

TTIP and the Fifty States:

Jobs and Growth from Coast to Coast



British Embassy
Washington

Bertelsmann Foundation



Atlantic Council

TTIP and the Fifty States: Jobs and Growth from Coast to Coast

“America and Europe have done extraordinary things together before. And I believe we can forge an economic alliance as strong as our diplomatic and security alliances, which, of course, have been the most powerful in history. And, by doing that, we can also strengthen the multilateral trading system.... this Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership is going to be a priority of mine and my administration. It is important that we get it right, and that means resisting the temptation to downsize our ambitions or avoid tough issues just for the sake of getting a deal.”

-US President **Barack Obama**, G8 Summit, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, June 17, 2013

“...there is no more powerful way to achieve [economic growth] than by boosting trade. And there’s no better way than by launching these negotiations on a landmark deal between the European Union and the United States of America...”

-UK Prime Minister **David Cameron**, G8 Summit, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, June 17, 2013

“Our joint endeavour is part of our overall agenda for growth and jobs to both sides of the Atlantic by boosting trade and investment. It is also a powerful demonstration of our determination to shape an open and rules based world.”

-President of the European Commission **José Manuel Durão Barroso**, G8 Summit, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, June 17, 2013

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Foreword

On behalf of the Atlantic Council, the Bertelsmann Foundation, and the British Embassy, we are sharing with you this landmark study on the potential benefits to each of the 50 states of the Union of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

In July 2013, representatives of the United States and European Union began negotiations to establish the TTIP, which, if completed, will deepen the relationship between the world's two leading economies and create the world's largest free trade and investment area. At the G8 meeting in Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, the presidents of the United States, European Commission and European Council, and the prime minister of the United Kingdom committed themselves to remove barriers to trade and investment between the US and the EU.

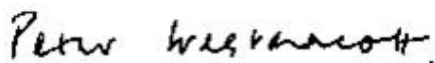
This unique opportunity could provide significant gains for both sides of the Atlantic. The EU-US relationship already supports a combined 13 million jobs and nearly \$3.9 trillion in investment, and represents 45 percent of global GDP. The European Union remains by far the largest destination for US exports and the largest source of imports into the United States. Bilateral trade in goods and services passed the \$1 trillion mark in 2012. TTIP can only enhance these strengths.

This study estimates that all states could gain jobs and increase their exports to the EU under a comprehensive and ambitious TTIP. In the state of Virginia alone, successful implementation of a comprehensive TTIP could boost exports to the EU by more than a quarter and increase net employment by almost 21,000 jobs. The whole of the US could see a net employment gain of almost 750,000 jobs. That is equivalent to the entire working population of New Hampshire.

Beyond pure economics, TTIP also represents a key strategic opportunity for the EU and US. A truly ambitious game-changing agreement has the potential to send a powerful message to the rest of the world regarding transatlantic commitment to the development of global rules and standards.

We believe that the time for action is now. This could be the last best chance for the transatlantic partners to demonstrate the effectiveness of an open, rules-based economic model with strong protections for workers and the environment. We hope that this study furthers the discussion and debate on the benefits of TTIP beyond the capitals.

Signed,



Sir Peter Westmacott, KCMG, LVO
British Ambassador to the United States



Frederick Kempe
President and CEO
Atlantic Council



Annette Heuser
Executive Director
Bertelsmann Foundation

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Analysis of Economic Gains and Growth

In summer 2013, representatives of the United States and European Union opened negotiations to establish the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which would deepen the relationship between the world's two leading economies and create the world's largest free-trade area. Gathered at the G8 meeting in Northern Ireland, the presidents of the United States, European Commission, European Council, and the prime minister of the United Kingdom underlined their mutual commitment to remove barriers to trade and investment across the Atlantic. If successful, this effort is expected to significantly strengthen the European and American economies by streamlining the two regions' regulatory regimes—without lowering environmental or product safety standards. This will dramatically increase transatlantic trade and investment flows and support hundreds of thousands of related jobs. Importantly, TTIP also figures to be a key driver of wealth creation across the transatlantic economy for years to come. By lowering the costs of trade and driving job growth in a range of industries, American households (defined as a family of four) stand to gain approximately \$865 annually while their European counterparts gain almost \$720.

