

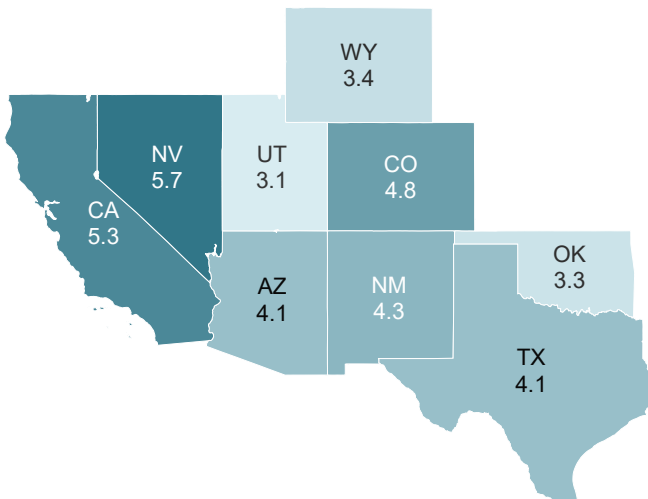
# NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW MARCH 2025

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

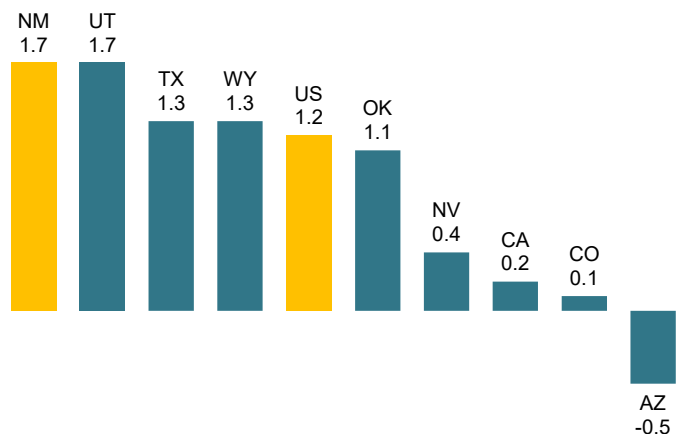
**4.3%**

## Unemployment Rate



**+ 15,500 jobs / 1.7%**

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



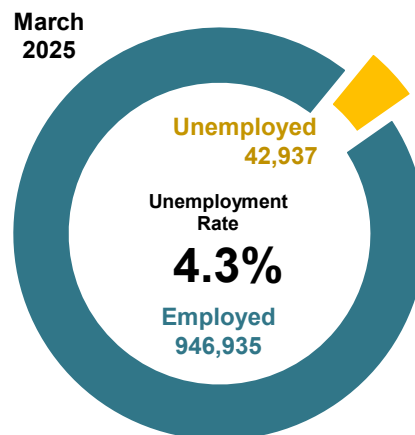
# Statewide Unemployment

March 2025 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

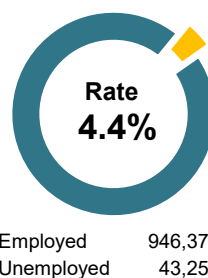
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.3 percent in March 2025, down from 4.4 percent in February 2025 and up from 3.9 percent in March 2024. The national unemployment rate in March was 4.2 percent, up from 4.1 percent in February and up from 3.9 percent in March 2024.

## Highlights

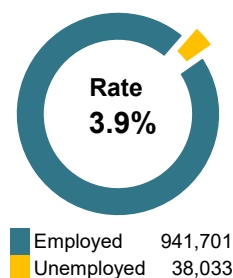
Among all states, New Mexico had the 16th highest unemployment rate in the country. Nevada had the highest unemployment rate (5.7 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (1.8 percent).



**February 2025**

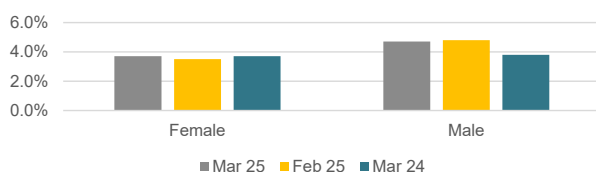


**March 2024**

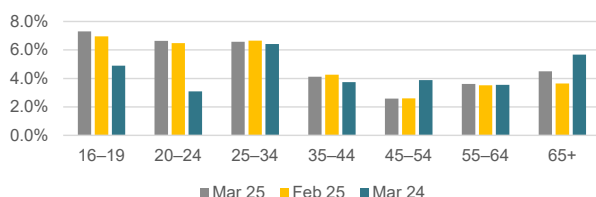


**New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category**

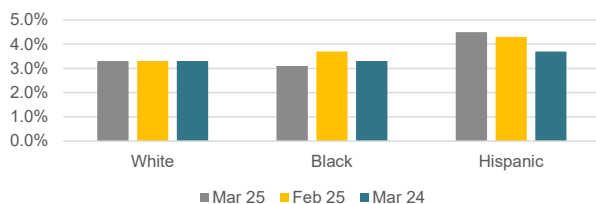
### Gender



### Age



### Race

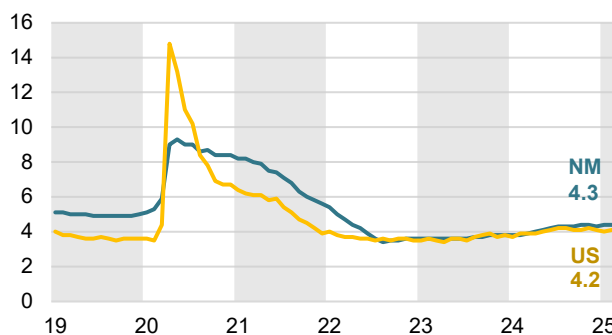


Current Population Survey (CPS)

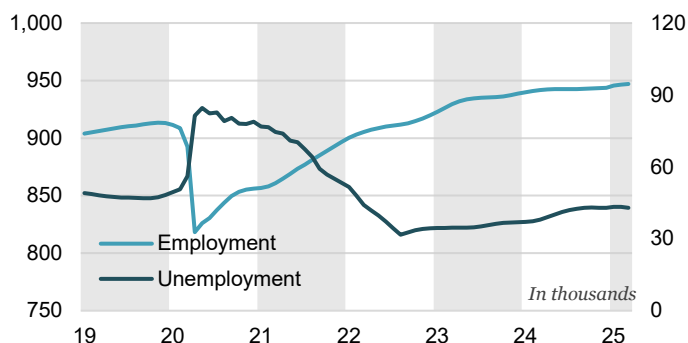
For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average Note: Data based on small sample

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

**January 2019 to March 2025**  
Unemployment Rate



**Employment and Unemployment**



# Substate Unemployment

March 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

## Highlights

At 14.7 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Sierra County (7.0 percent).

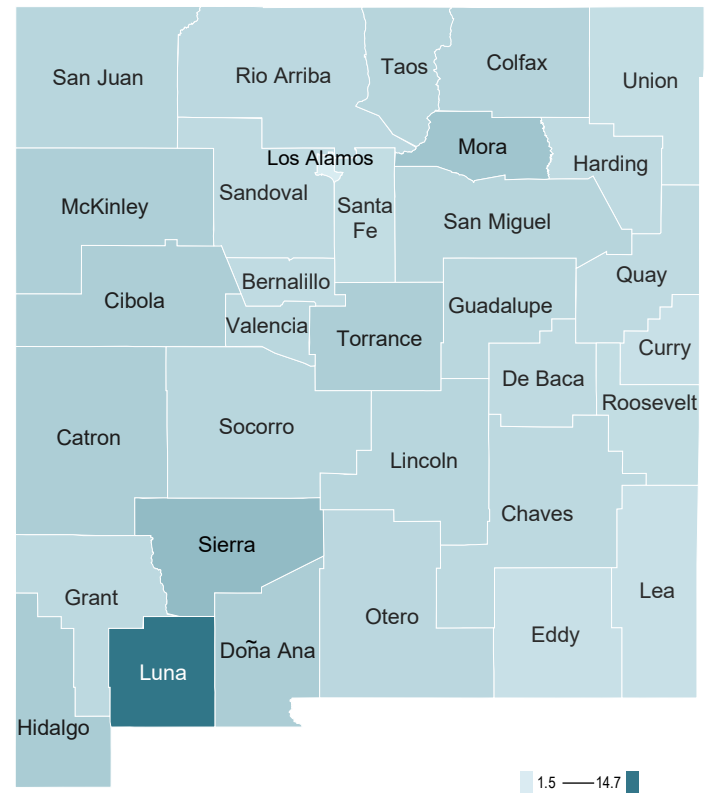
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (1.8 percent), followed by Curry, Eddy, and Lea Counties (all at 2.8 percent).

Guadalupe County had the largest over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate, with a 0.3 percentage point decrease. Lincoln County had the largest over-the-year increase (up 1.1 percentage points).

### Unemployment Rate %

Area	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	OTY Chg
<b>Counties</b>				
Bernalillo	3.4	3.9	3.1	0.3
Catron	4.9	5.8	4.6	0.3
Chaves	3.6	4.2	3.2	0.4
Cibola	4.9	5.5	4.6	0.3
Colfax	4.3	4.8	3.3	1.0
Curry	2.8	3.2	2.6	0.2
De Baca	3.5	4.0	3.6	-0.1
Doña Ana	5.0	5.3	4.8	0.2
Eddy	2.8	3.2	2.6	0.2
Grant	3.6	4.2	3.5	0.1
Guadalupe	3.9	4.6	4.2	-0.3
Harding	3.5	4.1	2.6	0.9
Hidalgo	5.1	6.0	4.9	0.2
Lea	2.8	3.4	2.8	0.0
Lincoln	4.0	4.6	2.9	1.1
Los Alamos	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.2
Luna	14.7	15.7	14.7	0.0
McKinley	4.8	5.6	4.8	0.0
Mora	5.9	6.6	5.7	0.2
Otero	3.8	4.4	3.6	0.2
Quay	3.5	4.2	3.4	0.1
Rio Arriba	3.7	4.3	3.5	0.2
Roosevelt	3.2	3.7	2.9	0.3
Sandoval	3.5	4.1	3.2	0.3
San Juan	4.0	4.7	4.0	0.0
San Miguel	4.1	4.8	4.1	0.0
Santa Fe	3.2	3.8	3.0	0.2
Sierra	7.0	7.4	6.6	0.4
Socorro	4.0	4.7	3.9	0.1
Taos	4.1	4.6	3.7	0.4
Torrance	4.9	5.6	4.4	0.5
Union	3.1	3.6	3.2	-0.1
Valencia	3.9	4.5	3.6	0.3
<b>MSAs</b>				
Albuquerque	3.5	4.0	3.2	0.3
Farmington	4.0	4.7	4.0	0.0
Las Cruces	5.0	5.3	4.8	0.2
Santa Fe	3.2	3.8	3.0	0.2

### Unemployment Rate %



At 3.2 percent, the Santa Fe MSA had the lowest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among the state's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). The Albuquerque MSA had a rate of 3.5 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (5.0 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (4.0 percent).

