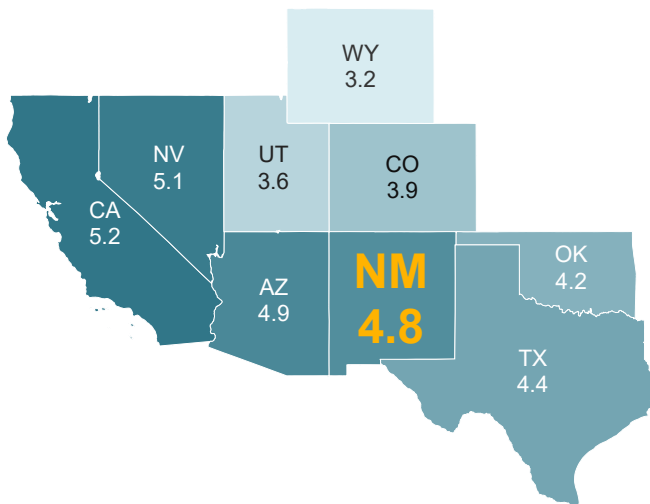


NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW JUNE 2026

4.8%

Unemployment Rate



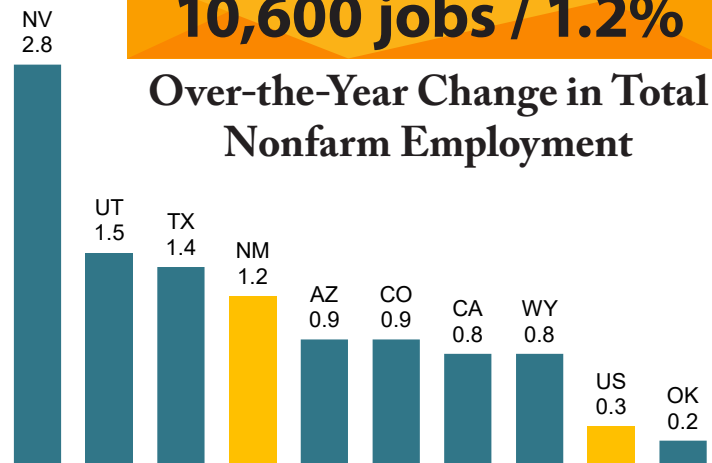
The New Mexico Labor Market Review (LMR) presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings. The LMR is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment for the state and select substate areas. Additional information and historical data are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

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10,600 jobs / 1.2%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham

Cabinet Secretary Sarita Nair

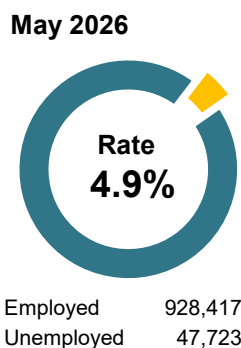
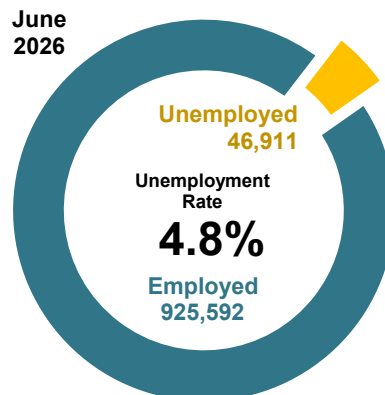
Statewide Unemployment

June 2026 • Seasonally Adjusted

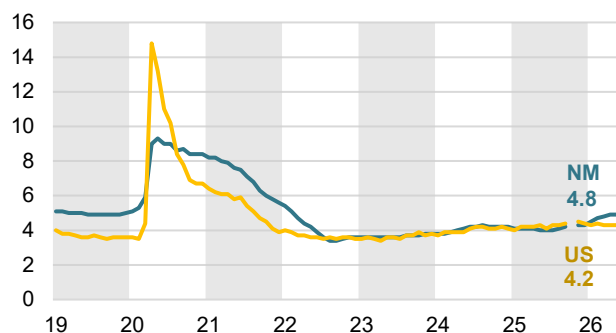
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.8 percent in June 2026, down from 4.9 percent in May 2026, and up from 4.0 percent in June 2025. The national unemployment rate in June was 4.2 percent, down from 4.3 percent in May, and up from 4.1 percent the previous year.

Highlights

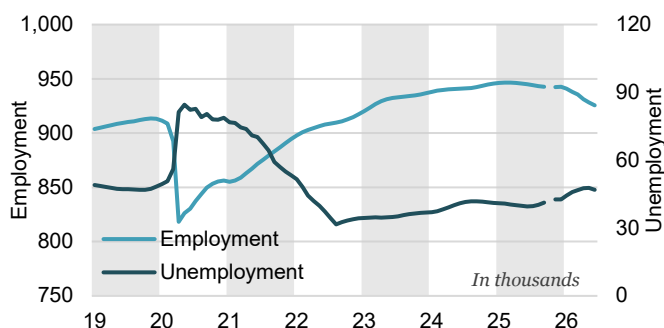
Among all states, New Mexico had the 11th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.0 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (2.0 percent).



January 2019 to June 2026
Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

June 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

At 13.2 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by McKinley County (7.0 percent). Luna County frequently has the highest unemployment rate in the state because agriculture, which is a major industry in the county, is highly seasonal.

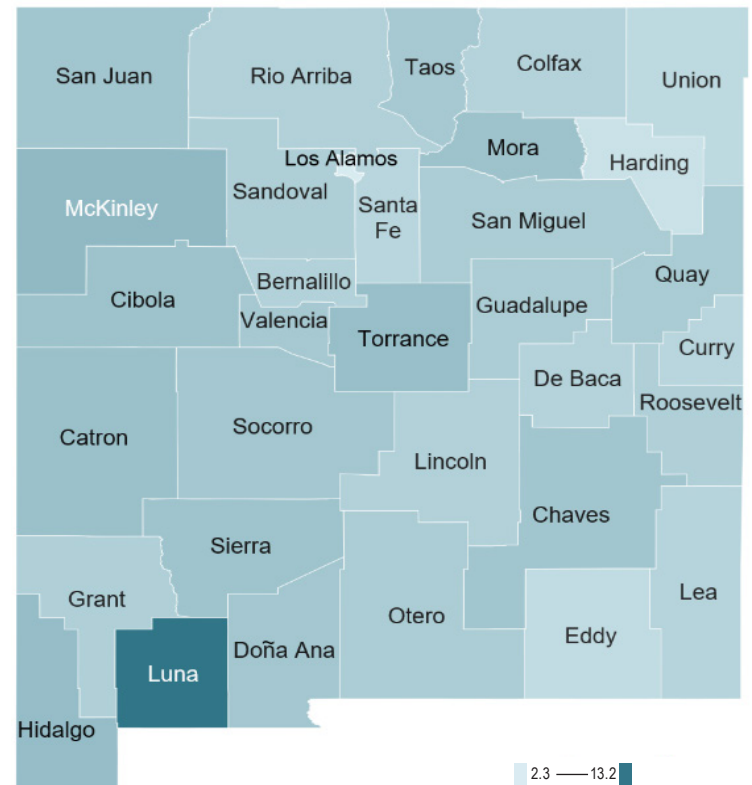
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.3 percent), followed by Harding County (3.2 percent).

Chaves County had the largest over-the-year increase in unemployment rate, with a 1.1 percentage point increase. Hidalgo County was the only county with an over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate (0.1 percent decrease).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	4.7	4.3	4.3	0.4
Catron	6.3	6.3	5.6	0.7
Chaves	5.8	4.6	4.7	1.1
Cibola	6.1	5.5	6.0	0.1
Colfax	4.6	4.7	4.4	0.2
Curry	4.3	3.9	3.8	0.5
De Baca	4.6	4.8	4.2	0.4
Doña Ana	5.7	5.3	5.3	0.4
Eddy	3.8	3.5	3.5	0.3
Grant	4.9	4.7	4.3	0.6
Guadalupe	5.2	4.6	4.3	0.9
Harding	3.2	3.5	3.1	0.1
Hidalgo	6.6	6.2	6.7	-0.1
Lea	4.5	4.1	3.9	0.6
Lincoln	4.8	4.5	4.4	0.4
Los Alamos	2.3	2.1	1.9	0.4
Luna	13.2	13.9	12.7	0.5
McKinley	7.0	6.0	6.5	0.5
Mora	6.1	5.6	6.1	0.0
Otero	5.2	4.7	4.9	0.3
Quay	5.3	4.7	4.5	0.8
Rio Arriba	4.8	4.5	4.3	0.5
Roosevelt	4.9	4.2	4.6	0.3
Sandoval	5.0	4.5	4.6	0.4
San Juan	5.8	4.9	5.2	0.6
San Miguel	5.2	4.6	5.0	0.2
Santa Fe	4.3	4.0	4.0	0.3
Sierra	6.0	6.7	5.7	0.3
Socorro	5.7	5.0	5.4	0.3
Taos	5.5	5.6	5.0	0.5
Torrance	6.5	6.1	5.7	0.8
Union	4.0	3.6	3.8	0.2
Valencia	5.5	5.0	5.0	0.5
MSAs				
Albuquerque	4.9	4.4	4.4	0.5
Farmington	5.8	4.9	5.2	0.6
Las Cruces	5.7	5.3	5.3	0.4
Santa Fe	4.3	4.0	4.0	0.3

Unemployment Rate %



At 4.3 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 4.9 percent. Farmington had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (5.8 percent) followed by the Las Cruces MSA (5.7 percent).

