Local Economic Conditions and Outlook

March 3, 2023 -- New Mexico State Senate Finance Committee



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- Inflation pressures are elevated, particular in categories that rely heavily on labor
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- The declines in spending are most notable on discretionary items, such as travel and retail,
 while spending on food, energy, and healthcare continue to rise at a robust pace
- Business investment activities are declining broadly due to tightening financial conditions

Low unemployment and robust wage growth reflect ongoing tightness in the labor market



Unrecovered labor force participation and elevated quits rates are sustaining upward pressure on wage growth



Source: BLS, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Hours worked in service sectors rose across the nation during the pandemic, but much less so in New Mexico



Source: BLS, NBER, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Inflation remains elevated, particularly in labor intensive categories



Source: BEA, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Food prices for home consumption are rising quickly, driven largely by processed food categories that are generally labor intensive



Both non-housing services and housing expenses are rising, and have close links to labor market tightness



Home price and rent growth have decelerated from historic highs over the last few months, but still have momentum



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After a decade of subdued housing construction, permitting and housing starts rose in recent years, but are slowing somewhat as interest rates rise



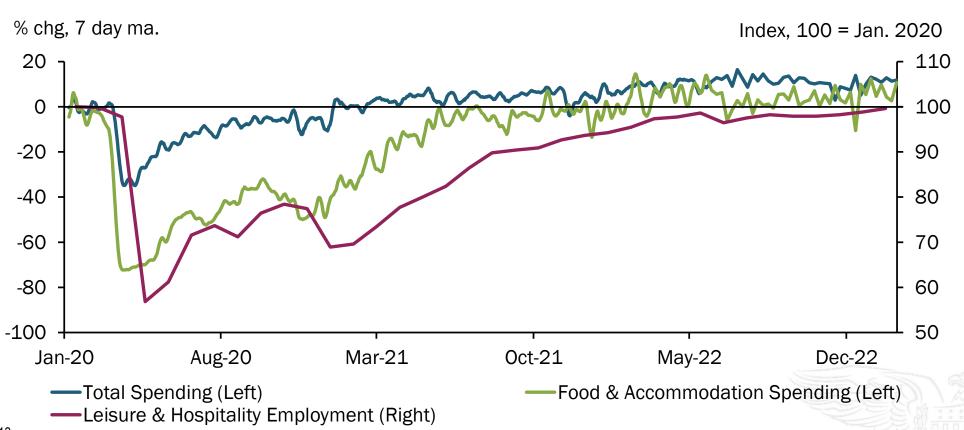
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New Mexico continues to attract large shares of oil & gas activity