The Albuquerque MSA had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 0.3 percentage points since March 2024. The Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs both had 0.2 percentage point increases. The Farmington MSA had no change in unemployment rate over-the-year.

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

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

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

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

# Statewide Industry Employment Growth

March 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

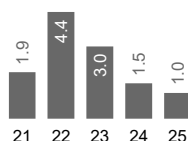
Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 15,500 jobs, or 1.7 percent. The private sector was up 13,700 jobs, or 2.0 percent, while the public sector was up 1,800 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Five of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

## New Mexico

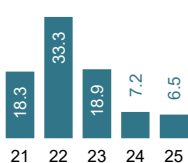
### 2021 to 2025

#### Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

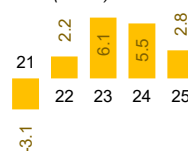
##### Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



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



##### Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2025  
is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Mar 24	
			Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>901,600</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>706,400</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Private Service-Providing	593,400	2,400	5,600	1.0
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Mining & Construction	83,800	600	7,300	9.5
Mining & Logging	23,800	0	0	0.0
Construction	60,000	600	7,300	13.9
Manufacturing	29,200	0	800	2.8
Durable Goods	16,200	0	400	2.5
Non-Durable Goods	13,000	0	400	3.2
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>788,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	145,700	500	1,100	0.8
Wholesale Trade	21,100	200	200	1.0
Retail Trade	94,500	200	400	0.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,100	100	500	1.7
Information	10,000	100	-2,400	-19.4
Financial Activities	36,500	0	1,100	3.1
Professional & Business Services	121,300	-500	-100	-0.1
Prvt. Education & Health Services	153,600	900	7,100	4.8
Prvt. Educational Services	22,100	100	-400	-1.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	131,500	800	7,500	6.0
Leisure & Hospitality	99,000	1,400	-600	-0.6
Other Services	27,300	0	-600	-2.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>195,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Federal Government	29,100	-100	-1,000	-3.3
State Government	59,900	-100	1,900	3.3
State Government Education	25,800	100	500	2.0
Local Government	106,200	600	900	0.9
Local Government Education	56,300	400	700	1.3

## Highlights

Mining and construction was up 7,300 jobs, or 9.5 percent, with all gains occurring in construction. Private education and health services was up 7,100 jobs, or 4.8 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 7,500 jobs, while private education services was down 400 jobs. Employment in financial activities was up 1,100 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 1,100 jobs, or 0.8 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, transportation, warehousing, and utilities was up 500 jobs, retail trade was up 400 jobs, and wholesale trade was up 200 jobs.

Manufacturing was up 800 jobs, or 2.8 percent, with gains divided evenly between durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

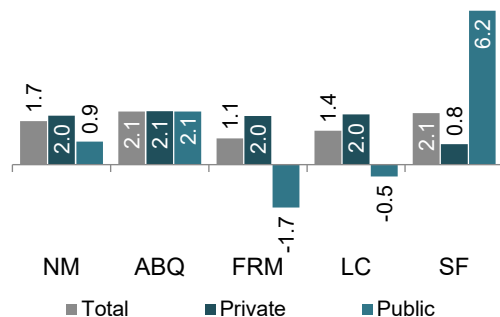
Information employment was down 2,400 jobs, or 19.4 percent, from the previous year's level. Miscellaneous other services was down 600 jobs, or 2.2 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality was down 600 jobs, or 0.6 percent. Professional and business services was down 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent.

# Metro Industry Employment Growth

March 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

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



In the public sector, state government was up 1,900 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Employment in local government was up 900 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Federal government employment was down 1,000 jobs, or 3.3 percent.

Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** grew by 9,000 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a gain of 2.1 percent. The private sector was up 7,200 jobs, or 2.1 percent, while the public sector was up 1,800 jobs, or 2.1 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 4,700 jobs, or 6.7 percent; mining and construction, up 2,000 jobs, or 7.4 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,700 jobs, or 2.5 percent; and professional and business services, up 200 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Financial activities was down 700 jobs, or 3.5 percent. Information employment was down 500 jobs, or 8.5 percent. Manufacturing was down 200 jobs, or 1.2 percent.

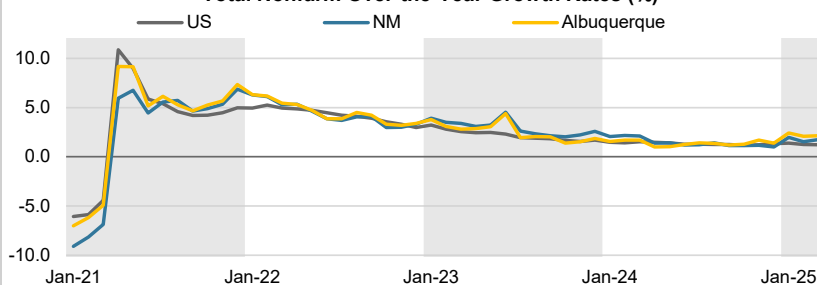
In the public sector, state government was up 1,700 jobs, or 5.8 percent; local government was up 800 jobs, or 2.0 percent; and federal government employment was down 700 jobs, or 4.7 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 1,100 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The private sector was up 1,200 jobs, or 2.0 percent, and the public sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent. The following private sector industries reported growth: private education and health services, up 900 jobs, or

## Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>9,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>342,200</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>7,200</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Mining & Construction	29,200	-200		2,000	7.4
Manufacturing	16,900	-100		-200	-1.2
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,700	400		1,700	2.5
Information	5,400	100		-500	-8.5
Financial Activities	19,500	0		-700	-3.5
Prof. & Business Svcs	68,100	-500		200	0.3
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,100	100		4,700	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	45,100	700		0	0.0
Other Svcs	13,200	100		0	0.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>85,800</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,800</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Federal Government	14,300	-100		-700	-4.7
State Government	31,200	0		1,700	5.8
Local Government	40,300	100		800	2.0

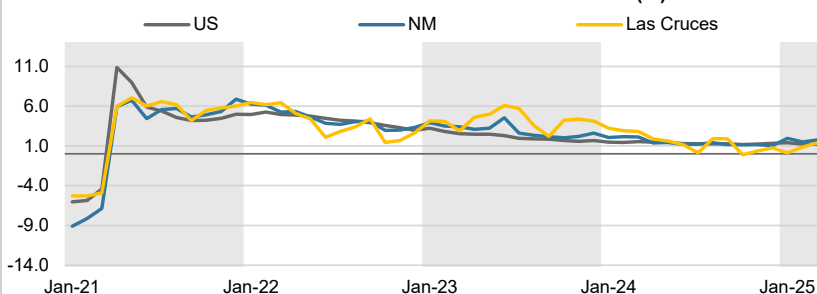
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



## Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>81,700</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Mining & Construction	4,900	0		700	16.7
Manufacturing	3,100	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,100	-100		0	0.0
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,700	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,600	0		0	0.0
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	18,900	0		900	5.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	100		-300	-3.3
Other Svcs	2,000	0		-100	-4.8
<b>Government</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Federal Government	3,400	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,600	0		100	1.3
Local Government	10,100	0		-200	-1.9

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





# Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

March 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Highlights

5.0 percent and mining and construction, up 700 jobs, or 16.7 percent.

Leisure and hospitality was down 300 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 100 jobs, or 4.8 percent. All other industries were unchanged from the previous year's level.

In the public sector, state government was up 100 jobs, or 1.3 percent; local government was down 200 jobs, or 1.9 percent; and federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 1,300 jobs, or 2.1 percent. The private sector was up 400 jobs, or 0.8 percent, while the public sector was up 900 jobs, or 6.2 percent.

Private education and health services was up 400 jobs, or 3.6 percent. Mining and construction was up 200 jobs, or 6.9 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 200 jobs, or 2.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade.

Information was down 200 jobs, or 20.0 percent. Professional and business services was down 200 jobs, or 3.7 percent. All other industries were unchanged from the previous year's level.

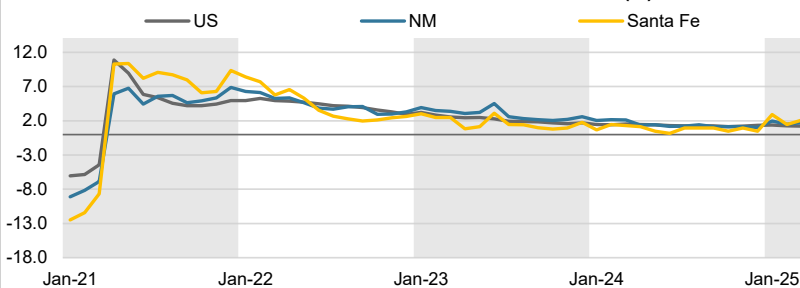
In the public sector, state government was up 600 jobs, or 8.5 percent. Local government was up 300 jobs, or 4.7 percent. Employment in federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 500 jobs, or 1.1 percent. The private sector was up 700 jobs, or 2.0 percent. The private service providing sector was up 600 jobs, or 2.3 percent, and the goods producing sector was up 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent from the previous year's employment level. The public sector was down 200 jobs, or 1.7 percent (with losses of 100 jobs in each of local government and federal government).

## Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Mining & Construction	3,100	0		200	6.9
Manufacturing	800	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,100	100		200	2.0
Information	800	0		-200	-20.0
Financial Activities	2,300	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,200	0		-200	-3.7
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,600	100		400	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	11,500	200		0	0.0
Other Svcs	3,100	0		0	0.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Federal Government	1,000	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,700	0		600	8.5
Local Government	6,700	100		300	4.7

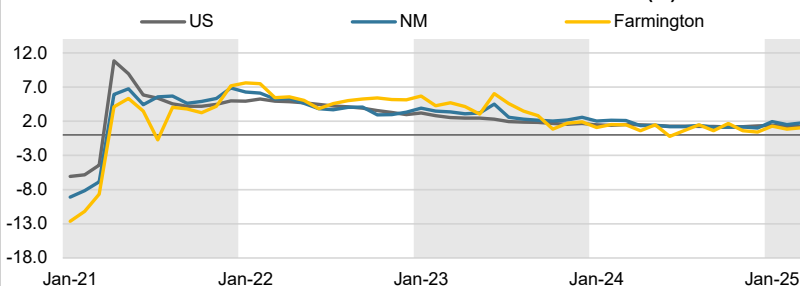
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



## Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>700</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Goods-Producing	9,300	0		100	1.1
Private Service-Providing	27,100	200		600	2.3
<b>Government</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Federal Government	1,500	0		-100	-6.3
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,400	200		-100	-1.1

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



For more CES data, visit our dashboard:

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

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

# Major Employment Developments

March 2025

Major employment developments are activities driving either the creation or loss of around 50 jobs or more. Information is gathered from published articles, government documents, private- and public-sector news releases, and reports from America's Job Center New Mexico locations. In most cases, information is not verified for accuracy.

For an updated listing of these and other recent major employment developments, visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Publications/Labor-Market-Review>.



## Job Gains

### Statewide

At its March meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$1,614,463 in funding to support the creation of 115 jobs and two intern positions with eight New Mexico companies, including: Securin, Albuquerque (1 job); Pajarito Powder, Albuquerque (1 job); Sceye, Moriarty (5 jobs); General Airframe Support, Roswell (32 jobs); DesignStein, Artesia (4 jobs); Franklin Mountain Packaging, Santa Teresa (63 jobs); Indica Labs, Albuquerque (6 jobs); and GridFlow, Albuquerque (3 jobs and 2 interns).

### Bernalillo

Arc Thrift Stores opened its first New Mexico location in Albuquerque in March 2025. The chain works to support individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and is expected to employ ten workers with disabilities. This location will employ 50 workers in total.

### Lea

Albertsons Market began construction of a new supermarket set to open in 2026 in Lovington. The supermarket will also include a gas station and convenience store and will employ around 250 workers.

### Sandoval

Market Street, a supermarket, will open in Rio Rancho in late April 2025. This is the second location in the state (the first location was in Santa Fe) and will employ around 300 workers.

### Taos

Hotel Willa is planning to open in April 2025 in Taos. The hotel will include a restaurant and will have a total of 65 positions.

## Job Losses

### Statewide

Joann Fabrics and Crafts is closing all its stores, including two locations in Albuquerque and one each in Santa Fe, Las Cruces, and Farmington. All the stores in total employed between 100 and 200 workers according to the New Mexico Jobs online system. The closing dates for the stores are not currently available.

# NEW MEXICO COUNTY PROFILES

March 2025

» DeBaca » Doña Ana » Eddy

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

# DeBaca

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

## Population



**1,657**

-0.9% decrease from 2023

## Labor Force Participation Rate



**61.6%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 57.8%

## Real GDP (1,000s)



**\$85,891**

18.7% increase from 2022

## Per Capita Personal Income



**\$62,571**

5.6% increase from 2022

## Poverty Rate



**20.6%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 18.1%

## % of Workers 16 to 64 years who worked full-time, year-round



**60.8%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 65.7%

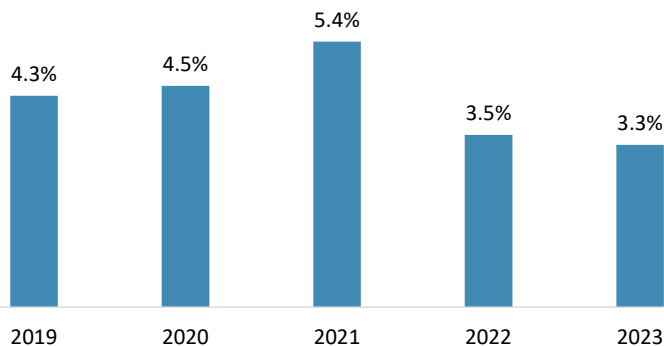
## Average Weekly Wage



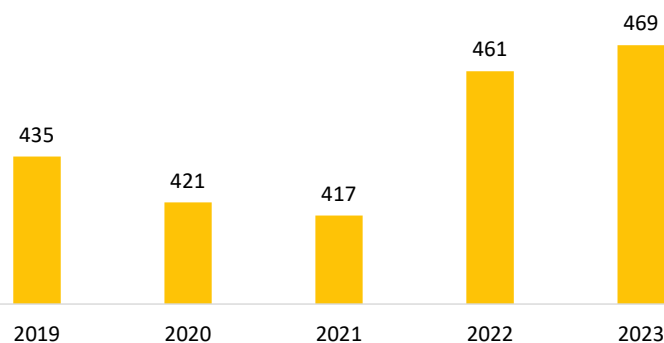
**\$819**

Lower than the statewide weekly wage of \$1,118

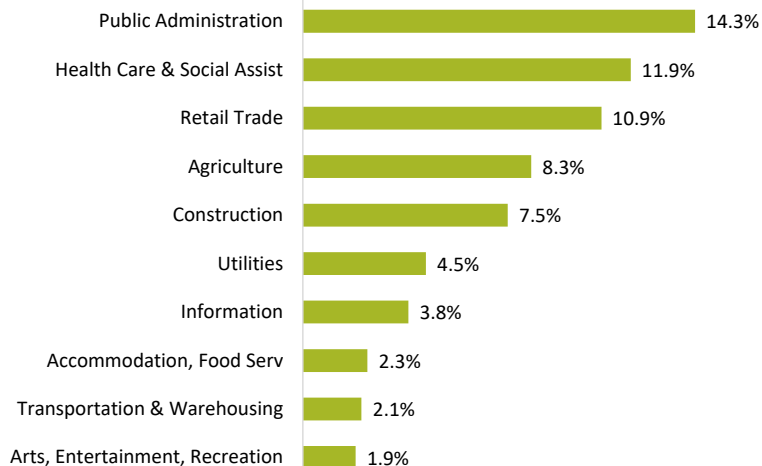
## Unemployment Rate



## Average Annual Employment



## Industries with Most Employment in 2023, % of Total



## Educational Attainment



High school graduate or higher:

**87.7%**

Equal to the statewide rate of 87.7%

Bachelor's degree or higher:

**8.3%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 30.2%

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



## Doña Ana

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

### Population



**229,366**

1.3% increase from 2023

### Labor Force Participation Rate



**57.8%**

Equal to the statewide rate of 57.8%

### Real GDP (1,000s)



**\$8,537,154**

4.9% increase from 2022

### Per Capita Personal Income



**\$47,712**

3.2% increase from 2022

### Poverty Rate



**22.2%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 18.1%

### % of Workers 16 to 64 years who worked full-time, year-round



**60.0%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 65.7%

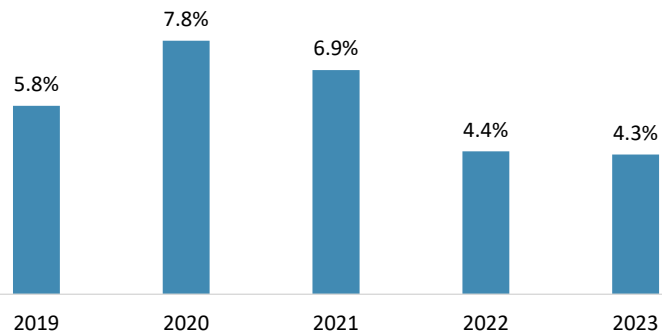
### Average Weekly Wage



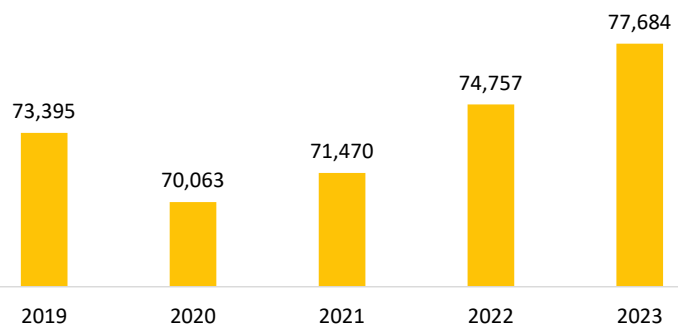
**\$929**

Lower than the statewide weekly wage of \$1,118

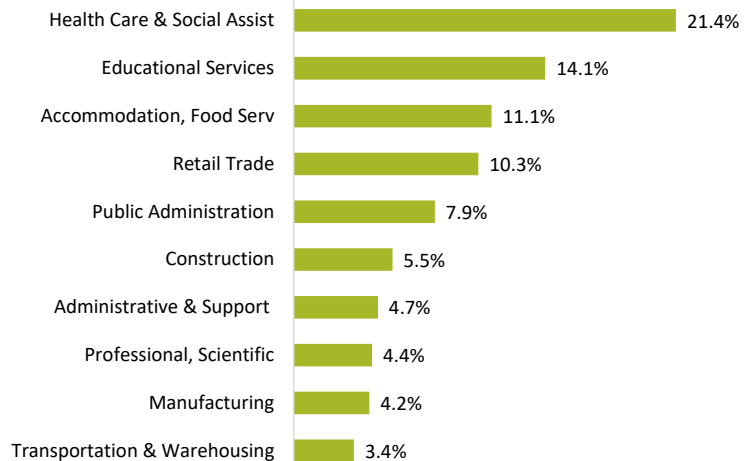
### Unemployment Rate



### Average Annual Employment



### Industries with Most Employment in 2023, % of Total



### Educational Attainment



High school graduate or higher:

**82.7%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 87.7%

Bachelor's degree or higher:

**31.4%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 30.2%

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

# Eddy

Eddy County is in southeastern New Mexico. It covers 4,176.6 square miles and has a population density of 14.9 persons per square mile.



