

NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW AUGUST 2025

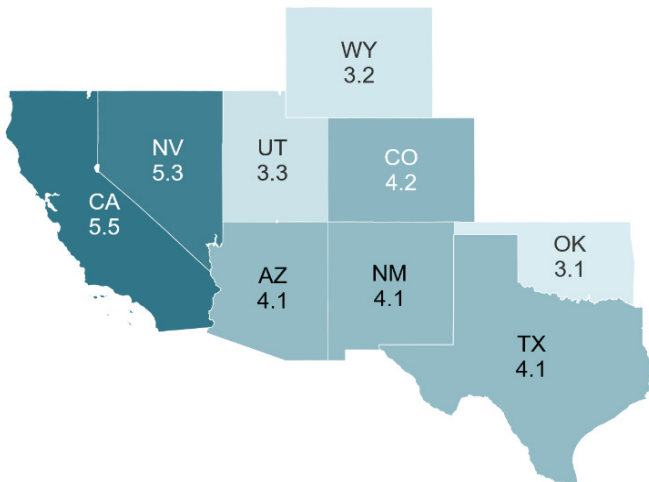
- 2-3 Unemployment
- 4-6 Employment
- 7 Employment Developments
- 7-10 County Profiles
- 11 New Mexico's Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization
- 12 Introducing Our Inflation Dashboard
- 13-14 New Mexico Data Focus: STEM Occupations
- 15-16 New Mexico Data Focus: Child Care
- 17-19 Indicators Report
- 20 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.

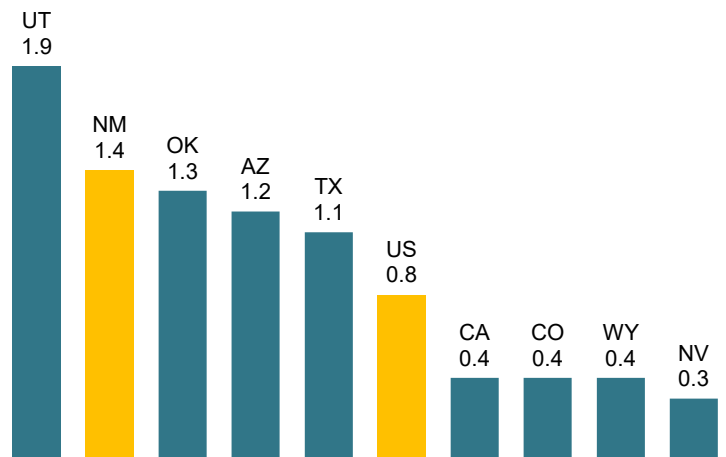
4.1%

Unemployment Rate



+ 12,100 jobs / 1.4%

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Employment



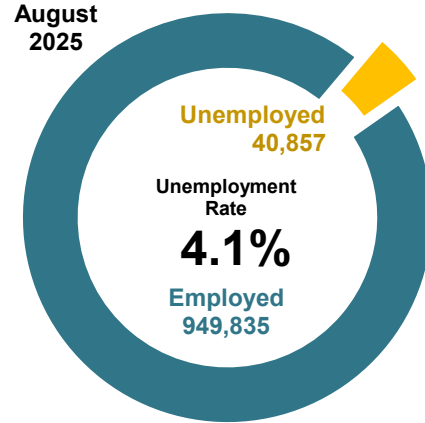
Statewide Unemployment

August 2025 • *Seasonally Adjusted*

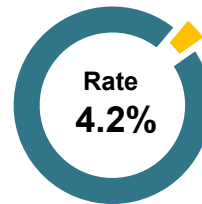
New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (based on the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey) was 4.1 percent in August 2025, down from 4.2 percent in July 2025 and down from 4.3 percent in August 2024. The national unemployment rate in August was 4.3 percent, up from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

Highlights

Among all states, New Mexico tied with Arizona, Missouri, and Texas for the 18th highest unemployment rate in the country. Washington D.C. had the highest unemployment rate (6.0 percent) while South Dakota had the lowest (1.9 percent).

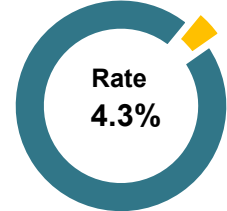


July 2025



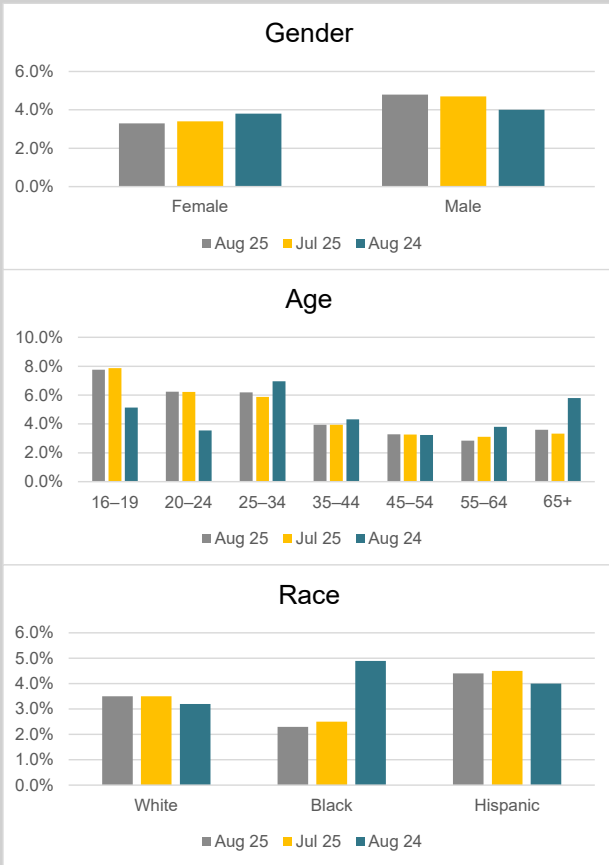
Employed 950,233
Unemployed 41,287

August 2024



Employed 942,611
Unemployed 42,551

New Mexico Unemployment Rates by Demographic Category

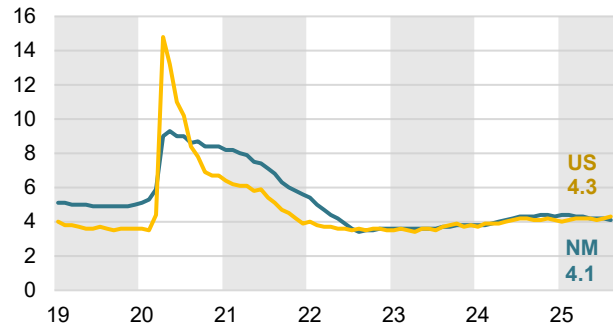


Current Population Survey (CPS)
For persons 16 and older, 12-month moving average Note: Data based on small sample

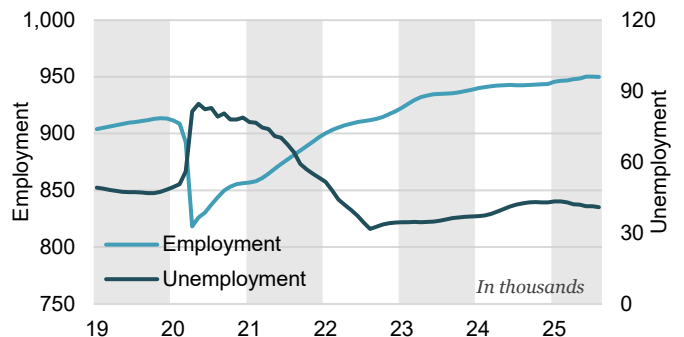
<https://www.bls.gov/lau/notescps.htm>

January 2019 to August 2025

Unemployment Rate



Employment and Unemployment



Substate Unemployment

August 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

At 10.0 percent, Luna County had New Mexico's highest (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate, followed by Hidalgo County (6.6 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.

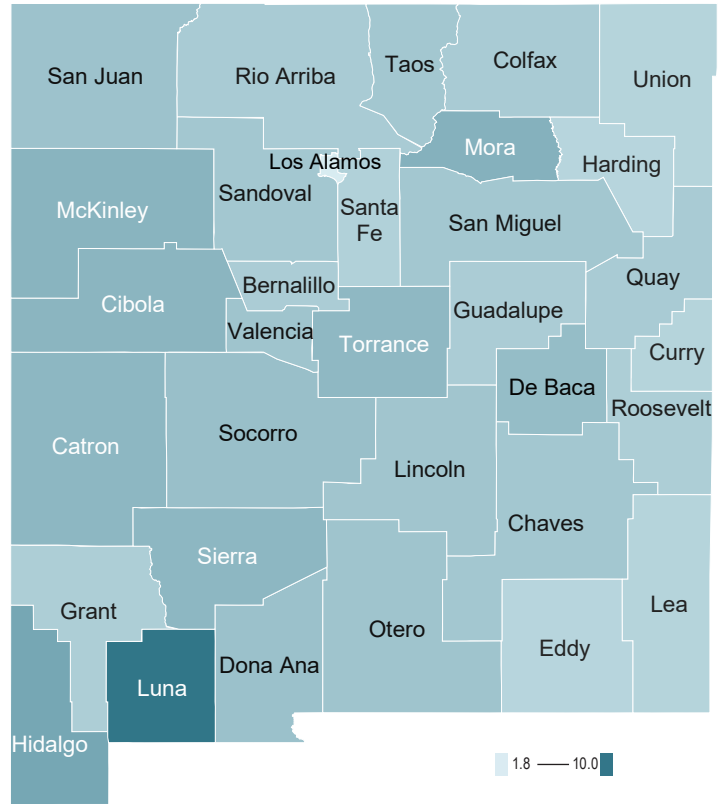
This month, Los Alamos County had the lowest unemployment rate (1.8 percent), followed by Eddy and Harding Counties (both at 3.4 percent).

Lincoln County had the largest over-the-year decrease in unemployment rate, with a 1.3 percentage point decrease. Hidalgo County had the largest over-the-year increase (up 0.7 percentage points).

