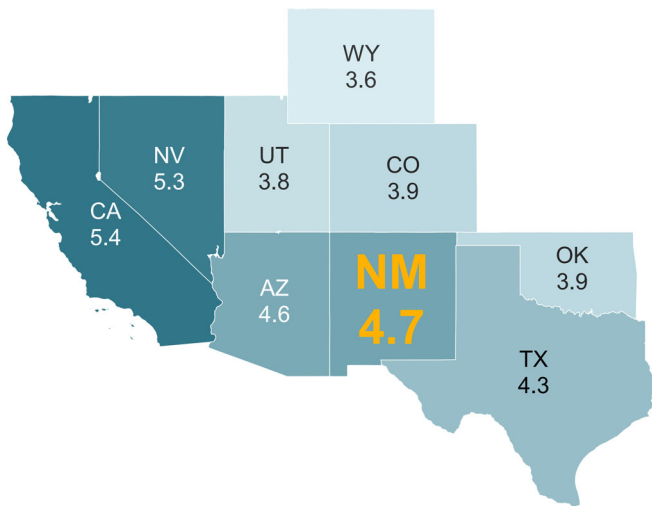


NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

FEBRUARY 2026

4.7% 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.state.nm.us/LMI.

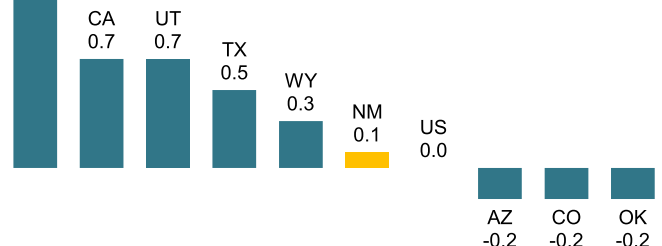
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NV
2.2

700 jobs / 0.1%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



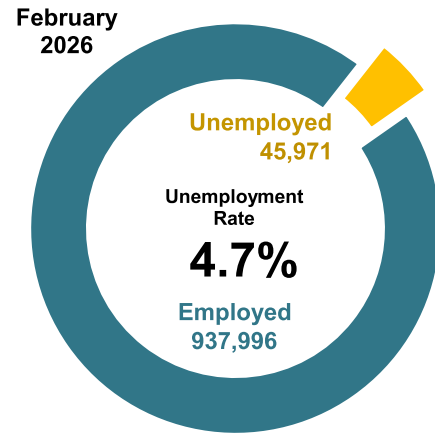
Statewide Unemployment

February 2026 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

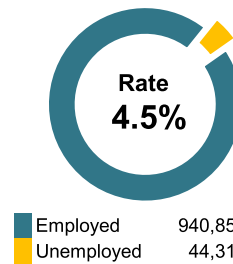
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.7 percent in February 2026, up from 4.5 percent in January 2026, and up from 4.1 percent in February 2025. The national unemployment rate in February was 4.4 percent, up from 4.3 percent in January, and up from 4.1 percent the previous year.

Highlights

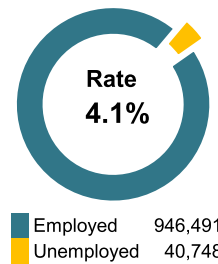
Among all states, New Mexico tied with Alaska, Connecticut, and West Virginia for the 12th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.5 percent) while Hawaii and South Dakota had the lowest (both at 2.3 percent).



January 2026



February 2025



New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category



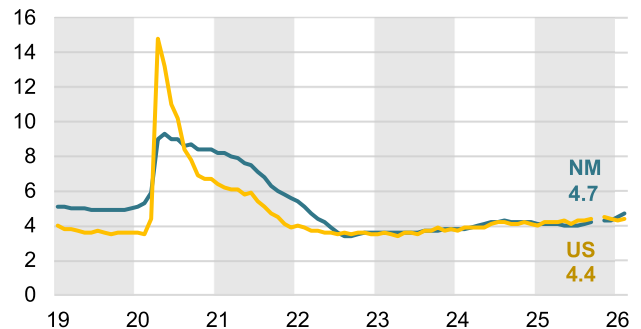
Current Population Survey (CPS)

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

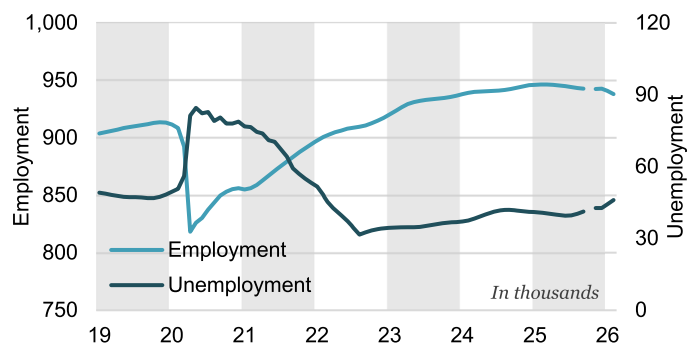
<https://www.bls.gov/lau/notescps.htm>

January 2019 to February 2026

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

February 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

At 16.5 percent, Luna County had New Mexico’s highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Sierra County (7.9 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.

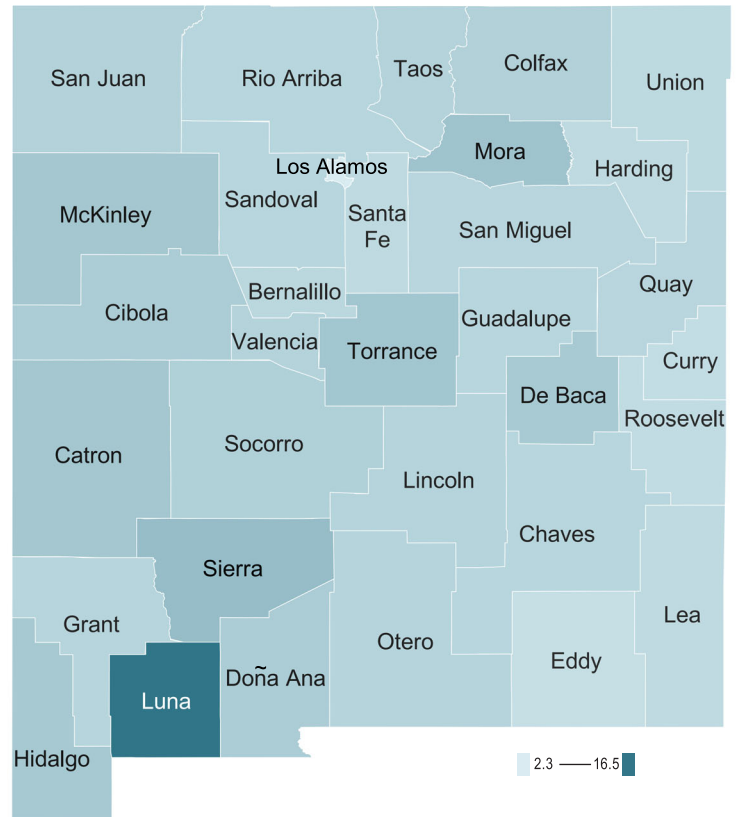
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.3 percent), followed by Eddy County (3.9 percent).

The unemployment rate of every county increased over the year. De Baca County had the largest over-the-year increase in unemployment rate, with a 2.7 percentage point increase. Harding County had the smallest over-the-year increase (up 0.3 percentage points).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	4.7	4.7	3.8	0.9
Catron	6.7	7.0	5.6	1.1
Chaves	5.0	5.1	4.0	1.0
Cibola	6.0	6.3	5.4	0.6
Colfax	5.5	5.5	4.6	0.9
Curry	4.1	4.2	3.1	1.0
De Baca	6.4	6.2	3.7	2.7
Doña Ana	6.0	5.9	5.0	1.0
Eddy	3.9	3.9	3.0	0.9
Grant	5.1	5.3	4.0	1.1
Guadalupe	5.0	5.5	4.4	0.6
Harding	4.4	4.5	4.1	0.3
Hidalgo	6.5	6.6	5.7	0.8
Lea	4.4	4.5	3.4	1.0
Lincoln	5.2	5.4	4.4	0.8
Los Alamos	2.3	2.4	1.8	0.5
Luna	16.5	15.5	15.6	0.9
McKinley	6.7	6.7	5.3	1.4
Mora	7.1	7.5	6.4	0.7
Otero	5.2	5.3	4.2	1.0
Quay	4.9	5.1	3.8	1.1
Rio Arriba	5.0	5.1	4.2	0.8
Roosevelt	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.6
Sandoval	5.0	4.9	3.9	1.1
San Juan	5.4	5.5	4.4	1.0
San Miguel	4.9	5.0	4.4	0.5
Santa Fe	4.4	4.5	3.7	0.7
Sierra	7.9	7.2	6.9	1.0
Socorro	5.6	5.8	4.4	1.2
Taos	5.3	5.4	4.4	0.9
Torrance	6.8	6.4	5.4	1.4
Union	4.5	4.5	3.5	1.0
Valencia	5.3	5.3	4.3	1.0
MSAs				
Albuquerque	4.8	4.8	3.9	0.9
Farmington	5.4	5.5	4.4	1.0
Las Cruces	6.0	5.9	5.0	1.0
Santa Fe	4.4	4.5	3.7	0.7

Unemployment Rate %



At 4.4 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 4.8 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (6.0 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (5.4 percent).