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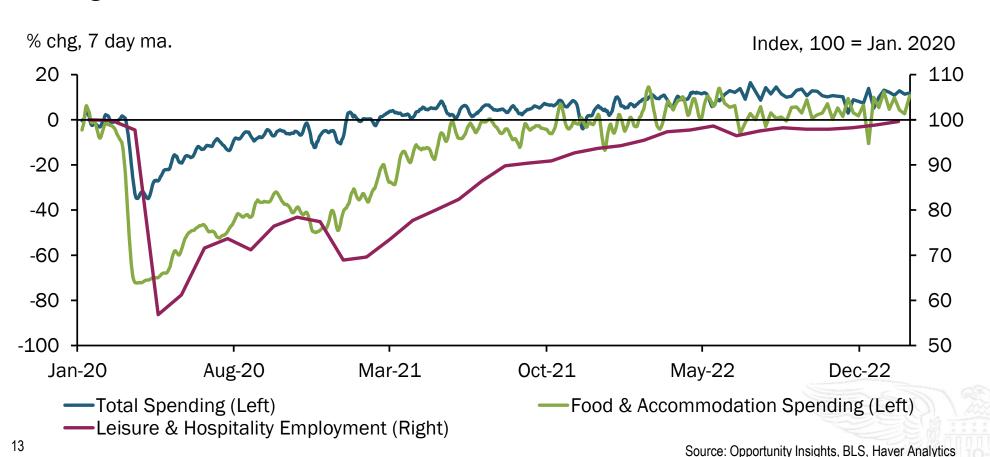
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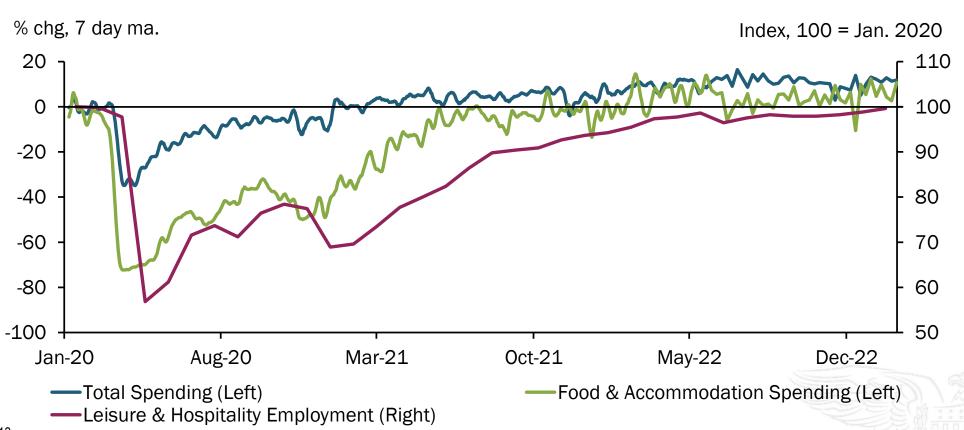
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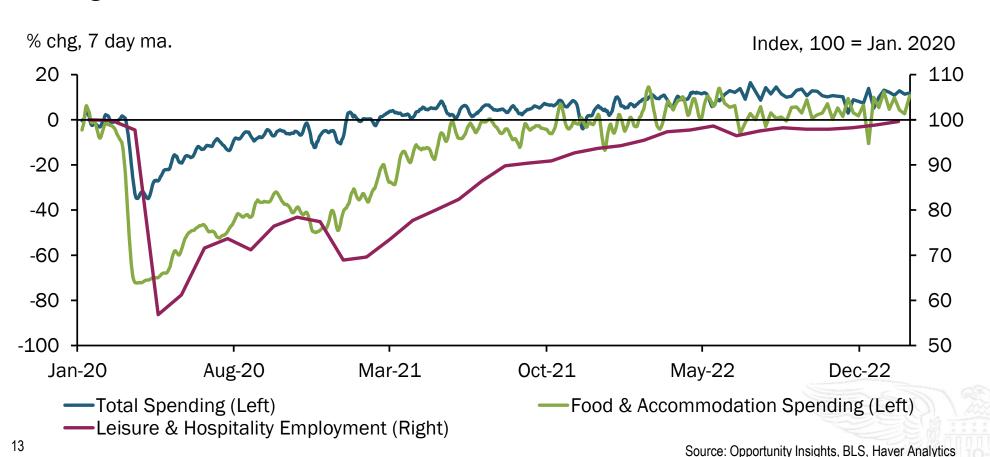
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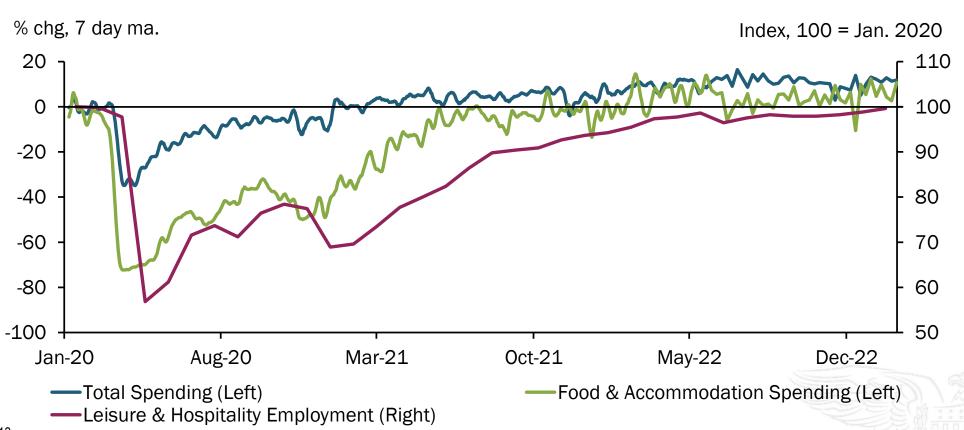
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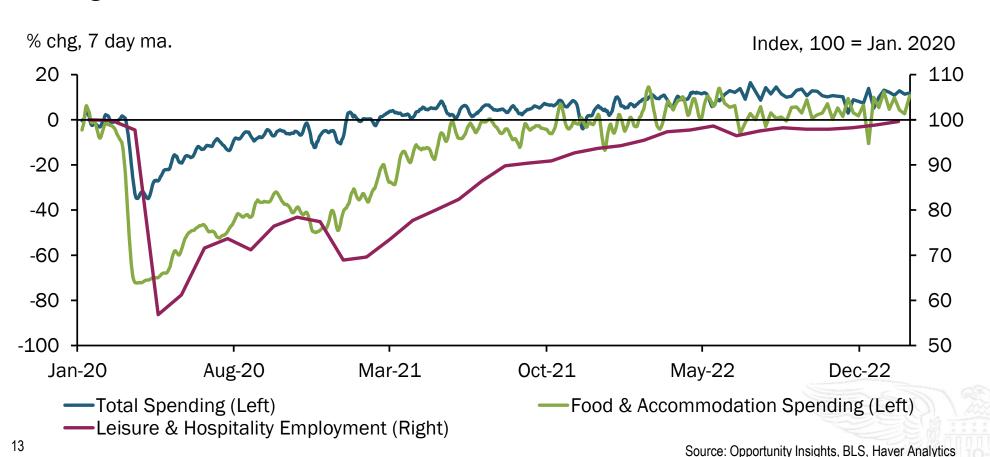
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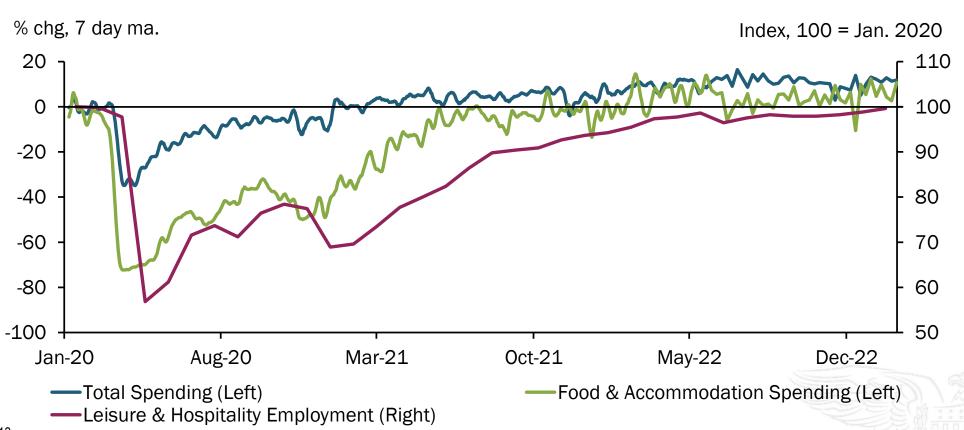