Beyond pure economics, TTIP also represents a key strategic opportunity for the United States and European Union (EU). Facing increased pressure from the emerging markets, the transatlantic partners have the opportunity to revitalize their own economies by significantly lowering the remaining barriers between them. If the US and Europe—which still represent 45 percent of global GDP and over a third of global trade—can agree to a single set of rules, the rest of the world will likely follow. However, the time for action is now. This could be the last best chance for the transatlantic partners to demonstrate the effectiveness of an open, rules-based economic model with strong protections for workers, the environment, and intellectual property. Failure to agree will have important consequences.

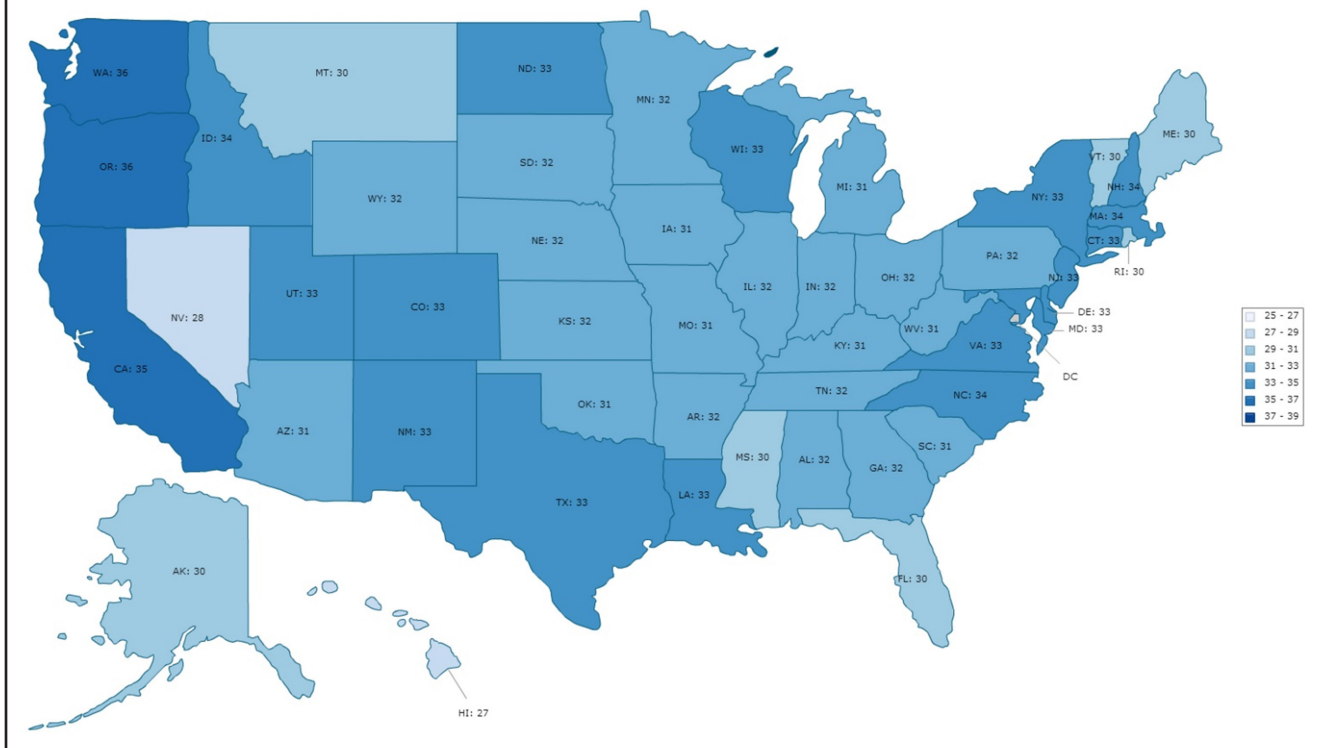
Even now, negotiators from the Office of the US Trade Representative and the European Commission are hard at work drafting the potential parameters of the agreement. Both sides will stake out important positions on critical issues like regulatory convergence, market access, investment, and public procurement. They will solicit input from civil society and other public stakeholders. Legislators will need to weigh in and approve or reject the draft agreement. Thus, it is important for the negotiating process to be as transparent and inclusive as possible. As negotiations progress, the roles of civil society, legislators at all levels, and the public at large, will only gain in importance.

