

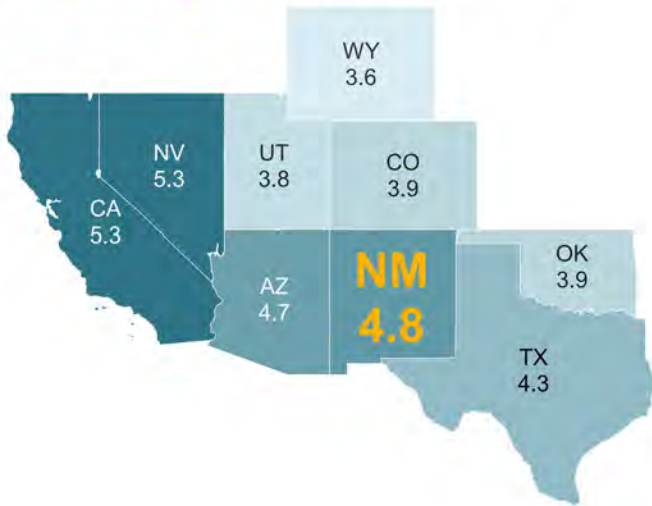
NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

MARCH 2026



4.8%

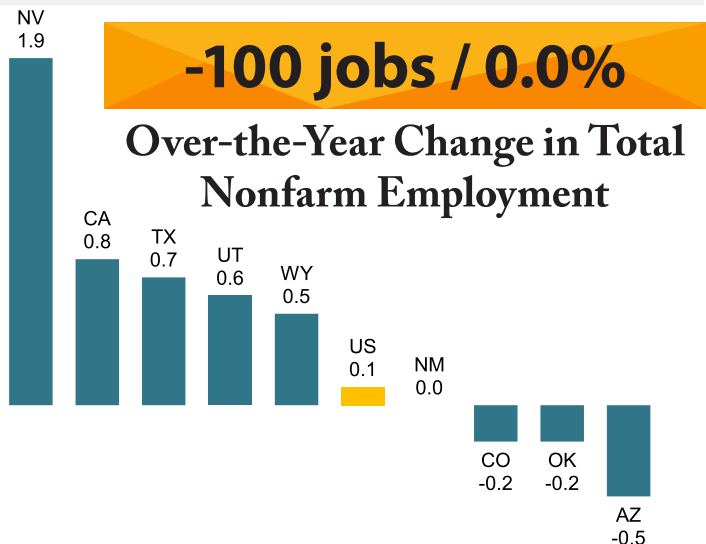
Unemployment Rate



WHAT'S INSIDE

- 2-3 Unemployment
- 4-6 Employment
- 7 Employment Developments
- 8-10 New Mexico Data Focus: Nonemployers in New Mexico
- 11 New Mexico Business Employment Dynamics: Second Quarter 2025
- 12-16 Industry Profile: Construction
- 17-21 Industry Profile: Educational Services
- 22-24 Indicators Report
- 25 Unemployment Insurance

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.



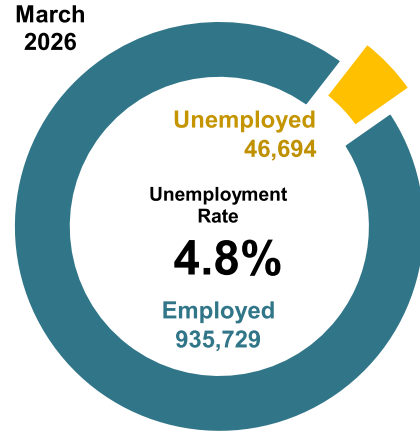
Statewide Unemployment

March 2026 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

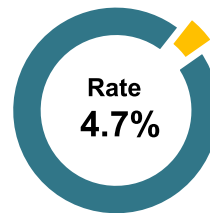
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.8 percent in March 2026, up from 4.7 percent in February 2026, and up from 4.1 percent in March 2025. The national unemployment rate in March was 4.3 percent, down from 4.4 percent in February, and up from 4.2 percent the previous year.

Highlights

Among all states, New Mexico tied with Connecticut for the 11th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.3 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (2.3 percent).

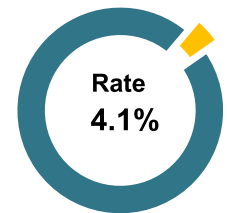


February 2026



Employed 937,996
Unemployed 45,970

March 2025



Employed 946,550
Unemployed 40,446

New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category



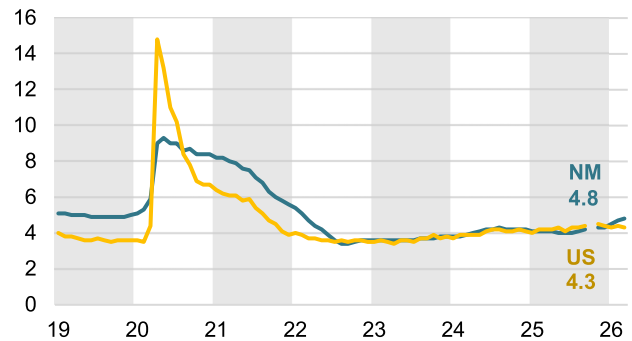
Current Population Survey (CPS)

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.

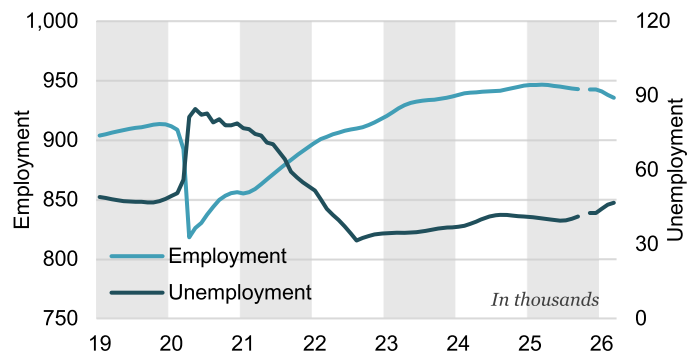
<https://www.bls.gov/lau/notescps.htm>

January 2019 to March 2026

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

March 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

At 15.9 percent, Luna County had New Mexico’s highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Sierra County (6.9 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.

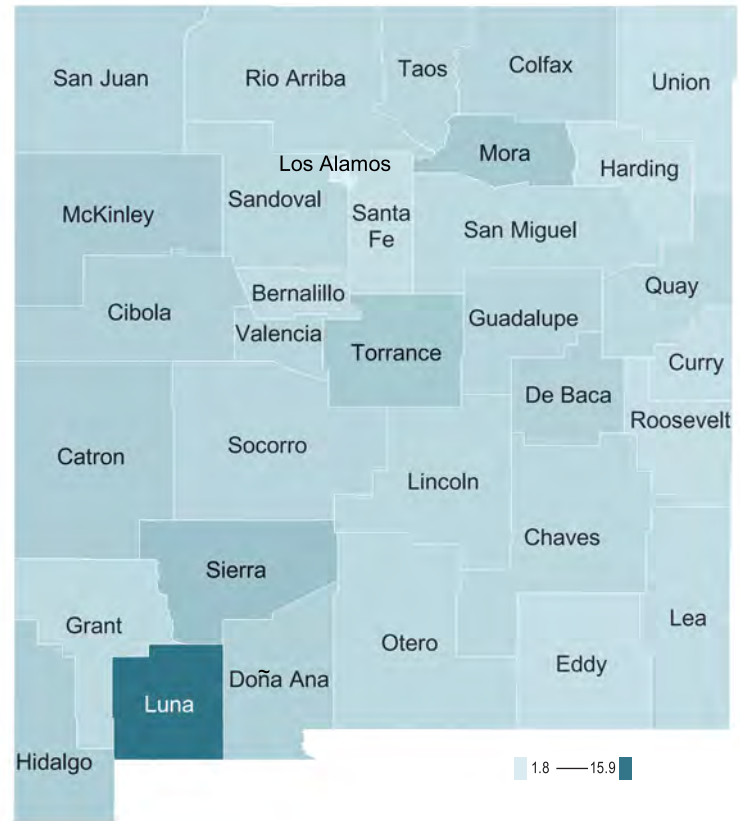
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (1.8 percent), followed by Union County (3.2 percent).

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 1.6 percentage point increase. San Miguel County had the smallest over-the-year increase (up 0.1 percentage point).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	3.9	4.7	3.4	0.5
Catron	5.5	6.7	4.7	0.8
Chaves	4.2	5.0	3.4	0.8
Cibola	5.1	6.1	4.9	0.2
Colfax	4.5	5.5	4.1	0.4
Curry	3.3	4.1	2.8	0.5
De Baca	5.0	6.4	3.4	1.6
Doña Ana	5.2	6.0	4.8	0.4
Eddy	3.3	3.9	2.6	0.7
Grant	4.0	5.1	3.4	0.6
Guadalupe	4.5	5.0	3.8	0.7
Harding	3.4	4.4	3.2	0.2
Hidalgo	5.5	6.4	4.9	0.6
Lea	3.7	4.4	2.8	0.9
Lincoln	4.2	5.2	3.8	0.4
Los Alamos	1.8	2.3	1.5	0.3
Luna	15.9	16.5	14.7	1.2
McKinley	5.6	6.7	4.6	1.0
Mora	6.1	7.1	5.6	0.5
Otero	4.1	5.2	3.6	0.5
Quay	4.1	4.9	3.1	1.0
Rio Arriba	4.2	5.0	3.6	0.6
Roosevelt	3.5	4.2	3.3	0.2
Sandoval	4.2	5.0	3.5	0.7
San Juan	4.6	5.4	3.8	0.8
San Miguel	4.0	4.8	3.9	0.1
Santa Fe	3.5	4.4	3.2	0.3
Sierra	6.9	7.9	6.7	0.2
Socorro	4.5	5.5	3.8	0.7
Taos	4.3	5.3	3.9	0.4
Torrance	6.0	6.8	4.8	1.2
Union	3.2	4.4	3.0	0.2
Valencia	4.5	5.3	3.8	0.7
MSAs				
Albuquerque	4.1	4.8	3.4	0.7
Farmington	4.6	5.4	3.8	0.8
Las Cruces	5.2	6.0	4.8	0.4
Santa Fe	3.5	4.4	3.2	0.3

Unemployment Rate %



At 3.5 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 4.1 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (5.2 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (4.6 percent).