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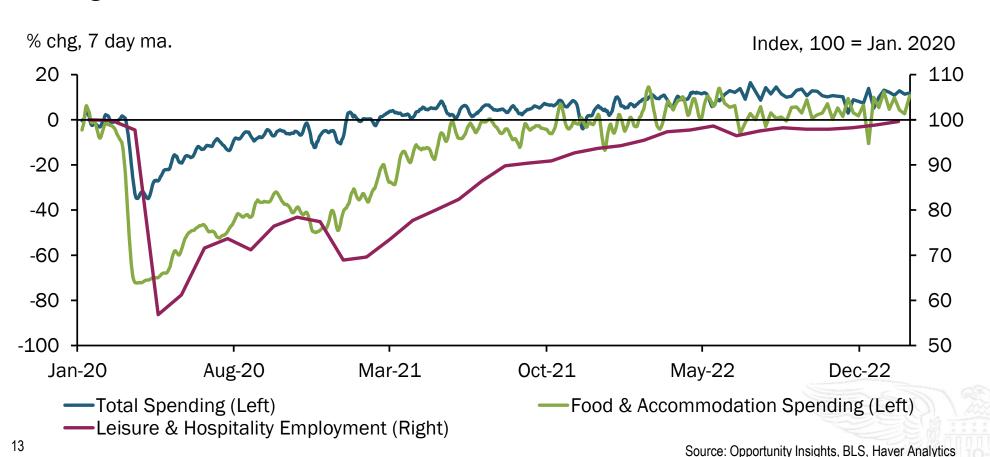
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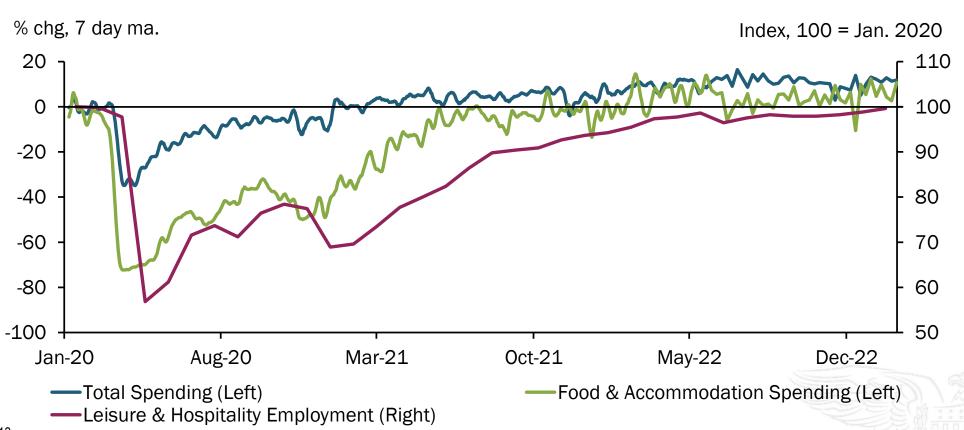
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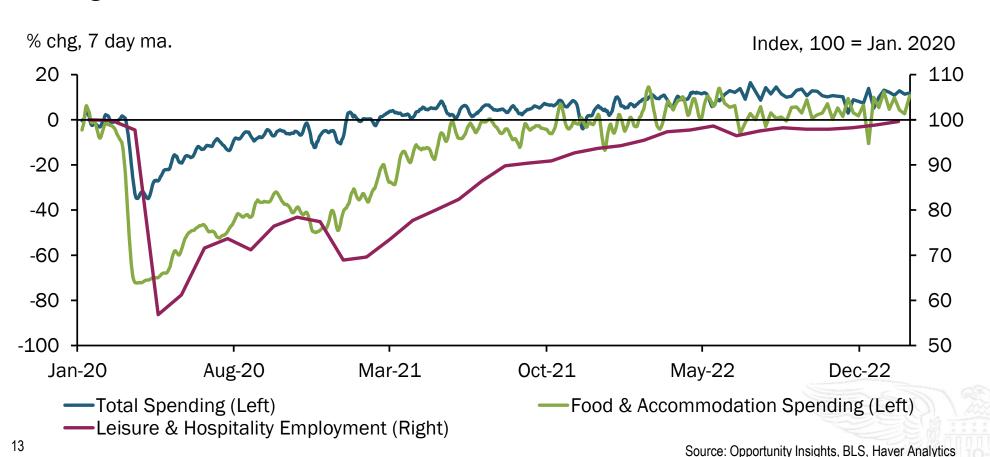
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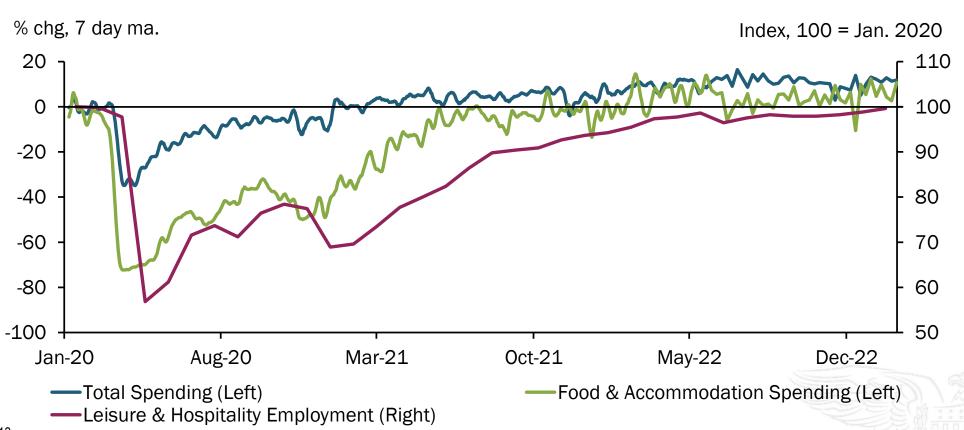
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Unrecovered labor force participation and elevated quits rates are sustaining upward pressure on wage growth