The Farmington MSA had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 0.6 percentage points since June 2025. The Albuquerque MSA had a 0.5 percentage point increase and the Las Cruces MSA had a 0.4 percentage point increase. The Santa Fe MSA had the smallest unemployment rate increase, up 0.3 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

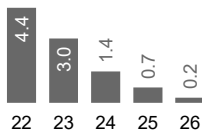
Statewide Industry Employment Growth

June 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

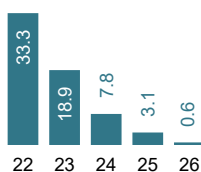
Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 10,600 jobs, representing a gain of 1.2 percent. The private sector was up 9,300 jobs, or 1.3 percent, while the public sector was up 1,300 jobs, or 0.7 percent. Five of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

2022 to 2026 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

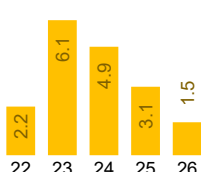
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2026
is year-to-date

New Mexico

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from June 25	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	900,200	-200	10,600	1.2
Total Private	710,000	5,000	9,300	1.3
Private Service-Providing	598,800	2,200	7,100	1.2
Goods-Producing	111,200	2,800	2,200	2.0
Mining & Construction	83,200	2,600	2,000	2.5
Mining & Logging	26,600	100	1,400	5.6
Construction	56,600	2,500	600	1.1
Manufacturing	28,000	200	200	0.7
Durable Goods	15,400	100	-200	-1.3
Non-Durable Goods	12,600	100	400	3.3
Service-Providing	789,000	-3,000	8,400	1.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	149,400	-200	3,600	2.5
Wholesale Trade	21,500	-400	400	1.9
Retail Trade	96,700	0	2,600	2.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	31,200	200	600	2.0
Information	8,800	-600	-400	-4.3
Financial Activities	34,900	300	-400	-1.1
Professional & Business Services	118,700	-1,500	-1,800	-1.5
Prvt. Education & Health Services	154,000	-200	3,800	2.5
Prvt. Educational Services	22,600	0	2,400	11.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	131,400	-200	1,400	1.1
Leisure & Hospitality	104,300	3,400	3,000	3.0
Other Services	28,700	1,000	-700	-2.4
Government	190,200	-5,200	1,300	0.7
Federal Government	27,000	100	-2,100	-7.2
State Government	56,000	-4,500	1,400	2.6
State Government Education	20,700	-4,900	300	1.5
Local Government	107,200	-800	2,000	1.9
Local Government Education	51,700	-3,000	300	0.6

Highlights

Private education and health services was up 3,800 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, private education services was up 2,400 jobs while health care and social assistance was up 1,400 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 3,600 jobs, or 2.5 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade was up 2,600 jobs, wholesale trade was up 400 jobs, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 600 jobs. Leisure and hospitality was up 3,000 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Mining and construction was up 2,000 jobs, or 2.5 percent, with a gain of 1,400 jobs in mining and a gain of 600 jobs in construction. Manufacturing was up 200 jobs, or 0.7 percent, with all gains in non-durable goods manufacturing.

Professional and business services was down 1,800 jobs, or 1.5 percent. Miscellaneous other services was down 700 jobs, or 2.4 percent. Information employment was down 400 jobs, or 4.3 percent. Employment in financial activities was down 400 jobs, or 1.1 percent.

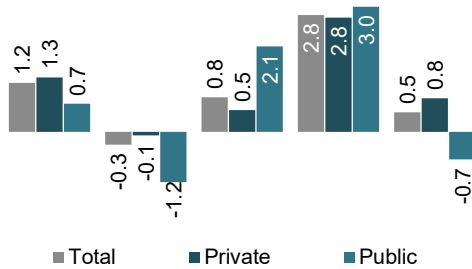
In the public sector, local government reported a gain of 2,000 jobs, or 1.9 percent. State government was up 1,400 jobs, or 2.6 percent. Federal government was down 2,100 jobs, or 7.2 percent.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

June 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

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



Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the **Albuquerque MSA** contracted by 1,300 jobs, or 0.3 percent. The private sector was down 300 jobs, representing a 0.1 percent decrease, while the public sector was down 1,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 3,300 jobs, or 4.6 percent; leisure and hospitality, up 1,200 jobs, or 2.6 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,000 jobs, or 1.5 percent; information, up 600 jobs, or 11.3 percent; and financial activities, up 300 jobs, or 1.5 percent.

Professional and business services was down 5,500 jobs, or 8.2 percent. Mining and construction was down 700 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Manufacturing was down 300 jobs, or 1.8 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 200 jobs, or 1.4 percent.

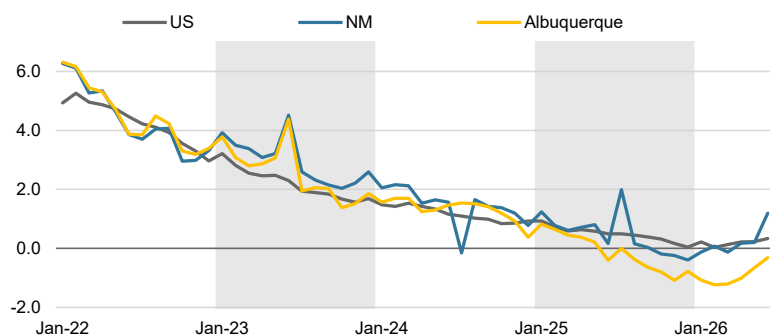
In the public sector, state government was up 800 jobs, or 2.9 percent; local government was down 400 jobs, or 1.0 percent; and federal government employment was down 1,400 jobs, or 10.0 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 2,300 jobs, or 2.8 percent. The private sector was up 1,700 jobs, or 2.8 percent, and the public sector was up 600 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Of the private sector industries, trade, transportation, and utilities was up 600 jobs, or 4.9 percent. Mining and construction was up 400 jobs, or 7.4 percent. Leisure and hospitality was up 300 jobs, or 3.5 percent. Private education and health services was up 200 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Financial activities was up 100 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Manufacturing was up 100 jobs, or 3.2 percent.

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	417,500	-2,700		-1,300	-0.3
Total Private	336,800	0		-300	-0.1
Mining & Construction	26,800	600		-700	-2.5
Manufacturing	16,400	200		-300	-1.8
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,300	-200		1,000	1.5
Information	5,900	100		600	11.3
Financial Activities	20,000	100		300	1.5
Prof. & Business Svcs	61,400	-2,100		-5,500	-8.2
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,800	500		3,300	4.6
Leisure & Hospitality	47,200	400		1,200	2.6
Other Svcs	14,000	400		-200	-1.4
Government	80,700	-2,700		-1,000	-1.2
Federal Government	12,600	0		-1,400	-10.0
State Government	28,500	-2,500		800	2.9
Local Government	39,600	-200		-400	-1.0

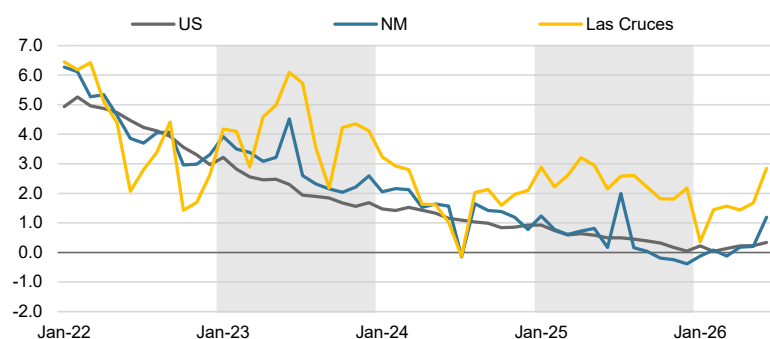
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	83,100	-2,000		2,300	2.8
Total Private	62,800	-200		1,700	2.8
Mining & Construction	5,800	100		400	7.4
Manufacturing	3,200	0		100	3.2
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,800	-200		600	4.9
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,800	0		100	3.7
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,500	0		0	0.0
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,400	0		200	1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8,900	-100		300	3.5
Other Svcs	1,900	0		0	0.0
Government	20,300	-1,800		600	3.0
Federal Government	3,600	0		200	5.9
State Government	6,400	-1,400		100	1.6
Local Government	10,300	-400		300	3.0

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



Metro Industry Employment

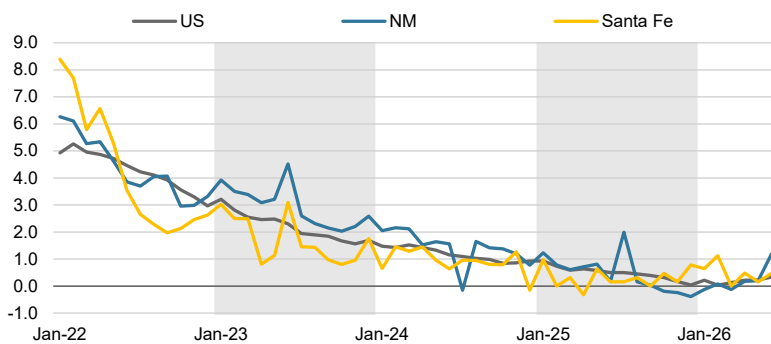
(Continued)

June 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	64,000	500		300	0.5
Total Private	49,200	800		400	0.8
Mining & Construction	3,200	0		0	0.0
Manufacturing	700	0		-100	-12.5
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,500	200		500	5.0
Information	800	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,300	100		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,000	-100		-200	-3.8
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,500	-100		300	2.7
Leisure & Hospitality	11,900	500		300	2.6
Other Svcs	3,300	200		-400	-10.8
Government	14,800	-300		-100	-0.7
Federal Government	900	0		-100	-10.0
State Government	7,900	100		100	1.3
Local Government	6,000	-400		-100	-1.6

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



Highlights

In the public sector, employment in local government was up 300 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Federal government was up 200 jobs, or 5.9 percent. State government was up 100 jobs, or 1.6 percent, over the year.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 300 jobs, or 0.5 percent. The private sector was up 400 jobs, or 0.8 percent, while the public sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.7 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 500 jobs, or 5.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade. Private education and health services was up 300 jobs, or 2.7 percent. Leisure and hospitality was up 300 jobs, or 2.6 percent.

Miscellaneous *other services* was down 400 jobs, or 10.8 percent. Professional and business services was down 200 jobs, or 3.8 percent. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 12.5 percent.

In the public sector, employment in federal government was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent. Local government was down 100 jobs, or 1.6 percent. State government was up 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent.

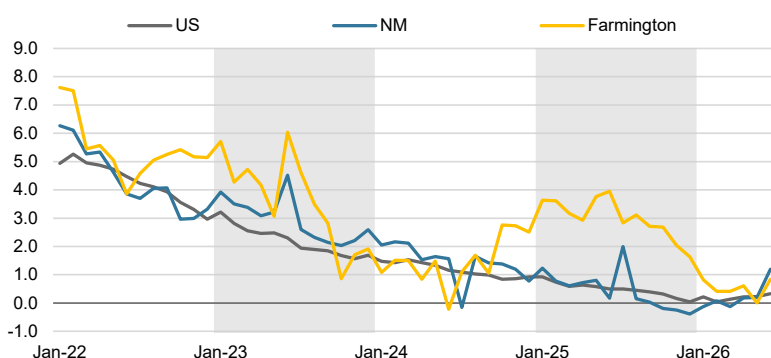
The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 400 jobs, or 0.8 percent.

