

New Mexico's Healthcare Workforce – Sources and Trends

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Overview



Sources of Health Workforce Data



New Mexico HPSAs



Current Workforce



Behavioral Health



2030 Workforce Projections



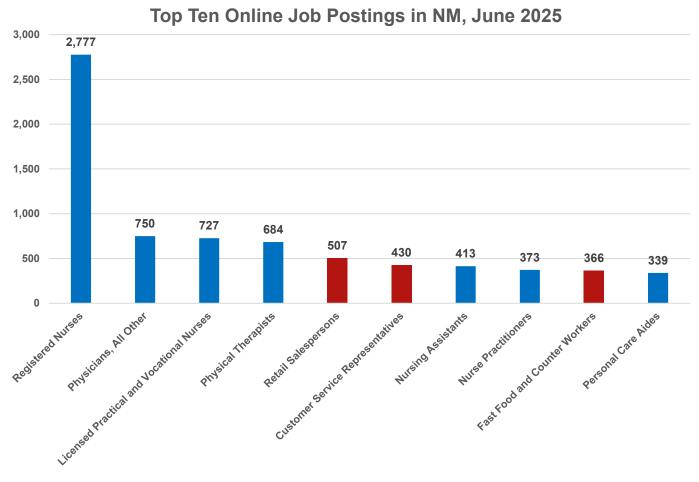
Key Points

- Healthcare will drive New Mexico job growth if challenges can be met
- Workforce data sources are substantial and diverse but come with caveats
- Practitioner shortages are statewide but especially critical in rural areas
- Maldistribution of healthcare practitioners is a significant challenge
- Projected shortages and surpluses can guide policy, e.g., recruitment/retention efforts such as loan repayment





New Mexico Top Job Postings Are Primarily in Healthcare



7 of 10 (82%) of online job postings in June 2025 were for health and personal care. 48% were postings for registered nurses and physicians.

Source: Workforce Solutions Department, data downloaded June 2025

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Data Sources

State

- Healthcare Workforce Committee
- ❖Managed Care Organization (MCO) reports
- ❖ Medicaid via HCA reports and requests
- ❖Workforce Projections via WSD data
- ❖All Payer Claims Database

Federal

- ❖National Provider Identifier (NPI) database
- Health Resources Services Agency Bureau of Health Resources (HRSA-BHW)
 - ❖ Area Health Resource File
 - Workforce Projections
 - Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)
- ❖Bureau of Labor Statistics

Others – Agencies/Boards, Research, Proprietary, Nonprofit





Sources and Uses – Data Selection, Pros and Cons

- How recent is the data?
- Can trends and forecasts be derived?
- Does the data challenge or verify – assumptions?
- No data set is perfect, but sources should generally agree.

Source	Pro	Con	
NPI Master File	Comprehensive, Current (monthly)	Massive File Size, No Licensure Data	
MCO Reports	Accurate, Recent Counts by Provider	Limited to Medicaid, Changes to MCOs from year to year	
HRSA-BHW	Future Workforce Estimates, Shortage Area Data, Provider Demographics	Source files may be out of date	
All Payer Claims Database	Comprehensive, Suitable for Constructing Detailed Dashboards	LFC does not have access to APCD at this time	





Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)

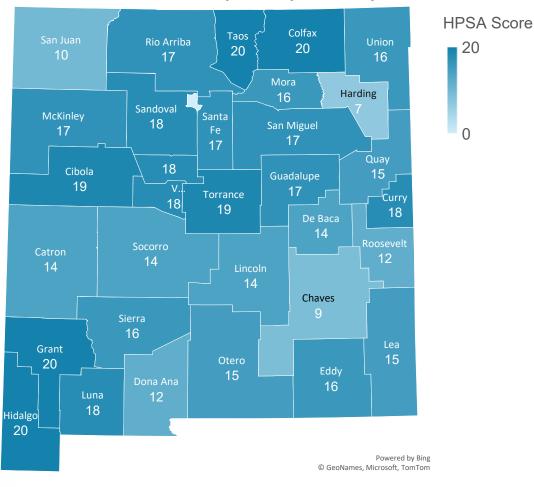
- ❖Can be Geographic, population, or facility-based
- ❖Designated by primary care, mental health, and dental HPSA
- ❖32 of 33 New Mexico counties have some combination of HPSA designations
- ❖Used by HRSA and the state of New Mexico to guide provider recruitment or incentive programs (e.g., National Health Service Corps, HED health professional loan repayment)
- Key Metrics:
 - County HPSA Score (0-25, higher score = higher need)
 - Provider shortage by number and type (PC, MH, dental)
 - Percent adequacy: providers per number of population served



