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Borderplex Business Barometer, Volume 2, Number 2

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BORDERPLEX BUSINESS BAROMETER

February 2018

Border Region Modeling Project

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Border Commerce & Economics

Borderplex Business Barometer, Volume 2, Number 2

Partial Upward Progress

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Metropolitan Business Cycle Index for El Paso grew by a meager 0.6 percent from 2016 to 2017, overall. That represents the slowest year-over-year rate of growth using this metric since 2011. However, the El Paso Household Economic Stress Index remains fairly low by recent historical standards, suggesting relatively good overall economic conditions. The local unemployment rate remained flat at 4 percent in December. Finally, El Paso County enrollment in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) declined by more than 3.1 thousand relative to December 2016. Overall, these statistics suggest that El Paso's economy has continued to grow, though perhaps at a somewhat slower pace than in previous years.

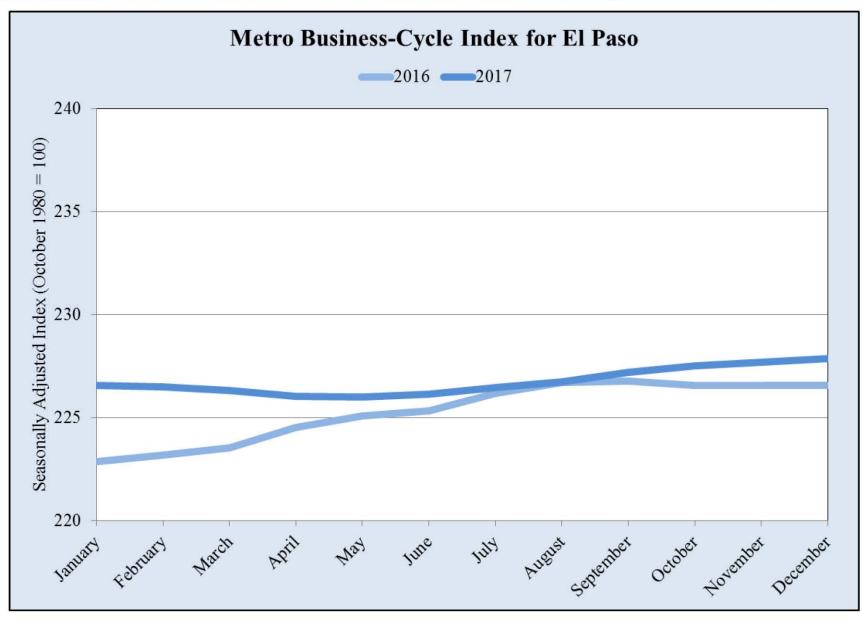
Median housing prices increased substantially in late 2017, rising to nearly \$158,000 in December. Compared to December 2016, that represents more than a 5.1 percent increase, a notable uptick in the pace of housing price inflation. Likewise, months of housing inventory sunk to the lowest level observed since October 2006. Jointly, these numbers point to robust housing market conditions in El Paso. Similar to the rest of the country, local gasoline prices are nearly 50 cents a gallon above year ago levels.

In December, the Doña Ana County unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent. This is the lowest level recorded in nine years. Labor market conditions have improved recently in New Mexico as a whole, with a statewide unemployment rate of 5.5 percent being recorded in December. In another sign of economic revival, Las Cruces area year-end SNAP enrollments were more than 4 thousand lower than in December 2016.

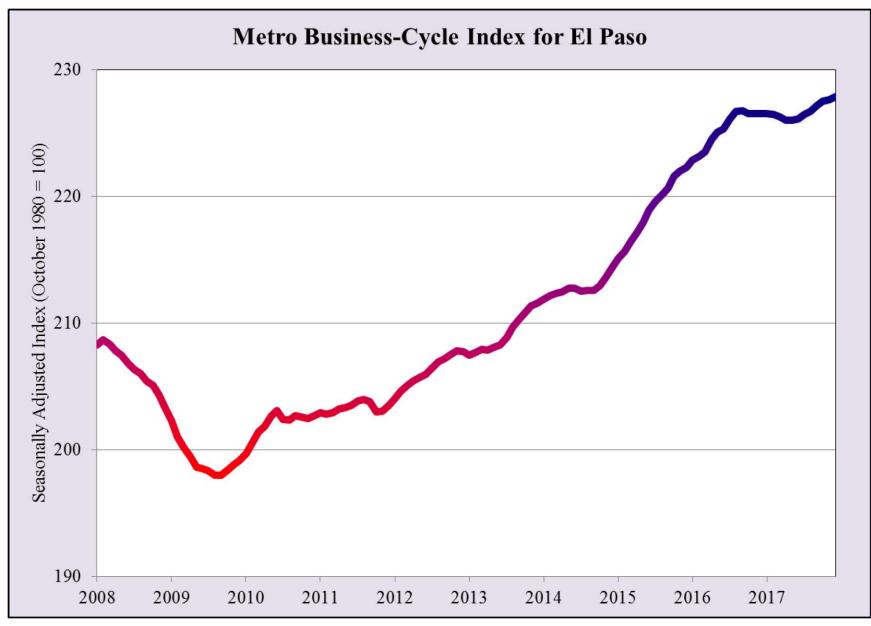
The peso continued to oscillate minimally in both nominal and real terms during the last quarter of 2017. The number of personal vehicles crossing the border into El Paso increased modestly last year, while the number of pedestrian crossings held steady. The low inflation-adjusted value of the peso relative to the dollar makes retail items in El Paso more expensive than similar items in Ciudad Juárez, thereby compressing customer traffic across the international bridges. Cargo vehicle flows were essentially flat last year. Approximately \$8.8 billion in exports and imports passed through the El Paso Customs District in November 2017. This represents an increase relative to the \$8.2 billion in trade recorded in November 2016. As in the nation as a whole, imports through the El Paso Customs District grew more rapidly than exports in 2017.

In Ciudad Juárez, the export processing sector continued to grow, though at a reduced pace. Export-oriented manufacturing employment stood at 275,687 in November 2017, a 4 percent increase relative to the same month in 2016. The Northern Mexico Manufacturing Orders Index was 1.4 percentage points higher, on average, in 2017

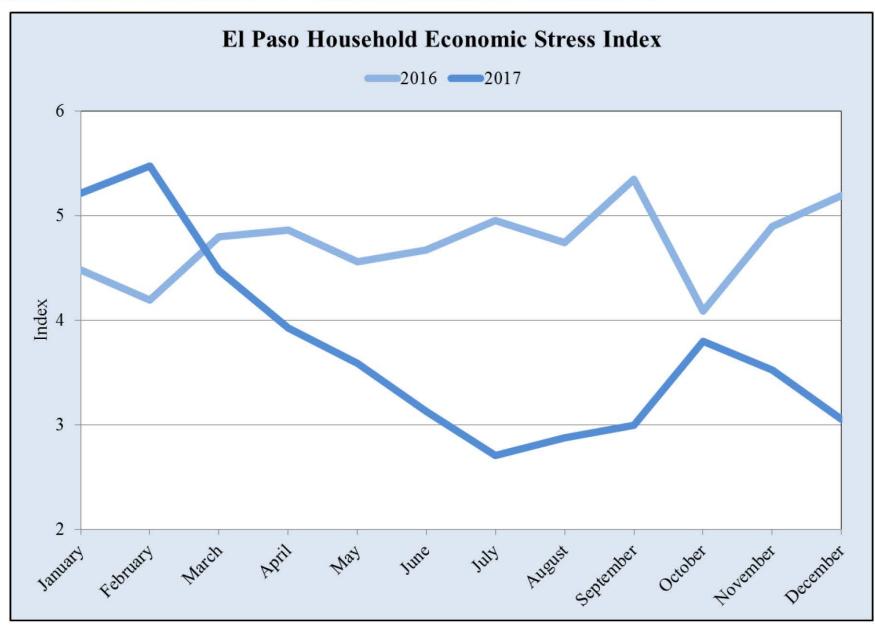
than in 2016. At the state level, the Quarterly Indicator of Economic Activity for Chihuahua declined slightly between the second and third quarters of 2017. That decline is in contrast to the growth tallied during the same period in 2016 and may presage broader economic difficulties. One of the areas where economic sluggishness is most visible is the construction sector. Statewide construction declined on a year-over-year basis for each of the first eleven months of 2017. Statewide real retail sales were also lower in both October and November relative to the volumes achieved one year earlier.



