Crossroads Resource Center

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Tools for Community Self-determination

Pecan orchard in Belen, NM. Photo by Jeff Goebel.

New Mexico
Farm & Food Economy

Compiled for the
New Mexico Healthy Soil Working Group &
Climate Change Leadership Institute
June 15, 2020

New Mexico residents spend $6.5 billion each year buying food sourced outside the State.

New Mexico could gain economically by building soil health and feeding its own people.

Executive Summary

New Mexico's top two farm products are milk and cattle. These sold for $2.1 billion, 78% of farm cash receipts in 2017.

Production began to shift from cattle to milk in the late 1980s, as the Farm Credit Crisis ended.

Growth of the New Mexico dairy industry has centered upon large farms.

New Mexico livestock farms rely heavily upon feed that is imported from other states. Over the past 50 years, New Mexico farmers purchased $14 billion more of feed than they sold.

Farmers spent an additional $10 billion buying fertilizers, chemicals, and petroleum products.

This means New Mexico farms spend more than $480 million *each year* buying inputs that are sourced outside of the state.

New Mexico consumers spend about $6.5 billion *each year* buying food sourced outside of the state.

There has been no gain in net cash income for farmers over the past 50 years, even as consumers spend more for food.

At the same time, hunger has increased. SNAP benefits (food stamps) use has escalated to $600 million per year.

If each New Mexico resident purchased $5 of food each week directly from some farm in the state, farmers would earn $544 million. *This is more than current net cash income.*

Organic product sales rose 365% from $8.6 million in 2012 to $40 million in 2017.

New Mexico could gain economically by building soil health and feeding its own people.

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New Mexico
Farm & Food Economy

by Ken Meter, Crossroads Resource Center (Minneapolis)
for
New Mexico Healthy Soil Working Group
and
Climate Change Leadership Institute

June 10, 2020

Data compiled from public data sets covering the State of New Mexico & the United States

New Mexico (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2018)
2,095,428 New Mexico residents received $87 billion of income in 2018. Personal income increased more than four-fold (305%) from 1969 to 2018, after dollars were adjusted for inflation. The largest source of personal income is transfer payments (from government programs such as pensions) at $20.7 billion *[see below]*. Capital income from interest, dividends, and rents ranked second ($18 billion). Government jobs, including educational institutions, accounted for $14.4 billion. Health care and social assistance workers ranked fourth at $6.8 billion of personal income, just above professional occupations at $6.2 billion. Retail workers and construction jobs accounted for $3.6 billion each, while mining workers earned $2.8 billion. Manufacturing jobs produced $1.8 billion of personal income. Note that income from public sources made up 42% of all personal income for state residents.

Income earned from transfer payments includes $6.6 billion of retirement and disability insurance benefits; $9.6 billion of medical benefits; $2.1 billion of income maintenance benefits; $133 million of unemployment insurance; and $1.0 billion of veterans' benefits.

Government income includes $3.3 billion of income earned by federal workers and $9.8 billion earned by state and local government workers, including educational institutions. Military personnel earned $1.4 billion.

Although the state's population more than doubled (107% increase) since 1969, there has been limited public planning to assure a secure and stable food supply for New Mexico residents.

Issues affecting low-income residents of New Mexico:
Nearly 797,000 residents (39%) earn less than 185% of federal poverty guidelines. At this level of income, children qualify for free or reduced-price lunch at school. More than 354,000 (17%) New Mexico residents received $628 million of SNAP benefits (formerly known as food stamps) in 2018, and additional WIC coupons. This is an average of $1,774 per person, per year. 54% of the households receiving SNAP benefits have at least one person working. *Data from Federal Census of 2014-2018, Bureau of Labor Statistics, & Bureau of Economic Analysis.*

9.7% percent of the state's households (more than 203,000 residents) earn less than $10,000 per year. *Source: Federal Census of 2014-2018.*

13% of adults aged 18-64 in the State of New Mexico had no health care insurance in 2018. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

Food-related health conditions:
New Mexico residents reported in 2017 that 37% eat less than one serving of fruit, and 20% eat less than one serving of vegetables, daily. These are key indicators of health, since proper fruit and vegetable consumption has been connected to better health outcomes. Many health providers recommend consumption of at least five servings of fruit and vegetables each day, while others suggest even higher rates. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

23% of New Mexico adults reported in 2017 that they get sufficient exercise each week to meet recommended guidelines. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

12.5% of New Mexico residents have been diagnosed with diabetes as of 2018. *Source: Centers for Disease Control.* Medical costs for treating diabetes in the state are an estimated $1.97 billion annually. *Source: American Diabetes Association, 2017.*

67% of the State's residents were overweight (35%) or obese (32%) in 2018. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

Farms in New Mexico (Census of Agriculture, 2017)
Census of Agriculture data for 2017 were released on May 6, 2019

The Census of Agriculture defines a "farm" as "an operation that produces, or would normally produce and sell, $1,000 or more of agricultural products per year." It does not distinguish between "ranches" and "farms."

Land:

- New Mexico has 25,044 farms. This is a 1% increase in farms since 2012.
- The State holds 40,659,836 acres of farmland.
- Average farm size is 1,624 acres.
- 13,078 (52%) farms are less than 50 acres.
- 4,565 (18%) farms are 1,000 acres or more.
- 4% of farmland (1.8 million acres) is cropland
- One of every three acres of cropland is irrigated.

- Average value of land and buildings per farm is $845,740.

Sales (Note that there may be discrepancies between Census of Agriculture data and Bureau of Economic Analysis data, below):

- $2.6 billion of crops and livestock were sold (2017).
- This is a 1% increase in sales from 2012. Note that crop prices were unusually high in 2012.
- 25% of farm product sales were crops ($651 million).
- 75% of farm product sales were livestock and products ($1.9 billion).
- 19,618 (78%) of the state's farms sold less than $10,000 of products in 2017. Their aggregate sales of $33 million amounted to 1% of the state's farm product sales.
- 1,684 farms (7%) sold more than $100,000 of products, an aggregate total of $2.5 billion, 94% of the state's farm product sales.

Other Forms of Income:

- 3,453 (14%) farms received $64 million of federal subsidies in 2017, 10% less than in 2012. *[Note that Census of Agriculture data differ from Bureau of Economic Analysis data; see below.]*
- 4,183 (17%) New Mexico farms earned $81 million of farm-related income in 2017. This farm-related income included agri-tourism ($18.7 million), custom work for other farms ($15.9 million), cash rents ($15.0 million), production insurance payments, ($11.5 million), and patronage dividends ($5.7 million). $12.7 million (16%) of these farm-related income sources were not specified by the Census of Agriculture for New Mexico in 2017.
- 70% (17,567) of the state's farms reported net losses in 2017.

Production Expenses:

- Aggregate farm production expenses were $2.4 billion, 3% less than in 2012.
- Top production expenses are listed below. Note that depreciation is not included in the total mentioned above.

Table 1: Production Expenses Paid by New Mexico Farmers, 2017

	$ millions
Feed purchased	913
Hired farm labor	293
Depreciation expenses	219
Livestock & poultry purchased or leased	175
Supplies, repairs, & maintenance	154
Other production expenses	122
Gasoline, fuels, & oils	113
Interest expense	93
Utilities	91
Cash rent for land, buildings, grazing fees	73
Fertilizer, lime, & soil conditioners purchased	64
Medical Expenses	56

Customwork & custom hauling	56
Property taxes paid	46
Chemicals purchased	43
Seeds, plants, vines, & trees	41
Contract farm labor	38
Rent & lease of machinery & equipment	11

Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture, 2017.

Grains, Dry Edible Beans, Oil Crops, & Others:

- 313 farms sold $69 million of corn (for grain) from 46,278 acres in 2017.
- These farms raised 6.2 million bushels of corn.
- 238 farms raised 3.9 million bushels of wheat (mostly winter wheat) on 143,574 acres.
- Wheat sales by New Mexico farmers totaled $15 million.
- 13 farms raised 39,300 bushels of oats on 452 acres.
- 12 farms raised 169,220 bushels of barley on 1,746 acres.
- 105 farms raised 1.7 million bushels ($10 million) of sorghum (grain) on 47,209 acres.
- 3 farms raised 9,600 bushels of soybeans on 240 acres.
- 54 farms raised 187,428 bushels of edible beans on 8,987 acres.
- 29 farms raised 20.7 million pounds of peanuts on 6,666 acres.

Cattle & Dairy:

- 10,880 farms and ranches held an inventory of 1,498,731 cattle and calves.
- 922,034 cattle worth $627 million were sold from 7,182 farms in 2017.
- 152 farms reported selling milk or dairy products.
- Milk and dairy sales totaled $1.27 billion.
- 389 dairy farms held an inventory of 337,888 cows.
- 6,026 farms produced 1.2 million tons (selling $146 million) of forage crops (hay, etc.) from 338,259 acres.
- 282 farms produced 1.8 million tons of corn silage on 80,483 acres.
- 50 farms produced 226,819 tons of sorghum for silage on 16,255 acres.
- New Mexico ranked 9th in the U.S. for sales of milk from cows, and 4th in cheese production.

Other Livestock & Animal Products:

- 2,848 New Mexico farms held an inventory of 102,020 laying hens in 2017.
- An inventory 4,144 broiler chickens was held by 65 farms.
- Sales of poultry and eggs totaled $4 million.
- 4,047 New Mexico farms held an inventory of 105,896 sheep and lambs in 2017.
- 1,153 farms sold a total of $11 million of horses and ponies.
- 2,833 farms sold $10 million of sheep and goats.
- 353 New Mexico farms held an inventory of 2,072 hogs and pigs in 2017.

- 22 farms sold $5.4 million of aquaculture products.

Cotton:

- 161 farms raised 130,791 bales of cotton, selling $47 million, on 54,805 acres.

Nursery, Landscape, & Ornamental Crops:

- 329 farms sold $41 million of landscape, ornamental, and nursery crops.

Vegetables & Melons (some farmers state that Census of Agriculture data does not fully represent vegetable production):

- 1,538 New Mexico farms sold $98 million of vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and melons raised on 27,977 acres of land.
- 167 farms raised potatoes on 5,634 acres.
- 13 farms raised sweet potatoes on 5 acres.
- 451 farms raised 8,313 acres of non-Bell pepper varieties, including chilis.
- New Mexico Department of Agriculture reported that New Mexico is largest producer of chili peppers in the U.S., with 53% of the country's production.
- Chili sales totaled $44 million in 2017, NMDA reported.
- 147 New Mexico farms raised 6,915 acres of onions.
- New Mexico Department of Agriculture reported that New Mexico is 5th largest producer of dry onions in the U.S. Onion sales totaled $84 million in 2017.
- Pumpkins were raised by 143 farms on 2,223 acres.
- 367 New Mexico farms raised 1,503 acres of watermelon.
- 184 farms raised 829 acres of lettuce, primarily head lettuce.
- 306 farms raised 657 acres of sweet corn.
- 564 farms raised 441 acres of squash (all varieties).
- 416 farms raised 133 acres of tomatoes.

Fruits & Nuts (some farmers state that Census of Agriculture data does not fully represent fruit production):

- The state held 3,190 fruit and nut farms with 54,397 acres of orchard in 2017.
- New Mexico farms sold $210 million of fruit, nuts, and berries in 2017.
- This included 1,814 farms with 44,434 acres of pecan trees that were bearing fruit.
- New Mexico ranked 1st in the U.S. for sales of pecans, as well as production per acre. NMDA reported. The state produces 37.5% of the national crop. Most of this production is in Doña Ana County.
- **Note:** *The New Mexico Department of Agriculture reported that the value of pecan production totaled $221 million in 2017. This is more than total fruit and nut sales reported by USDA. The pecan price per pound fell from $2.40 in 2017 to $1.90 in 2018, so similar production yielded only $173 million of value.*
- New Mexico also had 631 farms with 868 acres of apple orchards that were bearing fruit.
- 281 farms raised 130 acres of berries, mostly blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

- 270 farms held 1,129 acres of grapes.
- 253 farms raised 83 acres of peaches.
- 214 farms held 69 acres of apricot orchards.
- 189 farms raised 56 acres of pears.
- 154 farms raised 34 acres of plums and prunes.
- 139 farms raised sweet cherries on 49 acres.
- 95 farms raised tart cherries on 23 acres.
- 75 farms raised pistachio nuts on 486 acres of orchard.

Direct & Organic Sales:

- 1,483 (6%) farms sold $12 million of food directly to household consumers.
- Direct sales to households account for 0.5% of the state's farm product sales (This includes value-added products). *These 2017 data cannot be compared directly to 2012 data because the protocol for reporting direct sales data changed.*
- 325 (1%) farms sold $123 million of food products for human consumption directly to wholesale buyers. *These 2017 data cannot be compared directly to 2012 data because the protocol for reporting direct sales data changed.*
- Direct wholesale sales account for 5% of the state's farm product sales (This includes value-added products). *These 2017 data cannot be compared directly to 2012 data because the protocol for reporting direct sales data changed.*
- 324 farms sold $7.6 million of added-value products in 2017.
- 465 farms reported $18.7 million of income from agri-tourism *(this is included as part of the Farm-Related Income total reported above).*
- 148 New Mexico farms sold $40 million of organic food products. This was a 365% increase from $8.6 million of organic sales in 2012 from 153 farms.
- 174 farms had an on-farm packing facility, 39% fewer than the 284 farms reported in 2012.

Conservation Practices:

- 2,888 farms used rotational management or intensive grazing, 10% less than the 3,198 farms reported in 2012.
- 377 farms held 500,203 acres of land under conservation easements. This was a decline in the number of farms (from 430 in 2012) but a dramatic increase in acreage (from 184,973 in 2012). These changes may reflect differences in sampling between census years.
- 1,338 farms used no-till farming practices on 138,401 acres.
- 868 farms used reduced tillage practices on 218,922 acres.
- 1,177 farms planted cover crops on 53,617 acres.

Fertilizers & Chemical Usage:

- 4,423 farms reported using commercial fertilizer, lime or soil conditioners on 606,451 acres.
- 3,688 farms treated 530,726 acres of cropland with fertilizers. This amounts to 66% of the state's harvested cropland.

- 967 farms applied fertilizers to 75,725 acres of pasture land.
- 1,804 farms applied manure to 92,048 acres.
- 525 farms applied organic fertilizers to 14,459 acres.
- 1,842 farms treated 295,601 acres to control insects.
- 2,742 farms treated 768,068 acres to control weeds.
- 126 farms treated 25,600 acres to control nematodes.
- 244 farms used chemicals to control growth, thin fruit, defoliate, or ripen fruit on 44,729 acres of orchards.
- 305 farms reported plant-disease outbreaks on 23,410 acres.

Table 2: Top Products Sold by New Mexico Farms, 2017

See also chart on next page.

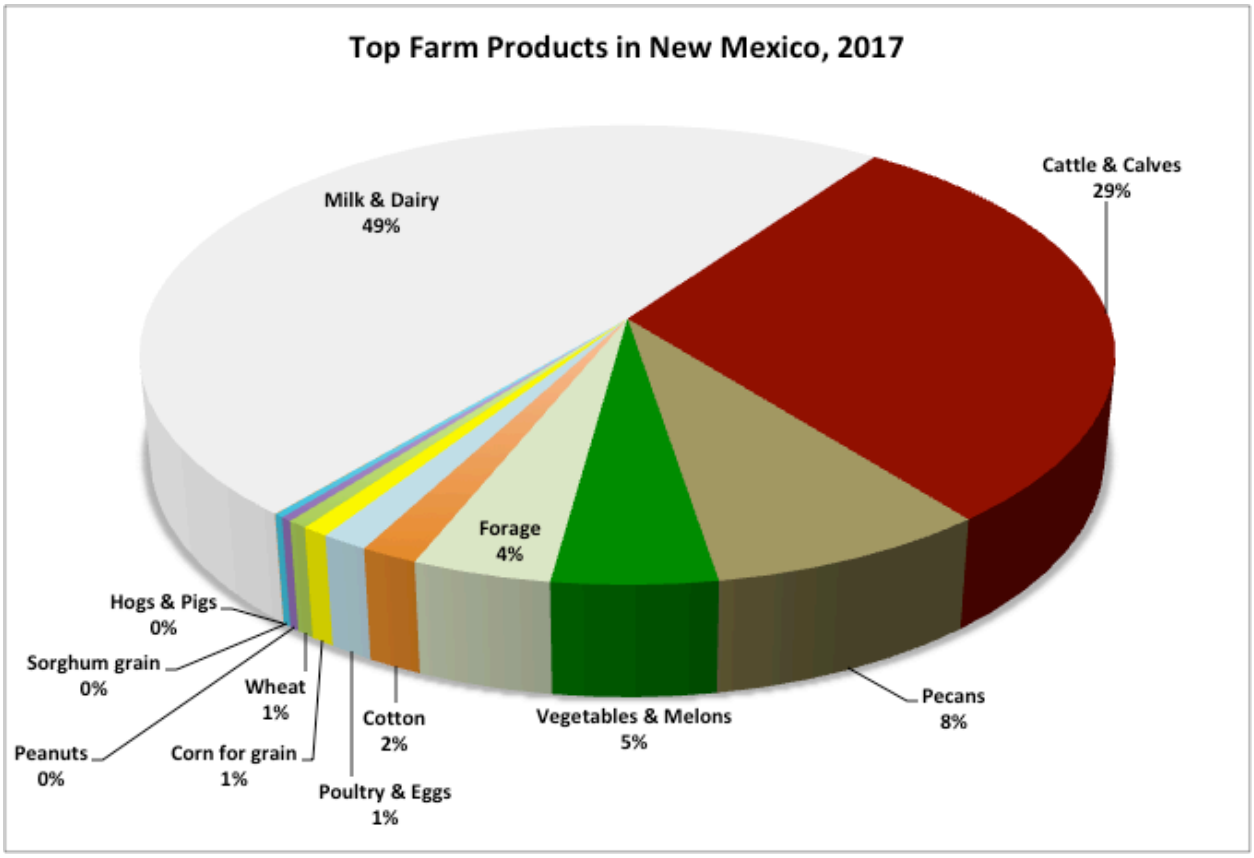
	$ millions
Milk & Dairy	1,331.2
Cattle & Calves	807.0
Pecans	220.8
Vegetables & Melons	129.0
Forage	109.0
Cotton	44.8
Poultry & Eggs	37.0
Corn for grain	21.1
Wheat	15.7
Peanuts	8.8
Sorghum grain	7.7
Hogs & Pigs	0.5

Source: USDA Economic Research Service. Note that these data differ slightly from USDA Census of Agriculture data listed above.