The Farmington MSA had the largest unemployment rate increase, up 0.8 percentage points since March 2025. The Albuquerque MSA had a 0.7 percentage point increase and the Las Cruces MSA had a 0.4 percentage point increase. The Santa Fe MSA had the smallest unemployment rate increase, up 0.3 percentage points over-the-year.

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

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

<https://www.dws.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

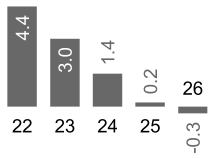
March 2026 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment decreased by 100 jobs, representing a loss of less than 0.1 percent. The private sector was up 900 jobs, or 0.1 percent, while the public sector was down 1,000 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Two of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

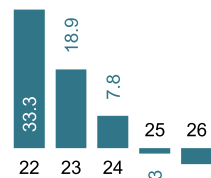
New Mexico

2022 to 2026 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

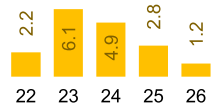
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2026 is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from Mar 25	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	891,400	-1,000	-100	0.0
Total Private	697,200	-1,200	900	0.1
Private Service-Providing	590,900	-1,000	2,400	0.4
Goods-Producing	106,300	-200	-1,500	-1.4
Mining & Construction	78,600	-400	-1,000	-1.3
Mining & Logging	25,900	500	1,300	5.3
Construction	52,700	-900	-2,300	-4.2
Manufacturing	27,700	200	-500	-1.8
Durable Goods	15,300	0	-600	-3.8
Non-Durable Goods	12,400	200	100	0.8
Service-Providing	785,100	-800	1,400	0.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	147,900	100	2,300	1.6
Wholesale Trade	21,300	0	300	1.4
Retail Trade	96,000	200	2,200	2.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,600	-100	-200	-0.6
Information	8,800	300	-500	-5.4
Financial Activities	35,000	-500	-600	-1.7
Professional & Business Services	117,900	-1,200	-1,900	-1.6
Prvt. Education & Health Services	155,700	-600	3,800	2.5
Prvt. Educational Services	23,800	-100	600	2.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	131,900	-500	3,200	2.5
Leisure & Hospitality	97,900	1,200	-300	-0.3
Other Services	27,700	-300	-400	-1.4
Government	194,200	200	-1,000	-0.5
Federal Government	26,400	-100	-2,700	-9.3
State Government	60,400	-500	1,300	2.2
State Government Education	25,800	0	300	1.2
Local Government	107,400	800	400	0.4
Local Government Education	54,900	600	-1,100	-2.0

Highlights

Private education and health services was up 3,800 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 3,200 jobs, while private education services was up 600 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 2,300 jobs, or 1.6 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade was up 2,200 jobs, wholesale trade was up 300 jobs and transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 200 jobs.

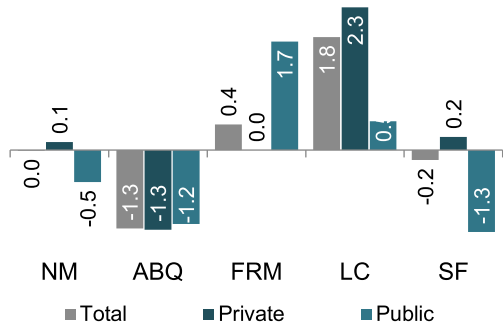
Employment in professional and business services was down 1,900 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Mining and construction was down 1,000 jobs, or 1.3 percent, with a gain of 1,300 jobs in mining offset by a loss of 2,300 jobs in construction. Financial activities was down 600 jobs, or 1.7 percent. Information employment was down 500 jobs, or 5.4 percent. Manufacturing was down 500 jobs, or 1.8 percent, with all losses in durable goods manufacturing. Miscellaneous other services was down 400 jobs, or 1.4 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 300 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

March 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

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



In the public sector, a gain of 1,300 jobs, or 2.2 percent, in state government and a gain of 400 jobs, or 0.4 percent, in local government were together offset by a loss of 2,700 jobs, or 9.3 percent, in federal government.

Over the year, total nonfarm employment in the **Albuquerque MSA** contracted by 5,300 jobs, or 1.3 percent. The private sector was down 4,300 jobs, representing a 1.3 percent decrease, while the public sector was down 1,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 2,600 jobs, or 3.6 percent; trade, transportation, and utilities, up 600 jobs, or 0.9 percent; information, up 300 jobs, or 5.7. percent; and leisure and hospitality, up 200 jobs, or 0.4 percent.

Professional and business services was down 4,500 jobs, or 6.8 percent. Mining and construction was down 2,300 jobs, or 8.3 percent. Manufacturing was down 800 jobs, or 4.7 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 300 jobs, or 2.2 percent. Financial activities was down 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent.

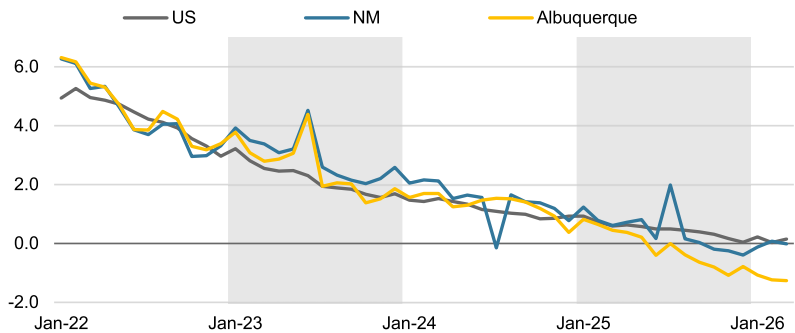
In the public sector, state government was up 900 jobs, or 3.0 percent; local government was down 400 jobs, or 1.0 percent; and federal government employment was down 1,500 jobs, or 10.6 percent.

The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 1,500 jobs, or 1.8 percent. The private sector was up 1,400 jobs, or 2.3 percent, and the public sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Of the private sector industries, mining and construction was up

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	415,600	-600	-5,300	-1.3	
Total Private	332,200	-500	-4,300	-1.3	
Mining & Construction	25,500	-100	-2,300	-8.3	
Manufacturing	16,200	0	-800	-4.7	
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	68,900	200	600	0.9	
Information	5,600	0	300	5.7	
Financial Activities	19,800	-100	-100	-0.5	
Prof. & Business Svcs	62,000	-1,300	-4,500	-6.8	
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,600	-100	2,600	3.6	
Leisure & Hospitality	45,100	900	200	0.4	
Other Svcs	13,500	0	-300	-2.2	
Government	83,400	-100	-1,000	-1.2	
Federal Government	12,600	0	-1,500	-10.6	
State Government	30,900	0	900	3.0	
Local Government	39,900	-100	-400	-1.0	

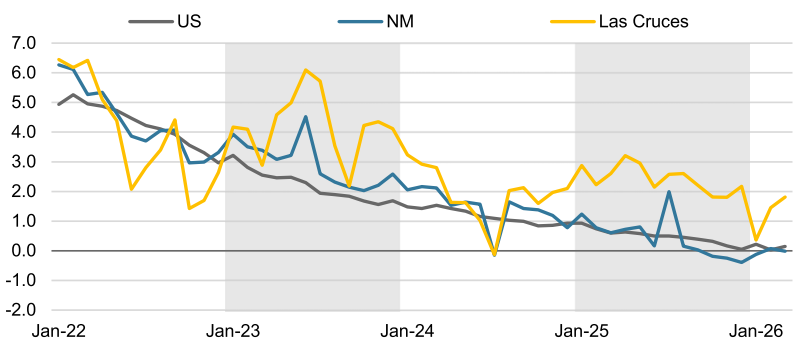
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	84,200	200	1,500	1.8	
Total Private	62,500	0	1,400	2.3	
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	0	200	2.7	
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,500	0	200	1.0	
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	0	0	0.0	
Other Svcs	1,900	0	0	0.0	
Government	21,700	200	100	0.5	
Federal Government	3,400	0	-100	-2.9	
State Government	7,800	200	200	2.6	
Local Government	10,500	0	0	0.0	

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



Metro Industry Employment

(Continued)

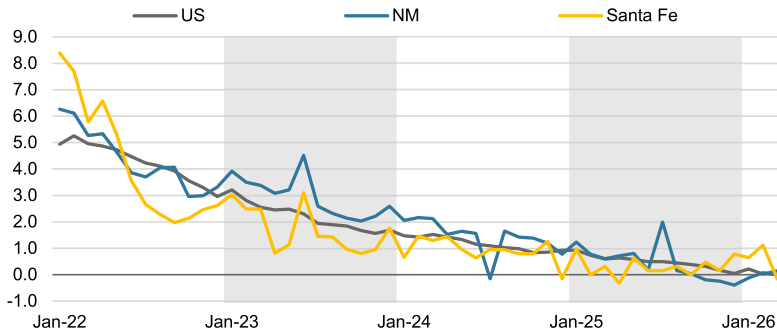
March 2026 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Highlights

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	62,700	-500		-100	-0.2
Total Private	47,700	-100		100	0.2
Mining & Construction	3,100	0		100	3.3
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	11,600	-100		100	0.9
Leisure & Hospitality	11,000	0		0	0.0
Other Svcs	3,100	0		0	0.0
Government	15,000	-400		-200	-1.3
Federal Government	900	0		-100	-10.0
State Government	7,700	-400		0	0.0
Local Government	6,400	0		-100	-1.5

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



600 jobs, or 12.0 percent. Manufacturing was up 200 jobs, or 6.7 percent. Professional and business services was up 200 jobs, or 2.7 percent. Private education and health services was up 200 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Financial activities was up 100 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 100 jobs, or 0.8 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 200 jobs, or 2.6 percent. Federal government was down 100 jobs, or 2.9 percent. Employment in local government was unchanged.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was down 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The private sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent, while the public sector was down 200 jobs, or 1.3 percent.