## Population

**61,436**

1.3% increase since 2023



## Labor Force Participation Rate

**61.7%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 57.8%



## Real GDP (1,000s)

**\$8,060,199**

27.0% increase from 2022



## Per Capita Personal Income

**\$76,555**

6.5% change from 2022



## Poverty Rate

**12.4%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 18.1%



## % of Workers 16 to 64 years who worked full-time, year-round

**69.4%**

Higher than the statewide rate of 65.7%

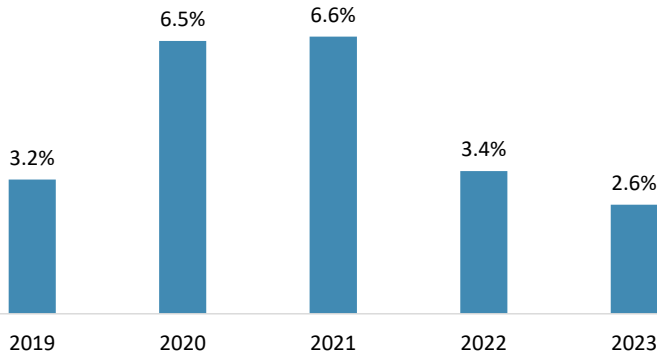


## Average Weekly Wage

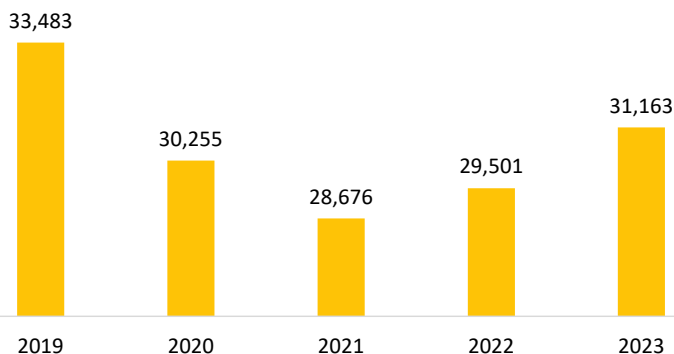
**\$1,438**

Higher than the statewide weekly wage of \$1,118

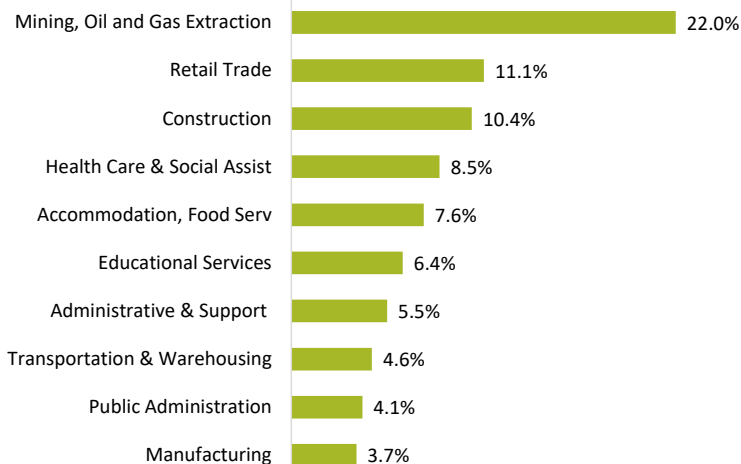
## Unemployment Rate



## Average Annual Employment



## Industries with Most Employment in 2023, % of Total



## Educational Attainment



High school graduate or higher:

**84.3%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 87.7%

Bachelor's degree or higher:

**19.8%**

Lower than the statewide rate of 30.2%

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

# How Do People Spend Their Time?

Raymond Sena, Economist

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) is a nationally representative survey that asks Americans how they spend their time. Using data for the United States and New Mexico that were collected over a five-year period (2019 to 2023), the time spent on activities by individuals not in the labor force were compared to those who were employed. To be considered not in the labor force, an individual must not be working nor seeking a job.

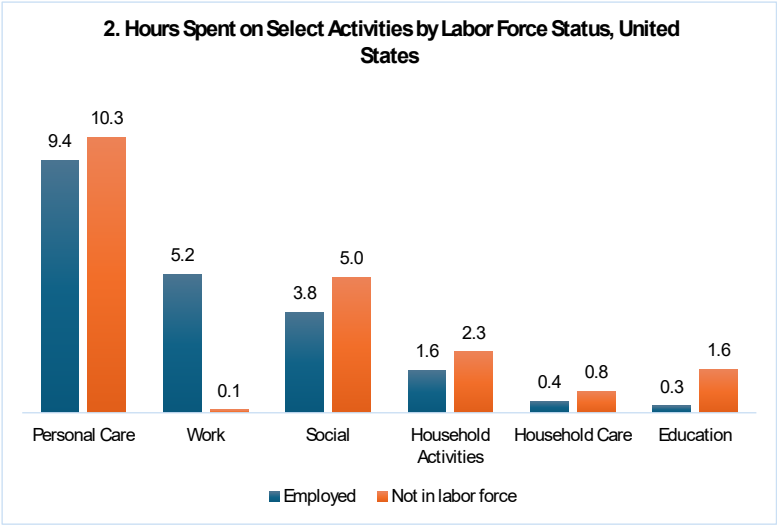
Data collection for the ATUS is carried out through telephone interviews, in which respondents provide a detailed account of their activities over a 24-hour period. More information on the ATUS and the data can be found at the end of this article.

This analysis focuses on six of the 17 activities included in the ATUS. These primary activities included household care, educational activities, household activities, personal care, social activities, and work activities, each of which is described in Exhibit 1. These primary activities were selected because they accounted for most of each individual’s time.

1. Variable Description		
Household Care	Time spent in care for or assisting any child or adult in their household, regardless of relationship, age, or health status.	
Education	Time spent on non-work educational activities, such as taking classes, conducting research and homework, administrative tasks, and extracurricular activities except sports.	
Household Activities	Time spent in household activities such as maintaining their household, household management, and organizational activities.	
Personal Care	Time spent on personal care activities such as sleeping, grooming, and health-related self-care.	
Social	Time spent on personal interest or leisure activities such as communicating with others and attending parties and meetings; and leisure activities such as relaxing, playing (passive) games (unless playing with children only), watching television, playing or listening to music, reading, writing, and all hobbies.	
Work	Time spent on work activities such as working, doing activities as part of one's job, engaging in income-generating activities (not as part of one's job), and looking for jobs and interviewing.	

Exhibit 2: United States: Employed vs. Not in the Labor Force

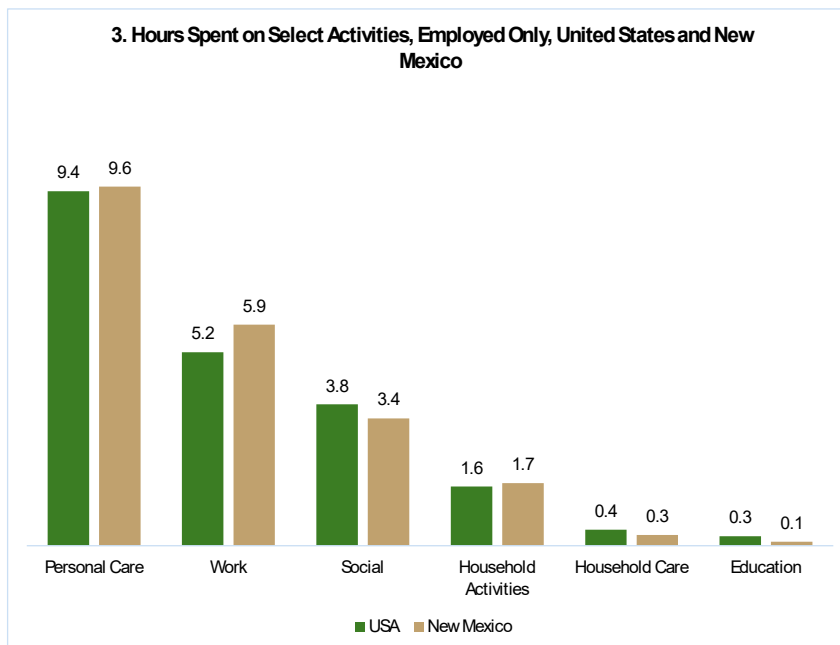
- In the United States, employed individuals spent about 1 hour less on personal care activities compared to non-labor force participants. On average, individuals not in the labor force devoted 10 hours and 18 minutes to personal care, while employed workers spent an average of 9 hours and 24 minutes. (Please note that exhibits are shown in hours but were converted to hours and minutes in the text.)
- The most significant disparity between the two groups was in time spent on work-related activities. Employed workers spent 5 hours on work-related tasks compared to nearly no time spent for non-labor force participants.
- Non-labor force participants spent more time on social activities. They dedicated an average of 5 hours and 12 minutes to social activities, whereas employed individuals spent about 3 hours and 48 minutes.



- Time spent on household activities was greater among individuals that were not in the labor force. Employed workers spent 1 hour and 36 minutes on household activities while those not in the labor force spent 2 hours and 18 minutes.
- Household care, while a minor time commitment for both groups, was still more focused on by those not in the labor force. Those not in the labor force spent less than an hour daily on household care and employed individuals spent less than 30 minutes.
- People not in the labor force spent a lot of time on educational activities. On average, those not in the labor force spent 1 hour and 36 minutes engaged in educational activities, compared to only 18 minutes for employed individuals.