Unemployment Rate %

Area	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	OTY Chg
Counties				
Bernalillo	4.0	4.8	4.3	-0.3
Catron	5.5	6.5	5.7	-0.2
Chaves	4.4	5.4	4.5	-0.1
Cibola	5.6	6.7	6.0	-0.4
Colfax	4.1	4.9	4.2	-0.1
Curry	3.5	4.3	3.7	-0.2
De Baca	5.1	5.9	4.7	0.4
Doña Ana	4.8	6.0	5.0	-0.2
Eddy	3.4	4.1	3.7	-0.3
Grant	3.9	4.9	4.5	-0.6
Guadalupe	4.0	4.7	4.4	-0.4
Harding	3.4	4.3	3.4	0.0
Hidalgo	6.6	7.4	5.9	0.7
Lea	3.5	4.3	3.9	-0.4
Lincoln	4.5	5.3	5.8	-1.3
Los Alamos	1.8	2.3	2.0	-0.2
Luna	10.0	11.9	9.6	0.4
McKinley	5.7	7.3	6.1	-0.4
Mora	5.9	7.1	5.8	0.1
Otero	4.6	5.6	4.8	-0.2
Quay	4.1	5.2	4.3	-0.2
Rio Arriba	4.1	5.0	4.3	-0.2
Roosevelt	3.9	5.1	4.3	-0.4
Sandoval	4.4	5.2	4.4	0.0
San Juan	4.7	6.0	5.0	-0.3
San Miguel	4.4	5.6	5.4	-1.0
Santa Fe	3.7	4.5	4.1	-0.4
Sierra	5.5	6.6	5.9	-0.4
Socorro	4.9	6.1	5.2	-0.3
Taos	4.4	5.4	5.1	-0.7
Torrance	5.4	6.5	5.7	-0.3
Union	3.5	4.4	4.1	-0.6
Valencia	4.6	5.6	4.8	-0.2
MSAs				
Albuquerque	4.2	5.0	4.3	-0.1
Farmington	4.7	6.0	5.0	-0.3
Las Cruces	4.8	6.0	5.0	-0.2
Santa Fe	3.7	4.5	4.1	-0.4

Unemployment Rate %



At 3.7 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 4.2 percent. Las Cruces had the highest unemployment rate among the MSAs (4.8 percent) followed by the Farmington MSA (4.7 percent).

The Santa Fe MSA had the largest unemployment rate decrease, down 0.4 percentage points since August 2024. The Farmington MSA had a 0.3 percentage point decrease and the Las Cruces MSA had a 0.2 percentage point decrease. The Albuquerque MSA had the smallest unemployment rate decrease, down 0.1 percentage point 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

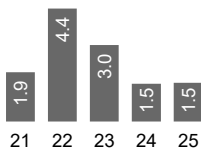
August 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Over the year, **New Mexico's** total nonagricultural employment increased by 12,100 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The private sector was up 7,400 jobs, or 1.1 percent, while the public sector was up 4,700 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Four of the nine major private industry sectors reported employment increases.

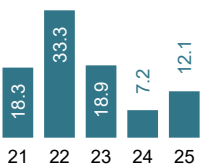
New Mexico

2021 to 2025 Annual Average Over-the-Year Change

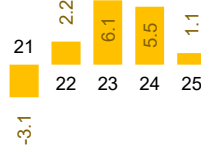
Total Nonfarm Growth Rate (%)



Private-Sector Jobs (1000s)



Government Jobs (1000s)



Annual average for 2025 is year-to-date

Industry	Jobs	Monthly Change	Annual Change from August 24	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	902,600	1,600	12,100	1.4
Total Private	711,300	-6,900	7,400	1.1
Private Service-Providing	595,600	-6,700	-700	-0.1
Goods-Producing	115,700	-200	8,100	7.5
Mining & Construction	86,200	-100	7,800	9.9
Mining & Logging	24,600	300	900	3.8
Construction	61,600	-400	6,900	12.6
Manufacturing	29,500	-100	300	1.0
Durable Goods	16,300	100	100	0.6
Non-Durable Goods	13,200	-200	200	1.5
Service-Providing	786,900	1,800	4,000	0.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	146,100	-100	-500	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	21,400	-200	300	1.4
Retail Trade	94,300	-300	-400	-0.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	30,400	400	-400	-1.3
Information	9,400	-100	-1,200	-11.3
Financial Activities	36,600	-800	1,100	3.1
Professional & Business Services	120,600	-3,700	-2,000	-1.6
Prvt. Education & Health Services	154,000	-400	4,500	3.0
Prvt. Educational Services	21,100	300	-700	-3.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	132,900	-700	5,200	4.1
Leisure & Hospitality	101,200	-1,400	-1,400	-1.4
Other Services	27,700	-200	-1,200	-4.2
Government	191,300	8,500	4,700	2.5
Federal Government	28,800	400	-1,300	-4.3
State Government	56,800	2,100	2,200	4.0
State Government Education	21,900	2,200	400	1.9
Local Government	105,700	6,000	3,800	3.7
Local Government Education	53,900	7,800	3,700	7.4

Highlights

Mining and construction was up 7,800 jobs, or 9.9 percent, with most gains occurring in construction. Private education and health services was up 4,500 jobs, or 3.0 percent. Within the private education and health services industry, health care and social assistance was up 5,200 jobs, while private education services was down 700 jobs. Employment in financial activities was up 1,100 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Manufacturing was up 300 jobs, or 1.0 percent, with most gains in non-durable goods manufacturing.

Professional and business services was down 2,000 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality was down 1,400 jobs, or 1.4 percent. Information employment was down 1,200

jobs, or 11.3 percent. Miscellaneous other services was down 1,200 jobs, or 4.2 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was down 500 jobs, or 0.3 percent. In the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 400 jobs, retail trade was down 400 jobs, and wholesale trade was up 300 jobs.

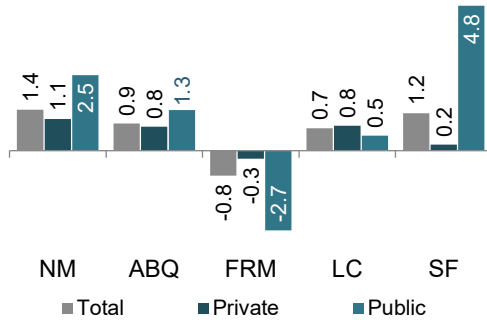
In the public sector, local government was up 3,800 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Employment in state government was up 2,200 jobs, or 4.0 percent. Federal government employment was down 1,300 jobs, or 4.3 percent.

Metro Industry Employment Growth

August 2025 • *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Highlights

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



Over the year, the **Albuquerque MSA** grew by 3,800 jobs in total nonfarm employment, representing a gain of 0.9 percent. The private sector was up 2,700 jobs, or 0.8 percent, while the public sector was up 1,100 jobs, or 1.3 percent. The following private-sector industries added jobs: private education and health services, up 3,400 jobs, or 4.7 percent; mining and construction, up 800 jobs, or 2.9 percent; and professional and business services, up 200 jobs, or 0.3 percent.

Manufacturing employment was down 600 jobs, or 3.4 percent. Leisure and hospitality was down 600 jobs, or 1.3 percent. Information was down 200 jobs, or 3.7 percent. Miscellaneous *other services* was down 200 jobs, or 1.5 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was down 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 1,300 jobs, or 4.7 percent; local government was up 700 jobs, or 1.8 percent; and federal government employment was down 900 jobs, or 6.1 percent.

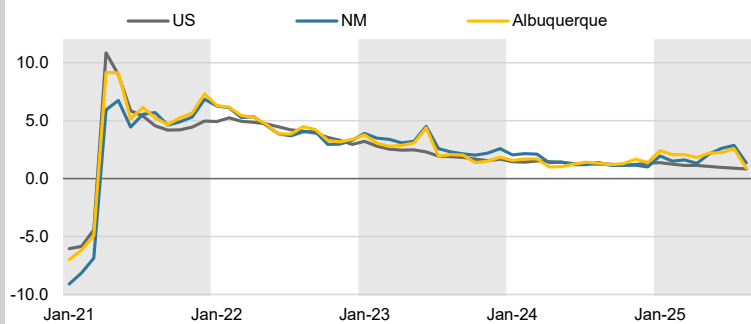
The **Las Cruces MSA** total nonfarm employment was up 600 jobs, or 0.7 percent. The private sector was up 500 jobs, or 0.8 percent, and the public sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent.

The following private sector industries reported growth: private education and health services, up 500 jobs, or 2.7 percent, and mining and construction, up 400 jobs, or 8.7 percent.

Albuquerque MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	425,100	-900		3,800	0.9
Total Private	342,400	-3,800		2,700	0.8
Mining & Construction	28,800	-100		800	2.9
Manufacturing	16,800	-100		-600	-3.4
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,100	-300		-100	-0.1
Information	5,200	-100		-200	-3.7
Financial Activities	19,800	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	68,400	-1,500		200	0.3
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	75,200	-800		3,400	4.7
Leisure & Hospitality	45,800	-800		-600	-1.3
Other Svcs	13,300	-100		-200	-1.5
Government	82,700	2,900		1,100	1.3
Federal Government	13,800	-100		-900	-6.1
State Government	28,900	1,100		1,300	4.7
Local Government	40,000	1,900		700	1.8

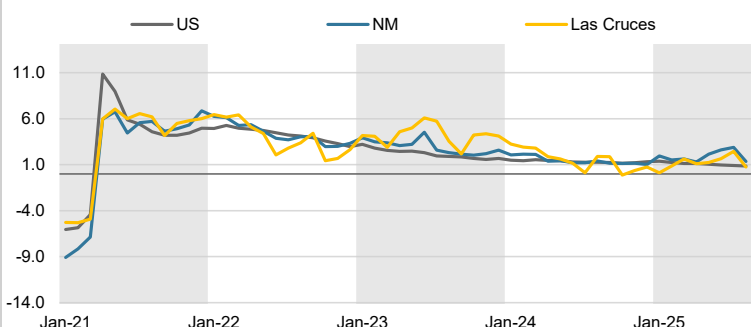
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Las Cruces MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	81,000	1,400		600	0.7
Total Private	61,000	-100		500	0.8
Mining & Construction	5,000	0		400	8.7
Manufacturing	3,200	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	12,100	100		-300	-2.4
Information	500	0		0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,700	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	7,700	-100		0	0.0
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	19,000	-100		500	2.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	0		-100	-1.1
Other Svcs	2,000	0		0	0.0
Government	20,000	1,500		100	0.5
Federal Government	3,300	-100		0	0.0
State Government	6,100	-100		-600	-9.0
Local Government	10,600	1,700		700	7.1

