How the U.S. Economy Benefits from International Trade & Investment

Overview

With more than 95 percent of the world’s population and 80 percent of the world’s purchasing power outside the United States, future economic growth and jobs for the United States increasingly depend on expanding U.S. trade and investment opportunities in the global marketplace.

The following pages feature key facts and figures drawn from new Business Roundtable research, U.S. government data, and other data sources that demonstrate the benefits of international trade and investment to economic growth and jobs in the United States.

Why is International Trade & Investment Important to the United States?

• International trade, including exports and imports, supports 41 million U.S. jobs – more than 1 in 5. These trade-related jobs grew 3.1 times faster than total employment from 2004 to 2014 and are at large and small companies, on farms, in factories, and at the headquarters of globally engaged firms. (See U.S. Jobs Depend On Two-Way Trade)

• The United States exported $1.6 trillion in goods and $710.6 billion in services in 2014, including aerospace products & parts, petroleum & coal products, motor vehicles and travel services. Of the 304,223 U.S. exporters, 98 percent are small- and medium-sized companies with less than 500 workers. (See U.S. Businesses Grow With Exports)

• Customers in 234 countries and territories buy U.S.-made goods and services, including billions of dollars in annual exports to top markets like Canada, Mexico and China. U.S. goods exports have grown more than two times faster than GDP since 2004. (See U.S. Companies Export Throughout The World)

• Imports lower prices and increase choices for the American companies and families. Lower raw material and input costs help the American companies stay competitive in global markets, while families can stretch paychecks further as trade agreements reduce the cost of products by eliminating costly barriers to trade. (See U.S. Companies And Workers Use Imports To Compete)

• Free trade agreements (FTAs) have helped fuel rapid export growth from the United States to partner countries. In 2014, $764.5 billion of U.S. goods exports, or 47 percent, went to FTA partners. This represents a 92 percent increase since 2004. (See The United States Needs Trade Agreements To Grow)

• Foreign-owned companies invest and build facilities and employ 6.1 million workers in the United States. (See Foreign Investment In the United States Creates Jobs)

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www.brt.org/trade
Overview

Creating and preserving quality U.S. jobs is a goal shared by all Americans. With more than 95 percent of the world’s population and 80 percent of the world’s purchasing power outside of the United States, future American economic growth and job creation depend on open markets abroad.

Trade Creates & Supports Jobs in the United States

- Export growth increases jobs by generating new business for U.S. manufacturers, service providers and farmers. Imports support jobs and keep costs low, helping U.S. businesses compete and saving American families real dollars at the cash register.
- More than one in five U.S. jobs depends upon international trade.
- U.S. trade-related employment grew 3.1 times faster than total employment from 2004 to 2014.
- Jobs in more export-intensive industries pay about 16 percent more than jobs in less export-intensive industries.
- U.S. exporting plants increase employment 2 to 4 percent faster annually than plants that do not export. Exporting plants also are less likely to go out of business.
- Trade-supported jobs are not just at companies that export and import. Trade supports higher wages for workers and lower costs for companies and consumers, providing them with more money to spend on other things. This spending supports additional jobs throughout the U.S. economy in sectors like entertainment, education and construction.

By the Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Jobs in the United States Supported by Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40,999,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Jobs Tied to Trade
Increased 112 percent from 1992 to 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Share of Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jobs Tied to Trade
Top Sectors, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>4.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Admin. Services</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof., Scientific, Tech. Services</td>
<td>2.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate, Rental Services</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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U.S. Businesses Grow with Exports

Overview

The United States exported an estimated $1.6 trillion in goods and $710.6 billion in services in 2014. Between 2009 and 2014, U.S. goods exports have increased by 53 percent and services exports by 39 percent. Large companies now account for 66 percent of the value of U.S. goods exports, with the rest provided by small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Small & Large Employers Partner to Export

In addition to exporting directly themselves, thousands of American SMEs export indirectly when they sell goods and services to large U.S. exporters. Based on their direct and indirect export activity combined, SMEs represent more than 40 percent of the value of U.S. exports.