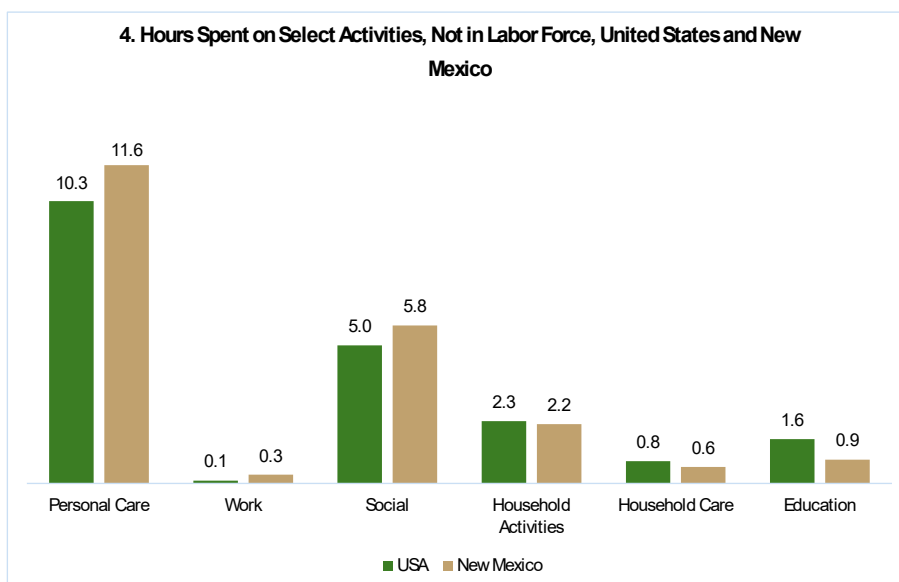
### Exhibit 3: United States vs. New Mexico: Employed

- Employed individuals in the United States and New Mexico spent nearly an identical amount of time on personal care activities. Those in New Mexico spent only 12 more minutes on personal care.
- Time devoted to work activities was slightly higher for New Mexico. New Mexicans spent an average of about 6 hours on work activities, compared to 5 hours and 12 minutes for the United States.
- Regarding social activities, employed workers in the United States spent an average of 3 hours and 48 minutes on social activities, while those in New Mexico spent 3 hours and 24 minutes on such activities.
- Time spent on household activities and household care was nearly identical for New Mexico and the United States. Employed workers in the United States spent just 6 more minutes on household activities and household care.
- In the United States and New Mexico, there was not a lot of time allocated towards educational activities. Both groups spent less than 20 minutes on education.



### Exhibit 4: United States vs. New Mexico: Not in labor force

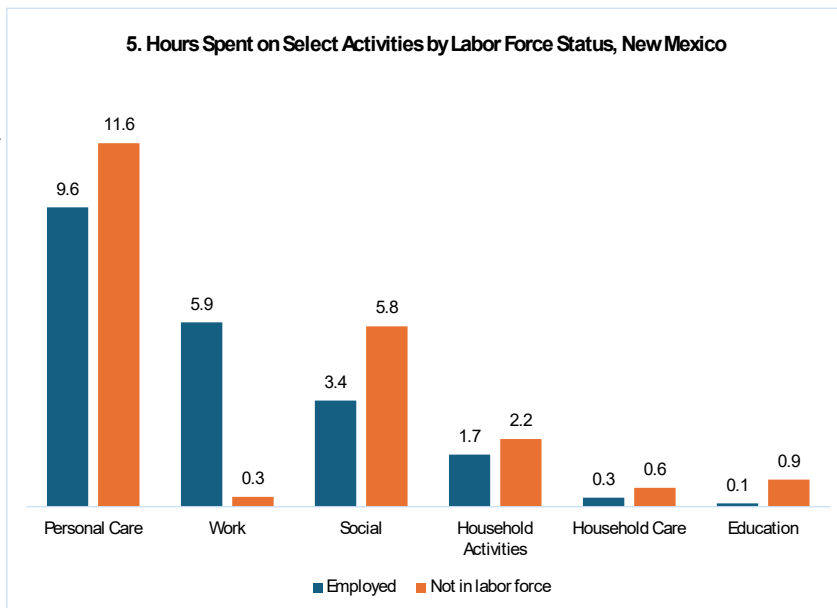
- Non-labor force participants residing in New Mexico spent about an hour more on personal care activities; quite a large difference between the two groups.
- For New Mexicans, the average time spent on work-related activities was 18 minutes. In contrast, the United States averaged about 3 minutes on work activities.
- New Mexicans not in the labor force spent nearly 6 hours on social activities, while those in the United States spent 5 hours.
- Time spent on household activities was nearly identical between New Mexico and the United States. On average, non-labor force participants in the U.S. spent 2 hours and 18 minutes on household tasks, while those in New Mexico spent 2 hours and 12 minutes.



- The difference in time spent on household care was also quite marginal. Non-labor force individuals in the United States spent about 48 minutes on household care, while New Mexicans averaged about 36 minutes.
- Another difference between New Mexico and the United States was in the time allocated to educational activities. New Mexicans spent an average of 54 minutes on educational activities, while the average for the United States was 1 hour and 36 minutes.

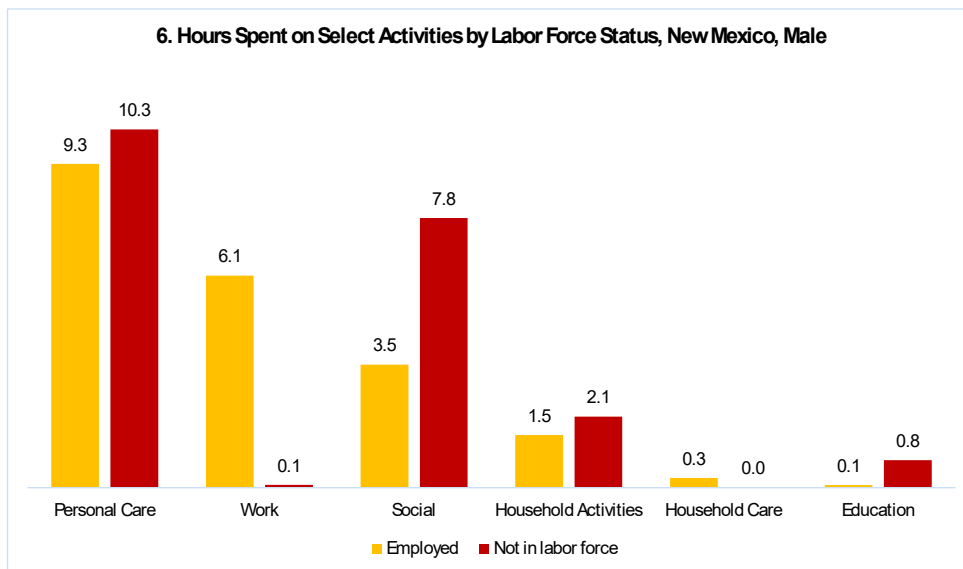
#### Exhibit 5: New Mexico: Employed vs. Not in the Labor Force

- In New Mexico, individuals not in the labor force spent 2 more hours on personal care compared to those who were employed.
- Employed New Mexicans spent an average of about 6 hours on work related activities, while individuals not in the labor force only spent 18 minutes.
- Social activities were notably more common among individuals not in the labor force. They spent almost 6 hours on social activities, compared to 3 hours and 24 minutes for employed individuals.
- Non-labor force participants spent about 30 more minutes daily on household activities. Employed workers spent 1 hour and 42 minutes devoted to household activities in New Mexico.
- Non-labor force participants spent about 18 more minutes on household care than employed individuals.
- Individuals outside the labor force spent about an hour on educational activities, whereas employed individuals devoted little to no time.



#### Exhibit 6: New Mexico Males: Employed vs. Not in the Labor Force

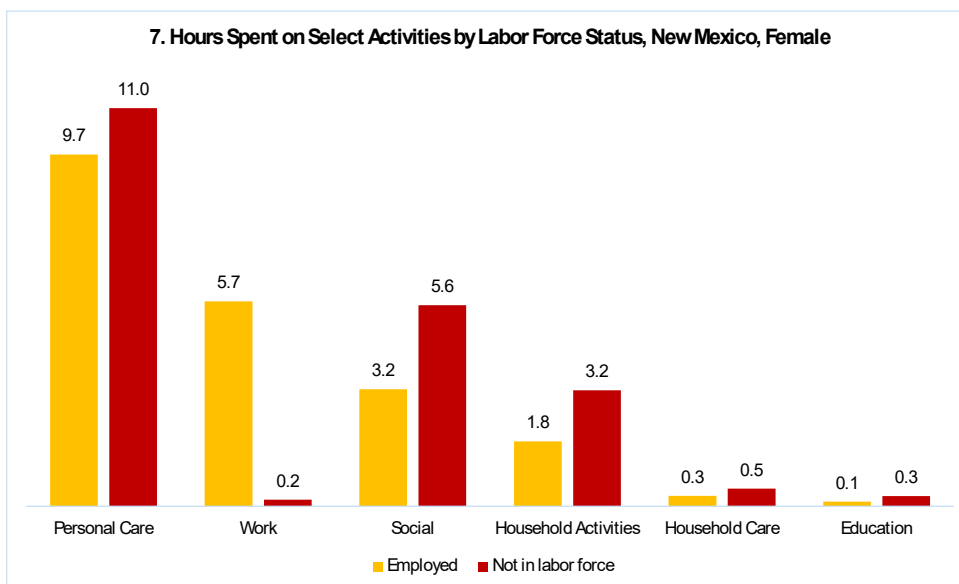
- Males not in the labor force spent one additional hour on personal care compared to their employed counterparts. Those not in the labor force spent an average of about 10 hours and 20 minutes on personal care.
- There was a significant difference in the number of hours spent on work-related activities. Employed males spent about 6 hours on work-related activities, while those not in the labor force devoted almost no time.
- Another substantial difference was the time spent on social activities. Males not in the labor force spent 7 hours and 48 minutes on social activities, while employed males spent 3 hours and 30 minutes.
- Regarding household activities, males not in the labor force spent about 36 more minutes compared to their employed peers.
- Neither group of males devoted significant time to household care activities.
- Education emerged as a higher priority for males not in the labor force. They spent about 42 more minutes on educational activities.