Note that at $12 million, direct sales from farmers to household consumers amount to just a bit less than sales of wheat.

Chart 1: Top Farm Products in New Mexico, 2017

See table on previous page



Source: USDA Economic Research Service.

Balance of Cash Receipts and Production Costs (Bureau of Economic Analysis):
25,044 New Mexico farms sell $3.1 billion of food products per year (1989-2018 average), spending $2.6 billion to raise them, for an average gain of $493 million each year. This is a gain of $19,685 per farm. *Note that these sales figures compiled by the BEA may differ from cash receipts recorded by the USDA Census of Agriculture (above).*

Federal farm support payments are an important source of net income, averaging $112 million per year for the state for the same years. 3,453 (14%) New Mexico farms received $64 million in federal subsidies in 2017. This is an average of $18,535 per farm, but benefits accrued to only a small number of farms. $14 million (22%) of these payments were conservation subsidies.

Overall, farm producers gained a surplus of $15 billion by selling crops and livestock over the years 1989 to 2018. However, 70% of the State's farms reported a net loss in 2017 (Census of Agriculture), and New Mexico farmers and ranchers earned $16 million less by selling farm products in 2018 than they earned in 1969 (in 2018 dollars).

As reported above, the Census of Agriculture reported that 4,183 (17%) New Mexico farms earned $81 million of farm-related income in 2017. This farm-related income included agri-tourism ($18.7 million), custom work for other farms ($15.9 million), cash rents ($15.0 million), production insurance payments, ($11.5 million), and patronage dividends ($5.7 million). $12.7 million (16%) of these farm-related income sources were not specified by the Census of Agriculture for New Mexico in 2017. *Note:* Data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, however, identifies a total of $152 million of farm-related income earned by New Mexico farmers in the same year — nearly twice what the Census of Agriculture reported. BEA data further show that New Mexico farmers earned an average of $126 million of farm-related income during the years 1989 – 2018 (in 2018 dollars).

Production expenses are considerable, as Charts 17-18 and Charts 25-27 illustrate. Chart 17 shows the production expenses incurred by New Mexico farms since 1969. Over these past 50 years, farms in the state have purchased $26.9 billion of feed, $4.4 billion of fertilizers and chemicals, and $5.4 billion of petroleum products (in 2018 dollars). While some of the feed is grown in the state (See Chart 18), feed appears to be increasingly imported as larger dairy operations take hold. Most chemical fertilizer and fossil fuel purchases are sourced outside of the state.

Chart 18 shows that costs for feeding livestock have typically exceeded the value of feed produced on New Mexico farms. Over the past 50 years, New Mexico livestock farms have purchased $14 billion more feed than was grown on farms in the state.

This means that all told, New Mexico farms purchase at least $24 billion of inputs that are sourced outside of the state ($14+$4.4+$5.4 billions listed above). This represents an annual expenditure of $480 million per year buying inputs sourced outside of New Mexico. This figure does not include large expenditures for machinery, or other costs that are not specifically accounted in these data sets.

Moreover, if full costs of running a farm are considered (Charts 25-27), including the costs of purchasing land, constructing buildings, buying new equipment, most all dairy, cattle, cotton, and wheat farms are losing substantial amounts of money.

The state's consumers:
See also information covering low-income food consumption and food-related health conditions, page 1-2 above.
New Mexico consumers spend $7.3 billion buying food each year, including $4.0 billion for home use. Most of this food is produced outside the state, so state consumers spend about $6.5 billion per year buying food sourced outside New Mexico. Only $12 million of food products (0.4% of farm cash receipts and 0.2% of the state's consumer market) are sold by farmers directly to household consumers.

Farm and food economy summary:
Farmers earn $493 million each year producing food commodities, earn an additional $126 million in farm-related income, and gain $112 million from federal subsidies, for a total gain of $731 million per year (averages over the years 1989 – 2018). At the same time, the state's farmers also spend (conservatively estimated) $500 million buying inputs sourced outside of the state. Even when farmers make money, these outside input purchases draw considerable resources out of the state.

Meanwhile, consumers spend $6.5 billion buying food sourced outside of New Mexico. This is more than twice the value of all food commodities raised in the state.

Table 3: New Mexico: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2017):

New Mexico residents purchase $7.3 billion of food each year, including $4.0 billion to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	millions
Meats, Poultry, Fish, & Eggs	$ 848
Fruits & Vegetables	819
Cereals & Bakery Products	510
Dairy Products	417
"Other," incl. Sweets, Fats, & Oils	1,453

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2017. Calculation of state total by Ken Meter using population estimates from the Federal Census.

While estimates are imprecise, it appears that 90% of the food eaten by New Mexico residents is produced outside of the state. This means that something like $6.5 billion of food is purchased from outside sources every year.

This estimate is based in part on a Vermont study (Conner, et al., 2012) that estimated that about 5-6% of the food consumed in that state was produced by Vermont farmers. If similar dynamics are present in the New Mexico economy, we could conservatively assume that 90% of the food residents purchase is sourced outside of the state (the actual amount is likely to be far higher, but we lack complete data)[1].

Source: Conner, David; Becot, Florence; Hofer, Douglas; Kahler, Ellen; Sawyer, Scott; & Berlin, Linda (2012). "Measuring current consumption of locally grown foods in Vermont: Methods for baselines and targets." UVM Extension Faculty Publications. Paper 1. http://scholarworks.uvm.edu/extfac/1

If each New Mexico resident purchased an average of $5 of food each week directly from some farm in the state, this would generate $544 million of farm income annually. This is about the amount of money New Mexico farmers currently earn in net cash income by selling crops and livestock.

[1] This is not to suggest that 10% of the food consumed by New Mexico residents is sourced inside the state. The actual value would be difficult to measure. It could easily be less than the Vermont rates shown above, of 5-6%.

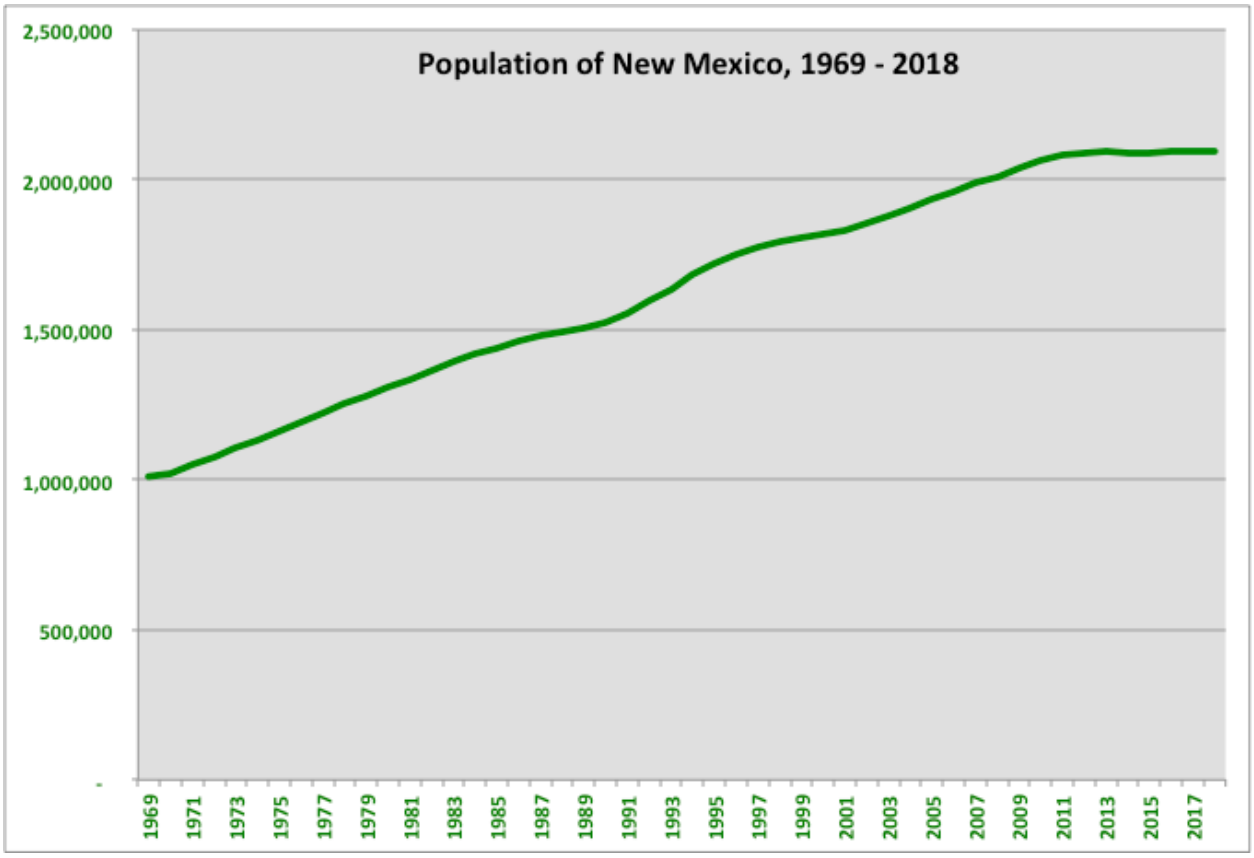
Table 4: Employment in Food-Related Sectors in New Mexico (2012)

As Table 4 shows, the food sector is also important to the state economy, with 4,251 firms accounting for $1.5 billion in payroll to 85,421 workers.

Industry Code	Industry Sector	Number of firms	Employees	Payroll $ millions
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0
333111	Farm Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0
311	Food Manufacturing	143	4,394	166.0
312	Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	37	305	11.5
3253	Pesticide, Fertilizer, & Other Ag Chemical Mfg.	0	0	0
42382	Farm & Garden Equipment Wholesalers	0	0	0
4244	Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers	149	3,011	135.6
445	Food & Beverage Stores	508	13,431	305.4
49312	Refrigerated Warehousing & Storage	0	0	0
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	3,414	64,280	875.2
	Totals	**4,251**	**85,421**	**1,493.7**

Source: Federal Census, Economic Census. Data for 2012. More recent data could not be accessed. The symbol (D) means that data have been suppressed in an effort to protect the confidentiality of individual firms. Note that this data is not a complete view of the economic importance of the farm and food sector, since food activity occurs in several other sectors, such as transportation and warehousing, but not in ways that can be specified.

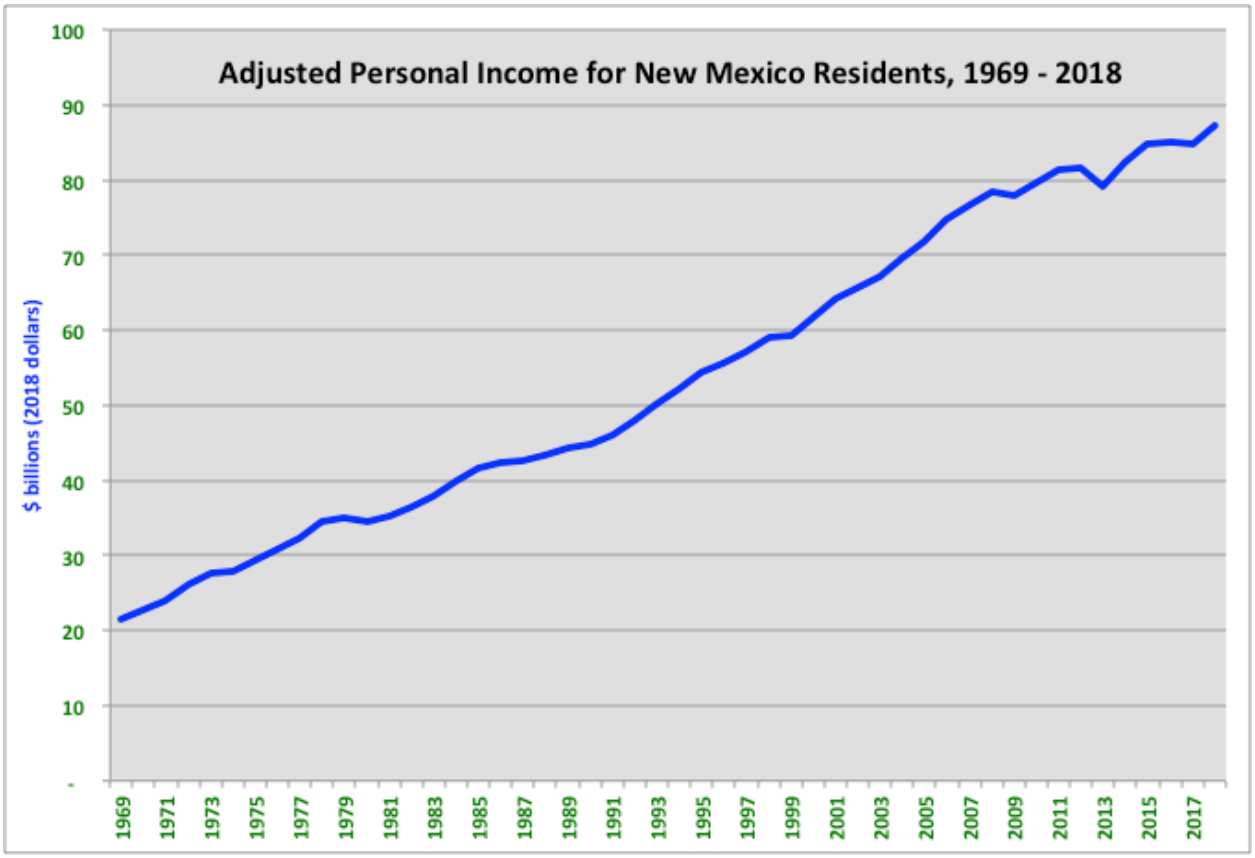
Chart 2: Population of New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The population in New Mexico more than doubled over the past 50 years, from 1,011,000 in 1969 to 2,095,428 in 2018.

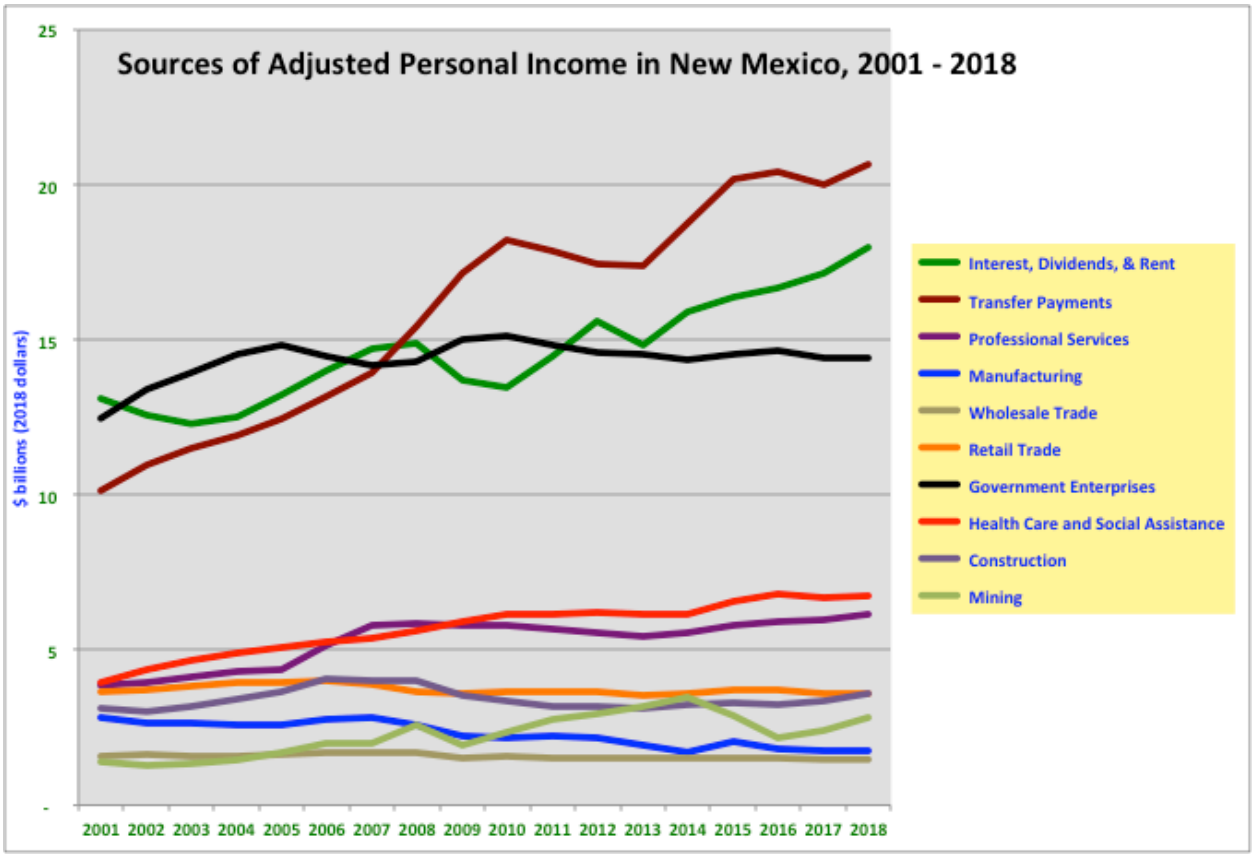
Chart 3: Adjusted Personal Income for New Mexico Residents, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Personal income for New Mexico residents quadrupled over the past 50 years, from $22 billion in 1969 to $87 billion in 2018, after adjusting for inflation.

