

Key Takeaways

Employment

- Total non-farm employment increased in October 2022 on a year-over-year basis in the U.S. (5,106,000 jobs, 3.4%), El Paso (6,500 jobs, 2.0%), Las Cruces (3,000 jobs, 4.1%), and Ciudad Juárez (20,300 jobs, 4.1%).
- On a monthly basis, positive changes in total non-farm employment were observed across the Paso del Norte region and the U.S. in October: increasing in the U.S. by 1,212,000 jobs (0.8%), El Paso by 2,200 jobs (0.7%), Ciudad Juárez by jobs 2,400 (0.5%), and in Las Cruces by 200 jobs (0.3%).

Remittances

- The State of Chihuahua (\$1,209.6 million) tops the list of the border states that received the most remittances from January to September in 2022, followed by Nuevo León (\$1,073.6 million), and Baja California (\$1,058.5 million).
- Remittances to Ciudad Juárez decreased by \$23.1 million (-5.9%) from January to September 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

Border Crossings

- During the period between January and October 2022, total passenger and pedestrian border crossings through the top ten U.S.-Mexico Ports of Entry (PoE) increased compared to 2021 levels for the same period but remained below pre-pandemic levels.
- Total border crossings for loaded truck containers through the top ten U.S.-Mexico Ports of Entry (PoE) in January through October of 2022 surpassed 2021 and 2019 levels for the same period.

Employment

Post-pandemic Job Growth Continues

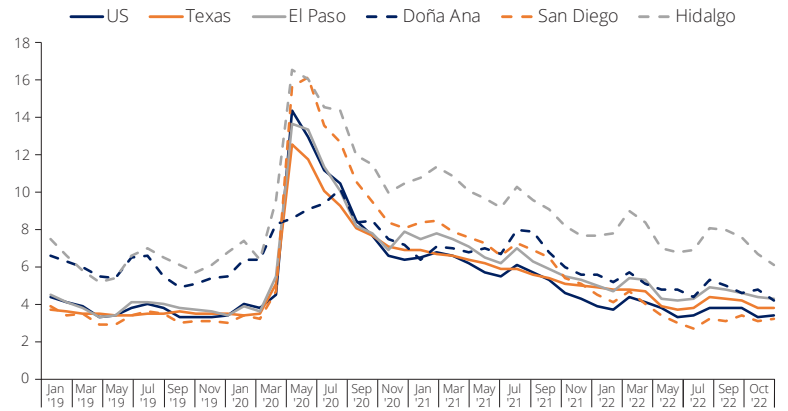
Non-farm employment in October 2022 for the Paso del Norte region exceeded that of October 2021.

Non-farm employment in October 2022 for the Paso del Norte region exceeded that of October 2021 and marked the nineteenth consecutive month of year-over-year non-farm employment gains for El Paso and Las Cruces. Non-farm employment gains continued for the twenty-seventh consecutive month in Ciudad Juárez. The U.S. registered its fifteenth consecutive month of nonfarm employment gains.

At the national level, year-over-year gains of 5,106,000 jobs (3.4%) were observed in October 2022. By comparison, total non-farm employment increased in El Paso by 6,500 jobs (2.0%), Las Cruces by 3,000 jobs (4.1%), and Ciudad Juárez by 20,300 jobs (4.1%). In a month-over-month comparison, the U.S. gained 1,212,000 jobs (0.8%), El Paso gained 2,200