TTIP and the States

Against this backdrop, the Atlantic Council, Bertelsmann Foundation, and the British Embassy in Washington thought it would be useful to explore the potential economic benefits of an ambitious and fully-implemented TTIP for each of the fifty US states. We have prepared this study—the first of its kind—to examine potential employment gains and export increases likely to result from the implementation of a comprehensive TTIP agreement. In our analysis, we used data provided by The Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, using general equilibrium modeling and a unique dataset of state-by-state exports. This builds on the methodology used by the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in their recent study, *Reducing Transatlantic Barriers to Trade and Investment: An Economic Assessment*, but extends this both by considering the local impact and estimating the employment effects of a comprehensive agreement. Detailed results of this analysis for each of the fifty states are included in the pages that follow.

While the contours of the TTIP negotiations are in the earliest stages of development, the scope of trade talks clearly touches on multiple key industries and regulatory issues all along the

FIGURE 1. Individual US state services exports to the EU as a percent of total services exports (2011).



supply chain. The effects on US and European industry vary by sector, but they will affect some of the most sensitive areas of international economic policy. Successful passage of an ambitious but achievable TTIP will require consensus-building through robust discussion and debate at the highest reaches of government, as well as in non-traditional centers of political power.

Many Americans, and in particular many legislators, may not realize the degree to which their states are already linked with Europe. As the statistics show, however, each state already exports large quantities of goods and services to the European Union, and millions of Americans are already employed in positions directly linked to trade and investment with Europe. As President Obama and Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt recently underlined in Stockholm, the transatlantic economy already employs over thirteen million people in the US and Europe. These numbers stand to gain significantly should TTIP negotiations succeed.

Using an ambitious scenario developed by the Centre for European Policy Research (CEPR) that

assumes a 100-percent reduction in transatlantic tariffs, a 25-percent reduction in the costs resulting from nontariff regulatory barriers, and a 50-percent reduction in procurement barriers, our study estimates that due to increased trade, TTIP will support more than 740,000 new US jobs. This does not include anticipated job growth due to increased European investment in the United States.

It is important to note that each state sees noteworthy employment gains, and the states that are struggling with the highest unemployment rates fare better than average. TTIP-related jobs are found in leading goods and services sectors such as advanced manufacturing and financial services, and also, due to increased disposable income brought on by lower prices and higher wages, in nontradable sectors such as hospitality and retail. Though the recession following the financial crisis has ended, the US continues to struggle through a lackluster economic recovery and suffers from an elevated unemployment rate. A TTIP that supports enough jobs to reduce joblessness significantly is an opportunity that should not be missed.

Transatlantic Trade: A state-by-state look

US trade with the EU is the foundation for America's trade with the world. The United States currently sends over one-fifth of its total exports to the EU. The United States sent 32 percent of its services exports to the EU in 2011 (see Figure 1). There is little variability across the fifty states in services exports to the EU. Pacific coastal states maintain the highest level of services trade with the EU as a proportion of their overall commercial services relationship: Washington (36 percent), Oregon (36 percent), and California (35 percent). While representing the smallest ratio of services exports to the EU, Nevada (28 percent) and Hawaii (27 percent) still maintain a relatively high level of services trade with Europe.