Chart 4: Sources of Adjusted Personal Income in New Mexico, 2001 - 2018



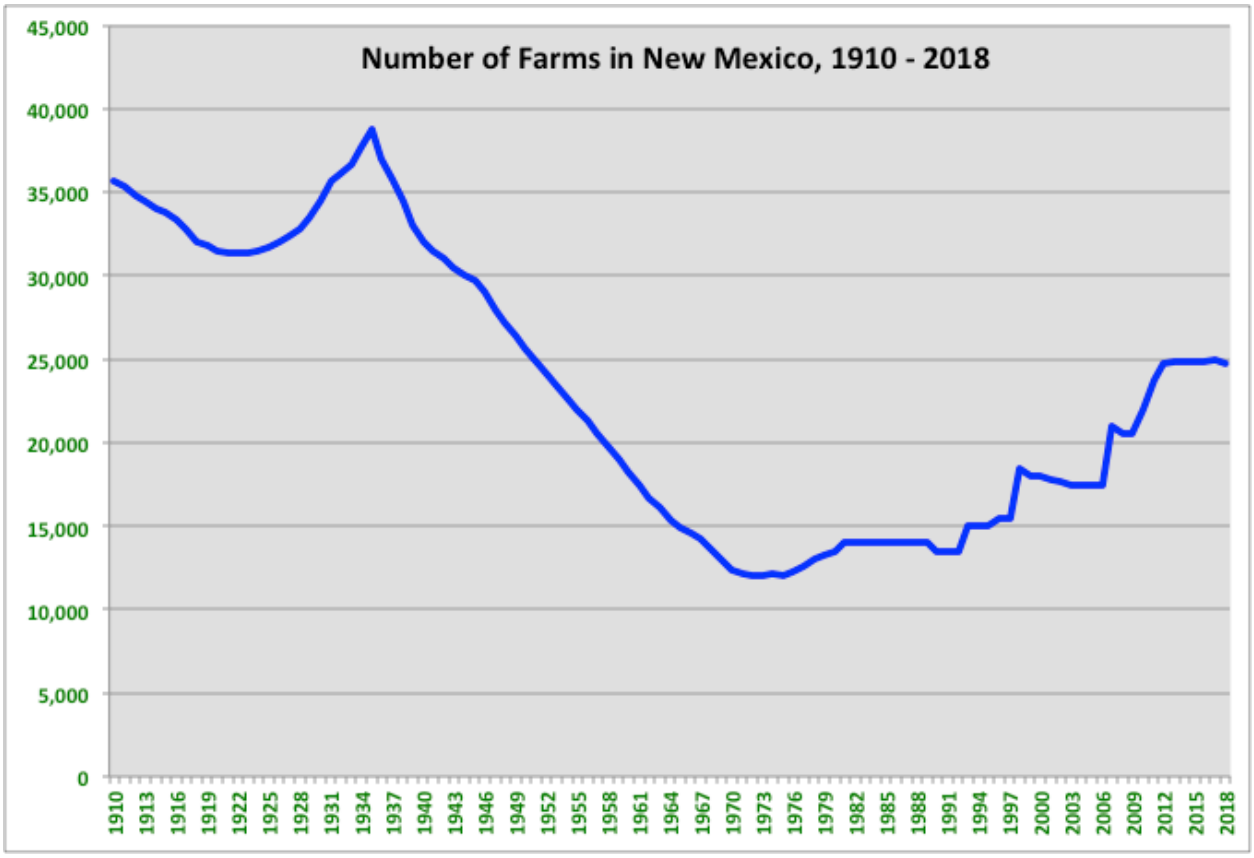
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

2,095,428 New Mexico residents received $87 billion of income in 2018. Personal income increased more than four-fold (305%) from 1969 to 2018, after dollars were adjusted for inflation. The largest source of personal income is transfer payments (from government programs such as pensions) at $20.7 billion *[see below]*. Capital income from interest, dividends, and rents ranked second ($18 billion). While this shows that capitalism is working for many residents, this also may be a sign of an aging population. Government jobs, including educational institutions, accounted for $14.4 billion. Health care and social assistance workers ranked fourth at $6.8 billion of personal income, just above professional occupations at $6.2 billion. Retail workers and Construction jobs accounted for $3.6 billion each, while mining workers earned $2.8 billion. Manufacturing jobs produced $1.8 billion of personal income.

Note that income from public sources made up 42% of all personal income for state residents.

Government income includes $3.3 billion of income earned by federal workers and $9.8 billion earned by state and local government workers, including educational institutions. Military personnel earned $1.4 billion.

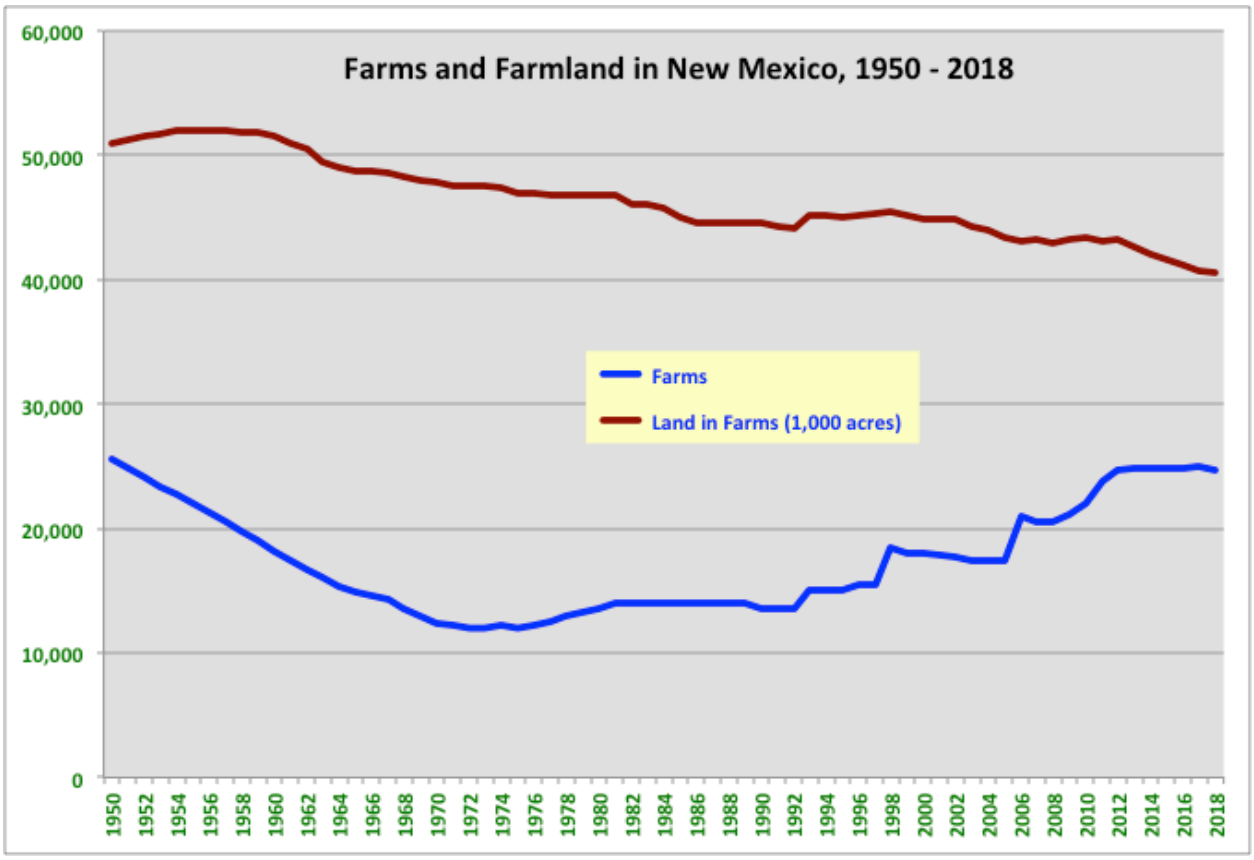
Chart 5: Number of Farms in New Mexico, 1910 - 2018



Sources: USDA Economic Research Service & New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Data showing the number of farms in New Mexico is available for more than a century, as shown in Chart 5 above. Farm numbers peaked at 38,800 in 1937 as New Mexico pulled out of the Great Depression. They fell steadily from that point until 1973, when disruptions caused by the OPEC Energy Crisis led more people to enter farming. Farm numbers have increased steadily since then, and now stand at 25,000. However, it should be noted that in 1997, 2007, and 2012, diligent efforts were made by USDA Census of Agriculture officials to increase coverage of small farms, especially those operated by people of color. These efforts to count small farms more accurately led to signficiant increases in the number of farms counted, but do not necessarily mean new farms were opened.

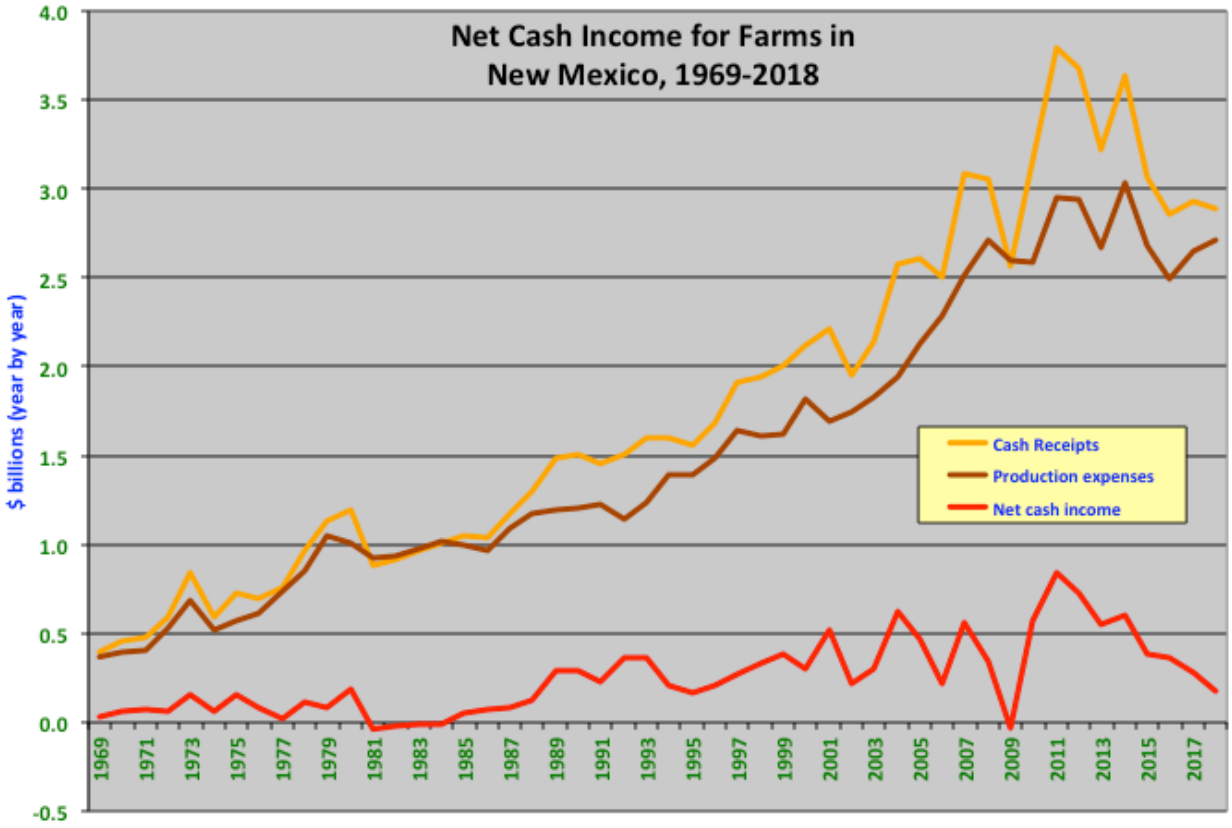
Chart 6: Farms and Farmland in New Mexico, 1950 – 2018



Sources: USDA Economic Research Service & New Mexico Department of Agriculture. Note that The USDA and NMDA only track privately owned farmland. In New Mexico, considerable public acreage is farmed, including vast pastures ranchers lease for grazing livestock. This land is owned by the State of New Mexico Land Office, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the US Bureau of Land Management, National Forest Land, and other public entities, but is not included here because similar data was not readily available for these public lands.

As Chart 6 shows, the number of farms in New Mexico has rebounded since the early 1970s, and now stands just below the 1950 level. As mentioned above, some of the increase in farms is the result of census officials making more diligent efforts to count smaller farms, especially those operated by people of color. Despite the increasing number of farms, however, privately owned farm and ranch land has been lost to urban development, declining 20% over the past 70 years.

Chart 7: Net Cash Income for Farms in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



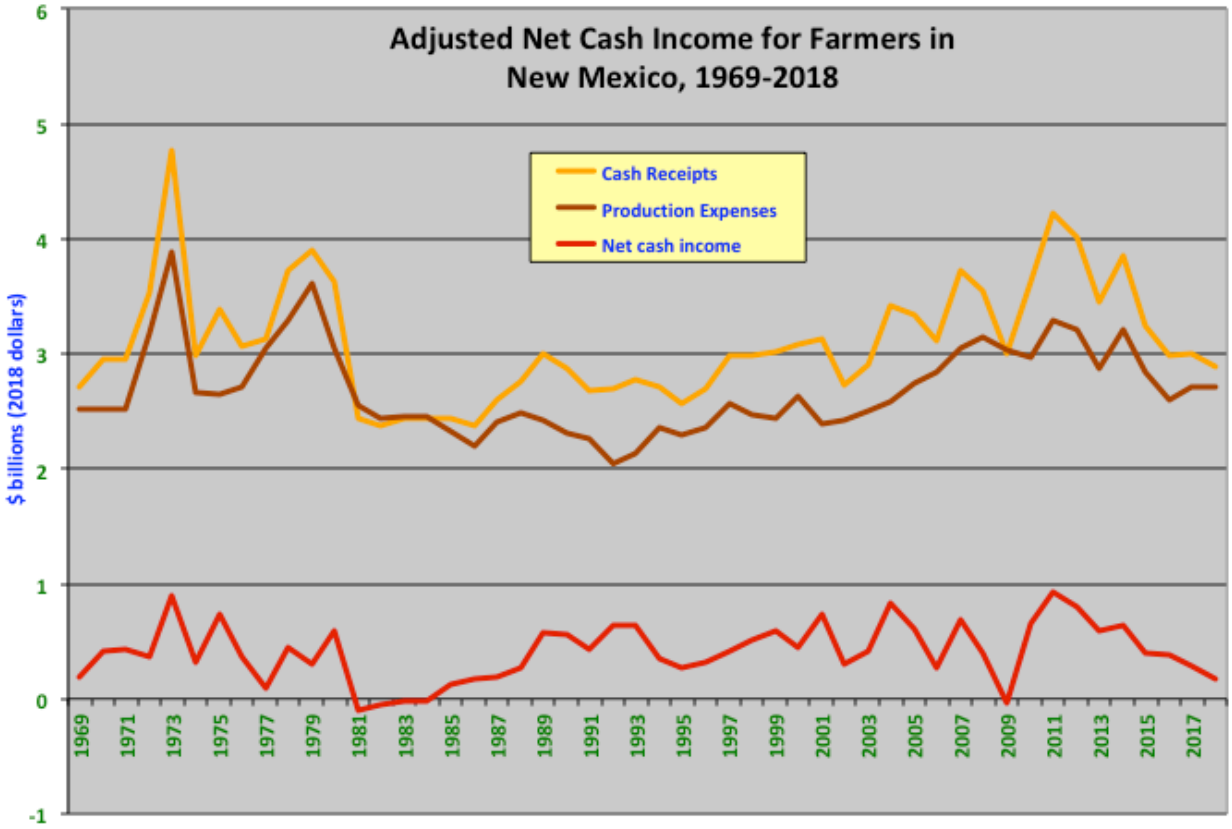
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Chart 7 shows that commodity farming in New Mexico has created increasingly positive returns over the past 50 years. Cash receipts (orange line) increased from $397 million in 1969 to $2.9 billion in 2017. Production expenses (maroon line) also increased, from $369 million in 1969 to $2.7 billion. This means the net cash income (red line) for New Mexico farms — cash receipts less production expenses — rose from $28 million in 1969 to a peak of $839 million in 2011, then fell to $173 million in 2018.

Since, as reported above, 70% of New Mexico farms reported a net loss in 2017, not all farmers in the state share these benefits.

To compare net cash income for New Mexico farms (Chart 7) with that of US farms, see Chart 23 on page 36. Charts 8 (page 21) and 24 (page 37) show the same data adjusted for inflation.

