running objects or equipment. It also includes collapse and engulfment; struck by propelled, falling, or suspended object; and struck, caught, or compressed by running powered equipment.

Exposure to harmful substances and environments include exposure to electricity, temperature extremes, and lack of oxygen. It also includes exposure and inhalation of harmful substances, including drug and alcohol overdose.

Overexertion, repetitive motion are events caused by overexertion while moving external objects; repeated small motions stressing specific body parts. It also includes prolonged or awkward postures or free motion that cause an internal injury to the body.

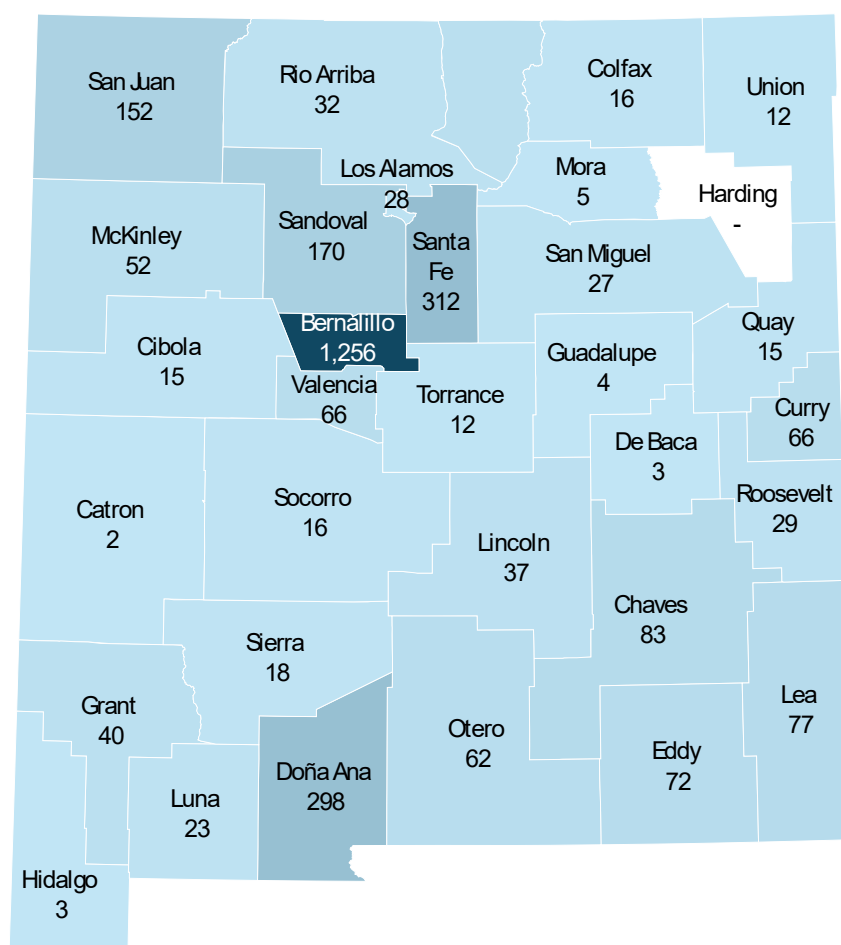
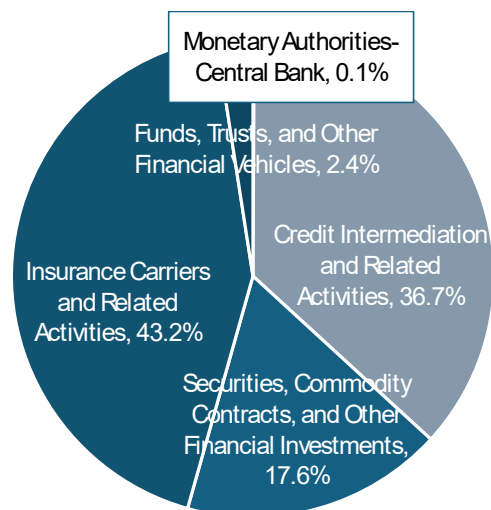
Transportation incidents include collisions and crashes that involve aircraft, boats, rail/trains, cars, trucks, motorcycles, and other motorized vehicles. It also includes pedestrian incidents involving motorized vehicles.

Violent acts include homicides and suicides.

Industry Profile: Finance and Insurance

The Finance and Insurance sector (NAICS 52) comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Subsectors for this sector are Monetary Authorities-Central Bank (NAICS 521), Credit Intermediation (522), Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments (523), Insurance Carriers (524), and Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles (525).

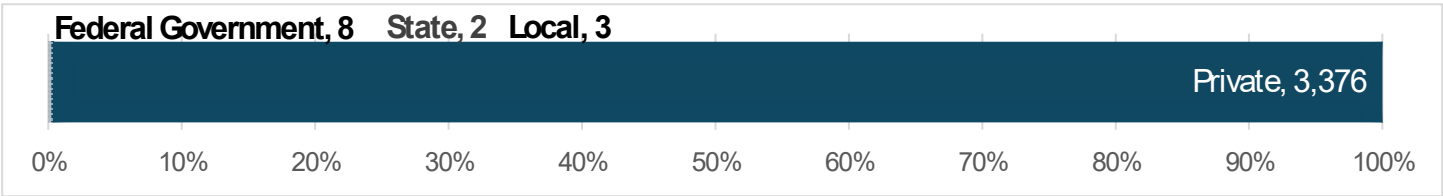
Number of Establishments, Finance and Insurance, 3,389



