MONTHLY ADVANCE ECONOMIC INDICATORS REPORT, JULY 2022

Release Number: CB22-141

August 26, 2022 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced the following international trade, wholesale inventories, and retail inventories advance statistics for July 2022:

	ADVANCE INTERNATIONAL TRADE: GOODS DEFICIT	ADVANCE WHOLESALE INVENTORIES	ADVANCE RETAIL INVENTORIES				
JULY 2022	\$89.1 Billion -9.7%°	\$902.9 Billion +0.8%	\$730.7 Billion +1.1%				
JUNE 2022	\$98.6 Billion	\$896.0 Billion (R)	\$722.5 Billion (R)				
Next release: September 28, 2022.							
* The 90 percent confidence interval includes zero. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero. ° Statistical significance is not applicable or not measurable. Data adjusted for seasonality but not price changes. Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Advance Economic Indicators Report, August 26, 2022.							

Advance International Trade in Goods

The international trade deficit was \$89.1 billion in July, down \$9.5 billion from \$98.6 billion in June. Exports of goods for July were \$181.0 billion, \$0.4 billion less than June exports. Imports of goods for July were \$270.0 billion, \$9.9 billion less than June imports.

Advance Wholesale Inventories

Wholesale inventories for July, adjusted for seasonal variations and trading day differences, but not for price changes, were estimated at an end-of-month level of \$902.9 billion, up 0.8 percent (±0.2 percent) from June 2022, and were up 25.4 percent (±1.1 percent) from July 2021. The May 2022 to June 2022 percentage change was revised from up 1.8 percent (±0.4 percent) to up 1.9 percent (±0.4 percent).

Advance Retail Inventories

Retail inventories for July, adjusted for seasonal variations and trading day differences, but not for price changes, were estimated at an end-of-month level of \$730.7 billion, up 1.1 percent (±0.2 percent) from June 2022, and were up 20.5 percent (±0.7 percent) from July 2021. The May 2022 to June 2022 percentage change was revised from up 2.0 percent (±0.2 percent) to up 1.9 percent (±0.2 percent).

The August 2022 Advance report is scheduled for release on September 28, 2022. View the full schedule in the Economic Briefing Room: <<u>www.census.gov/economic-indicators/</u>>. The full text and tables of this release can be found at <<u>www.census.gov/econ/indicators/</u>>.

Data Inquiries

International Trade Indicator Branch: 301-763-2311 eid.international.trade.data@census.gov Retail Indicator Branch: 301-763-2713 eid.retail.indicator.branch@census.gov Wholesale Indicator Branch: 301-763-6856 eid.wholesale.indicator.branch@census.gov Media Inquiries Public Information Office 301-763-3030 pio@census.gov



EXPLANATORY NOTES

International Trade in Goods

Goods (Census Basis)

Data for goods on a Census basis are compiled from the documents collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and reflect the movement of goods between foreign countries and the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They include government and non-government shipments of goods and exclude shipments between the United States and its territories and possessions; transactions with U.S. military, diplomatic, and consular installations abroad; U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces; personal and household effects of travelers; and in-transit shipments. Data for U.S. exports to Canada are derived from import data compiled by Canada. For more information on the data exchange and substitution please refer to the FT-900. The General Imports value reflects the total arrival of merchandise from foreign countries that immediately enters consumption channels, warehouses, or Foreign Trade Zones.

For imports, the value reported is the U.S. Customs and Border Protection appraised value of merchandise generally, the price paid for merchandise for export to the United States. Import duties, freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in bringing merchandise to the United States are excluded.

Exports are valued at the free alongside ship value of merchandise at the U.S. port of export, based on the transaction price including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the U.S. port of exportation.

Additional information on coverage and valuation are available in the Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, <<u>www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#coverage</u>> and <<u>www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#valuation</u>>, respectively.

Nonsampling Errors

Goods data are a complete enumeration of documents collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and are not subject to sampling errors. This report presents current month statistics which reflect nearly complete coverage. Current month statistics reflecting complete coverage will be published in the upcoming U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services report (FT-900). Statistics for other months shown reflect complete coverage and appear in the most recently published FT-900. Quality assurance procedures are performed at every stage of collection, processing, and tabulation. However, the data are still subject to several types of nonsampling errors. Information on nonsampling errors and other quality issues are available in the Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html>.