The private service-providing sector was up 300 jobs, or 1.1 percent. Employment in the goods producing sector was down 100 jobs, or 1.0 percent. The public sector was up 200 jobs, or 2.1 percent, with gains in state government and local government.

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	47,800	-1,800		400	0.8
Total Private	38,000	200		200	0.5
Goods-Producing	10,300	100		-100	-1.0
Private Service-Providing	27,700	100		300	1.1
Government	9,800	-2,000		200	2.1
Federal Government	1,500	0		0	0.0
State Government	600	100		100	20.0
Local Government	7,700	-2,100		100	1.3

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

June 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 June meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,161,716 in funding to support the creation of 94 jobs and 5 intern positions with 11 New Mexico companies, including: Speridian Technologies, Albuquerque (1 job); KiloNewton, Albuquerque (7 jobs and 3 intern positions); Knight Scientific Systems, Albuquerque (3 jobs and 1 intern position); Bueno Foods, Albuquerque (37 jobs); Arid Woodworking, Albuquerque (5 jobs); Paseo Pottery, Santa Fe (2 jobs); Century Sign Builders, Albuquerque (3 jobs); Urban Wellness Supply, Albuquerque (16 jobs); Urban Wellness Supply, Taos (15 jobs); Verdacity, Albuquerque (2 jobs and 1 intern position); and Mantis Space, Albuquerque (3 jobs).

Bernalillo

BlackVe, a multi-mission spacecraft manufacturer, is expanding its Albuquerque headquarters. The expansion is expected to create 152 jobs over the next ten years.

Job Losses

Statewide

Lovelace Health System laid off 43 workers in June 2026. The job cuts affected primarily administrative and support roles.

Presbyterian Healthcare Services laid off 150 workers in June 2026. The job cuts are for administrative and health plan roles not related to hospitals or clinics.

Economic Development in New Mexico — Job Training Incentive Program

Michelle Doran, Economist Supervisor

At its June meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,161,716 in funding to support the creation of 94 jobs and 5 intern positions with 11 New Mexico companies, including: Speridian Technologies, Albuquerque (1 job); KiloNewton, Albuquerque (7 jobs and 3 intern positions); Knight Scientific Systems, Albuquerque (3 jobs and 1 intern position); Bueno Foods, Albuquerque (37 jobs); Arid Woodworking, Albuquerque (5 jobs); Paseo Pottery, Santa Fe (2 jobs); Century Sign Builders, Albuquerque (3 jobs); Urban Wellness Supply, Albuquerque (16 jobs); Urban Wellness Supply, Taos (15 jobs); Verdacity, Albuquerque (2 jobs and 1 intern position); and Mantis Space, Albuquerque (3 jobs).

Created by the New Mexico legislature in 1972, the Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) promotes economic development and helps train the state's workforce. Originally known as the Industrial Development Training Program, JTIP began as a reimbursement program helping manufacturing companies offset the cost of training new employees. Over time, the program has expanded to include additional industries and supports training an existing workforce in new or updated technology.

Economic Development New Mexico (EDNM), formerly the New Mexico Economic Development Department, administers the program and oversees the use of appropriated funds. Last year, EDNM received \$6.7 million in appropriations from the state legislature. Additional funding is occasionally provided depending on legislative priorities and economic conditions.

JTIP funds classroom and on-the-job training for newly created jobs in expanding or relocating businesses for up to six months and reimburses 50 to 90 percent of employee wages. The percentage that is reimbursed is based on factors such as company location, high wage status, and employee veteran status. Companies work with EDNM JTIP staff to confirm eligibility, develop a training plan, and submit a formal application.

Company Eligibility

Must be financially sound and must be creating new jobs after expansion in New Mexico or relocation to New Mexico.

Must either manufacture a product in New Mexico, provide a qualifying non-retail service generating at least 50 percent of revenue from out-of-state, or operate in certain green industries.

Trainee Eligibility

Must be a new hire, a New Mexico resident, and must not have left high school in the three months prior to employment.

Job Eligibility

Must be full-time (minimum 32 hours per week), year-round, and directly involved in producing the product or delivering the service.

Training Program Eligibility

Custom classroom training at a public educational institution, structured on-the-job training (OJT), or a combination of both.

Once submitted, the company is placed on the agenda for a monthly JTIP board meeting, typically held on the second Friday of every month and open to the public. The board, chaired by EDNM and including members from Workforce Solutions, Higher Education, and Public Education—as well as appointments representing organized labor and the business community—reviews the application, receives comments from the company and key stakeholders, and evaluates proposed positions and training plans. Discussions often focus on the readiness of New Mexico's workforce and how schools can better prepare students for evolving industry needs.

The Department of Workforce Solutions' Economic Research and Analysis (ER&A) bureau also serves the board in an advisory role as experts in occupational data. JTIP staff assign a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code to each position which determines the allowable funded training hours. ER&A reviews each position's duties, required education or experience, and wage to confirm the correct SOC code is assigned and the wage offered by the company is commensurate for the position. This helps ensure that funding requests align with the positions being proposed.

When a company is approved, it has six months to complete hiring before submitting a hiring report for reimbursement, and another six months to complete training. Companies may receive less than the originally approved amount if they do not fill all positions, if any trainee is ineligible, or if a trainee leaves before completing training. Recent reasons for reduced reimbursement include hiring ineligible out-of-state residents due to the company being located in a border community, difficulty finding applicants with specialized technical skills, and delays in receiving and installing production equipment. On average, companies use about 50 percent of approved funds. Remaining funds return to the JTIP fund for future use.

Over the years, the program has evolved to meet employer needs and address workforce challenges. JTIP now supports employers in these industries and with these programs:

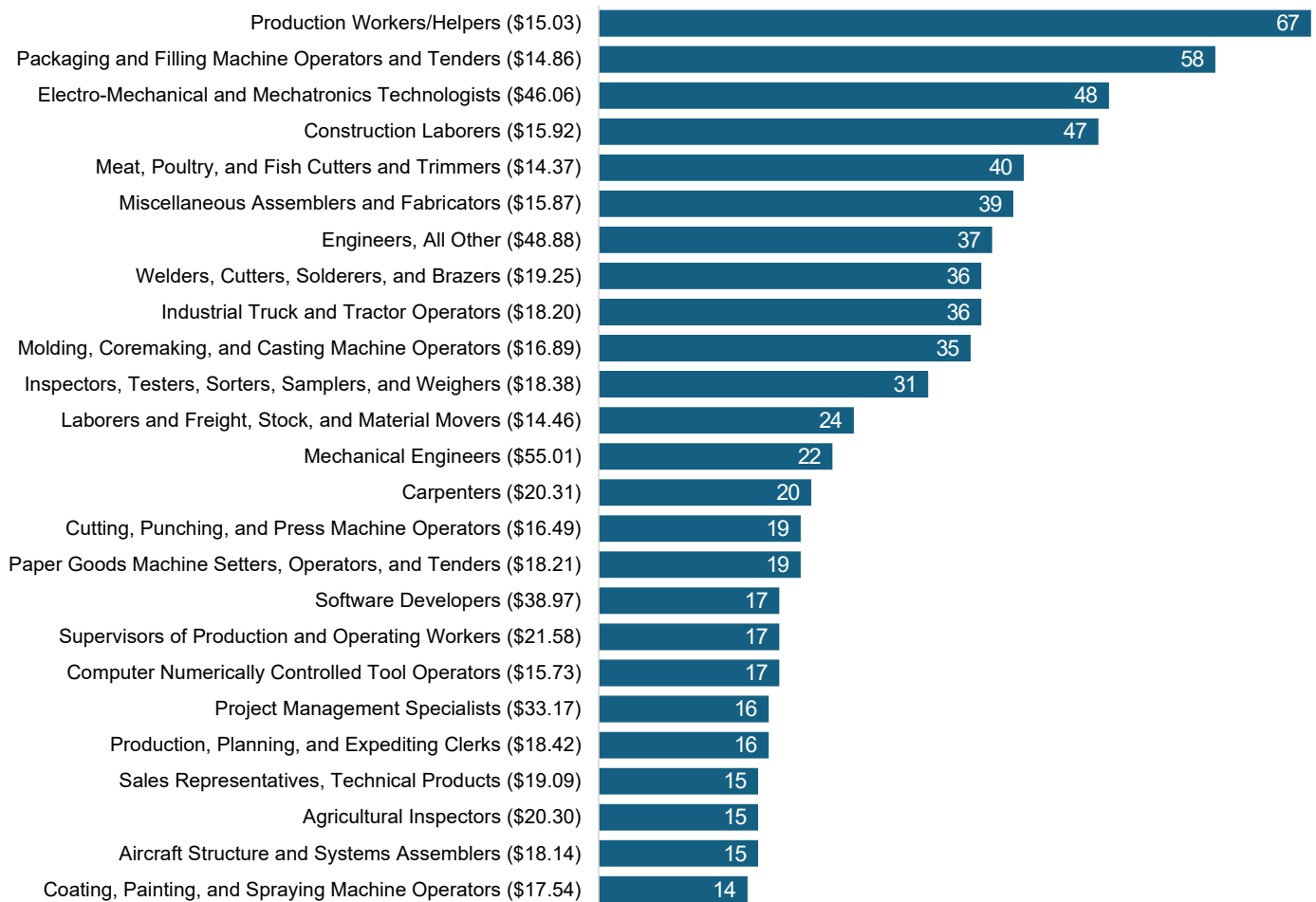
- **Non-retail Service Industry:** Support for eligible service-based industries such as cybersecurity and information technology companies that create customized IT solutions.
- **Green Industry:** Support for businesses focused on environmental sustainability by reducing waste and pollution or by producing sustainable products using sustainable processes and materials.
- **Step Up Program:** Training support for upskilling existing employees for new equipment, technologies, or promotions.
- **Film Program:** Support for post-production and below-the-line film jobs.
- **Intern Positions:** Support for training interns after which the company must offer the intern a full-time position to receive reimbursement.

