Jobs Supported by Export Destination 2013

Chris Rasmussen and Elizabeth Schaefer

Office of Trade and Economic Analysis
International Trade Administration
Department of Commerce

July 7, 2014
Executive Summary
U.S. goods and services exports support American jobs. In 2013, U.S. exports to the EU supported 2.5 million jobs, exports to NAFTA supported 2.8 million jobs, and exports to Asia and Pacific supported 3.2 million jobs.

Introduction
In February, the International Trade Administration reported an estimated 11.3 million jobs were supported by exports in 2013.¹ This paper decomposes previous results into jobs supported by exports to specific country destinations. The decomposition is performed separately for goods exports and services exports. Each destination’s share of goods exports is applied to total jobs supported by goods exports to obtain the number of jobs supported by goods exports to each destination. Similarly, each destination’s share of services exports is applied to total jobs supported by services exports to obtain the number of jobs supported by services exports to each destination. Total jobs supported to each destination is a summation of the separately calculated jobs supported by goods and services exports. The complete set of results for jobs supported by destination can be found at www.trade.gov/mas/ian/build/groups/public/%40tg_ian/documents/webcontent/tg_ian_005371.xlsx.

Jobs Supported by Goods Exports
U.S. exports of merchandise to 233 individual destinations are available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Shares of U.S. goods exports were used to compute the number of jobs supported by goods exports to each of the 233 destinations. In 2013, of the 7.1 million jobs supported by goods exports to the world, merchandise exports to Canada supported the greatest number of U.S. jobs followed by Mexico, China, Japan and Germany. The top 15 destinations for U.S. merchandise exports account for almost 5 million jobs supported (70 percent of all jobs supported by merchandise exports.) The jobs supported results for the top 15 goods exports destinations are presented in Figure 1.

Jobs Supported by Service Exports

The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes service export data for U.S. exports to 21 individual export destinations. Service exports to Canada supported the greatest number of jobs in 2013, followed by the United Kingdom, Japan, China and Mexico. Exports to the top 15 markets for U.S. service exports supported over 2.5 million jobs (60 percent of all jobs supported by service exports.) Jobs supported by service exports to the top 15 destinations for which service export data are available are presented in Figure 2.

2 In the aforementioned “Jobs Supported by Exports 2013: An Update.”, an estimated 4.2 million jobs were supported by services in 2013. Given limited services data availability, summing all 21 individual export destinations accounts for less than 2.8 million, or about 66% of all U.S. services exports.
Jobs Supported by Total Exports (Goods and Services)

Exports to Canada supported the greatest number of jobs in 2013, followed by Mexico, China, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Exports to the top 15 U.S. export markets supported over 2.5 million jobs (64.5 percent of all jobs supported by exports.) Jobs supported by total exports to the top 15 destinations for U.S. exports are presented in Figure 3.
In addition to decomposing jobs supported by exports to individual export destinations, the numbers of jobs supported by exports to geographic and/or trading blocs can be computed by summation of the individual jobs supported numbers (in the case of merchandise supported jobs) or incorporation of BEA’s preexisting aggregations contained in their service export data. For example, merchandise exports to the EU28 supported almost 1.2 million jobs (16.8 percent of all jobs supported by merchandise exports) while services exports to the EU28 supported 1.3 million jobs (31 percent of all jobs supported by the export of services). Merchandise exports to U.S. NAFTA partners accounted for almost 32 percent of all jobs supported by merchandise exports,
almost 14 percent of all jobs supported by service exports and almost 25 percent of all jobs supported by merchandise and service exports. Regional aggregation detail is subject to the availability of BEA services export data. Table 1 provides jobs supported by total goods and services exports estimates for select regional detail.

**Jobs Supported by Export Destination Recommended Use**

All individual export destination jobs estimates can be summed to produce any unique combination of jobs supported by export destination grouping as required. However, it is important to note that because of the lack of availability of services data (only 21 individual destinations available at the time of publication) the number of total jobs supported by exports to certain regions is likely to be underestimated when aggregating destinations. For example, an estimate of jobs supported by total exports to trading partners engaged in TPP negotiations is likely to understate the number of actual jobs supported because U.S. services export data only exists for 5 of the 11 partner countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Jobs Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>256,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>3,184,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>2,492,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>475,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>2,805,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Central America</td>
<td>1,316,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>1,485,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>