The U.S. Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate this information into their analyses, as nonsampling errors could impact the conclusion drawn from the results. For a detailed discussion of errors affecting the goods data, see U.S. Merchandise Trade Statistics: A Quality Profile (October 2014), available at

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<<u>www.census.gov/foreign-trade/aip/quality_profile10032014.pdf</u>> or from the Economic Indicators Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Adjustments for Seasonal and Trading-Day Variations

Goods data are presented on a seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted basis. Seasonally adjusted (and/or trading day adjusted data) are produced using X-13ARIMA-SEATS software to develop monthly adjustment factors. Goods data are initially classified under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), which is an internationally accepted standard for the commodity classification of traded goods. Combining trade into approximately 140 export and 140 import end-use categories makes it possible to examine goods according to their principal uses. These categories are used as the basis for computing the seasonal and trading-day adjusted data. These adjusted data are then summed to the six end-use aggregates for publication. For more information, visit the seasonal adjustment section of the Guide to Foreign Trade here: <<u>www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#seasonal</u>>.

Retail and Wholesale Inventories

National estimates of end-of-month inventories are based on data from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey and the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey. Additional information for each survey can be found at <<u>www.census.gov/retail</u>> and <<u>www.census.gov/wholesale</u>>. The advance estimates contained in this report are not incorporated into the full MRTS and MWTS time series.

The MRTS and MWTS samples selected to measure inventories consist of a stratified simple random sampling method of approximately 11,000 retail firms and 4,200 wholesale firms located in the United States. The retail and wholesale samples include firms of all sizes and are updated on a quarterly basis to account for new retail and wholesale firms, deaths, and other changes to the universe.

Data for nonresponding firms are imputed based on data for similar-sized firms classified in the same kind of business. For surveyed Retail companies, approximately 45.7 percent provided data for this reporting period resulting in a total quantity response rate of 60.8 percent. For surveyed Wholesale companies, approximately 55.5 percent provided data for this reporting period resulting in a total quantity response rate of 59.9 percent.

MRTS estimates cover companies with one or more establishments that sell merchandise and related services to final consumers. Nonemployers are represented in the retail estimates through benchmarking to prior annual survey estimates that include nonemployer sales based on administrative records.

MWTS estimates cover wholesale merchants who sell goods on their own account and include such businesses as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, and importers. Sales offices and branches maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining firms for the purpose of marketing their products are not covered in this report. Also excluded is NAICS Industry Group 4251: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.

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Reliability of Estimates

Because the retail and wholesale estimates are based on a sample survey, they contain sampling error and nonsampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between the estimate and the result that would be obtained from a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions. This error occurs because only a subset of the entire sampling frame is measured in a sample survey. Standard errors and coefficients of variation are estimated measures of sampling variation.

The margin of sampling error gives a range about the estimate which is a 90 percent confidence interval. If, for example, the percentage change estimate is +1.2 percent and its estimated standard error is 0.9 percent, then the margin of sampling error is $\pm 1.753 \times 0.9$ percent or ± 1.6 percent, and the 90 percent confidence interval is -0.4 percent to +2.8 percent. If the interval contains 0, then one does not have sufficient evidence to conclude at the 90 percent confidence level that the change is different from zero and therefore the change is not statistically significant. Estimated changes are statistically significant unless otherwise noted. For a monthly total, the estimated coefficient of variation is given. The resulting confidence interval is the estimated value $\pm 1.753 \times CV \times$ (the estimated monthly total).

Nonsampling error encompasses all other factors that contribute to the total error of a sample survey estimate. This type of error can occur because of nonresponse, insufficient coverage of the universe of businesses, mistakes in the recording and coding of data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, or processing. Although nonsampling error is not measured directly, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the process to minimize this type of error.

The U.S. Census Bureau recommends that individuals using retail and wholesale estimates incorporate this information into their analyses, as sampling error and nonsampling error could affect the conclusions drawn from the estimates.

Adjustments for Seasonal Variations

Concurrent seasonal adjustment is used to adjust the retail and wholesale inventories estimates for seasonal variations. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available unadjusted estimates as input to the X-13ARIMA-SEATS program. The factors derived from the program are applied to the retail and wholesale estimates of current and previous month inventories and for inventories estimates a year ago as well.

Statement Regarding COVID-19 Impact: The Census Bureau continues to monitor response and data quality and has determined that estimates in this release meet publication standards. For more information, see <<u>COVID-19</u> <u>FAQs</u>>.

Statement Regarding Natural Disasters: For information on the impact of natural disasters, including hurricanes, on the compilation of this report, please see <<u>Wholesale Natural Disaster FAQs</u>> and <<u>Retail Natural Disaster FAQs</u>>.

