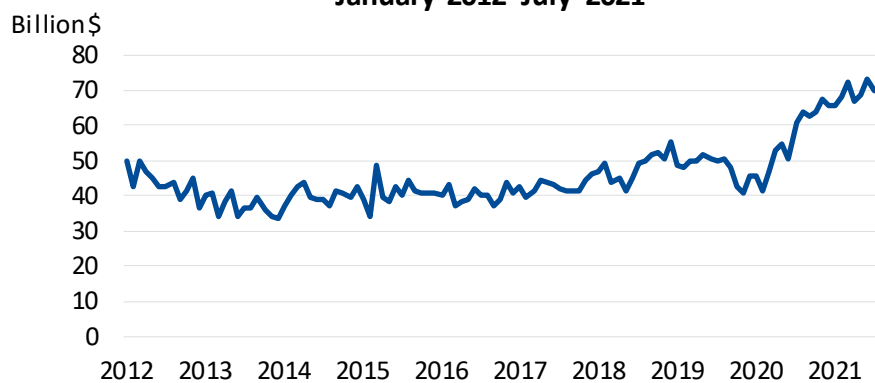


## July 2021 Trade Gap is \$70.1 Billion

*U.S. international trade in goods and services*

The U.S. monthly international trade deficit decreased in July 2021 according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau. The deficit decreased from \$73.2 billion in June (revised) to \$70.1 billion in July, as exports increased and imports decreased. The previously published June deficit was \$75.7 billion. The goods deficit decreased \$5.5 billion in July to \$87.7 billion. The services surplus decreased \$2.4 billion in July to \$17.7 billion.

**Monthly Goods and Services Trade Deficit**  
January 2012–July 2021



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis  
U.S. Census Bureau

Seasonally adjusted

### Exports

Exports of goods and services increased \$2.8 billion, or 1.3 percent, in July to \$212.8 billion. Exports of goods increased \$2.7 billion and exports of services increased \$0.1 billion.

- The increase in exports of goods reflected increases in *capital goods* (\$1.0 billion), in *consumer goods* (\$0.8 billion), and in *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$0.6 billion).
- The increase in exports of services reflected increases in *other business services* (\$0.2 billion) and in *charges for the use of intellectual property* (\$0.1 billion). A decrease in *travel* (\$0.2 billion) partly offset the increases.

### Imports

Imports of goods and services decreased \$0.4 billion, or 0.2 percent, in July to \$282.9 billion. Imports of goods decreased \$2.9 billion and imports of services increased \$2.4 billion.

- The decrease in imports of goods reflected decreases in *consumer goods* (\$2.1 billion) and in *industrial supplies and materials* (\$1.7 billion). An increase in *automotive vehicles, parts, and engines* (\$1.1 billion) partly offset the decreases.
- The increase in imports of services reflected increases in *travel* (\$1.0 billion); in *charges for the use of intellectual property* (\$0.9 billion), which included payments for the rights to broadcast the 2020 Summer Olympic Games; and in *transport* (\$0.4 billion).

The global COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recovery continued to impact international trade. The full economic effects of the pandemic cannot be quantified in the statistics because the impacts are generally embedded in source data and cannot be separately identified. For more detailed information on trade by type of good or service and with major trading partners, see [U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, July 2021](#).