

U.S. Trade Overview 2016

April 2017



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This report was prepared by the Data Analysis team within I&A's Office of Trade and Economic Analysis. Questions or comments may be directed to:

Natalie Soroka

Office of Trade and Economic Analysis
Trade Policy and Analysis, Industry and Analysis
International Trade Administration
Natalie.Soroka@trade.gov
T 202.482.5839

The data in this report is current as of the date it was retrieved, and does not reflect any subsequent revisions or updates. See the Source Notes for more information on which releases were used for particular data sets.



For More Information:

U.S. Trade Statistics:

- TradeStats Express National and state-level data http://tse.export.gov
- Trade Policy Information System dynamic reports covering national, state, and global trade data http://tpis.trade.gov

Local Area Data:

- Metropolitan Export Series Export data by metro area http://tse.export.gov/metro
- **Metro Report** Reports and data for exports from U.S. metropolitan areas http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/metroreport
- **State reports** Reports highlighting goods exports, exporters, and foreign investment in each U.S. state http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/statereports

Jobs and Exporters:

- **Jobs Supported by Exports** National and state-level detail, as well as by destination or product/industry http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/employment
- **Exporter Database** Characteristics of U.S. goods exporters http://tse.export.gov/edb

Additional Reports and **Information:**

- **Reference Information** Trade Data Basics, Reference Room, and more http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/referenceinfo
- **Trade Statistics** Access all statistical reports and databases http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/tradestatistics
- **Trade Policy and Analysis** Home page for Trade Policy and Analysis http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian



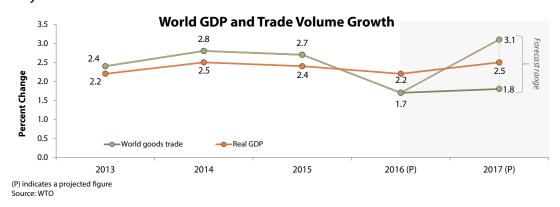
Trade and the Global Economy

Global trade volume grew by

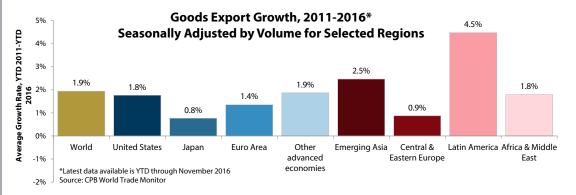
1.7%

in 2016

- Globally, trade accounts for approximately 60% of gross domestic product (GDP).
- Worldwide international trade slowed to 1.7% in 2016, but is projected to rise between 1.8% and 3.1% in 2017.
- In 2016, global GDP growth outpaced trade growth for the first time in fifteen years.



 Since 2011, real U.S. export growth has been near the world average, outpacing the average for all advanced economies.



- U.S. accounted for
- of world exports
- The U.S. is the largest exporter in the world for commercial services and the second largest for goods.
- Among top U.S. export markets, GDP growth remains subdued, with a mixed outlook for 2017.





U.S. Trade in 2016

U.S. exports totaled \$2.21 trillion in 2016

- U.S. exports of goods and services decreased 2.3 percent in 2016 to \$2.21 trillion, reflecting a decrease in both goods and services exports.
- Imports decreased 1.8 percent to \$2.71 trillion reflecting a decrease in goods imports; services imports increased.
- In 2016, the U.S. goods and services trade deficit totaled \$502.3 billion, a 0.4 percent increase from the \$500.4 billion trade deficit in 2015.
- Goods account for the majority of U.S. trade, generally driving both exporting and importing activity.



Exports accounted for 12% of U.S. GDP

- Exports as a share of GDP fell again in 2016, due to increased personal consumption playing a larger role in U.S. GDP.
- The trade deficit accounted for -2.7% of GDP in 2016, its lowest share since 2009.

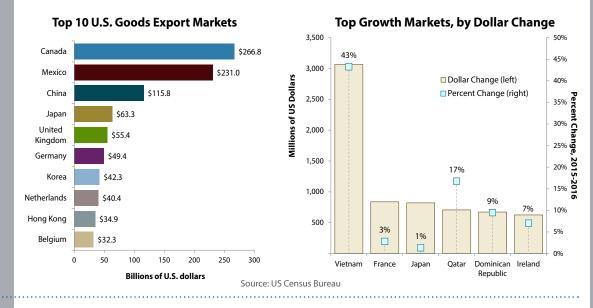




Top U.S. Export Markets

U.S. goods exports to Vietnam grew 40% in 2016

- Canada was the top U.S. goods export market in 2016, led by sales of vehicles
 & parts and machinery.
- U.S. goods exports were a record high to 18 countries in 2016.
- Goods exports to Vietnam showed the largest dollar growth, up by \$3.1 billion in 2016.