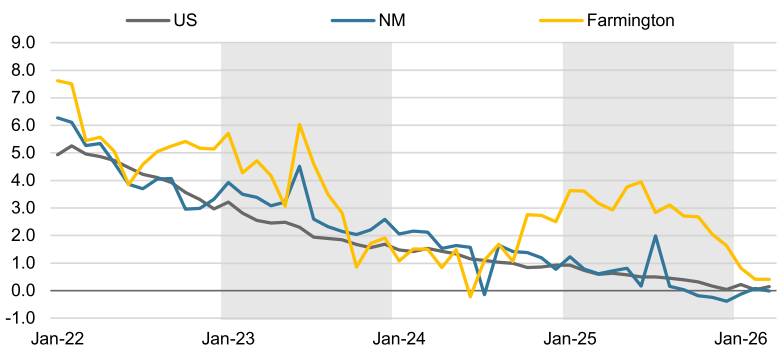
Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 300 jobs, or 3.0 percent, with all gains in retail trade. Mining and construction was up 100 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Private education and health services was up 100 jobs, or 0.9 percent.

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.

Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	49,000	100		200	0.4
Total Private	37,300	100		0	0.0
Goods-Producing	10,000	100		-200	-2.0
Private Service-Providing	27,300	0		200	0.7
Government	11,700	0		200	1.7
Federal Government	1,500	0		0	0.0
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,700	0		200	2.1

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



In the public sector, employment in federal government was down 100 jobs, or 10.0 percent. Local government was down 100 jobs, or 1.5 percent. State government was unchanged.

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).

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

March 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 March meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$5,528,573 in funding to support the creation of 207 jobs and 18 intern positions with seven New Mexico companies, including: ABC Technology Group, Albuquerque (111 jobs and 18 interns); Sceye, Moriarty (7 jobs); Navitas Global, Portales (38 jobs); Ideum, Corrales (9 jobs); Half Life Digital, Albuquerque (6 jobs); Mesa Quantum Systems, Albuquerque (5 jobs); and Eden Pharmacy, Albuquerque (31 jobs).

Bernalillo

AeroVironment Inc., a manufacturer of advanced defense and aerospace components that was formerly known as BlueHalo, is expanding its Albuquerque facilities. The expansion is expected to create 450 high-wage jobs over the next decade, in addition to the company's current workforce of 400 employees.

Lincoln

Independent Power USA (IPUSA) is breaking ground on a bio-energy plant in Ruidoso. The plant will take organic material and process it into an additive for transportation fuel. There isn't a timetable for when the project will be completed, but 100 workers will be hired once the plant opens.



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>



New Mexico Data Focus: Nonemployers in New Mexico

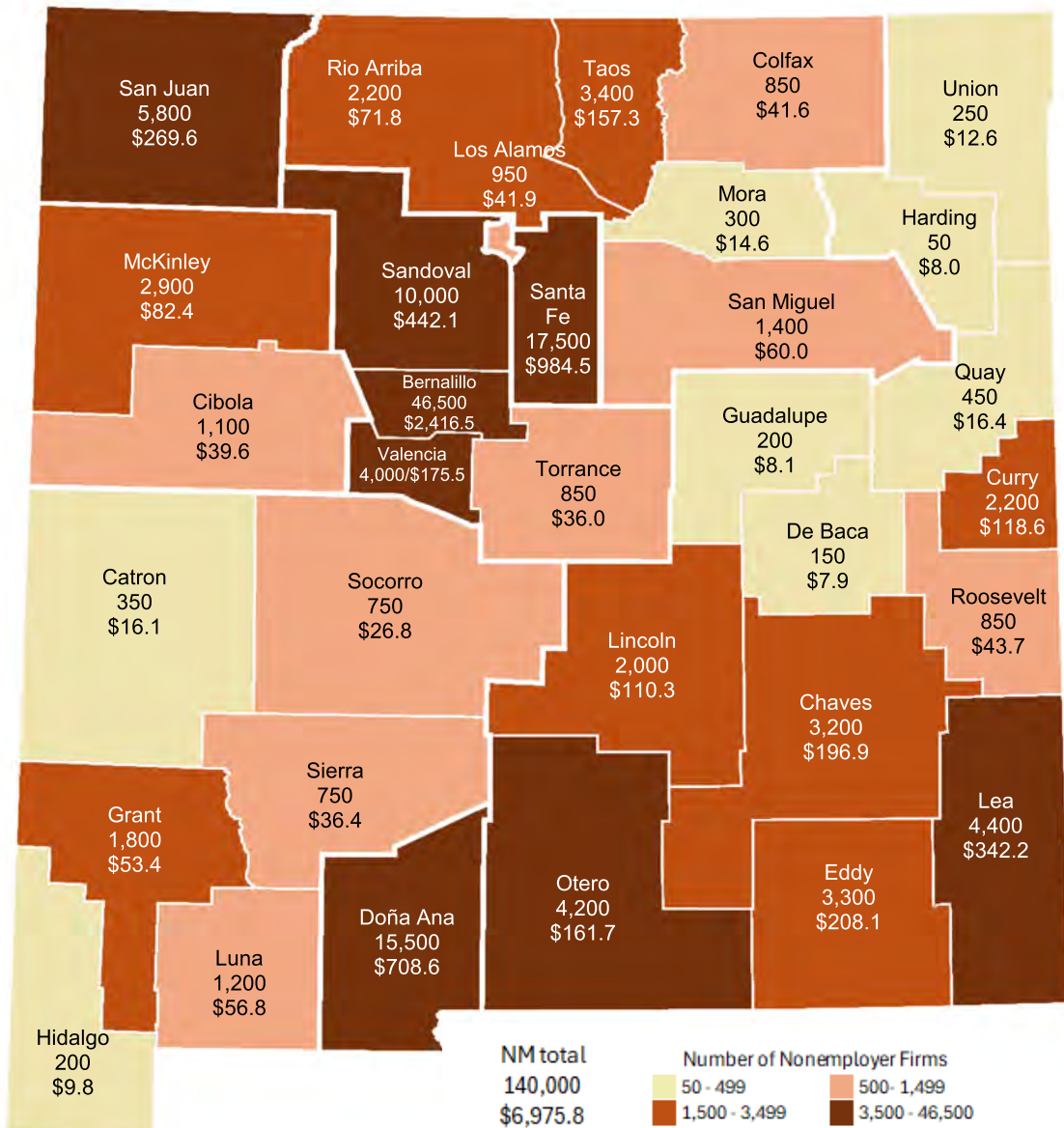
Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

Nonemployers are businesses with no paid employees. In 2023 (the most recent data available) there were 140,000 nonemployers in New Mexico, with total receipts worth almost \$7 billion.

Highlights

- Bernalillo County had the greatest number of nonemployers (46,500), with receipts worth \$2.4 billion.
- Harding County had the least number of nonemployers (50) with total receipts worth \$8.0 million.

Nonemployers by County, 2023
 Number of Nonemployer Firms
 Receipts (\$million)



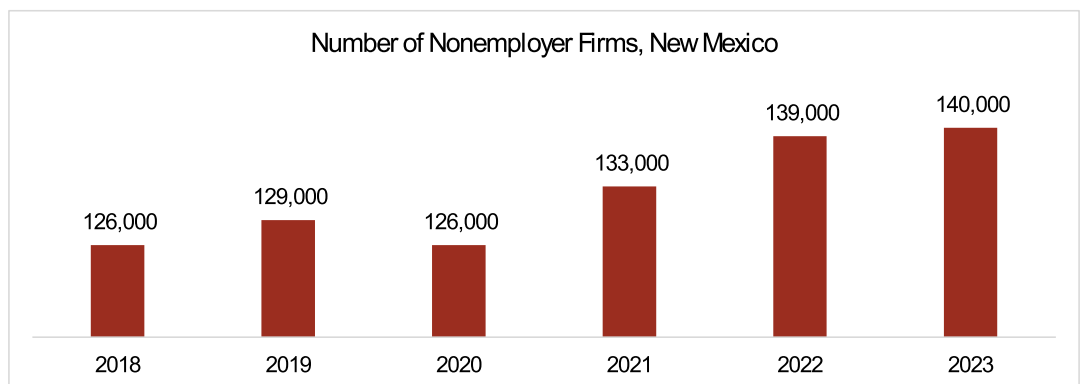


- Nonemployer firms were most prevalent in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry (18,000) but nonemployers in the real estate and rental and leasing industry had the highest receipt value (\$1.3 billion).