Chart 8: Adjusted Net Cash Income for Farmers in New Mexico 1969 - 2018



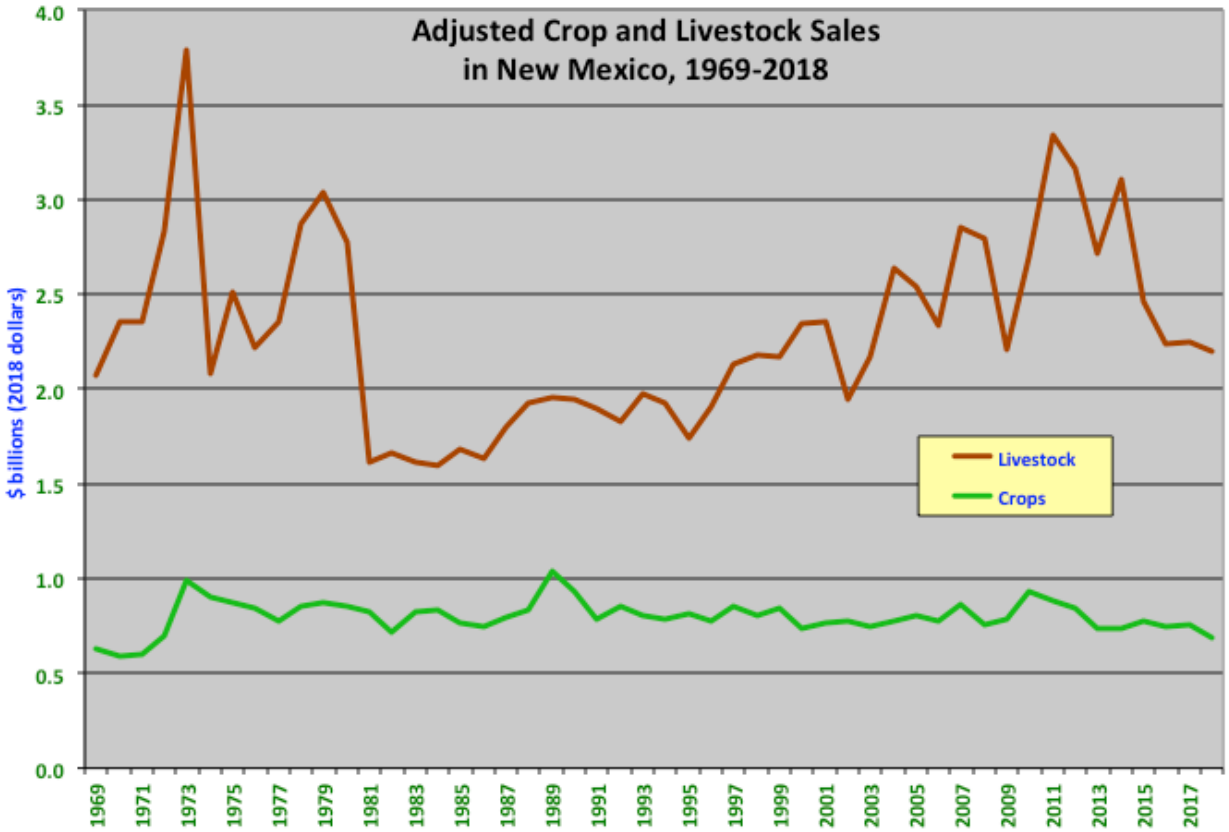
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

After the data in Chart 7 are adjusted for inflation, however, the patterns are considerably different, as Chart 8 shows. Currently the U.S. dollar is worth less than one-sixth of the value it held in 1969, which means that money earned in the 1970s looks far more valuable on Chart 8. After adjusting for this change, it is clear that cash receipts have not improved over the past 50 years. There have been three significant peak years (1973, 1979, and 2011). Each of these was caused by external forces (grains sold to the USSR during the OPEC Energy Crisis, a second round of grain sales in 1979, and speculation in grain markets in 2011), not by fundamental strength of the New Mexico farm economy. Making things even worse, production expenses rose during each of these peak eras. This especially plagued New Mexico cattle and dairy operators, because higher grain prices translated into higher feed costs for the animals these farms tend. Overall, this means that net cash income has held essentially steady for the past half century. This is despite the significant advances in productivity farmers have gained (Economic Research Service Farm Productivity data show that productivity more than doubled during this period).

Net cash income (red line) fell steadily since 2011, and now stands at $16 million less than in 1969.

To compare adjusted net cash income for New Mexico farms (Chart 8) with that of US farms, see Chart 24 on page 37.

Chart 9: Adjusted Crop and Livestock Sales in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018

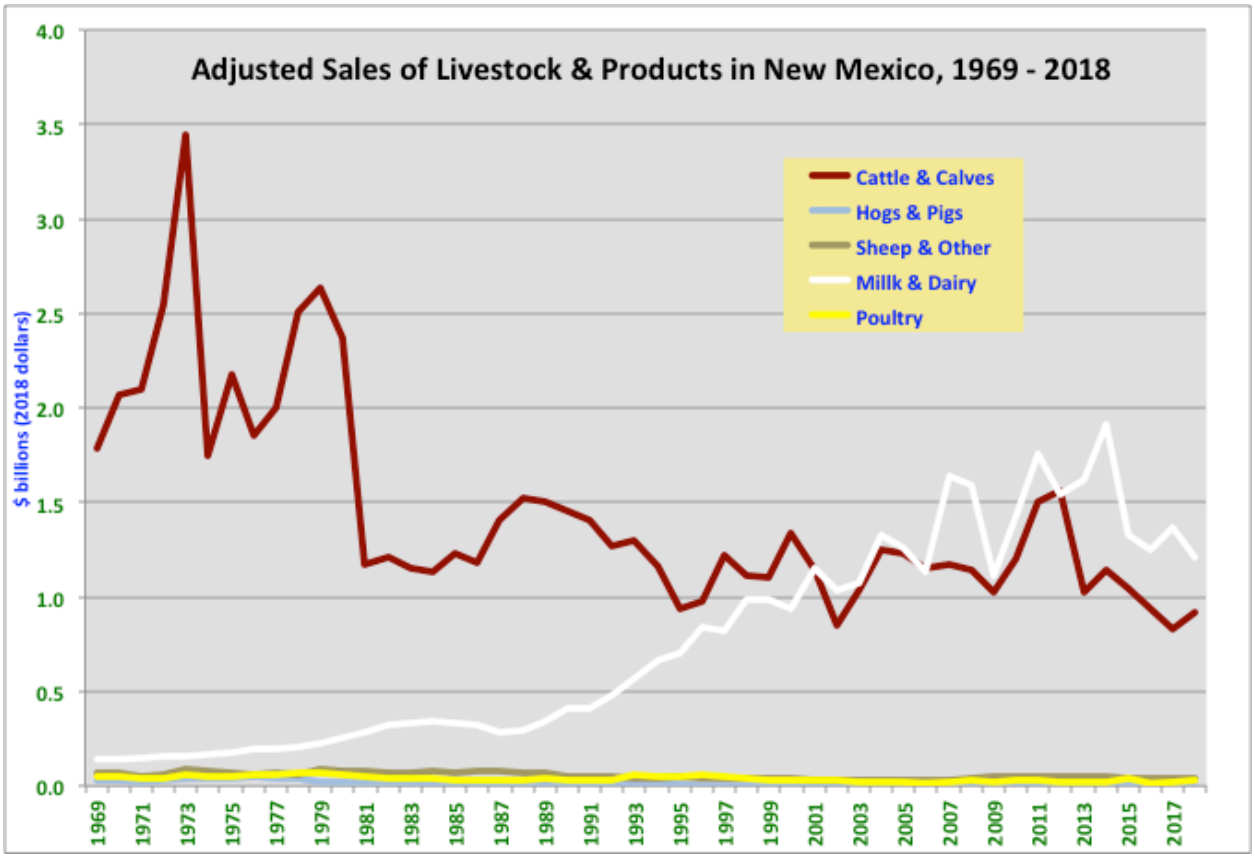


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 9 shows that sales of livestock and related products, including milk (maroon line), are the drivers of change for New Mexico farms. Livestock sales bottomed out during the 1980s Farm Credit Crisis, and have steadily recovered, but now stand at levels just higher than those of 50 years ago. Crop sales have essentially held steady, despite massive changes in field equipment, and considerable change in cropping patterns.

Note that the chart above shows only sales, not profitability.

Chart 10: Adjusted Sales of Livestock & Products in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



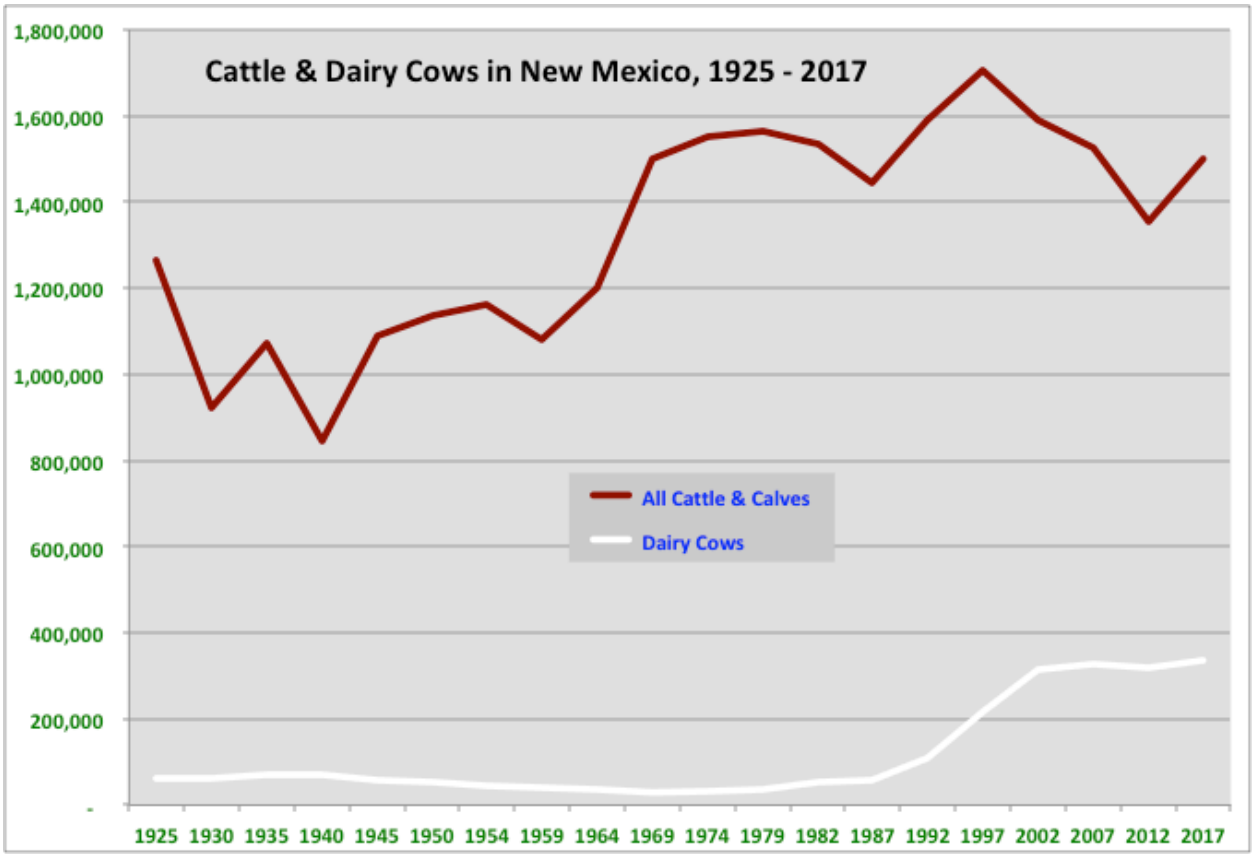
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 10 provides deeper evidence behind the trends in livestock sales shown on the previous page in Chart 9. Sales of cattle and calves, which were the mainstay of the livestock economy in New Mexico 50 years ago, have fallen considerably since 1973, after peaking at $3.5 billion — more than the value of all food products sold by New Mexico farmers today. As these cattle sales declined, a dairy industry emerged out of the ashes of the Farm Credit Crisis of the mid-1980s. It is essentially the birth of this dairy industry that fuels rising farm product sales in New Mexico. Today, dairy products is the top farm product in the state, accounting for half of farm cash receipts. However, dairy sales have fallen since they peaked at $1.9 billion (in 2018 dollars) in 2014. Dairy sales now stand at roughly 2004 levels.

Sheep, which once were one of the primary livestock raised in New Mexico, have been relatively unimportant over the past 50 years, as have pigs and poultry, as shown above.

Note that the chart above shows only sales, not profitability.

Chart 11: Cattle & Dairy Cows in New Mexico, 1925 – 2017

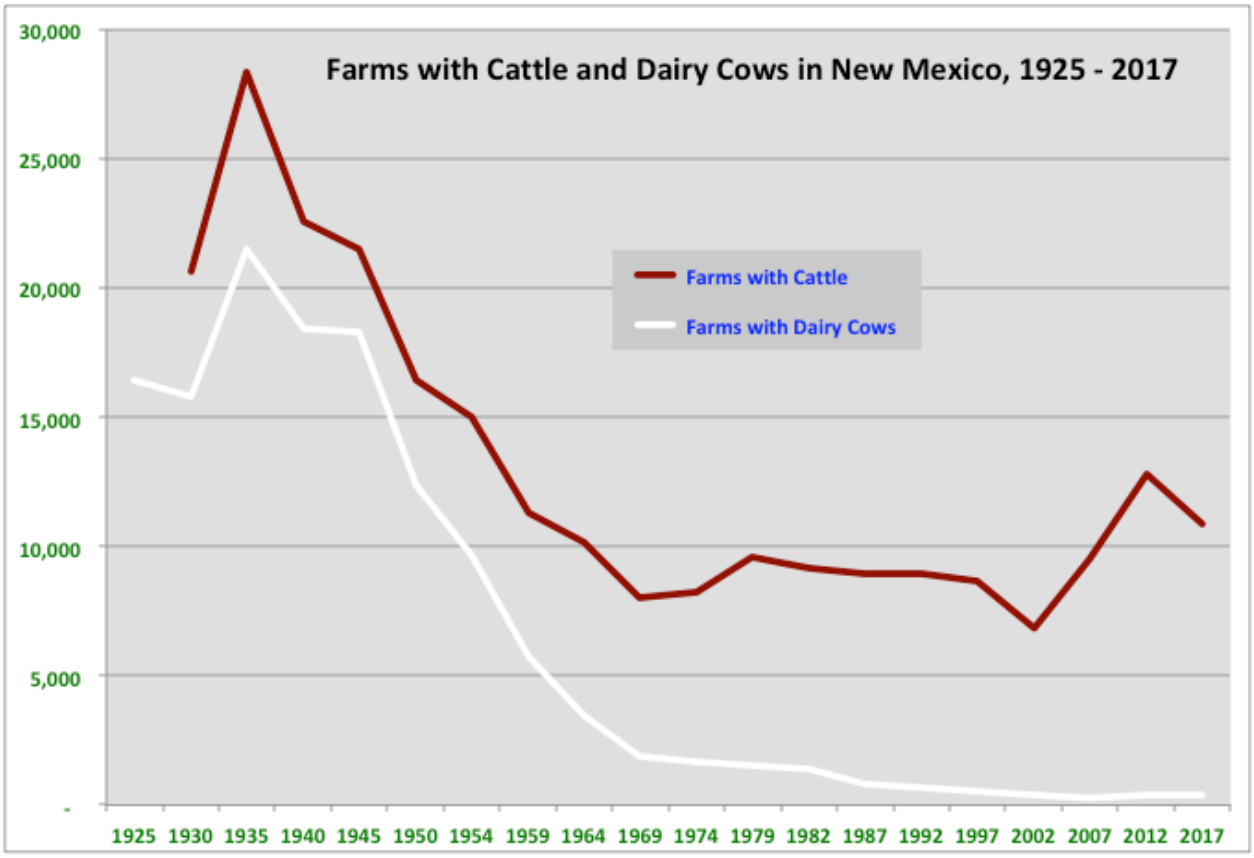


Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture.

Chart 11 above shows the numbers of cattle and dairy cows that have been raised on New Mexico farms for nearly the past century — twice the time span shown on the previous farm income charts. What is most striking about this chart is that the number of cattle living on New Mexico farms has stayed virtually the same since 1969, even while sales were declining. This is one indication of how farmers and ranchers have been hit with declining margins as the cattle industry became increasingly concentrated. Nevertheless, there are significantly more cattle being raised in New Mexico today than before 1960.

Note that there were more dairy cows in New Mexico in the early part of the 20th Century than in 1974, when dairy expanded (see Chart 12 on next page). It is also significant that the number of dairy cows has increased slightly in recent years, even as cash receipts fell.

Chart 12: Farms with Cattle & Dairy Cows in New Mexico, 1925 – 2017



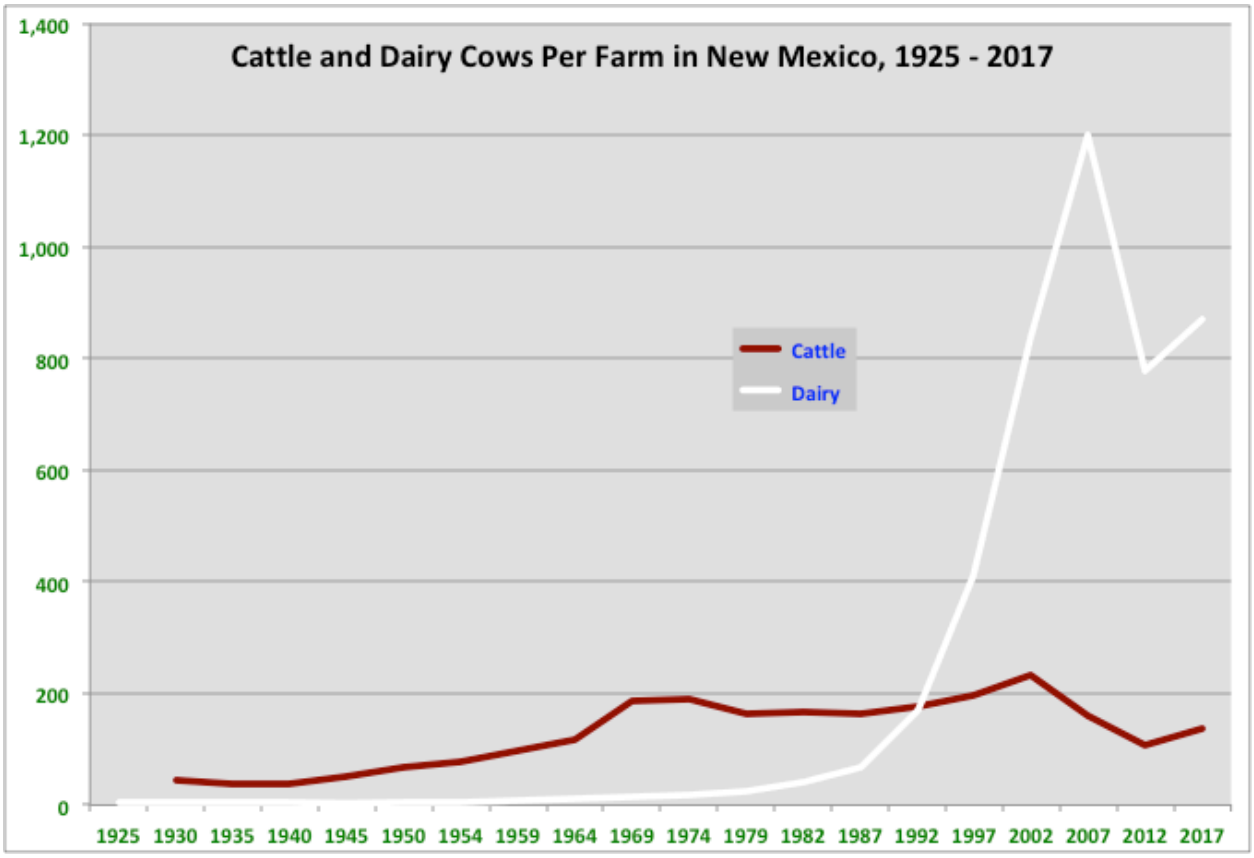
Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture.