The Farmington and Las Cruces MSAs both had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 1.0 percentage point since February 2025. The Albuquerque MSA had a 0.9 percentage point increase. The Santa Fe MSA had the smallest unemployment rate increase, up 0.7 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.state.nm.us/Researchers/Data/Labor-Force-Unemployment>

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

Statewide Industry Employment Growth

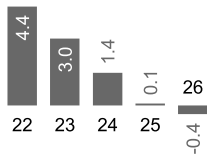
February 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 700 jobs, or 0.1 percent. The private sector was up 1,600 jobs, or 0.2 percent, while the public sector was down 900 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Two of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

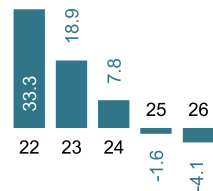
New Mexico

2022 to 2026 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

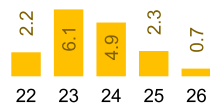
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2026 is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Feb 25	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	892,400	7,100	700	0.1
Total Private	698,400	4,200	1,600	0.2
Private Service-Providing	591,900	3,600	2,900	0.5
Goods-Producing	106,500	600	-1,300	-1.2
Mining & Construction	79,000	600	-300	-0.4
Mining & Logging	25,400	200	1,000	4.1
Construction	53,600	400	-1,300	-2.4
Manufacturing	27,500	0	-1,000	-3.5
Durable Goods	15,300	100	-800	-5.0
Non-Durable Goods	12,200	-100	-200	-1.6
Service-Providing	785,900	6,500	2,000	0.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	147,800	-100	2,200	1.5
Wholesale Trade	21,300	300	300	1.4
Retail Trade	95,800	-200	2,100	2.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,700	-200	-200	-0.6
Information	8,500	-100	-1,000	-10.5
Financial Activities	35,500	-100	-100	-0.3
Professional & Business Services	119,100	500	-1,400	-1.2
Prvt. Education & Health Services	156,300	1,600	3,700	2.4
Prvt. Educational Services	23,900	400	900	3.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	132,400	1,200	2,800	2.2
Leisure & Hospitality	96,700	1,600	-400	-0.4
Other Services	28,000	200	-100	-0.4
Government	194,000	2,900	-900	-0.5
Federal Government	26,500	0	-2,700	-9.2
State Government	60,900	2,000	1,900	3.2
State Government Education	25,800	1,700	200	0.8
Local Government	106,600	900	-100	-0.1
Local Government Education	54,300	800	-1,600	-2.9

Highlights

Private education and health services was up 3,700 jobs, or 2.4 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 2,800 jobs, while private education services was up 900 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 2,200 jobs, or 1.5 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade was up 2,100 jobs, wholesale trade was up 300 jobs and transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 200 jobs.

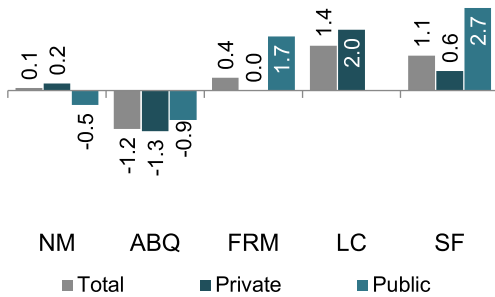
Employment in professional and business services was down 1,400 jobs, or 1.2 percent. Information employment was down 1,000 jobs, or 10.5 percent. Manufacturing was down 1,000 jobs, or 3.5 percent, with the majority of losses in durable goods manufacturing. Leisure and hospitality was down 400 jobs, or 0.4 percent. Mining and construction was down 300 jobs, or 0.4 percent, with a gain of 1,000 jobs in mining offset by a loss of 1,300 jobs in construction. Miscellaneous other services was down 100 jobs, or 0.4 percent. Financial activities was down 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

February 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

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



In the public sector, a gain in state government (up 1,900 jobs, or 3.2 percent) was offset by employment losses of 2,700 jobs, or 9.2 percent, in federal government and 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent, in local government, respectively.

Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the **Albuquerque MSA** contracted by 5,200 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The private sector was down 4,400 jobs, representing a 1.3 percent decrease, while the public sector was down 800 jobs, or 0.9 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 2,200 jobs, or 3.0 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 400 jobs, or 0.6 percent; information, up 300 jobs, or 5.7. percent; and leisure and hospitality, up 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent.

Professional and business services was down 3,700 jobs, or 5.5 percent. Mining and construction was down 2,400 jobs, or 8.6 percent. Manufacturing was down 1,100 jobs, or 6.4 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 200 jobs, or 1.5 percent.

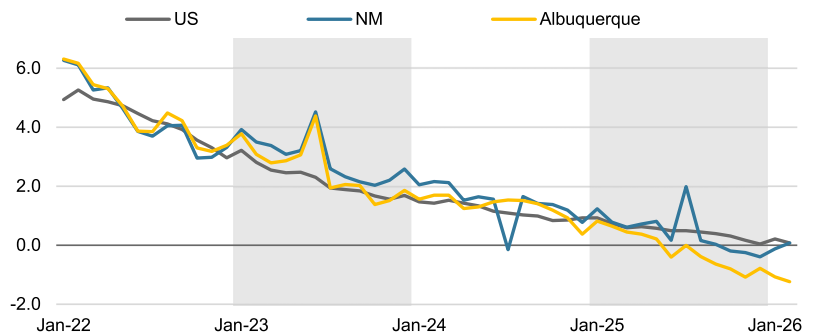
In the public sector, state government was up 900 jobs, or 3.0 percent; local government was down 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent; and federal government employment was down 1,600 jobs, or 11.3 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 1,200 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The private sector was up 1,200 jobs, or 2.0 percent, and the public sector was unchanged compared to the previous year's level. Of the private sector industries, mining and construction was up 600 jobs, or 12.0 percent.

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	416,200	2,200		-5,200	-1.2
Total Private	332,700	800		-4,400	-1.3
Mining & Construction	25,600	100		-2,400	-8.6
Manufacturing	16,200	-100		-1,100	-6.4
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	68,700	-400		400	0.6
Information	5,600	0		300	5.7
Financial Activities	19,900	100		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	63,300	300		-3,700	-5.5
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,700	500		2,200	3.0
Leisure & Hospitality	44,200	300		100	0.2
Other Svcs	13,500	0		-200	-1.5
Government	83,500	1,400		-800	-0.9
Federal Government	12,600	0		-1,600	-11.3
State Government	30,900	1,000		900	3.0
Local Government	40,000	400		-100	-0.2

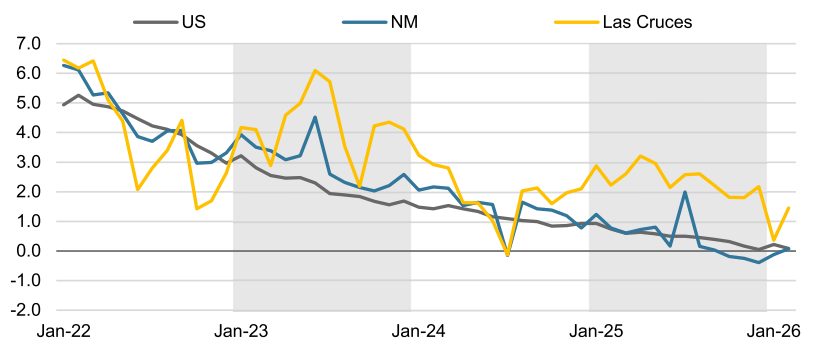
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	84,000	1,500		1,200	1.4
Total Private	62,500	200		1,200	2.0
Mining & Construction	5,600	0		600	12.0
Manufacturing	3,200	0		200	6.7
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,700	0		100	0.8
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,800	0		100	3.7
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,500	100		100	1.4
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,500	0		200	1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	100		-100	-1.1
Other Svcs	1,900	0		0	0.0
Government	21,500	1,300		0	0.0
Federal Government	3,400	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,600	1,000		0	0.0
Local Government	10,500	300		0	0.0

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



Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

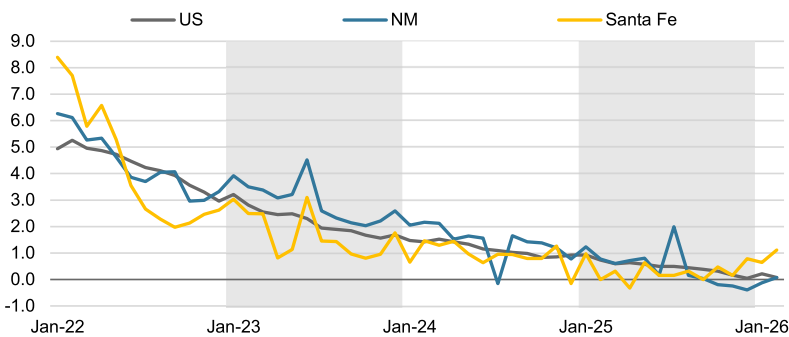
February 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	63,200	600		700	1.1
Total Private	47,800	200		300	0.6
Mining & Construction	3,100	0		200	6.9
Manufacturing	700	0		-100	-12.5
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,200	0		300	3.0
Information	800	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,200	0		-100	-4.3
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,000	0		-200	-3.8
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,700	100		100	0.9
Leisure & Hospitality	11,000	100		100	0.9
Other Svcs	3,100	0		0	0.0
Government	15,400	400		400	2.7
Federal Government	900	0		-100	-10.0
State Government	8,100	200		500	6.6
Local Government	6,400	200		0	0.0

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



Manufacturing was up 200 jobs, or 6.7 percent. Private education and health services was up 200 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Financial activities was up 100 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Professional and business services was up 100 jobs, or 1.4 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 100 jobs, or 0.8 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent.

In the public sector, all subsectors were unchanged from the previous year's levels.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 700 jobs, or 1.1 percent. The private sector was up 300 jobs, or 0.6 percent, while the public sector was up 400 jobs, or 2.7 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 300 jobs, or 3.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade. Mining and construction was up 200 jobs, or 6.9 percent. Private education and health services and leisure and hospitality were each up 100 jobs, or 0.9 percent.

Professional and business services was down 200 jobs, or 3.8 percent. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs, or 12.5 percent. Financial activities was down 100 jobs, or 4.3 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 500 jobs, or 6.6 percent. Employment in federal government was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent. Local government employment was unchanged from the previous year's level.

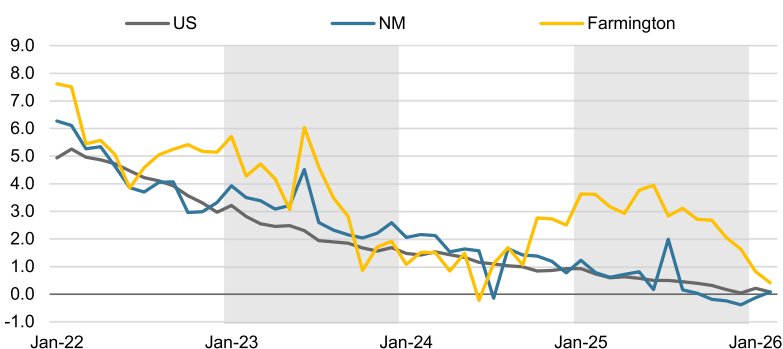
The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent.

The goods producing sector was down 200 jobs, or 2.0 percent. The private service providing sector was up 200 jobs, or 0.7 percent. The public sector was up 200 jobs, or 1.7 percent (with all gains in local government).