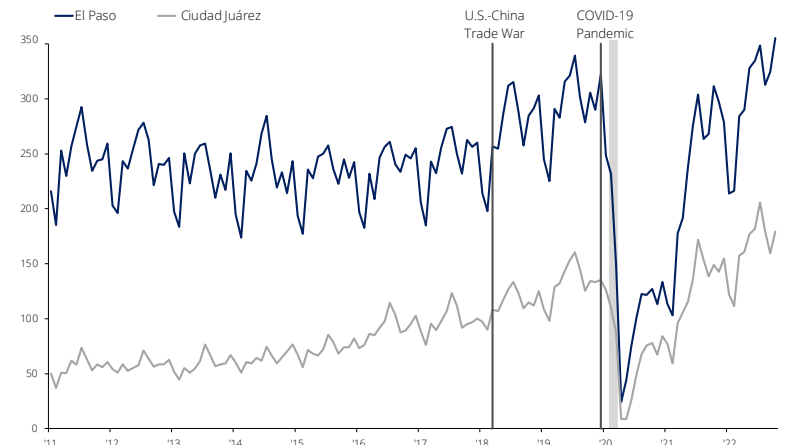
Quick-Glance Indicators

Unemployment Rates for the U.S., the State of Texas, and Selected MSA Economics



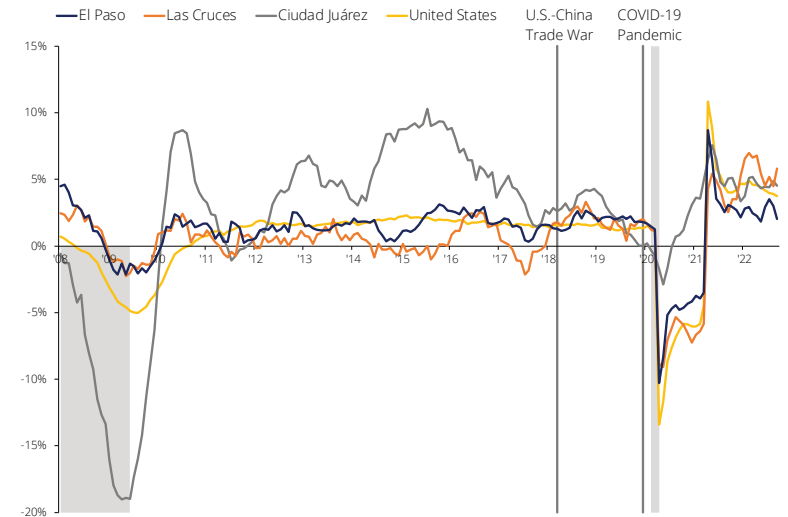
Note: Data as of October 2022.
Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

El Paso and Ciudad Juárez Air Passengers, Thousands



Note: Data as of October 2022. Shaded area indicates recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (2020 recession began in February and ended in April).
Source: Hunt Institute using El Paso International Airport and Grupo OMA data.

Paso del Norte Total Non-Farm Employment (Year-over-Year, %)



Note: Preliminary data for October 2022. Shaded area indicates recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (2020 recession began in February and ended in April).
Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

jobs (0.7%), Ciudad Juárez gained 2,400 jobs (0.5%), and Las Cruces gained 200 jobs (0.3%).

The Hunt Institute tracks five non-farm employment sectors in the Paso del Norte region. El Paso exhibited job growth in all but two sectors on a year-over-year basis for October 2022, while Las Cruces experienced growth in two of the five sectors. Ciudad Juárez and the U.S. added jobs in all five sectors. The Services sector drove year-over-year job growth in El Paso, Las Cruces, and the U.S., while the Manufacturing sector drove growth in Ciudad Juárez. In El Paso, the Services sector grew by 5,200 jobs (2.4%), the Transportation and Utilities sector by 1,200 jobs (6.9%), and the Manufacturing sector by 1,400 jobs (8.6%); the Mining and Construction sector decreased by 900 jobs (-4.8%) and the Trade sector by 400 jobs (-0.8%). In Las Cruces, non-farm employment increased in the Services sector by 3,000 jobs (5.4%), and in the Mining and Construction sector by 500 jobs (13.9%). The Trade sector decreased by 400 jobs (-4.3%), and the Manufacturing sector by 100 jobs (-3.1%). The Transportation and Utilities sector job growth remained stagnant. Ciudad Juárez recorded increases in all five sectors: 12,300 jobs (3.7%) were added in the Manufacturing sector, 900 jobs (1.7%) in the Trade sector, 3,000 jobs (19.3%) in the Mining and Construction sector, 1,500 jobs (5.6%) in the Transportation and Utilities sector, and 2,800 jobs (4.0%) in the Services sector.