While the United States sends a smaller portion of its goods than services to the EU, the volume of trade is still significant for all states. On average, US states send 17 percent of their goods exports to the EU. Within that figure, however, there is a wide range among the states (see Figure 2). Some states have particularly robust goods trade with the EU. These include Utah (37 percent), Connecticut (35 percent), Delaware (34 percent), Massachusetts (34 percent), and West Virginia (34 percent). Other states, such as Hawaii, Idaho, and South Dakota (all six percent), are less dependent on trade in goods with the EU. Most of the states with the highest levels of trade in goods with Europe are located along the East Coast and in the South, for instance Alabama (25 percent) and South Carolina (29 percent).

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TTIP's Impact on Exports

With an ambitious TTIP, all fifty US states are expected to increase net exports to Europe. The state-by-state variability on TTIP's estimated impact, however, is noteworthy. The range for estimated export increases is wide, stretching from South Carolina's 187 percent to West Virginia's 6.6 percent (see Figure 3). Overall, the unweighted average annual increase in exports to the EU is approximately 33 percent.

Two trends emerge with the estimated increase in US exports to the EU under an ambitious TTIP agreement. First, while trade in services with the EU comprises a larger percentage of trade for most states than trade in goods—on average 32 percent

FIGURE 2. Individual US state goods exports to the EU as a percent of total goods exports (2012)