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	48,900	0		200	0.4
Total Private	37,200	-100		0	0.0
Goods-Producing	9,900	-100		-200	-2.0
Private Service-Providing	27,300	0		200	0.7
Government	11,700	100		200	1.7
Federal Government	1,500	0		0	0.0
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,700	100		200	2.1

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



For more CES data, visit our dashboard:
<https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Researchers/Data/State-Local-Employment>

For customized data, visit LASER at:
www.jobs.state.nm.us/analyzer

Major Employment Developments

February 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.state.nm.us/Labor-Market-Information/Publications/Labor-Market-Review>.



Job Gains

Statewide

At its February meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$803,550 in funding to support the creation of 86 jobs with four New Mexico companies, including: 3D Glass Solutions, Albuquerque (1 job); Mantis Space, Albuquerque (3 jobs); ABB Installation Products, Albuquerque (77 jobs); and FishSki Provisions, Alcalde (5 jobs).

Bernalillo

IHOP plans to open a new location in Albuquerque in March 2026. This is the fourth location in Albuquerque, the 16th in New Mexico, and is expected to employ 50 workers.

Lea

Blue Pony Energy is opening a clean fuel manufacturing facility in Lovington. The facility is expected to create 107 jobs and be operational in the next five years.

INDUSTRY PROFILES

Explore New Mexico's Industry Sectors. This publication highlights employment and wages for each industry across the state.

Scan the QR Code or visit the web address below to view the Industry Profiles

<https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Publications/Reports-Special-Analysis>

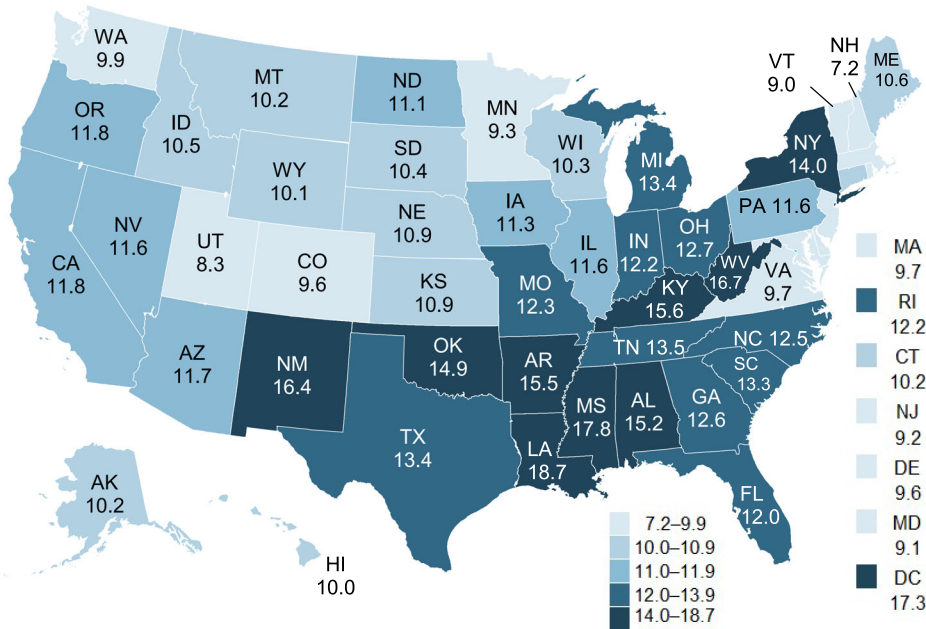


Poverty in New Mexico: 2024

Raymond Sena, Economist

1 Poverty Rate by State, 2024

U.S. = 12.1



In 2024, New Mexico had the fifth-highest poverty rate in the country (16.4 percent), with about 343,235 people living in poverty. The national rate was 12.1 percent. As seen in Exhibit 1, Louisiana had the highest poverty rate of 18.7 percent, while New Hampshire, at 7.2 percent, had the lowest. New Mexico’s rate did decrease 1.4 percentage points from 2023.

Just over one in five New Mexican children under 18 years of age (21.8 percent, or about 95,307 children) lived in poverty in 2024 (Exhibit 2). New Mexico’s poverty rate for children under 18 years of age was the fourth highest among all states. The national average was 15.5 percent.

The poverty rate for New Mexicans 65 years and over was 14.0 percent, tied for fourth highest in the country and 2.8 percentage points higher than the national average of 11.2. The age group 65 and older had a lower rate of poverty than both children and the population in general because people in this age group typically receive Social Security benefits, which count as cash income.

Exhibit 3 shows the historical poverty rate by age group in New Mexico for the past six years. Since 2023, the poverty rates have slightly decreased for most age groups, except for those aged 65 and over. The national rate for all ages also has decreased, falling from 12.5 percent in 2023 to 12.1 percent in 2024.

Exhibit 4 demonstrates poverty for selected characteristics in New Mexico. The unemployed, as would be expected, had the highest rate (34.7 percent) of poverty. People who did not work in the previous year had a poverty rate of 26.0 percent, nearly eight times that of people that worked full-time and year-round (3.3 percent). The poverty rate for people who worked part-time, or part-year was 18.6 percent, 7.4 percent lower than the rate of those that did not work.

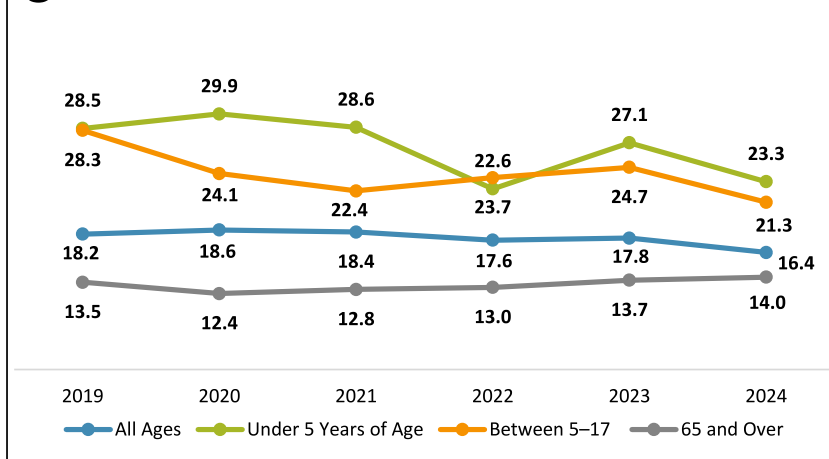
The poverty rate for those New Mexicans 25 years and over with less than a high school degree was 32.4 percent, over five times the rate of persons with a bachelor’s degree or higher (6.3 percent). The poverty rate of American Indians/Alaskan Natives (24.0 percent) was almost twice that of those who were White alone (12.7 percent). Persons who identified as having a Hispanic or Latino origin had a poverty rate 7.3 percentage points higher than people who identified as White alone and not of Hispanic or Latino origin (18.4 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively).

Poverty rates by county are available from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program. As seen in Exhibit 5, Los Alamos County had the lowest overall poverty rate in the state (3.8 percent) and the lowest poverty rate

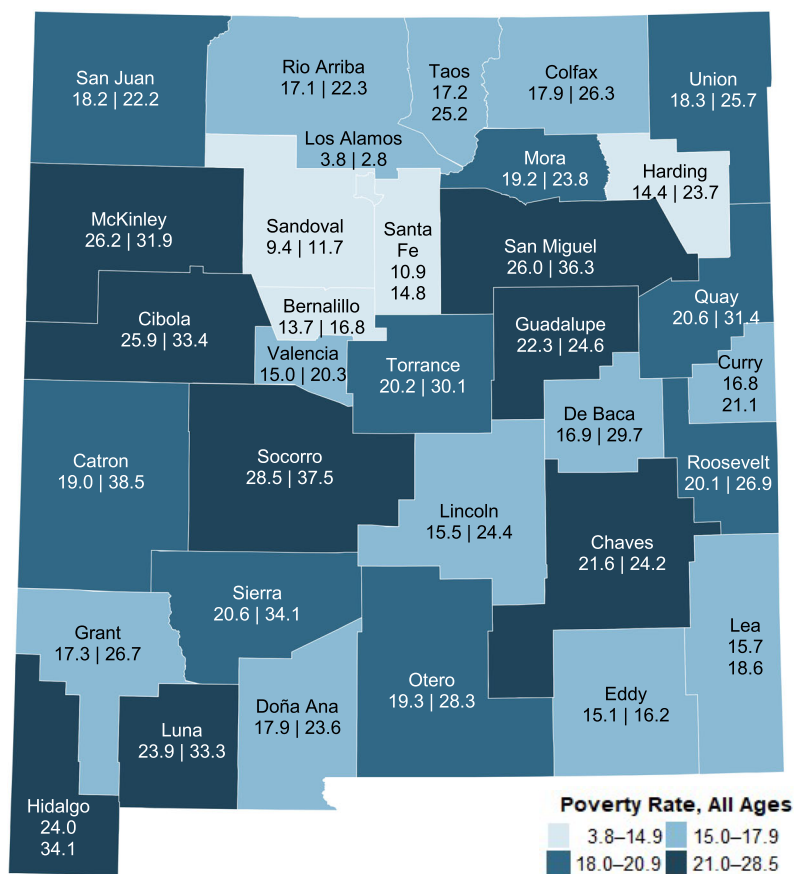
2 Poverty Rate by Age Group & State, 2024

	Under 18 Years	65 Years +
DC	28.3	18.2
LA	25.2	14.9
MS	25.2	14.4
NM	21.8	14.0
WV	21.6	12.9
AL	20.2	13.0
AR	20.0	12.2
KY	19.3	13.0
TN	19.1	10.7
OK	18.9	11.9
SC	18.3	11.1
MI	18.0	10.8
NY	17.9	14.0
TX	17.9	12.3
NC	16.5	11.1
OH	16.5	10.4
IN	16.4	9.7
GA	16.3	12.3
RI	16.3	11.2
FL	15.5	12.0
US	15.5	11.2
MO	15.4	11.0
PA	15.3	10.2
AZ	14.6	10.5
CA	14.6	11.8
NV	14.6	10.6
IL	14.1	11.1
IA	13.6	8.3
CT	13.4	9.3
AK	13.0	8.4
OR	13.0	10.8
KS	12.8	9.0
ND	12.8	9.9
ME	12.7	9.5
DE	12.6	9.8
WI	12.2	9.9
NE	12.0	9.8
NJ	11.7	9.7
VA	11.7	9.4
CO	11.5	8.8
HI	11.5	9.3
WA	11.4	9.1
SD	11.2	9.7
ID	11.1	8.8
MA	11.1	10.8
MT	11.0	9.6
MD	10.6	10.0
MN	9.5	9.1
WY	9.5	9.0
VT	9.1	8.2
UT	8.6	7.7
NH	6.6	7.8