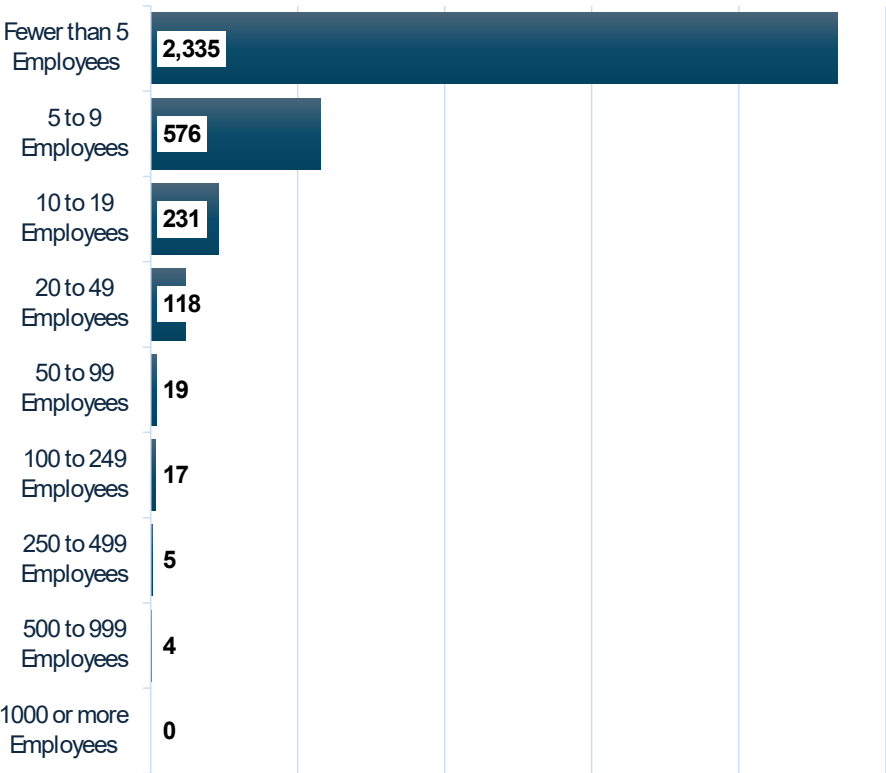
Data Notes

Unless noted, data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program for 2024. Non-disclosable data show ND and counties without that industry will show (-). Employers without a physical location in New Mexico and employers that did not provide a New Mexico county where employees work are not included on the map.

Number of Establishments by Ownership



Number of Private Establishments by Size Class, First Quarter 2025

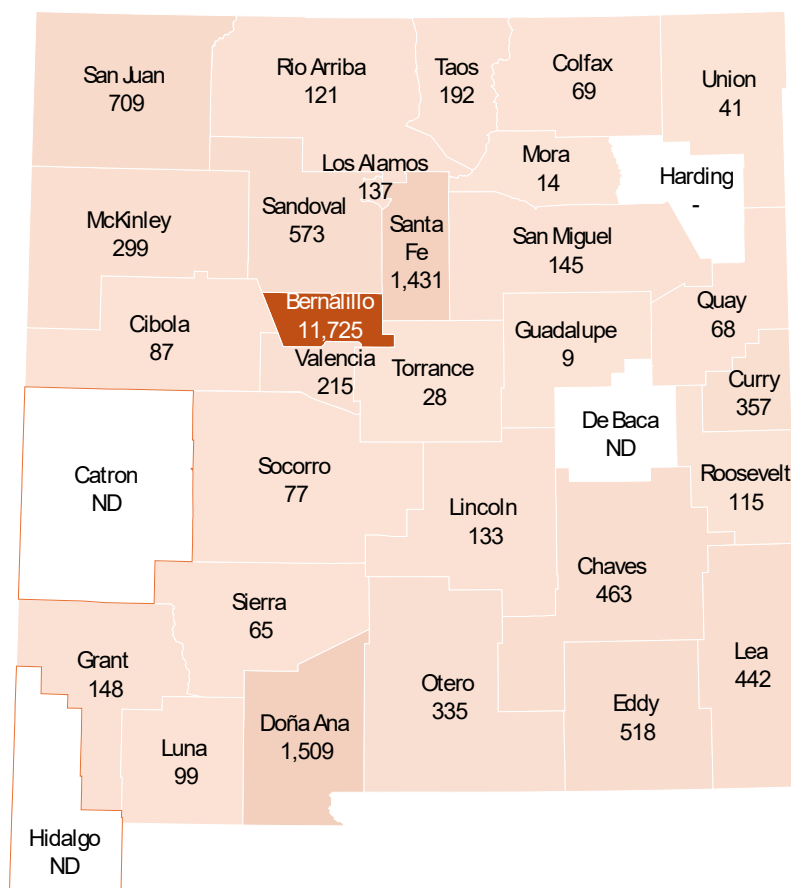


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



¹ Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – QWI Explorer application, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>. Private firms only. This characteristic is based on Firm while the other statistics presented are based on Establishment. A firm may be a company with a single establishment or a company with multiple establishments reporting in the same account.

Average Employment, Finance and Insurance, 22,500



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Finance and Insurance	0.63
Monetary Authorities-Central Bank	NA
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	0.68
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments	0.30
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	0.73
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	NA

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Customer Service Representatives	3,510	Loan Officers	868
Tellers	2,537	Claims Adjusters and Investigators	768
Insurance Sales Agents	1,886	Insurance Claims and Policy Clerks	746
Financial Services Sales Agents	1,447	Loan Interviewers and Clerks	743
Supervisors of Administrative Support	1,032	Financial Managers	595

Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024



* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.4 percent and not labeled in the chart.