As Chart 12 shows, farming has become an increasingly concentrated activity over the past century. In the 1930s, 60 to 70% of all New Mexico farms raised cattle, and now less than half do. That number peaked at 28,379 in 1930 — more than the total number of farms now in operation in New Mexico.

This is not as drastic a decline as in dairy, however. The number of farms with dairy cows peaked at 21,513 in 1930, and by 1945, 62% of all New Mexico farms held dairy cattle. Now only 2% of New Mexico farms milk cows. Even when dairy farming was more prevalent, only a small number of frms with dairy cows actually sold milk or dairy products. Much was used by the farm family itself, or bartered with neighbors. In 1945, only one of every three farms with dairy cows sold dairy products. That ratio rose to 93% in 2007, and has since fallen to 39% — an indication that smaller dairy operations may be on the rise as the limits of intensive dairy production become clear.

Still, it is the larger dairies that drove the increase in dairy sales since 1974.

Chart 13: Cattle and Dairy Cows Per Farm in New Mexico, 1925 – 2017



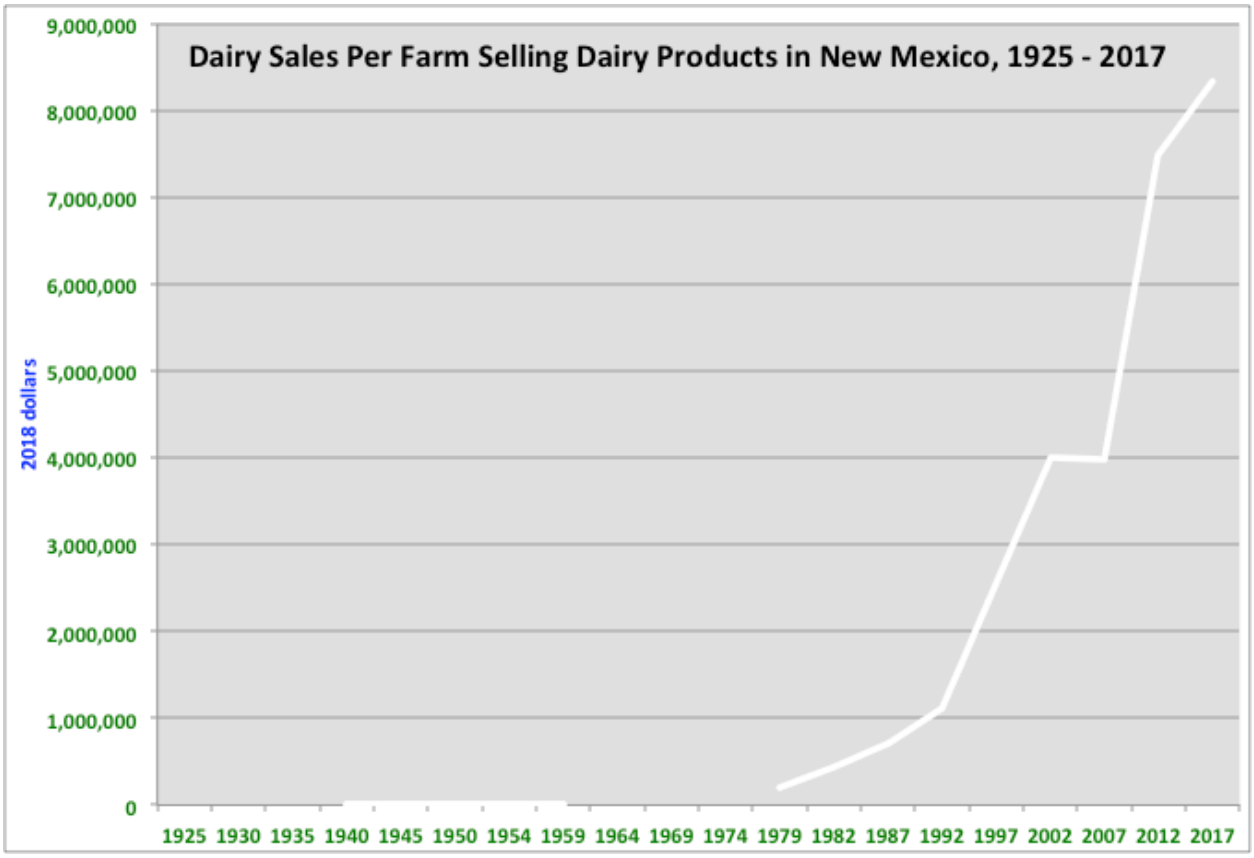
Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture.

The concentration of the dairy industry is vividly shown on Chart 13, which depicts the average number of animals per farm for both cattle and dairy operations in the state. Note that the number of animals per farm rose steadily, but slowly, from 1930 to 2002, and then began to decline. Meanwhile, the birth of large-scale dairies in the mid-1980s meant that the average number of diary cows per farm rose rapidly.

Note that since these are averages, they include counts for very small farms, and do not reflect the fact that some dairy operations hold tens of thousands of animals.

Chart 13 also shows that the average number of dairy cows per farm fell significantly after 2007.

Chart 14: Dairy Sales Per Farm Selling Dairy Products in New Mexico, 1925 – 2017

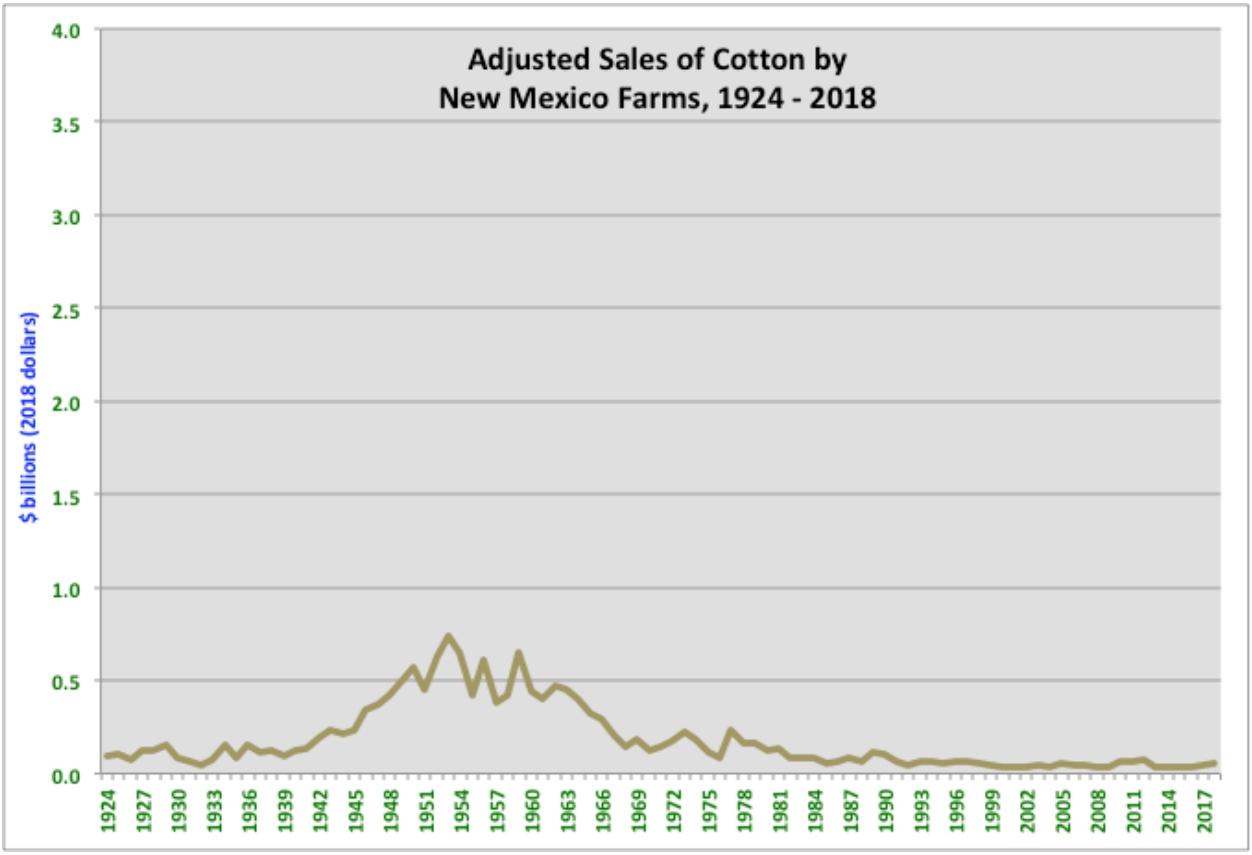


Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

The concentration of the dairy industry is even more stark when sales per farm selling dairy products are examined, as in Chart 14. Although in several census years no sales data were reported, it is quite clear that sales per farm skyrocketed from $193,000 in 1979 to more than $8 million *per farm* in 2017. Once again, since these are averages that include several smaller farms, this chart also implies that several of the largest dairy farms sell far more than the $8 million total.

Only 152 New Mexico farms were listed as selling dairy products in the 2017 census. This is far below the 6,371 farms selling dairy products in 1930.

Chart 15: Adjusted Sales of Cotton by New Mexico Farms, 1924 – 2018

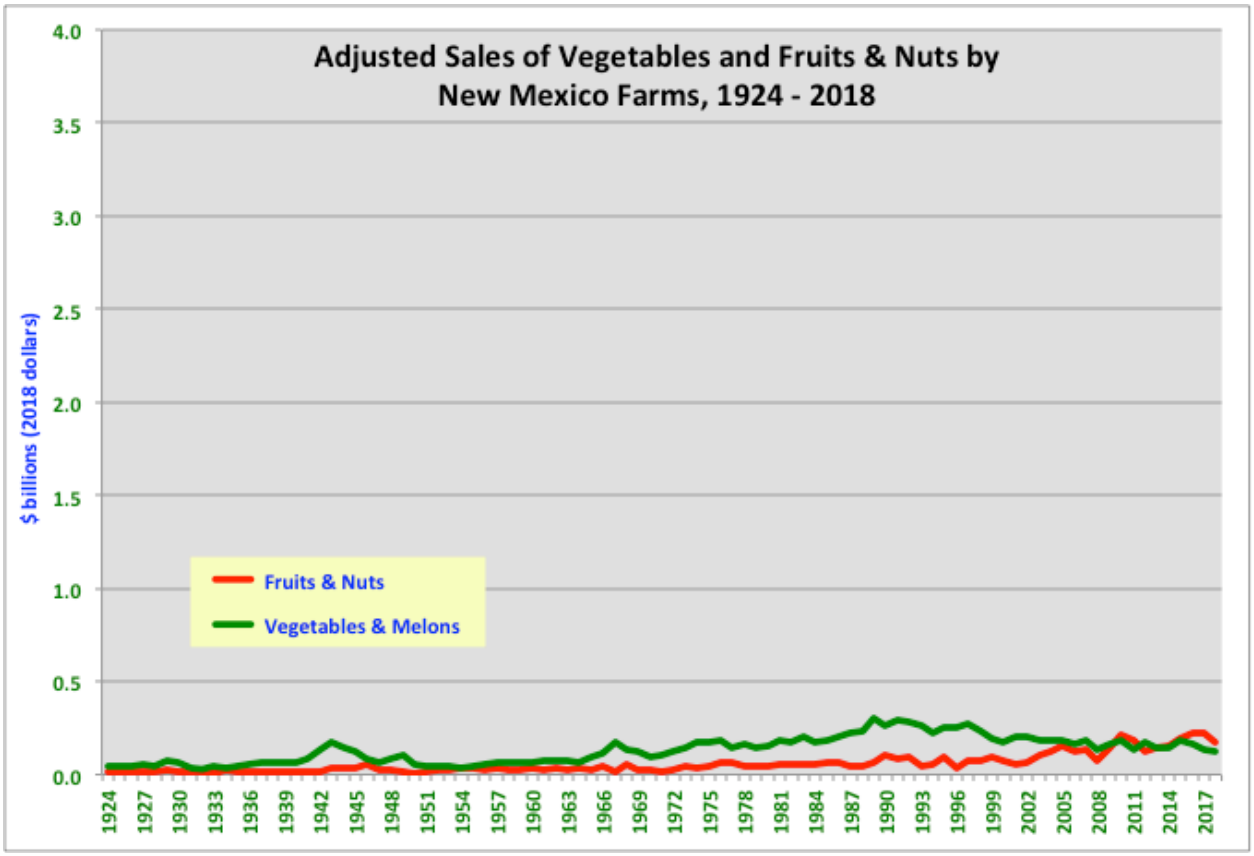


Source: USDA Economic Research Service. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

While New Mexico farmers have raised small amounts of wheat and corn historically, the major cash crops were cotton and pecans. Chart 15 shows sales of cotton by New Mexico farms. To show these sales, we had to go back to data sets that start in 1924, because peak cotton production occurred in 1953, well before the era represented in most of the previous charts. In that year, cotton farmers sold $740 million of cotton (in 2018 dollars), less than what cattle producers sell today, but still an important element in the New Mexico farm economy at the time. Since 1969, cotton sales have declined slowly but steadily.

Note that the chart above shows only sales, not profitability.

Chart 16: Adjusted Sales of Vegetables and Fruits & Nuts by New Mexico Farms, 1924 - 2018



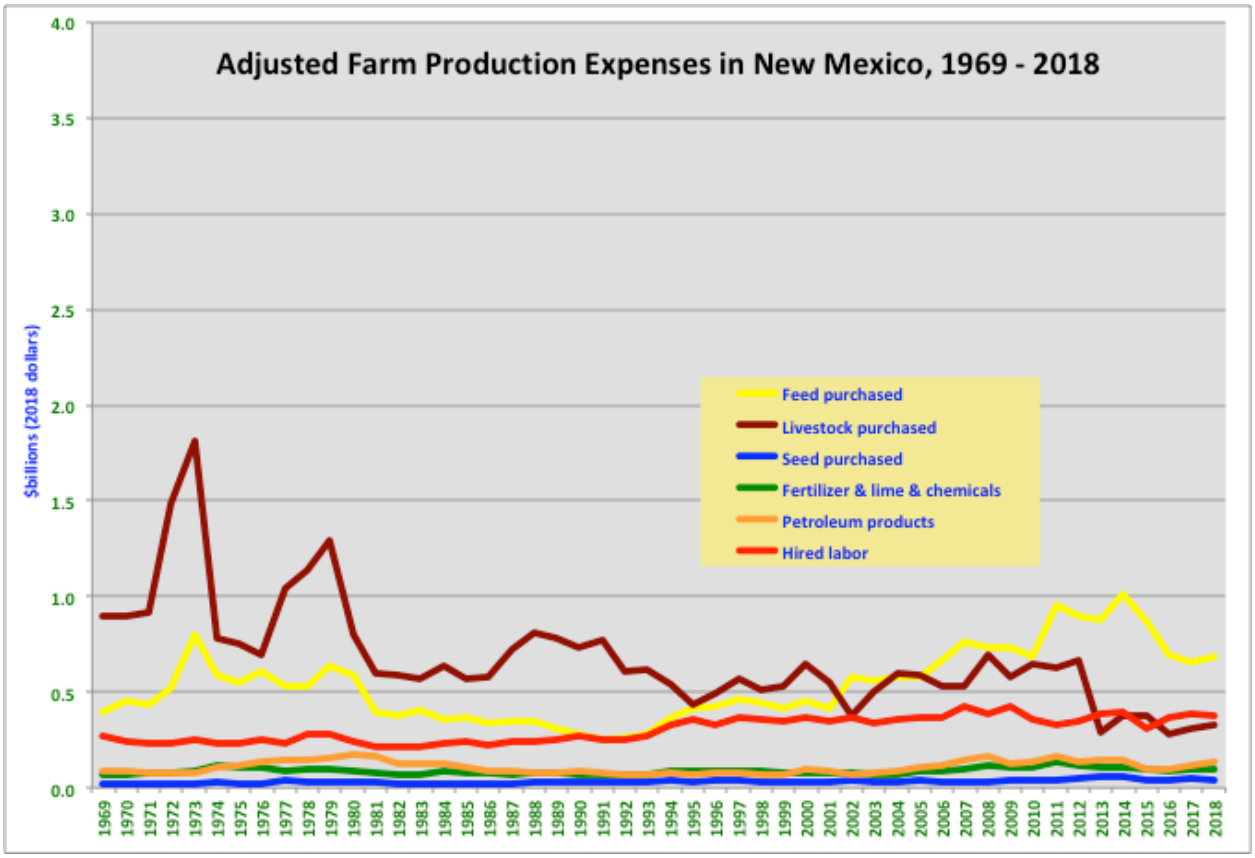
Source: USDA Economic Research Service. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

The second major cash crop produced by New Mexico farms is pecans. These are considered a fruit by USDA, so the best data available shows sales of fruits and nuts (red line on Chart 16). For the 2017 Census of Agriculture, at least, most all of these sales were pecans. Pecan sales have risen slowly and steadily since 1996, and now stand at about $200 million per year.