3 New Mexico Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2019–2024



5 Poverty Rate by County, 2024 All Ages | Under 18 Years of Age



4 Poverty Rate for Select Characteristics New Mexico and U.S., 2024

	U.S.	N.M.
Sex		
Male	11.0	15.9
Female	13.3	16.9
Race		
White Alone	9.5	12.7
Black/African American Alone	20.3	26.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Alone	19.6	24.0
Hispanic or Latino Origin		
Hispanic or Latino Origin (of Any Race)	16.2	18.4
White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.1	11.1
Educational Attainment (25 Years and Over)		
Less Than High School Graduate	24.0	32.4
High School Graduate (Includes Eqv.)	14.3	17.8
Some College, Associate's Degree	9.7	13.6
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	4.6	6.3
Employment Status (16 Years and Over)		
Employed	5.5	7.4
Unemployed	28.5	34.7
Work Experience in Past 12 Mos. (16 Years and Over)		
Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	2.3	3.3
Worked Part-Time or Part-Year	14.9	18.6
Did Not Work	21.3	26.0

for children less than 18 years of age (2.8 percent). At 28.5 percent, Socorro County had the highest rate of poverty in the state. Socorro County also had the highest rate of school age children living in poverty (37.5 percent).

Unlike the poverty measures already mentioned, the supplemental poverty measure takes into account tax credits and government non-cash benefits such as SNAP, housing subsidies, and utility assistance to measure poverty. Using a three-year average from 2022 to 2024, the supplemental poverty measure for all ages in New Mexico was 12.4 percent, 15th highest in the country (tied with New Jersey) and slightly below the U.S. average of 12.7 percent. Louisiana and California had the highest supplemental poverty rate at 17.7 percent each, followed by Mississippi (16.4 percent), Florida (16.0 percent), and Washington, D.C. (15.3 percent).

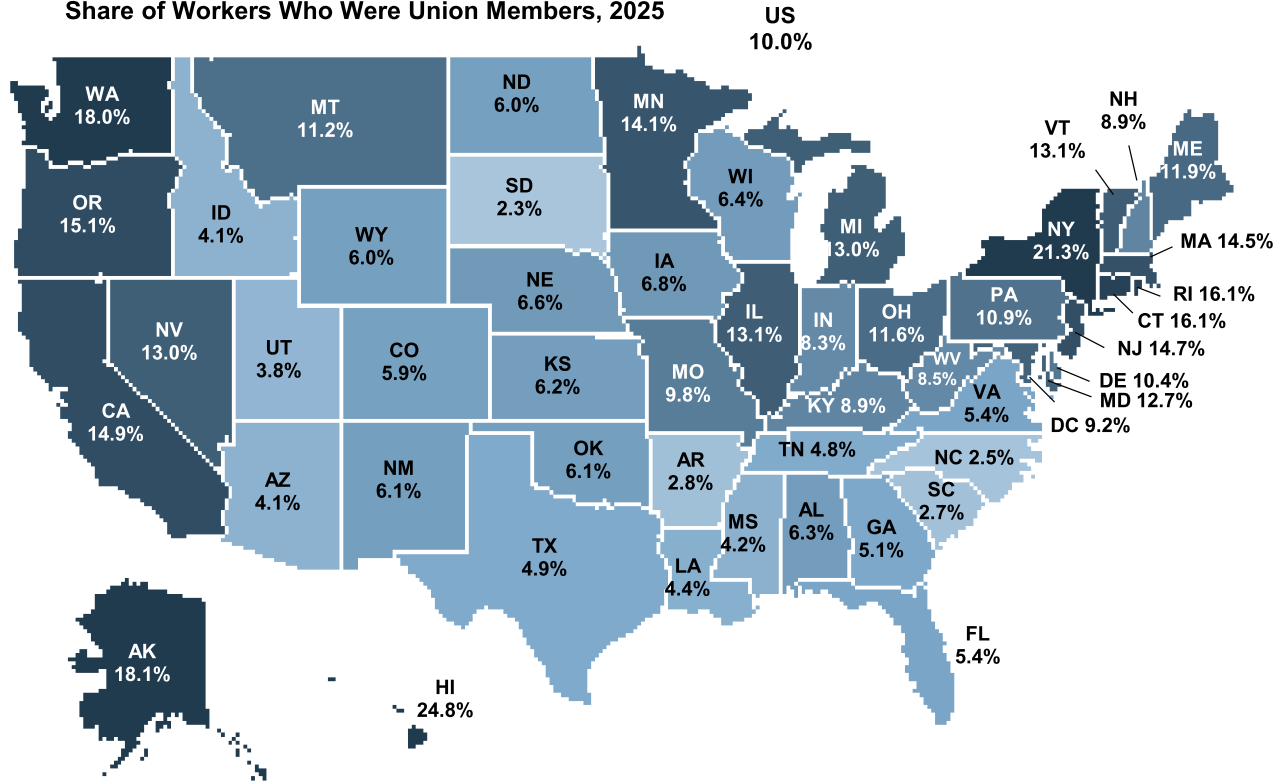
Data Sources

Poverty data by state are from the American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates, while county data are from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program (SAIPE). Both estimates are produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, but they differ in some ways, including survey questions asked and methodology used. For more information about the different types of poverty estimates available, please see <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance.html>. For more information on the SAIPE program, please see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>. For more information on the supplemental poverty measure, please go to: https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2021/demo/poverty_measure-how.html.

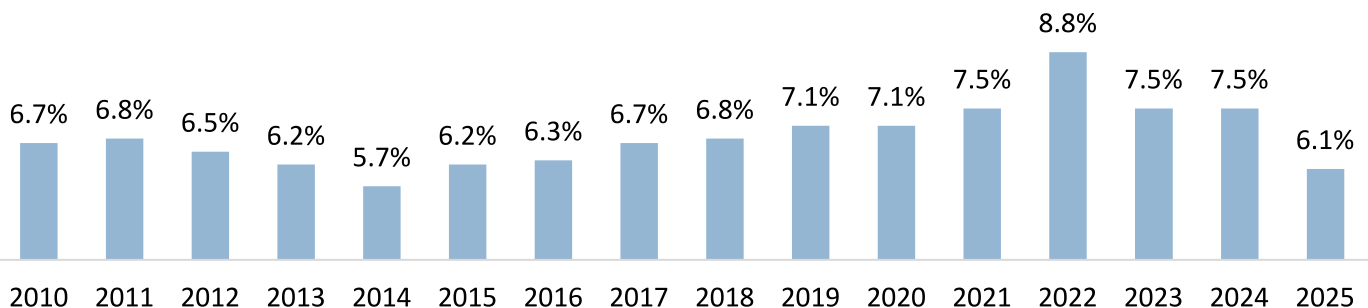
New Mexico Data Focus: Union Membership

- In the United States, 10.0 percent of wage and salary workers were members of a union in 2025, while in New Mexico, 6.1 percent were members of unions.
- The state with the highest share of workers who were union members was Hawaii (24.8 percent) and the state with the lowest was South Dakota (2.3 percent).
- The median weekly earnings of full-time workers in the U.S. who were union members was \$1,404, \$230 more than non-union members.
- In the United States, the occupational group with the highest share of union members was education, training, and library (32.5 percent), and the industry with the highest share was local government (37.8 percent).
- Slightly over half of all union members in the United States were male. Nearly three out of four union members were white, while 15.0 percent were Black or African American. Only 17.8 percent of union members of all races were Hispanic. Just under half of all union members in the U.S. were 45 years old or over.

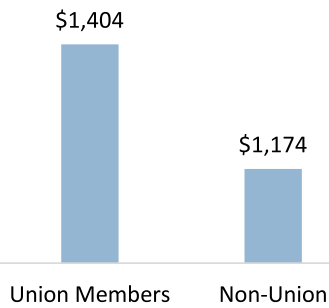
Share of Workers Who Were Union Members, 2025



Share of New Mexico's Workers Who Were Union Members



Median Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers in the U.S.

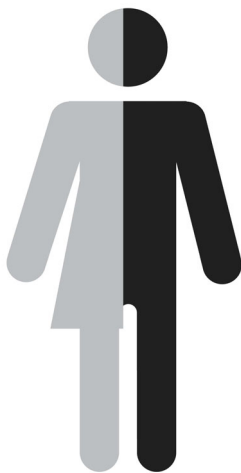


Occupations and Industries with the Highest Share of Workers Who Were Union Members, United States, 2025

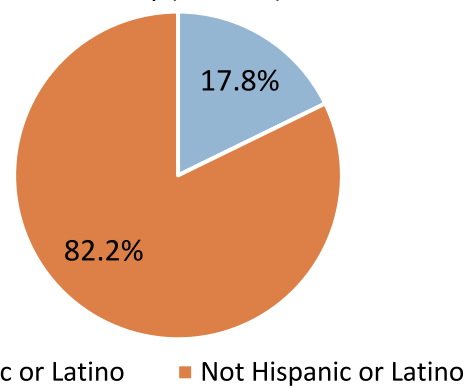
Occupation		Industry	
Education, training, and library	32.5%	Local government	37.8%
Protective service	31.3%	State government	29.6%
Construction and extraction	16.4%	Federal government	27.2%
Community and social service	14.5%	Utilities	17.8%
Transportation & material moving	12.8%	Transportation & warehousing	13.6%
Installation, maintenance, repair	12.5%	Educational services	13.4%
Healthcare practitioners & tech	12.0%	Construction	11.1%
Production	11.9%	Motion pictures, sound recording	11.0%

Share of U.S. Union Members, Gender

46.0% Female 53.9% Male



Share of U.S. Union Members, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity (all races)