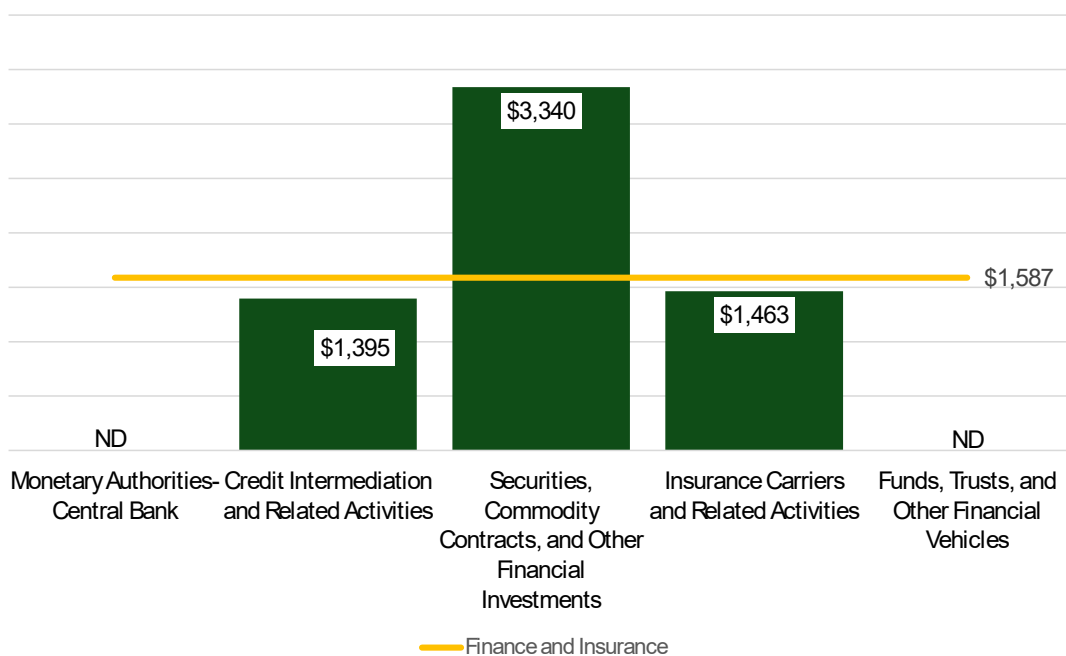
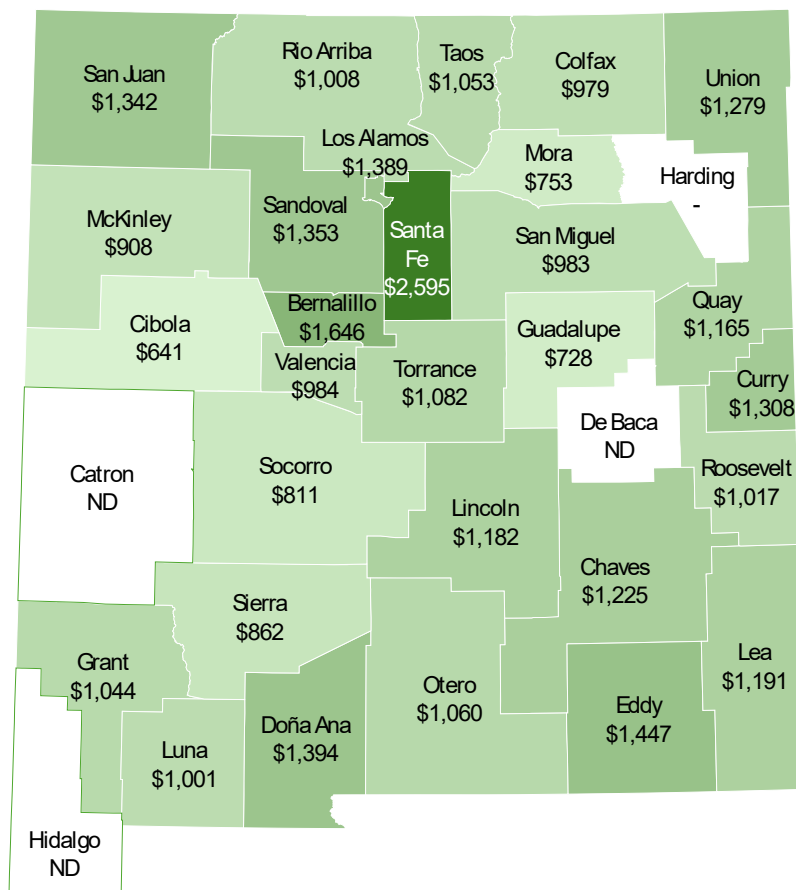
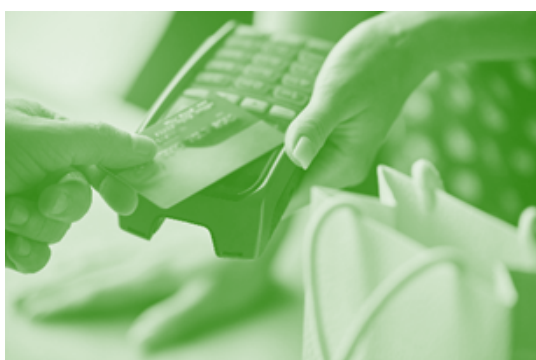
** Age 14 – 18 is 0.4 percent and not labeled in the chart.