Nonemployer Firms in New Mexico, 2023		
Industry	Number	Receipts (million)
TOTAL	140,000	\$6,975.8
Professional, scientific, technical serv	18,000	\$855.2
Transportation and warehousing	14,500	\$705.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	13,500	\$1,305.6
Other services	13,500	\$480.9
Construction	13,000	\$869.4
Health care and social assistance	12,500	\$517.4
Administrative and support	11,500	\$289.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10,500	\$258.1
Retail trade	10,000	\$618.6
Educational services	6,000	\$93.2
Accommodation and food services	3,500	\$151.7
Finance and insurance	3,100	\$251.5
Manufacturing	2,800	\$128.1
Wholesale trade	2,300	\$181.6
Agriculture	2,000	\$81.2
Information	1,900	\$54.6
Mining, quarrying, oil & gas extraction	950	\$127.8
Utilities	100	\$6.2

Excludes firms in the management industry and those that could not be classified.

- The number of nonemployer firms in New Mexico has increased by 14,000, or 11.1 percent, since 2018.



- Exactly half (70,000) of nonemployer firms were owned by men, while 46.1 percent (64,500) were owned by females. The most common industry for male-owned nonemployer firms was construction, while health care and social assistance was the most prevalent for female-owned firms.
- Just over 85 percent (120,000) of nonemployer firms were owned by whites, followed by American Indian and Alaska Native (6.7 percent, 9,500 firms), Asian (4.0 percent, 5,700 firms), and Black/African American (3.1 percent, 4,300 firms). White-owned nonemployer firms were most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry, and Asian-owned firms were most prevalent in Other Services. The transportation and warehousing industry was the most common for both American Indian and Alaska Natives and Black /African Americans majority owners.
- Hispanic-owned firms accounted for 37.9 percent (53,000) of all nonemployer businesses in New Mexico, the second highest in the country after Florida (38.7 percent). The most common industry of Hispanic nonemployers was the transportation and warehousing industry. Sixty percent (84,000) of nonemployer firms were owned by non-Hispanics, of which professional, scientific, and technical services was the most common industry.

Demographics of the Majority Owner(s) of Nonemployer Firms, New Mexico, 2023		
Demographic	Share of Total # Firms	Most Common Industry
Sex		
Female	46.1%	Health care and social assistance
Male	50.0%	Construction
Equally male & female-owned	2.4%	Real estate and rental and leasing
Race*		
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.7%	Transportation and warehousing
Asian	4.0%	Other services
Black/African American	3.1%	Transportation and warehousing
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0.3%	Transportation and warehousing
White	85.2%	Professional, scientific, technical services
Equally minority/nonminority	0.6%	Real estate and rental and leasing
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	37.9%	Transportation and warehousing
Non-Hispanic	60.0%	Professional, scientific, technical services
Equally Hispanic/non-Hispanic	0.6%	Real estate and rental and leasing
Excludes firms in which data are not available. *Total number of firms by race equal 140,800 because the majority owner(s) can choose more than one race.		

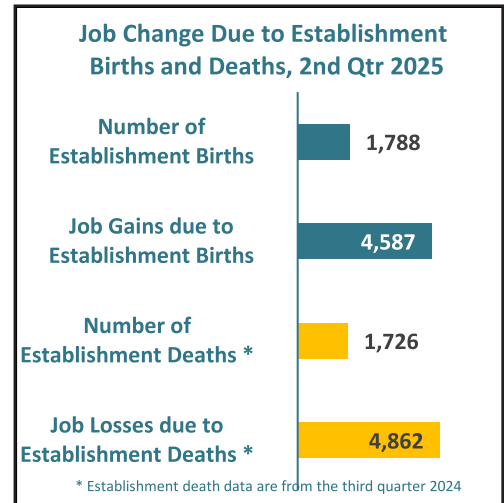
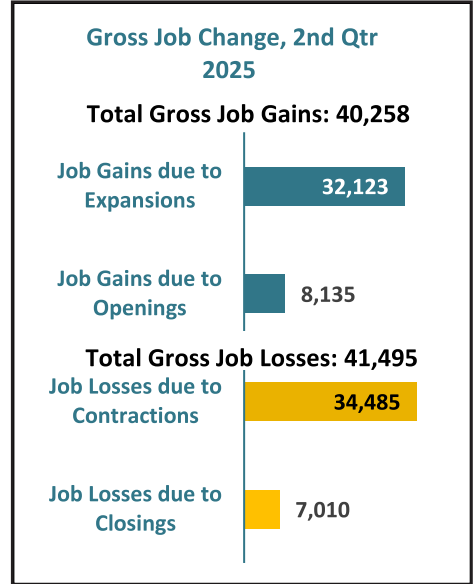
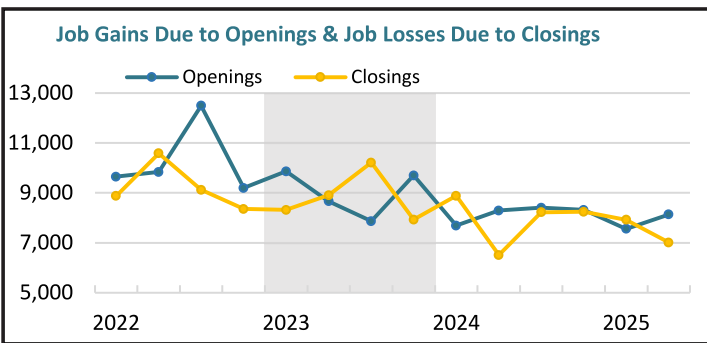
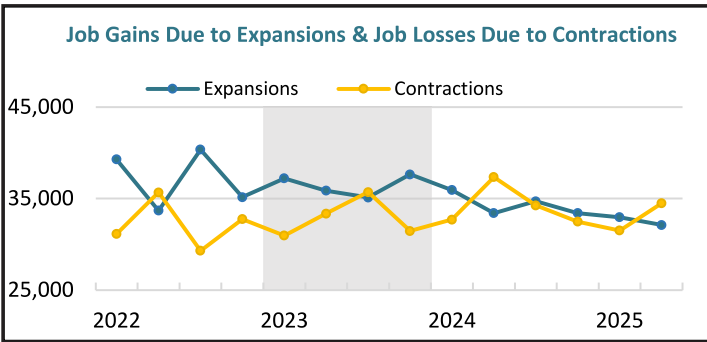
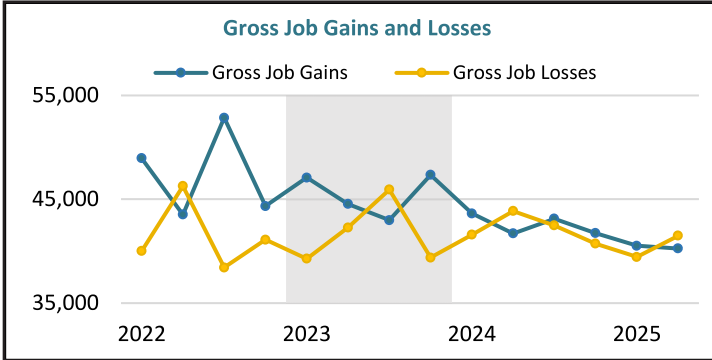
Data Note

Nonemployer statistics are available for businesses that have no paid employees, are subject to federal income taxes, and have receipts of \$1,000 or more (\$1 or more for the Construction sector). Receipts include sales, value, and revenue. More information on nonemployer statistics can be found at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics.html>. Source: U.S. Census, table AB2300NESD01.

New Mexico Business Employment Dynamics: Second Quarter 2025

Mark Flaherty, Economist

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data tracks gross and net job gains and job losses of private businesses to help understand the dynamic changes of the labor market in a specific area. It is updated quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. All data shown below are seasonally adjusted and for New Mexico. For more information on the program, go to: <https://www.bls.gov/bdm>.



Expanding establishments are existing firms with a net over-the-quarter increase in employment.

Contracting establishments are existing firms with a net over-the-quarter decrease in employment.

Opening establishments are those with positive current quarter employment either for the first time (**births**) or after zero employment in the previous quarter (reopenings).

Closing establishments are those with positive employment in the previous quarter and with zero employment in the current quarter. (Closings may be either **deaths** or temporary closings.)