Share of U.S. Union Members, Race



Share of U.S. Union Members, Age

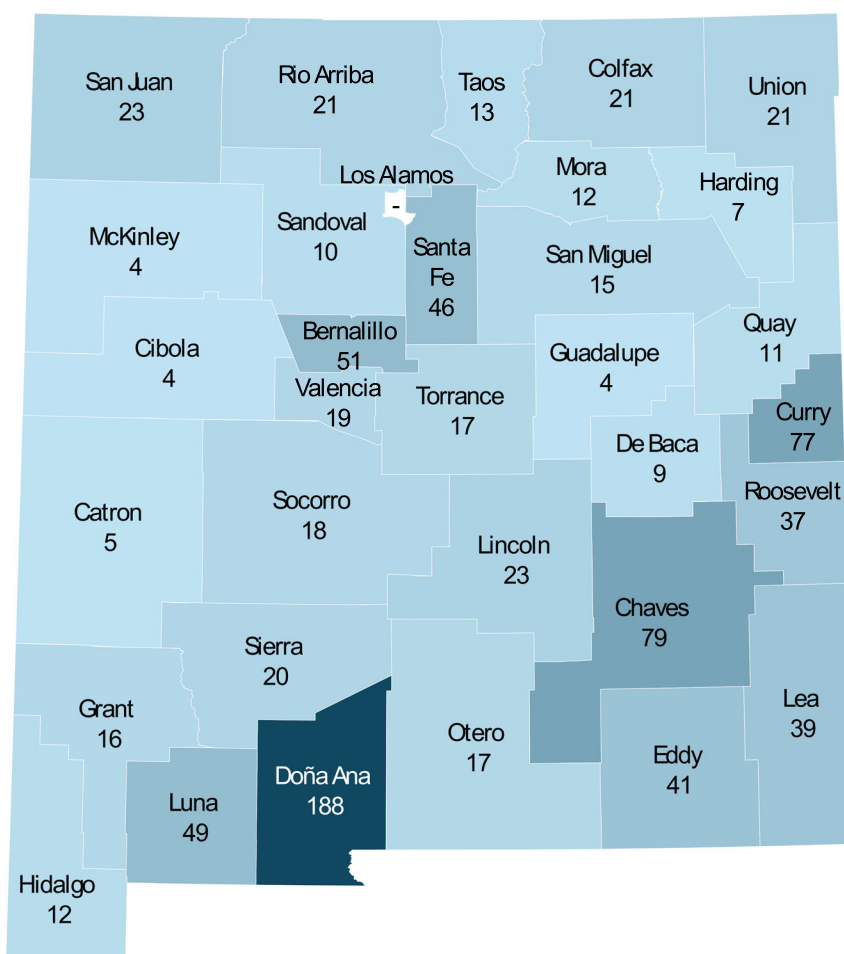
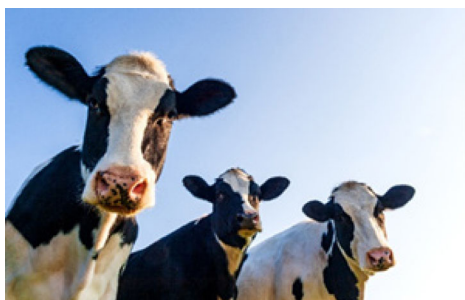
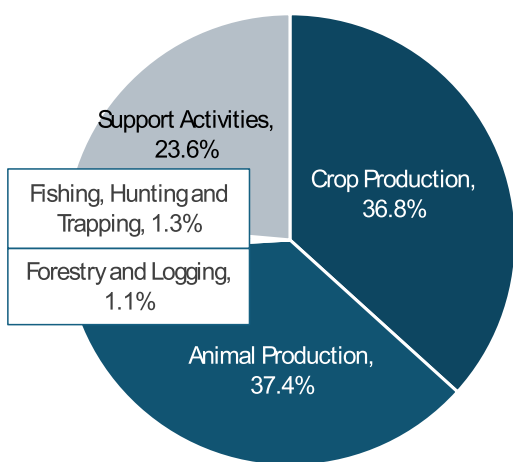
Age Group	Share
16 to 24 years	6.1%
25 to 34 years	20.8%
35 to 44 years	25.0%
45 to 54 years	24.3%
55 to 64 years	18.8%
65 years and over	5.0%

Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Data measure union membership for wage and salary workers only. All data are 12-month annual averages except for 2025, which are 11-month averages (October 2025 data was not collected due to the 2025 lapse in Federal appropriations). For more information, visit the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/union2.toc.htm>.

Industry Profile: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11) comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. Subsectors for this sector are Crop Production (NAICS 111), Animal Production (112), Forestry and Logging (113) Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping (114), and Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (115). The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program counts employers and employees covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). Agricultural employers may be exempt from UI coverage based on annual payroll and employment.

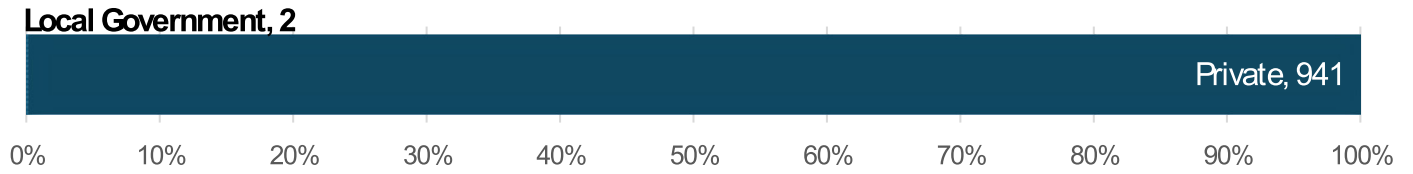
Number of Establishments, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, 943



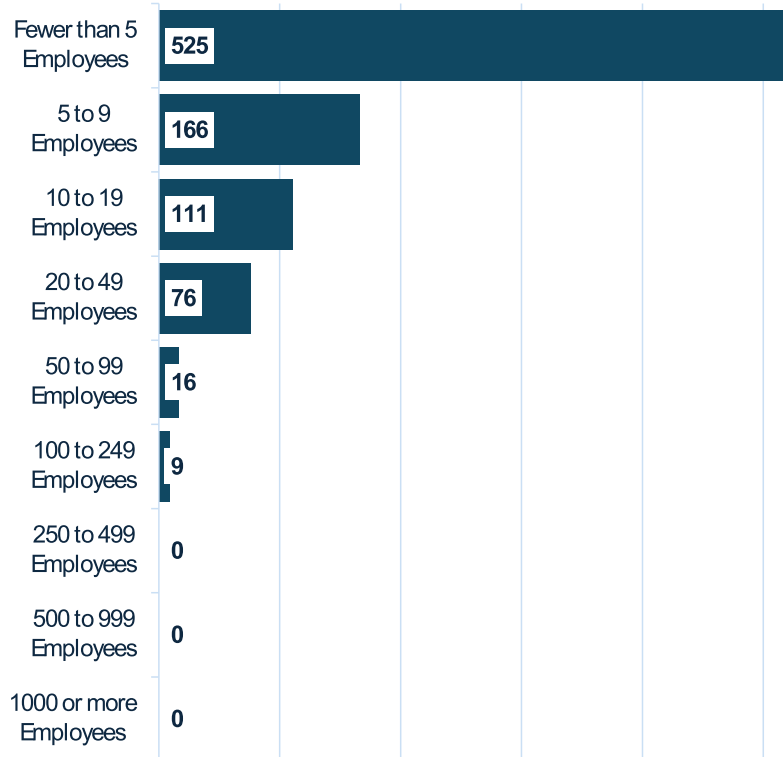
Data Notes

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

Number of Establishments by Ownership



Number of Private Establishments by Size Class, First Quarter 2025

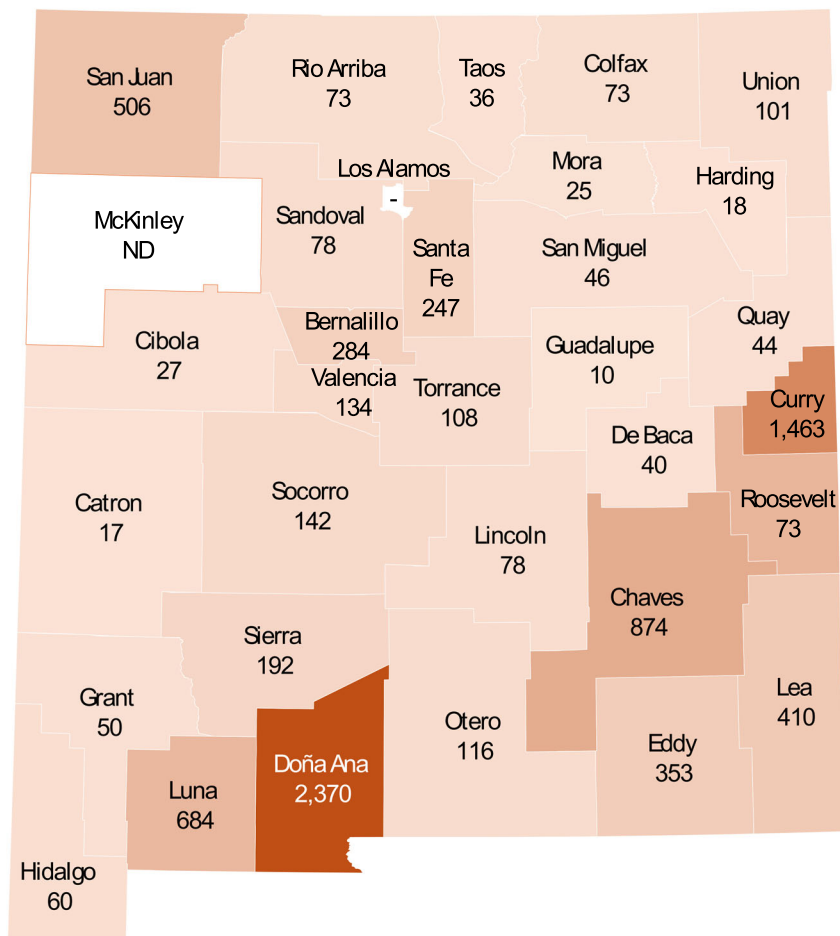
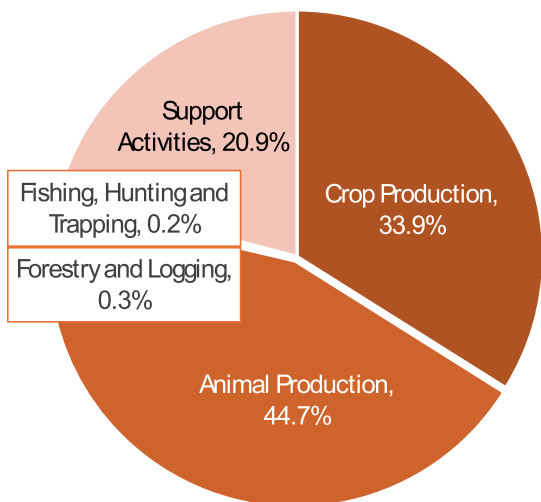