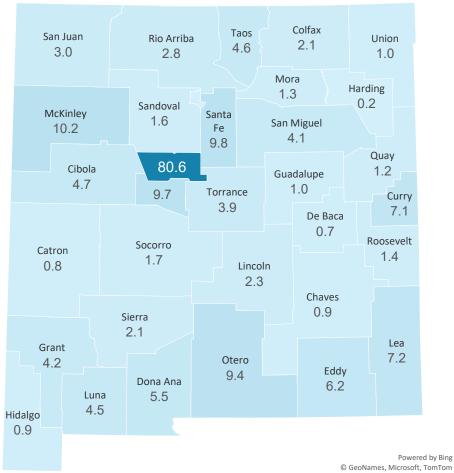


Primary Care HPSAs





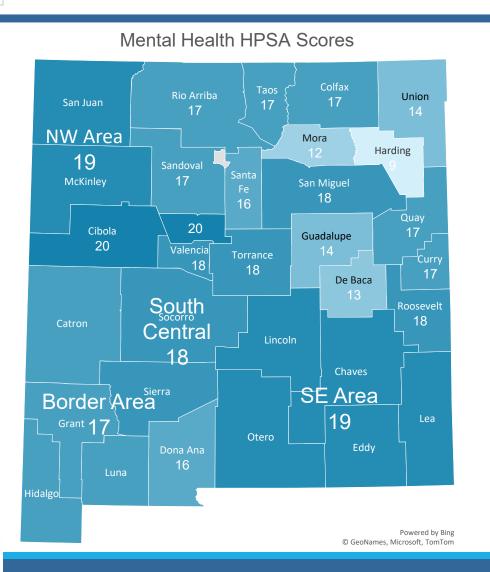
HPSA Primary Care FTE Shortages

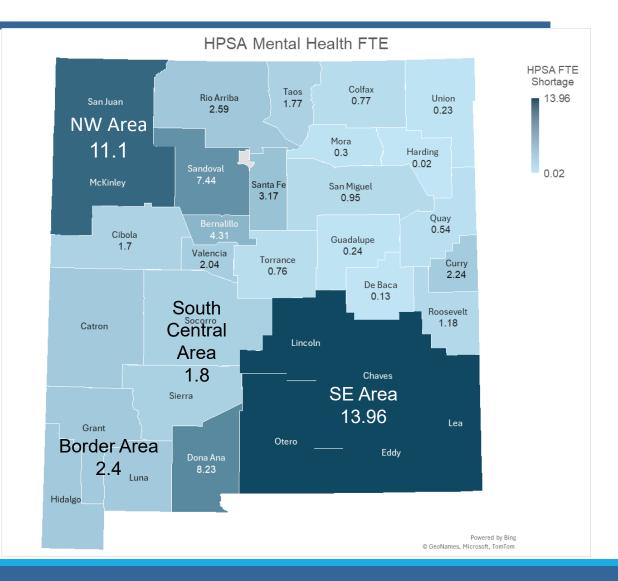






Mental Health HPSAs

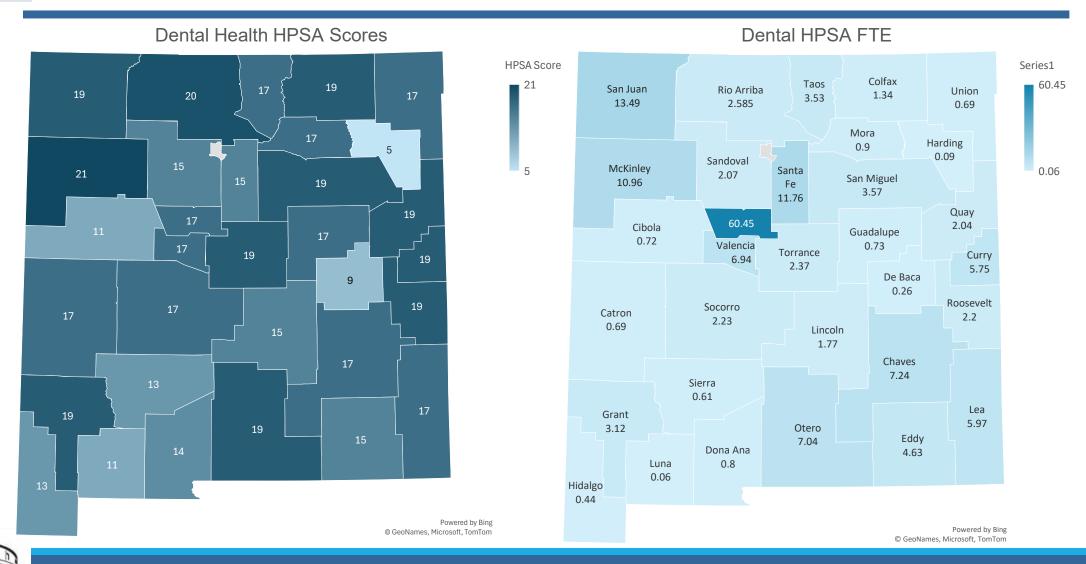








Dental HPSAs





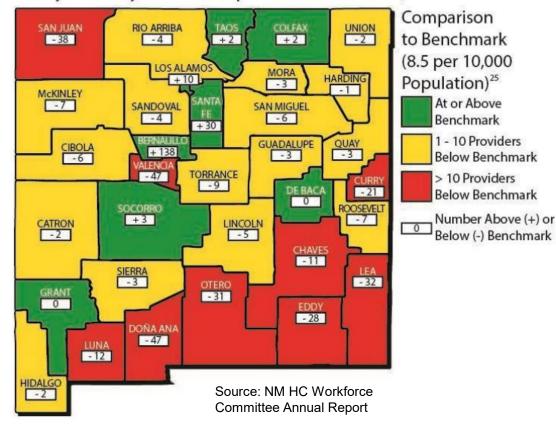
Primary Care Physician Distribution

State	Total Primary Care HPSA Designations	Population of Designated HPSAs	Percent of Need Met	Practitioners Needed to Remove HPSA Designation
Arizona	217	2,285,336	35%	493
Colorado	120	836,096	43%	159
New Mexico	105	1,027,943	40%	200
Oklahoma	190	1,225,098	33%	297
Texas	373	6,070,875	54%	885
Utah	60	618,567	65%	72

Source: HRSA

- HPSA designation does not recognize maldistribution of providers around New Mexico – benchmark is 1 PCP per 3,500 population