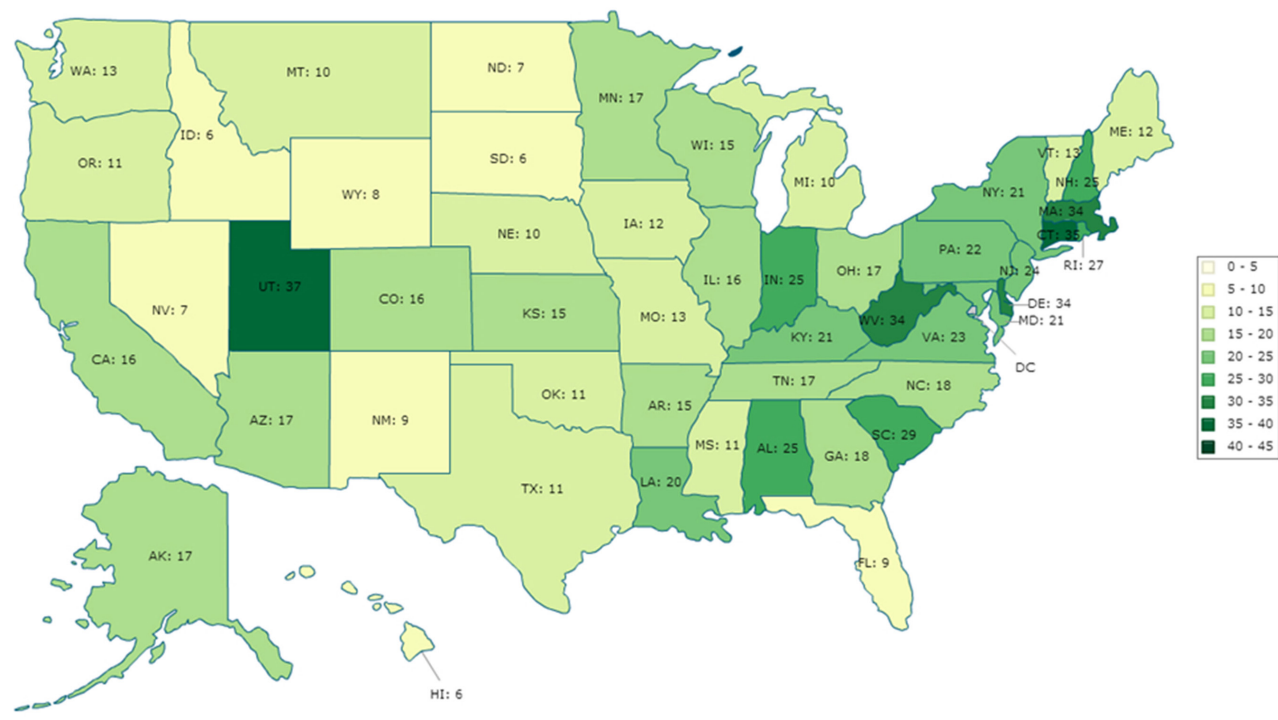
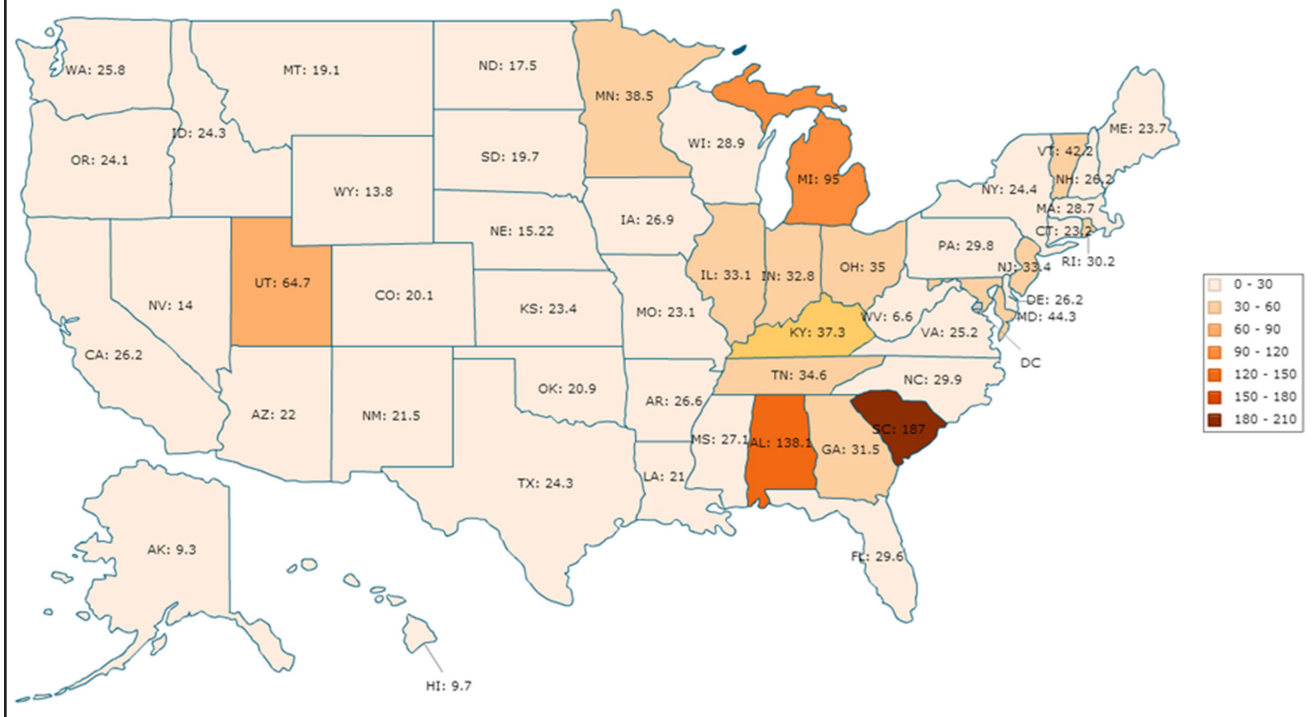


FIGURE 3. Estimated percentage increase in individual state exports to the EU post-implementation of an ambitious TTIP



compared to 17 percent—goods trade (in terms of growth), particularly of advanced manufacturing products, stands to benefit more from an ambitious TTIP. The model estimates that motor vehicles will be the top sector for export growth in nineteen states, many in the South (Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama) and the Midwest (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois). Chemicals exports lead in sectoral export increases for thirteen states. Meanwhile, metals and metal products are the top sectoral gainer in seven states.