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



Metro Industry Employment

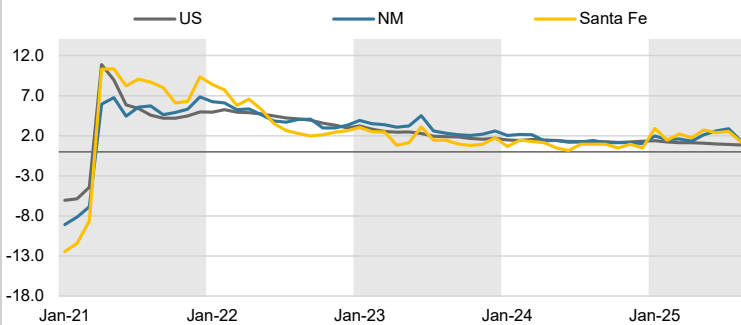
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August 2025 • Not Seasonally Adjusted

Santa Fe MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	64,900	0		800	1.2
Total Private	49,700	-400		100	0.2
Mining & Construction	3,100	-100		100	3.3
Manufacturing	800	0		0	0.0
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	10,200	-100		200	2.0
Information	800	0		-100	-11.1
Financial Activities	2,300	0		0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs	5,300	0		-100	-1.9
Prvt. Ed. & Health Svcs	11,500	0		400	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	12,500	-200		200	1.6
Other Svcs	3,200	0		-600	-15.8
Government	15,200	400		700	4.8
Federal Government	1,000	0		0	0.0
State Government	7,700	-100		500	6.9
Local Government	6,500	500		200	3.2

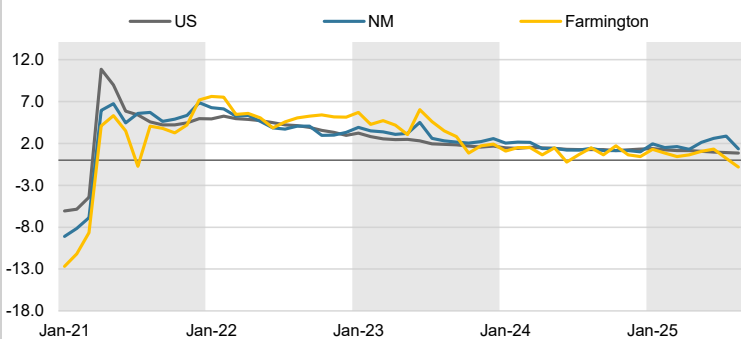
Total Nonfarm Over-the-Year Growth Rates (%)



Farmington MSA

Industry	Jobs	Monthly	Annual	#	%
Total Nonfarm	47,700	1,900		-400	-0.8
Total Private	36,700	-100		-100	-0.3
Goods-Producing	9,300	0		-100	-1.1
Private Service-Providing	27,400	-100		0	0.0
Government	11,000	2,000		-300	-2.7
Federal Government	1,500	100		-100	-6.3
State Government	500	0		0	0.0
Local Government	9,000	1,900		-200	-2.2

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



Highlights

Trade, transportation, and utilities was down 300 jobs, or 2.4 percent, with all losses in retail trade. Leisure and hospitality was down 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent. Employment in all other private industries was unchanged from the previous year's level.

In the public sector, local government was up 700 jobs, or 7.1 percent. State government was down 600 jobs, or 9.0 percent. Federal government was unchanged from its previous year's level.

Total nonfarm employment in the **Santa Fe MSA** was up 800 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The private sector was up 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent, while the public sector was up 700 jobs, or 4.8 percent.

Private education and health services was up 400 jobs, or 3.6 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities was up 200 jobs, or 2.0 percent. Within the industry, retail trade was up 200 jobs, trade and transportation, warehousing was up 100 jobs, and wholesale and utilities was down 100 jobs. Leisure and hospitality was up 200 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Mining and construction was up 100 jobs, or 3.3 percent.

Miscellaneous *other services* was down 600 jobs, or 15.8 percent. Information was down 100 jobs, or 11.1 percent. Professional and business services was down 100 jobs, or 1.9 percent.

In the public sector, state government was up 500 jobs, or 6.9 percent. Local government was up 200 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Employment in federal government was unchanged from the previous year's level.

The **Farmington MSA's** total nonfarm employment was down 400 jobs, or 0.8 percent. The private sector was down 100 jobs, or 0.3 percent. The goods producing sector was down 100 jobs, or 1.1 percent, and the private service providing sector was unchanged from the previous year's employment level. The public sector was down 300 jobs, or 2.7 percent (with losses in federal government and local government).

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

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

Major Employment Developments

August 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 August meeting, the New Mexico Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) board approved \$748,039 in funding to support the creation of 25 jobs with seven New Mexico companies, including: Franklin Mountain Packaging, Santa Teresa (1 job); Century Sign Builders, Albuquerque (3 jobs); Quantinum, Albuquerque (5 jobs); BlackVe, Albuquerque (8 jobs); Redwire Space, Albuquerque (4 jobs); Valkyrie Machining, Albuquerque (3 jobs); and YEEO, Eco-Safe, Albuquerque (1 job).

Bernalillo

Burlington, formerly Burlington Coat Factory, is opening a new location in Albuquerque in November 2025. This is the fourth location in Albuquerque and sixth in the state and is expected to employ between 65 and 75 workers.

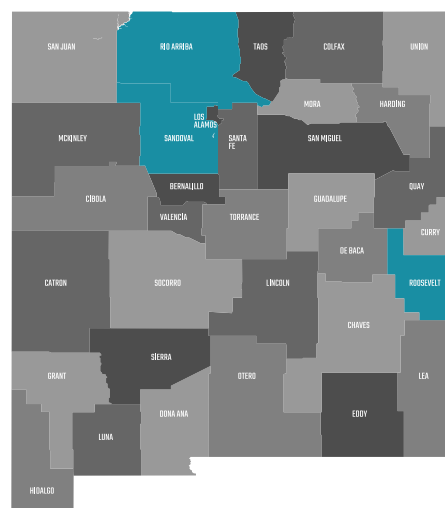
Los Alamos

Los Alamos National Laboratory plans to hire between 800 and 1,000 people in the next fiscal year to their current workforce of around 13,000. Some of those hires could be to fill recent vacancies.

NEW MEXICO COUNTY PROFILES

August 2025

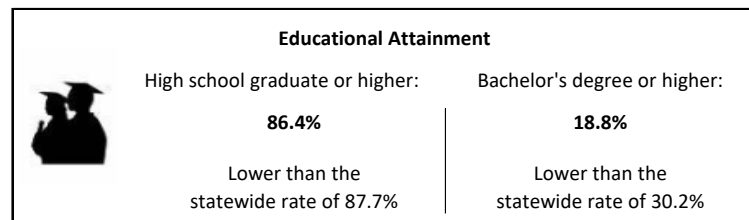
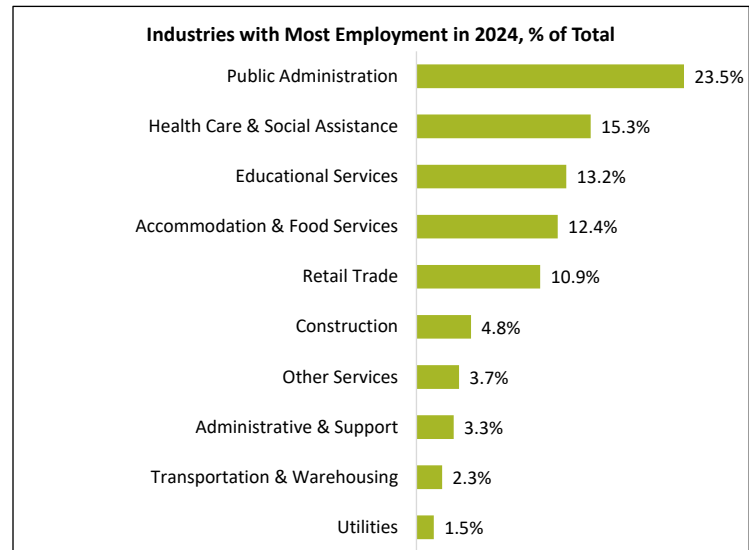
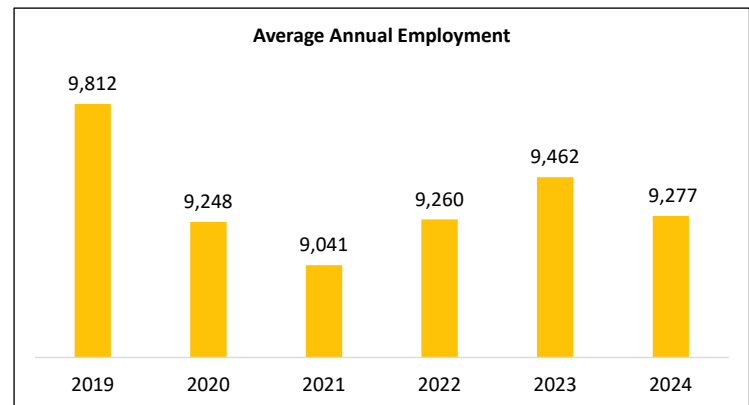
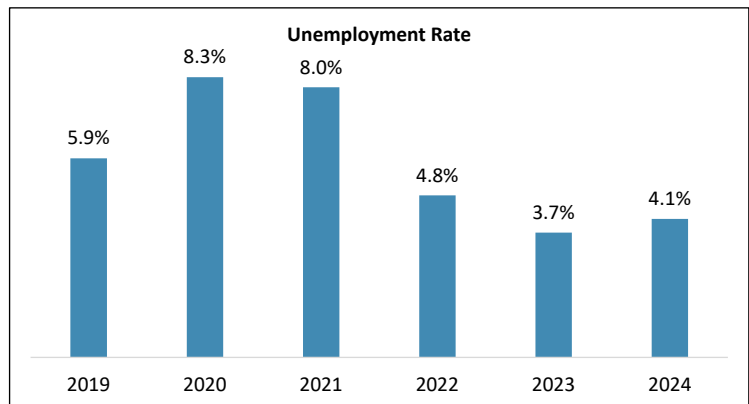
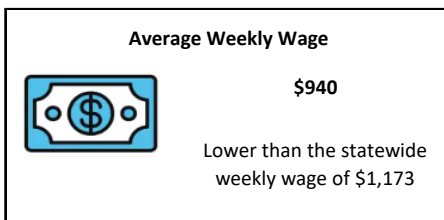
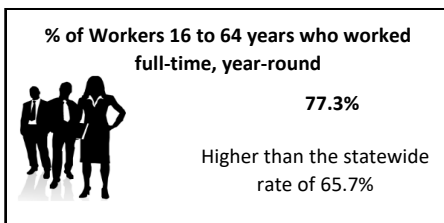
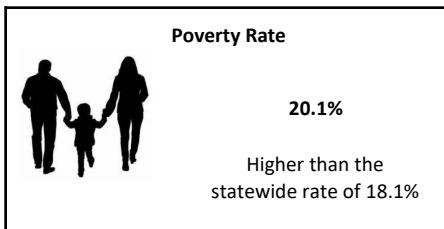
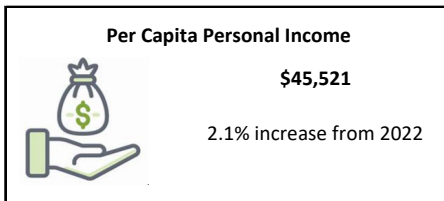
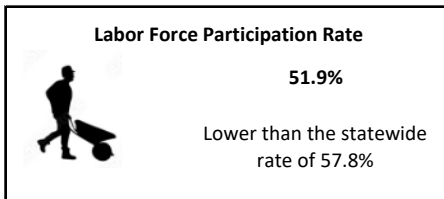
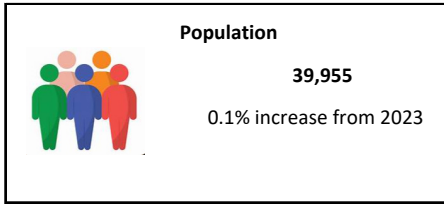
- Rio Arriba
- Roosevelt
- Sandoval