- NM Healthcare Workforce Committee analysis recognizes distribution by county benchmarks 8.5 per 10,000 and 330 additional PCPs needed.

Primary Care Physicians Compared to Benchmark, 2021



Key Behavioral Health Services

Behavioral Health

- Counseling
- Crisis Intervention
- Homeless Outreach
- Supportive Housing
- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

Children's Behavioral Health

- Multisystemic Therapy
- Functional Family Therapy
- Wraparound Services

Substance Use Disorder

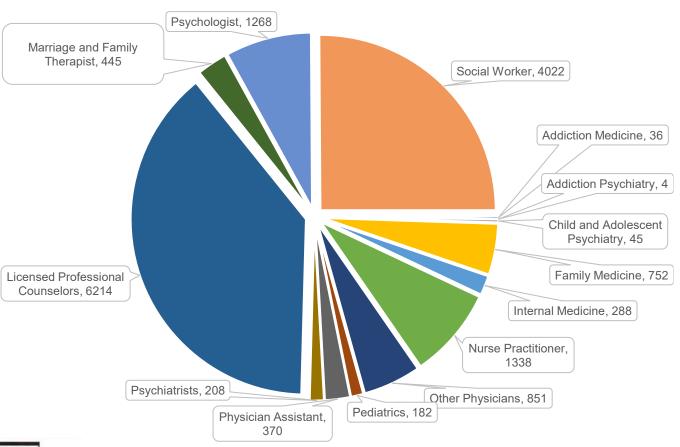
- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment
- Intensive Out-Patient Services
- Supportive Housing
- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics
- Crisis Teams
- Homeless Outreach
- Inpatient Treatment (should be rare and used for stabilization)
- MAT in carceral settings 90 days prior to release