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Data Availability

The Advance Economic Indicators Report is available at <<u>www.census.gov/econ/indicators/index.html</u>>. For archived versions of the Advance Economic Indicators Report please visit the Historical Data tab at the following: <<u>www.census.gov/econ/indicators/historical_data.html</u>>.

RESOURCES

API

The Census Bureau's application programming interface lets developers create custom apps to reach new users and makes key demographic, socio-economic and housing statistics more accessible than ever before.

FRED Mobile App



Receive the latest updates on the nation's key economic indicators by downloading the FRED App <<u>fred.stlouisfed.org/fred-mobile</u>> for both Apple and Android devices. FRED, the signature database of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, now incorporates the Census Bureau's 13 economic indicators.

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* The 90 percent confidence interval includes zero. There is insufficient statistical evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero.

° Statistical significance is not applicable or not measurable for this survey.

(R) Revised from the last published Monthly Retail Trade Report and Monthly Wholesale Trade: Sales and Inventories Report

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Table 1. U.S. International Trade in Goods by Principal End–Use Category (1) In millions of dollars. Details may not equal totals due to seasonal adjustment and rounding. (X) – Not applicable

	Goods - Census Basis (2)							
	Monthly				Percent change			
	July 2022 (a)	June 2022	May 2022	July 2021	July 2022/ June 2022	June 2022/ May 2022	July 2022/ July 2021	
Seasonally Adjusted	(3)							
Balance	-89,060	-98,591	-103,513	-86,720	(X)	(X)	()	
Exports	180,973	181,348	177,602	147,264	-0.2	2.1	22.	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	15,486	16,857	15,931	13,295	-8.1	5.8	16	
Industrial Supplies (3)	76,452	78,234	73,484	53,094	-2.3	6.5	44	
Capital Goods	48,108	46,087	47,212	44,376	4.4	-2.4	8	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	13,695	12,886	13,372	12,091	6.3	-3.6	13	
Consumer Goods	20,308	21,027	21,333	18,834	-3.4	-1.4	7.	
Other Goods	6,924	6,256	6,270	5,575	10.7	-0.2	24	
Imports	270,033	279,940	281,116	233,984	-3.5	-0.4	15	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	16,986	17,940	18,137	15,748	-5.3	-1.1	7	
Industrial Supplies (3)	71,006	73,117	72,474	54,760	-2.9	0.9	29	
Capital Goods	72,649	72,276	71,423	63,026	0.5	1.2	15	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	33,186	31,373	34,099	29,416	5.8	-8.0	12	
Consumer Goods	67,500	75,351	74,894	60,728	-10.4	0.6	11	
Other Goods	8,704	9,882	10,088	10,307	-11.9	-2.0	-15	
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Balance	-94,417	-103,539	-106,920	-93,590	(X)	(X)	()	
Exports	175,104	182,561	178,421	143,771	-4.1	2.3	21	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	13,534	14,509	15,130	12,132	-6.7	-4.1	11	
Industrial Supplies (3)	75,919	77,969	75,012	52,944	-2.6	3.9	43	
Capital Goods	47,452	48,460	46,393	44,254	-2.1	4.5	7	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	12,628	13,270	14,210	11,325	-4.8	-6.6	11	
Consumer Goods	18,732	22,106	21,383	17,595	-15.3	3.4	6	
Other Goods	6,839	6,246	6,292	5,521	9.5	-0.7	23	
Imports	269,521	286,100	285,340	237,361	-5.8	0.3	13	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	16,682	18,457	19,311	15,701	-9.6	-4.4	6	
Industrial Supplies (3)	72,757	76,230	75,763	57,059	-4.6	0.6	27	
Capital Goods	72,659	75,956	72,551	64,297	-4.3	4.7	13	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	31,937	31,836	34,110	28,570	0.3	-6.7	11	
Consumer Goods	67,039	73,331	73,527	61,516	-8.6	-0.3	9	
Other Goods	8,448	10,291	10,077	10,218	-17.9	2.1	-17	

(a) Advance statistics

(1) For a listing of the detail included in each end-use category, see <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/codes/enduse/exeumstr.txt>.

(2) Data are presented on a Census basis. The information needed to convert to a balance of payment basis is not available.

(3) Includes petroleum and petroleum products.

NOTES:

* Current month statistics reflect nearly complete coverage; current month statistics reflecting complete coverage will be published in the upcoming U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services report (FT-900). Statistics for other months shown reflect complete coverage and appear in the most recently published FT-900.