## Exhibit 7: New Mexico Females: Employed vs. Not in the Labor Force

- Women not participating in the labor force spent 1 hour and 18 minutes more on personal care activities compared to their employed counterparts. Employed workers spent 9 hours and 42 minutes per day on personal care.
- The time spent on work-related activities was quite high for women who were employed. Employed women in New Mexico dedicated five and a half more hours to work-related activities compared to women not in the labor force.
- Women not in the labor force spent 2 hours and 24 minutes more on social activities than their employed counterparts. Non-labor force participants averaged 5 hours and 36 minutes on social activities, compared to 3 hours and 12 minutes for employed women.
- Household activities were predominantly carried out by women in New Mexico, regardless of labor force participation. Employed women spent 1 hour and 48 minutes on household activities and roughly 18 minutes on household care. In contrast, women not in the labor force spent an average of 3 hours and 12 minutes on household activities, with an additional 30 minutes dedicated to household care.
- Very little time was spent on education. Females not in the labor force spent an average of 18 minutes on education activities and employed females averaged about 3 minutes.



## Data Source and Methodology

Time use survey data by state are from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). The ATUS provides information on time spent on each of more than 400 detailed activities. IPUMS ATUS was used to create customized time use variables and data extracts used in this analysis. The ATUS is funded by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and collected by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Data collection for the ATUS is carried out through telephone interviews, in which respondents provide a detailed account of their activities over a 24-hour period. Specifically, respondents are asked to recall their activities beginning at 4 A.M. on the previous day and concluding at 4 A.M. on the interview day. For each activity reported, the duration is recorded and classified into one of 17 major time-use categories. A key limitation of the ATUS is that it captures data for only one individual per household, which makes it difficult to study the behaviors of other household members or subpopulations in depth. Additionally, since data are gathered over only one 24-hour period, the findings may not fully reflect long-term time-use patterns.

To calculate the time spent on each activity, the amount of time reported by everyone, per activity, was multiplied by a weighted factor. These weights were crucial for removing potential bias from the ATUS sampling and selection process, ensuring more accurate and representative estimates.

This article analyzes ATUS data collected over a five-year period, from 2019 to 2023. For New Mexico, this comprises a total of 13,685 observations. Due to the state's smaller sample size, data was aggregated over the five-year period to provide more reliable estimates. The results provided were five-year weighted averages for time spent on various activities.

Please note that exhibits are shown in hours but were converted to hours and minutes in the text.

For more information about the ATUS, please see <https://www.bls.gov/tus/overview.htm>. For more information on the IPUMS program, please see <https://timeuse.ipums.org/>.

# New Mexico Data Focus: Seniors (65 Years and Over)

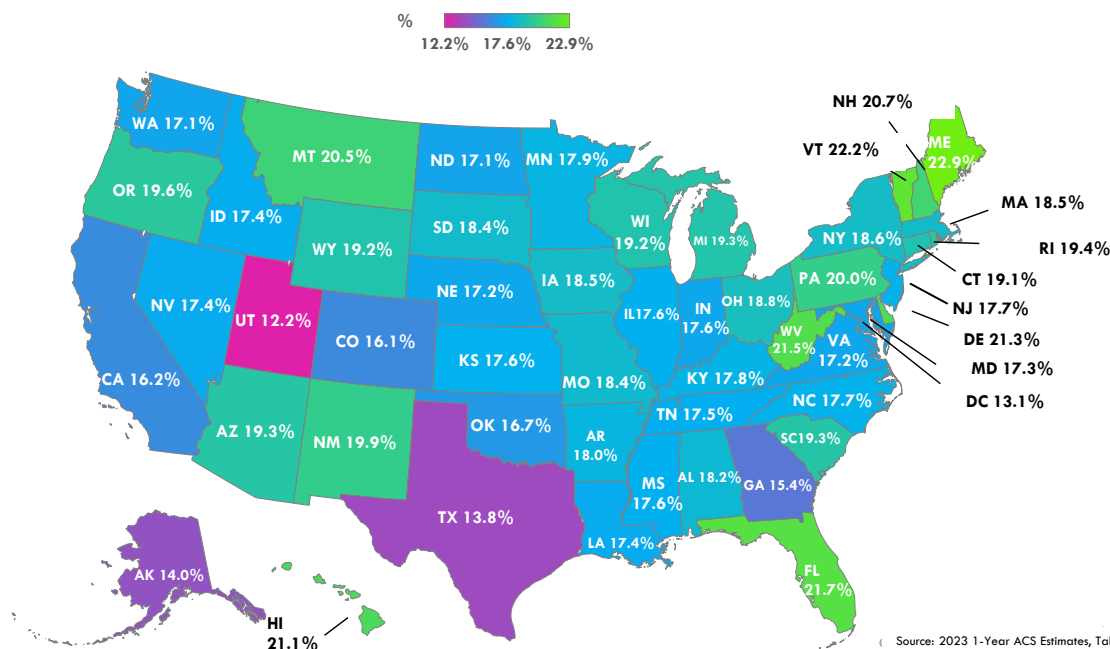
Julie Larrañaga, Economist

This month's data focus looks at persons aged 65 years and over, often referred to as 'Seniors'. The datasets presented in this article are from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS); 2023 1-Year estimates table for statewide data, and 2023 5-Year estimates table for countywide data. For more information on ACS please visit <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>. Some of the estimates have relatively high margins of error; for more information on margin of error, sample size, and other dataset quality standards for ACS, please see <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/sample-size-and-data-quality/>.

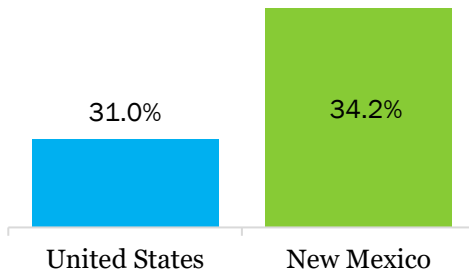
## Highlights

- The percentage of the population 65 years old and over in New Mexico was 19.9 percent in 2023, 2.2 percentage points higher than the national average of 17.7 percent. The state with the highest percentage of seniors was Maine (22.9 percent) while the state with the lowest was Utah (12.2 percent).
- In 2023, Catron County had the largest population aged 65 and older (44.5 percent) while Lea County had the smallest percentage (11.2 percent).
- In 2023, the percentage of New Mexico's senior population with a bachelor's degree or higher was 34.2 percent, 3.2 percentage points higher than the U.S. average of 31.0 percent.
- The median income of all New Mexico households was \$62,268, which was \$11,631 higher than the median income in which the main householder was a senior (\$50,637).
- In 2023, the labor force participation rate of New Mexicans 65 to 74 years old was 24.9 percent, 2.6 percentage points lower than the U.S. average rate of 27.5 percent. Additionally, the unemployment rate was 2.1 percent for New Mexico seniors, 0.6 percentage points lower than the U.S. rate of 2.7 percent.

## 2023 Percentage of United States Population 65 Years and Over = 17.7%

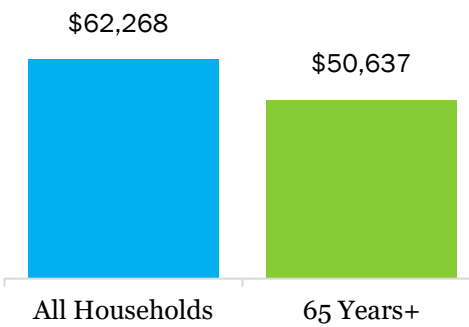


### Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2023



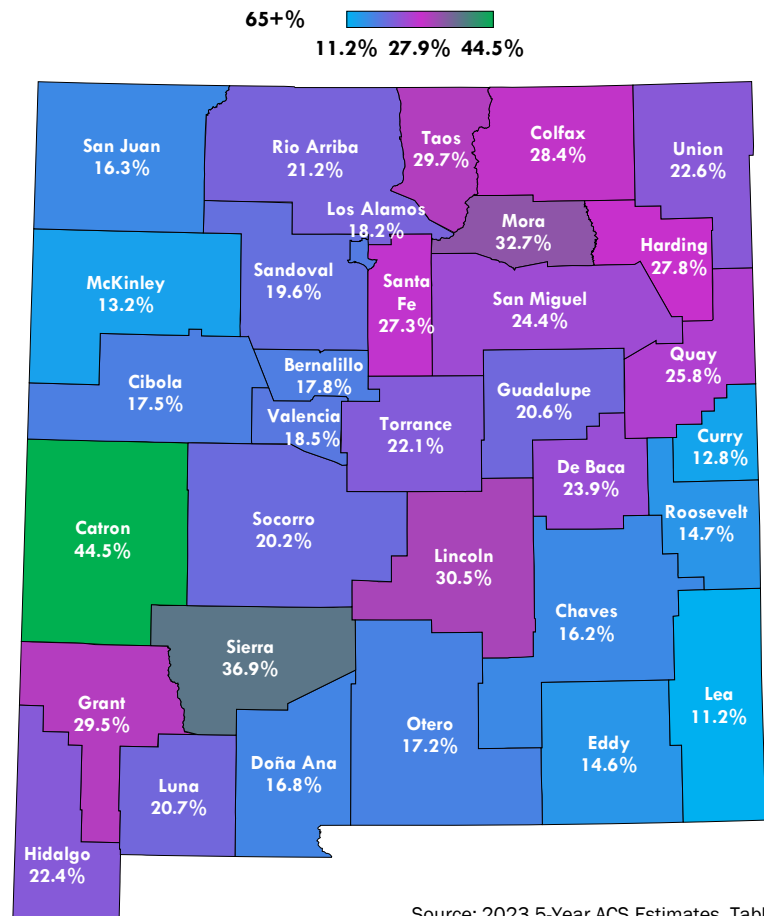
Source: 2023 1-Year ACS Estimates, Table S1501

