



INTERNATIONAL
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Jobs Supported by Exports 2016: An Update

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Jobs Supported by Exports 2016

Jobs supported by exports were a projected 10.7 million in 2016, a decrease of approximately 160,000 from 2015's total of almost 10.9 million jobs (Table 1). The decline in the number of jobs supported was the result of declines in the value of exports of both goods and services. Overall, the value of goods and services exports declined 2.5 percent in 2016.¹

A decline in the overall level of U.S. export prices combined with almost flat U.S. labor productivity resulted in an increase of 54 jobs supported by a billion dollars of exports in 2016, from 5,690 to 5,744 (Table 2).²

Table 1. Millions of Jobs Supported by Exports: Total, Goods, and Services

	Total	Goods	Services
2016(P)	10.7	6.3	4.4
2015(R)	10.9	6.4	4.4
2014(R)	11.3	6.8	4.5
2013(R)	11.2	6.7	4.4
2012(R)	11.2	6.7	4.5
2011(R)	10.7	6.6	4.1
2010(R)	10.0	6.2	3.8
2009(R)	9.5	5.8	3.7
2008(R)	10.9	7.0	4.0
2007(R)	10.4	6.6	3.7

Note: Values for 2007 to 2015 are revised. The values for 2016 are preliminary. Jobs supported by goods and services exports may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

Goods exports supported an estimated 6.3 million jobs in 2016, a decline of approximately 100,000 as compared to 2015's figure of 6.4 million jobs supported by goods exports. The decline in the number of jobs supported by the export of goods resulted from a 3.6 percent decline in the value of those exports. Larger decreases in export prices relative to labor

¹ Changes in export values are calculated from BEA's International Trade in Goods & Services data available at <https://www.bea.gov/international/index.htm>.

² The productivity change was calculated from Bureau of Labor Statistics data available at <https://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=pr>. The change in export price was calculated from BEA data available at <https://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=9&step=1#reqid=9&step=1&isuri=1>.

productivity improvements resulted in the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of goods exports rising from 5,128 in 2015 to 5,223 jobs in 2016

The value of services exports decreased by 0.1 percent in 2016. Increases in service export prices together with a modest increase in labor productivity resulted in a decline in the number of jobs supported by a billion dollars of service exports from 6,765 in 2015 to 6,706 in 2016. The combination of lower exports together with the decline in the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars in exports resulted in a decrease in the number jobs supported by the export of services of almost 57,000 as compared to 2015. (Table A-1).

Table 2. Jobs Supported per Billion Dollars of Exports: Total, Goods, and Services

	Total	Goods	Services
2016 (P)	5,744	5,223	6,706
2015 (R)	5,690	5,128	6,765
2014(R)	5,548	4,945	6,800
2013(R)	5,680	5,044	7,020
2012(R)	5,846	5,175	7,258
2011(R)	5,852	5,235	7,209
2010(R)	6,203	5,620	7,447
2009(R)	6,857	6,319	7,918
2008(R)	6,718	6,105	8,140
2007(R)	7,046	6,498	8,298

Note: Values for 2007 to 2015 are revised. The values for 2016 are preliminary. NA=Not Available.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

Data and Methodology

This study uses input-output analysis to measure the relationship between exports and jobs for 1999-2015.³ In particular, in this study we used tables from BEA's Annual Industry Accounts to produce Domestic Total Requirements tables for 1998-2015. BEA data on employment by industry from the National Income and Product Accounts are used to calculate Employment Requirements tables for 1998-2014. The Employment Requirements tables are applied to export values to produce estimates of the labor embodied in the exported products. The export data used in the analysis are taken from BEA's Annual Industry Accounts, BEA's International Transactions Accounts and BEA's Tourism Satellite Accounts. See Rasmussen, "Jobs Supported by Exports: Methods and Data," forthcoming, for a more detailed explanation of the methodology employed in this report.

³ The projection of jobs supported by exports in 2015 is based on the projection methodology employed in Martin Johnson (2011), "Projected Jobs supported by Exports, 2009 and 2010," MAS Economic Brief #5, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

Appendix

Table A-1. Jobs Supported by Exports: Total, Goods, and Services

	Total	Goods	Services
1999(R)	9,686,784	6,550,998	3,135,786
2000(R)	9,997,303	6,777,064	3,220,240
2001(R)	9,369,052	6,419,187	2,949,865
2002(R)	8,551,029	5,777,976	2,773,054
2003(R)	8,212,619	5,498,991	2,713,628
2004(R)	8,516,175	5,585,785	2,930,390
2005(R)	8,878,793	5,820,538	3,058,255
2006(R)	9,511,898	6,227,655	3,284,243
2007(R)	10,360,417	6,643,224	3,717,192
2008(R)	10,949,247	6,954,336	3,994,911
2009(R)	9,534,771	5,830,661	3,704,111
2010(R)	9,987,623	6,158,303	3,829,320
2011(R)	10,720,684	6,589,107	4,131,578
2012(R)	11,229,321	6,734,504	4,494,817
2013(R)	11,157,506	6,719,042	4,438,465
2014 (R)	11,292,713	6,790,718	4,501,995
2015(R)	10,879,254	6,441,516	4,437,738
2016(P)	10,716,463	6,322,000	4,394,463

Note: Values for jobs supported 1999 to 2015 are revised. Values for 2016 are preliminary. Goods and services may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

Table A-2. Jobs Supported per Billion Dollars of Exports: Total, Goods, and Services

	Total	Goods	Services
1999(R)	10,979	10,352	12,571
2000(R)	10,365	9,690	12,146
2001(R)	10,388	9,903	11,628
2002(R)	9,723	9,325	10,673
2003(R)	9,040	8,589	10,118
2004(R)	8,295	7,798	9,440
2005(R)	7,824	7,316	9,015
2006(R)	7,339	6,822	8,572
2007(R)	7,046	6,498	8,298
2008(R)	6,718	6,105	8,140
2009(R)	6,857	6,319	8,918
2010(R)	6,203	5,620	7,447
2011(R)	5,853	5,235	7,209
2012(R)	5,846	5,175	7,258
2013(R)	5,680	5,044	7,020
2014 (R)	5,548	4,945	6,800
2015(R)	5,690	5,128	6,765
2016(P)	5,744	5,223	6,706

Note: Values for 1999 to 2015 are revised. Values for 2016 are preliminary.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.