For details about the JTIP program, visit EDNM's website at <https://edd.newmexico.gov/business-development/edd-programs-for-business/job-training-incentive-program/>.

The chart on the next page shows the top 25 occupations approved for JTIP in 2025 by number requested. The chart reflects the number of positions approved by occupation and not necessarily the number of positions filled. Some occupations may include reapplications for the same position if the position wasn't filled within the hiring period.



Top 25 JTIP Occupations in 2025 by Number Requested with Average Entry Wage (OEWS)*



* Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) – Average entry wage for each occupation represents the estimated wage for all establishments in New Mexico, not only JTIP employers.

2024-2034 Occupational Employment Projections

Raymond Sena, Economist

The Economic Research and Analysis Bureau (ER&A) has released employment projections to the year 2034. Data are available for 91 industry subsectors and over 600 detailed occupations for New Mexico, its four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA; Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe), and four workforce regions (Central, Northern, Eastern, and Southwestern).

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

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

ACCESSING PROJECTIONS DATA AND VIEWING INTERACTIVE DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Projections data are available in downloadable formats at the NMDWS interactive data site, LASER, at www.jobs.dws.nm.gov/analyzer.

To access both the industry and occupational employment projections dashboards, visit <https://www.dws.nm.gov/en-us/Researchers/Data/Employment-Projections>.

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

New Mexico's 2024 employment of 920,440 is projected to grow to 976,151 by 2034. This increase represents an additional 55,707 jobs and 6.1 percent growth. Exhibit 1 illustrates projected employment growth by major occupational group in New Mexico.

Employment growth is defined as the number of positions that are completely new. Employment in healthcare support is projected to grow the most, by 8,209 jobs. Computer and mathematical has the fastest growth, at 14.8

percent, a rate over two times that of the statewide average of 6.1 percent. Occupations with the next fastest growth included healthcare support at 14.5 percent and architecture and engineering at 10.1 percent. Two other major occupational groups expected to have large growth include food preparation and serving (5,459 jobs) and construction and extraction (5,142 jobs). Two occupational groups are expected to have negative growth. Those include farming, fishing, and forestry (losing 473 jobs, or 7.6 percent decline) and office and administrative support (with a loss of 1,720, or 1.4 percent).

1 Projected Employment Growth by Major Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO

Healthcare Support	8,209	14.5%
Food Prep. & Serving	5,459	6.6%
Construction & Extraction	5,142	7.9%
Health Practitioners & Tech.	5,090	9.5%
Transp. & Material Moving	4,824	7.6%
Management	4,523	7.6%
Business & Financial Operations	3,951	8.0%
Computer & Mathematical	3,582	14.8%
Installation, Maint. & Repair	2,792	7.3%
Educational Instruction & Library	2,702	5.4%
Architecture & Engineering	2,464	10.1%
Bldg./Grounds Cleaning/Maint.	2,039	6.6%
Community & Social Service	1,433	9.6%
Personal Care & Service	1,426	7.6%
Protective Service	1,221	4.5%
Life/Physical/Social Science	957	8.9%
Production	764	2.5%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports	746	6.6%
Legal	435	6.6%
Sales & Related	141	0.2%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	-473	-7.6%
Office & Administrative Support	-1,720	-1.4%

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY DETAILED OCCUPATION

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

MOST GROWTH			FASTEST GROWTH		
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		6,719		55.8%	Wind Turbine Service Techs
Fast Food & Counter Workers		2,121		39.6%	Nurse Practitioners
Stockers & Order Fillers		1,917		36.5%	Data Scientists
Registered Nurses		1,788		36.5%	Information Security Analysts
Cooks, Restaurant		1,584		28.8%	Solar Photovoltaic Installers
Construction Laborers		1,552		25.1%	Medical & Health Service Managers
General & Operations Mgrs.		1,143		24.7%	Operations Research Analysts
Software Developers		1,014		23.8%	Health Specialty Teachers, Postsec.
Janitors & Cleaners		905		23.1%	Epidemiologists
Medical Assistants		871		22.9%	Nursing Instructors, Postsecondary
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers		814		22.9%	Logisticians
Medical & Health Service Managers		812		21.5%	Exercise Trainers & Group Instructors
Nurse Practitioners		803		21.4%	Statisticians
Maintenance & Repair Workers		771		21.0%	Psychiatric Technicians
Electricians		707		21.0%	Software Developers

Excludes occupations that are suppressed.

Exhibit 2 lists the detailed occupations with the most and fastest projected employment growth in New Mexico from 2024 to 2034. Home health and personal care aides is projected to have the most growth with 6,719 jobs. Fast food and counter workers is expected to increase by a large number (2,121) and stockers and order fillers close out the top three occupations for most growth with 1,917.

Although employment for wind turbine service technicians is expected to have the fastest projected growth, it is only expected to increase by 101 jobs (from 181 in 2024 to 282 by 2034). One detailed occupation expected to have fast growth, epidemiologists, had less than 100 workers in 2024 and their large growth rate reflects small employment increases. Nurse practitioners, with an employment of 2,027 in 2024, are expected to increase to 2,830 employees, or by 39.6 percent. Two computer and mathematical occupations—information security analysts and data scientists—are expected to grow by 36.5 percent each by 2034.

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

MOST GROWTH			FASTEST GROWTH	
CENTRAL *				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		3,805		45.5% Nurse Practitioners
Registered Nurses		1,401		37.7% Data Scientists
Stockers & Order Fillers		1,022		37.4% Information Security Analysts
EASTERN				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		814		80.7% Wind Turbine Service Technicians
Construction Laborers		348		35.6% Nurse Practitioners
Stockers & Order Fillers		328		22.3% Medical & Health Services Managers
NORTHERN				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		686		30.1% Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food & Counter Workers		551		28.4% Exercise Trainers & Fitness Instructors
Cooks, Restaurant		483		22.2% Software Developers
SOUTHWESTERN				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		1,261		35.6% Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food & Counter Workers		405		23.6% Cooks, Restaurant
Cooks, Restaurant		240		22.3% Medical & Health Services Managers

* Central Region is the same as Albuquerque MSA.

Table excludes occupations expected to increase by less than 50 jobs.

The top three detailed occupations projected to grow the most and the top three projected to grow the fastest are, with some exceptions, the same across all four regions and MSAs (Exhibits 3 and 4). Employment for both home health and personal care aides and fast food and counter workers is expected to have the most growth in nearly all substate areas. Stockers and order fillers is expected to increase by 1,022 jobs in the Albuquerque MSA/Central Region and 328 jobs in the Eastern Region; construction laborers are projected to increase by 348 jobs in the Eastern Region, increase by 136 jobs in Farmington MSA, and 256 jobs in Las Cruces MSA; and restaurant cooks are projected to increase by 468 jobs in the Santa Fe MSA, increase by 483 in the Northern Region, and increase by 240 jobs in the Southwestern region.

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

MOST GROWTH			FASTEST GROWTH	
ALBUQUERQUE *				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		3,805		45.5% Nurse Practitioners
Registered Nurses		1,401		37.7% Data Scientists
Stockers & Order Fillers		1,022		37.4% Information Security Analysts
FARMINGTON				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		625		20.7% Cooks, Restaurant
Fast Food & Counter Workers		177		11.0% Stockers and Order Fillers
Construction Laborers		136		11.0% Fast Food and Counter Workers
LAS CRUCES				
Home Health & Personal Care Aides		1,325		41.7% Nurse Practitioners
Fast Food and Counter Workers		455		29.4% Medical & Health Services Managers
Construction Laborers		256		23.1% Packaging & Filling Machine Operators
SANTA FE				
Cooks, Restaurant		468		34.7% Nurse Practitioners
Retail Salespersons		466		25.3% Amusement & Recreation Attendants
Fast Food and Counter Workers		357		23.0% Medical & Health Services Managers

* Albuquerque MSA is the same as Central Region.

Table excludes occupations expected to increase by less than 50 jobs.

Employment of nurse practitioners is expected to have some of the fastest growth in all areas. Employment for medical and health service managers is projected to grow faster than most other detailed occupations in the majority of the substate areas and MSAs. Other occupations projected to exhibit fast-growing employment in the substate areas include data scientists (Albuquerque MSA/Central Region, with growth of 37.7 percent); information security analysts (Albuquerque MSA/ Central Region, with growth of 34.7 percent); exercise trainers and fitness instructors (Northern Region, expected to grow by 28.4 percent); packaging and filling machine operators (Las Cruces MSA, expected to increase by 23.1 percent); amusement and recreation attendants (Santa Fe MSA, expected to grow by 25.3 percent); and wind turbine technicians (Eastern Region, expected to increase by 80.7 percent).

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

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

5 Annual Job Openings by Type of Opening | NEW MEXICO

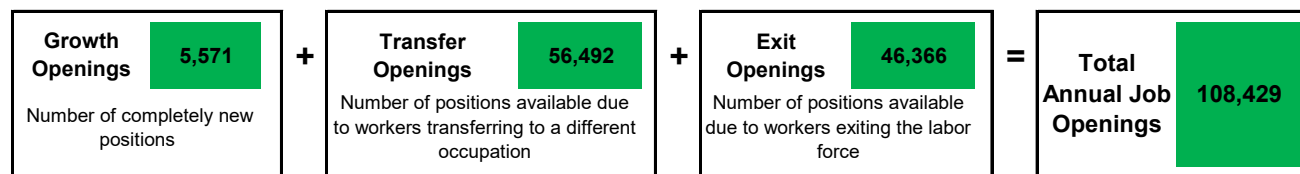


Exhibit 5 provides the total annual job openings for New Mexico. There will be about 108,429 total annual job openings in the state. Only 5,571 of these, or 5.1 percent of total annual job openings, are from growth (newly created positions). Transfer openings, which count the number of positions available due to workers leaving an occupation and transferring to a different one, is the largest component, equaling 56,492 jobs per year and accounting for more than half of total annual job openings. Exit openings due to workers leaving the labor force equal 46,366.

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

As seen in Exhibit 6, the food preparation and serving related occupational group is projected to have the most annual job openings in the state due to transfers and exits (15,879 jobs). When this figure is combined with growth openings, it will have the most annual job openings (16,425 jobs). Although job growth is expected to decline in office and administrative support, this occupational group will have the second-largest number of total annual job openings (12,979 jobs) because of the large number leaving the occupation (13,151). Legal is expected to have the least number of job openings due to transfers and exits (392 jobs) and minimal projected job openings due to growth (44). Farming, fishing, and forestry is expected to have negative job growth but 884 annual job openings due to workers leaving the occupation.