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



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

Average Employment, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, 9,433



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Agriculture, forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.3
Crop Production	0.95
Animal Production and Aquaculture	2.81
Forestry and Logging	0.1
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	0.35
Support Activities for Agriculture and forestry	0.9

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	2,026	Agricultural Equipment Operators	228
Agricultural Managers	1,909	Animal Caretakers	192
Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	1,575	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	178
Farmworkers and Laborers	303	Managers, All Other	112
Supervisors of Agricultural Workers	231	Graders/Sorters—Agricultural Products	99

Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024



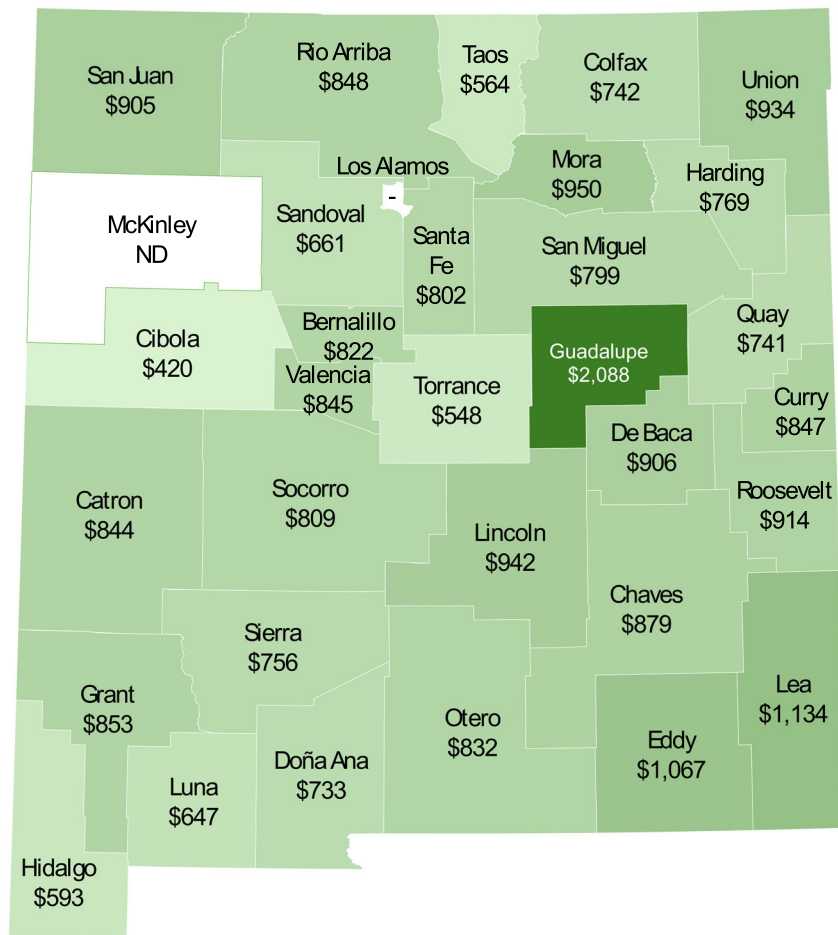
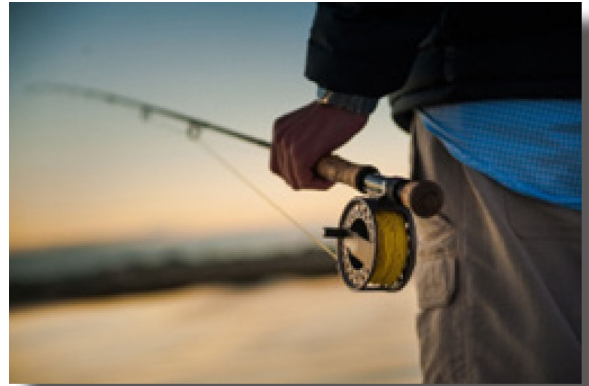
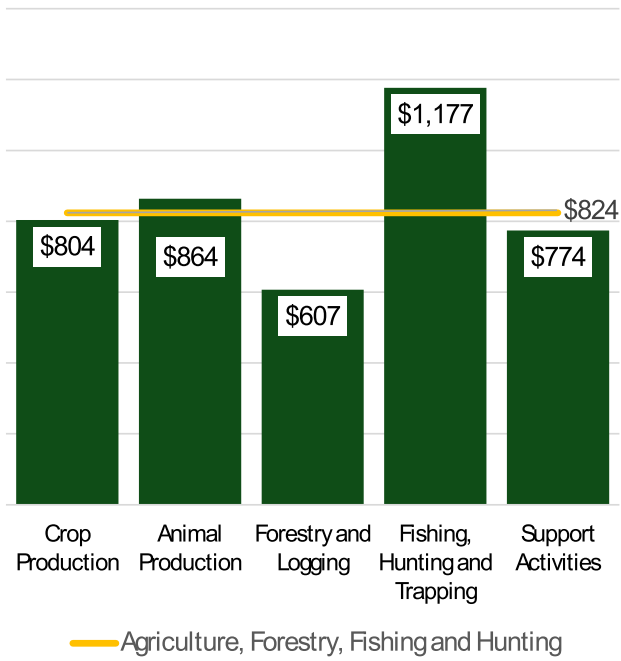
* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.4 percent and not labeled in the chart.

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

³ Employment Projections Staffing Patterns, 2023 – 2033.

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

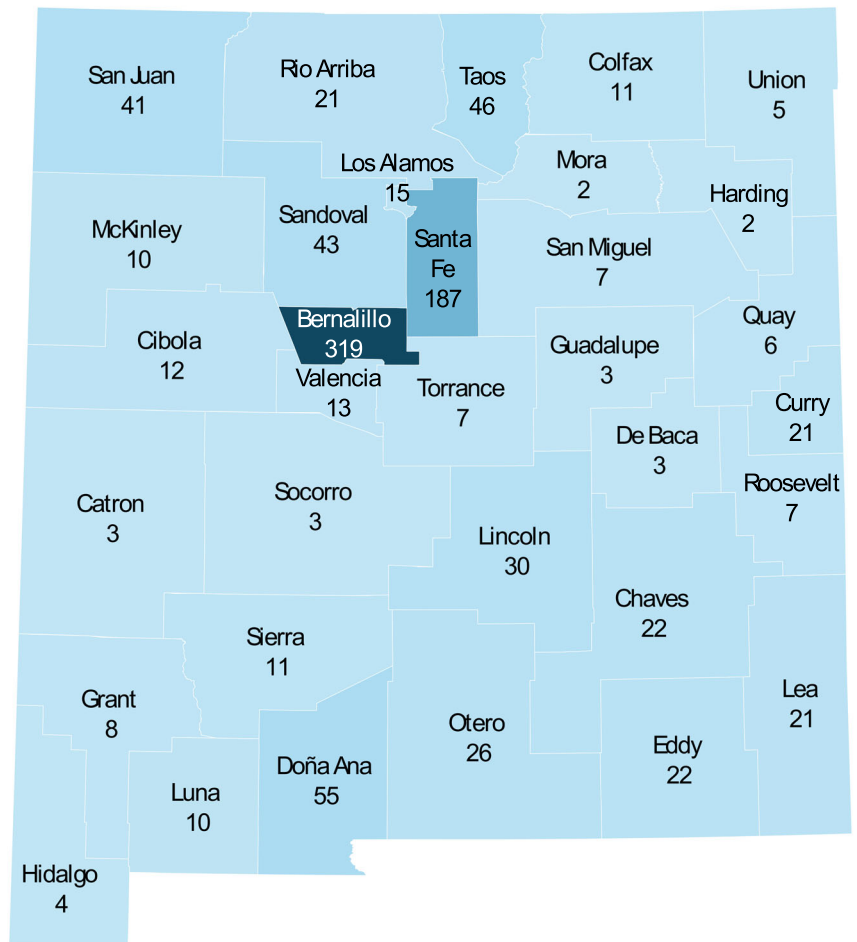
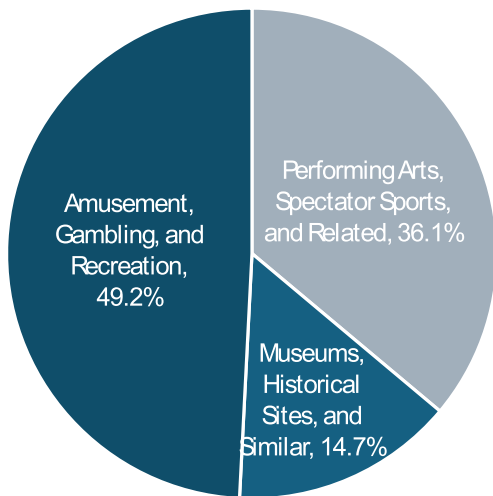
Average Weekly Wage



Industry Profile: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector (NAICS 71) includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. Subsectors for this sector are Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries (NAICS 711), Museums, Historic Sites, and Similar Institutions (712), and Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries (713). This industry includes stand-alone casinos, fitness centers and golf courses, and some tourism-related businesses.