The green line in Chart 16 shows vegetable sales by New Mexico farms. These increased steadily from $29 million in 1969 to $173 million in 2018 (both figures in 2018 dollars). Main vegetable crops are onions and chilis, mostly destined for export to metropolitan markets. Sales have declined in recent years, very likely due to competition from producers in the country of Mexico. Since New Mexico residents consume $819 million of vegetables each year (retail price, not farmgate price), the state may have developed a population well beyond its ability to feed itself. Certainly the link between vegetable production and state consumers is weak.

Note that the chart above shows only sales, not profitability.

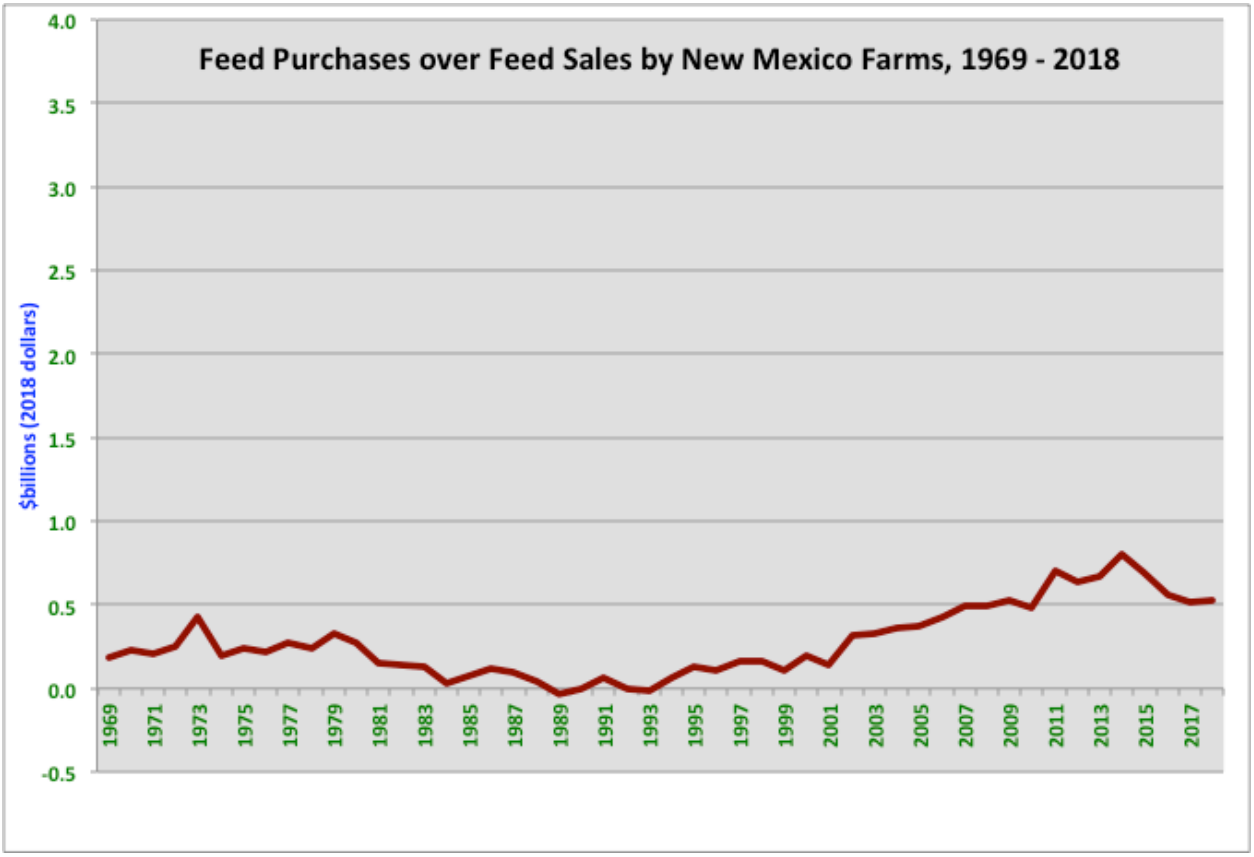
Chart 17: Adjusted Farm Production Expenses in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Trends in farm production expenses reflect the same patterns we have observed above. While the main production expense in 1969 was livestock purchases, this has now fallen, and ranks below feed costs and labor costs. As the concentrated dairy industry took hold, costs for feed rose, peaking in 2014. As the next chart shows, it appears that these feed needs are increasingly met by importing feed.

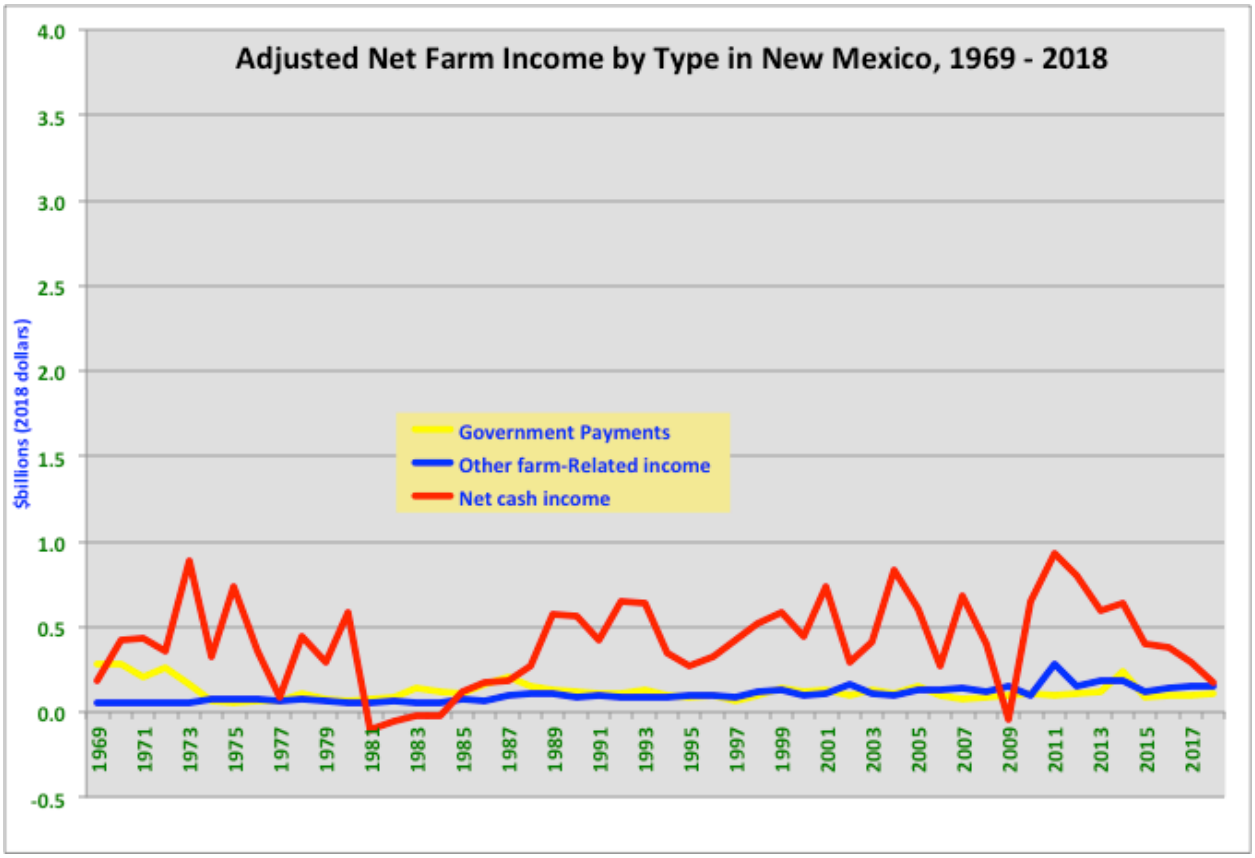
Chart 18: Feed Purchases over Feed Sales by New Mexico Farms, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

While no public data sets show the amount of feed New Mexico farmers purchase from farms inside or outside of the state, one rough approximation can be gained by comparing the livestock feed grown by the state's farmers with the feedstuffs farmers purchase. Whenever purchases exceed feed sales, the feed must be coming from sources other than New Mexico farms. Chart 18 shows this balance. Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, sales of corn, oats, sorghum, soybeans, and forage crops made by New Mexico farmers were compared to their purchases of animal feed. Whenever purchases exceeded the value of feedstuffs that New Mexico farmers sold, the value shows up as a positive number on Chart 18. Only for three years after the Farm Credit Crisis ended did the state's farmers sell more grain than they purchased. Overall, purchased feed was worth $14 billion dollars more, over the past 50 years, than feed sold by New Mexico farmers.

Chart 19: Adjusted Net Farm Income by Type in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018

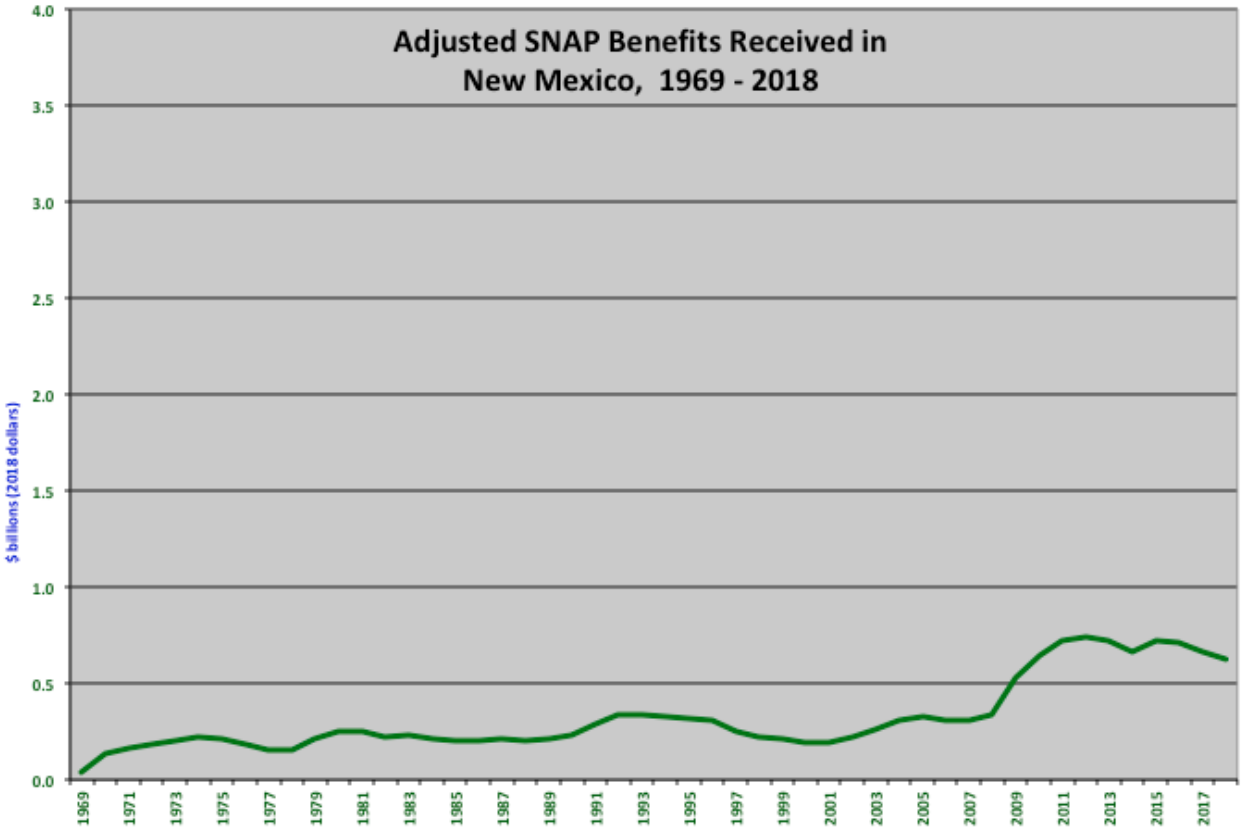


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 19 shows the three main sources of net income for farmers in New Mexico. This shows that producing crops and livestock has been the main source of income over the past 50 years, but also shows that net cash income from production has been more variable than either farm-related income (blue line) or federal payments (orange line). As of 2018, all three of these sources of income were about the same, since net cash income for farm production fell from nearly $930 million in 2011 to $17 million in 2018.

As noted above, 4,183 (17%) New Mexico farms earned $81 million of farm-related income in 2017. This farm-related income included agri-tourism ($18.7 million), custom work for other farms ($15.9 million), cash rents ($15.0 million), production insurance payments, ($11.5 million), and patronage dividends ($5.7 million). $12.7 million (16%) of these farm-related income sources were not specified by the Census of Agriculture for New Mexico in 2017.

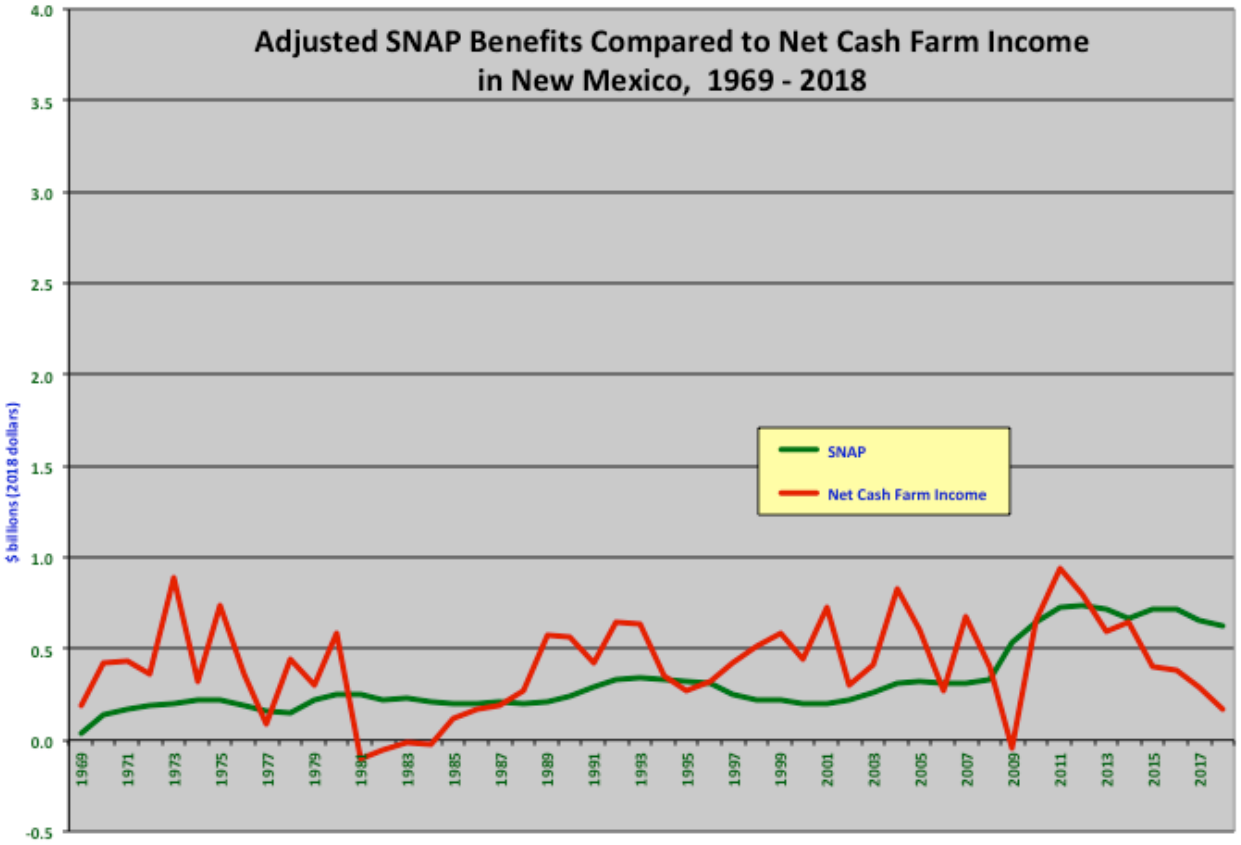
Chart 20: Adjusted SNAP Benefits Received in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Ironically, while New Mexico has become increasingly devoted to exporting food to other states, more and more New Mexico residents find themselves needing food assistance. SNAP benefits totaled $628 million in the state in 2018, after peaking at $736 million in 2012. Average benefits since 1989 have been $400 million per year.