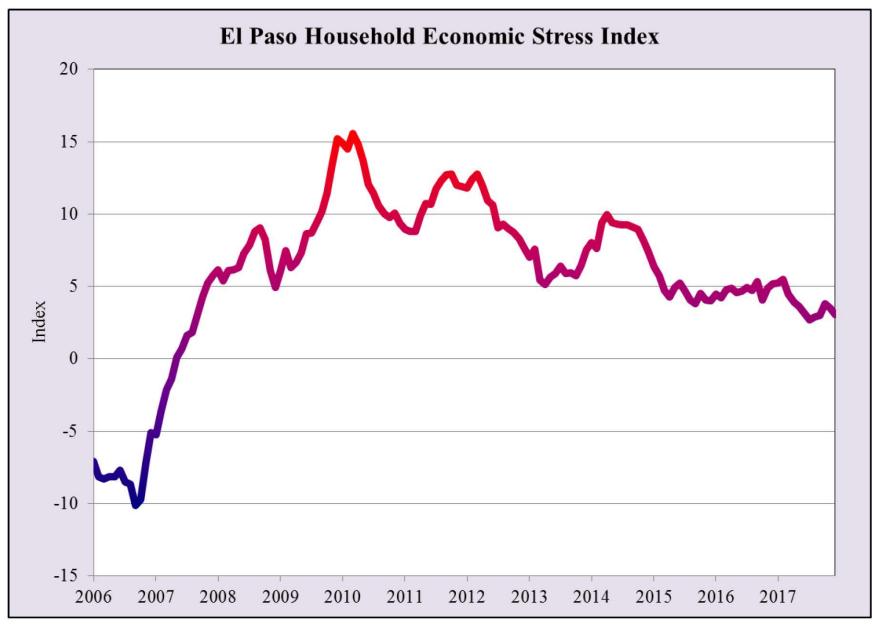
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas



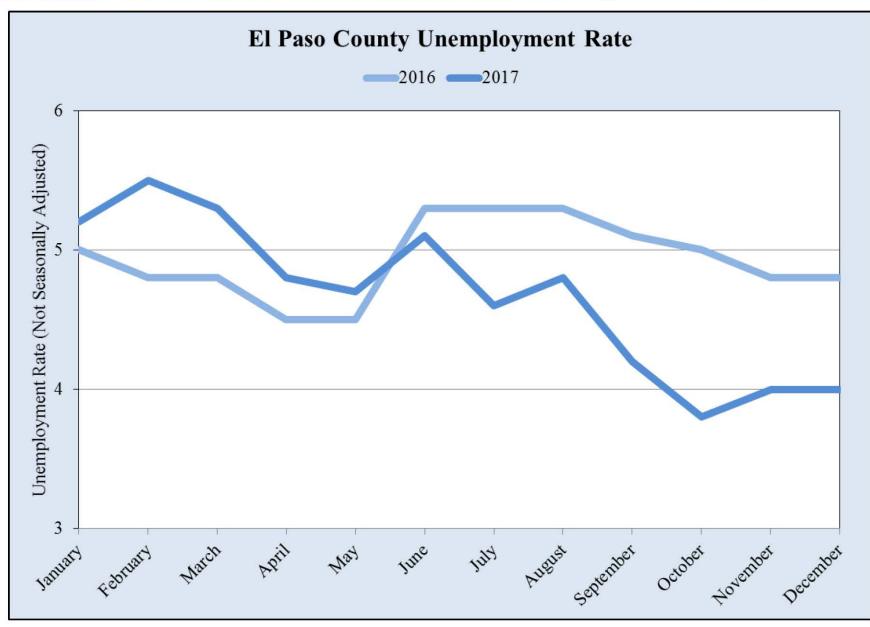
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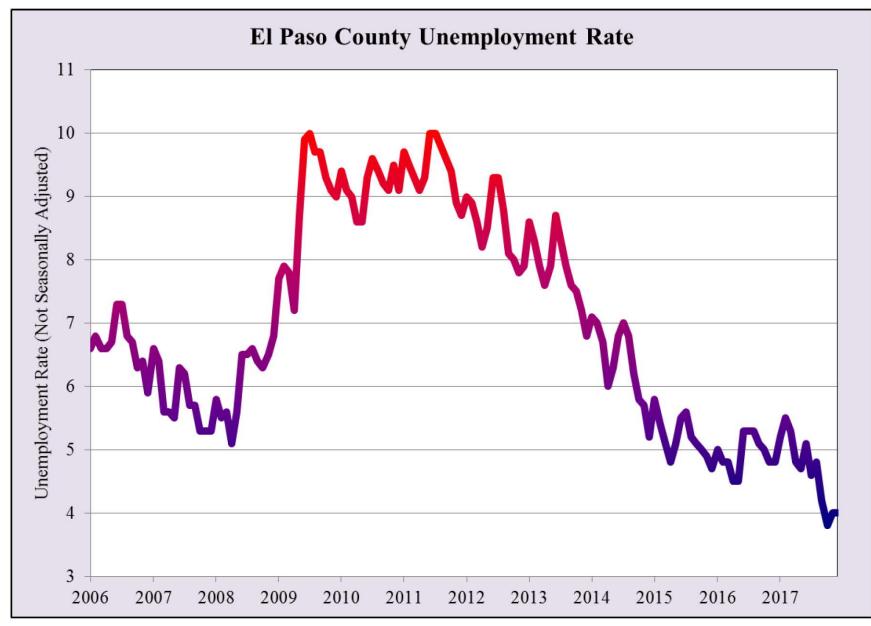
Source: UTEP Border Region Modeling Project



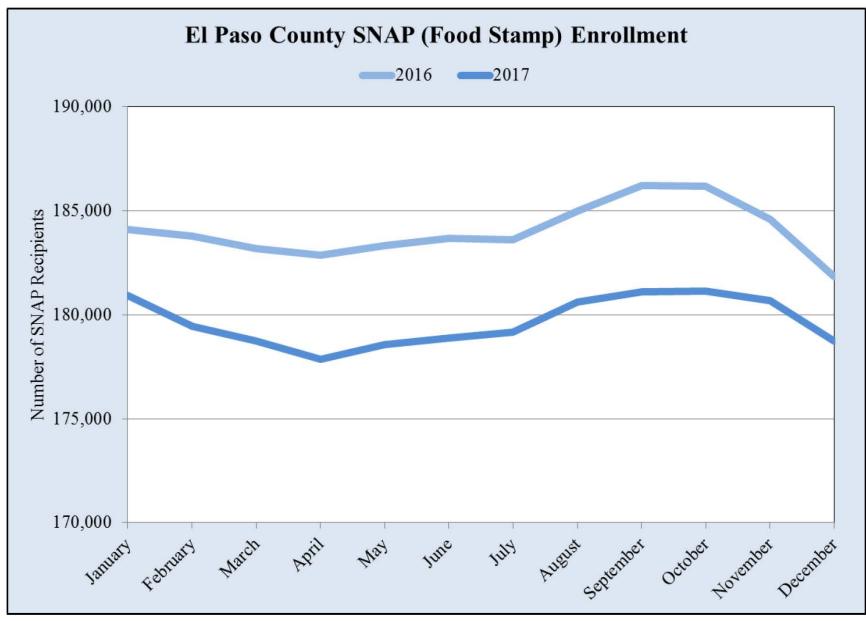
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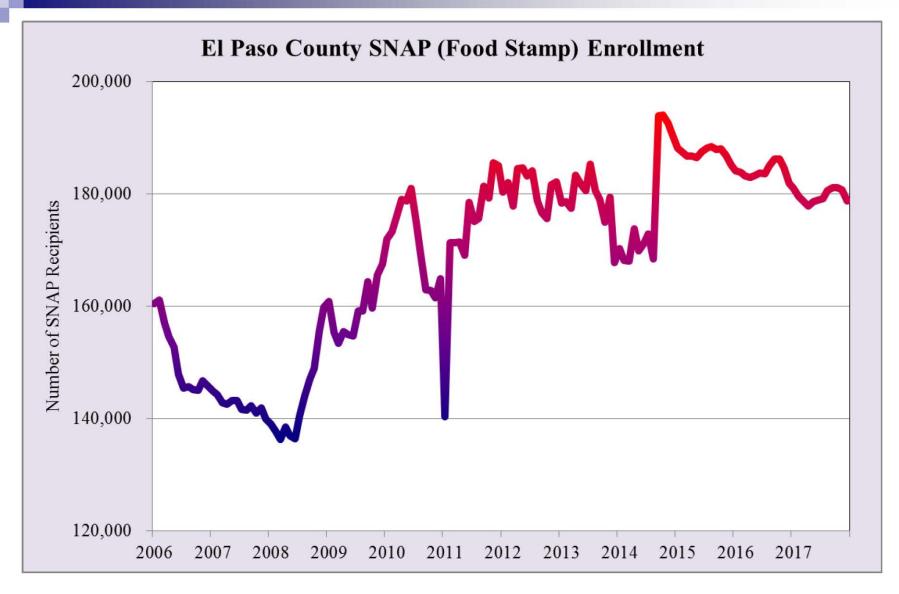
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