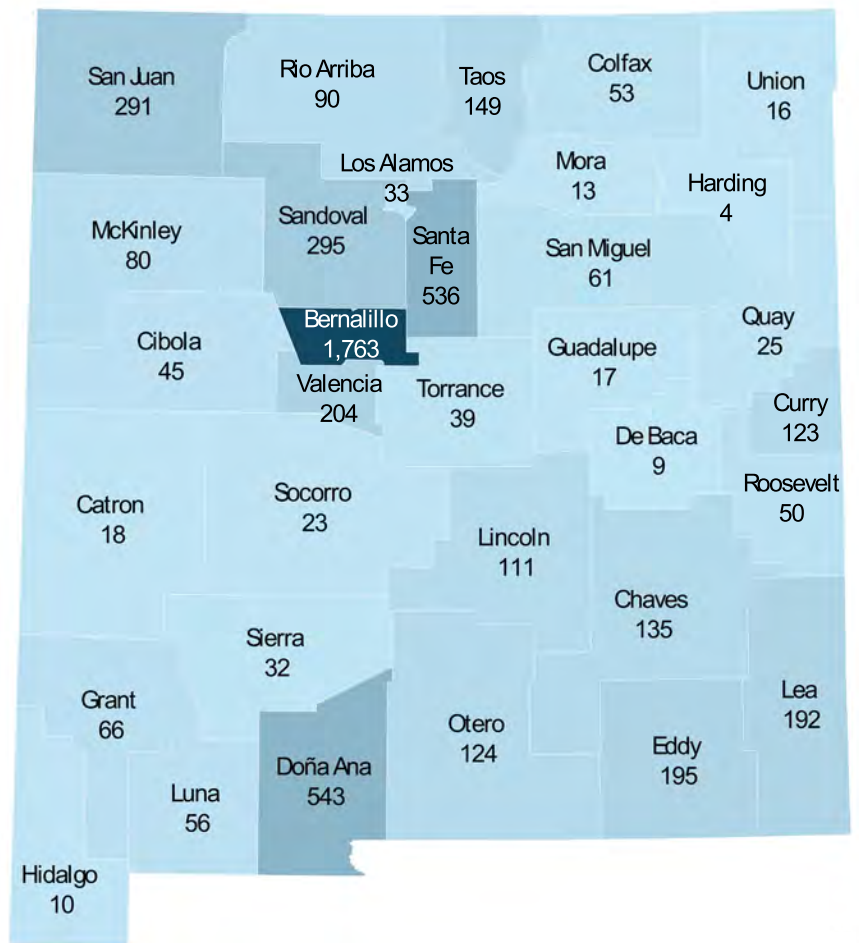
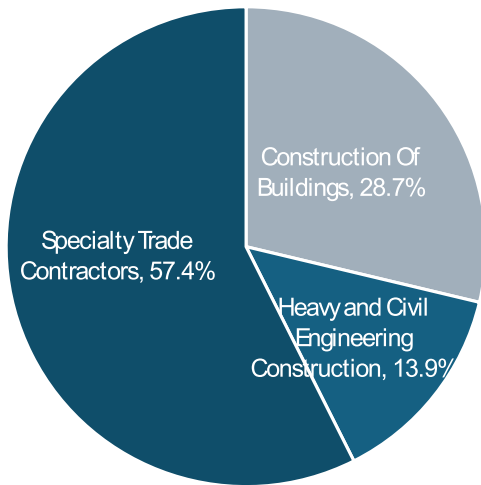
* The Bureau of Labor Statistics waits three quarters to determine whether an establishment death is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown, which is why there is always a lag of three quarters for the publication of establishment death statistics.

# Establishments with Gross Job Losses	Industry	# Establishments with Gross Job Gains
12,826	Total private	12,482
1,355	Construction	1,198
491	Wholesale Trade	443
1,685	Retail Trade	1,546
956	Financial Activities	908
2,366	Professional & Bus Serv	2,103
1,953	Education & Health Serv	2,699
1,711	Leisure & Hospitality	1,498
682	Other Services	675

Industry Profile: Construction

The Construction sector (NAICS 23) comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Subsectors for this sector are Construction of Buildings (236), Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (237), and Specialty Trade Contractors (238).

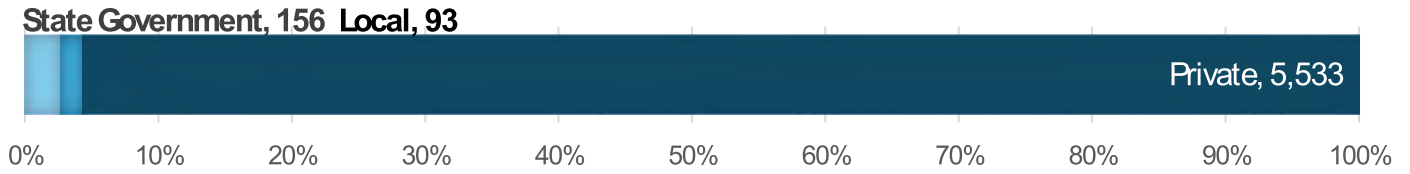
Number of Establishments, Construction, 5,782



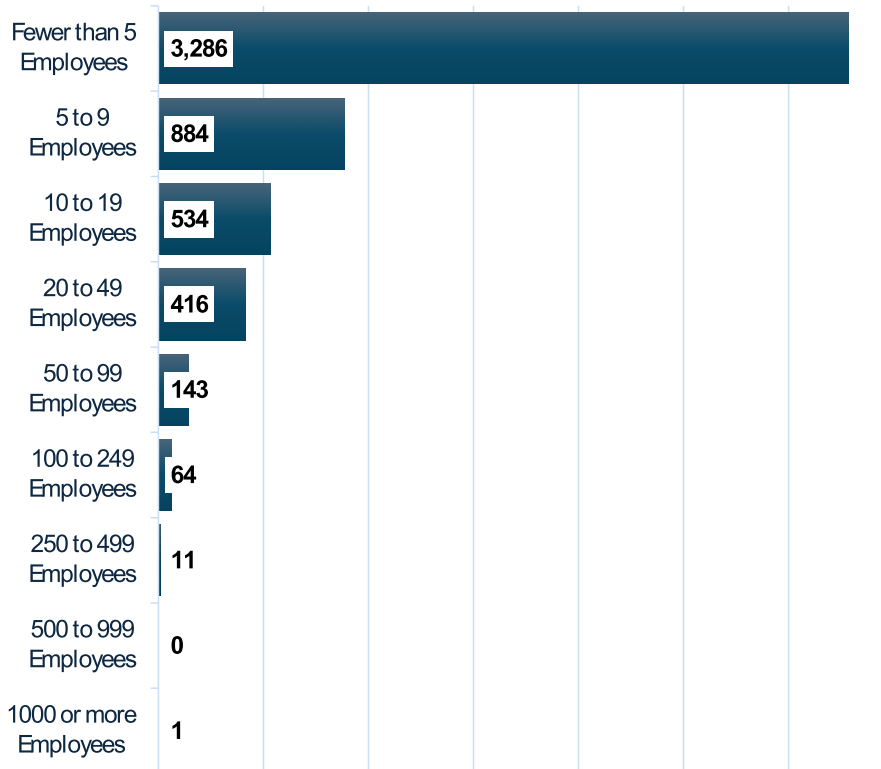
Data Notes

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

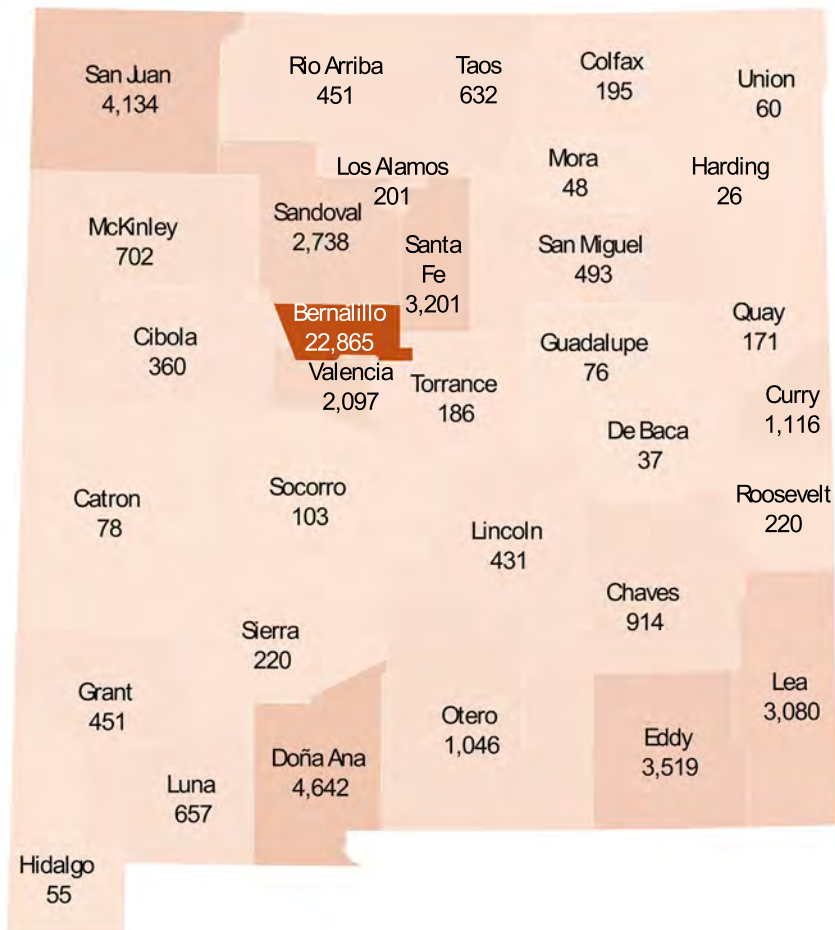
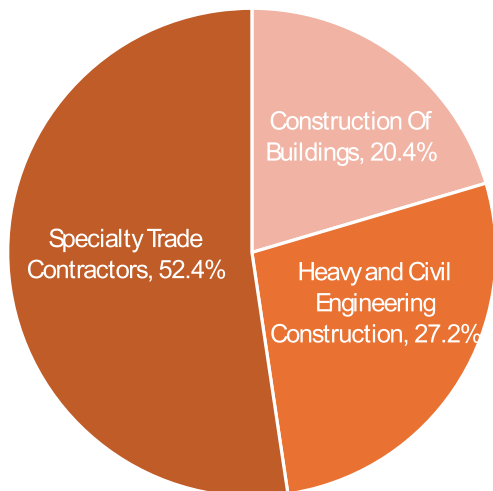


