



# U.S. EXPORT FACT SHEET

May 2011 Export Statistics Released July 12, 2011

## **EXPORT OVERVIEW:**

- With the release of the May 2011 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 a slight 0.5 percent in May 2011 to \$174.9 billion since April 2011, with record exports of services (\$49.7 billion). The monthly export value for U.S. capital goods (\$41.4 billion) was also the highest on record in May 2011.
- U.S. imports of goods and services increased 2.6 percent over this period to \$225.1 billion, causing the U.S. trade deficit to increase 15.1 percent since April 2011 to reach \$50.2 billion in May 2011.
- U.S. goods and services exports in the first five months of 2011 are up 16.4 percent to \$856.9 billion from the \$736.3 billion in exports in first five months of 2010.
- In May 2011, the average import price per barrel of crude oil was \$108.70 per barrel; this is up from the low of \$39.14 per barrel in February 2009, and up from the April 2011 price of \$103.18. The value of crude oil imports in May 2011 rose by 15.0 percent from April 2011 due to a 5.3 percent increase in the price per barrel and 9.1 percent increase in the quantity of crude oil imports.

## **TRADE SPOTLIGHT: Export Related Jobs Surge in 2010**

- According to a [report](#) issued by the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration U.S. exports supported an estimated 9.2 million jobs in 2010, up from 8.7 million in 2009. For every billion dollars of exports, over 5,000 jobs are supported.
- The value of exports that support one job was \$181,000 in 2010, an increase of \$17,000, or 10 percent from the 2009 figure, as export prices and productivity have strengthened.
- The latest available export-related employment numbers indicate that U.S. jobs dependent on manufactured exports totaled an estimated 5.3 million in 2009. These 5.3 million jobs represented 4.8 percent of total private sector employment in the United States, or roughly one out of every 21 private sector jobs.
- Looking specifically at U.S. manufacturing jobs dependent on manufactured exports, a total of 2.4 million jobs in the manufacturing sector were supported by the export of manufactured goods. This number represents 21.9 percent of all manufacturing jobs in the U.S. in 2009.
- U.S. exports of manufactured products significantly impacted job growth in non-manufacturing sectors of the economy as well. In 2009, some 2.9 million jobs in non-manufacturing industries - employment that expedited the exports of manufactures - were found in sectors such as business services, wholesale & retail trade, and transportation.
- Employment supported by manufactured exports also played significant roles in the job structure of many states. Twenty-one states counted over 100,000 jobs supported by manufactured exports in 2009, with two states registering more than a half-million - California at 616,500 jobs, and Texas at 538,500 jobs. Other states with large numbers of jobs supported by manufacturing exports included Ohio (306,000 jobs), Illinois (285,000), and Michigan (210,200).
- In 21 states, many of them with relatively small manufacturing sectors, manufacturing jobs supported by manufactured exports accounted for more than one out of every five jobs in the manufacturing sector. In Washington, 41 percent of all manufacturing jobs were sustained by manufactured exports. Other states with large percentages of manufactured export-supported jobs included Kansas (31.2 percent of jobs export-supported), South Carolina (28.7 percent), Arizona (27.3 percent), and Ohio (26.9 percent).