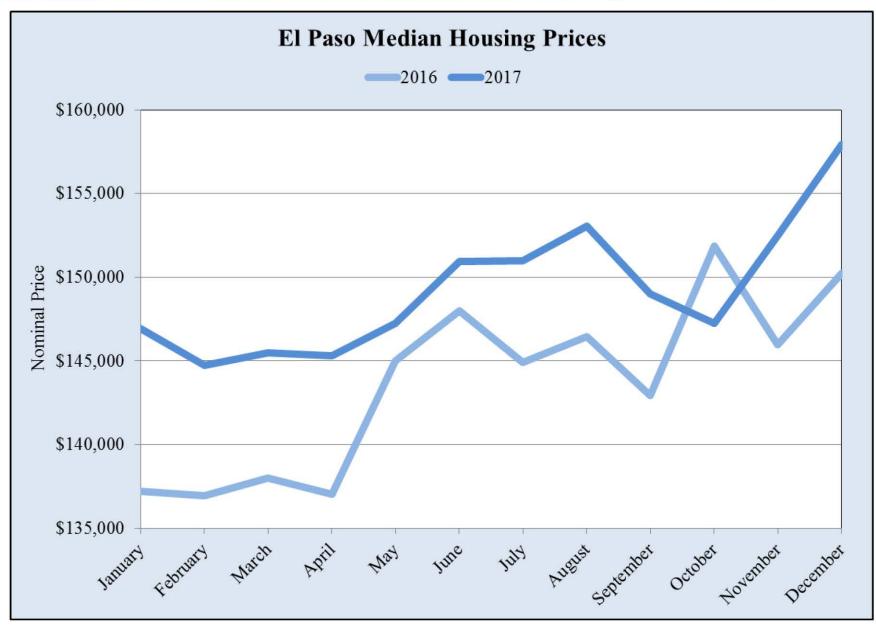


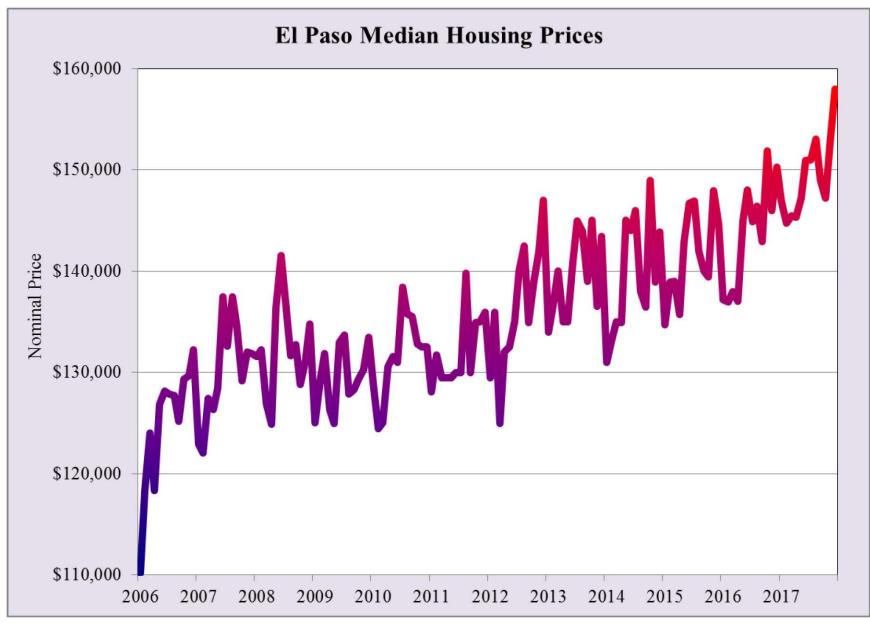
Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission

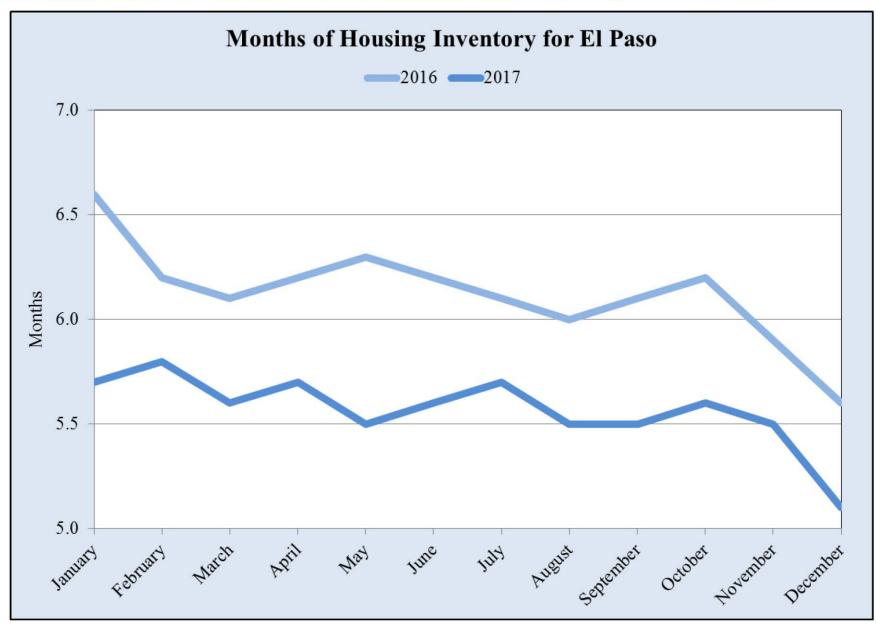


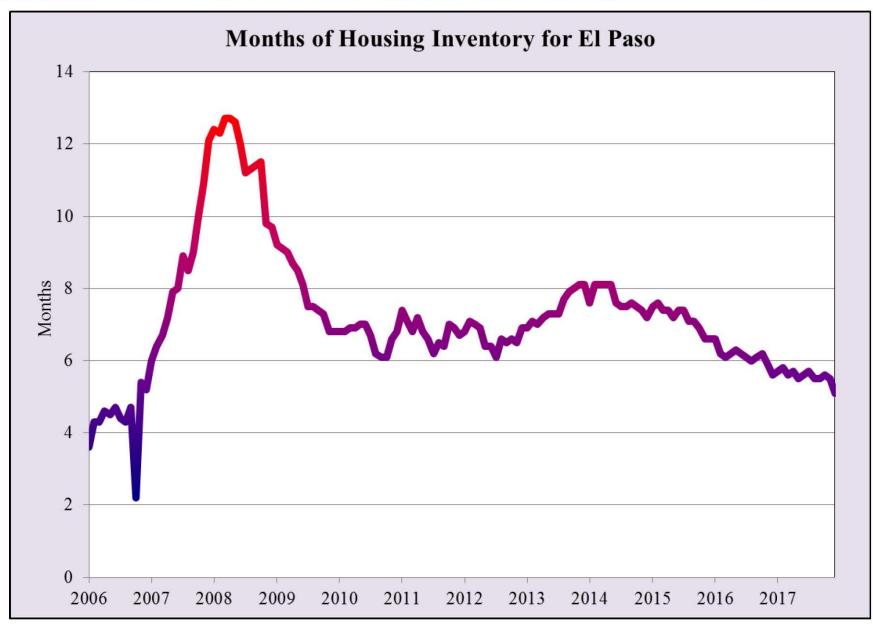
Starting in September, 2014, the number of SNAP recipients is recorded for the end of each month.

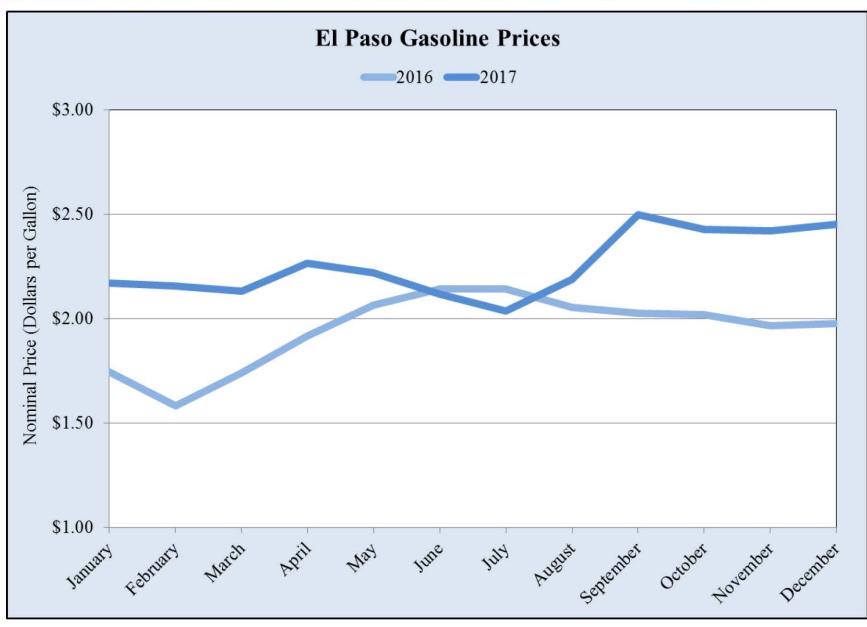
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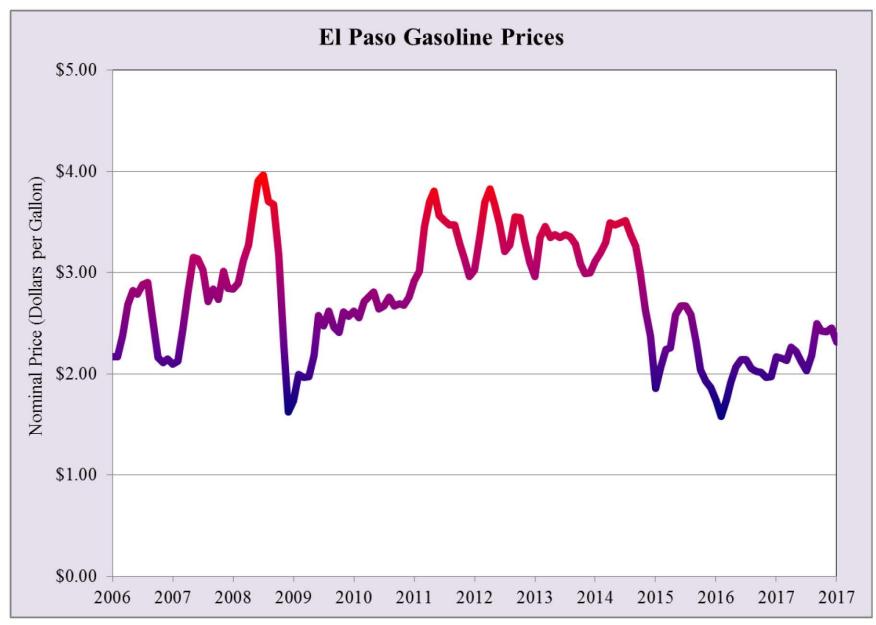