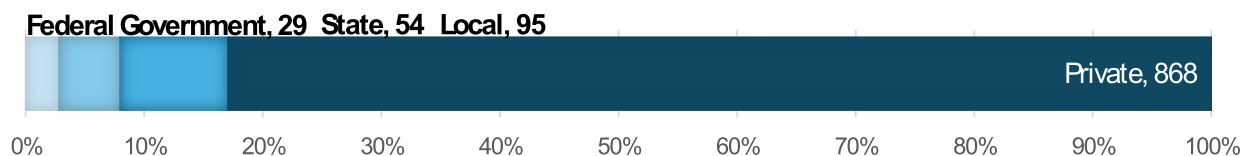
Number of Establishments, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, 1,046



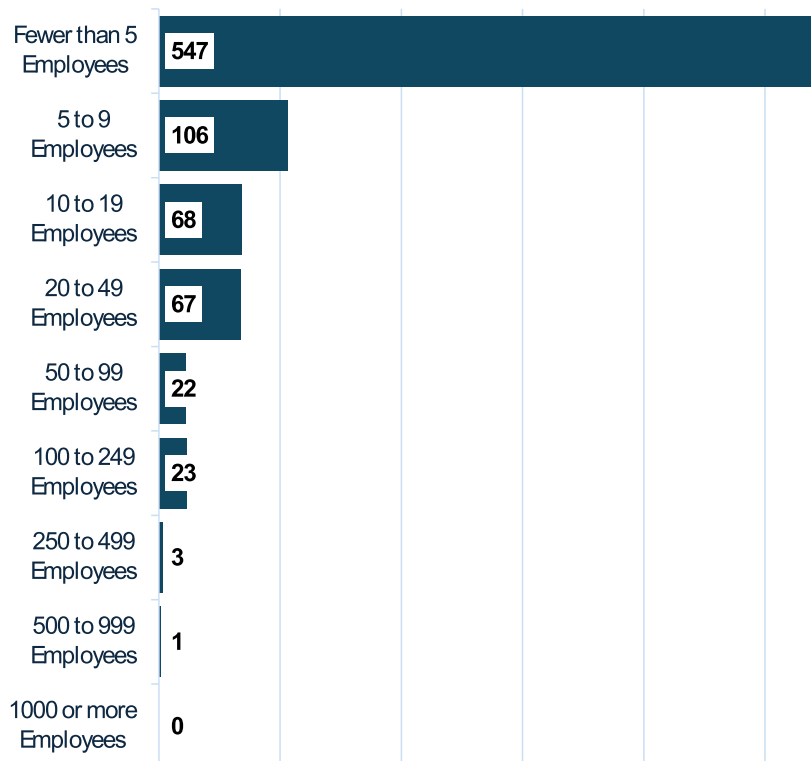
Data Notes

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

Number of Establishments by Ownership



Number of Private Establishments by Size Class, First Quarter 2025

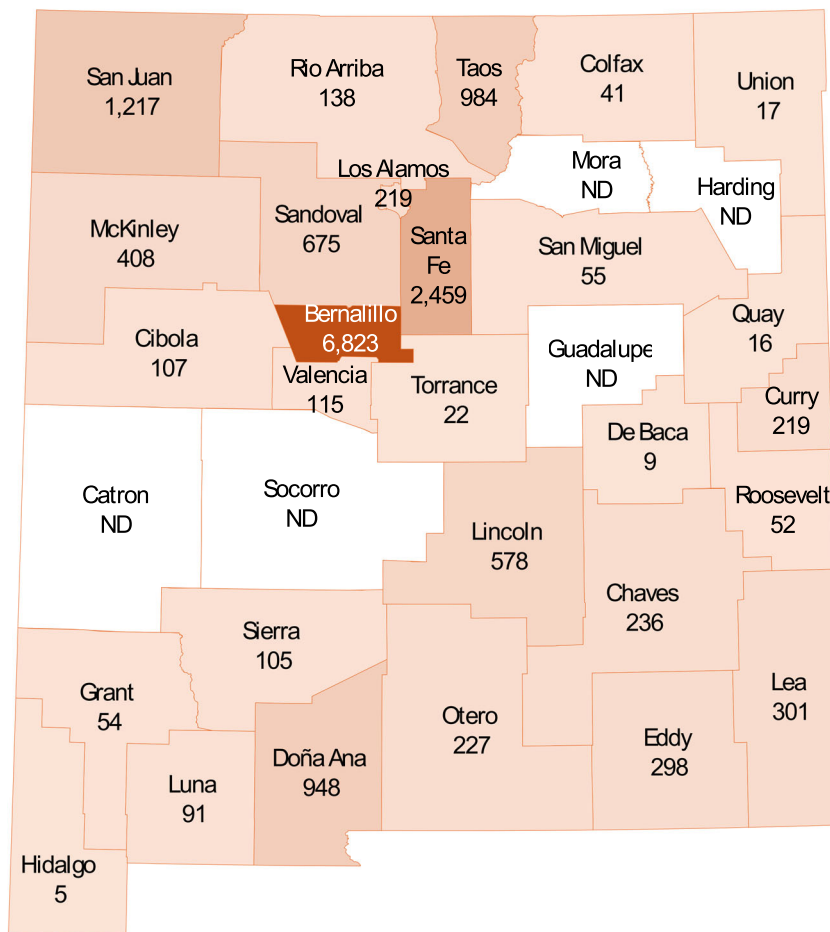
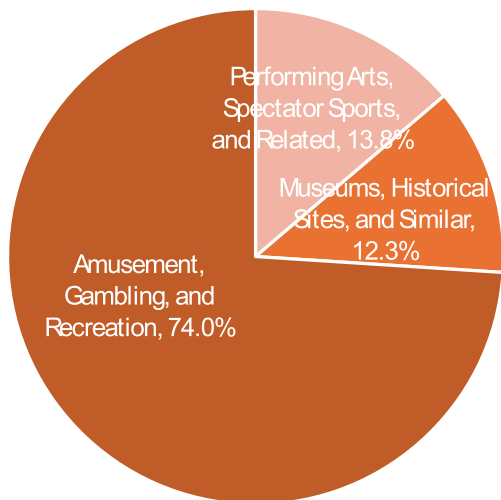


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



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

Average Employment, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, 16,584



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.76
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	0.63
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar	0.96
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	0.79

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,143	Security Guards	472
Fitness Instructors and Trainers	992	Waiters and Waitresses	437
Landscaping / Groundskeeping Workers	553	Bartenders	381
Receptionists and Information Clerks	536	Customer Service Representatives	364
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	512	Maintenance and Repair Workers	345

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

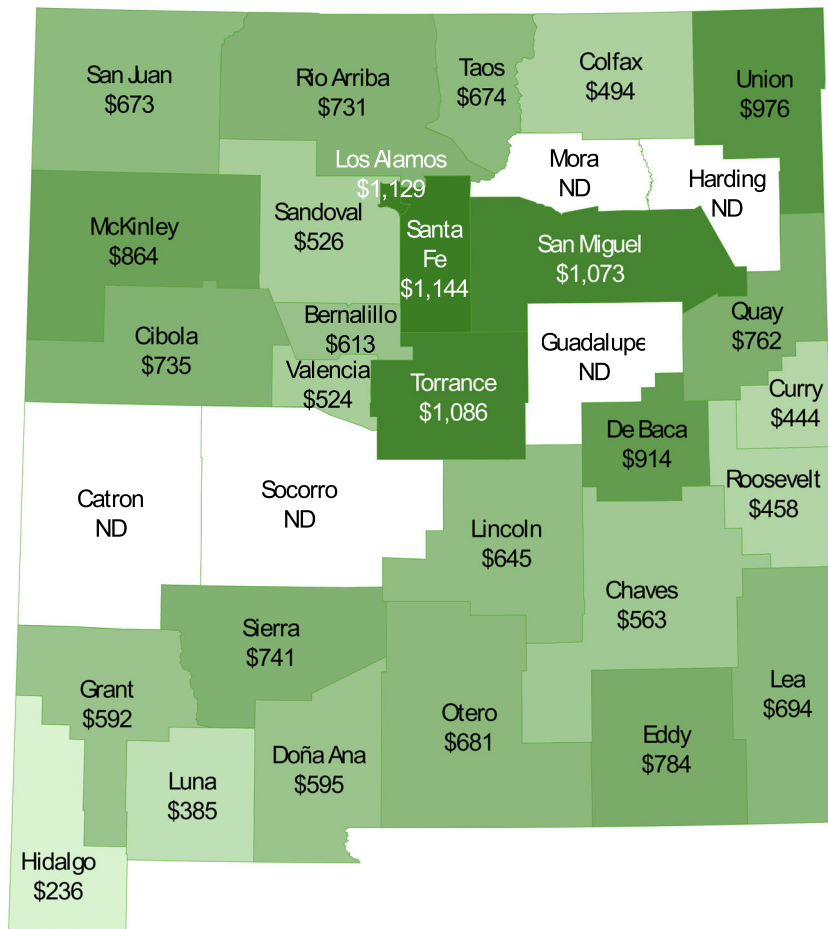
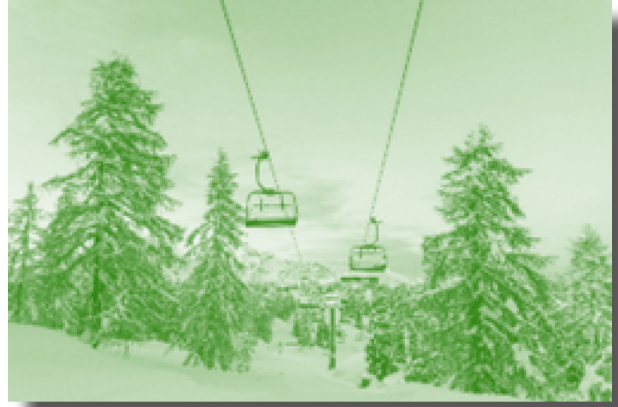
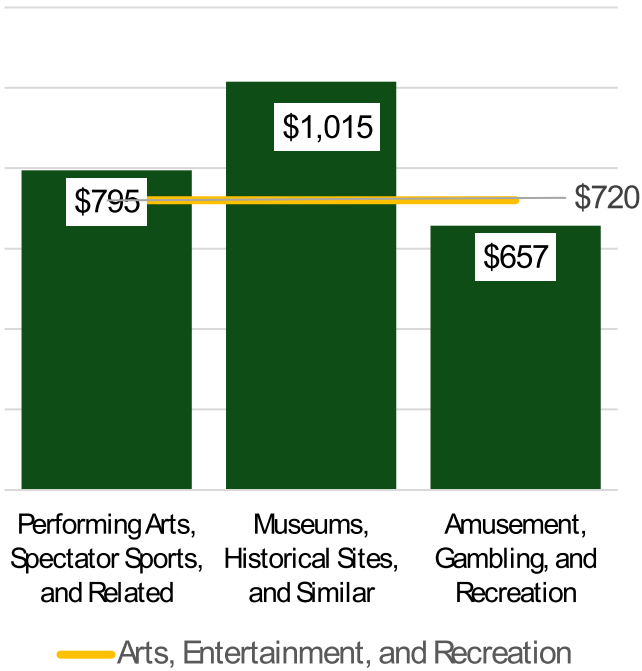
Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024