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Both non-housing services and housing expenses are rising, and have close links to labor market tightness



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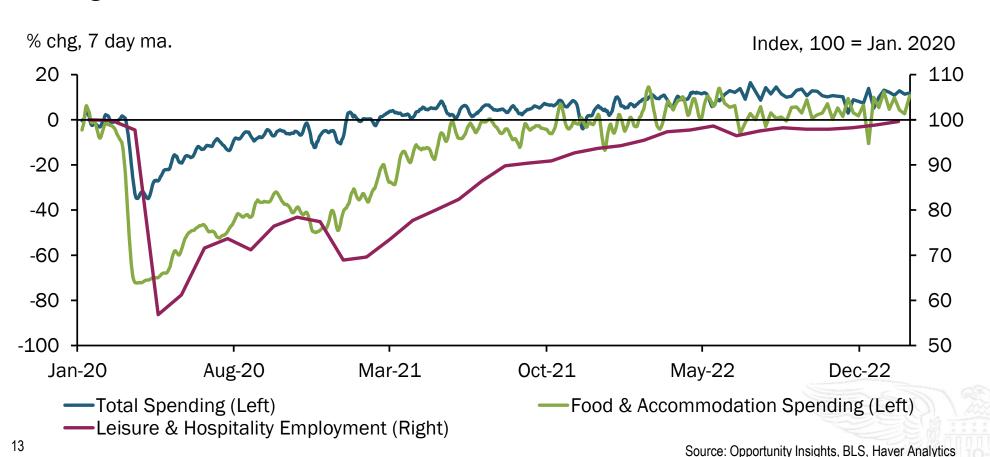
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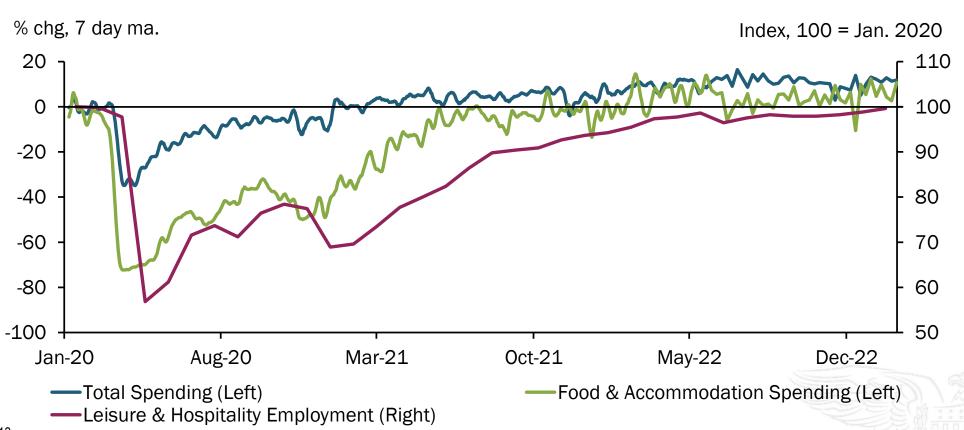
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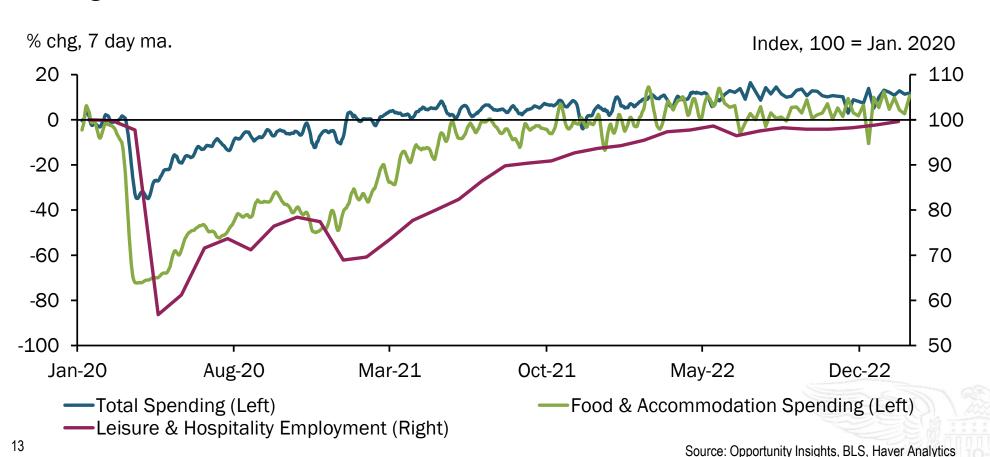