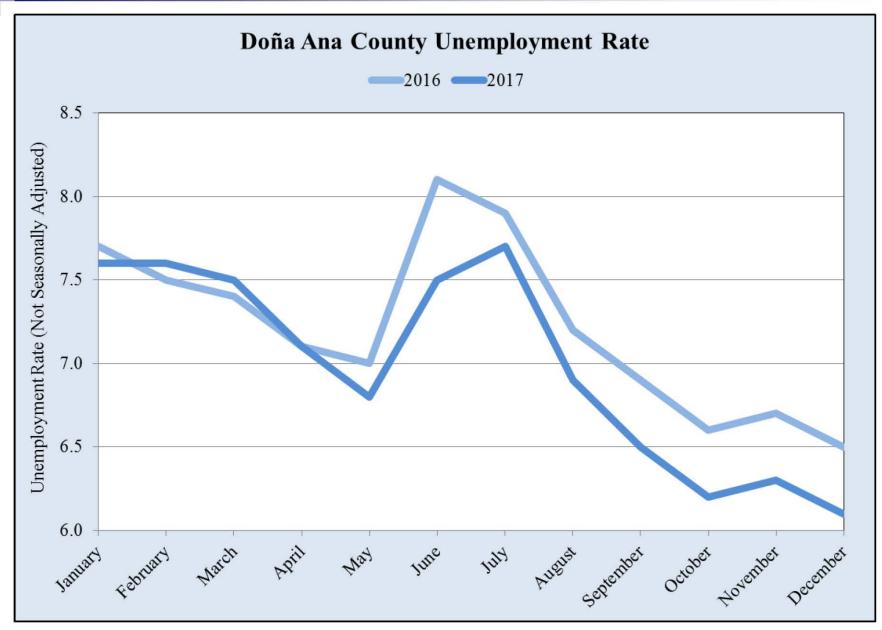




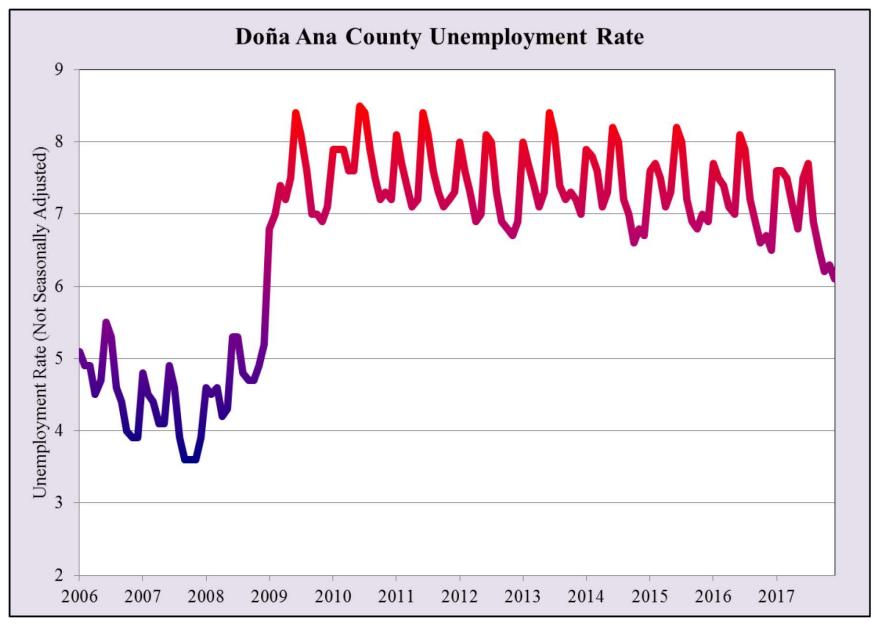
Source: GasBuddy.com



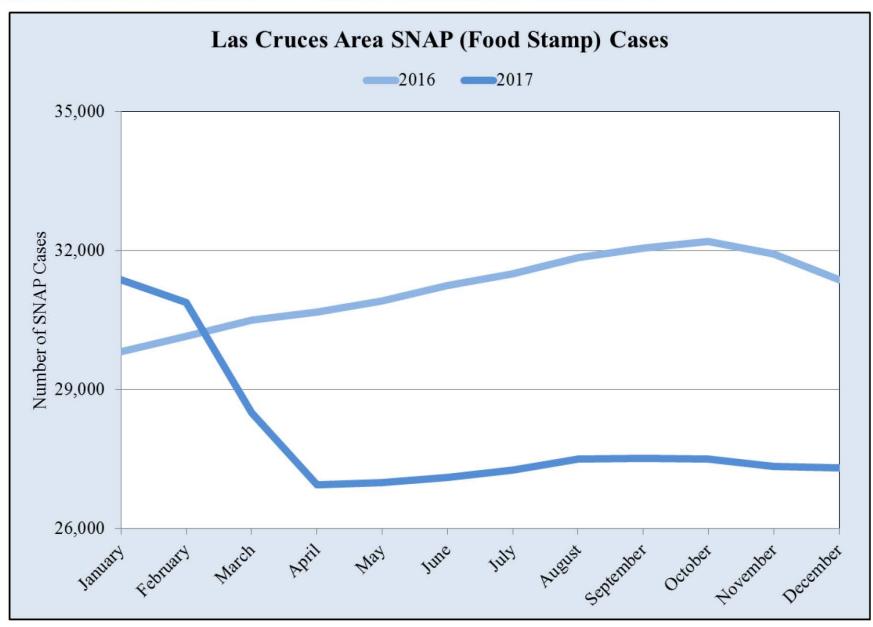
Source: GasBuddy.com



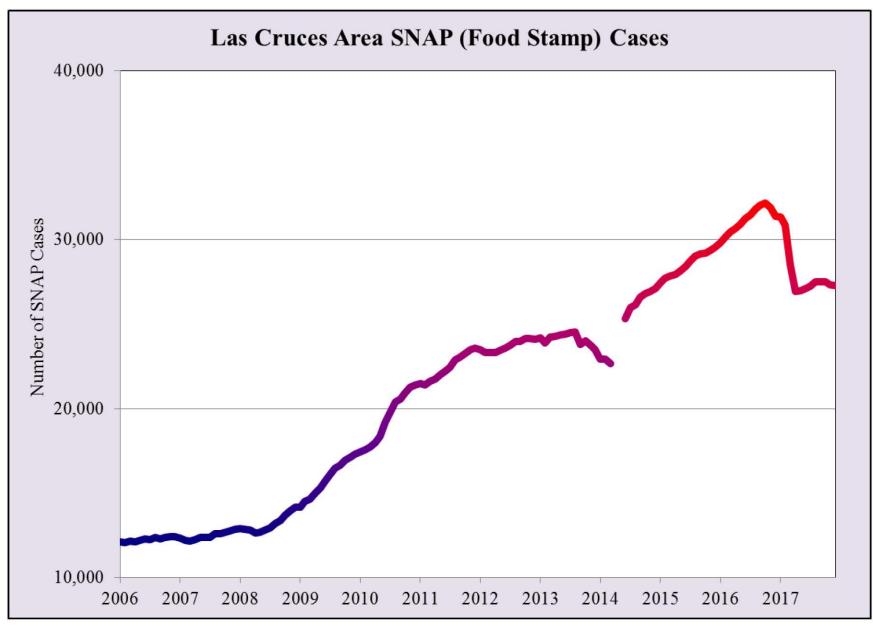
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