6 Annual Job Openings by Major Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL
Food Prep. & Serving	546	15,879	16,425
Office & Admin. Support	-172	13,151	12,979
Sales & Related	14	10,484	10,498
Healthcare Support	821	8,563	9,384
Transp. & Material Moving	482	8,079	8,561
Construction & Extraction	514	5,428	5,942
Management	452	4,789	5,241
Education, Training, & Library	270	4,554	4,824
Bldg./Grounds Cleaning/Maint.	204	4,331	4,535
Business & Financial Ops.	395	3,926	4,321
Installation, Maint, & Repair	279	3,475	3,754
Health Practitioners & Tech	509	2,966	3,475
Personal Care & Service	143	3,310	3,453
Production	76	3,352	3,428
Protective Service	122	2,881	3,003
Architecture & Engineering	246	1,645	1,891
Computer & Mathematical	358	1,399	1,757
Community & Social Service	143	1,378	1,521
Arts, Design, Entertainment	75	1,021	1,096
Life/Physical/Social Science	96	968	1,064
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	-47	884	837
Legal	44	392	436

7 Annual Job Openings by Detailed Occupational Group | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL	2025 Median Wage	Typical Minimum Education Required
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	672	6,197	6,869	\$28,520	High school diploma or eqv.
Fast Food & Counter Workers	212	5,640	5,852	\$28,700	No formal educ. credential
Cashiers	-56	3,791	3,735	\$30,120	No formal educ. credential
Retail Salespersons	61	3,634	3,695	\$33,300	No formal educ. credential
Secretaries & Admin. Assist	58	2,708	2,766	\$46,450	High school diploma or eqv.
Stockers & Order Fillers	192	2,527	2,719	\$35,830	No formal educ. credential
Waiters & Waitresses	33	2,684	2,717	\$36,920	No formal educ. credential
Janitors & Cleaners	90	2,214	2,304	\$36,020	No formal educ. credential
Customer Service Reps	-79	2,381	2,302	\$39,030	High school diploma or eqv.
Office Clerks, General	-63	1,617	1,554	\$37,130	High school diploma or eqv.
Cooks, Restaurant	158	1,387	1,545	\$35,020	No formal educ. credential
General & Operation Mgrs.	114	1,337	1,451	\$98,630	Bachelor's degree
Food Preparation Workers	-5	1,412	1,407	\$33,370	No formal educ. credential
Construction Laborers	155	1,199	1,354	\$38,400	No formal educ. credential
Heavy Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	81	1,222	1,303	\$50,500	Postsecondary nondegree
Laborers, Freight, Material Movers	55	1,237	1,292	\$37,230	No formal educ. credential

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

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS BY DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND EDUCATION LEVEL

As seen in Exhibit 7, the detailed occupation of home health and personal care aides is expected to have the most total annual job openings in New Mexico (6,869 jobs). About 6,197 of these openings are due to workers who transferred to other occupations or left the labor force. Other occupations with many job openings due to workers leaving the occupation include fast food and counter workers (5,640 jobs), cashiers (3,791 jobs), retail salespersons (3,634 jobs), and secretaries and administrative assistants (2,708 jobs). In 2024,

these occupations had a wage less than the state median of \$47,210 and typically require a high school diploma or equivalent or little to no formal education credential to enter the position. General and operations managers were the only detailed occupations listed in Exhibit 7 that typically require a bachelor's degree. The median wage for general and operations managers in 2025 was \$98,630.

8 Annual Job Openings by Typical Education Level | NEW MEXICO

	Annual Job Openings Due To Growth	Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits	TOTAL	Number of Occupations	Average Annual Job Openings Due to Transfers & Exits
No Formal Educational Cred.	1,230	36,962	38,192	82	450
High School Diploma or Eqv.	1,597	37,813	39,410	237	160
Some College, No Degree/Postsecondary Nondegree Award	374	7,989	8,363	48	166
Associate's	133	1,633	1,766	40	41
Bachelor's	1,635	13,939	15,574	148	94
Master's	241	1,322	1,563	30	44
Doctoral/Professional	179	1,012	1,191	59	17

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

Occupations with lower educational requirements have the largest number of job openings due to transfers and exits. As seen in Exhibit 8, occupations that typically do not require a formal educational credential have an annual average of 450 openings due to transfers and exits per occupation. Conversely, occupations that typically require a doctoral or professional degree have an annual average of 17 job opportunities due to workers leaving that occupation. Occupations that typically require a high level of education, and a large amount of time and financial investment, have lower levels of transfers and exits, since the education and skills needed to do the job may not be easily transferrable to other occupations.

METHODOLOGY NOTE

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

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

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

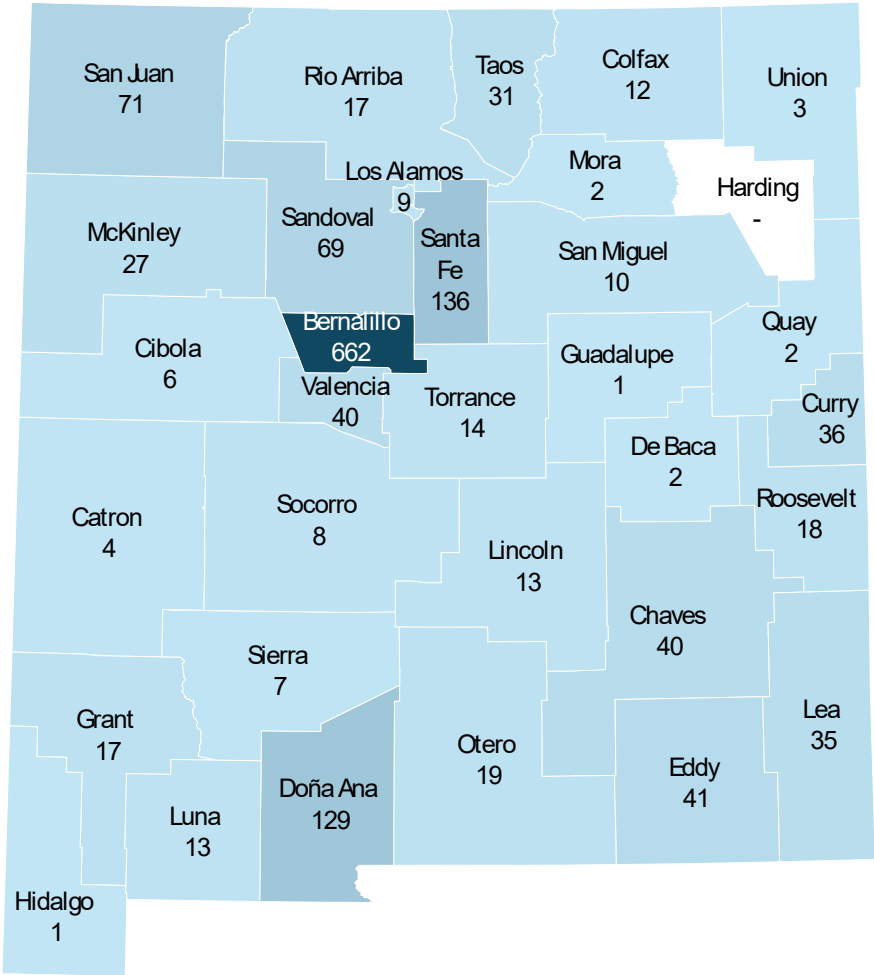
Long-term projections report what is likely to happen if historical and state-level employment patterns continue their historical growth trends; this includes trends in population, labor force, productivity, and economic growth. Projections do not take into consideration major shocks to the economy, and they assume that employment will ultimately return to levels that fit long-term growth trends. For more information on the methodology and definitions used, please visit

<https://www.dws.nm.gov/en-us/Researchers/Data/Employment-Projections>.

Industry Profile: Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33) comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. There are 21 subsectors for this sector and include manufacturing of nondurable goods (e.g. food, beverage, pharmaceuticals) and manufacturing of durable goods (e.g. motor vehicles, furniture, computers).

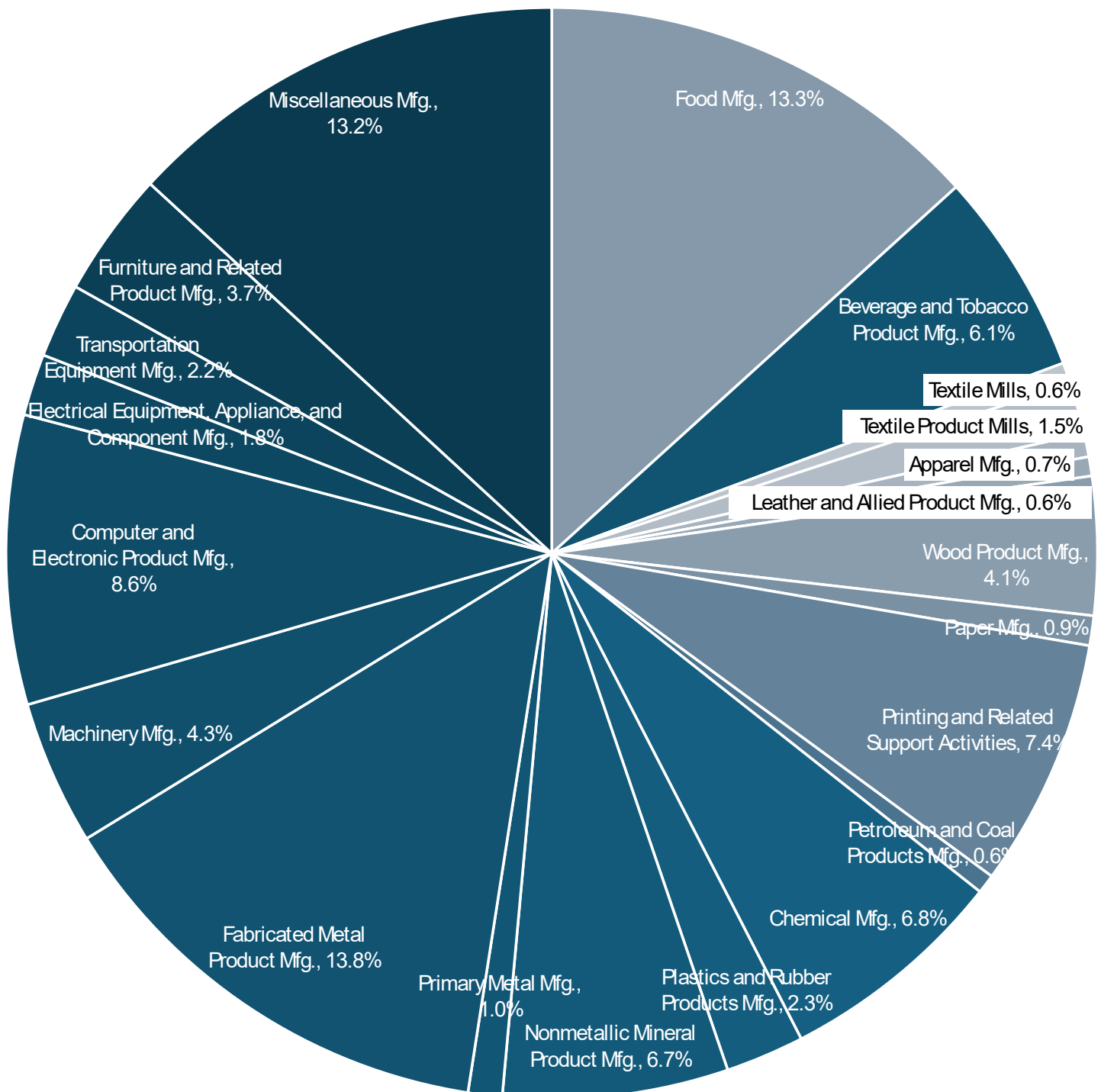
Number of Establishments, Manufacturing, 1,585