### New Mexico Median Income by Household Type, 2023



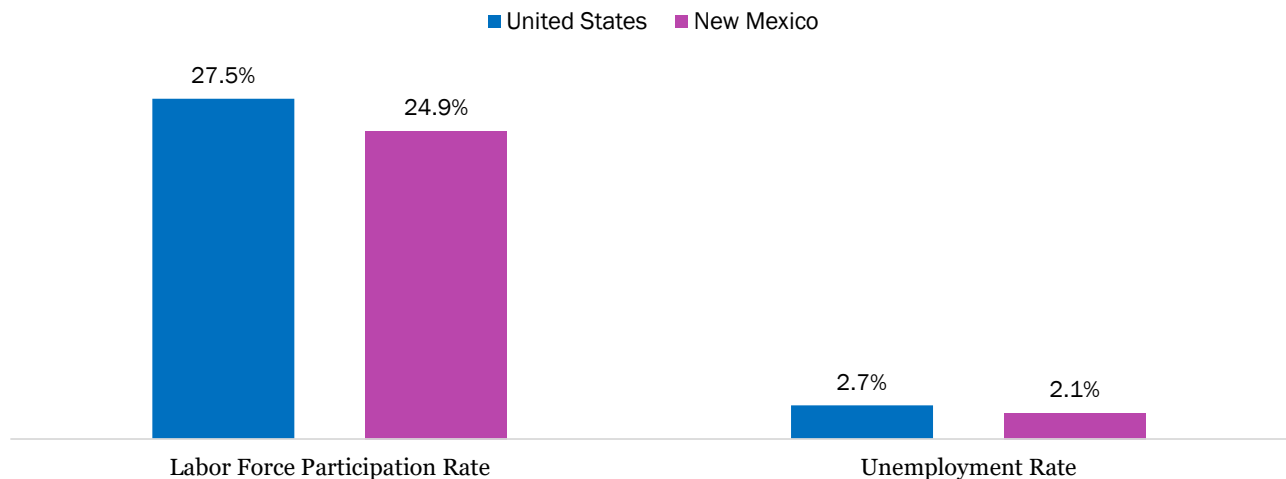
Source: 2023 1-Year ACS Estimates, Table S1903

### 2023 Percentage of New Mexico Population 65 Years and Over = 19.9%



Source: 2023 5-Year ACS Estimates, Table S0101

### Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate for Population 65 to 74 Years, 2023



Source: 2023 1-Year ACS Estimates, Table S2301

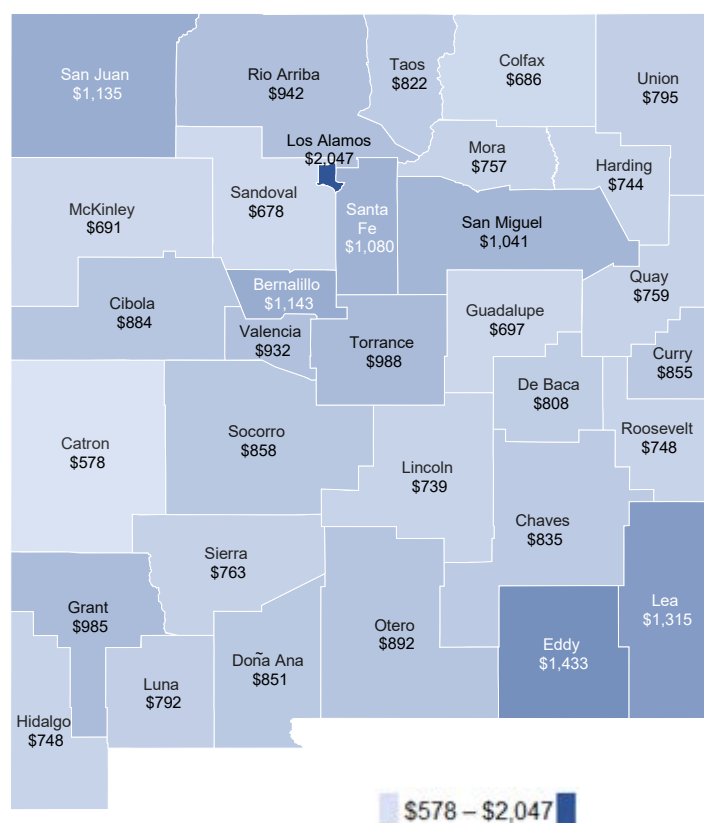
# Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Third Quarter 2024

Michelle Doran, Economist Supervisor

The **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)** program publishes a quarterly census of nonagricultural wage and salary establishments, employment, and wages by industry. Data is based on information reported by New Mexico employers, covering 97 percent of nonfarm wage and salary workers. Data are published every quarter for statewide New Mexico, the four workforce regions, the four metropolitan statistical areas (Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe), and all 33 counties at the 2- and 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level. To access and download these data, visit NMDWS's interactive website—LASER (<https://jobs.state.nm.us/QCEW>).

## Private Sector Average Weekly Wage

**New Mexico: \$1,110**



## Largest Industry\* by County

**New Mexico: Health Care & Social Assistance**

### Health Care And Social Assistance

Bernalillo	Mora
Catron	Otero
Chaves	Rio Arriba
Cibola	San Juan
Curry	San Miguel
Doña Ana	Sandoval
Luna	Sierra
McKinley	Socorro



### Retail Trade

De Baca	Torrance
Grant	Union
Hidalgo	Valencia



### Accommodation and Food Services

Colfax	Quay
Guadalupe	Santa Fe
Licón	Taos



### Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting

Harding
Roosevelt



### Mining

Eddy
Lea



### Professional & Scientific Services

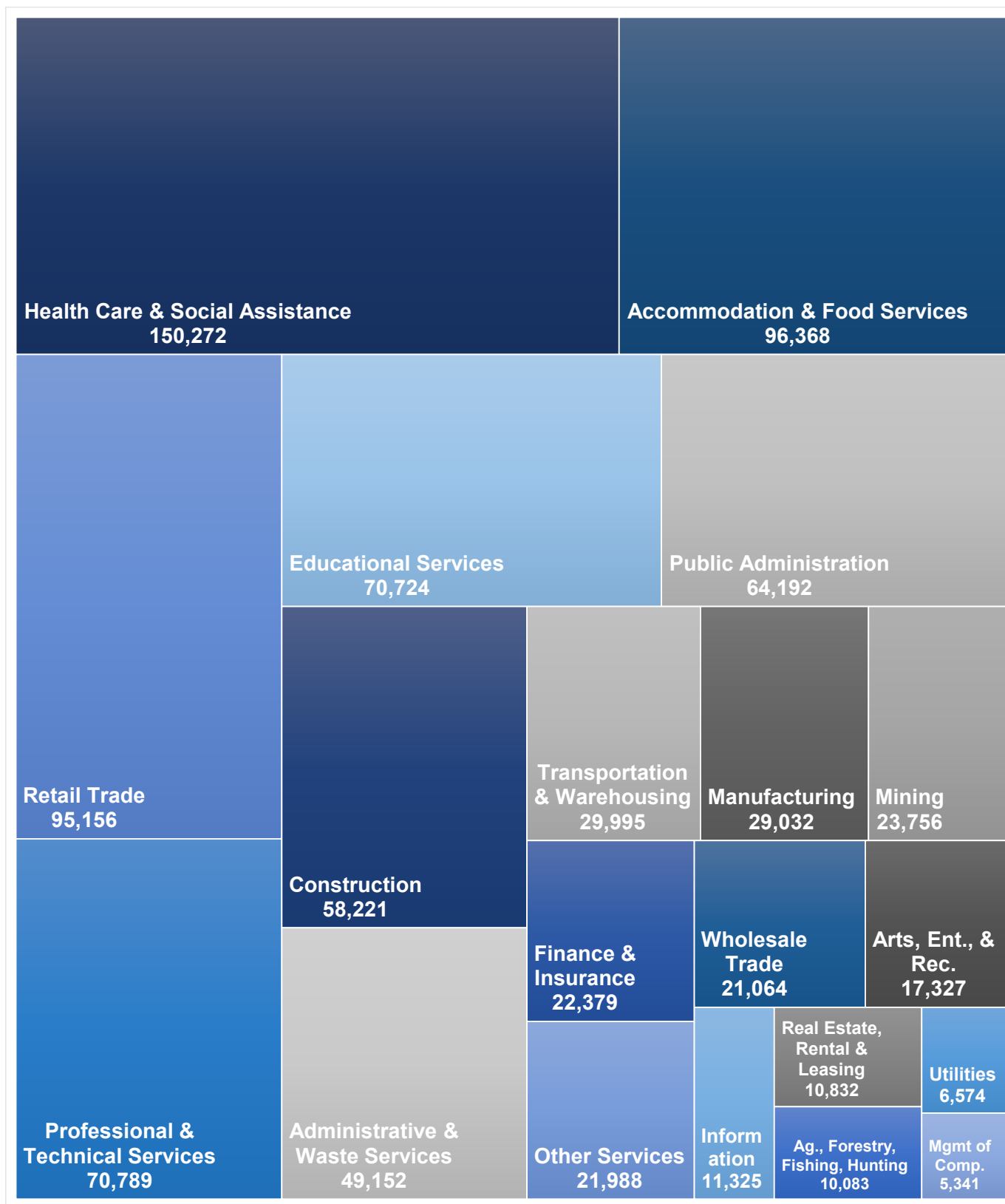
Los Alamos
------------



\* Largest industry is based on employment in the private sector.

(T) De Baca and Harding had two industries with the same average employment.

**Share of Employment by Industry Sector**  
*Total Employment in New Mexico, Third Quarter 2024: 864,571*



\*\*Totals may not sum due to rounding.