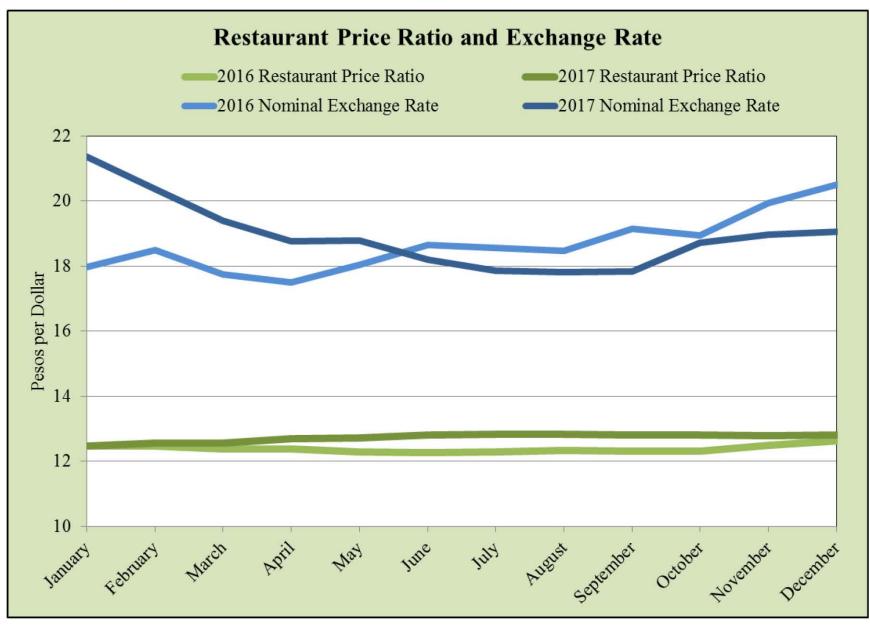
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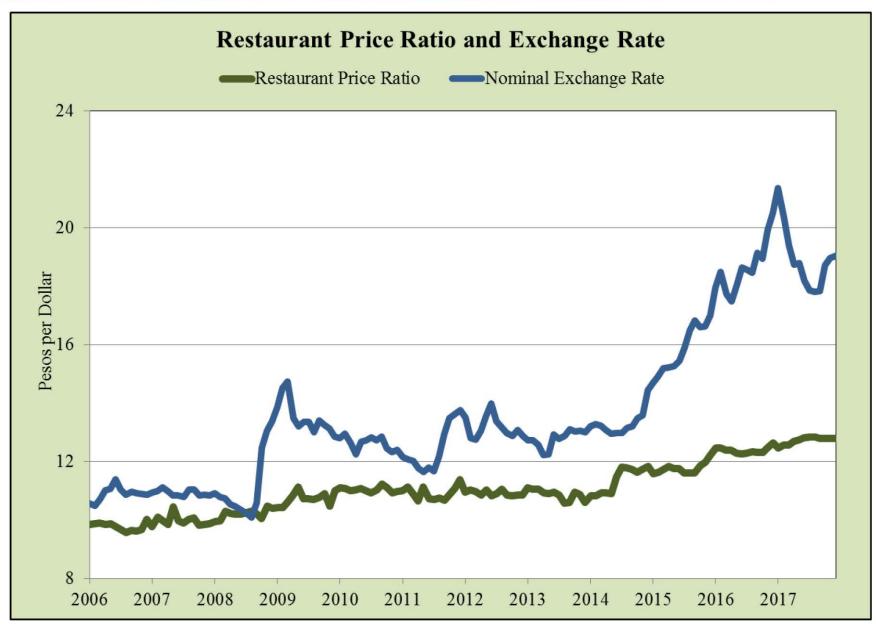
Source: New Mexico Human Services Department



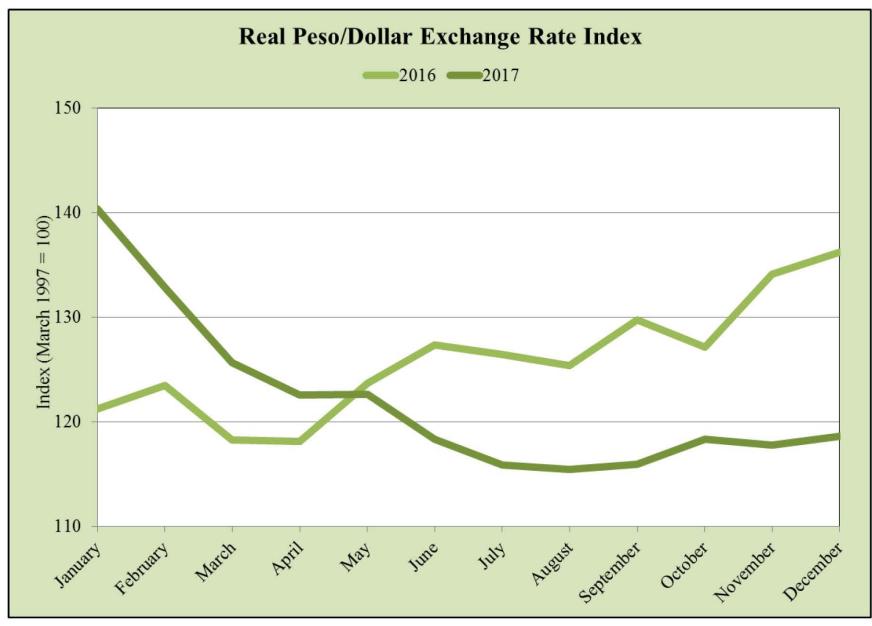
Source: New Mexico Human Services Department



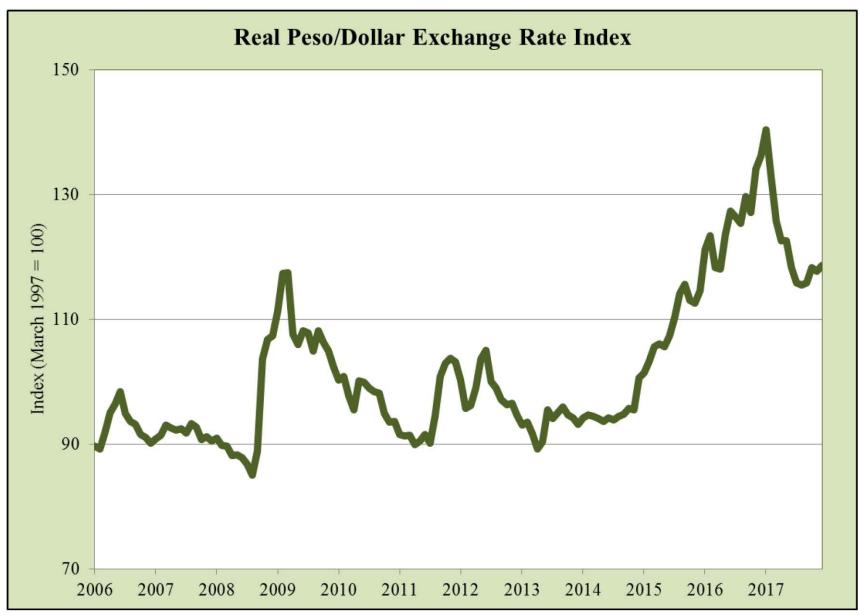
Source: UTEP Border Region Modeling Project and Banco de Mexico



Source: UTEP Border Region Modeling Project and Banco de Mexico



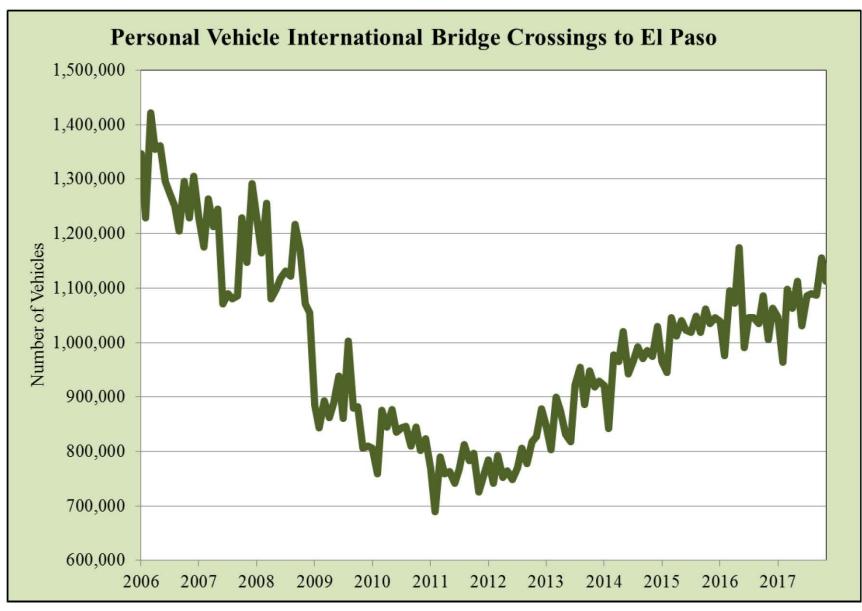
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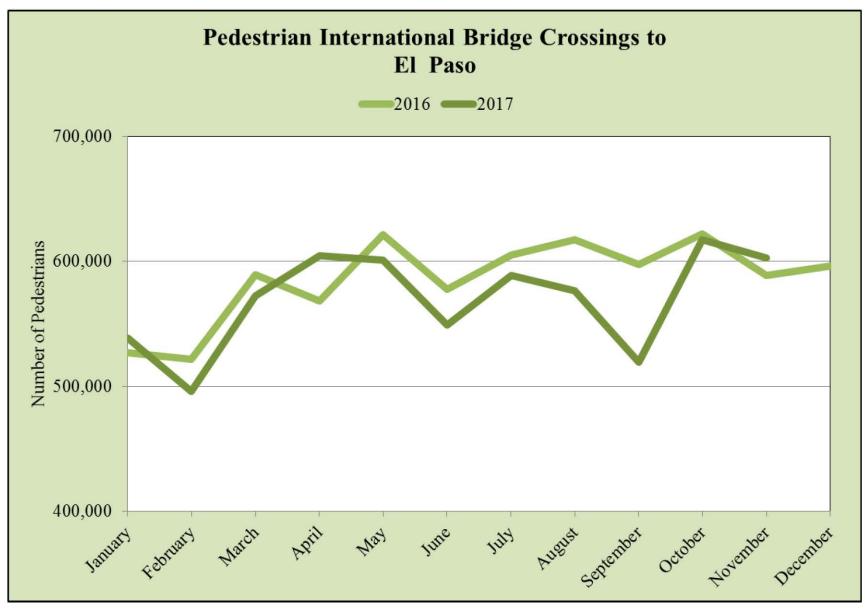