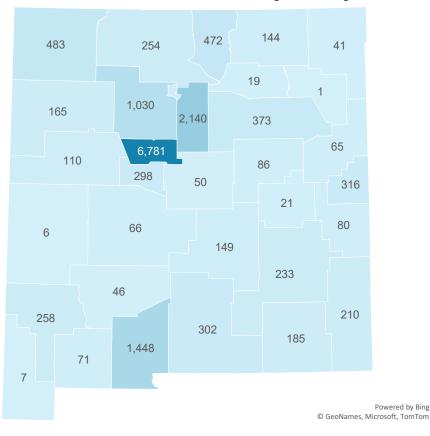


Behavioral Health Workforce

Practitioner Distribution – Includes Primary Care with >10 BH Prescriptions Per Year



BH Workforce Distribution By County

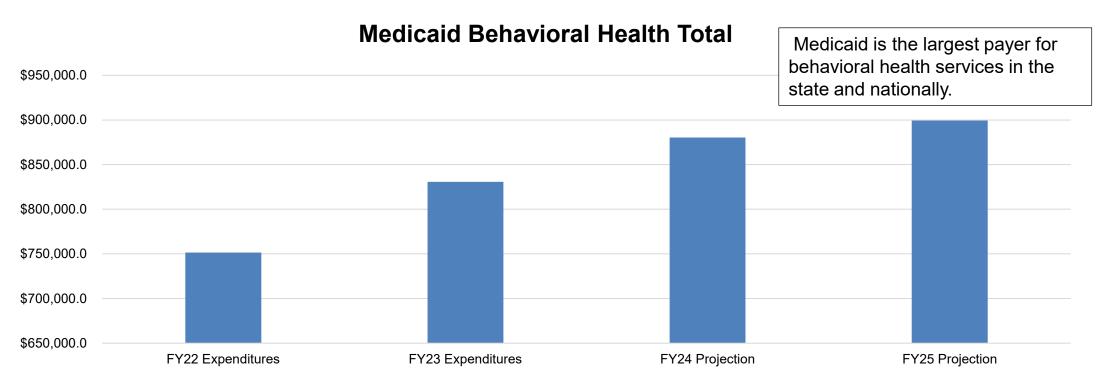


Source: GWU Behavioral Health Workforce Dataset





Medicaid Behavioral Health Spending Growth



Source: Medicaid Projections



Between FY22 and FY25, projected spending for the behavioral health program will grow by 25%. Increases in recent years are mostly related to increased provider rates.



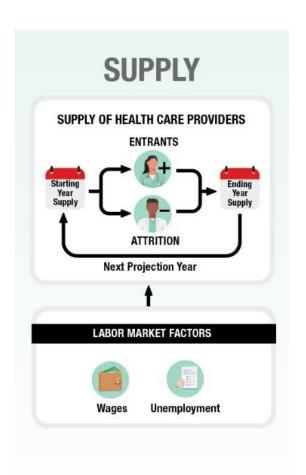
Health Workforce Projections

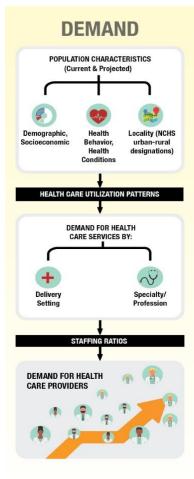
Supply modeling starts with the current supply and projects the future supply of health care workers.

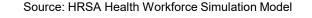
Demand modeling estimates the current and future demand for health care services and the health care workers required to meet the demand for services.

Key Metrics:

- Supply less demand (difference)
- Percent adequacy (ratio)