Utilities sector by 300 jobs (1.6%), the Manufacturing sector by 100 jobs (0.6%), and the Mining and Construction sector by 100 jobs (0.6%). The Trade sector lost 200 jobs (-0.4%).

Las Cruces exhibited employment growth in two out of the five sectors in a month-over-month comparison as both the Services and Trade sectors grew by 100 jobs (0.2% and 1.1%, respectively). The Transportation and Utilities sector, the Mining and Construction sector, and the Manufacturing sector remained stagnant.

Ciudad Juárez demonstrated moderate job gains in all five sectors in a month-over-month comparison. Manufacturing increased by 400 jobs (0.1%), Mining and construction by 600 jobs (3.5%), the Services sector by 700 jobs (1.0%), the Transportation and Utilities sector by 200 jobs (0.8%), and the Trade sector gained 500 jobs (0.9%).

Remittances

Remittances to Mexico Continue to Rise

Remittances to Mexico continue to rise in the period from January to September of 2022 compared with the same period in 2021.

Growth in total remittances to Mexico in 2022 continued to show an upward trend as Mexico recorded \$42,977.7 million in remittances from January to September 2022 compared to the same period in 2021 of \$37,349.9 million in remittances. This is an increase of \$5,627.8 million (15.1%).

Non-border states continued to be the primary recipients of the increased remittances this period. Remittances in these states increased by \$5,318.0 million (16.6%). Mexico's northern border states received \$309.8 million (5.8%) more in remittances in 2022 than in 2021.¹ Nuevo León registered remittance increases of \$116.9 million (12.2%), exhibiting the largest year-over-year increase of the Mexican border states. Coahuila and Sonora recorded \$100.9 million (15.4%) and \$37.4 million (5.9%) respectively, for the second and third largest year-over-year increases.

Remittances to Mexican States, Million USD

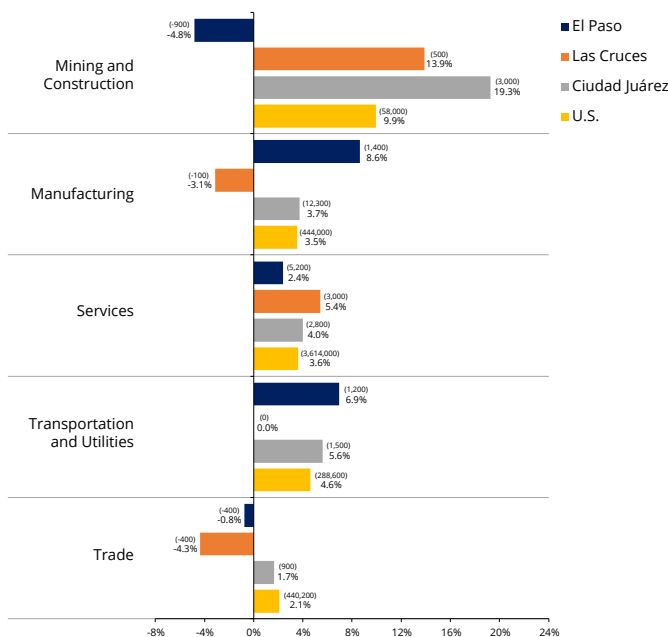
Region	A Jan-Sep 2021	B Jan-Sep 2022	B-A	B-A (Δ%)
Border States	\$5,303.2	\$5,613.0	\$309.8	5.8%
Chihuahua	\$1,184.4	\$1,209.6	\$25.2	2.1%
Nuevo León	\$956.7	\$1,073.6	\$116.9	12.2%
Baja California	\$1,033.7	\$1,058.5	\$24.8	2.4%
Tamaulipas	\$835.3	\$839.9	\$4.6	0.6%
Coahuila	\$656.7	\$757.6	\$100.9	15.4%
Sonora	\$636.4	\$673.8	\$37.4	5.9%
Non-Border States	\$32,046.7	\$37,364.7	\$5,318.0	16.6%
Mexico	\$37,349.9	\$42,977.7	\$5,627.8	15.1%