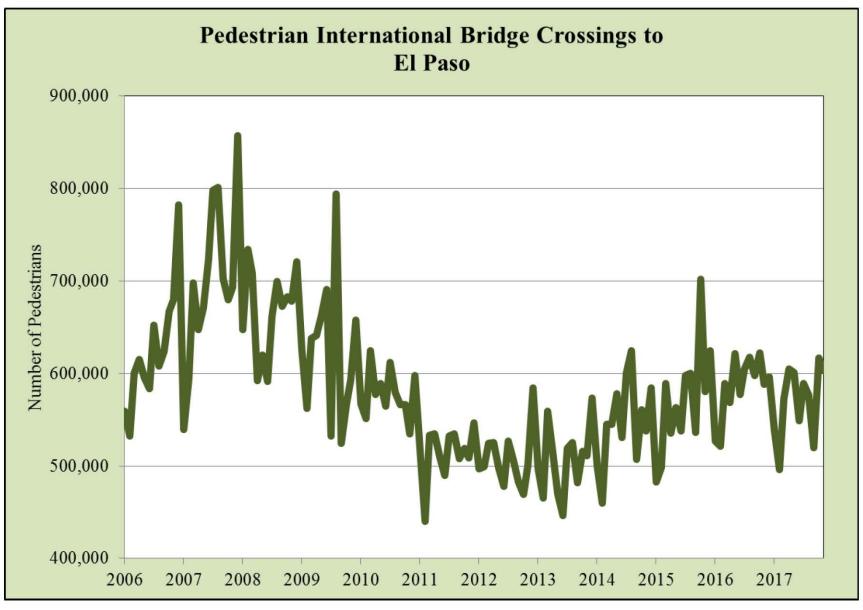
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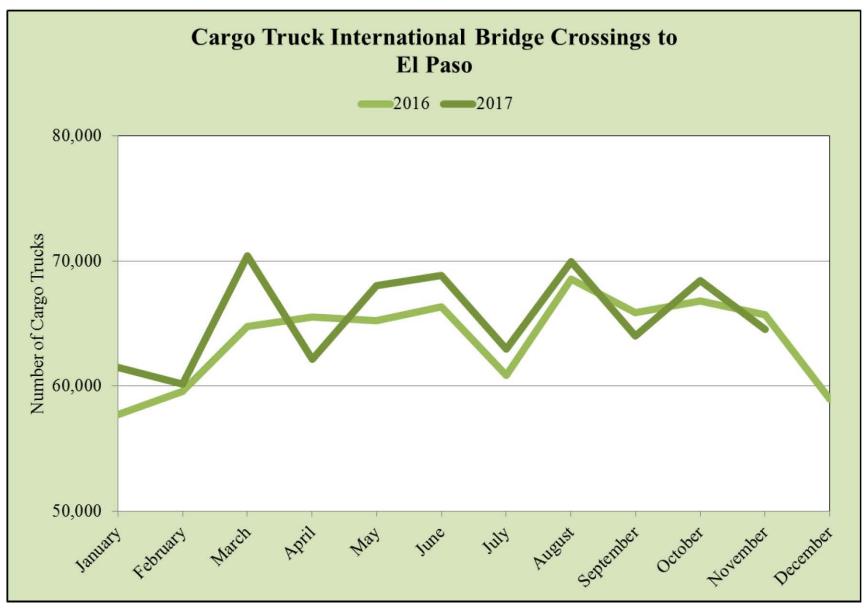


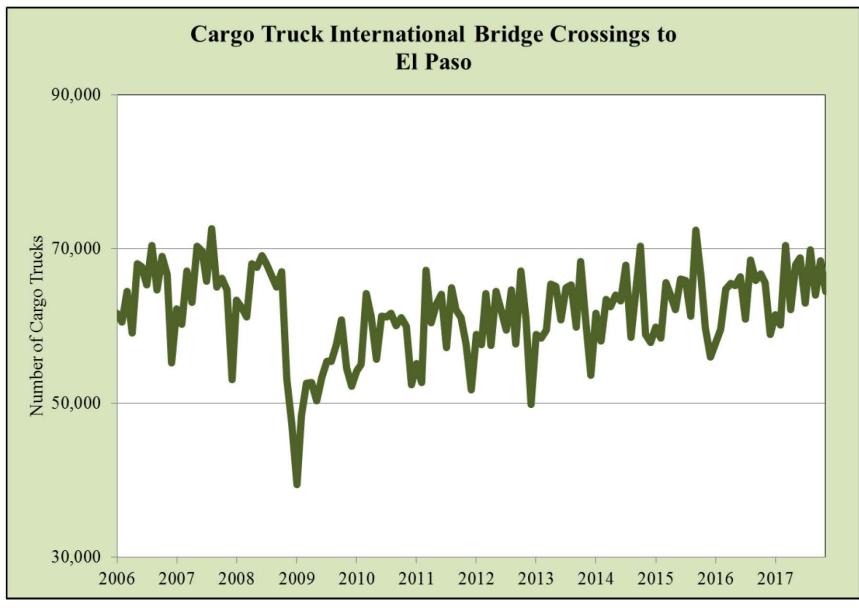
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics and U.S. Customs and Border Protection