The second trend sees the greatest gains in exports to Europe occurring in states that are particularly well integrated into the supply chains of the transatlantic automobile market. Michigan, traditionally the primary hub for US motor vehicle exports, is estimated to increase the value of its exports to the EU by 95 percent with TTIP in place. South Carolina and Alabama, which have become increasingly important locations for European automakers, should see increases of 187 percent and 138 percent (by value), respectively. Although the motor vehicles sector is already a significant

source of US exports to the EU, an ambitious TTIP will provide the sector with a dividend that makes these three states the principal beneficiaries of lower nontariff barriers to trade in the automotive sector. The impact in South Carolina will be particularly high. That state will see an estimated \$27.3 billion gain in motor-vehicle exports.

States for which the chemicals sector is important are also expected to see large increases in exports when a TTIP agreement is fully implemented. These include Pennsylvania, with an estimated increase in chemical exports of \$2.3 billion, or 34 percent higher thanks to a fully-implemented TTIP. A TTIP could increase New Jersey’s and North Carolina’s pharmaceutical exports by \$1.7 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively.

TTIP’s Impact on Employment

Not surprisingly, states with the greatest anticipated TTIP-related job creation potential tend to be those with the largest economies. The top four states expected to gain in terms of absolute number of jobs supported are California, Texas, New York, and Florida (see Figure 4). These four also rank highest in terms of overall population.

The next six states show a slight variation in their ranking in terms of the number of jobs associated with TTIP. For example, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and North Carolina each outperform the mean in terms of anticipated TTIP job growth given their population size while Illinois and Michigan slightly underperform, though both states still gain substantially.

When controlling for population size, the model also allows an examination of TTIP’s potential impact on each state’s job market.

The unweighted average of TTIP employment as a proportion of overall employment in a post-TTIP scenario is 0.63 percent (see Figure 5). This means that after TTIP’s implementation approximately one of every 160 US jobs will be directly tied to TTIP, although state by state this figure varies slightly. In states such as Nevada (0.71 percent), Hawaii (0.68 percent), Florida, Washington, West Virginia, Montana, and Maine (0.67 percent), more than one in every 150 workers will have a TTIP-dependent job. Other states, such as Indiana (0.59 percent), Alabama (0.56 percent), and Michigan (0.55 percent), are expected to see around one per 180 jobs attributable to TTIP.

Accounting For Differences in Export and Job Gains

The increased trade and investment activity resulting from TTIP supports thousands of related jobs in every US state in two ways.

First is the direct impact of sectoral growth on jobs. In Texas, for example, the model estimates that the top sectors for increased exports to the European Union are all related to manufacturing: motor vehicles (\$4.9 billion increase), other manufacturing (\$2.2 billion), and electrical machinery (\$1.4 billion). However, manufacturing is the sector with only the second-largest employment increase, gaining about 3,500 new jobs as a result of TTIP’s implementation.

In addition, TTIP’s indirect effects account for a large proportion of anticipated job growth, and explain why many new jobs are in nontradable services sectors. This is in part due to TTIP’s impact on prices. The increased competitiveness in the tradable sectors would apply downward pressure on prices for goods and services produced in the transatlantic marketplace, and efficiencies would be optimized across the economies. In important areas for transatlantic trade such as