Every month, we will provide labor market and economic data for three New Mexico counties. We are progressing alphabetically, so this month we feature Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, and Sandoval counties. Like what you see? Or are we missing a stat? Let us know! Contact us at NMDWS.Economicresearch@dws.nm.gov.

Rio Arriba

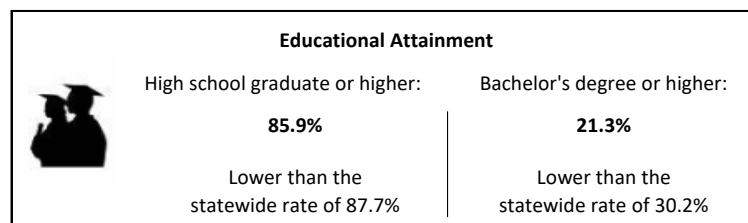
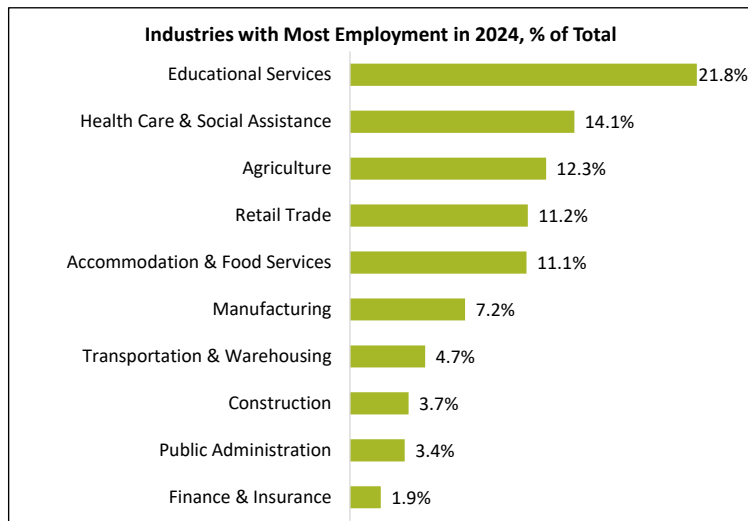
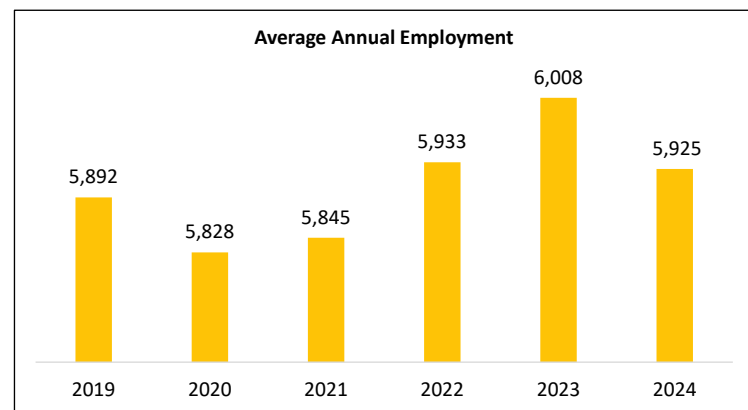
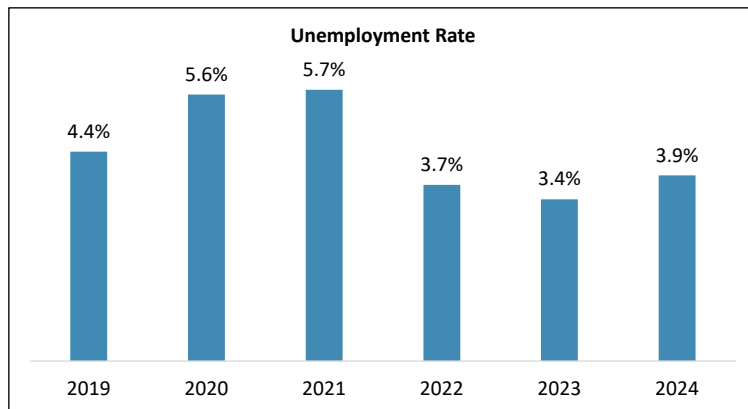
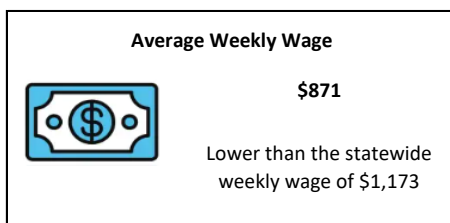
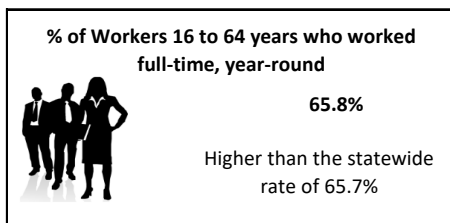
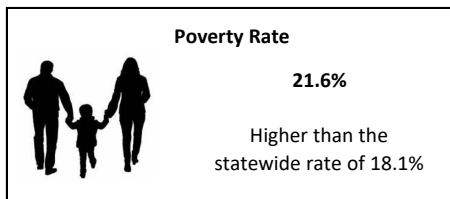
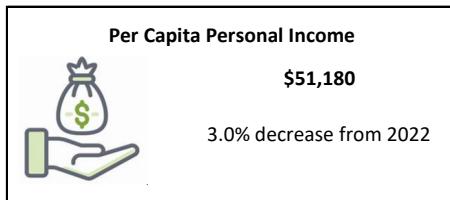
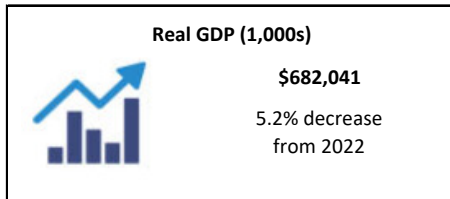
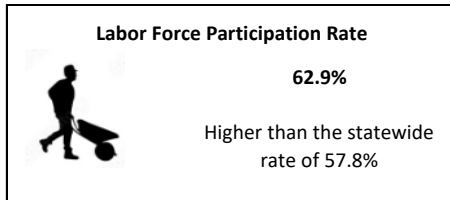
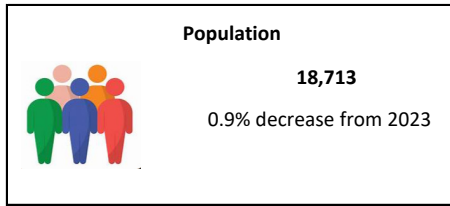
Rio Arriba County is located in northern New Mexico. It covers 5,860.9 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 6.9 persons per square mile.