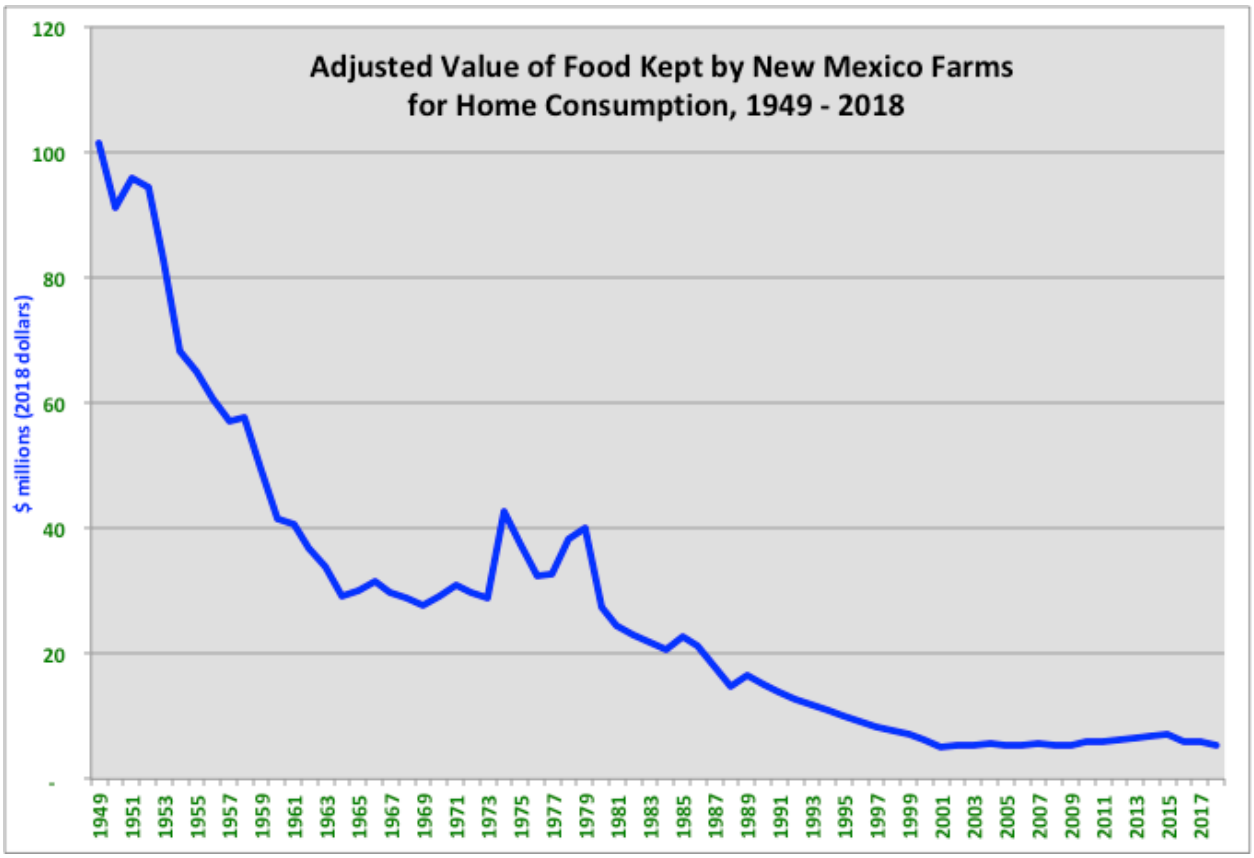
Chart 21: SNAP Benefits Compared to Net Cash Farm Income in New Mexico, 1969 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 21 shows two sources of net income — the net cash income for farmers and SNAP benefits received by low-income residents of New Mexico — since 1969. As the chart readily shows, starting in 2014, SNAP benefits became a more important source of net income to the state than farming. This is a change from past trends. Over the past 30 years, net cash farm income averaged $504 million per year while SNAP benefits averaged $400 million. Federal subsidies (shown on Chart 19) averaged $112 million per year.

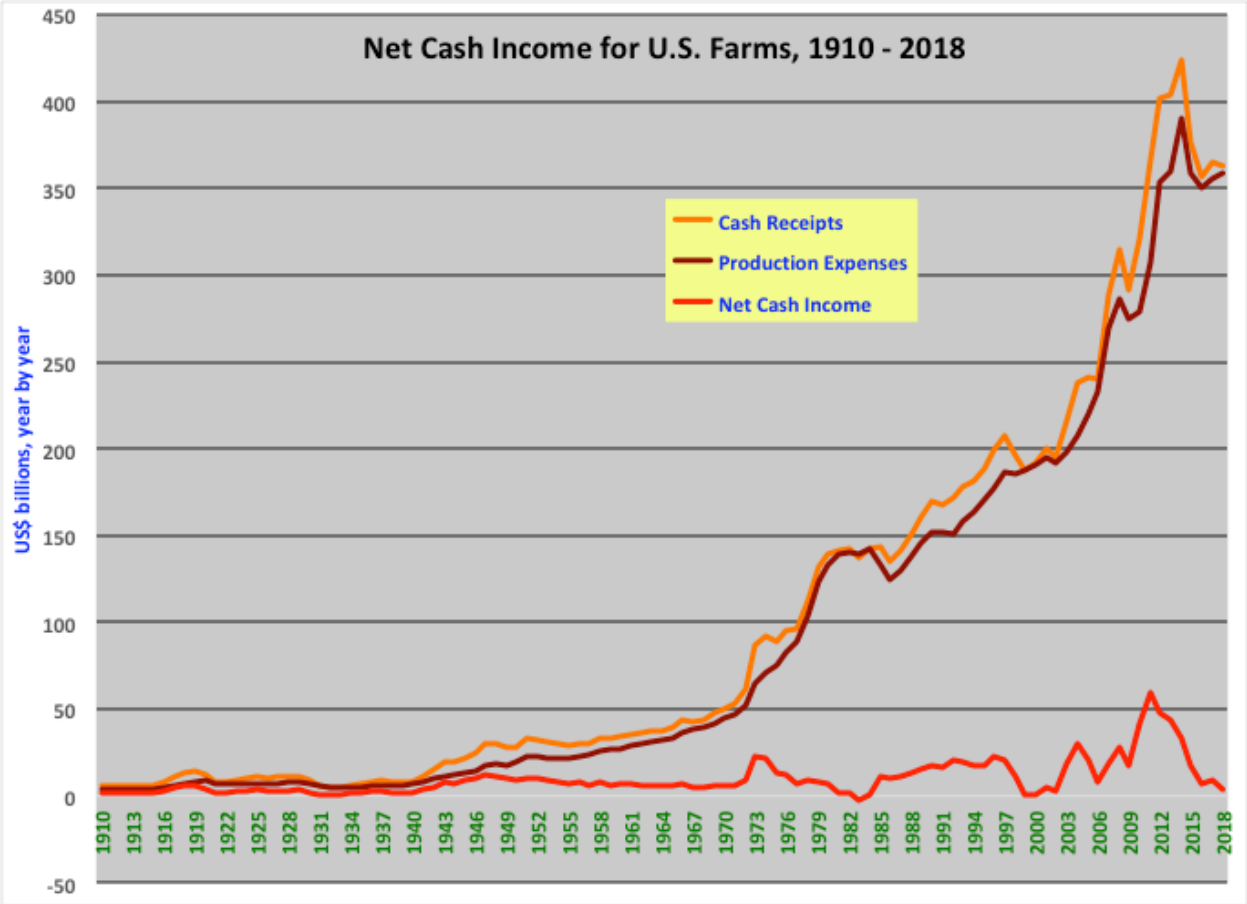
Chart 22: Adjusted Value of Food Kept by New Mexico Farms for Home Consumption, 1949 - 2018



Source: USDA Economic Research Service. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Rising SNAP usage has also corresponded with a decline in farm families feeding themselves, as Chart 22 shows. Indeed, with 70% of the state's farms reporting a net loss, and few secondary sources of income, many farm families qualify for SNAP benefits. In 1949, farm families kept $100 million (in 2018 dollars) of food for home use; that figure is now $5 million.

Chart 23: Net Cash Income for U.S. Farms, 1910 - 2018



Source: Economic Research Service. Farm Income and Balance Sheet data.

As Chart 23 shows, cash receipts (orange line) have increased dramatically over the past century, from $6 billion in 1910 to $363 billion in 2018. However, production expenses (maroon line) rose just as fast, increasing from $4 billion in 1910 to $359 billion in 2018. This means that the net farm income (red line; cash receipts less production expenses) has moved from $2 billion in 1910 (33% of sales) to $4 billion in 2018 (1% of sales). In the country that proudly says "We feed the world," there has been no appreciable growth in the value of net farm income, despite rising productivity and expansion to global markets. Looking at the net cash income as a percentage of sales, there has been a tremendous erosion of profitability, from 33% of sales to 1% of sales.

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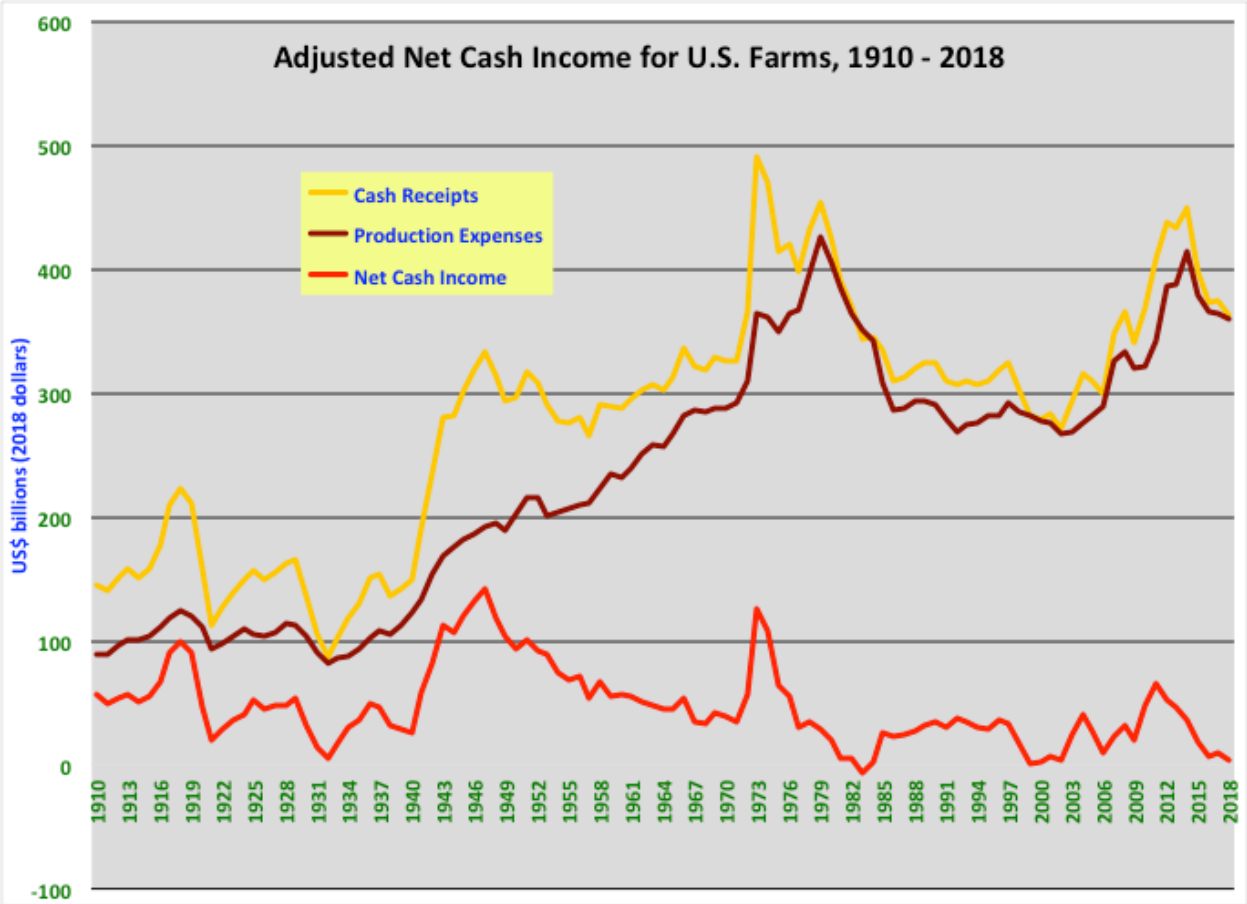
Chart 24: Adjusted Net Cash Income for U.S. Farms, 1910 - 2018



Source: Economic Research Service. Farm Income and Balance Sheet data. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 24 shows the same data as Chart 23, except data have been adjusted for inflation, because the value of the dollar in 1910 was 25 times its value in 2018. Thus, dollars earned in 1910 are worth a great deal more than those earned in more recent years. Once adjusted for inflation, very different patterns appear in the data. Cash receipts (orange line) were valued at $145 billion in 2018 dollars, while production expenses (maroon line) were valued at $88 billion in 2018 dollars. Net cash income (red line) in inflation-adjusted dollars thus fell from $57 billion to $4 billion, or $53 billion less. Current net cash income is similar to the levels farmers experienced during the Great Depression and the Farm Credit Crisis of the mid-1980s.

This chart also shows there are only four eras when net farm income was high. Those four periods were (a) During and after World War I when U.S. farmers supplied commodities for the war effort and the post-war recovery as one of the leading global suppliers; (b) During and after World War II for the same reasons; (c) In the height of the OPEC energy crisis when U.S. farmers traded grain to the Soviet Union in exchange for dollars; and (d) during the global housing finance crisis when speculators drove up the price of grain to artificial levels, and increased demand for corn for ethanol kept them high for a short while.

That is to say that the primary reasons U.S. farmers have prospered was when there was global dislocation and the U.S. was in a position to sell to foreign markets for a short period. Each peak, however, was followed by further deterioration of prices.

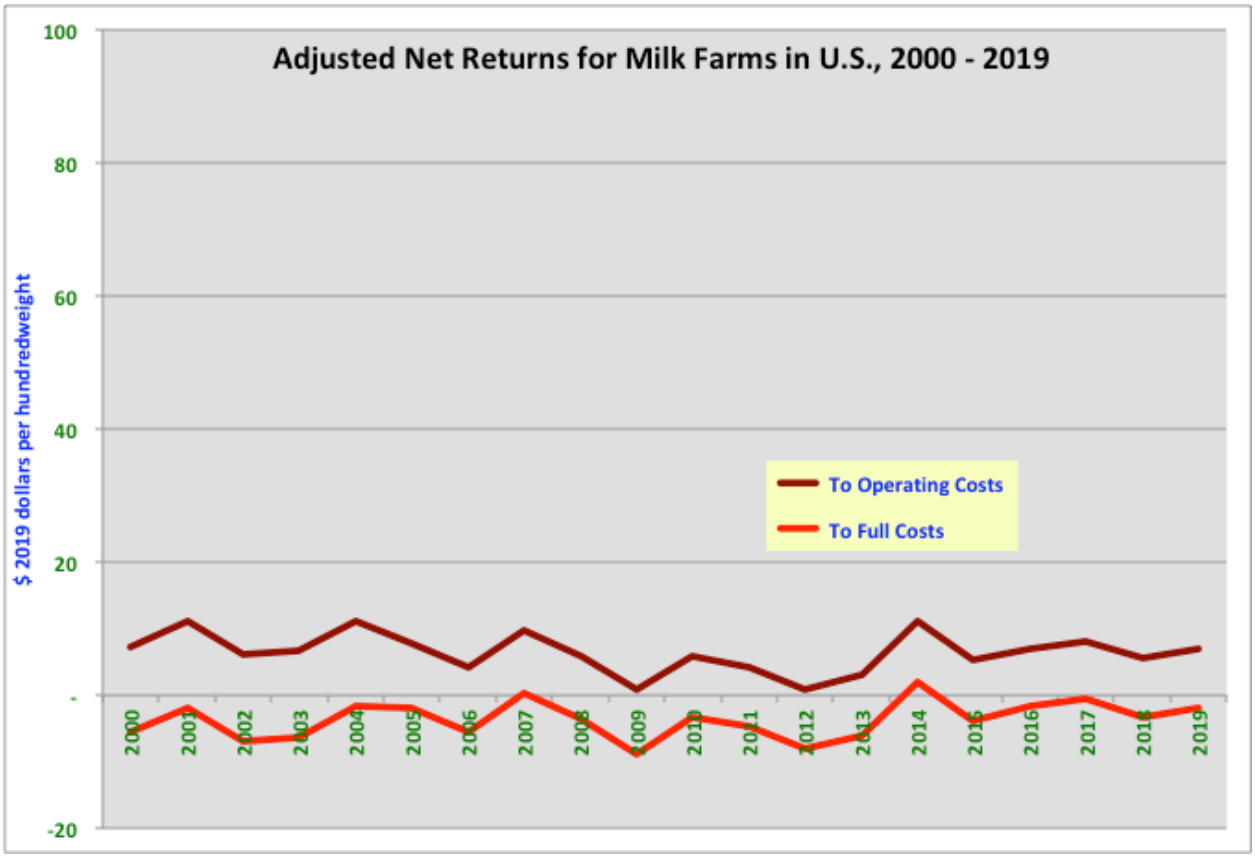
Moreover, the medical costs of diabetes treatment in the U.S. totals $327 billion annually (American Diabetes Association). This is 90% of the value of all cash receipts earned by farmers, for one diet-related illness.

Net Production Returns for Key Farm Products

The next four charts show production costs and returns for four key farm products that are grown in New Mexico: milk, cattle, cotton, and wheat. In each case, farmers are able to cover operating costs (maroon lines), but not to pay the full costs of running a business, including purchasing land, machinery, and investing for growth.

These numbers represent national averages, and do not reflect actual production returns for New Mexico farms. Certainly individual New Mexico farms may have cost structures that are more (or less) favorable than these data reflect. Nevertheless, they are a solid indicator of the economic context in which New Mexico farmers work.