* 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

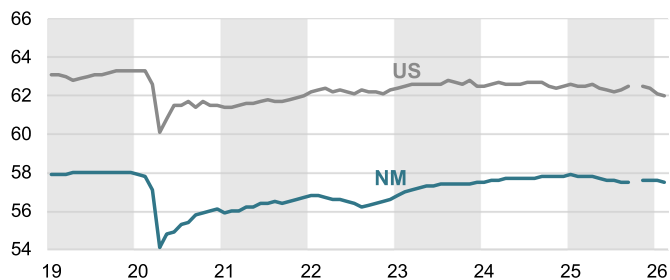


Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Feb 26

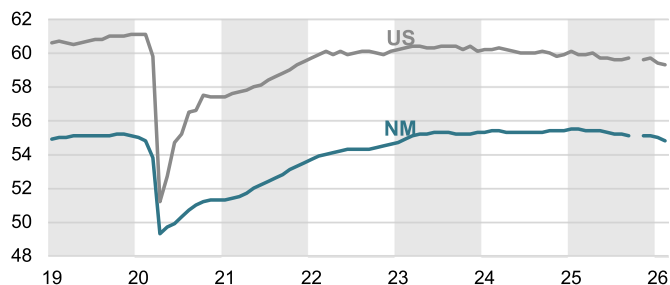


	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.0	62.1	62.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.6
NM	57.5	57.6	57.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.5

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Feb 26

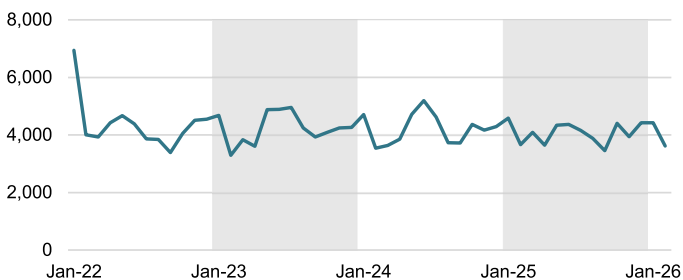


	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.3	59.4	59.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	1.7
NM	54.8	55.0	55.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	3.4

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 22-Feb 26

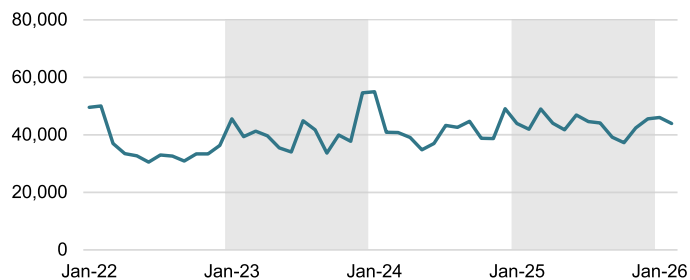


	Feb 26	Jan 25	Feb 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	3,620	4,424	3,665	-18.2	-1.2	2.3	-59.1

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 22-Feb 26



	Feb 26	Jan 25	Feb 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	43,927	46,000	41,923	-4.5	4.8	7.5	-66.4

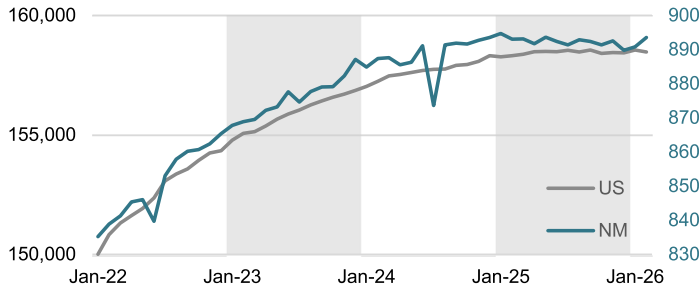
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 22-Feb 26

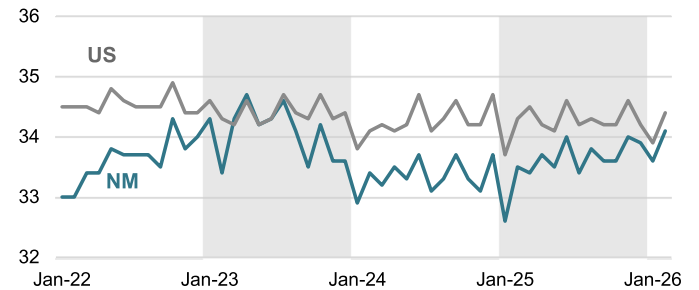


	Feb 26	Jan 25	Feb 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	158,466	158,558	158,310	-0.1	0.1	0.8	10.5
NM	893.5	890.8	893.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	13.0

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 22-Feb 26

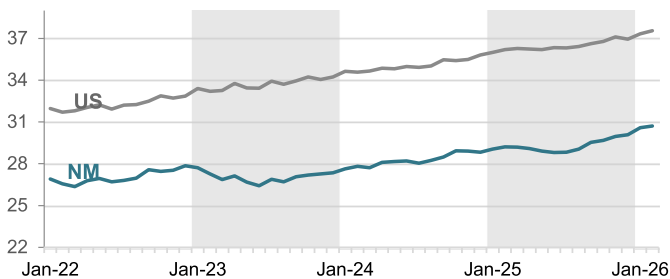


	Feb 26	Jan 25	Feb 25	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.4	33.9	34.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
NM	34.1	33.6	33.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 22-Feb 26

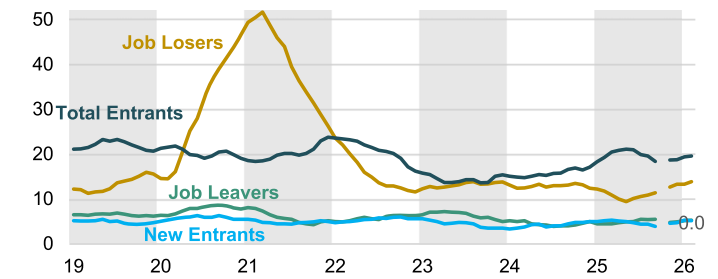


	Feb 26	Jan 25	Feb 25	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$37.56	\$37.32	\$36.20	\$0.24	\$1.36	\$2.99	\$7.43
NM	\$30.72	\$30.59	\$29.21	\$0.13	\$1.51	\$2.91	\$6.48

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Feb 26



	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.6	19.4	19.3	0.2	0.3	4.7	1.2
New Entrants	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0	1.7	-0.1
Job Losers	13.9	13.3	11.8	0.6	2.1	1.5	-36.6
Job Leavers	5.3	5.2	4.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	-2.6

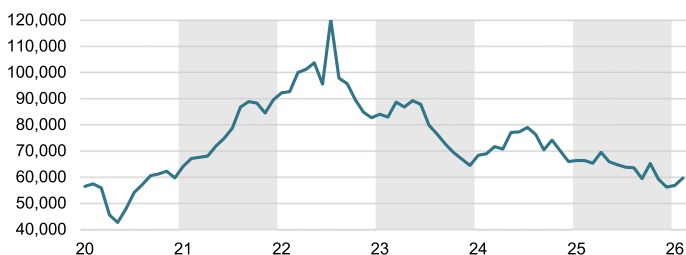
Current Population Survey (CPS)
12-month moving average (11-month moving average starting Nov 25), thousands

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Feb 26

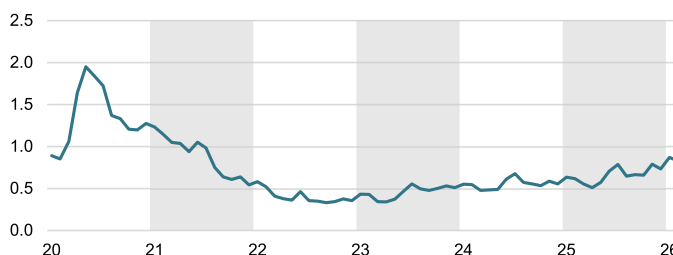


	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	59,746	56,874	66,357	5.0	-10.0	-13.3	-11.0

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Feb 26



	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.83	0.87	0.62	-5.0	34.2	0.3	-0.3

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

Feb 2026

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,406
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,914
Temporary Help Services	1,813
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,801
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,675
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,453
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1,194
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	1,189
Legislative Bodies	1,144
Home Health Care Services	956

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Feb 2026

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,342
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,214
Physicians, All Other	1,909
Customer Service Representatives	1,119
Physical Therapists	935
Nurse Practitioners	898
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	884
Nursing Assistants	760
Retail Salespersons	734
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	724

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 February 15, 2026									
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, February 2026									
Gender		Industry		Occupation					
Bernalillo	280	McKinley	14	Male	6,537	Agriculture	971	Management	1,183
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	4,873	Mining	231	Business & Finance	436
Chaves	19	Otero	12	NA	11	Utilities	27	Computer & Math	257
Cibola	12	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,803	Architecture & Engineering	189
Colfax	*	Rio Arriba	12	Hispanic/Latino	6,446	Manufacturing	638	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	206
Curry	14	Roosevelt	6	Not Hispanic/Latino	4,228	Wholesale Trade	279	Community & Social Services	145
De Baca	*	San Juan	27	NA	747	Retail Trade	989	Legal	43
Doña Ana	89	San Miguel	5	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	331	Education, Training & Library	154
Eddy	26	Sandoval	54	Native American/AK Native	1,224	Information	758	Arts, Design, Entertainment	404
Grant	7	Santa Fe	49	Asian	135	Finance & Insurance	218	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	241
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	African American	510	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	122	Healthcare Support	338
Harding	*	Socorro	*	Native HI/Pacific Islander	40	Professional & Scientific Serv	685	Protective Services	262
Hidalgo	*	Taos	11	White	7,086	Mgmt of Companies	21	Food Prep & Serving Related	509
Lea	20	Torrance	5	NA	2,426	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	917	Building, Grounds Maint.	279
Lincoln	*	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	231	Personal Care & Services	166
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	405	Healthcare & Social Assistance	1,018	Sales & Related	540
Luna	11	Valencia	32	22-24	566	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	189	Office & Admin. Support	1,216
		Total	746	25-34	2,527	Accommodation & Food Serv	675	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	973
				35-44	2,820	Other Services	223	Construction & Extraction	1,406
				45-54	2,290	Public Administration	334	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	582
				55-59	1,050	NA	761	Production	764
				60-64	955			Transportation, Material Moving	939
				>=65	808			Military Specific	19
								NA	170

* 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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