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 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Roosevelt

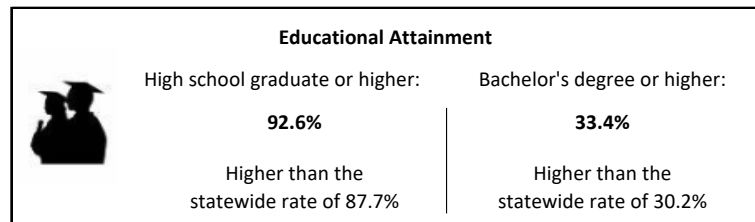
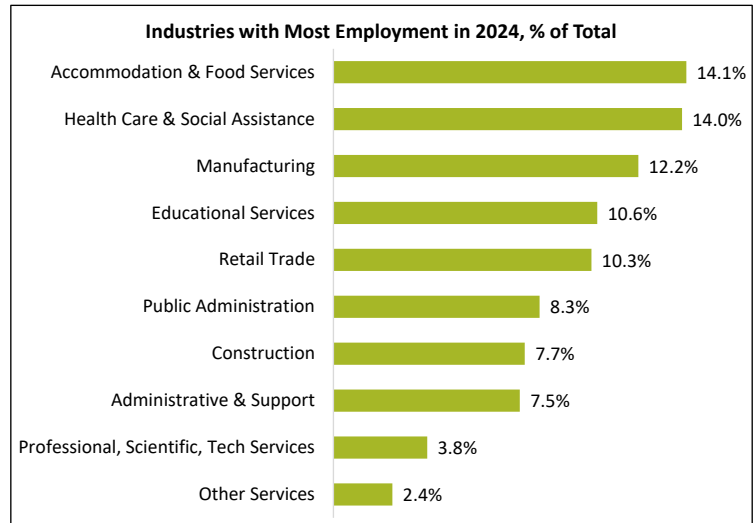
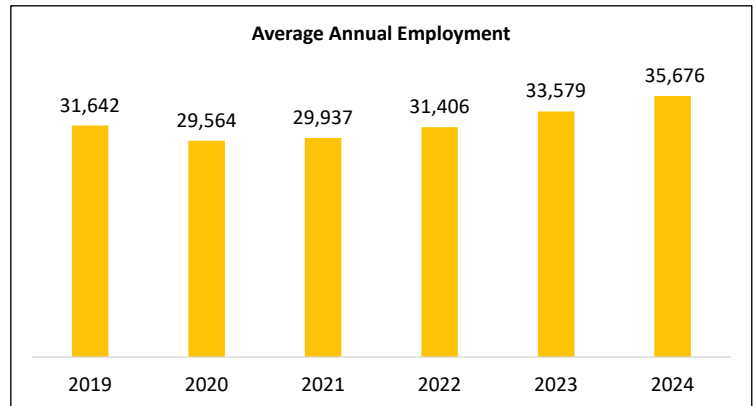
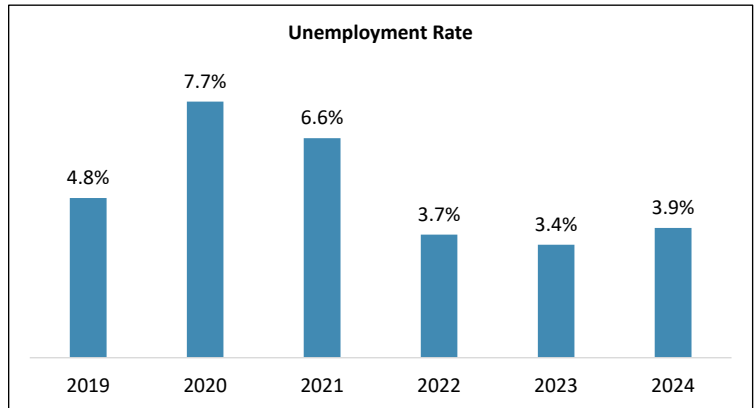
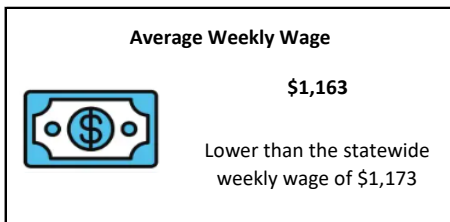
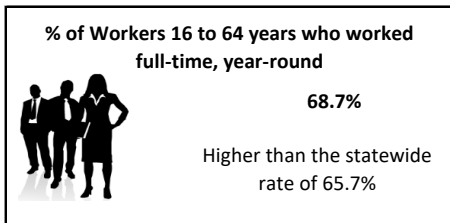
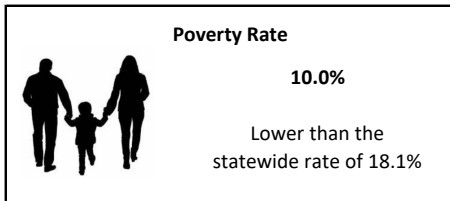
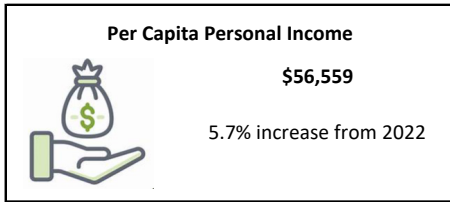
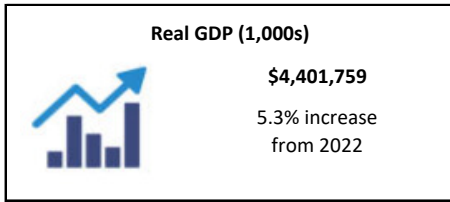
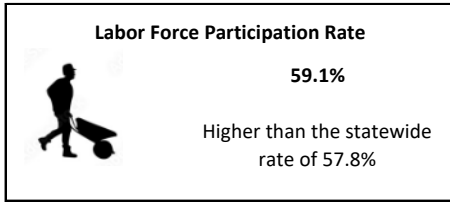
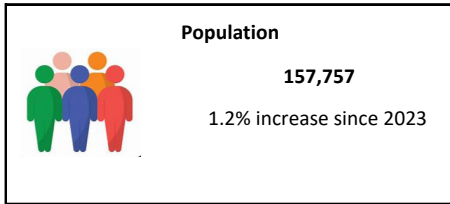
Roosevelt County is located in eastern New Mexico. It covers 2,446.1 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 7.8 persons per square mile.



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 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

Sandoval

Sandoval is one of four counties that make up the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area. It covers 3,710.2 square miles and had a Census 2020 population density of 40.1 persons per square mile.



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 2024 Annual Average, all ownership types, covered employers only. Industries with suppressed data are excluded.

New Mexico's Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

Nathan Friedman, Economist

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases alternative measures of labor underutilization each quarter for every state in the U.S. There are six measures of labor underutilization, known as U-1 through U-6. The official concept of unemployment is U-3 and includes all persons without a job during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week who are available for and actively sought work. (See Technical Note.) There are two more restrictive measures (U-1 and U-2) and three less restrictive measures (U-4, U-5, and U-6). The definitions for each are presented in Exhibit 1.

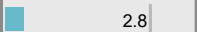
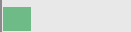
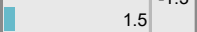
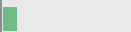




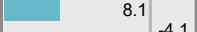

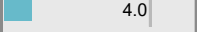
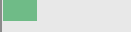




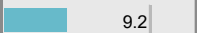
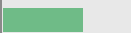
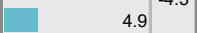
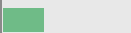




1 Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (% Average) New Mexico and United States		Rates and Percentage Point Change			
		UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO	
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2020	 2.8		 3.4	
	2024	 1.5	-1.3	 1.6	-1.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2020	 6.1		 5.7	
	2024	 1.9	-4.2	 1.8	-3.9
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (the definition used for the official unemployment rate)	2020	 8.1		 8.6	
	2024	 4.0	-4.1	 4.1	-4.5
U-4 Total unemployed + discouraged workers (those not in the labor force who want and are available for work but are not currently looking because of a job market-related reason, such as a belief that there are no jobs available for them), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	2020	 8.4		 8.9	
	2024	 4.3	-4.1	 4.2	-4.7
U-5 Total unemployed + discouraged workers + all other marginally attached workers (those not in the labor force who want and are available for work but are not currently looking, regardless of the reason), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	2020	 9.2		 9.7	
	2024	 4.9	-4.3	 4.9	-4.8
U-6 Total unemployed + all marginally attached workers + total employed part-time for economic reasons (those working less than 35 hours per week because, for example, their hours were reduced or they were unable to find a full-time job, who want and are available to work full-time), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	2020	 13.6		 15.1	
	2024	 7.5	-6.1	 7.4	-7.7

Exhibit 1 shows the estimates of all six alternative measures for New Mexico and the United States. These estimates represent the most recent data (2024 annual averages) as well as the estimates in 2020, at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.

New Mexico's measures ranged from 1.6 percent (U-1) to 7.4 percent (U-6) for 2024, while national measures ranged from 1.5 percent for U-1 to 7.5 percent for U-6. Compared to the United States, New Mexico had higher rates for U-1 and U-3, and lower rates for U-2, U-4, and U-6. The U-5 measure for both the U.S. and New Mexico was 4.9 percent each. Between 2020 and 2024, every measure decreased. The U-6 measure dropped the most in both New Mexico and the U.S., by 7.7 percentage points and 6.1 percentage points, respectively. Except for the U-2, the decrease in the unemployment rates were greater for New Mexico than the United States.

TECHNICAL NOTE AND SOURCE INFORMATION

Alternative measures of labor underutilization are produced using data collected from the CPS. The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households conducted for BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau. To be considered unemployed, persons must have been jobless, made a specific active effort to find a job, and been available for work, unless temporarily ill. The only exception is for those waiting to be called back to a job from a layoff, in which case no job search is required. Because the alternative measures are derived directly from the CPS, state U-3 estimates may differ from the official state unemployment rates produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. For more information on the alternative measures of labor underutilization please visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Introducing Our Inflation Dashboard

Want to know the inflation rate? Check out our user-friendly dashboard, located [here](#) or at: <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers/Data/US-Consumer-Price-Index>.