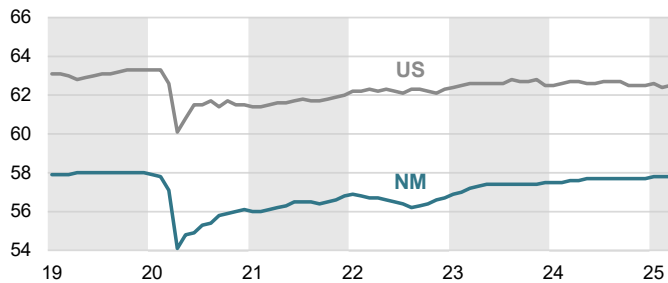


# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

## Labor Force & Unemployment

### Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Mar 25

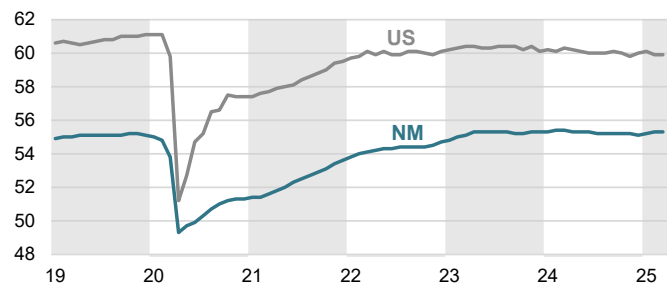


	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.5	62.4	62.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
NM	57.8	57.8	57.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

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

Jan 19-Mar 25

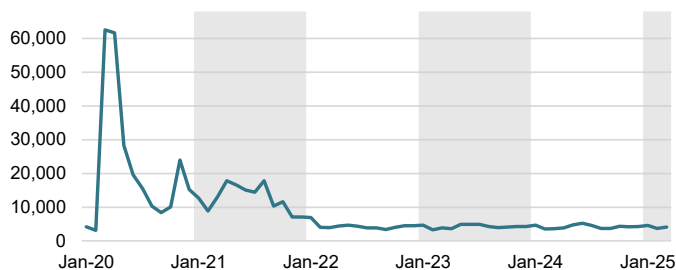


	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.9	59.9	60.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.1
NM	55.3	55.3	55.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	1.5

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)  
Seasonally adjusted

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 20-Mar 25

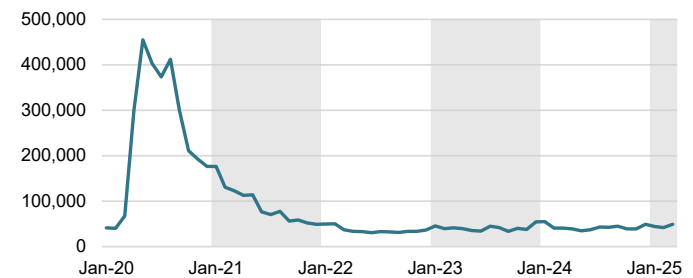


	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	4,089	3,665	3,639	11.6	12.4	6.6	-93.5

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
New claim applications

### Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 20-Mar 25



	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	49,012	41,923	40,809	16.9	20.1	18.9	-27.4

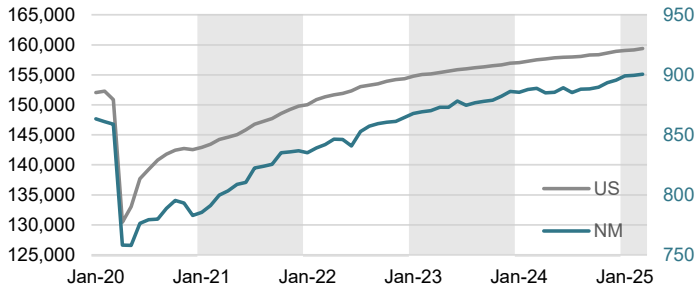
NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

# Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

## Employment, Hours & Earnings

### Seasonally Adjusted Employment

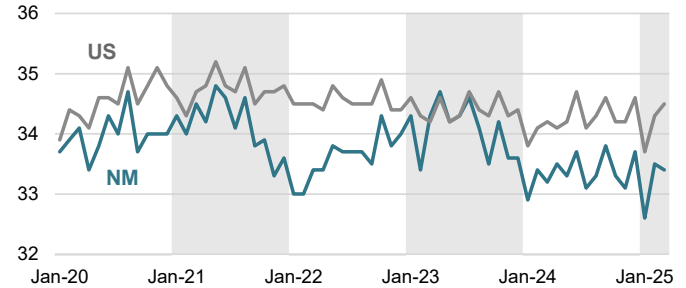
Jan 20-Mar 25



Current Employment Statistics (CES)  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

### Average Weekly Hours

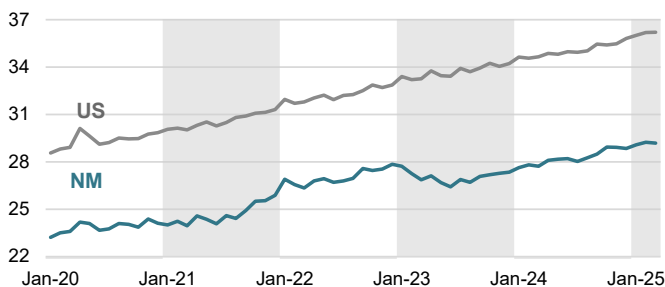
Jan 20-Mar 25



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

### Average Hourly Earnings

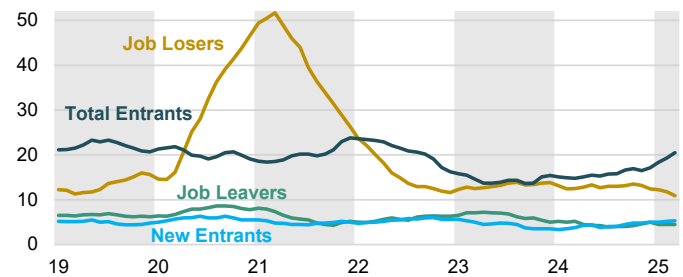
Jan 20-Mar 25



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

### People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Mar 25



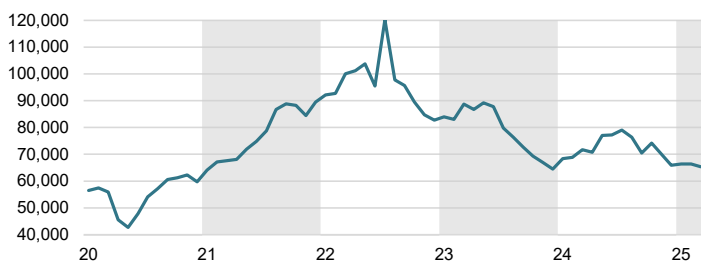
Current Population Survey (CPS)  
12-month moving average, thousands

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

## Online Job Postings

### Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Mar 25

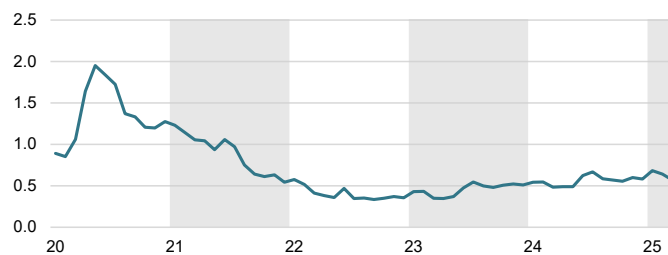


	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	65,316	66,357	71,714	-1.6	-8.9	-26.4	16.8

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

### Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Mar 25



	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.57	0.64	0.48	-11.1	18.4	0.2	-0.5

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

Mar 2025

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,707
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,654
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2,619
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	2,356
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,539
Legislative Bodies	1,341
Other Outpatient Care Centers	1,188
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	1,105
Home Health Care Services	1,095
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	1,077

NM Department of Workforce Solutions  
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

### Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Mar 2025

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,570
Physicians, All Other	1,096
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	900
Physical Therapists	780
Retail Salespersons	733
Nursing Assistants	645
Customer Service Representatives	645
Nurse Practitioners	630
Medical Assistants	552
Occupational Therapists	531

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 March 16, 2025			Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, March 2025
			Gender Industry Occupation
Bernalillo	313	McKinley	19
Catron	*	Mora	*
Chaves	45	Otero	10
Cibola	9	Quay	*
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	11
Curry	12	Roosevelt	5
De Baca	*	San Juan	63
Dofia Ana	93	San Miguel	*
Eddy	33	Sandoval	97
Grant	*	Santa Fe	38
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*
Harding	*	Socorro	6
Hidalgo	*	Taos	10
Lea	29	Torrance	7
Lincoln	5	Union	*
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*
Luna	22	Valencia	25
Total			888
			Male 6,337 Agriculture 991 Management 1,123
			Female 4,823 Mining 187 Business & Finance 357
			Hispanic/Latino 6,414 Utilities 28 Computer & Math 248
			Not Hispanic/Latino 4,095 Construction 1,628 Architecture & Engineering 153
			NA 652 Manufacturing 627 Life, Physical & Social Sciences 178
			Race Retail Trade 1,005 Community & Social Services 131
			Native American/AK Native 1,138 Transportation & Warehousing 459 Legal 54
			Asian 126 Information 913 Education, Training & Library 122
			African American 462 Finance & Insurance 223 Arts, Design, Entertainment 427
			Native HI/Pacific Islander 51 Real Estate, Rental, Leasing 108 Healthcare Practitioner & Tech 196
			White 7,088 Professional & Scientific Serv 575 Healthcare Support 333
			NA 2,296 Mgmt of Companies 41 Protective Services 252
			Age Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt 1,000 Food Prep & Serving Related 464
			<22 376 Educational Services 181 Building, Grounds Maint. 250
			22-24 520 Healthcare & Social Assistance 822 Personal Care & Services 177
			25-34 2,526 Arts, Entertainment, Recreation 160 Sales & Related 573
			35-44 2,794 Accommodation & Food Serv 746 Office & Admin. Support 1,207
			45-54 2,130 Other Services 238 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry 1,062
			55-59 1,063 Public Administration 298 Construction & Extraction 1,367
			60-64 1,003 NA 630 Installation, Maintenance, Repair 480
			>=65 749 Production 768
			Transportation, Material Moving 1,056
			Military Specific 15

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

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



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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.