² A concentration higher than one indicates that New Mexico has a higher concentration of that industry than the nation. A concentration lower than one indicates that New Mexico has a lower concentration than the nation.

³ Employment Projections Staffing Patterns, 2023 – 2033.

⁴ Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – QWI Explorer application, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

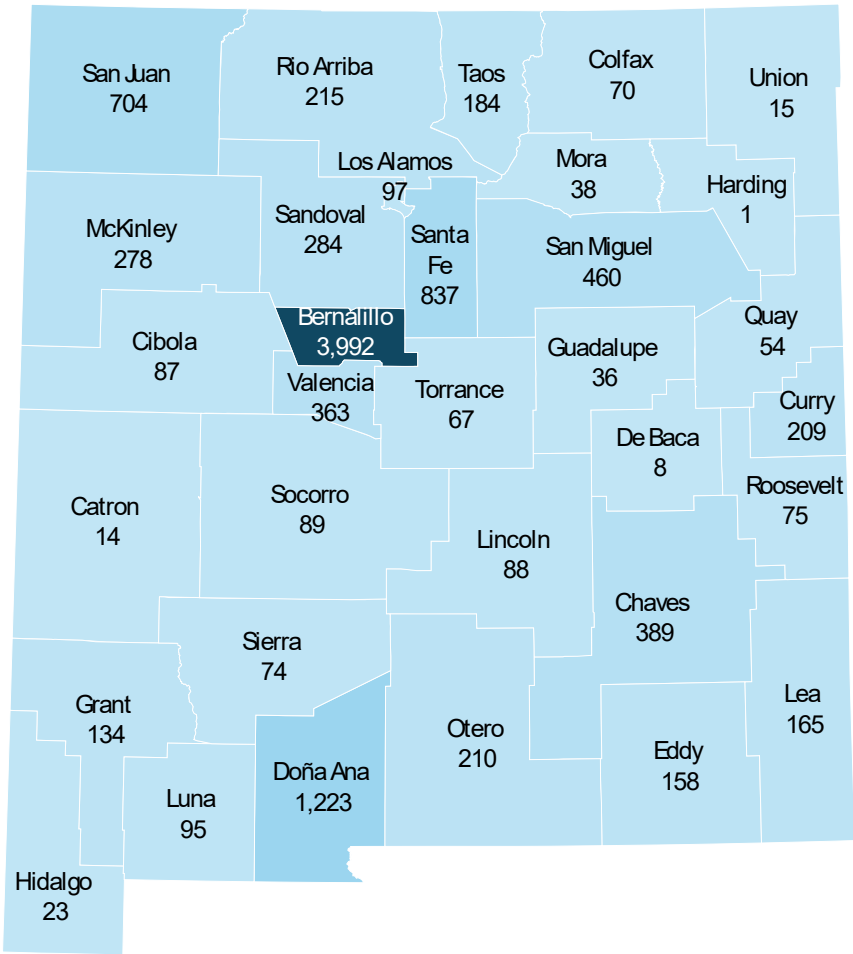
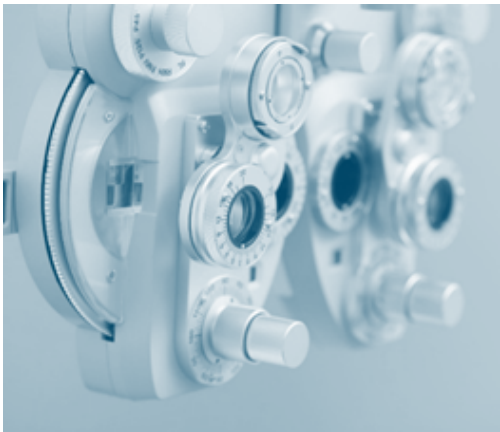
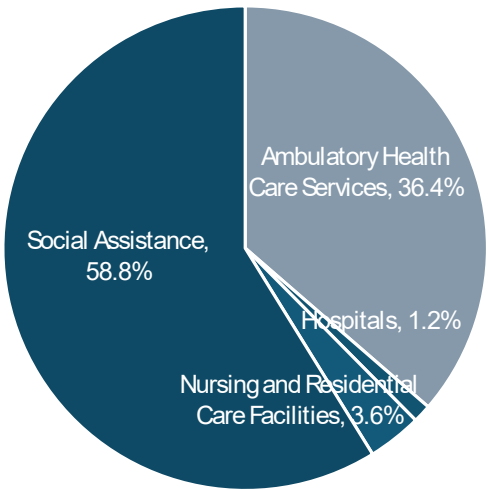
Average Weekly Wage



Industry Profile: Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector (NAICS 62) comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. Subsectors for this sector are Ambulatory Health Care Services (621), Hospitals (622), Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (623), and Social Assistance (624). Private practice doctors, including dentists and medical health practitioners, will be in Ambulatory Care Services. Home health and home care for the elderly or disabled persons are included in this sector.