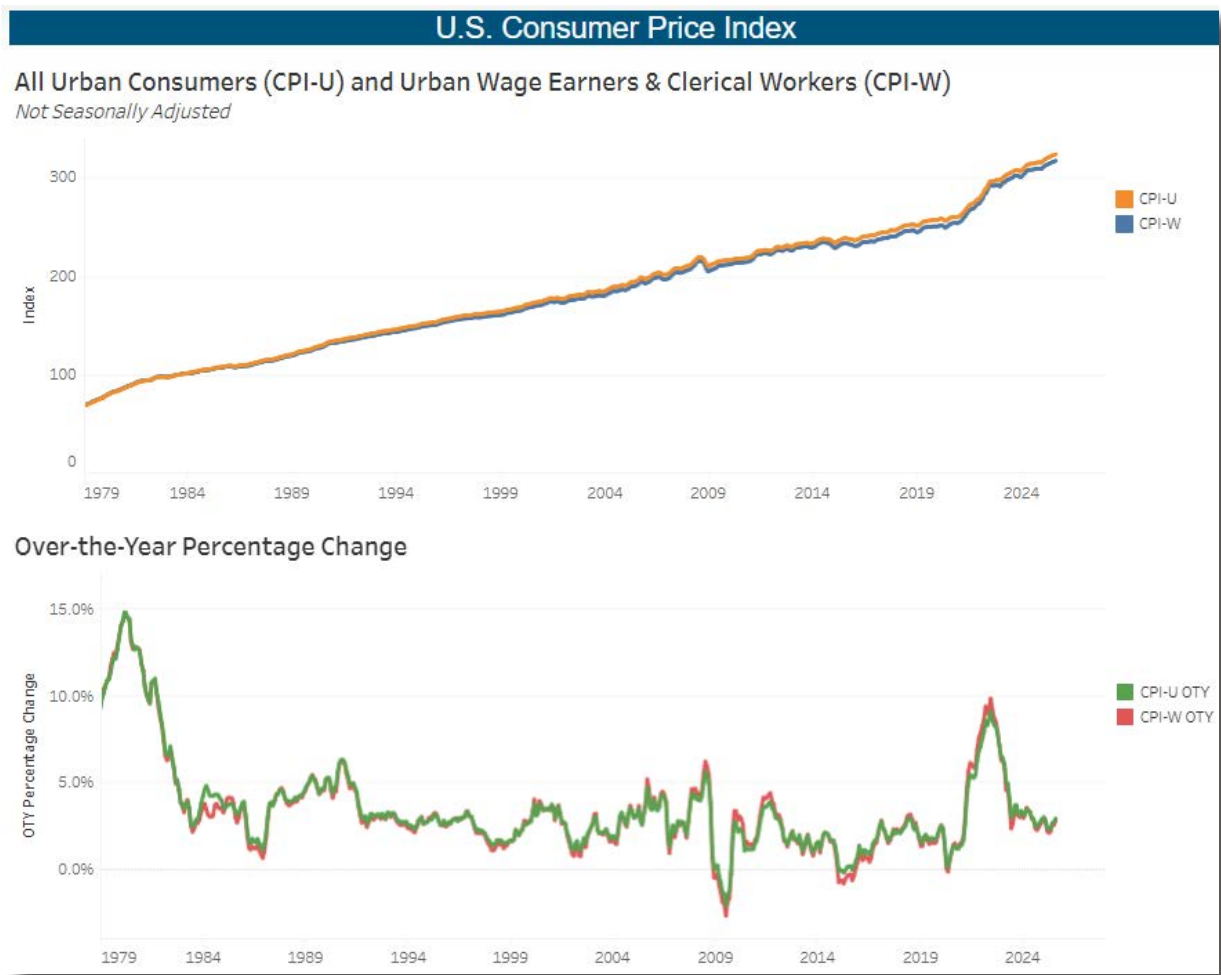
Inflation is defined as a sustained increase in the overall price level of goods. It measures how much incomes must rise to maintain a constant standard of living. There are numerous ways to measure inflation, but the most popular is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The CPI is a price index of a basket of goods and services paid by urban consumers. It is computed every month and includes items typically purchased by households, such as food, fuel, apparel, and medical care. Housing costs make up the largest share of the CPI. The price index can be found in the first line graph shown below.

Percent changes in the price index measure the inflation rate between any two time periods, with the most common metric being the percentage change from one year ago. This information can be found in the second graph. In the dashboard, hovering your cursor over the line will show you the actual inflation rate.

Indexes are available for two population groups. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers over 90 percent of the total population and includes expenditures by urban wage earners and clerical workers, professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers approximately 30 percent of the population and includes only expenditures by those in hourly wage earning or clerical jobs.

For more information on the CPI, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/>.



New Mexico Data Focus: STEM Occupations

Raymond Sena, Economist

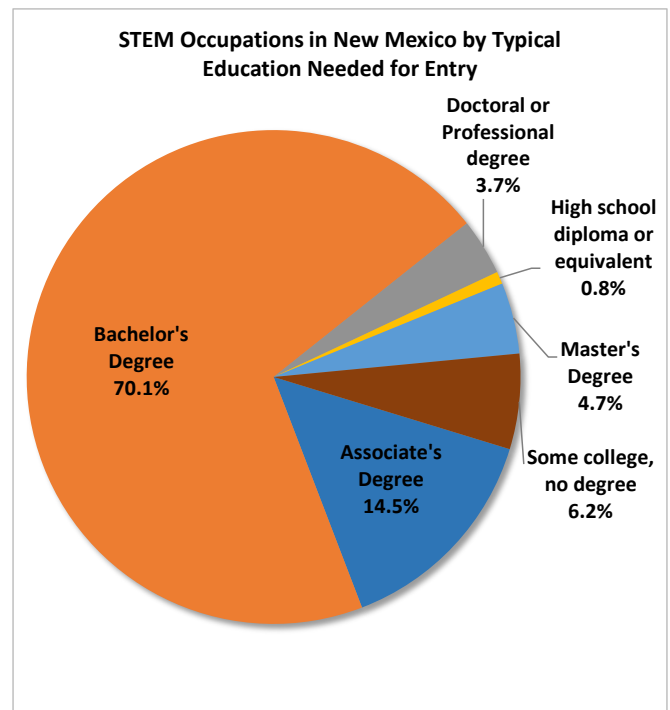
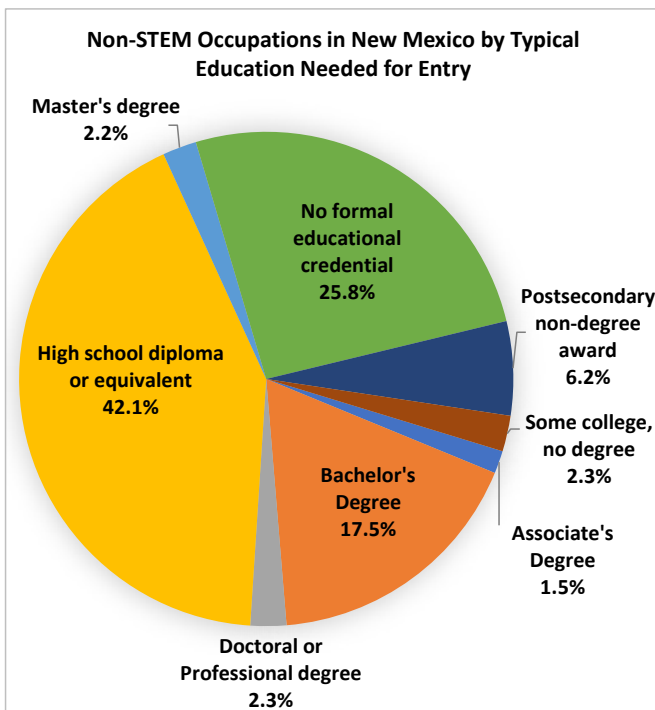
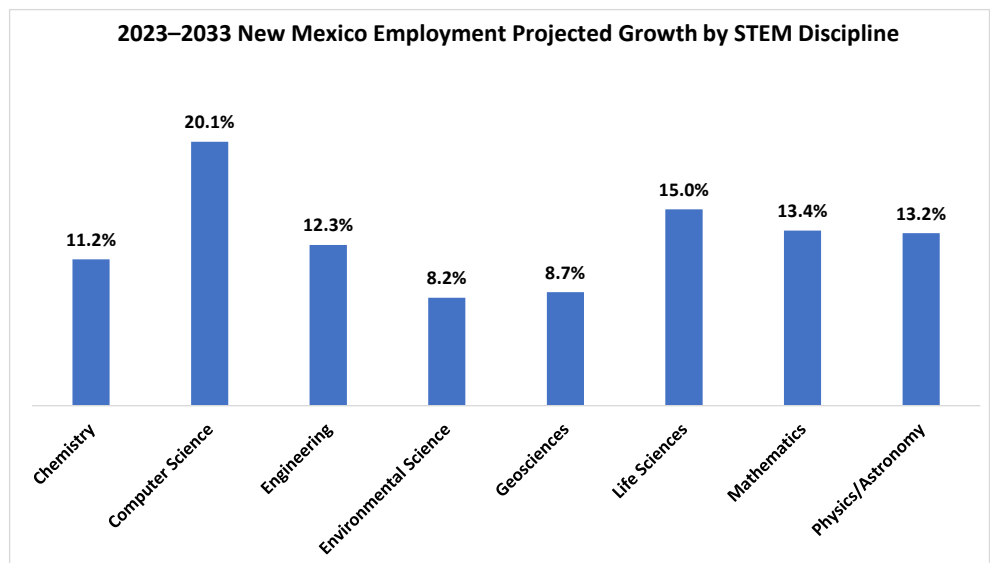
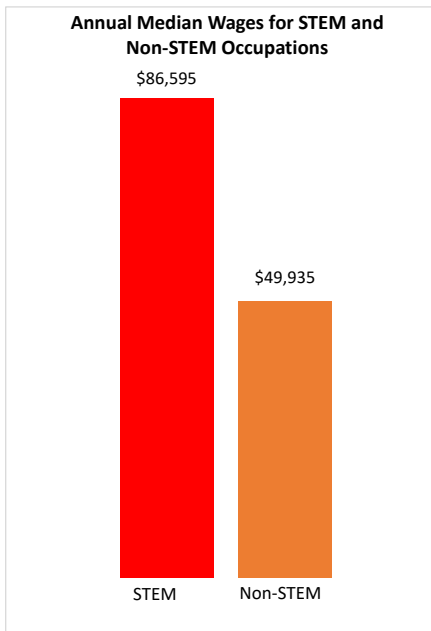
STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) occupations include computer and mathematical, architecture and engineering, and life and physical science occupations.

Highlights

The annual median wages for STEM occupations in 2024 were \$86,595, just over 73 percent higher than the median wage of non-STEM occupations (\$49,935).

The occupations in the STEM discipline of computer science are expected to increase by 20.1 percent by 2033, 9.5 percentage points faster than the statewide average of 10.6 percent.

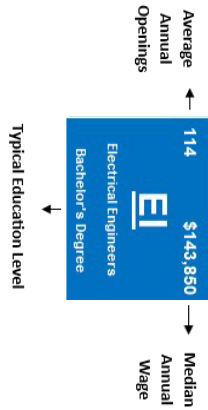
Software developers had the largest number of expected annual job openings (391), followed by computer user support specialists (325), and computer and information research scientists (275).