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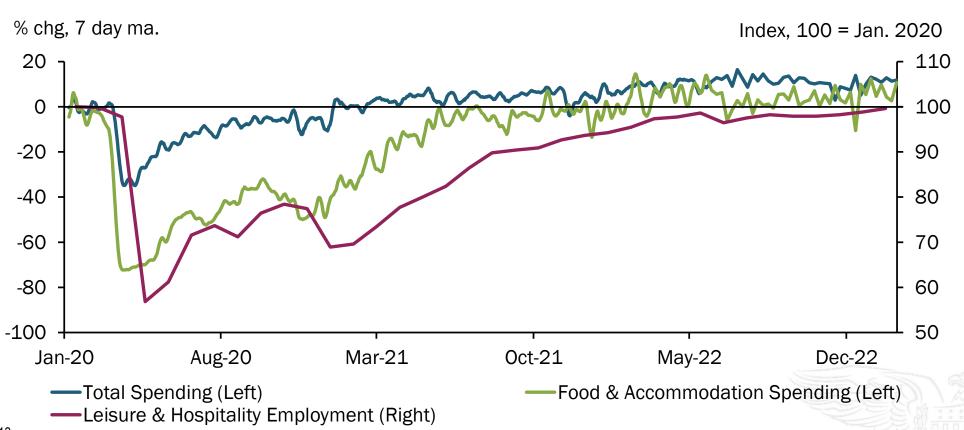
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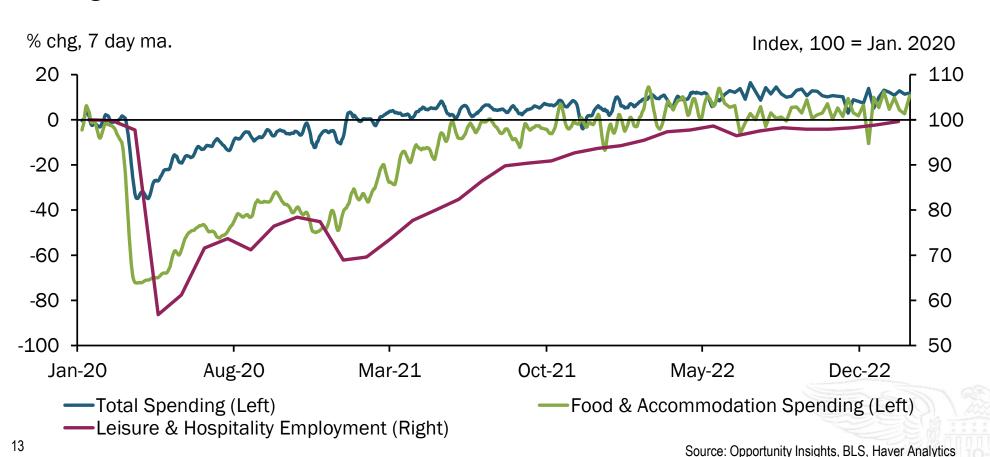
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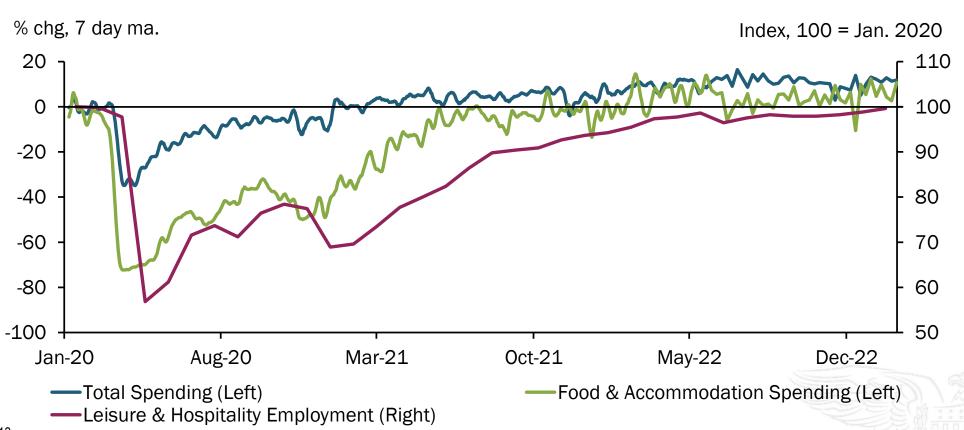
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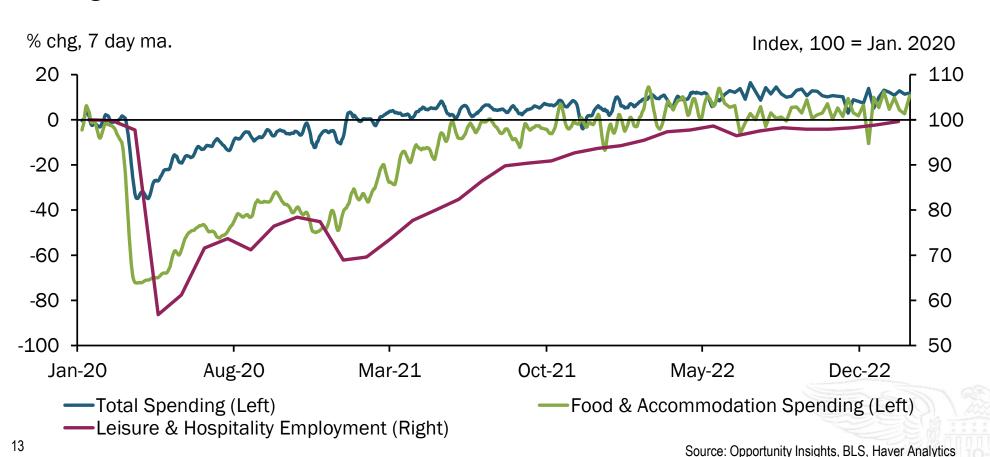
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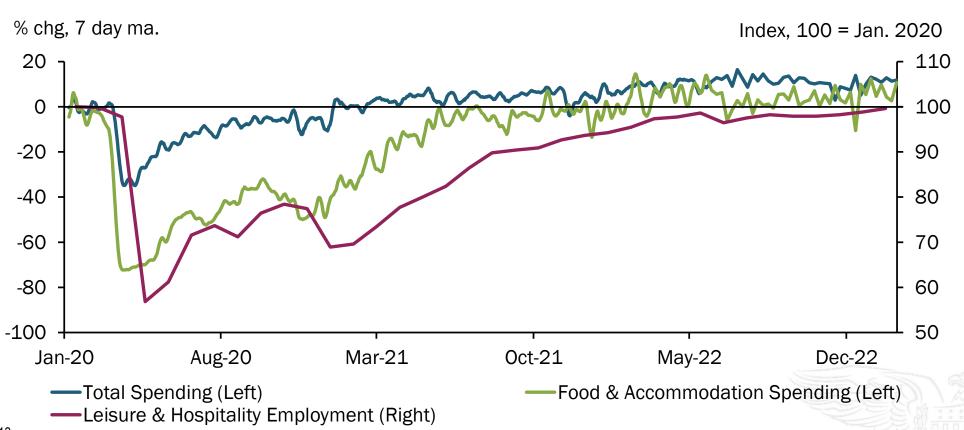