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



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, Construction, 57,612



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Construction	1.18
Construction Of Buildings	1.12
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	1.89
Specialty Trade Contractors	1.04

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Construction Laborers	8,244	Construction Equipment Operators	2,221
Electricians	4,199	Office Clerks	2,133
Supervisors of Construction Workers	3,979	General and Operations Managers	2,067
Carpenters	2,725	Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	1,396
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,441	Construction Managers	1,395

Employment by Worker Characteristic⁴, 2024



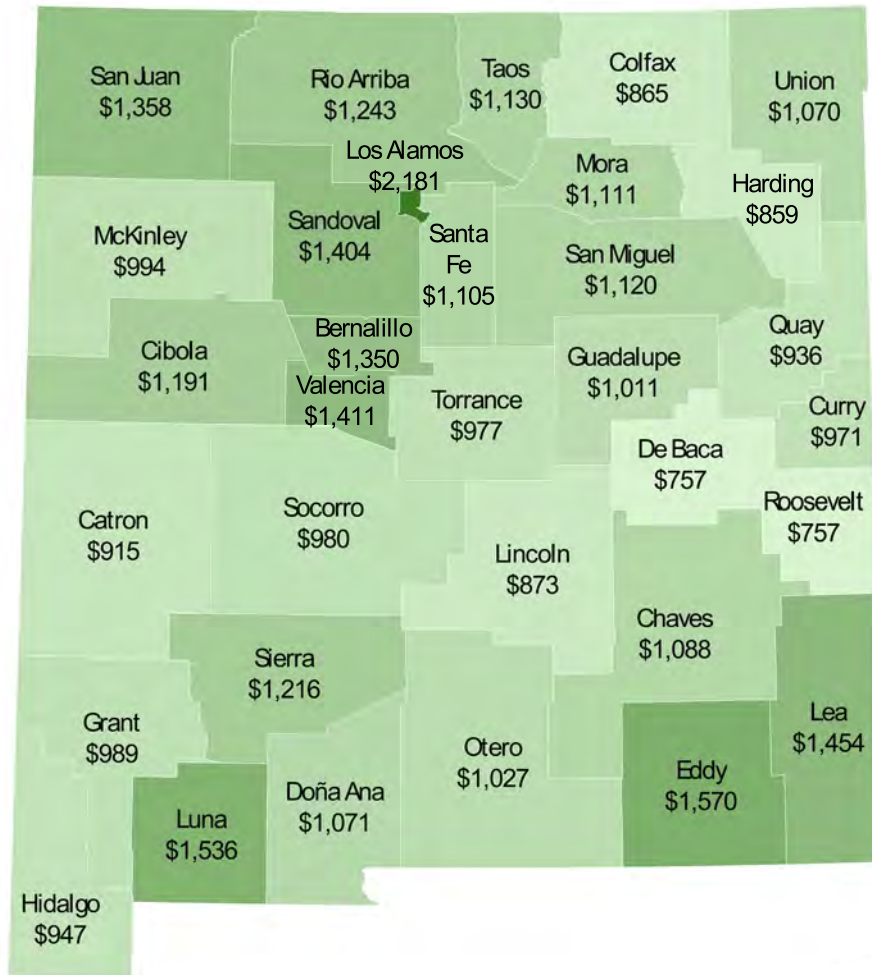
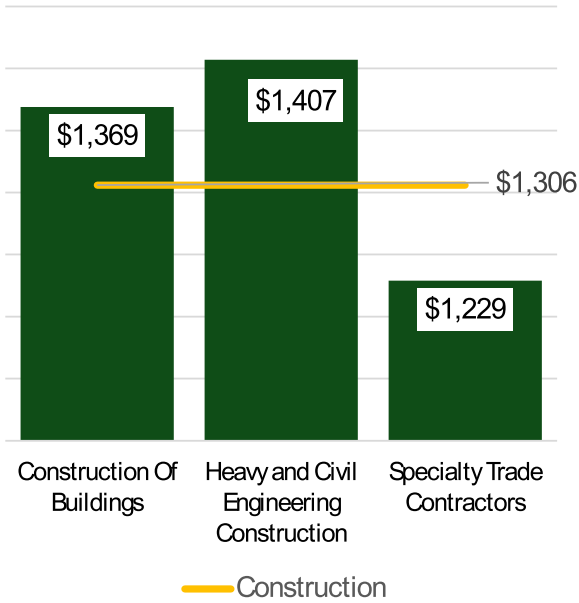
* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.4 percent and not labeled in the chart.

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://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

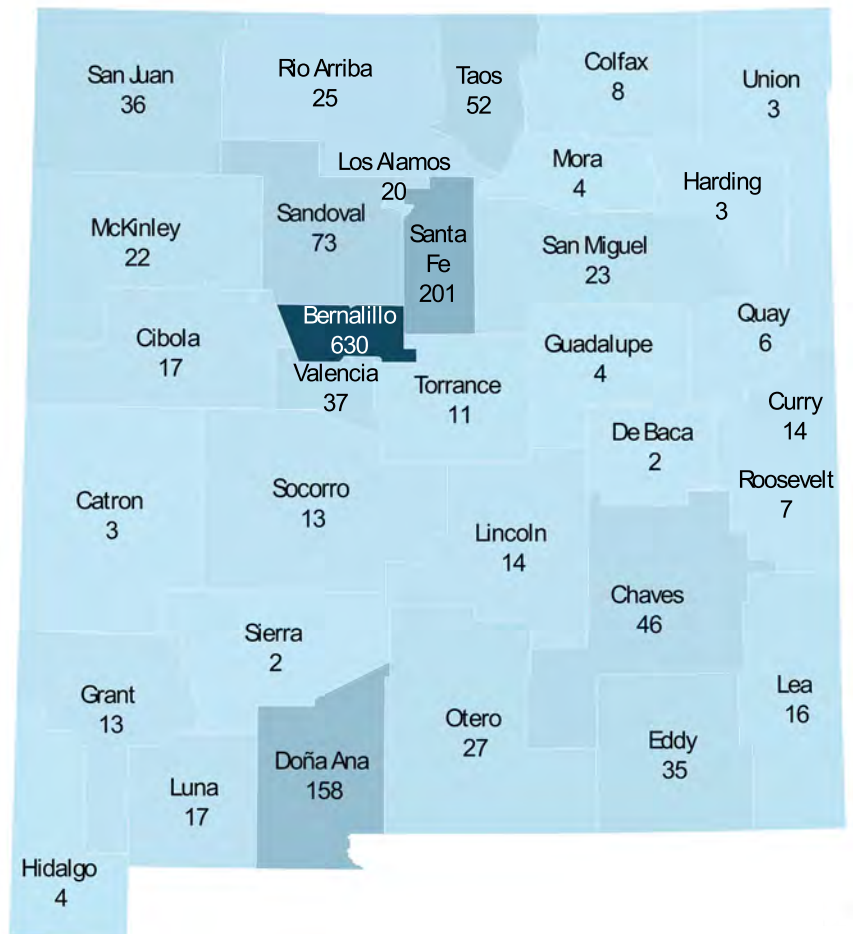
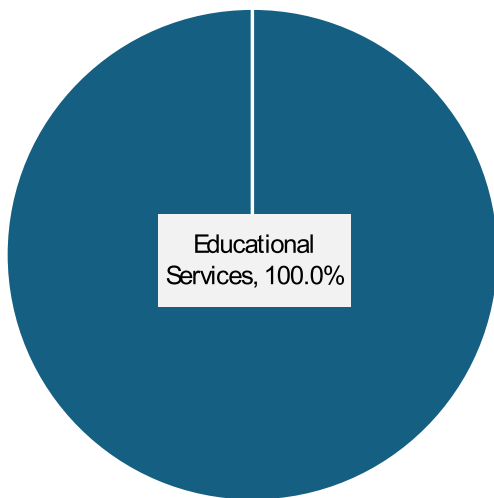
Average Weekly Wage



Industry Profile: Educational Services

The Educational Services sector (NAICS 61) comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. There is only one subsector for this sector, which is Educational Services (611). Yoga studios are included in this sector since practitioners are led in the practice of yoga by an instructor.

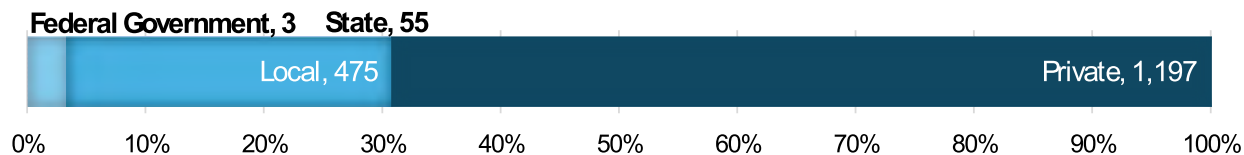
Number of Establishments, Educational Services, 1,730



