



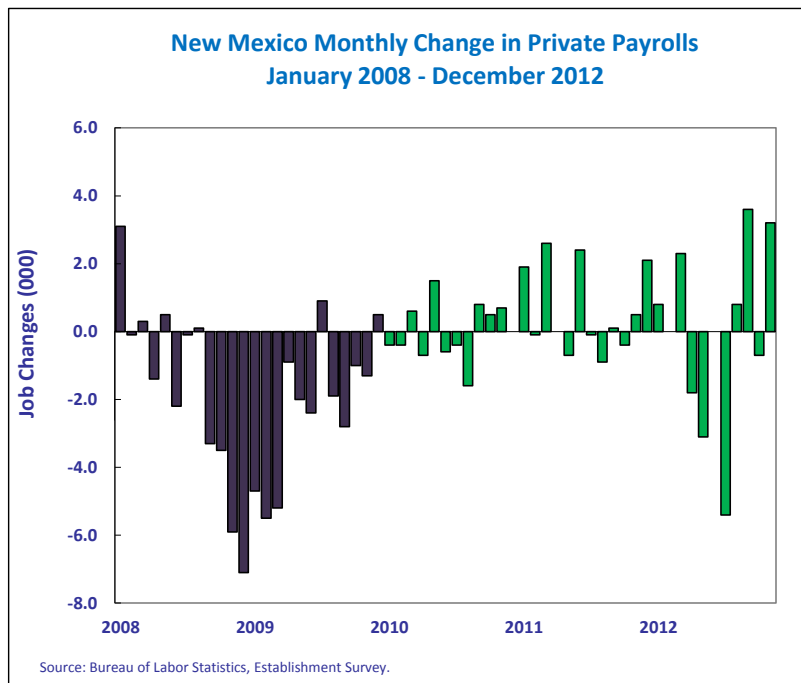
## Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

### JOBS

- Including December, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 34 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.4 percent in December 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in October 2010.
- 60,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during December 2012.
- In New Mexico, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,038 during December, up 2.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,952 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 35.7 percent.



### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.8 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,182.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2012, up from \$29,698.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.5 percent over 21 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.2 percent.
- In New Mexico, home prices fell by 15.5 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2012, home prices in New Mexico have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,020 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2012, a decrease of 23.9 percent from October.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in November 2012, a decrease of 17.8 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.9 percent to 1,070,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from October to November 2012.

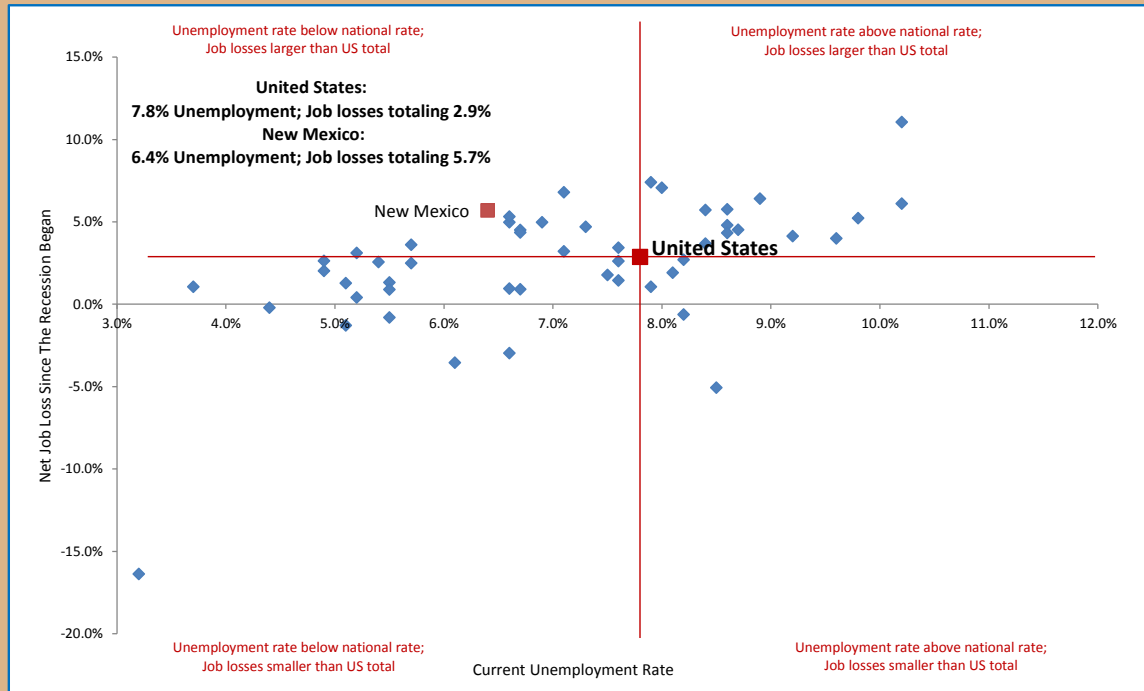
\* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

## How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Mexico to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New Mexico since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in New Mexico.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2009	7.8%	9.9%
	December 2010	7.8%	9.3%
	December 2011	7.0%	8.5%
	December 2012	6.4%	7.8%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2011	11.8%	9.4%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	8.0%	8.3%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	8.9%	12.1%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 48,114	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 41,982
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	21.8%	14.7%
	2011	19.6%	15.7%