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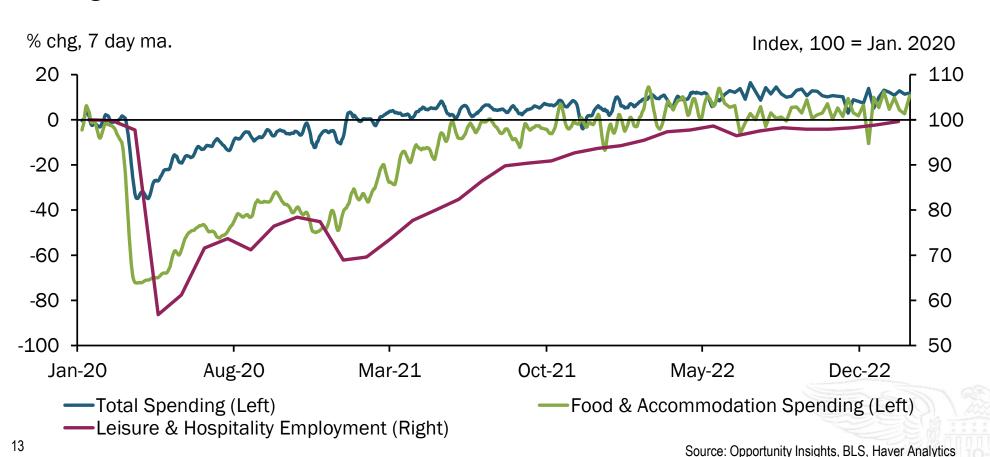
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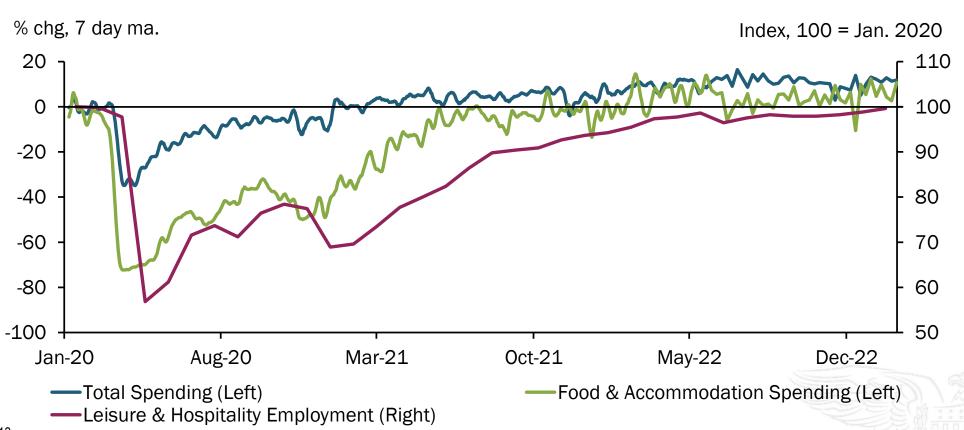
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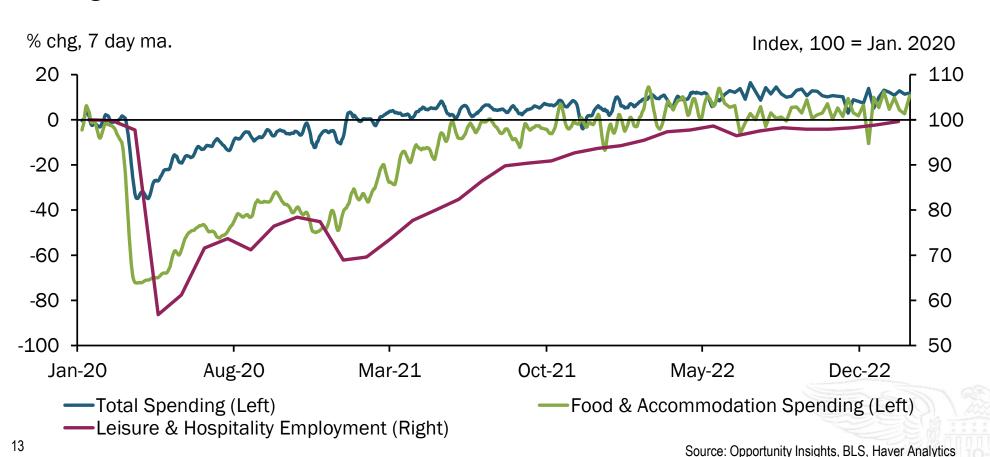
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Delinquency rates have increased slightly after declining to historically low levels, rising most among households with lower credit scores