Periodic Table of Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM) Occupations in New Mexico

STEM Occupations with annual job openings of 35 or more

38	En Environmental Engineers Bachelor's Degree	\$103,770	39	Cs Conservation Scientists Bachelor's Degree	\$72,490
65	Ct Civil Engineering Technologists & Technicians Associate's Degree	\$60,360	75	St Surveying and Mapping Technicians High School Diploma	\$55,760
106	Et Electrical & Electronics Engineering Technicians Associate's Degree	\$82,570	123	ES Environmental Scientists & Specialists Bachelor's Degree	\$79,250
59	Ar Architects, Except Landscape and Naval Bachelor's Degree	\$77,070	60	Ph Physicists Doctoral Degree	\$175,960
64	Ee Electronics Engineers, Except Computer Bachelor's Degree	\$121,800	62	Ie Industrial Engineers Bachelor's Degree	\$119,390
37	Ed Electrical & Electronic Drafters Associate's Degree	\$88,790	114	EI Electrical Engineers Bachelor's Degree	\$143,850
41	Ie Industrial Engineering Technicians Associate's Degree	\$59,290	54	Ca Computer Network Architects Bachelor's Degree	\$113,070
125	Me Mechanical Engineers Bachelor's Degree	\$141,490	325	Cu Computer User Support Specialists Some College, No Degree	\$47,540
134	Ae Aerospace Engineers Bachelor's Degree	\$139,770	84	Na Network & Computer Systems Administrators Bachelor's Degree	\$87,140
37	Da Database Administrators Bachelor's Degree	\$94,850	275	CI Computer & Information Research Analysts Master's Degree	\$178,120
35	MS Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary Doctoral Degree	\$61,460	44	OR Operations Research Analysts Bachelor's Degree	\$77,930
391	Sd Software Developers Bachelor's Degree	\$120,820	56	DS Data Scientists Bachelor's Degree	\$85,040
193	IS Information Security Analysts Bachelor's Degree	\$133,780	205	CS Computer Systems Analysts Bachelor's Degree	\$94,570
80	SR Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products Bachelor's Degree	\$77,900	133	Cm Computer & Information Systems Manager Bachelor's Degree	\$139,330
			139	Am Architectural & Engineering Managers Bachelor's Degree	\$215,730



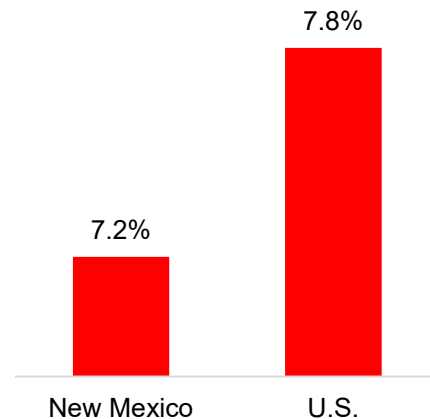
For more information on annual openings, employment projections, and wages, please visit <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Researchers>. Sources: 2023-2033 Employment Projections & 2024 OEWS, STEM disciplines can be found at <https://www.oneonline.org/infostem>

New Mexico Data Focus: Child Care

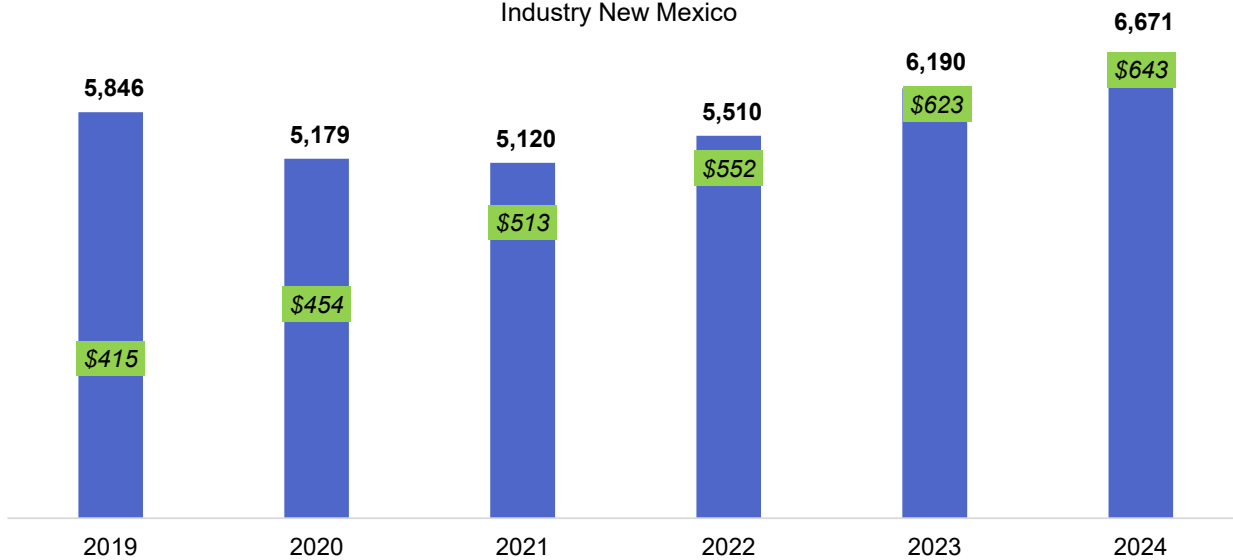
Highlights

- In 2024, the number of children aged 6 and under in New Mexico equaled 153,777, or 7.2 percent of the population, while the share for the U.S. was 7.8 percent.
- Employment in the industry of Child Care Services increased by 825, or 14.1 percent, from 2019 to 2024. The average weekly wage in 2024 was \$643, an increase of nearly 55 percent since 2019 but still lower than the average for all industries (\$1,133).
- In 2023, 19,020 children under 6 years old lived with a grandparent. Of those, 42.4 percent, or 8,055 children, were the responsibility of the grandparent(s).
- In 2024, 84.7 percent of workers in Child Care Services were female, while 15.3 percent were male.
- About 53.1 percent of two-parent households with children under 6 years of age had both parents participating in the labor force. In 2024, 81.8 percent of fathers in one-parent households participated in the labor force, while 72.7 percent of mothers in one-parent households participated.

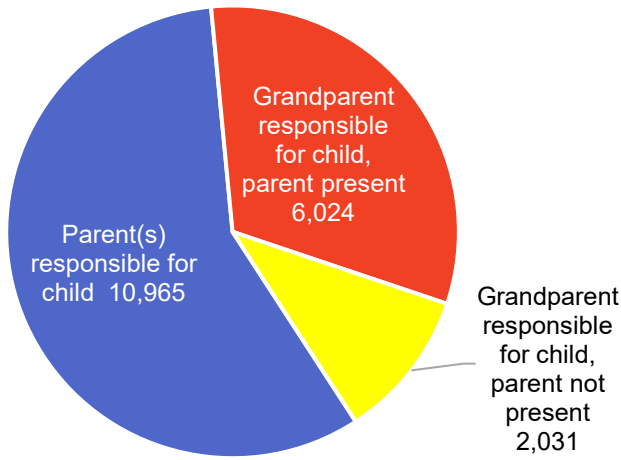
Percentage of the Population Aged 6 and Under, 2024



Employment and Average Weekly Wage for Workers in the Child Care Services Industry New Mexico



Number of Children Under 6 Years Old Living with a Grandparent (Total = 19,020)



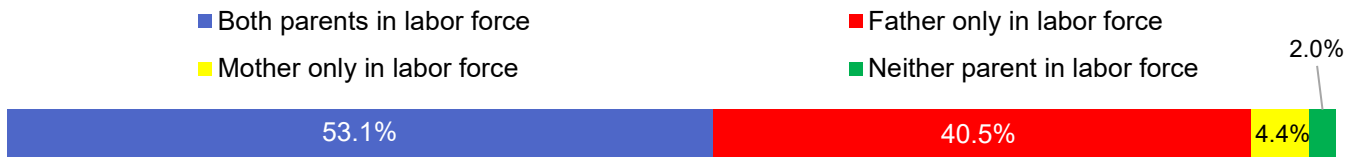
Share of Child Care Workers by Gender, New Mexico, 2024



84.7% Female 15.3% Male

Labor Force Status of Parent Households With Own Children Under 6 Years of Age

Two Parent Households (63,317)



One Parent Households, Father Only (16,043)



One Parent Households, Mother Only (36,843)



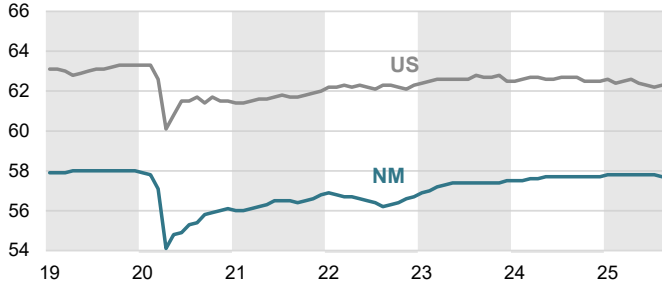
Sources: Percentage of the Population Aged 6 and Under: U.S. Census Bureau, Population by Characteristics, 2020–2024. Employment and Average Weekly Wage for Child Care Service Industry (NAICS 6244), private industry only: QCEW. Share of Child Care Workers by Gender, New Mexico, 2024, private industry only: QWI. Number of Children Under 6 Years Old Living with a Grandparent: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1001, and author’s calculations. Labor Force Status of Parent Households with Own Children Under 6 Year of Age, 2024 ACS 1-Year Estimate, Table B23008.