Top U.S. Exports

- One of the fastest growing U.S. export categories is petroleum & coal products, which have increased by 29 percent per year since 2004. In 2014, exports of these products reached $116.9 billion.

- One of the fastest growing U.S. agricultural export categories is fruits & tree nuts, which have increased by 11 percent per year since 2004 – and did not experience a single year-over-year decline. In 2014, exports of these products reached $14.0 billion.

- One of the fastest growing U.S. services export categories is equipment installation, maintenance and repair, which have increased by 15 percent per year since 2003 – and also did not experience a single year-over-year decline. In 2014, exports of these services reached $22.4 billion.

By the Numbers

304,223
Number of U.S. Businesses that Exported in 2013

98%
Share of U.S. Exporters that are Small- & Medium-Sized Businesses

Top U.S. Exports, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace Products &amp; Parts</td>
<td>$128.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum &amp; Coal Products</td>
<td>$116.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>$68.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Chemicals</td>
<td>$64.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiconductors &amp; Components</td>
<td>$54.8 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$146.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Processes Royalties</td>
<td>$48.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger Fares</td>
<td>$43.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2014, U.S. companies sold their products in 234 countries and territories.

Top export markets include:

- **Canada**
  - Goods Exports: $312.4 billion
  - Services Exports: $61.4 billion

- **United Kingdom**
  - Goods Exports: $53.8 billion
  - Services Exports: $63.6 billion

- **China**
  - Goods Exports: $123.7 billion
  - Services Exports: $42.5 billion

- **Mexico**
  - Goods Exports: $240.2 billion
  - Services Exports: $30.0 billion

- **Germany**
  - Goods Exports: $49.4 billion
  - Services Exports: $28.2 billion

- **Japan**
  - Goods Exports: $66.8 billion
  - Services Exports: $46.7 billion

**Fast Facts: How Exports Help the United States Economy Grow**

- U.S. goods exports have grown more than two times faster than GDP since 2004. The average annual export growth during this period was 7.7 percent, while the average annual GDP growth was 3.5 percent.
- The United States’ top export markets for goods are Canada, Mexico, and China. Its top market for services is the United Kingdom.
- U.S. goods exports to Vietnam have grown by 20 percent per year since 2004. Exports to Colombia grew by 17 percent per year, while exports to China grew by 14 percent per year.

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Overview

In 2014, 60 percent ($1.3 trillion) of the products imported into the United States were inputs and components used by American producers. Lower cost inputs keep U.S. manufacturing competitive in international markets. Imports frequently contain components (like cotton or semiconductors) and services inputs (like design) provided by U.S. companies and farmers.

- Services, especially transportation from U.S. ports, finance and insurance, marketing and legal services are needed to bring imported goods to American manufacturers and households.
- In 2013, about 75 percent of identified U.S. importers were very small businesses with less than 20 employees.
- Trade and investment liberalization policies save the average American family of four more than $10,000 per year.
- Imports help keep prices down for U.S. families while increasing their choices for goods and services. Prices for imported consumer goods tend to drop year after year.

In 2013, about 184,000 U.S. companies imported products from other countries...
And roughly three-quarters of U.S. importers were very small businesses with less than 20 employees.

Imports Decrease Prices for Goods & Services

- -87.0% Decrease in the Price of Televisions Between 2004 and 2014.
- -69.2% Decrease in the Price of Computers Between 2004 and 2014.
- -42.9% Decrease in the Price of Toys Between 2004 and 2014.

Imports Increase Choices for Goods & Services

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The United States Needs Trade Agreements to Grow

Overview

The United States has some of the lowest trade barriers in the world. Overall U.S. trade with our free trade agreement (FTA) partner countries supports more than 17.7 million American jobs. Trade agreements level the playing field by lowering other nations’ trade barriers, opening up foreign markets to U.S. exports and setting strong, enforceable rules for trade between the United States and those other countries. The United States has increased its exports to FTA partners following implementation of the FTAs with those countries.

