



INTERNATIONAL
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Jobs Supported by Exports 2023: An Update

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Jobs Supported by Exports 2023

Jobs supported by exports were almost 9.8 million in 2023, a decrease of approximately 80,000 from 2022's total of almost 9.9 million jobs (Table 1). In 2023, 32 fewer jobs were supported by a billion dollars of exports in 2023 compared to the previous year, from 3,926 to 3,894 (Table 2). Over the same period, the value of total exports¹ increased 1.1 percent, U.S. nonfarm labor productivity² rose, and U.S. export prices³ fell. These factors, along with changes in the composition of U.S. exports and production, are what drive changes in the number of jobs supported and the number of jobs supported per billion dollars of exports.

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

	Total	Goods	Services
2016(R)	10.3	6.0	4.3
2017(R)	10.3	6.1	4.2
2018(R)	10.4	6.2	4.2
2019(R)	10.2	6.0	4.2
2020(R)	8.5	5.2	3.3
2021(R)	8.9	5.5	3.4
2022(R)	9.9	5.9	3.9
2023	9.8	5.7	4.0

Note: Values for 2016 to 2022 are revised. 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 5.7 million jobs in 2023, a decline of approximately 200,000 as compared to 2022's figure of 5.9 million jobs supported by goods exports. The number of jobs supported by one billion dollars of goods exports fell from 3,547 in 2022 to 3,533 jobs in 2023. From 2022 to 2023, the value of exported goods⁴ fell by 1.0 percent, non-manufacturing sectors experienced large labor productivity gains, manufacturing sectors

¹ Calculated from BEA's U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services available here: [International Trade in Goods and Services | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#)

² Labor productivity in the private nonfarm business sector rose 2.3 percent in 2023. Source: [Private Nonfarm Business Sector: Labor Productivity \(MPU4910063\) | FRED | St. Louis Fed](#)

³ Goods and services export prices fell 1.5 percent in 2023. Source: [Exports of goods and services \(chain-type price index\) \(B020RG3A086NBEA\) | FRED | St. Louis Fed](#)

⁴ Calculated from BEA's U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services available here: [International Trade in Goods and Services | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#)

lost labor productivity,⁵ and export prices for goods⁶ fell.

Jobs supported by the export of services increased by almost 125,000 as compared to 2022. (Table 1). The number of jobs supported by a billion dollars of service exports fell from 4,685 in 2022 to 4,554 in 2023 (Table 2). Over the same period, the value of services exports⁷ increased 8.5 percent, service export prices⁸ increased, and labor productivity⁹ in the services sector saw a modest increase.

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

	Total	Goods	Services
2016(R)	5,610	5,109	6,507
2017(R)	5,316	4,870	6,123
2018(R)	5,047	4,599	5,905
2019(R)	4,984	4,572	5,727
2020(R)	4,753	4,584	5,049
2021(R)	4,211	3,960	4,681
2022(R)	3,926	3,547	4,685
2023	3,894	3,533	4,554

Note: Values for 2016 to 2022 are revised.
Source: ITA calculations from BEA data.

⁵ The changes in labor productivity in 2023 for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) and forestry, fishing, and related activities (NAICS 113-115) were 3.9 and 8.0 percent, respectively. Overall manufacturing sector labor productivity fell 0.9 percent in 2023. This overall figure represents a 1.0 percent decrease in labor productivity in the durable manufacturing sector and a 0.9 percent increase in labor productivity in the nondurable manufacturing sector. Source: [Tables : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

⁶ Goods export prices fell 4.3 percent in 2023. Source: [Exports of Goods \(chain-type price index\) \(A253RV1A225NBEA\) | FRED | St. Louis Fed](#)

⁷ Calculated from BEA's U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services available here: [International Trade in Goods and Services | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#)

⁸ Services export prices rose 4.2 percent in 2023. Source: [Exports of services \(chain-type price index\) \(B646RG3Q086SBEA\) | FRED | St. Louis Fed](#)

⁹ In 2023, labor productivity for Services (NAICS 54-81) increased 2.0 percent. For Construction (NAICS 23), Information (NAICS 51), Trade (NAICS 42, 44-45), and Finance, insurance, real estate, and leasing (NAICS 52-53), the changes were 2.4, 7.2, -0.6, and 4.1 percent, respectively. Source: Major Sector and Major Industry Total Factor Productivity available at [Databases : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

Data and Methodology

This study uses input-output analysis to measure the relationship between exports and jobs for 1999-2023. In particular, in this study we used tables from BEA's Annual Industry Accounts to produce Domestic Total Requirements tables for 1999-2023. BEA data on employment by industry¹⁰ from the National Income and Product Accounts are used to calculate Employment Requirements tables for 1999-2023. 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," for a more detailed explanation of the methodology employed in this report.

¹⁰ Previous releases of Jobs Supported by Exports used Persons Engaged in Production as the measure of employment by industry, As BEA ceased releasing this measure, this release uses Full-Time/Part-Time employment as the measure of employment by industry.

Appendix

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

	Total	Goods	Services
1999(R)	9,415,218	6,329,107	3,086,110
2000(R)	9,664,069	6,490,356	3,173,714
2001(R)	9,025,875	6,116,775	2,909,100
2002(R)	8,198,505	5,479,475	2,719,029
2003(R)	7,897,243	5,215,486	2,681,757
2004(R)	8,192,195	5,280,014	2,912,180
2005(R)	8,443,274	5,454,390	2,988,884
2006(R)	9,048,613	5,879,788	3,168,825
2007(R)	9,832,607	6,268,020	3,564,587
2008(R)	10,410,228	6,538,632	3,871,595
2009(R)	9,073,228	5,480,820	3,592,408
2010(R)	9,710,231	5,922,084	3,788,147
2011(R)	10,526,242	6,451,531	4,074,711
2012(R)	10,788,987	6,612,845	4,176,142
2013(R)	11,355,681	6,852,010	4,503,671
2014(R)	11,066,846	6,676,276	4,390,570
2015(R)	10,513,346	6,192,211	4,321,135
2016(R)	10,265,115	5,998,193	4,266,922
2017(R)	10,323,364	6,095,427	4,227,937
2018(R)	10,367,487	6,205,471	4,162,016
2019(R)	10,202,301	6,024,234	4,178,067
2020(R)	8,454,684	5,178,818	3,275,865
2021(R)	8,906,409	5,461,998	3,444,410
2022(R)	9,862,745	5,943,202	3,919,543
2023	9,779,147	5,734,695	4,044,452

Note: Values for 1999 to 2022 are revised. 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)	10,814	10,062	12,773
2000(R)	10,169	9,363	12,340
2001(R)	10,189	9,573	11,782
2002(R)	9,558	9,037	10,813
2003(R)	8,906	8,343	10,253
2004(R)	8,173	7,555	9,595
2005(R)	7,647	7,055	9,031
2006(R)	7,177	6,629	8,475
2007(R)	6,882	6,326	8,139
2008(R)	6,605	5,961	8,078
2009(R)	6,718	6,138	7,850
2010(R)	6,175	5,565	7,452
2011(R)	5,863	5,232	7,250
2012(R)	5,758	5,162	7,046
2013(R)	5,903	5,245	7,296
2014(R)	5,546	4,948	6,795
2015(R)	5,639	5,085	6,681
2016(R)	5,610	5,109	6,507
2017(R)	5,316	4,870	6,123
2018(R)	5,047	4,599	5,905
2019(R)	4,984	4,572	5,727
2020(R)	4,753	4,584	5,049
2021(R)	4,211	3,960	4,681
2022(R)	3,926	3,547	4,685
2023	3,894	3,533	4,554

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