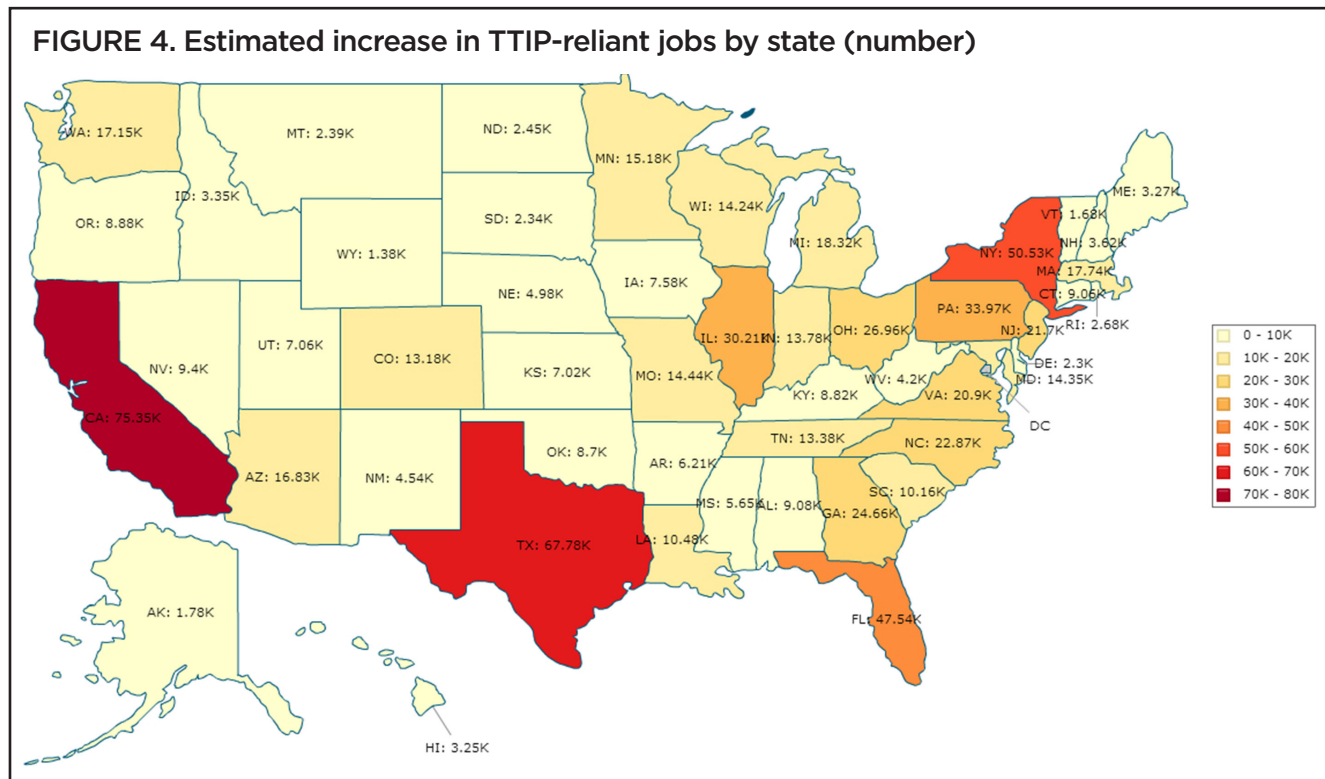
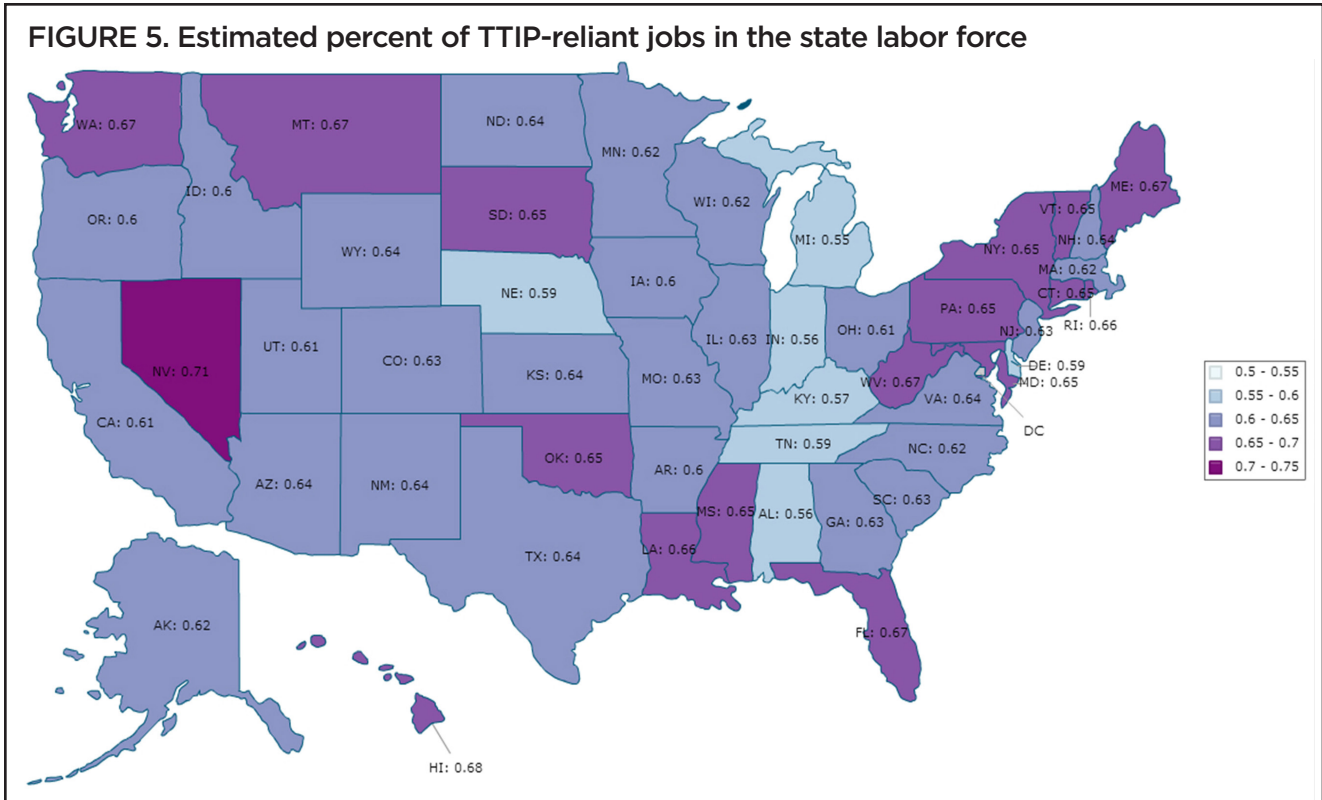