Key Labor Market Indicators for New Mexico

Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Jan 19-Aug 25

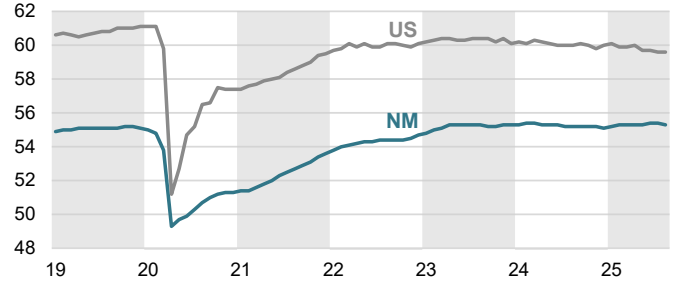


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	62.3	62.2	62.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.6
NM	57.7	57.8	57.7	-0.1	0.0	0.3	2.3

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Jan 19-Aug 25

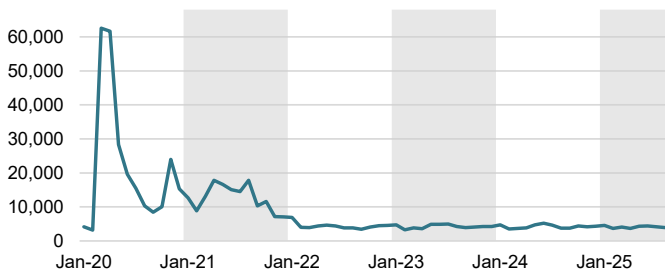


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	59.6	59.6	60.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	3.1
NM	55.3	55.4	55.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Seasonally adjusted

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

Jan 20-Aug 25

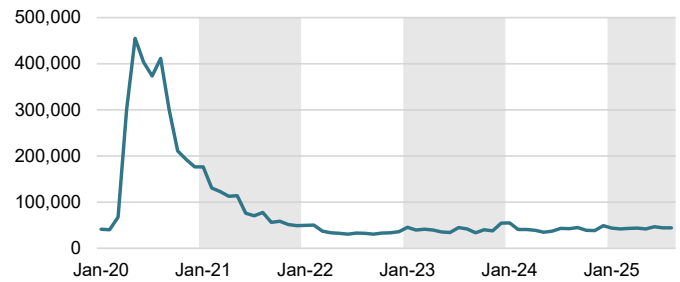


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	3,884	4,156	3,735	-6.5	4.0	-8.4	-62.3

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
New claim applications

Continued Weeks Claimed, Unemployment Insurance

Jan 20-Aug 25



	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	44,130	44,604	42,600	-1.1	3.6	5.7	-89.3

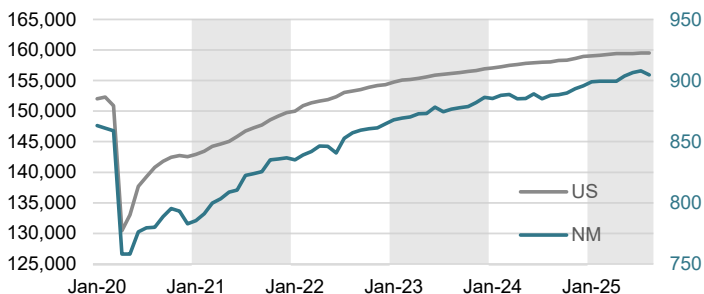
NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Number of weeks claimed for UI benefits or waiting week credit

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

Employment, Hours & Earnings

Seasonally Adjusted Employment

Jan 20-Aug 25

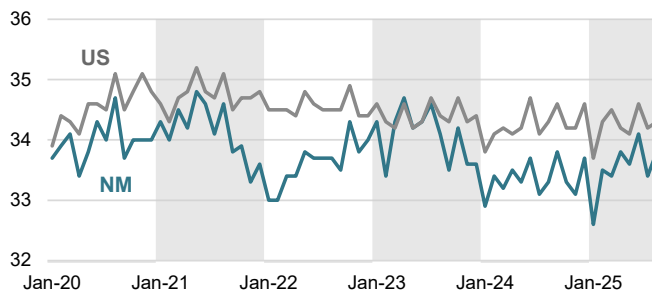


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	159,540	159,518	158,074	0.0	0.9	2.2	13.3
NM	904.8	907.9	888.0	-0.3	1.9	3.2	16.0

Current Employment Statistics (CES)
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Average Weekly Hours

Jan 20-Aug 25

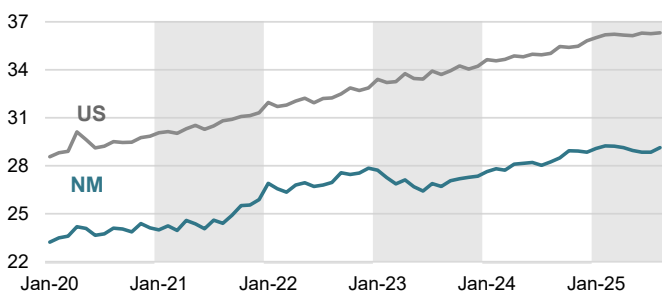


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Change in Hours			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	34.3	34.2	34.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.8
NM	33.8	33.4	33.3	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.8

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

Average Hourly Earnings

Jan 20-Aug 25

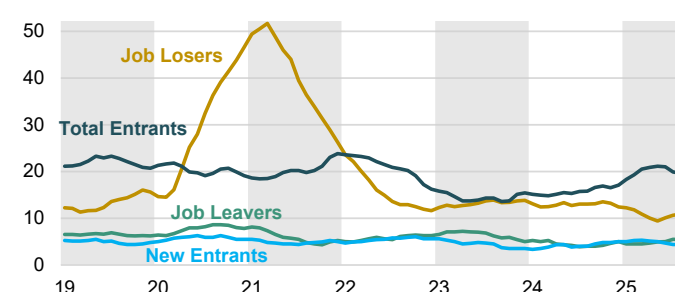


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Change in Dollars			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
US	\$36.31	\$36.25	\$35.02	\$0.06	\$1.29	\$2.60	\$6.80
NM	\$29.14	\$28.85	\$28.25	\$0.29	\$0.89	\$2.44	\$5.04

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

People Entering and Leaving the Workforce

Jan 19-Aug 25



	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
Total Entrants	19.6	19.9	15.8	-0.3	3.8	5.3	0.0
New Entrants	4.4	4.4	4.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1	-1.5
Job Losers	10.9	10.6	13.0	0.3	-2.1	-3.0	-25.4
Job Leavers	5.4	5.5	4.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.8	-3.2

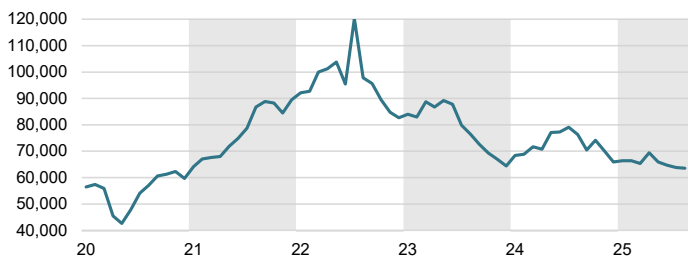
Current Population Survey (CPS)
12-month moving average, thousands

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

Online Job Postings

Online Job Postings

Jan 20-Aug 25

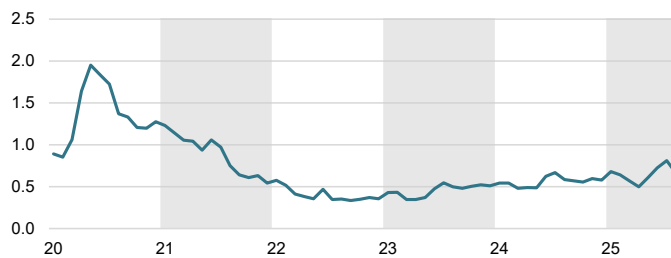


	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Change (%)			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	63,597	63,817	76,326	-0.3	-16.7	-16.8	11.3

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Unemployment per Online Job Posting

Jan 20-Aug 25



	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Percentage Point Change			
				OTM	OTY	2 yr	5 yr
NM	0.66	0.81	0.58	-18.5	13.3	0.2	-0.7

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

Aug 2025

Top Industries	
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,829
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3,004
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	1,667
Home Health Care Services	1,618
Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services	1,593
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,377
Legislative Bodies	1,311
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1,193
Temporary Help Services	1,182
Supermarkets and Other Grocery Retailers (except Convenience)	919

NM Department of Workforce Solutions
Job postings from New Mexico Jobs

Occupations with the Most Online Job Postings

Aug 2025

Top Occupations	
Registered Nurses	5,844
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,724
Physicians, All Other	1,058
Physical Therapists	1,011
Nursing Assistants	819
Retail Salespersons	732
Personal Care Aides	706
Customer Service Representatives	644
Nurse Practitioners	618
Coaches and Scouts	591

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 August 17, 2025									
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, August 2025									
Gender		Industry		Occupation					
Bernalillo	278	McKinley	15	Male	5,695	Agriculture	132	Management	1,176
Catron	*	Mora	*	Female	4,716	Mining	212	Business & Finance	458
Chaves	28	Otero	17	NA	7	Utilities	33	Computer & Math	277
Cibola	8	Quay	*	Ethnicity		Construction	1,493	Architecture & Engineering	210
Colfax	6	Rio Arriba	9	Hispanic/Latino	5,366	Manufacturing	417	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	132
Curry	6	Roosevelt	8	Not Hispanic/Latino	4,415	Wholesale Trade	263	Community & Social Services	190
De Baca	*	San Juan	44	NA	637	Retail Trade	1,088	Legal	52
Doña Ana	90	San Miguel	6	Race		Transportation & Warehousing	366	Education, Training & Library	354
Eddy	21	Sandoval	78	Native American/AK Native	1,339	Information	627	Arts, Design, Entertainment	323
Grant	9	Santa Fe	45	Asian	151	Finance & Insurance	207	Healthcare Practitioner & Tech	203
Guadalupe	*	Sierra	14	African American	464	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	137	Healthcare Support	399
Harding	*	Socorro	5	Native HI/Pacific Islander	46	Professional & Scientific Serv	756	Protective Services	233
Hidalgo	*	Taos	8	White	6,399	Mgmt of Companies	30	Food Prep & Serving Related	521
Lea	31	Torrance	6	NA	2,019	Admin & Support/Waste Mgmt	996	Building, Grounds Maint.	167
Lincoln	18	Union	*	Age		Educational Services	360	Personal Care & Services	182
Los Alamos	*	Unknown	*	<22	267	Healthcare & Social Assistance	962	Sales & Related	617
Luna	28	Valencia	36	22-24	438	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	179	Office & Admin. Support	1,242
		Total	850	25-34	2,370	Accommodation & Food Serv	784	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	149
				35-44	2,614	Other Services	297	Construction & Extraction	1,284
				45-54	2,084	Public Administration	354	Installation, Maintenance, Repair	487
				55-59	1,036	NA	725	Production	662
				60-64	873			Transportation, Material Moving	918
				>=65	736			Military Specific	18
								NA	164

* 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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