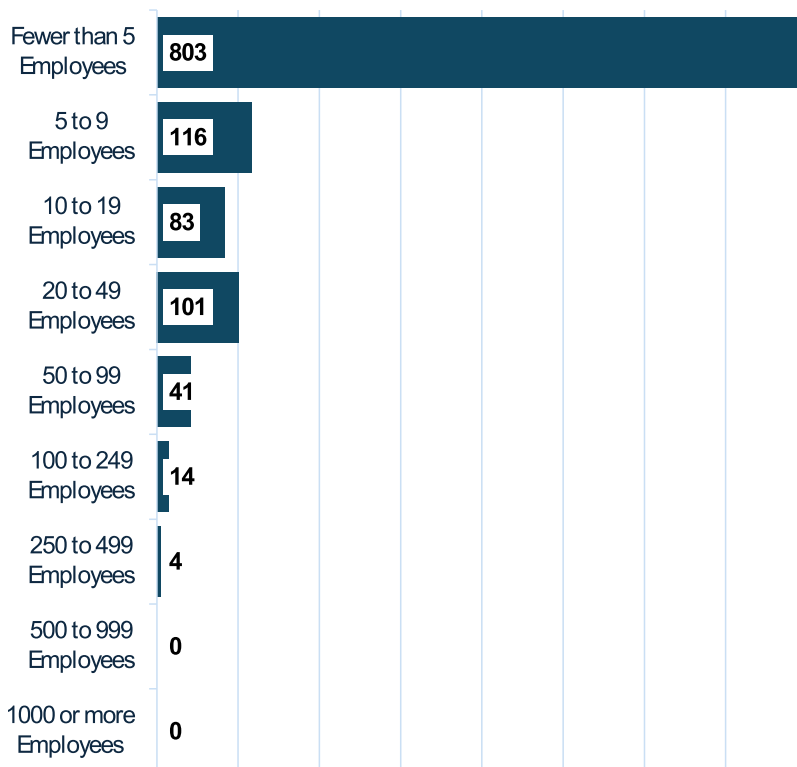
Data Notes

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

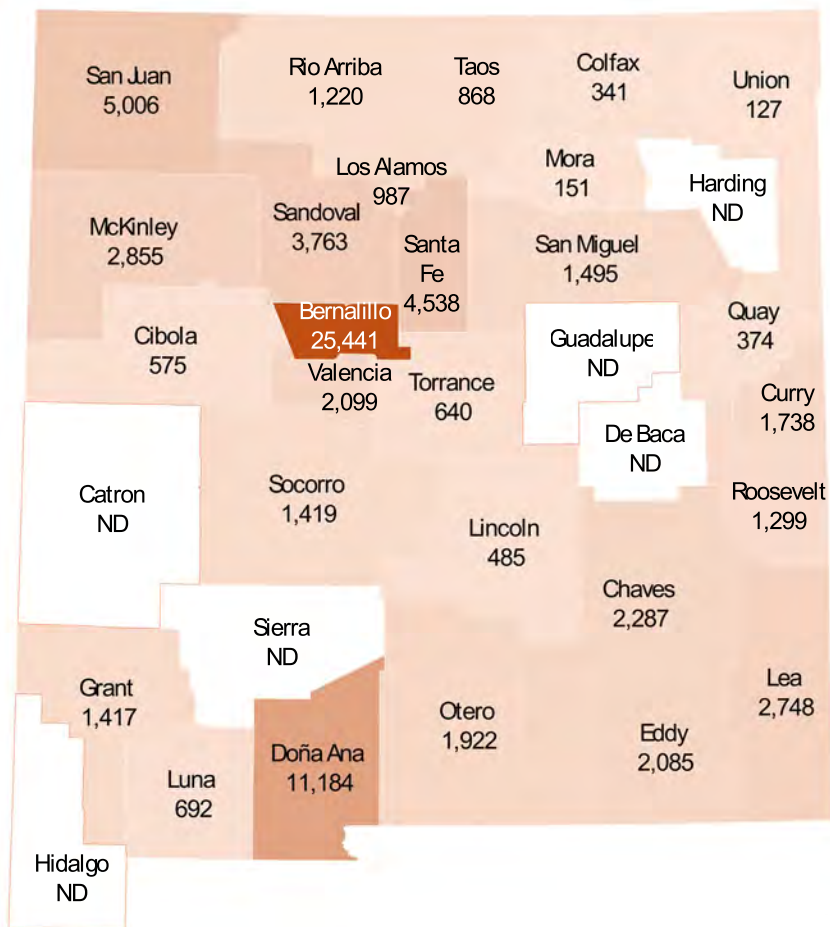
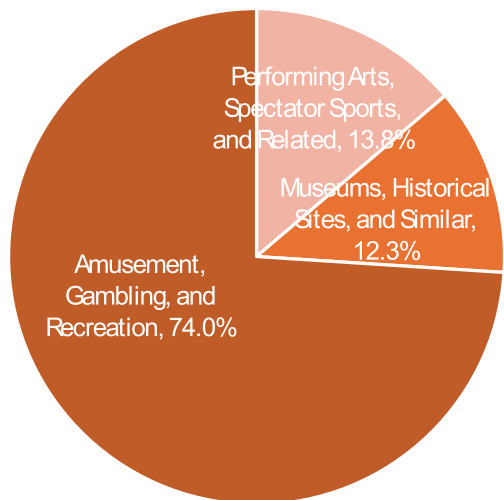


Number of Employees by Firm Age¹, 2024



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, Educational Services, 79,031



New Mexico's Industry Concentration Compared to the US²

Educational Services	0.64
Educational Services	0.64

Top 10 Occupations by Estimated Employment³, 2023

Teaching Assistants	7,417	Janitors	3,212
Elementary School Teachers	7,004	Substitute Teachers	2,221
Secondary School Teachers	6,331	Education Administrators	1,929
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,992	Office Clerks	1,836
Middle School Teachers	3,859	Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors	1,549

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



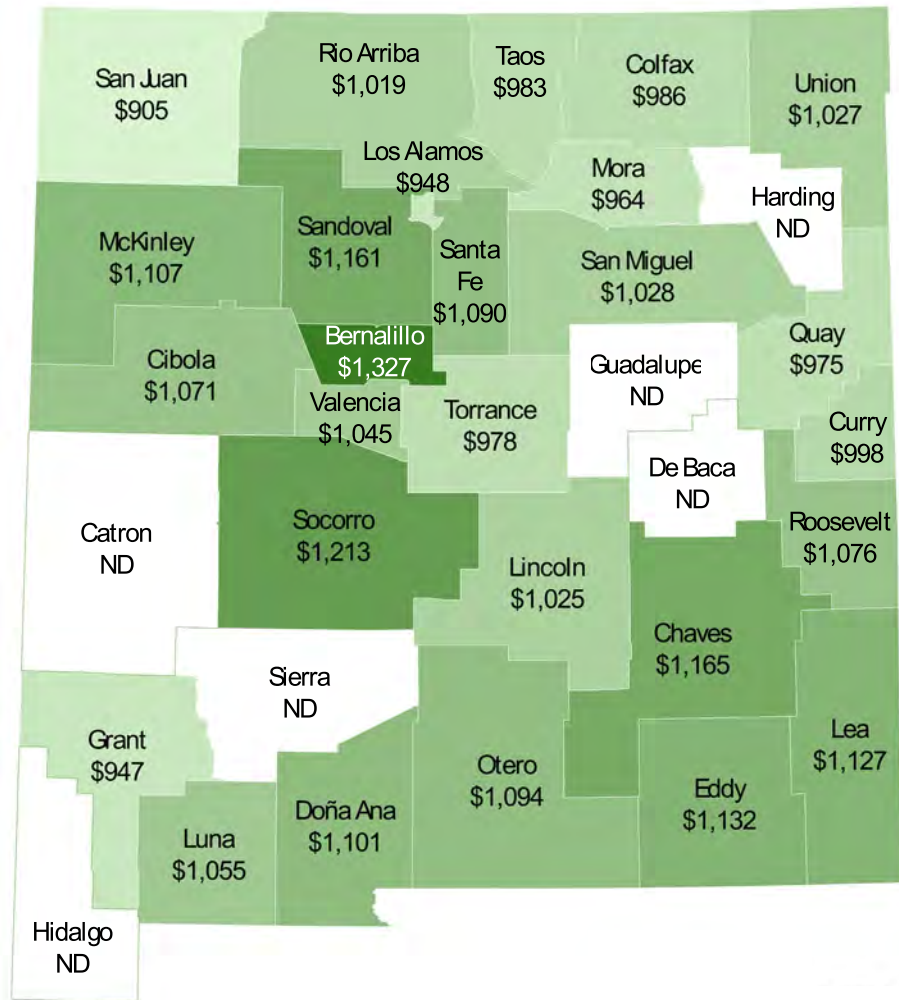
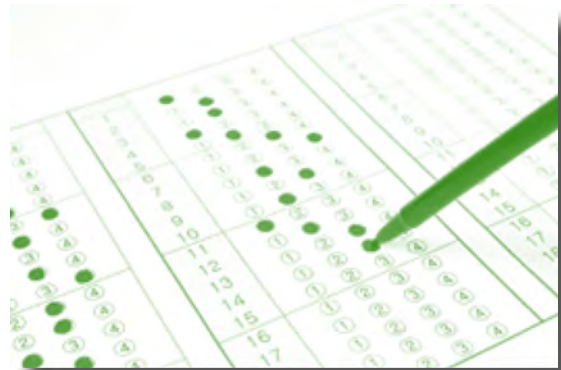
* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone is 0.3 percent and not labeled in the chart.