Slower growth in spending needed to relieve pressure on prices for non-housing services, such as leisure and travel



Most of the surge in new business applications in New Mexico came from businesses that are not likely to hire employees



New Mexico continues to attract large shares of oil & gas activity



The share of renewable energy in total capacity is larger in New Mexico than in the U.S. overall, and projected to rise further



Looking ahead

- Just ahead of the pandemic, population growth and net migration patterns were more favorable than average in the state
 - Following the pandemic, out-of-state (domestic) migration picked up again, offset by rising international in-migration.
- Thus far, gross job losses have been isolated to a few sectors and have not resulted in net employment declines
- Low labor force participation is a persistent headwind to growth in the state and nationally



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Local Economic Conditions and Outlook

March 3, 2023 -- New Mexico State Senate Finance Committee



Nicholas Sly

Vice President, Economist and Denver Branch Executive

The views herein are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect those of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System

Overview

- Labor markets remain tight across industries, regions, and skill levels
- Inflation pressures are elevated, particular in categories that rely heavily on labor
- Although household consumption growth slowed quickly in recent quarters, it fell to trend levels observed over the last decade and has somewhat stabilized
- The declines in spending are most notable on discretionary items, such as travel and retail,
 while spending on food, energy, and healthcare continue to rise at a robust pace
- Business investment activities are declining broadly due to tightening financial conditions

Low unemployment and robust wage growth reflect ongoing tightness in the labor market