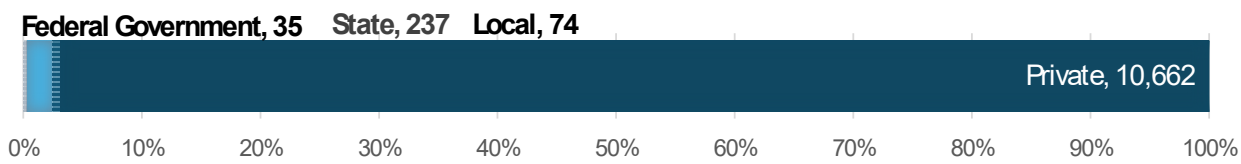
Number of Establishments, Health Care and Social Assistance, 11,007



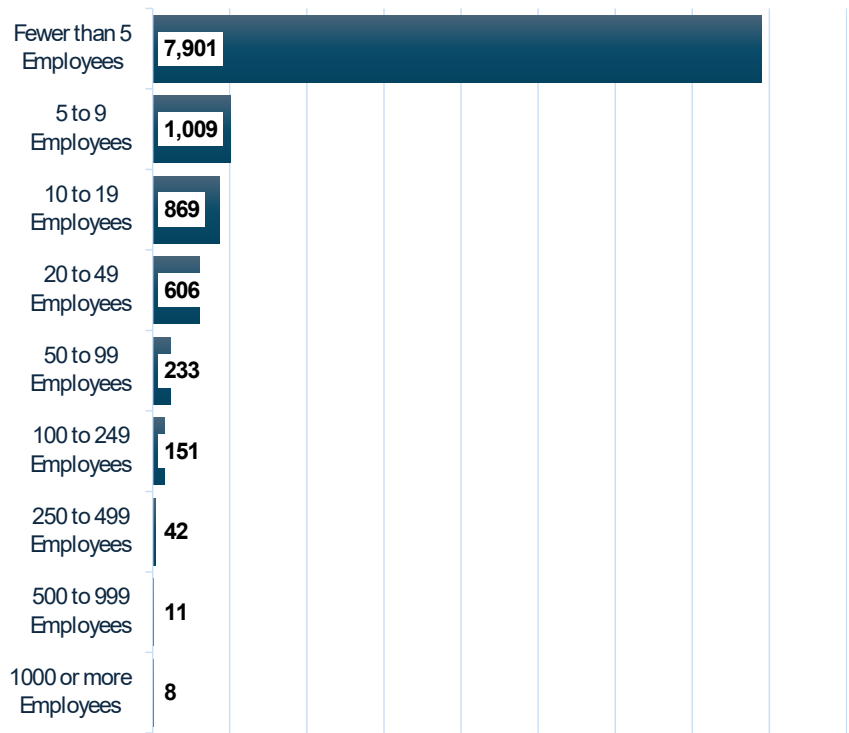
Data Notes

Unless noted, data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program for 2024. Non-disclosable data show ND and counties without that industry will show (-). Employers without a physical location in New Mexico and employers that did not provide a New Mexico county where employees work are not included on the map.

Number of Establishments by Ownership



Number of Private Establishments by Size Class, First Quarter 2025

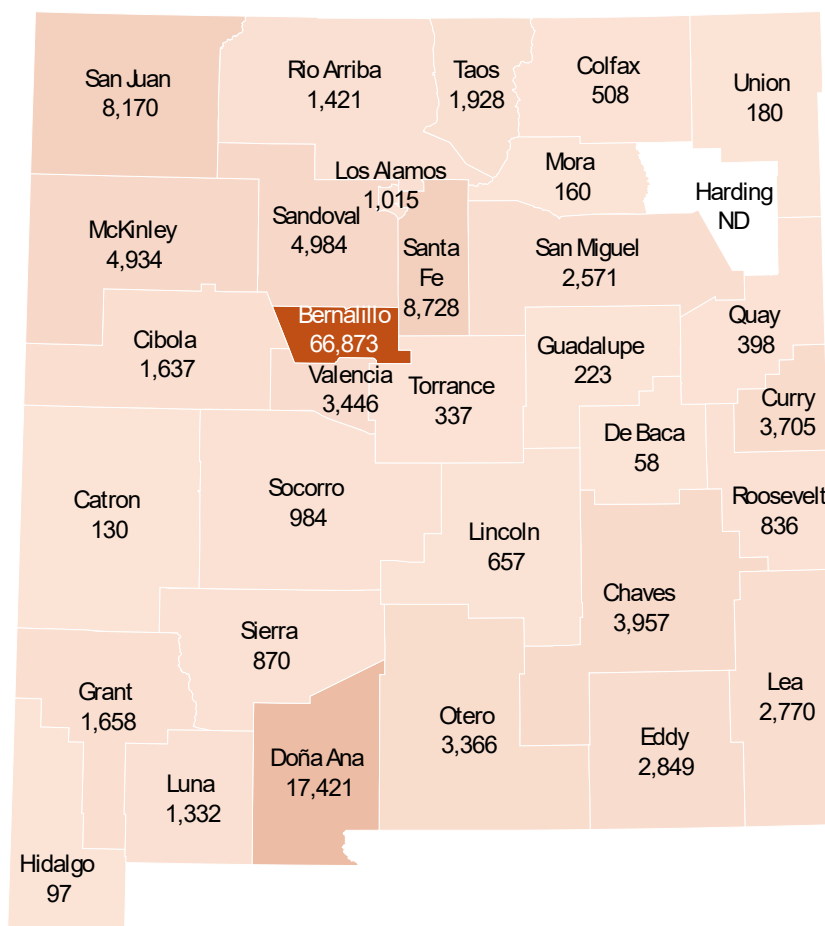
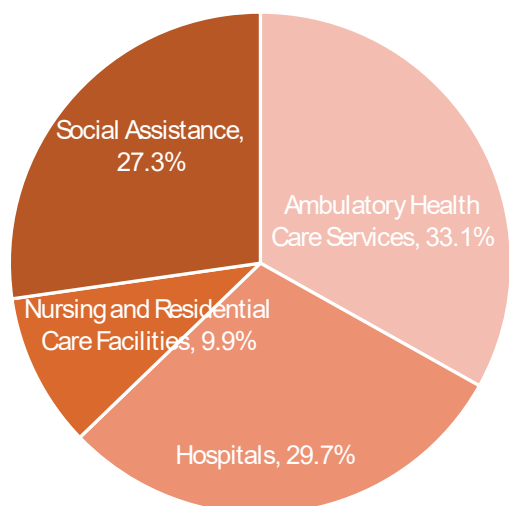


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



¹ Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – QWI Explorer application, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>. Private firms only. This characteristic is based on Firm while the other statistics presented are based on Establishment. A firm may be a company with a single establishment or a company with multiple establishments reporting in the same account.