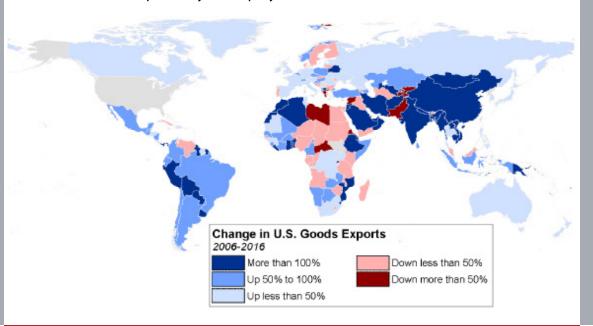


U.S. goods exports have more than

doubled

to China since 2006

- Since 2006, U.S. goods exports have grown 42%, with most of this growth occurring with Mexico and China.
- Among the top 30 export markets, goods exports to Vietnam have grown the fastest over the past 10 years, up by more than 800%.

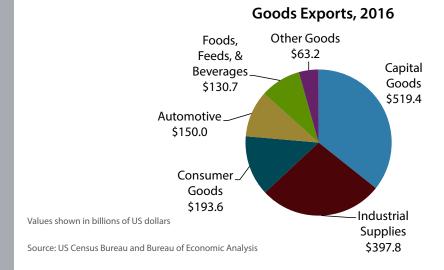




U.S. Goods Trade

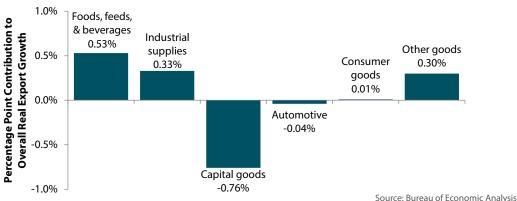
- Goods exports totaled \$1.46 trillion in 2016, led by sales of capital goods.
- Lower global commodity prices continued to play a significant role in the decline in U.S. exports in 2016. In addition, U.S. exporters faced headwinds from overall weak global demand and a worldwide trade slowdown.

for 2/3 of U.S. exports



 Although U.S. goods exports declined in nominal (price included) values, in real terms (adjusted to remove the impact of prices) they remained flat, with exports of petroleum products, semiconductors, soybeans, natural gas liquids, and corn showing the largest growth.

Contributions to Percent Change in Real Exports and Real Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product



- U.S. imports of crude oil, by value, decreased 19.5 percent in 2016 to \$101.3 billion, entirely due to a decrease in price.
- The average price of a barrel of crude oil was 23.6% less than the 2015 average. This was the lowest annual price since 2004.

The trade deficit in petroleum products was the lowest since

1998



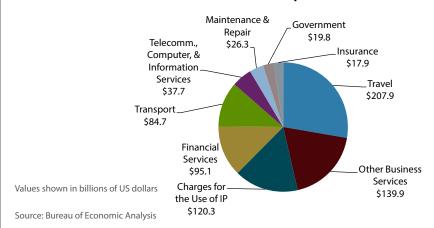
U.S. Services Trade

The U.S. has had a services trade surplus since

1971

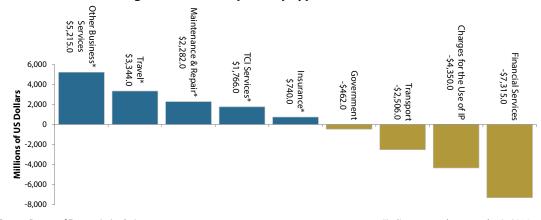
- Services exports totaled \$750.0 billion in 2016, down slightly from the previous year. U.S. services imports increased 2.7% to \$501.8 billion.
- Major services export categories in 2016 were travel, for all purposes (a record \$207.9 billion); other business services (a record \$139.9 billion); charges for the use of intellectual property (\$120.3 billion); financial services (\$95.1 billion); and transport (\$84.7 billion).

Services Exports, 2016



- The U.S. had record exports in several services categories in 2016 including other business services; travel, for all purposes; maintenance & repairs; telecommunications, computer, and information services; and insurance services.
- The U.S. maintained a surplus in services trade in 2016. However, this surplus decreased by 5.5 percent, largely due to higher imports, such as increased travel imports, and lower exports of charges for the use of intellectual property and financial services.

Change in Services Exports by Type of Service, 2015-2016



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Indicates record export value in 2016



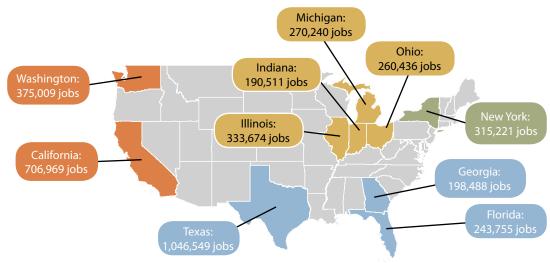
Jobs Supported by Exports

U.S. exports supported 11.5 million

iobs in 2015

- U.S. goods exports supported 6.7 million jobs in 2015 and service exports supported 4.8 million U.S. jobs.
- Each billion dollars of exports supported 5,967 U.S. jobs.
- Goods exports from Texas, California, Washington, Illinois, and New York supported 41% of all U.S. jobs supported by goods exports in 2015.