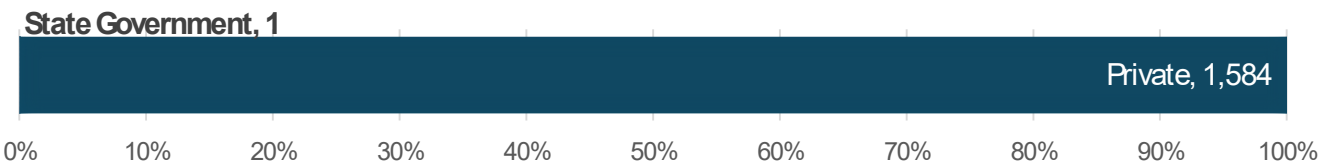
Data Notes

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.

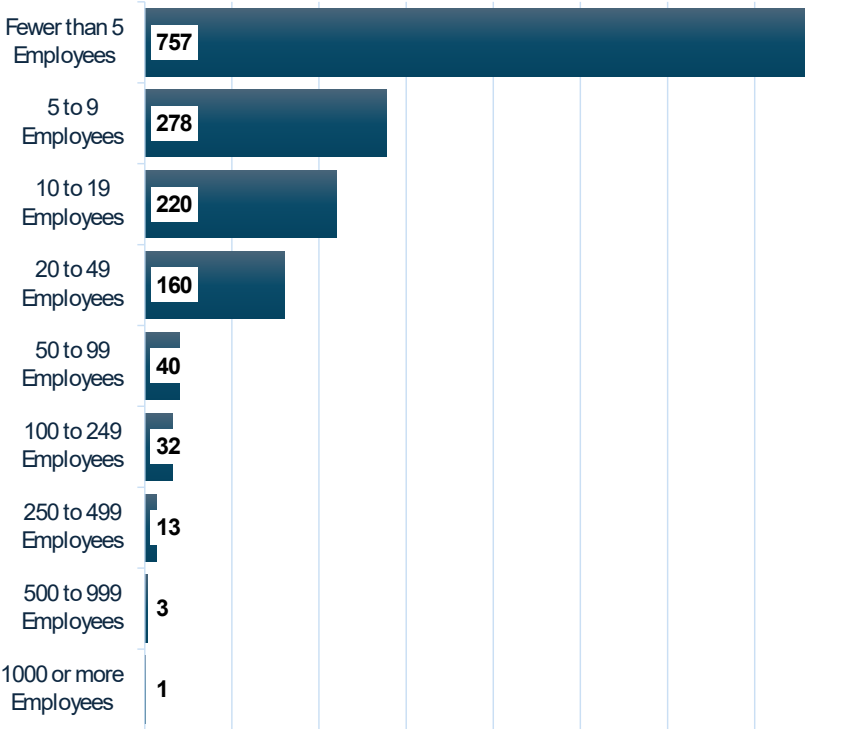
Number of Establishments, Manufacturing, 1,585