Average Employment, Health Care and Social Assistance, 150,192



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Health Care and Social Assistance	1.02
Ambulatory Health Care Services	0.98
Hospitals	0.88
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	0.76
Social Assistance	1.42

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Home Health and Personal Care Aides	36,133	Medical Secretaries and Assistants	3,641
Registered Nurses	13,570	Childcare Workers	2,698
Medical Assistants	6,377	Receptionist and Information Clerk	2,572
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,744	Medical and Health Services Managers	2,529
Nursing Assistants	3,884	Janitors and Cleaners	1,963

² A concentration higher than one indicates that New Mexico has a higher concentration of that industry than the nation. A concentration lower than one indicates that New Mexico has a lower concentration than the nation.

³ Employment Projections Staffing Patterns, 2023 – 2033

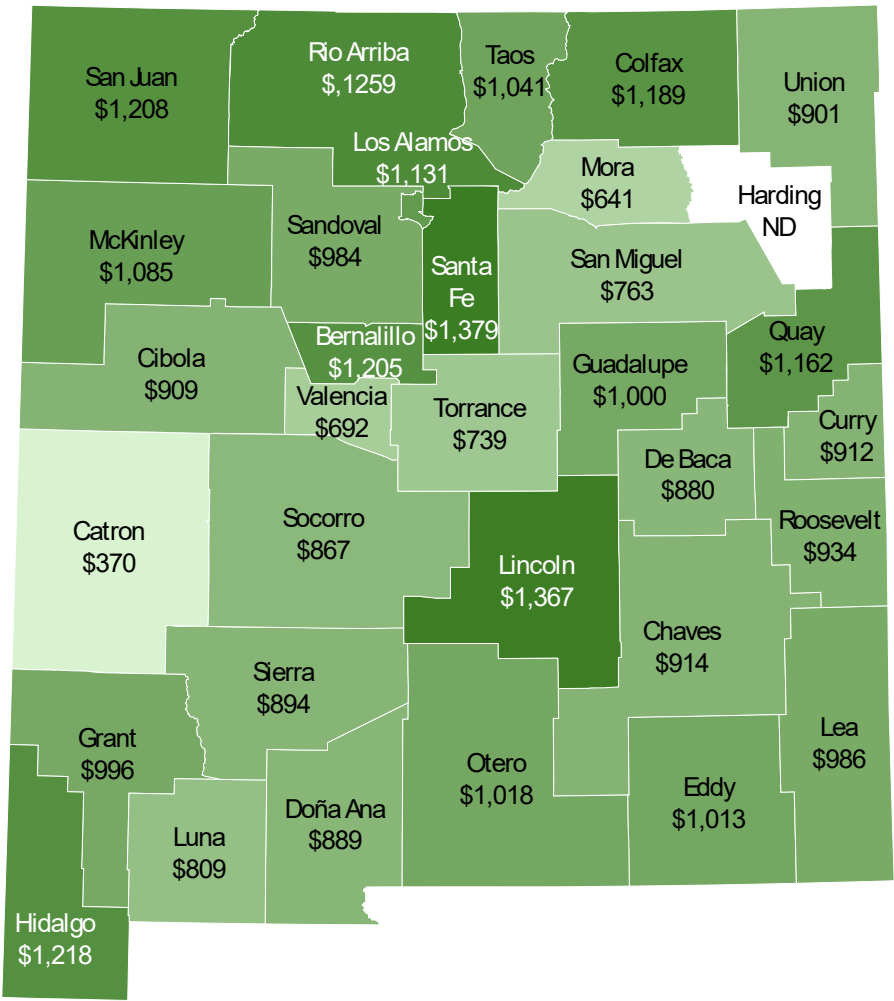
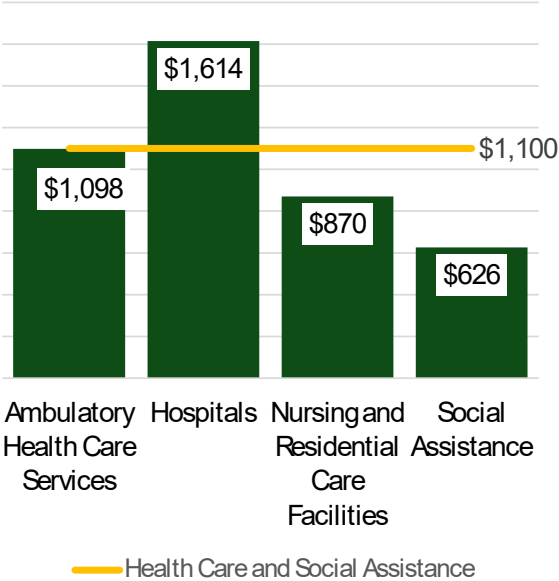
Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024



* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.3 percent and not labeled in the chart.