Jobs Supported by Total Goods Exports, Ten States Whose Goods Exports Supported the Most Jobs

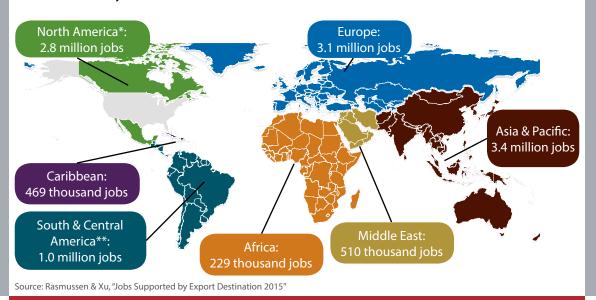


Source: Hall & Rasmussen, "Jobs Supported by State Goods Exports 2015"

The number of jobs supported by exports has increased by

1.9 million _2009-2015

- Exports to Canada supported the greatest number of jobs: 1.6 million.
- Between 2009 and 2015, the total number of jobs supported by U.S. exports grew by almost 1.9 million. The largest increases in the number of jobs supported during the time period were supported by exports to China followed by Mexico, Canada, Korea and Brazil.



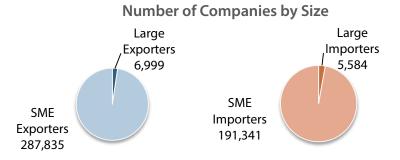


U.S. Exporters

Nearly **408,000**

U.S. companies exported or imported goods in 2015

- Nearly 295,000 U.S. companies exported and almost 197,000 imported goods in 2015
- Nearly 98% of these exporters were small- or medium-sized with fewer than 500 employees. SMEs accounted for 97% of identified importers in 2015.
- SMEs were responsible for a third of goods trade (by value) in 2015.



Source: Exporter Database

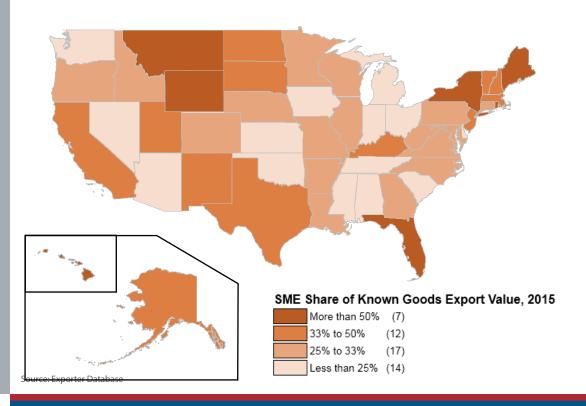
- Most SMEs (59%) only export to a single market, while 74% of large firms export to multiple countries
- The majority of exporters are non-manufacturing firms such as wholesalers.
- California is home to more than 70,000 SME exporters, the highest among the 50 states. Other top states are Florida, Texas, New York, and Illinois.

for

27.4%

of overall goods
export growth in

2014





Source Notes:

Trade in the Global Economy

- Trade Statistics and Outlook, World Trade Organization

 Pales and Contamban 2016
 - Released September 2016
- World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund
 - Released October 2016
- World Development Indicators, World Bank

Retrieved March 2017

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- Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau
 - Released February 2017
- National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Bureau of Economic Analysis Released January 2017
- U.S. Trade in Goods and Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis Released February 2017

Top U.S. Export Markets

• Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Released February 2017

Jobs Supported by Exports

 "Jobs Supported by Exports: 2015 Update," Chris Rasmussen, International Trade Administration

Released April 2016

 "Jobs Supported by State Exports 2015," Jeffrey Hall and Chris Rasmussen, International Trade Administration

Released May 2016

 "Jobs Supported by Export Destination 2015," Chris Rasmussen and Susan Xu, International Trade Administration

Released November 2016

U.S. Exporters

• "Profile of U.S. Importing and Exporting Companies, 2015," U.S. Census Bureau

Released April 2017

 Exporter Database, International Trade Administration Released September 2016

The International Trade Administration's mission is to create prosperity by strengthening the competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements.



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TRADE

ADMINISTRATION

Industry and Analysis
Trade Policy and Analysis
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20230
International Trade Administration

T 202.482.3177 T 202.482.4614

www.trade.gov/mas/ian