



U.S. EXPORT FACT SHEET

July 2013 Export Statistics Released September 4, 2013

EXPORT OVERVIEW:

- With the release of the July 2013 U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services report by the Department of Commerce's U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. exports of goods and services decreased by 0.6 percent in July 2013 to \$189.4 billion since June 2013, while imports increased 1.6 percent to \$228.6 billion during the same period. Monthly exports records were seen in services and petroleum products.
- In July 2013, the monthly U.S. goods and services trade deficit worsened by 13.3 percent to \$39.1 billion when compared to June 2013. The year-to-date July 2013 deficit has declined 13.1 percent (\$42.1 billion) to \$279.6 billion from \$321.7 billion from the same period last year, however.
- U.S. goods and services exports year-to-date through the first seven months of 2013 were up 2.0 percent or \$26.2 billion from the same period of 2012 to reach \$1.3 trillion, more than was exported in the whole year of 2005.
- In July 2013, the average import price per barrel of crude oil was \$97.07 per barrel, up slightly from the \$96.93 per barrel recorded in June 2013. Petroleum products imports increased by \$3.7 billion in July, nearly all of which was driven by increased quantity.

TRADE SPOTLIGHT: Export-Related Employment

- The International Trade Administration and the U.S. Census Bureau's Manufacturing and Construction Division, recently released estimates for employment supported by manufactured exports in 2011, the latest data available. This includes estimates for the value of manufactured exports and related employment. Export estimates include both "direct" exports (exports manufactured in the United States and consumed in foreign markets) and supporting shipments (intermediate goods and services required to produce and ship manufactured exports).
- It should be emphasized that the employment estimates in this report relate only to the export of manufactured goods. Direct exports of non-manufactured goods (e.g., unprocessed minerals or agricultural items) and exports of services are excluded from this report, as are any indirect effects associated with exporting non-manufactured goods and services. Therefore, these export estimates do not measure the full employment effect of all U.S. exports.
- In 2011, 6.4 million jobs were supported by manufactured exports. Of these, 2.5 million were manufacturing jobs, while 3.9 million were non-manufacturing jobs supported by manufactured exports.
- Texas had the most jobs supported by manufactured exports in 2011, nearly 700 thousand (695,200). Texas was followed by California (686,300), Illinois (352,700), Ohio (346,000) and Michigan (279,700).
- In 2011, nearly one-quarter (23.8 percent) of manufacturing jobs nationwide depended on manufactured exports. More than one-third of manufacturing jobs in primary metals, computer and electronic products, textile mills and machinery were supported by exports.
- Twenty five states in 2011 had a least 100,000 jobs related to the export of manufactured goods.
- For 12 states, exports of manufactured goods accounted for more than seven percent of private employment in 2011. More than 10 percent of private employment in Louisiana was due to exports of manufactured goods in 2011, the highest figure in the nation. Top sectors for export related employment in Louisiana included chemical manufacturing, fabricated metal product manufacturing, and transportation equipment manufacturing.
- The complete Export-Related Employment Series including the data and series methodology are available on our website, <http://tse.export.gov/jobs>.