Jobs Supported by New Mexico Exports
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In 2016, exports of goods, including manufactured products, agricultural products, natural resources, and used and second-hand products, supported over 6.3 million jobs in the U.S. Exports of total goods from New Mexico supported 14,958 jobs, an increase of 1.7 percent, or 253 jobs, since 2015 (Exhibit 1). This was the fifteenth-highest percentage increase in the country and much higher than the change in the national average, which was -1.9 percent. It was also the highest percentage increase among neighboring states (Exhibit 2). Please note that the 2016 figures are preliminary and subject to change.

Exports Originating from New Mexico
Exports originating from New Mexico from January 2017 to October 2017 travelled to 145 countries, for a total current value of $2.95 billion. Exhibit 3 shows the top export...
destinations of goods, based on their value, from New Mexico in the first ten months of 2017. Exports to Mexico, valued at $1.32 billion, made up 44.9 percent of the value of all goods exported from New Mexico. Exports to China were valued at $808.5 million and made up 27.4 percent of the value of all goods exported from New Mexico since January 2017. Ranking next on the list were Canada, at $105.4 million, or 3.6 percent of the total value; Singapore, at $76.5 million, or 2.6 percent; Saudi Arabia, at $65.8 million, or 2.2 percent; Germany, at $54.0 million, or 1.8 percent; and South Korea, at $48.3 million, or 1.6 percent.

As seen in Exhibit 4, 62.1 percent of the total value of New Mexico exports in the first ten months of 2017 came from two types of commodities: electrical machinery, equipment, and parts (Harmonized System (HS) 85), for a total value of $960.9 million, and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, and mechanical appliances (HS 84), for a total value of $869.7 million.

The largest subcategory within electrical machinery and equipment was electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542), which made up 61.3 percent of the value of all New Mexico exports in this category, for a total of $589.0 million. Telephone sets and parts, including wireless (HS 8517), at $137.5 million, constituted 14.3 percent of the total value of exports in this category.

Office machine parts and accessories (HS 8473), at $553.0 million, made up 63.6 percent of the total value of New Mexico exports within the nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, and mechanical appliances category. Taps, cocks, and valves (HS 8481), worth a value of $84.3 million, comprised 9.7 percent of the value within this category.

Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, and precision instruments (HS 90) made up 8.5 percent of the total value of New Mexico exports from January 2017 to October 2017. Nearly three-fourths of the total value of New Mexico exports in this category came from instruments used in medical, surgical, dental, or veterinary sciences (HS 9018), for a total of $181.7 million. Aircraft and spacecraft parts (HS 88) made up 3.0 percent of the total value of New Mexico exports. About 99.3 percent of that was due to civilian aircraft, engines, and parts (HS 8800), for a total of $87.5 million.

The top agricultural goods exported from New Mexico in the first ten months of 2017 included dairy products (HS 04, at $62.9 million) and edible fruits and nuts (HS 08, at $43.3 million).
How Exports Originating From New Mexico Have Changed Over Time

To understand how trade has changed over time, values of nominal export data retrieved from USA Trade Online were adjusted for inflation using the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ (BLS) Export Price Index, available at www.bls.gov.

Exhibit 5 shows the inflation-adjusted value of exports originating from New Mexico from January 2009 to October 2017 in real October 2017 dollars. Exports originating from New Mexico grew from an inflation-adjusted figure of $88.9 million in January 2009 to an inflation-adjusted figure of $332.5 million in October 2017. About 71.8 percent of that growth occurred in two commodities: electrical machinery, equipment, and parts (HS 85) and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, and mechanical appliances (HS 84).

Exports by New Mexico Port

There are four ports of exit in the state of New Mexico—Albuquerque, Columbus, Santa Teresa, and Santa Teresa Airport. Santa Teresa is by far the largest, through which about $8.6 billion (non-inflation adjusted) worth of goods were exported from January 2017 to October 2017 (see Exhibit 6). Not surprisingly, nearly all goods, based on value of exports through the port, were sent to Mexico. About 72.5 percent of the total value of these goods, or $6.2 billion, were for office machine parts and accessories (HS 8473).

Mexico also received nearly all the exports shipped out of the port of Columbus, through which $30.2 million worth of goods was exported from January 2017 to October 2017. Apparel and clothing (HS 62) made up one-third of the value of goods exported out of the port of Columbus. The goods exported through the port of Albuquerque were valued at $19.8 million, with $14.0 million of that going to Russia in the form of civilian aircraft, engines, and parts (HS 8800).

Companies Exporting from New Mexico

During 2015, 1,404 companies were identified as exporting from New Mexico locations. Small- and medium-sized companies accounted for 1,164, or 82.9 percent, of these companies (see Exhibit 7). They also accounted for $1.6 billion of the known export value in 2015. There were only 240 large-sized companies that exported from locations within New Mexico, but their known export value accounted for $2.1 billion.
**DATA NOTES:**

**Estimates of jobs supported** by state-level exports are produced annually and based on total goods exports that include manufactured products as well as other products, like agricultural goods and natural resources. These jobs estimates use export data available from USA Trade Online but replace agriculture data with farm survey data from the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. State-level export data used to estimate jobs supported are based on the origin of movement series, which measures where the merchandise started its export journey, not where the commodity was produced nor where it crossed the U.S. border. The person laboring to produce a commodity may reside in a different state than the person whose job it is to prepare that commodity for export. Because of this limitation, these jobs estimates cannot be used in conjunction with other state-specific employment figures available from either the Current Population Survey or the Current Employment Statistics program. Additional information on the methodology used to estimate the number of jobs supported by state-level exports can be found at [http://trade.gov/mas/ian/oceahome/tg_ian_003063.asp](http://trade.gov/mas/ian/oceahome/tg_ian_003063.asp).

**Monthly and annual export data by state and port** are available from USA Trade Online ([https://usatrade.census.gov](https://usatrade.census.gov)). Data are available for the value of goods only, unlike the national figures, which include the quantity of goods exported as well as the value of services. Detailed export data by type of good are based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, or Harmonized System (HS), a listing of approximately 8,000 commodity classifications. For a listing and description of these codes, please go to [https://hts.usitc.gov/current](https://hts.usitc.gov/current).

**Export data by state** are not comparable to export data by port because they are measured differently. Export data by state are measured using the origin of movement series, which measures where the merchandise started its export journey, not where the commodity was produced nor where it crossed the U.S. border. Export data by port, on the other hand, reflect the location where the merchandise crossed the U.S. border into a foreign country.

**Export data by company size** are updated annually and available at [https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/edb/2015/index.html](https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/edb/2015/index.html). Large-sized companies are those that employ 500 or more workers, while small- and medium-sized companies employ fewer than 500 workers. Companies with missing employment data, nonemployers, and companies that reported annual payroll but did not report any employees on their payroll are also counted in the small- and medium-sized companies’ category. The known export value is defined as the portion of total exports that could be matched to specific companies.