Number of Establishments by Ownership



Number of Private Establishments by Size Class, First Quarter 2025

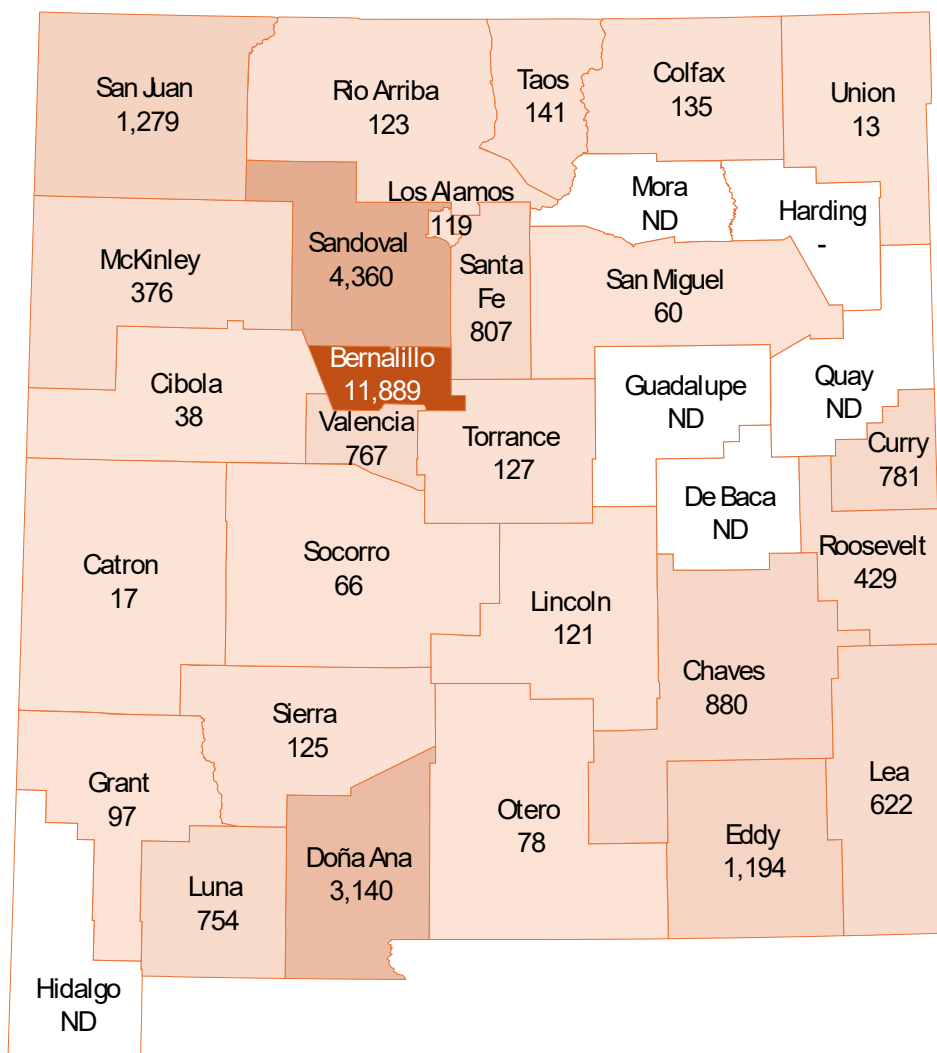


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024

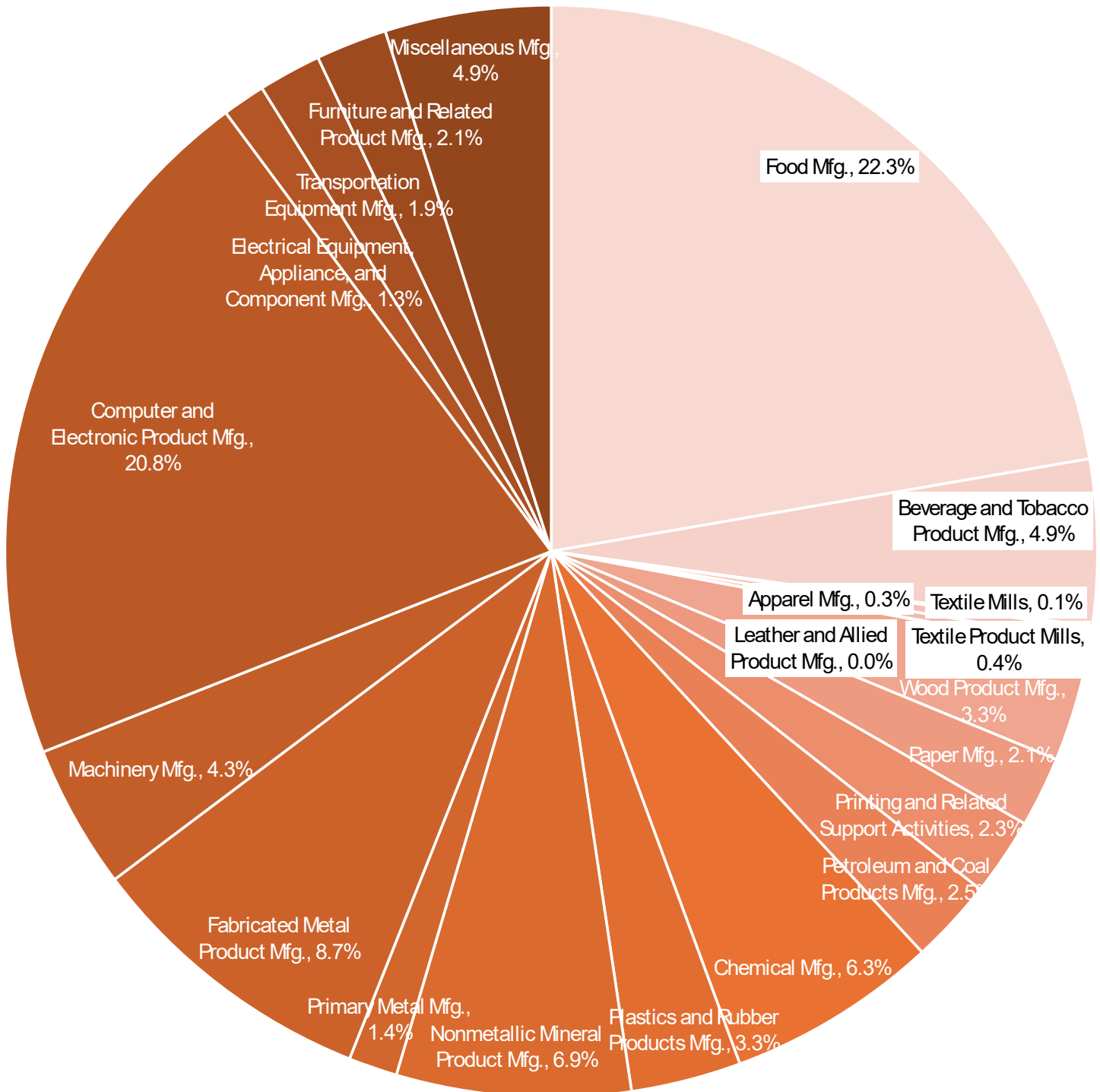


¹ Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – QWI Explorer application, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>. Private firms only. This characteristic is based on Firm while the other statistics presented are based on Establishment.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

Average Employment, Manufacturing, 28,676



Average Employment, Manufacturing, 28,676



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Manufacturing	0.40
Food Manufacturing	0.64
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	0.75
Textile Mills	0.04
Textile Product Mills	0.19
Apparel Manufacturing	0.19
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0.00
Wood Product Manufacturing	0.40
Paper Manufacturing	0.30
Printing and Related Support Activities	0.33
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0.00
Chemical Manufacturing	0.36
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0.23
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	0.85
Primary Metal Manufacturing	0.20
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	0.31
Machinery Manufacturing	0.20
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	1.04
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg.	0.16
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0.05
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	0.31
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.41

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Assemblers and Fabricators	1,530
Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,399
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	1,330
Semiconductor Processing Technicians	1,235
General and Operations Managers	893
Computer Hardware Engineers	659
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	651
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	636
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	605
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	599

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

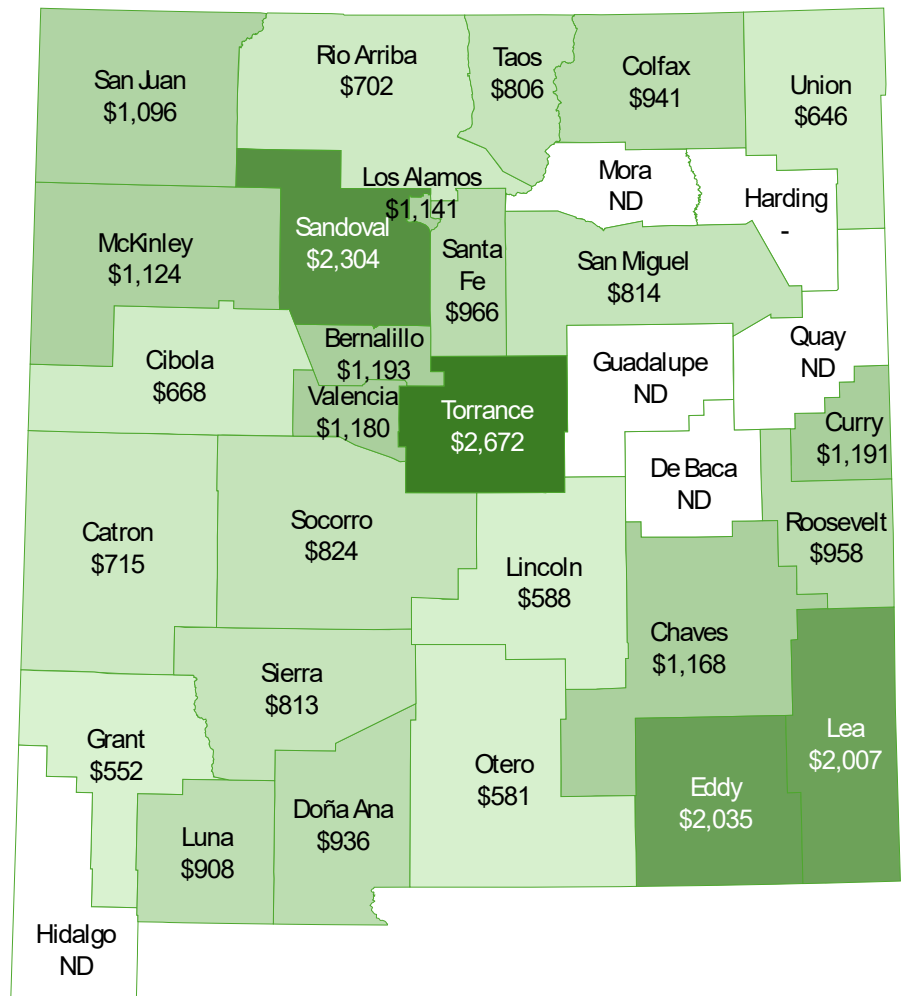
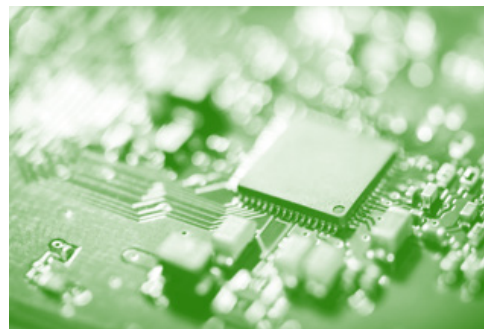
Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024

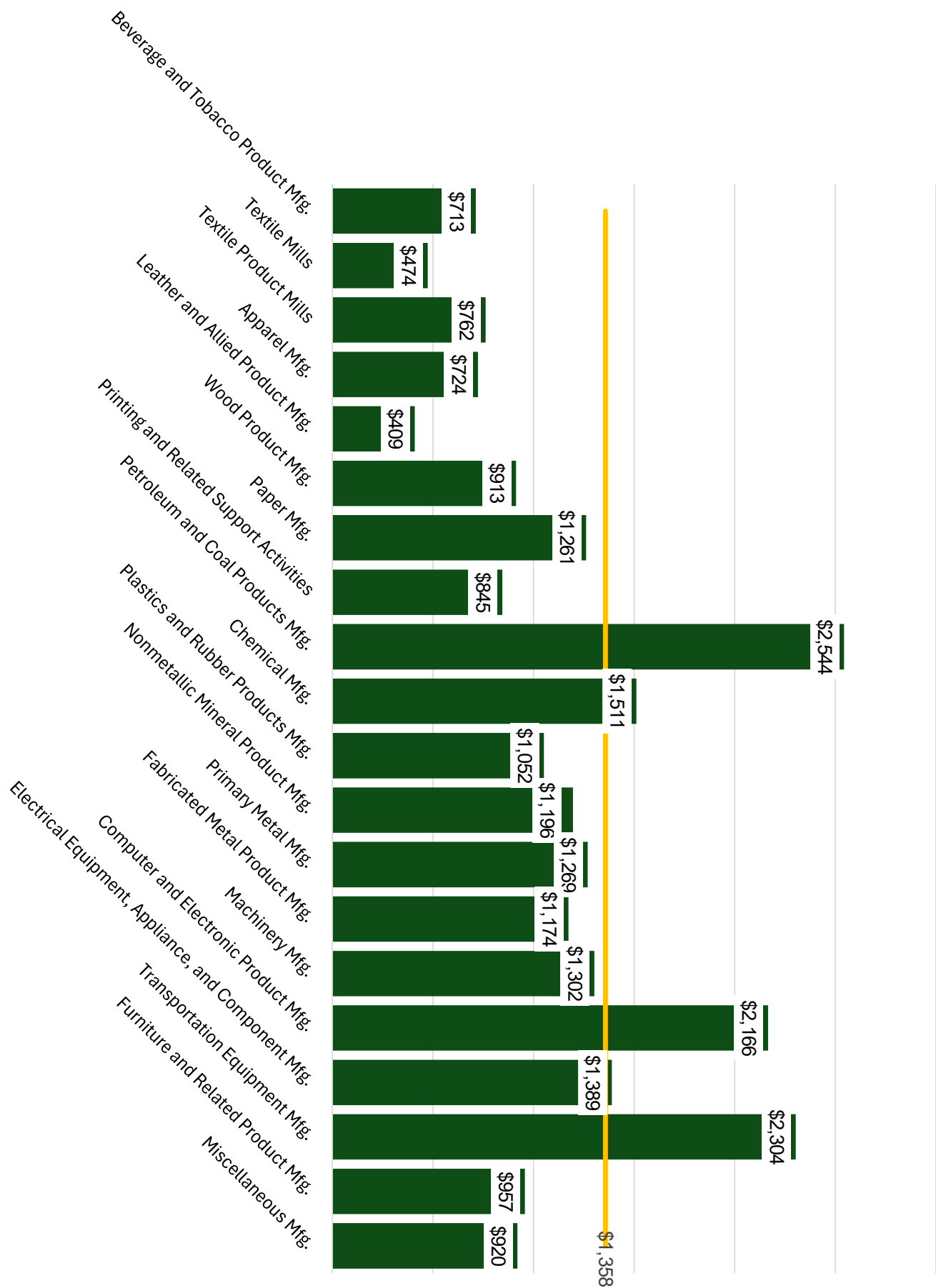


* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.3 percent and not labeled in the chart.