• In 2014, $764.5 billion of U.S. goods exports, or 47 percent, went to FTA partners.

• Since 2004 U.S. goods exports to countries with FTAs in effect with the United States in 2014 have increased by 92 percent.

• U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico have increased by $410.8 billion (290 percent) since NAFTA went into effect in 1994.

• U.S. exports to Chile have increased by 507 percent since the U.S.-Chile FTA took effect in 2004.

• U.S. exports to Australia of motor vehicles have increased from $484 million to $2.2 billion, or by 362 percent, since the FTA with Australia went into effect in 2005.

• South Korea bought 17 percent of U.S. exports of industrial machinery in 2014.

• Countries negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreements purchased $1.0 trillion, or 62 percent, of U.S. goods exports in 2014.

By the Numbers

92%
Increase in U.S. Goods Exports to FTA Partners Between 2004 and 2014

Per Capita Purchases of U.S. Goods, 2014

$1,713

$132
Non-FTA Countries

FTA Partner Countries*

* U.S. FTAs in effect with countries in 2014.

In 2014, FTA partners purchased 13.0 times more goods per capita from the United States than non-FTA partners.

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Overview

Foreign-owned companies invest significant amounts of capital to open or expand facilities in the United States every year. Foreign-owned companies from around the world employ millions of workers in the United States, including:

- 1.0 million workers employed by companies based in the United Kingdom;
- 801,100 workers employed by companies based in Japan;
- 641,100 workers employed by companies based in Germany;
- 557,200 workers employed by companies based in France;
- 554,100 workers employed by companies based in Canada.

**Foreign-Owned Companies Employ 6.1 Million Workers Across Many Industries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>2,265,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,698,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>583,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>544,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Insurance</td>
<td>415,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof., Sci. &amp; Tech. Services</td>
<td>301,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>294,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected Foreign-Owned Companies Employing Workers in the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABB Inc.</td>
<td>Electrical Equipment Manufacturing</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAE Systems</td>
<td>Aerospace Manufacturing</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemex</td>
<td>Cement Manufacturing</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerdau Ameristeel</td>
<td>Steel Manufacturing</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn</td>
<td>Hotel Services</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda Manufacturing</td>
<td>Automotive Manufacturing</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Technology Ltd.</td>
<td>IT/Business Services</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPMG LLP</td>
<td>Consulting Services</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercedes-Benz US International</td>
<td>Automotive Manufacturing</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP America</td>
<td>Business Software Development</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siemens</td>
<td>Electrical Equipment Manufacturing</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sims Metal Management</td>
<td>Metal Recycling Services</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyota Motor Manufacturing</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Manufacturing</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Financial Services</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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U.S. JOBS DEPEND ON TWO-WAY TRADE


U.S. BUSINESSES GROW WITH EXPORTS

Small and Large Firms Partnering to Export: (for 2007, the most recent year for which data were available): U.S. International Trade Commission, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Characteristics and Performance, November 2010, (http://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub4189.pdf)


U.S. COMPANIES EXPORT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD


U.S. COMPANIES & WORKERS USE IMPORTS TO COMPETE IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS


Imports as Components: Derived from Census end-use import data


Price Changes: Derived from BLS Consumer Price Index database (http://www.bls.gov/cpi/)

THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TRADE AGREEMENTS TO GROW


Per Capita Purchases of U.S. Goods: Derived from The Trade Partnership (http://tradepartnership.com/data/cdxports-and-cdxjobs) and World Bank population estimates


FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CREATES JOBS

Employment Data: BEA “Direct Investment & Multinational Companies” database (http://bea.gov/iTable/index_MNC.cfm)

Foreign Investors: Uniworld BP database of “Foreign Firms Operating in the United States” (http://www.uniworldbp.com)