⁴ Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – QWI Explorer application, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

Average Weekly Wage

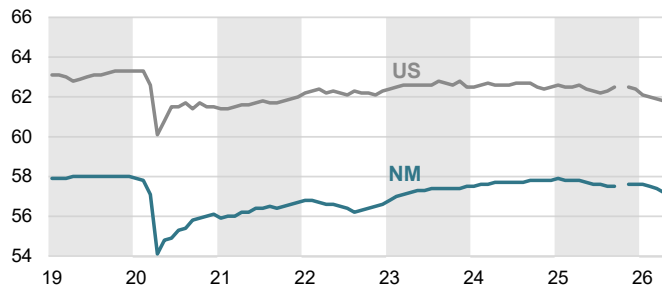


Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Apr 26

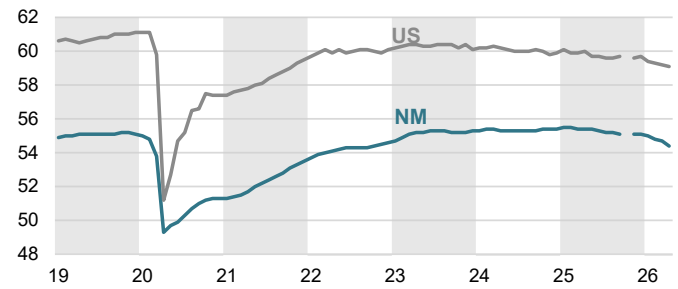


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	61.8	61.9	62.6	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.4
NM	57.2	57.4	57.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	1.3

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Apr 26

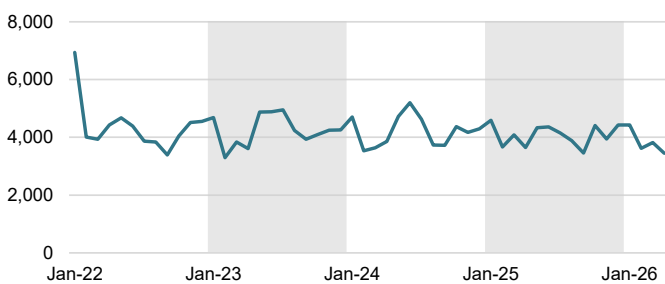


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.1	59.2	60.0	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	1.5
NM	54.4	54.7	55.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5	3.1

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 22-Apr 26

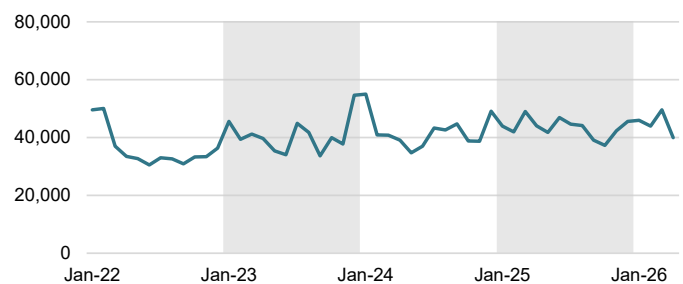


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	3,449	3,817	3,645	-9.6	-5.4	-10.6	-80.7

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 22-Apr 26



	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	39,919	49,597	44,057	-19.5	-9.4	2.0	-64.6

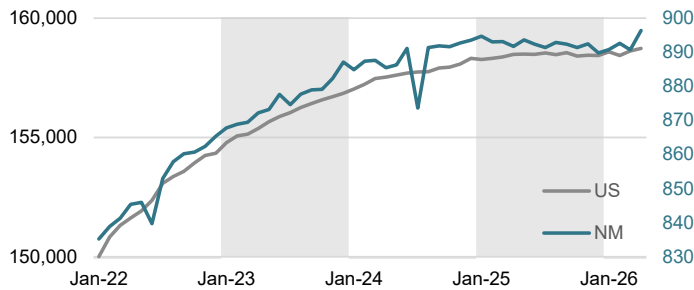
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

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

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 22-Apr 26

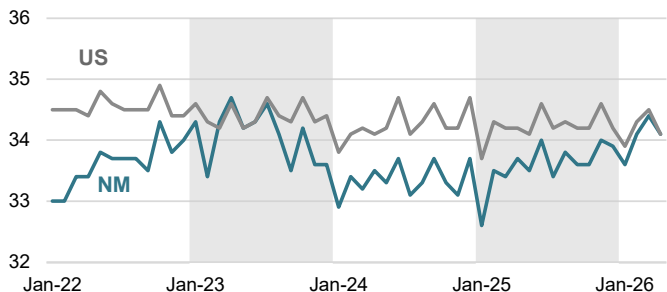


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	158,736	158,621	158,485	0.1	0.2	0.8	9.8
NM	896.4	890.7	891.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	11.7

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 22-Apr 26

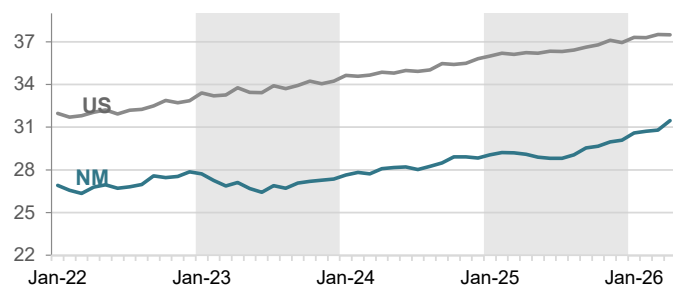


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.1	34.5	34.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.7
NM	34.1	34.4	33.7	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.7