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



Educational Services
— Educational Services

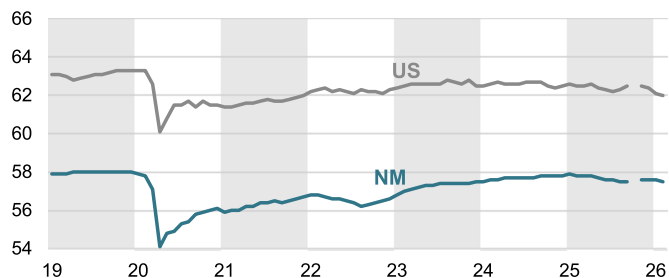


Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Mar 26

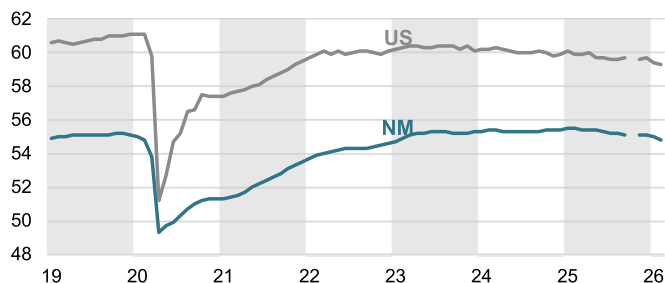


	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.0	62.1	62.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.6
NM	57.5	57.6	57.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.5

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Mar 26

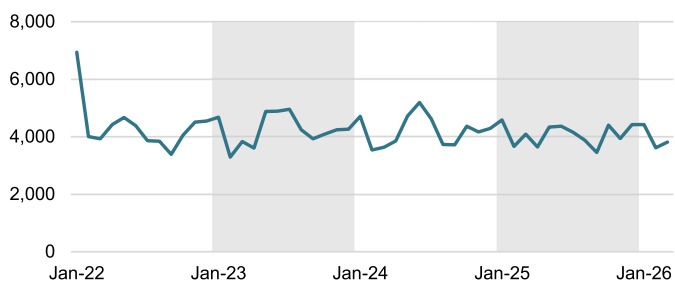


	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.3	59.4	59.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	1.7
NM	54.8	55.0	55.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	3.4

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 22-Mar 26

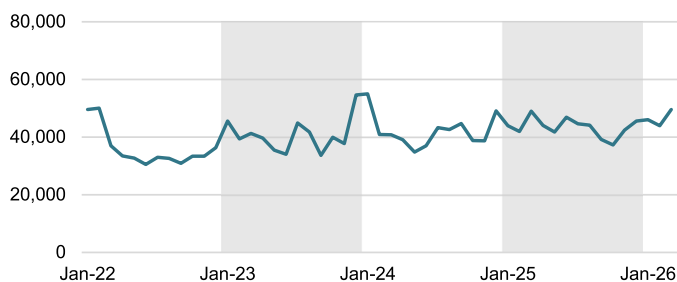


	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	3,817	3,620	4,089	5.4	-6.7	4.9	-70.9

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 22-Mar 26



	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	49,597	43,927	49,012	12.9	1.2	21.5	-59.7

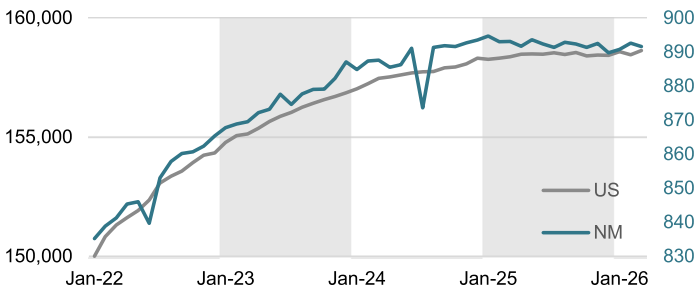
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico (Continued)

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 22-Mar 26

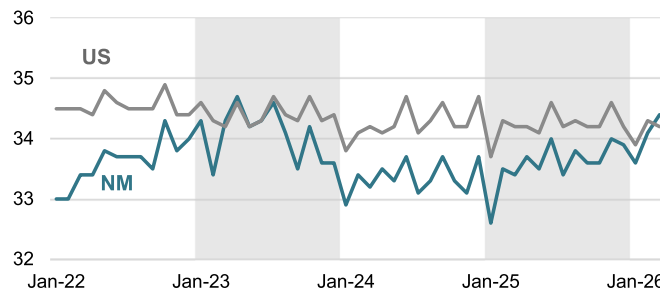


	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	158,637	158,459	158,377	0.1	0.2	0.7	10.0
NM	891.6	892.6	893.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	11.5

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 22-Mar 26

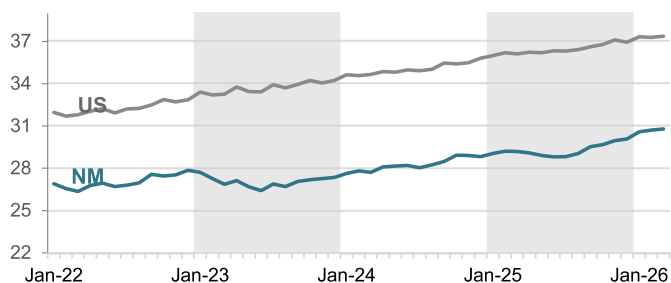


	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.2	34.3	34.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5
NM	34.4	34.1	33.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	-0.5

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 22-Mar 26

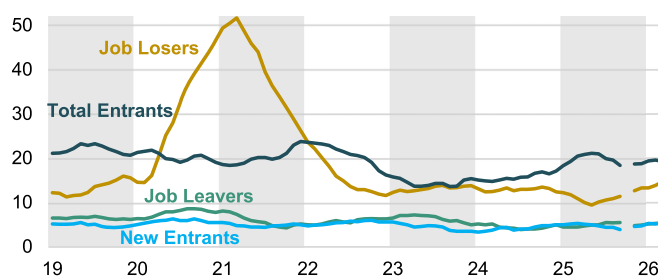


	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$37.38	\$37.29	\$36.11	\$0.09	\$1.27	\$2.73	\$7.35
NM	\$30.79	\$30.72	\$29.19	\$0.07	\$1.60	\$3.07	\$6.83

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Mar 26



	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.3	19.6	20.5	-0.3	-1.2	4.5	0.8
New Entrants	5.5	5.2	5.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7
Job Losers	14.7	13.9	10.9	0.8	3.8	2.2	-37.0
Job Leavers	5.3	5.3	4.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	-2.0

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

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Mar 26

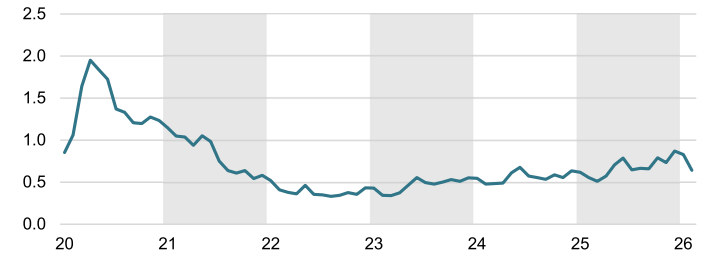


	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	65,066	59,746	65,316	8.9	-0.4	-9.3	-3.7

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Mar 26



	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.64	0.83	0.56	-22.7	15.2	0.2	-0.4

NM Department of Workforce Solutions Job postings from New Mexico Jobs and unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

Industries with the Most Online Job Postings

Mar 2026

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,649
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2,267
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	2,194
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,882
Temporary Help Services	1,799
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,559
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1,252
Legislative Bodies	1,208
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	1,183
Home Health Care Services	993

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Mar 2026

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	6,661
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,400
Physicians, All Other	2,009
Customer Service Representatives	1,447
Physical Therapists	995
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	952
Nursing Assistants	927
Nurse Practitioners	917
Retail Salespersons	824
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	783

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 15, 2026									
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, March 2026									
Gender		Industry		Occupation					
Bernalillo	249	McKinley	21	Male	6,292	Agriculture	982	Management	1,181
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	4,733	Mining	217	Business & Finance	404
Chaves	25	Otero	20	NA	5	Utilities	23	Computer & Math	261
Cibola	*	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,657	Architecture & Engineering	194
Colfax	5	Rio Arriba	9	Hispanic/Latino	6,308	Manufacturing	624	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	188
Curry	14	Roosevelt	5	Not Hispanic/Latino	4,007	Wholesale Trade	282	Community & Social Services	142
De Baca	*	San Juan	60	NA	715	Retail Trade	983	Legal	47
Doña Ana	204	San Miguel	8	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	341	Education, Training & Library	143
Eddy	25	Sandoval	50	Native American/AK Native	1,125	Information	684	Arts, Design, Entertainment	367
Grant	*	Santa Fe	41	Asian	127	Finance & Insurance	219	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	244
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	*	African American	493	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	133	Healthcare Support	347
Harding	*	Socorro	*	Native HI/Pacific Islander	44	Professional & Scientific Serv	668	Protective Services	248
Hidalgo	*	Taos	7	White	6,920	Mgmt of Companies	21	Food Prep & Serving Related	491
Lea	12	Torrance	6	NA	2,321	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	891	Building, Grounds Maint.	240
Lincoln	8	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	204	Personal Care & Services	141
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	380	Healthcare & Social Assistance	982	Sales & Related	547
Luna	15	Valencia	30	22-24	535	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	174	Office & Admin. Support	1,198
		Total	860	25-34	2,435	Accommodation & Food Serv	715	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	964
				35-44	2,688	Other Services	214	Construction & Extraction	1,298
				45-54	2,240	Public Administration	323	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	578
				55-59	1,069	NA	693	Production	756
				60-64	904			Transportation, Material Moving	879
				>=65	779			Military Specific	20
								NA	152

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

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



Contact Us

Economic Research & Analysis Bureau
nmdws.economicresearch@dws.nm.gov



Contributors

The New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau.

Sarita Nair, Cabinet Secretary
 Rachel Moskowitz, Bureau Chief

Stacy Johnston, Communications & Marketing Director

Contributing Economists

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

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.