Note: Top six in 2022 on Mexico's northern border.

Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from Banco de México.

1 Baja California, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Sonora, and Tamaulipas.

Paso del Norte Total Non-Farm Employment by Sector, October 2022 (Year-over-Year)



Note: Preliminary data for October 2022. Services excludes Transportation and Utilities, and Trade. Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

In a month-over-month comparison, El Paso's non-farm employment grew in all but one of the sectors. The Services sector increased by 1,900 jobs (0.9%), the Transportation and

Tijuana, Monterrey, and Ciudad Juárez accounted for the top three municipalities that received the most remittances out of the Mexican border states. Remittances in Ciudad Juárez decreased by \$23.1 million (-5.9%), while Monterrey increased by \$57.8 million (18.5%), the largest increase on a year-over-year basis. Ensenada exhibited the largest decrease in relative terms out of the top ten municipalities in border states, with a decrease of \$37.2 million (-18.4%) in remittances. Together, the top ten municipalities in border states received \$73.2 (2.9%) more in 2022 when compared to the same period in 2021.

Top Ten Mexican Border Cities in Remittances, Million USD

Municipality	A Jan-Sep 2021	B Jan-Sep 2022	B-A	B-A (Δ%)
Tijuana	\$544.4	\$557.0	\$12.5	2.3%
Monterrey	\$311.8	\$369.6	\$57.8	18.5%
Juárez	\$392.5	\$369.4	-\$23.1	-5.9%
Chihuahua	\$265.1	\$283.4	\$18.3	6.9%
Mexicali	\$211.5	\$218.2	\$6.7	3.1%
Torreón	\$150.8	\$180.2	\$29.4	19.5%
Hermosillo	\$155.0	\$174.4	\$19.4	12.5%
Ensenada	\$202.4	\$165.2	-\$37.2	-18.4%
Matamoros	\$146.1	\$134.4	-\$11.7	-8.0%
Guadalupe	\$129.1	\$130.1	\$1.0	0.8%
Total	\$2,508.7	\$2,581.8	\$73.2	2.9%

Note: Top ten in 2022 on Mexico's northern border.

Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from Banco de México.

Border Crossings

Border Crossings Continue to Grow

For the January to October 2022 period, total commercial and non-commercial crossings through the top ten ports of entry surpassed that observed over the same period in 2021. Only commercial crossings exceeded pre-pandemic (2019) levels.

Total border crossings for loaded truck containers at the top ten PoEs surpassed both 2019 and 2021 levels for the same period, with increase of 159,181 and 211,883 crossings, respectively.

Only two PoEs have recovered since pre-pandemic levels in 2022. Compared to 2019, the Laredo PoE increased by 267,680 crossings (18.4%), followed by Otay Mesa at 69,069 crossings (10.8%).

Compared to 2021 levels for the same period, all of the top ten U.S.-Mexico PoEs except El Paso exhibited an increase in commercial border crossings. The Laredo PoE presented the largest gain in commercial border crossings with 131,284 crossings (8.3%), followed by Otay Mesa at 30,168 crossings (4.5%).

From January to October of 2022, total noncommercial crossings through the top ten PoEs increased relative to the level observed during the same period in 2021 but remained below the pre-pandemic levels of 2019. The noncommercial traffic exhibited an overall decrease of 15,704,365 crossings (-12.3%)

when compared to 2019 and exhibited an increase of 28,179,526 crossings (33.7%) when compared to 2021.