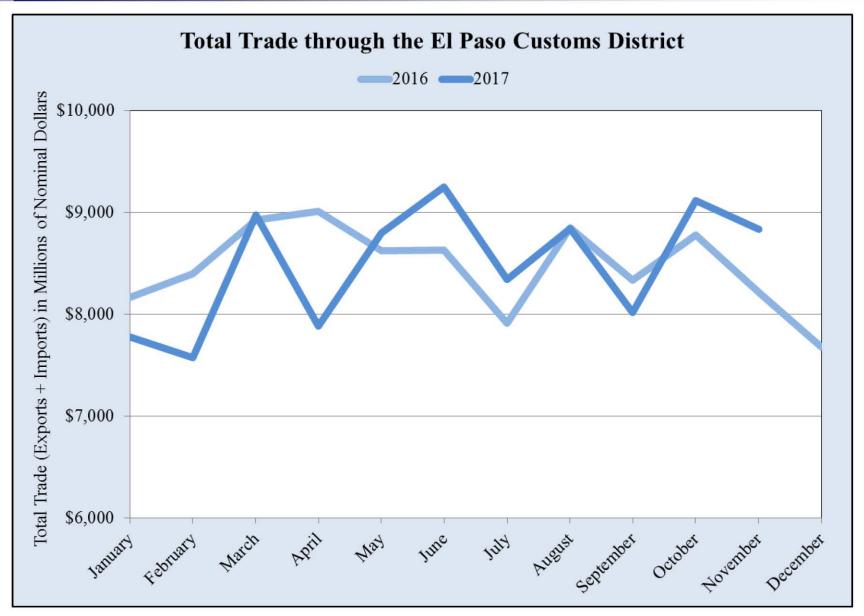




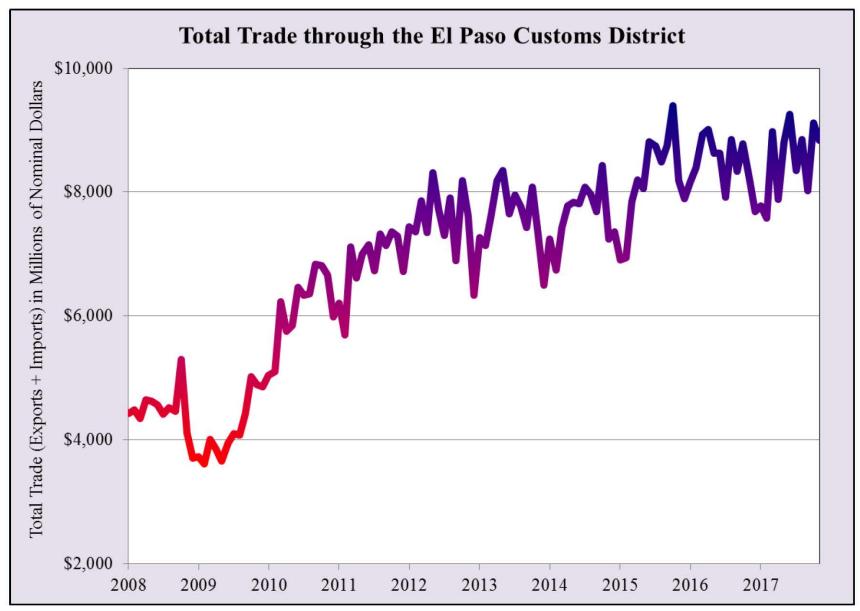




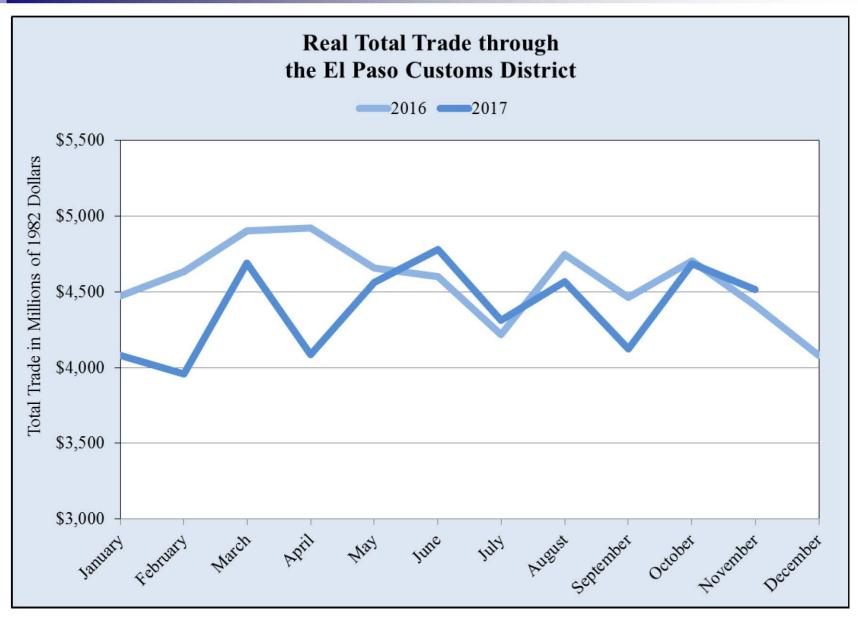




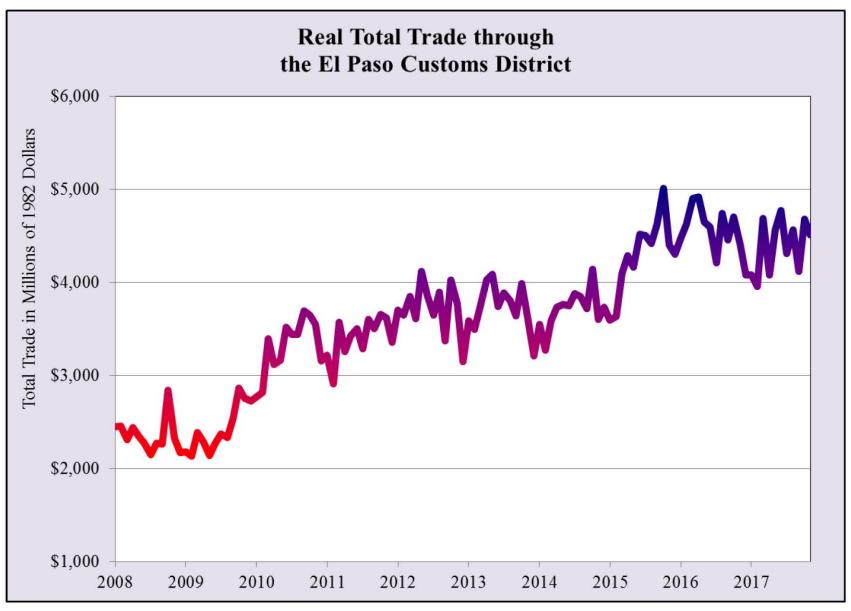
Source: U.S. International Trade Commission



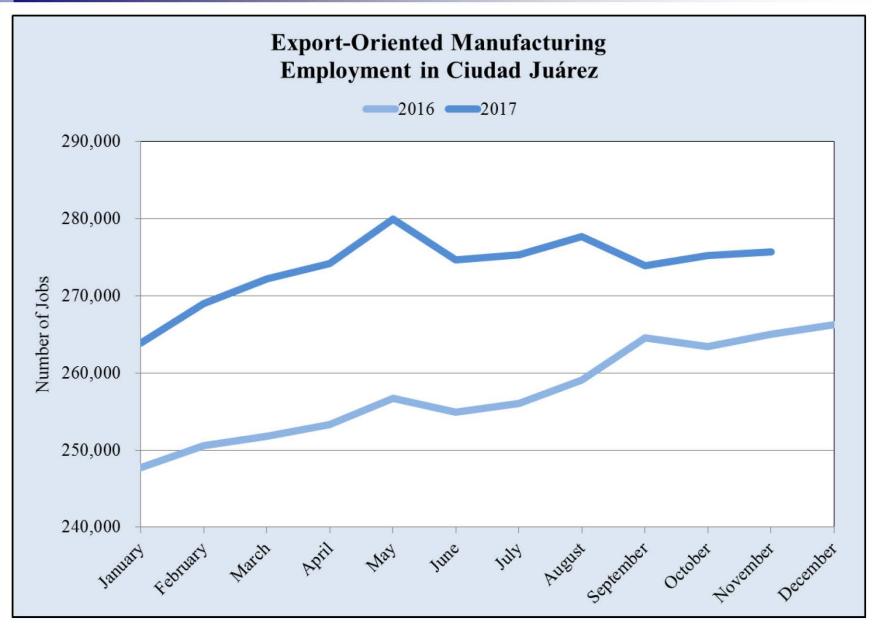
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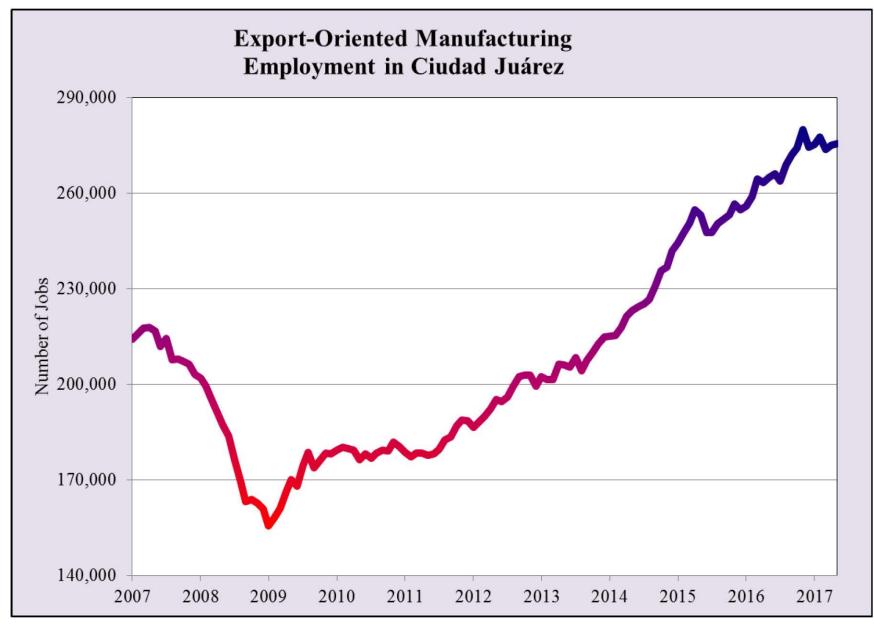


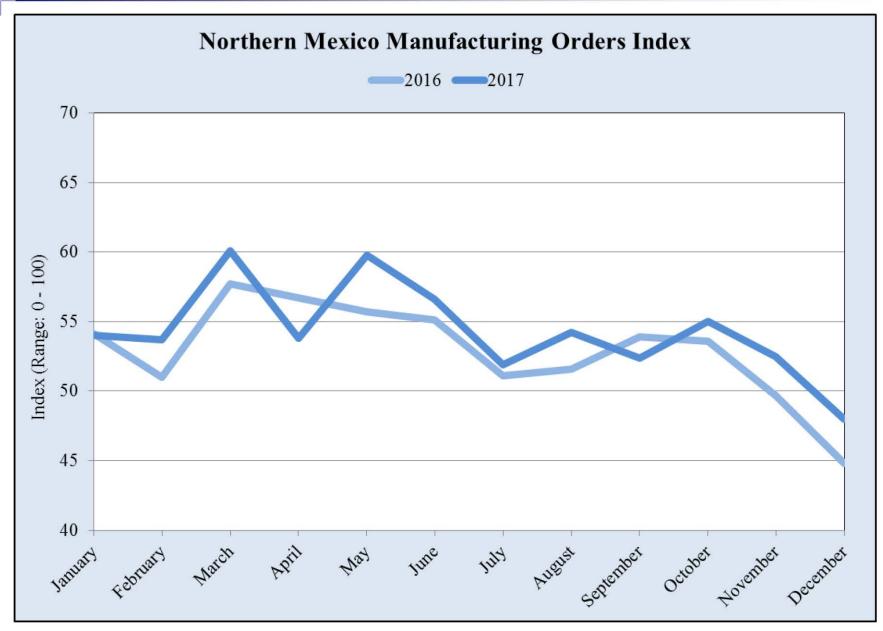
Sources: U.S. International Trade Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics



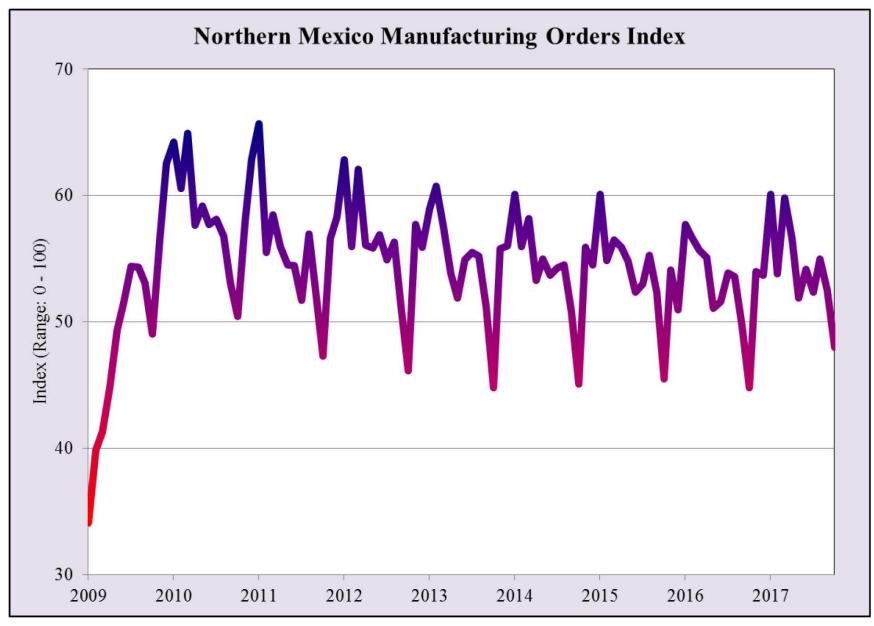
Sources: U.S. International Trade Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics



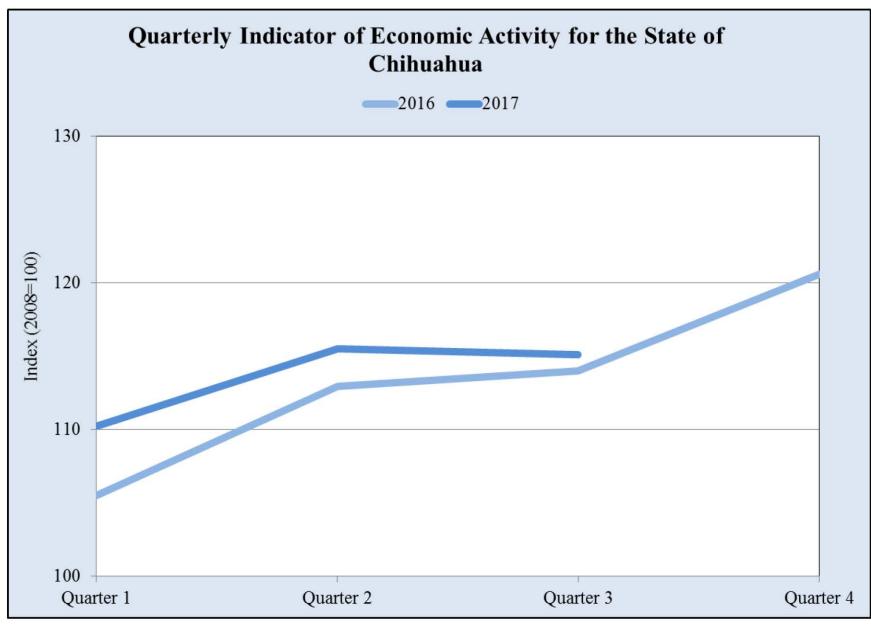


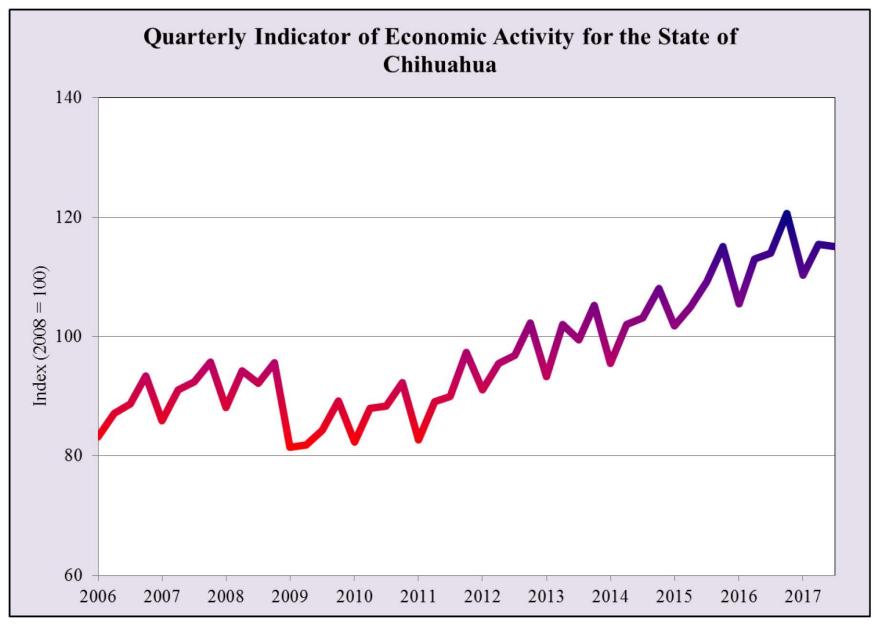


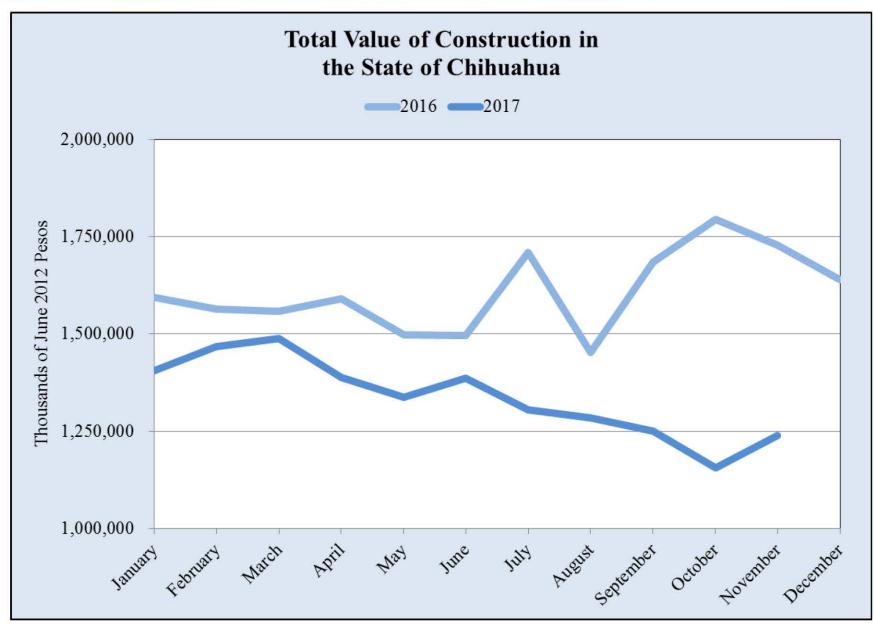
Source: Banco de México

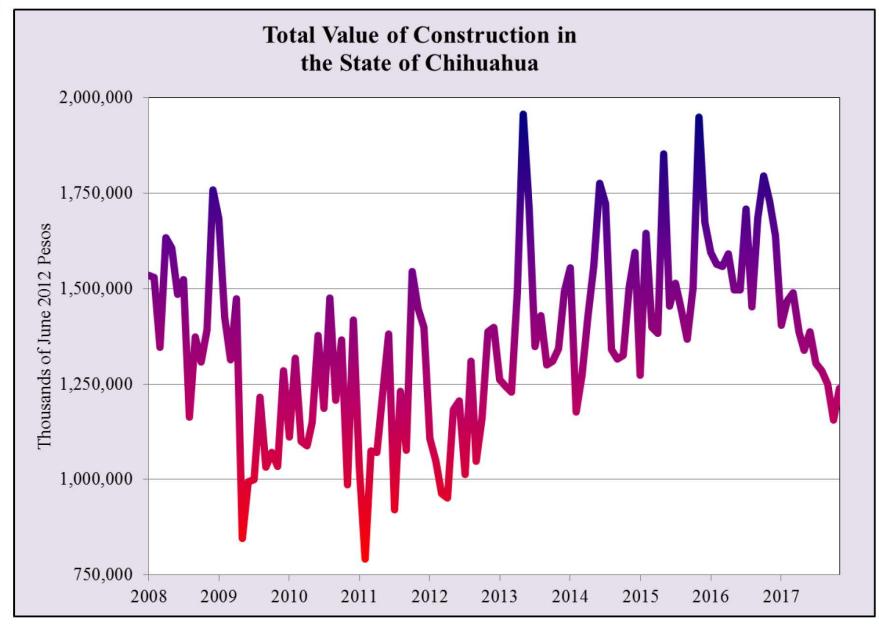


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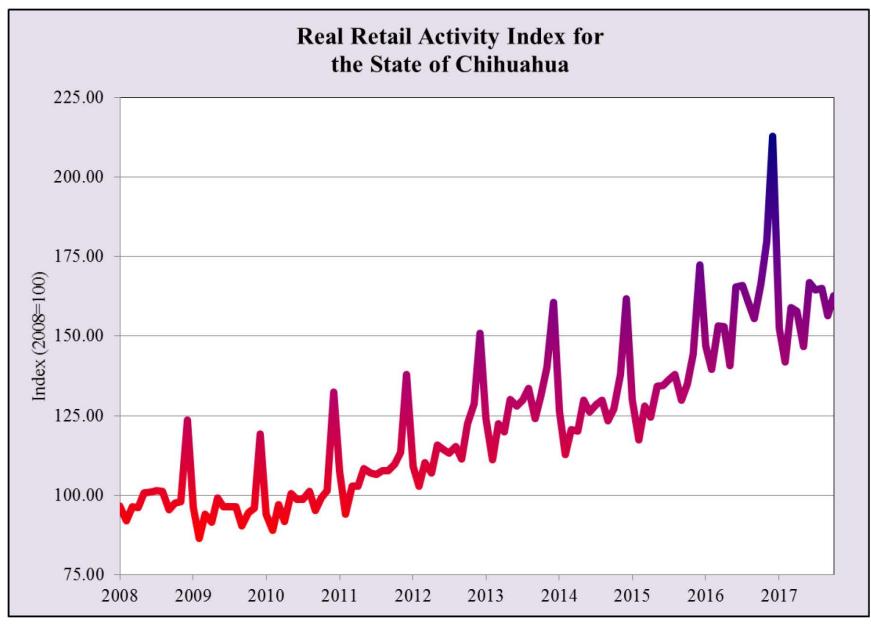














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