



INTERNATIONAL  
**TRADE**  
ADMINISTRATION

## **Jobs Supported by Exports 2014: An Update**

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## Jobs Supported by Exports 2014

Jobs supported by exports were an estimated 11.7 million in 2014, up 1.8 million since 2009 (Table 1).<sup>1</sup> The estimate of 11.7 million jobs supported represents the greatest number of jobs supported in a single year over the time period covered by this analysis. In 2014, every billion dollars of U.S. exports supported 5,796 jobs (Table 2), down from 7,117 jobs per billion dollars of U.S. exports in 2009. Increases in export prices and labor productivity continue to drive down the number of jobs supported per billion dollars of exports. Increases in jobs supported by goods exports account for approximately 60 percent of the total 1.8 million gains in jobs supported by exports since 2009.

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

	Total	Goods	Services
2009(R)	9.9	6.1	3.9
2010(R)	10.4	6.4	4.0
2011(R)	11.2	6.9	4.3
2012(R)	11.4	7.0	4.4
2013(R)	11.4	6.9	4.5
2014 (P)	11.7	7.1	4.6

Note: Values for 2009 to 2013 are revised. Values for 2014 are preliminary. Goods and services may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

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

	Total	Goods	Services
2009(R)	7,117	6,582	8,161
2010(R)	6,454	5,863	7,703
2011(R)	6,083	5,452	7,462
2012(R)	5,993	5,338	7,414
2013(R)	5,879	5,242	7,229
2014 (P)	5,796	5,210	7,033

Note: Values for 2009 to 2013 are revised. Values for 2014 are preliminary.

Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

<sup>1</sup> Due to methodological and data changes introduced in this paper, the jobs supported figures reported here should not be used in conjunction with previously reported results. See Data and Methodology section for details.

Goods exports supported an estimated 7.1 million jobs in 2014, an increase of 1.0 million jobs from 2009 (Table 1). However, increases in export prices and labor productivity continued to decrease the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of goods exports (Table 2). Since 2009 the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of goods exports has fallen by 21 percent, from 6,582 jobs supported in 2009, to 5,210 jobs supported in 2014 (Table 2).

Services exports supported an estimated 4.6 million jobs in 2014, an increase of 0.7 million from 2009 and a record for the series. However, as with goods, increases in export prices and labor productivity combined to decrease the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of services exports (Table 2). Since 2009 the number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of services exports has fallen by nearly 14 percent, from 8,161 jobs supported in 2009, to 7,033 jobs supported in 2014 (Table 2). Compared to goods, services tend to embody more labor directly and indirectly per billion dollars of output, which is reflected in the larger services number of jobs supported for each billion dollars of exports.

## **Data and Methodology**

This study uses input-output analysis to measure the relationship between exports and jobs for 1998-2013. The projection of jobs supported by exports in 2014 is based on the methodology employed in Johnson and Rasmussen (2013). However, this study differs from ITA's previous jobs supported studies in that we use input-output data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as opposed to input-output data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BEA's Annual Industry Accounts are updated more frequently than are the BLS input-output tables, which are themselves derived from data originally produced by BEA. This enabled us to project 2014's jobs supported numbers based on a time series terminating in 2013, as opposed to a time series terminating in 2012, the most recent year for which BLS input-output tables are available.

In particular, in this study we used tables from BEA's Annual Industry Accounts to produce Domestic Total Requirements tables for 1998-2013. BEA data on employment by industry are then used to produce Employment Requirements Tables for 1998-2013. The export data used in this analysis are taken from BEA's Annual Industry Accounts, BEA's International Transactions Accounts and BEA's Tourism Satellite Accounts. As in Johnson and Rasmussen (2014), we estimate the jobs supported that are associated with the value of certain travel expenditures by foreigners in the United States. The value of travel by foreigners in the United

States is recorded as exports in BEA's International Transactions Accounts. Prior to Johnson and Rasmussen (2014), these expenditures were not taken into account in the value of exports employed in the analysis. As a result, those analyses tended to undercount the number of jobs supported by exports. The inclusion of these expenditures increases the annual estimates of the number of jobs supported by exports, and decreases the dollars of exports required to support one job relative to prior studies.

## **Bibliography**

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## Appendix

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

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Services</b>
1998(R)	10.2	6.9	3.3
1999(R)	10.0	6.6	3.4
2000(R)	10.4	6.9	3.5
2001(R)	9.7	6.5	3.2
2002(R)	8.8	5.9	3.0
2003(R)	8.5	5.6	2.9
2004(R)	8.8	5.7	3.1
2005(R)	9.2	6.0	3.3
2006(R)	9.9	6.4	3.5
2007(R)	10.8	6.9	3.9
2008(R)	11.5	7.3	4.2
2009(R)	9.9	6.1	3.9
2010(R)	10.4	6.4	4.0
2011(R)	11.2	6.9	4.3
2012(R)	11.4	7.0	4.4
2013(R)	11.4	6.9	4.5
2014 (P)	11.7	7.1	4.6

Note: Values for 1998 to 2013 are revised. Values for 2014 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**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Services</b>
1998(R)	11,776	10,993	13,809
1999(R)	11,212	10,477	13,011
2000(R)	10,611	9,807	12,650
2001(R)	10,624	10,029	12,091
2002(R)	9,968	9,481	11,094
2003(R)	9,266	8,746	10,469
2004(R)	8,523	7,954	9,796
2005(R)	8,074	7,496	9,395
2006(R)	7,589	7,016	8,928
2007(R)	7,321	6,772	8,663
2008(R)	7,023	6,377	8,498
2009(R)	7,117	6,582	8,161
2010(R)	6,454	5,863	7,703
2011(R)	6,083	5,452	7,462
2012(R)	5,993	5,338	7,414
2013(R)	5,879	5,242	7,229
2014 (P)	5,796	5,210	7,033

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