Unrecovered labor force participation and elevated quits rates are sustaining upward pressure on wage growth



Source: BLS, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Hours worked in service sectors rose across the nation during the pandemic, but much less so in New Mexico



Source: BLS, NBER, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Inflation remains elevated, particularly in labor intensive categories



Source: BEA, Haver Analytics Note: Grey bars indicate recession shading

Food prices for home consumption are rising quickly, driven largely by processed food categories that are generally labor intensive



Both non-housing services and housing expenses are rising, and have close links to labor market tightness



Home price and rent growth have decelerated from historic highs over the last few months, but still have momentum



9

After a decade of subdued housing construction, permitting and housing starts rose in recent years, but are slowing somewhat as interest rates rise



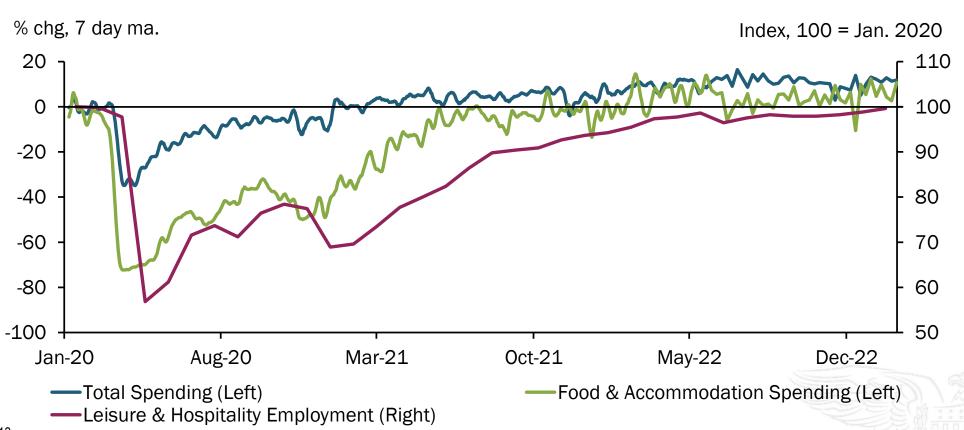
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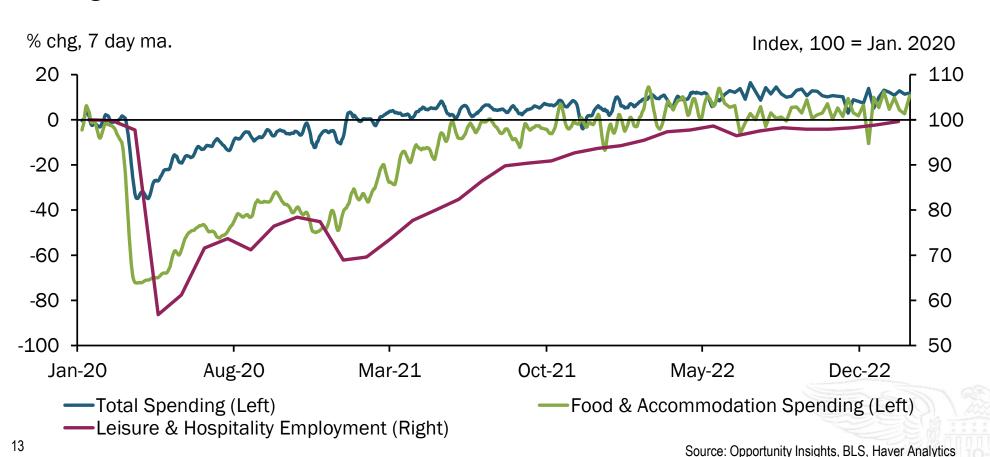
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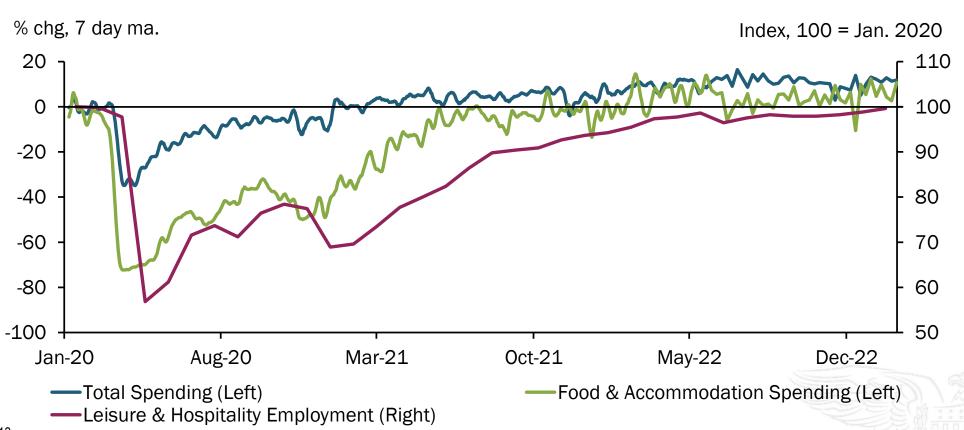
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