* For information on data sources, nonsampling errors, and definitions, see the explanatory notes in this release or at

<www.census.gov/econ/indicators/advance_report.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Advance Economic Indicators Report, August 26, 2022.

Table 2. Levels and Percent Changes for Inventories

Inventories estimates are shown in millions of dollars. Estimates are based on data from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

Inventories						
Monthly			Percent change			
July	June	July	July 2022/	June 2022/	July 2022/	
2022	2022	2021	June 2022	May 2022	July 2021	
(a)	(r)	(r)				
002 048	80E 002	710 001	0.8	1.0	25.4	
/						
,		,	-		27.2	
353,882	353,957	288,433	0.0	1.2	22.7	
730,735	722,479	606,489	1.1	1.9	20.5	
547,867	545,833	451,621	0.4	1.5	21.3	
182,868	176,646	154,868	3.5	3.3	18.1	
893,081	887,760	710,678	0.6	1.5	25.7	
555,057	542,591	435,979	2.3	2.2	27.3	
338,024	345,169	274,699	-2.1	0.3	23.1	
712,235	715,054	592,591	-0.4	2.0	20.2	
535,034	537,853	441,987	-0.5	1.5	21.1	
177,201	177,201	150,604	0.0	3.5	17.7	
	2022 (a) 902,948 549,066 353,882 730,735 547,867 182,868 893,081 555,057 338,024 712,235 535,034	July June 2022 2022 (a) (r) 902,948 895,992 549,066 542,035 353,882 353,957 730,735 722,479 547,867 545,833 182,868 176,646 893,081 887,760 555,057 542,591 338,024 345,169 712,235 715,054 535,034 537,853	Monthly July June July 2022 2022 2021 (a) (r) (r) 902,948 895,992 719,991 549,066 542,035 431,558 353,882 353,957 288,433 730,735 722,479 606,489 547,867 545,833 451,621 182,868 176,646 154,868 893,081 887,760 710,678 555,057 542,591 435,979 338,024 345,169 274,699 712,235 715,054 592,591 535,034 537,853 441,987	Monthly July June July July 2022/ 2022 2022 2021 June 2022 (a) (r) (r) (r) 902,948 895,992 719,991 0.8 549,066 542,035 431,558 1.3 353,882 353,957 288,433 0.0 730,735 722,479 606,489 1.1 547,867 545,833 451,621 0.4 182,868 176,646 154,868 3.5 893,081 887,760 710,678 0.6 555,057 542,591 435,979 2.3 338,024 345,169 274,699 -2.1 712,235 715,054 592,591 -0.4 535,034 537,853 441,987 -0.5	Monthly Percent change July June July July 2022/ June 2022 2022 2022 2021 June 2022 May 2022 (a) (r) (r) May 2022 May 2022 (a) (r) (r) (r) May 2022 (a) (r) (r) (r) (r) 902,948 895,992 719,991 0.8 1.9 543,882 353,957 288,433 0.0 1.2 730,735 722,479 606,489 <	

(a) Advance estimate

(r) Revised estimate

See footnotes and notes at the end of Table 3.

Table 3. Estimated Measures of Sampling Variability

Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

	Inventories						
	Monthly			Standard Error of			
	Coefficient of Variation			Percent Change			
	July	June	July	July 2022/	June 2022/	July 2022/	
	2022	2022	2021	June 2022	May 2022	July 2021	
	(a)	(r)	(r)				
Merchant wholesale ² trade, total	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	
Durable goods	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	
Nondurable goods	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	
Retail trade, total	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Total (excl. motor veh. & parts)	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.2	

(a) Advance estimate

(r) Revised estimate

(1) Estimates are concurrently adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences, but not for price changes. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available not adjusted estimates as input to the X-13ARIMA-SEATS program. The factors derived from the program are used in calculating all seasonally adjusted estimates shown in this table.

(2) The 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) defines merchant wholesalers as including manufacturers' sales branches and offices. However, the estimates included in this release exclude manufacturers' sales branches and offices. Note that this is not a change in coverage from prior releases and is consistent with the description used in the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey data products.

NOTES:

Estimated measures of sampling variability are based on estimates not adjusted for seasonal variation. Additional information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions may be found at <www.census.gov/wholesale/www/how_surveys_are_collected/monthly_methodology.html> for wholesale and at <www.census.gov/retail/mrts/how_surveys_are_collected.html> for retail.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Advance Economic Indicators Report, August 26, 2022.