Change in Commercial Traffic at the Top Ten U.S.-Mexico Border Ports of Entry

Port of Entry	A Jan-Oct '19	B Jan-Oct '21	C Jan-Oct '22	Share (%)	C-A (Δ%)	C-B (Δ%)
Laredo, TX	1,451,811	1,588,207	1,719,491	40.7%	18.4%	8.3%
Otay Mesa, CA	638,429	677,330	707,498	16.7%	10.8%	4.5%
Hidalgo, TX	397,697	389,301	397,468	9.4%	-0.1%	2.1%
El Paso, TX	516,602	405,479	400,302	9.5%	-22.5%	-1.3%
Nogales, AZ	247,861	230,143	233,015	5.5%	-6.0%	1.2%
Calexico-East, CA	213,777	187,144	204,871	4.8%	-4.2%	9.5%
Brownsville, TX	131,472	113,796	116,541	2.8%	-11.4%	2.4%
Eagle Pass, TX	126,589	104,186	117,509	2.8%	-7.2%	12.8%
Santa Teresa, NM	96,992	81,411	87,876	2.1%	-9.4%	7.9%
Del Rio, TX	51,131	42,662	46,971	1.1%	-8.1%	10.1%
Total	3,872,361	3,819,659	4,031,542	95%	4.1%	5.5%

Note: Top ten ports based on 2021 traffic. Numbers are for loaded container truck crossings. El Paso PoE includes Ysleta PoE.

Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

All top ten PoEs exhibited an increase when compared to the same period in 2021. Within the top ten PoEs, El Paso experienced the largest gains in noncommercial crossings compared to 2021 levels with an increase of 6,323,035 crossings (44.6%), followed by San Ysidro with 3,946,016 crossings (17.7%) and Hidalgo with 3,389,293 crossings (61.9%).

Change in Noncommercial Traffic at the Top Ten U.S.-Mexico Border Ports of Entry

Port of Entry	A Jan-Oct '19	B Jan-Oct '21	C Jan-Oct '22	C-A (Δ%)	C-B (Δ%)
San Ysidro, CA	30,264,747	22,356,429	26,302,445	-13.1%	17.7%
El Paso, TX	21,988,050	14,174,898	20,497,933	-6.8%	44.6%
Otay Mesa, CA	12,544,985	8,284,600	9,981,096	-20.4%	20.5%
Calexico, CA	10,493,327	7,589,477	8,632,906	-17.7%	13.7%
Laredo, TX	12,603,206	6,457,833	9,691,584	-23.1%	50.1%
Brownsville, TX	10,369,572	5,669,121	8,189,423	-21.0%	44.5%
Hidalgo, TX	8,830,165	5,478,209	8,867,502	0.4%	61.9%
San Luis, AZ	6,205,514	5,098,628	6,163,829	-0.7%	20.9%
Nogales, AZ	8,523,318	4,997,300	8,116,445	-4.8%	62.4%
Eagle Pass, TX	5,695,807	3,528,305	5,371,163	-5.7%	52.2%
Total	127,518,691	83,634,800	111,814,326	-12.3%	33.7%
20. Santa Teresa, NM	1,292,395	687,639	1,187,939	-8.1%	72.8%

Note: Top ten ports based on 2021 traffic. Numbers are for total passengers and pedestrians. El Paso PoE includes Ysleta PoE. Total is for the top ten ports.

Source: Hunt Institute calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

About Hunt Institute for Global Competitiveness

Since 2014, the Hunt Institute for Global Competitiveness at The University of Texas at El Paso has provided economic analysis of the Paso del Norte Region that includes the binational communities of El Paso, Texas; Las Cruces, N.M.; and Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. The mission of the Hunt Institute is to produce high-quality market analysis tools that strengthen regional and binational cross-border social and economic development.

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