Chart 25: Adjusted Net Returns for Milk Farms in U.S., 2000 - 2019



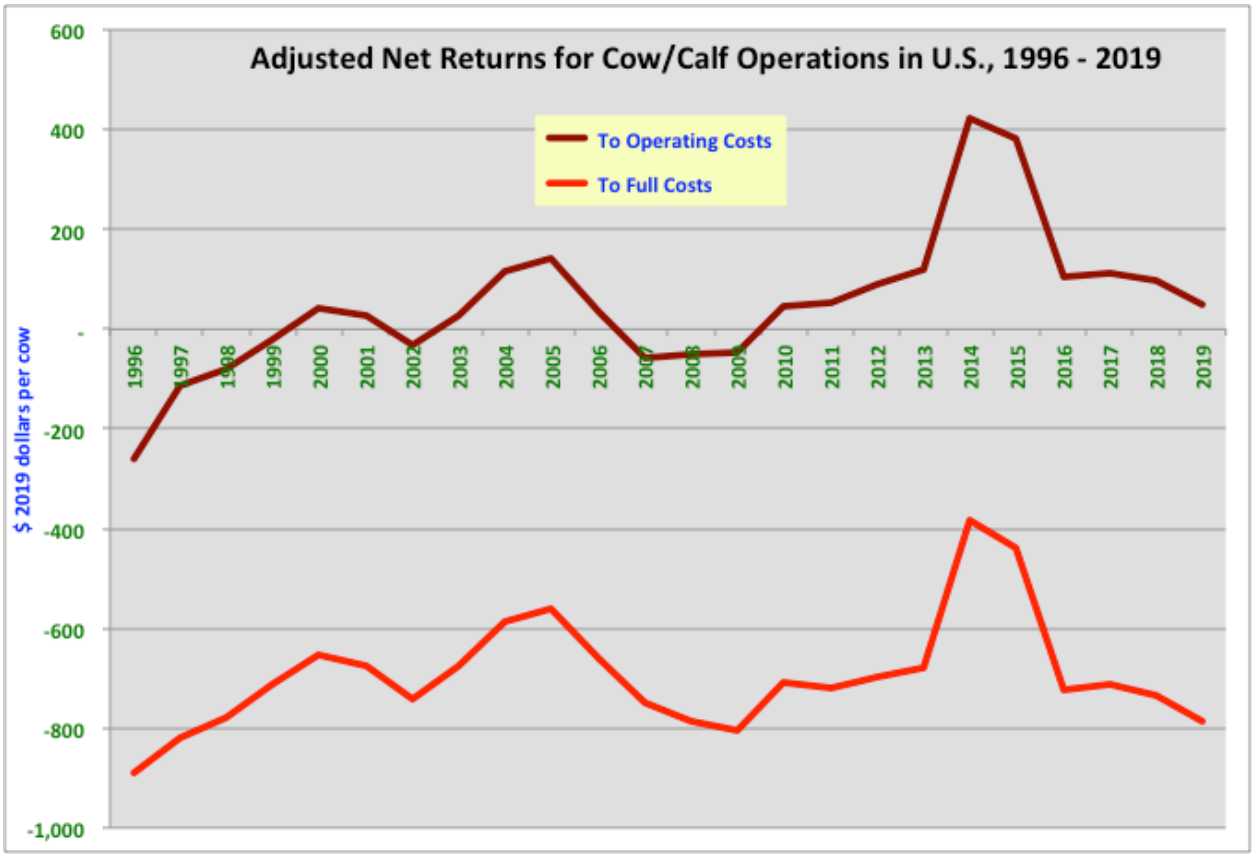
Source: Economic Research Service. Production Costs and Returns data. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 25 shows that U.S. dairy farms are stressed – in part because established dairy states such as Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and New York face competition from larger dairy operations in New Mexico, Texas, California, and Idaho, where the dairy industry developed more recently.

Returns to U.S. dairy producers averaged $6.43 per hundredweight over the past 20 years, if only operating costs are taken into account. But farmers lost $3.63 per hundredweight once full costs were factored in. While these are small numbers per hundredweight, these figures add up to significant numbers in a state that produces so much milk. In 2018, for example, New Mexico farms produced 82.8 million hundredweight of milk. This means that if they corresponded to national averages, state dairy farms might have realized a combined return of $452 million in 2018, 37% of cash receipts. However, once full costs for 2018 are considered, state dairy farms might have lost $271 million in that year, a loss of 22% of cash receipts.

Note that the scale on Chart 25 differs from the scale presented on the next three charts.

Chart 26: Adjusted Net Returns for Cow/Calf Operations in U.S., 1996 - 2019

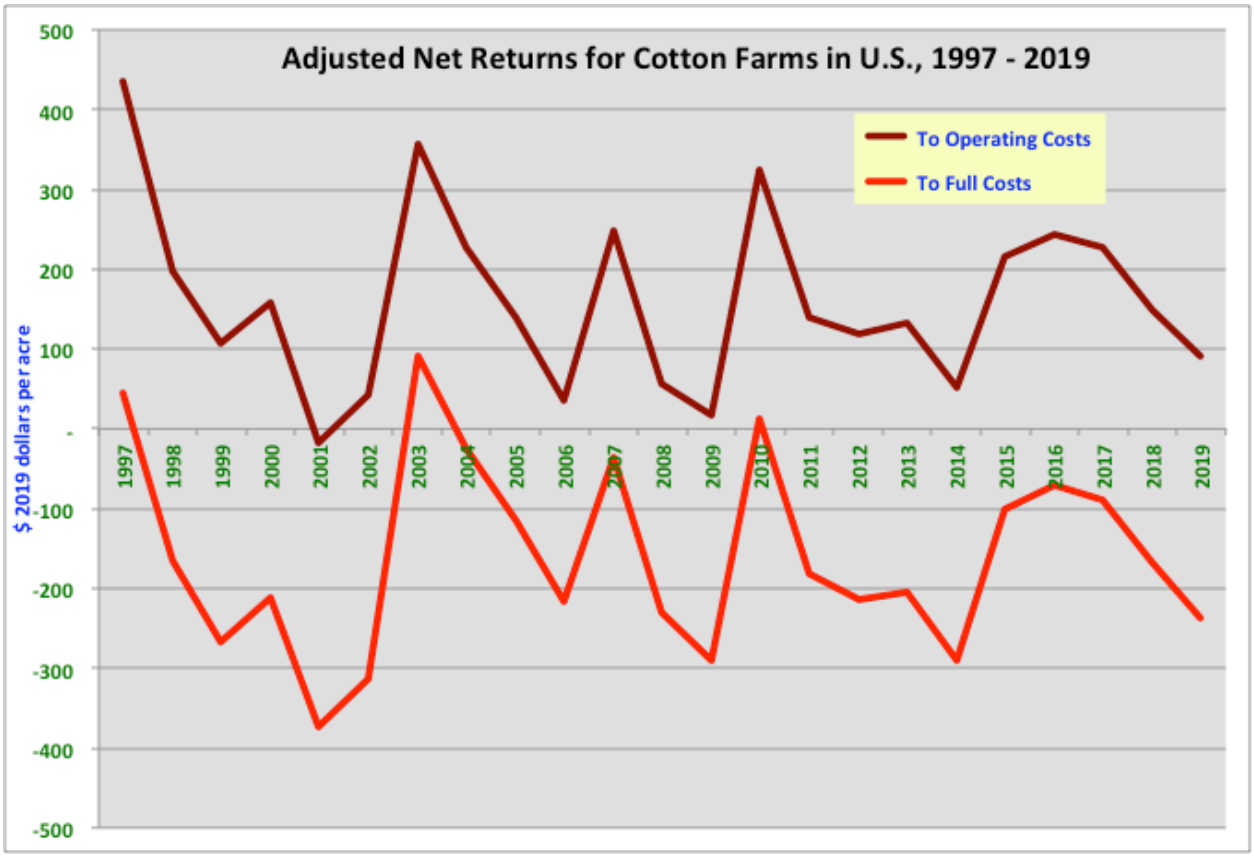


Source: Economic Research Service. Production Costs and Returns data. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 26 shows that U.S. cattle farmers have only begun to receive reliable returns, even to operating costs, since 2010. All the same, returns have been so much more favorable in recent years that cow/calf operators have still gained an average of $63 per animal when only operating costs are taken into consideration. However, once full costs are considered, U.S. cow/calf operators have lost $687 per animal on average for more than two decades.

If cow/calf operations in New Mexico mirror these national trends, then in 2018, when the state's farms sold 850,000 cattle, total returns would be $82 million to operating costs (9% of sales), or a loss of $624 million when full costs for 2018 are considered. Since total cattle sales in 2018 were $919 million, this represents a loss of 58% of sales.

Chart 27: Adjusted Net Returns for Cotton Farms in U.S., 1997 - 2019

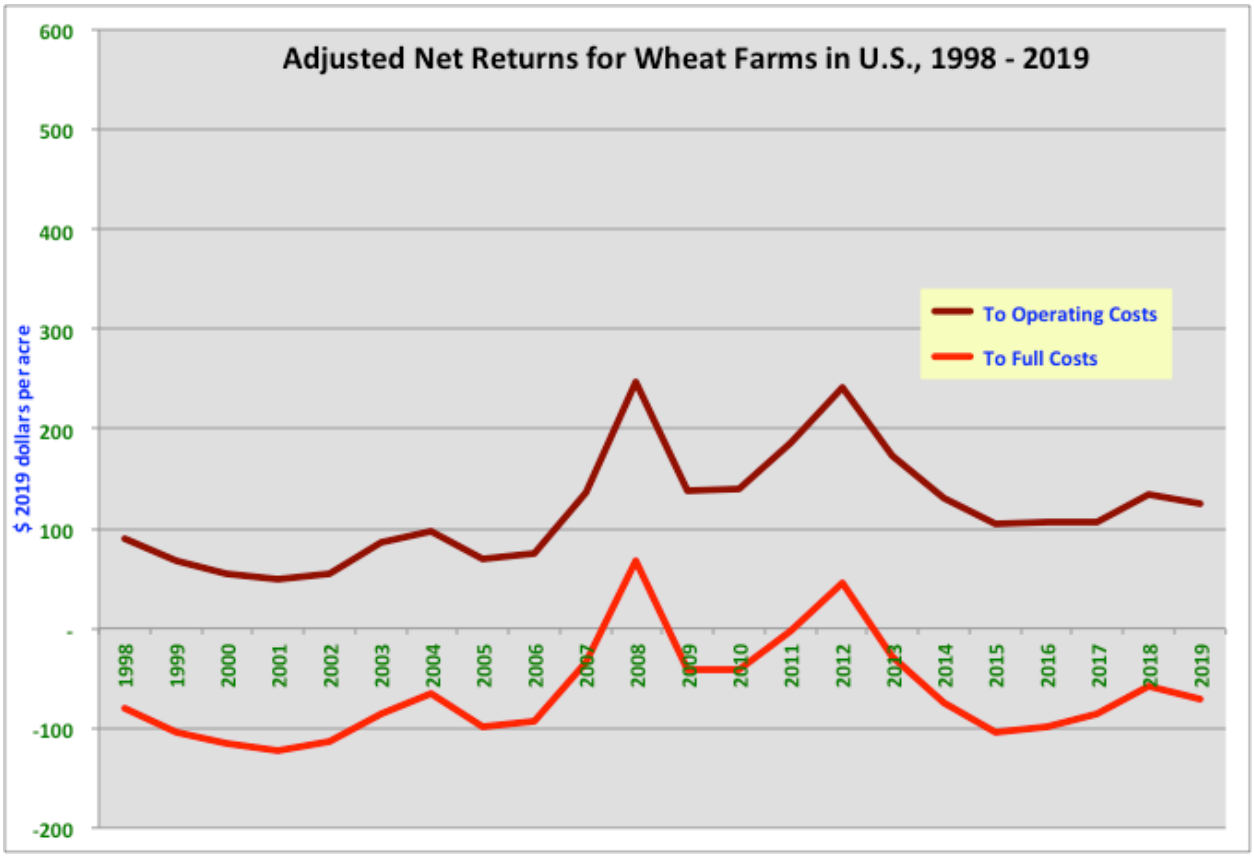


Source: Economic Research Service. Production Costs and Returns data. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Returns for cotton farms have been exceptionally variable over the past 23 years, as Chart 27 shows. Still, when operating costs alone are considered, cotton farms realize average gains of $161 per acre. However, once full costs are considered, cotton farms lose $159 per acre.

With 56,000 acres of cotton planted in New Mexico in 2018, this would translate into combined returns of $8.3 million to operating costs, or losses of $9.4 million if full costs for 2018 are considered. Once again, these calculations assume that New Mexico cotton farms reflect national trends. The New Mexico Department of Agriculture reports that New Mexico cotton farms sold $8 million of cotton in 2018, so both figures are larger than total sales.

Chart 28: Adjusted Net Cash Income for Wheat Farms in U.S., 1998 - 2019



Source: Economic Research Service. Production Costs and Returns data. Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Wheat farms in the U.S. have experienced reasonably positive returns to operating costs over the past 21 years, but also negative returns when full costs are considered. On average, wheat farms have gained a return of $199 per acre when only operating costs are considered, but losses of $64 per acre when full costs are factored in.

Since New Mexico farms harvested 105,000 acres of wheat in 2018 (of 315,000 acres that were planted), and using 2018 returns to wheat production data, New Mexico wheat farms gained returns of $14 million to operating costs, and lost $6 million to full costs (if farms in the state reflect these national averages). Since total sales were $7.5 million these are gains of 188%, or losses of 82%, respectively.

Production of Selected Foods Required to Feed All New Mexico Residents (2015)

Vegetables		Per Capita Availability Pounds, 2015	Total Pounds Consumed in New Mexico
	Artichokes	1.4	2,933,599
	Asparagus	1.65	3,457,456
	Beans, Lima	0.0018	3,772
	Beans, Snap	1.47	3,080,279
	Broccoli	6.64	13,913,642
	Brussels Sprouts	0.46	963,897
	Cabbage	6.68	13,997,459
	Carrots	8.47	17,748,275
	Cauliflower	1.29	2,703,102
	Celery	5.53	11,587,717
	Cucumbers	7.4	15,506,167
	Eggplant	0.85	1,781,114
	Escarole & Endive	0.17	356,223
	Garlic	1.93	4,044,176
	Green Peas	2.3	4,819,484
	Greens, Collard	1.54	3,226,959
	Greens, Mustard	0.39	817,217
	Greens, Turnip	0.39	817,217
	Kale	0.51	1,068,668
	Lettuce: Head	14.46	30,299,889
	Lettuce: Leaf & Romaine	10.78	22,588,714
	Mushrooms	2.98	6,244,375
	Okra	0.4	838,171
	Onions	18.3	38,346,332
	Peppers, Bell	10.69	22,400,125
	Potatoes	33.5	70,196,838
	Pumpkins	5.32	11,147,677
	Radishes	0.48	1,005,805
	Spinach	1.67	3,499,365
	Squash	4.59	9,618,015
	Sweet Corn	7.63	15,988,116
	Sweet Potatoes	7.51	15,736,664
	Tomatoes	20.5	42,956,274

Fruit		Per Capita Availability Pounds, 2015	Total Pounds Consumed in New Mexico
	Grapefruit	2.43	5,091,890
	Lemons	3.42	7,166,364
	Limes	3.06	6,412,010
	Oranges & Temples	9.35	19,592,252
	Tangerines & Tangelos	5.04	10,560,957
	Apples	18.94	39,687,406
	Apricots	0.12	251,451
	Avocados	6.52	13,662,191
	Bananas	27.9	58,462,441
	Blackberries	0.08	167,634
	Blueberries	1.54	3,226,959
	Cantaloupe	6.99	14,647,042
	Cherries	1.19	2,493,559
	Cranberries	0.07	146,680
	Dates	0.5	1,047,714
	Figs	0.21	440,040
	Grapes	7.72	16,176,704
	Honeydew	1.65	3,457,456
	Kiwi	0.51	1,068,668
	Mangoes	2.5	5,238,570
	Olives	0.88	1,843,977
	Papayas	1.14	2,388,788
	Peaches & Nectarines	3.26	6,831,095
	Pears	2.87	6,013,878
	Pineapple	7.18	15,045,173
	Prunes & Plums	0.58	1,215,348
	Raspberries	0.49	1,026,760
	Strawberries	7.95	16,658,653
	Watermelon	13.47	28,225,415
Grains			
	Barley	0.73	1,529,662
	Oats	4.5	9,429,426
	Rye	0.5	1,047,714
	Wheat Flour	134.7	282,254,152

		Per Capita Availability Pounds, 2015	Total Pounds Consumed in New Mexico
Dairy & Milk			
	Fluid Milk & Cream	173.7	363,975,844
	Dry Milk Products	3.6	7,543,541
	Cheese	30.7	64,329,640
	Cottage Cheese	2.1	4,400,399
	Condensed & Evaporated Milk	0.9	1,885,885
	Frozen Dairy Products	21.9	45,889,873
Eggs			
	Eggs	34.9	73,130,437
Meats			
	Beef	76.9	161,138,413
	Veal	0.3	628,628
	Pork	59.1	123,839,795
	Lamb	1.1	2,304,971
	Chickens total	97.5	204,304,230
			-
Fish			
	Fresh/Frozen Fish and Shellfish	10.8	22,630,622
	Canned Fish and Shellfish	3.3	6,914,912
	Cured Fish and Shellfish	0.3	628,628
Nuts			
	Almonds	1.7	3,562,228
	Hazelnuts (filberts)	24.8	51,966,614
	Peanuts	7	14,667,996
	Pecans (filberts)	0.5	1,047,714
	Pistachio Nuts	0.2	419,086
	Coconuts	0.9	1,885,885
	Walnuts	0.4	838,171
	Other Tree Nuts	1.2	2,514,514

Source: Economic Research Service (2015). "Availability" is a measure of per capita consumption, created by totaling all commodities produced, adding imports, and subtracting exports. This is intended only as a rough guide for food planning in New Mexico.

Key data sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis — Regional Income Data
https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1

Food consumption estimates drawn from Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey *(Calculated by Meter using population data from the Federal Census)*
http://www.bls.gov/cex/home.htm

U.S. Census of Agriculture
http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/

USDA/ Economic Research Service — Farm Income Data
http://ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/finfidmu.htm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey
https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html

American Diabetes Association (2018)**.** "Economic Costs of Diabetes in the U.S. in 2017." Supplementary Data. http://care.diabetesjournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.2337/dci18-0007/-/DC1

Citations
When citing the data included in this report,
please cite both the original source and this report.

For more information:

To see results from *Finding Food in Farm Country* studies in other regions of the U.S.: http://www.crcworks.org/?submit=fffc

To read the original *Finding Food in Farm Country* study from Southeast Minnesota (written for the Experiment in Rural Cooperation): http://www.crcworks.org/ff.pdf

For further information: http://www.crcworks.org/

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