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



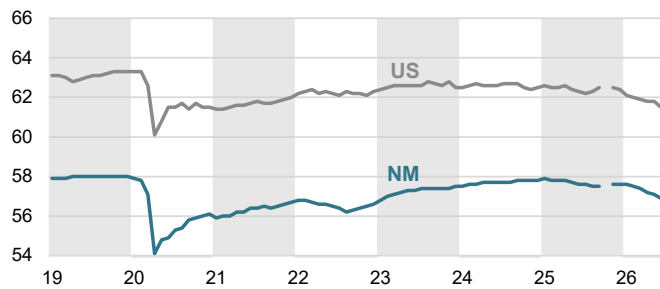


Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Jun 26

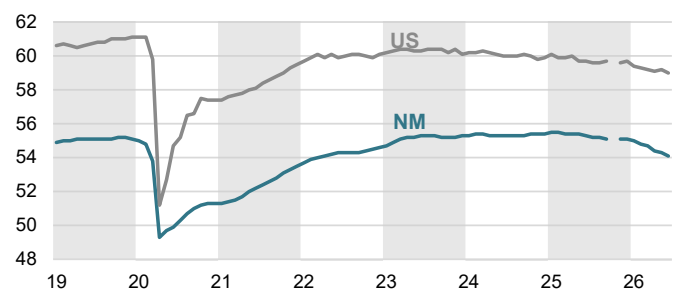


	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	61.5	61.8	62.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2
NM	56.9	57.1	57.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	0.5

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Jun 26

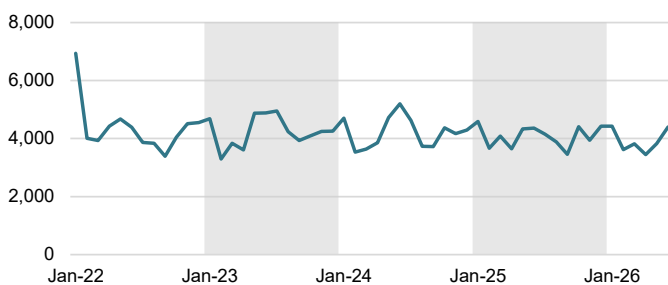


	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.0	59.2	59.7	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	0.9
NM	54.1	54.3	55.3	-0.2	-1.2	-1.2	1.9

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 22-Jun 26

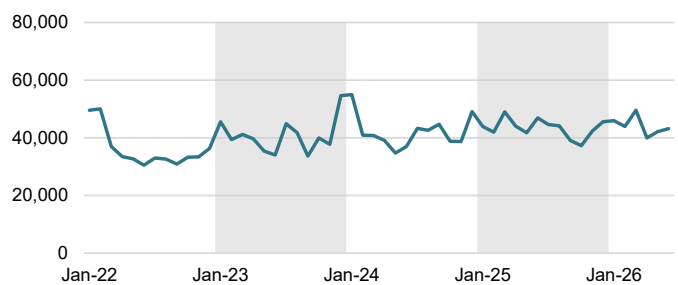


	June 26	May 26	June 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	4,397	3,829	4,364	14.8	0.8	-15.4	-70.9

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 22-Jun 26



	June 26	May 26	June 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	43,228	42,155	46,917	2.5	-7.9	16.9	-43.2

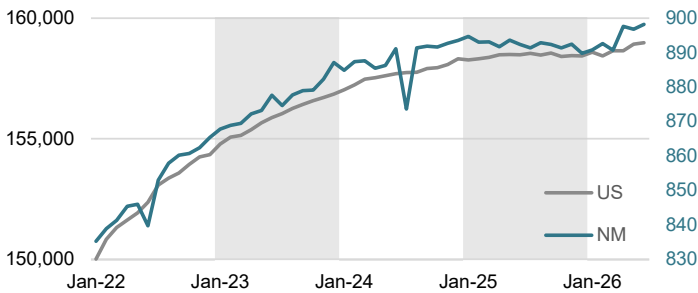
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 22-Jun 26

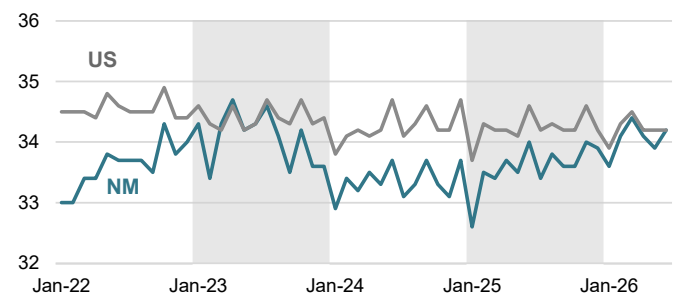


	June 26	May 26	June 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	158,984	158,927	158,478	0.0	0.3	0.8	9.0
NM	898.2	896.8	892.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	11.0

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 22-Jun 26

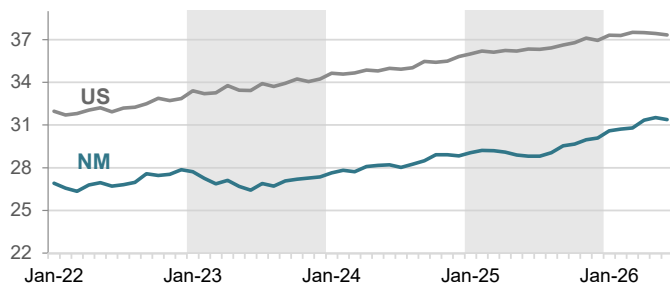


	June 26	May 26	June 25	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.2	34.2	34.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
NM	34.2	33.9	34.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.6

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 22-Jun 26

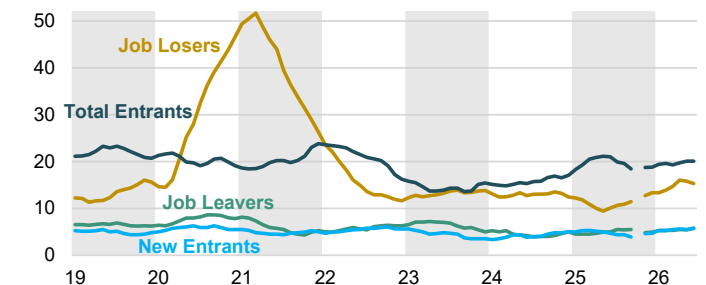


	June 26	May 26	June 25	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$37.34	\$37.43	\$36.33	-\$0.09	\$1.01	\$2.35	\$7.06
NM	\$31.39	\$31.53	\$28.81	-\$0.14	\$2.58	\$3.19	\$7.32

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Jun 26



	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	20.1	20.1	21.0	0.0	-0.9	4.8	-0.1
New Entrants	5.8	5.5	4.7	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.3
Job Losers	15.3	15.8	10.1	-0.5	5.2	2.6	-28.7
Job Leavers	5.7	5.4	5.0	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0

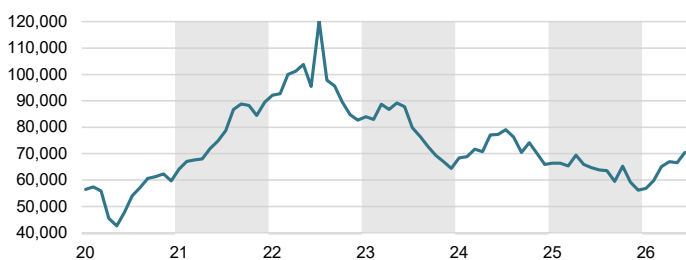
Current Population Survey (CPS)
12-month moving average (11-month moving average starting Nov 25), thousands

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Jun 26

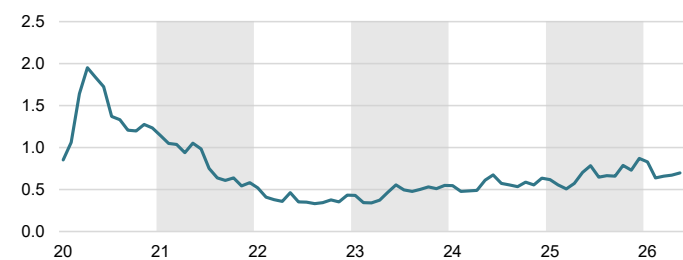


	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	70,502	66,545	64,695	5.9	9.0	-8.8	-5.8

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Jun 26



	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.70	0.67	0.71	4.0	-1.0	0.1	-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

Jun 2026

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,248
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3,104
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,295
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	2,193
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,880
Temporary Help Services	1,691
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,589
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,556
Other General Government Support	1,242
Legislative Bodies	1,206

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Jun 2026

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	7,056
Physicians, All Other	2,159
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,835
Customer Service Representatives	1,577
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	1,307
Physical Therapists	1,054
Coaches and Scouts	950
Nurse Practitioners	935
General and Operations Managers	909
Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	905

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 June 14, 2026				Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, June 2026					
		Gender		Industry		Occupation			
Bernalillo	269	McKinley	38	Male	5,377	Agriculture	263	Management	1,176
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	4,959	Mining	207	Business & Finance	453
Chaves	19	Otero	11	NA	9	Utilities	25	Computer & Math	234
Cibola	15	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,288	Architecture & Engineering	134
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	11	Hispanic/Latino	5,711	Manufacturing	548	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	153
Curry	7	Roosevelt	*	Not Hispanic/Latino	3,973	Wholesale Trade	278	Community & Social Services	161
De Baca	*	San Juan	36	NA	661	Retail Trade	965	Legal	47
Dofia Ana	68	San Miguel	8	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	586	Education, Training & Library	391
Eddy	17	Sandoval	60	Native American/AK Native	1,192	Information	621	Arts, Design, Entertainment	292
Grant	9	Santa Fe	36	Asian	144	Finance & Insurance	239	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	253
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	African American	449	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	133	Healthcare Support	357
Harding	*	Socorro	*	Native HI/Pacific Islander	43	Professional & Scientific Serv	579	Protective Services	274
Hidalgo	*	Taos	7	White	6,488	Mgmt of Companies	15	Food Prep & Serving Related	701
Lea	17	Torrance	7	NA	2,029	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	894	Building, Grounds Maint.	173
Lincoln	*	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	279	Personal Care & Services	167
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	315	Healthcare & Social Assistance	1,084	Sales & Related	617
Luna	18	Valencia	25	22-24	419	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	161	Office & Admin. Support	1,167
Total			714	25-34	2,196	Accommodation & Food Serv	982	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	263
				35-44	2,596	Other Services	233	Construction & Extraction	1,009
				45-54	2,131	Public Administration	336	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	496
				55-59	1,015	NA	629	Production	708
				60-64	856			Transportation, Material Moving	967
				>=65	817			Military Specific	23
								NA	129

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>

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



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