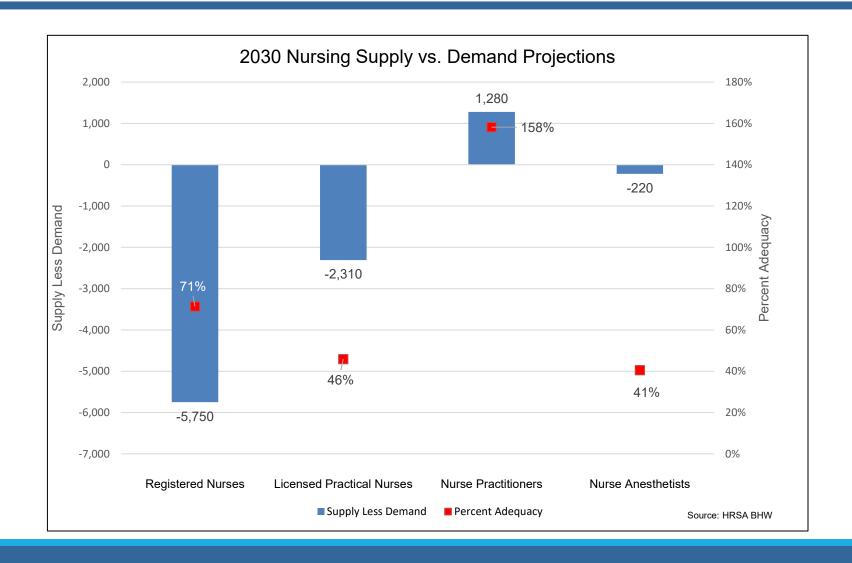








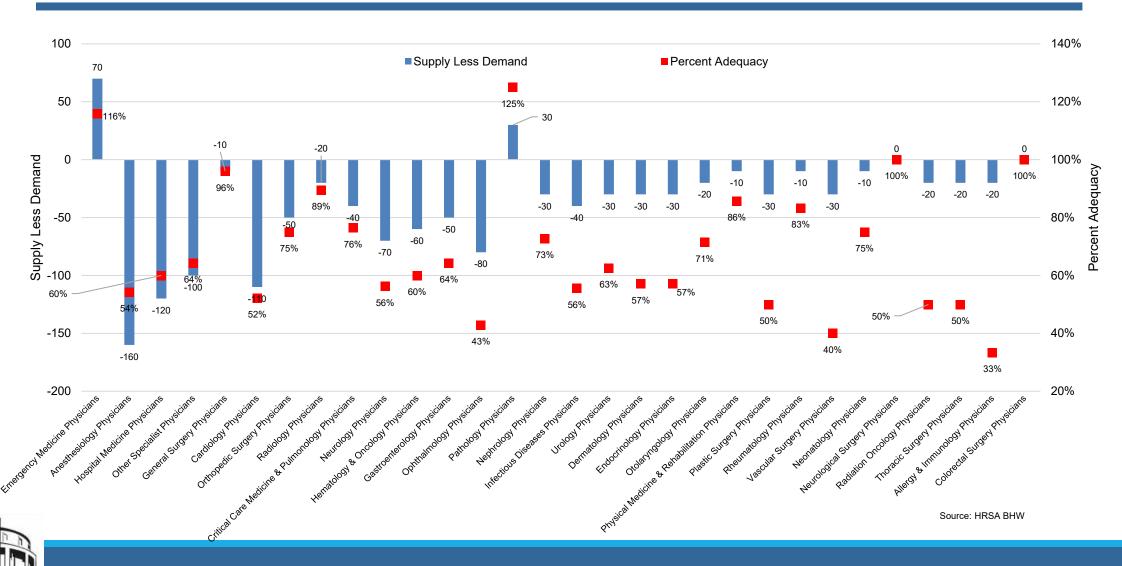
Nursing Supply, Demand, Percent Adequacy 2030