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 22-Apr 26

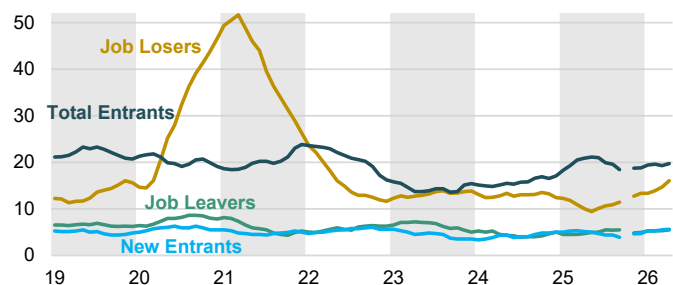


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$37.49	\$37.52	\$36.23	-\$0.03	\$1.26	\$2.63	\$7.18
NM	\$31.47	\$30.79	\$29.09	\$0.68	\$2.38	\$3.38	\$6.89

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Apr 26



	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.7	19.3	20.9	0.4	-1.2	4.6	0.8
New Entrants	5.6	5.5	5.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9
Job Losers	16.0	14.7	10.0	1.3	6.0	3.2	-32.8
Job Leavers	5.5	5.3	4.7	0.2	0.8	1.0	-1.0

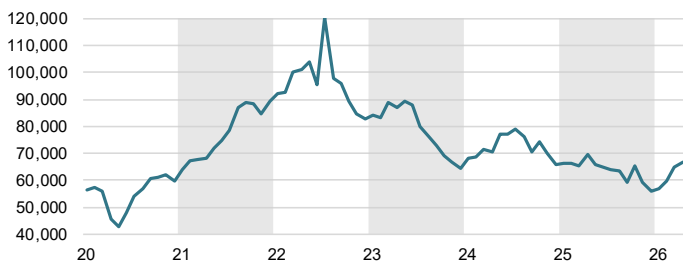
Current Population Survey (CPS)
12-month moving average (11-month moving average starting Nov 25), thousands

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Apr 26

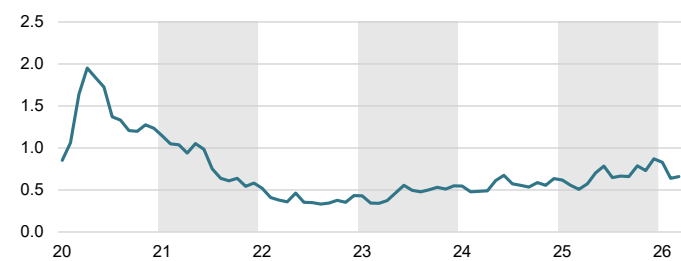


	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	66,922	65,066	69,450	2.9	-3.6	-5.4	-1.7

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Apr 26



	Apr 26	Mar 26	Apr 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.66	0.64	0.51	2.9	29.5	0.2	-0.4

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 2026

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,578
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2,450
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,279
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	2,032
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,840
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,627
Temporary Help Services	1,353
Legislative Bodies	1,281
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,258
Home Health Care Services	998

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Apr 2026

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,860
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,334
Physicians, All Other	1,867
Customer Service Representatives	1,500
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	1,069
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	873
General and Operations Managers	851
Nursing Assistants	846
Nurse Practitioners	835
Physical Therapists	832

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 19, 2026				Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, April 2026					
		Gender		Industry		Occupation			
Bernalillo	249	McKinley	24	Male	5,805	Agriculture	869	Management	1,184
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	4,574	Mining	193	Business & Finance	399
Chaves	18	Otero	18	NA	4	Utilities	22	Computer & Math	249
Cibola	5	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,487	Architecture & Engineering	165
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	8	Hispanic/Latino	5,986	Manufacturing	569	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	165
Curry	19	Roosevelt	5	Not Hispanic/Latino	3,774	Wholesale Trade	279	Community & Social Services	156
De Baca	*	San Juan	49	NA	623	Retail Trade	939	Legal	57
Dofia Ana	75	San Miguel	*	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	360	Education, Training & Library	123
Eddy	17	Sandoval	59	Native American/AK Native	1,054	Information	589	Arts, Design, Entertainment	322
Grant	6	Santa Fe	40	Asian	151	Finance & Insurance	225	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	234
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	African American	442	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	137	Healthcare Support	364
Harding	*	Socorro	*	Native HI/Pacific Islander	44	Professional & Scientific Serv	585	Protective Services	222
Hidalgo	*	Taos	17	White	6,601	Mgmt of Companies	17	Food Prep & Serving Related	457
Lea	21	Torrance	8	NA	2,091	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	834	Building, Grounds Maint.	229
Lincoln	6	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	210	Personal Care & Services	153
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	368	Healthcare & Social Assistance	982	Sales & Related	557
Luna	29	Valencia	22	22-24	499	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	197	Office & Admin. Support	1,143
Total	740			25-34	2,326	Accommodation & Food Serv	696	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	857
				35-44	2,569	Other Services	223	Construction & Extraction	1,165
				45-54	2,109	Public Administration	322	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	527
				55-59	953	NA	648	Production	658
				60-64	827			Transportation, Material Moving	828
				>=65	732			Military Specific	21
								NA	148

* 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	Tanya Lopez
Mark Flaherty	Raymond Sena
Nathan Friedman	Teresa Valverde
Ray Gabbard	Justin Welby
Julie Larrañaga	

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