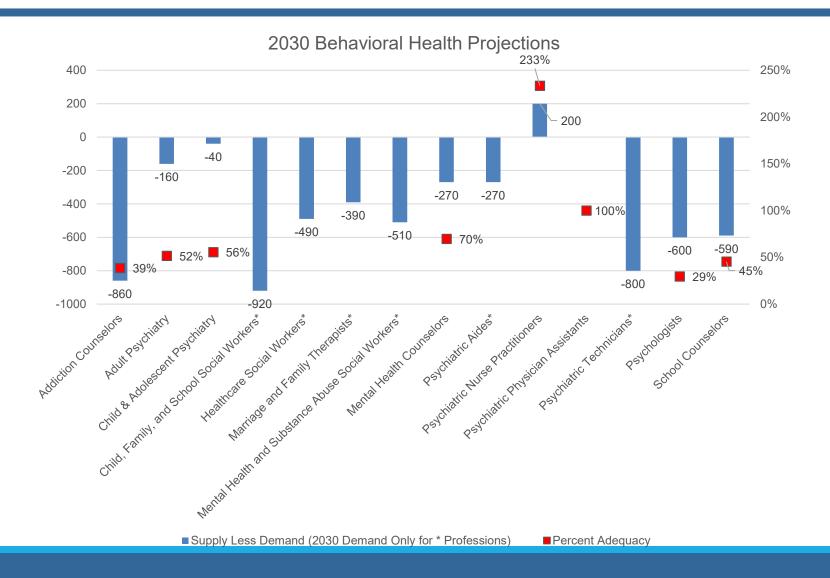


2030 Physician Projections By Specialty





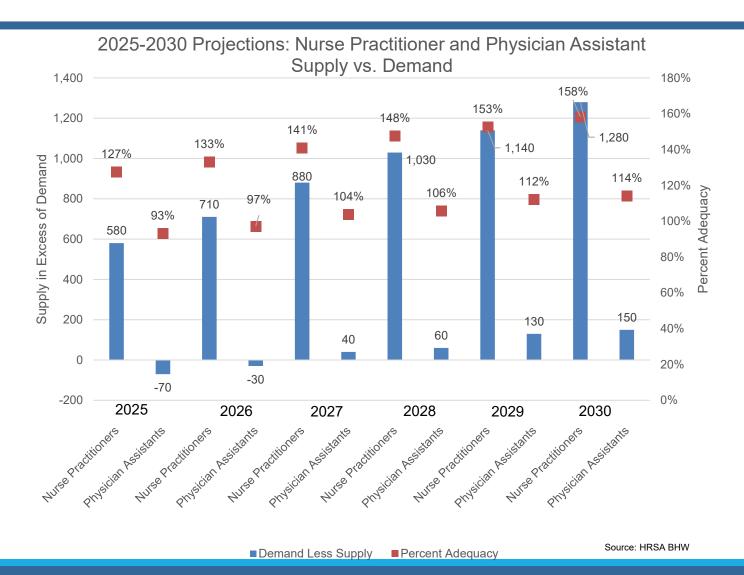
2030 Behavioral Health Projections







NP and PA Projected Surplus, 2025-2030

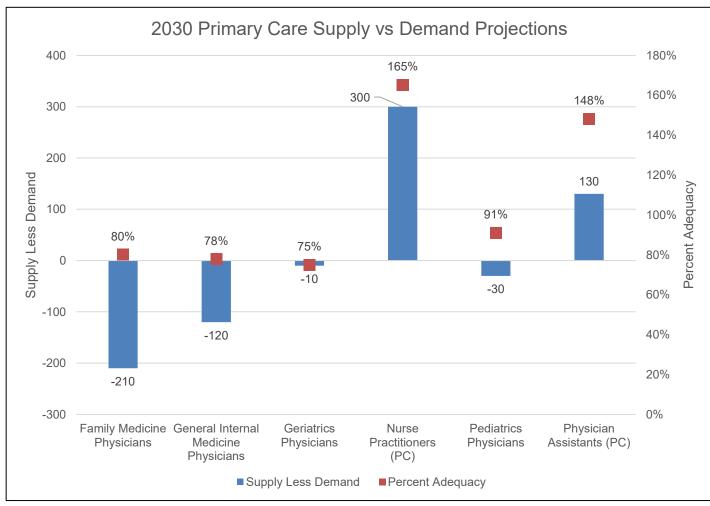




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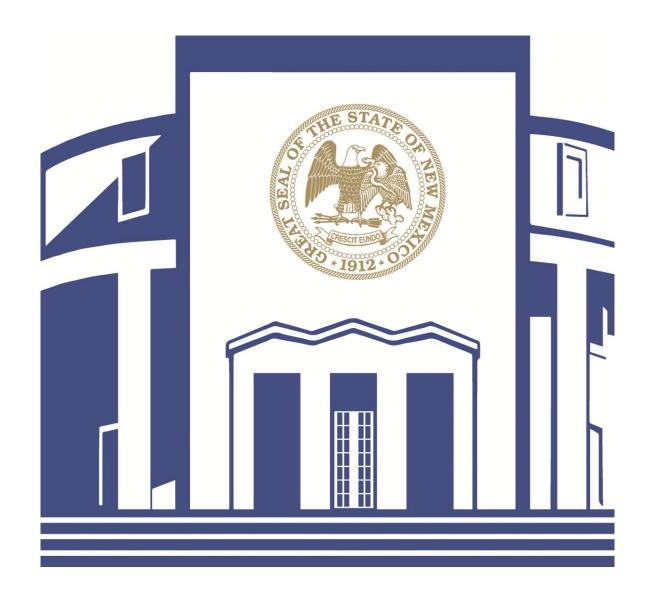


2030 Primary Care Projections



- The primary care physician workforce is older than other occupations, which means higher rates will be leaving the labor force in the coming years.
- The projected surplus of NPs and PAs in 2030 may alleviate the shortage of primary care physicians to some degree.
- Shortages and surpluses may not be balanced geographically as primary care practitioners tend to be concentrated in urban areas.





Thank You.

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