FIGURE 5. Estimated percent of TTIP-reliant jobs in the state labor force



chemicals, motor vehicles, metals and metal products, aerospace, and service sectors such as computer software, management consulting, and travel, this downward pressure frees capital that can be leveraged across the state economy in both tradable and nontradable sectors. A second related factor is income increases. The model, as stated previously, suggests significant export increases to the EU for all fifty US states, ranging from 6.6 percent to 187 percent. Greater overall state welfare creation as a result of TTIP will lead to greater expenditure at the household, firm, and government levels. As with price reduction, a general rise in welfare will be distributed across the state economy, leading to increases in related jobs in some less-expected places.

While several states show manufacturing sectors as one of the key sectors for TTIP-related jobs, particularly non-electric machinery manufacturing and metals and metal-product manufacturing, the only state where the manufacturing sector leads in TTIP-related job growth is Iowa. The overwhelming source of TTIP-associated jobs is the services sector. Business services are particularly important. Forty of the fifty US states are estimated

to see particularly large increases in jobs in the business services sector. Business services include both tradable and nontradable services as diverse as legal services; data processing; scientific research and development; real estate; leasing and rental services; management, scientific and consulting services; accounting, tax preparation and payroll services; and the motion picture and video industries. In Virginia, for example,

Top 10 states by estimated number of TTIP-attributable jobs added

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| California | 75,340 |
| Texas | 67,780 |
| New York | 50,520 |
| Florida | 47,540 |
| Pennsylvania | 33,960 |
| Illinois | 30,200 |
| Ohio | 26,960 |
| Georgia | 24,660 |
| North Carolina | 22,860 |
| New Jersey | 21,700 |

the largest current export sector to the EU is management, consulting, and PR services. In 2011 Virginia exported \$725 million in services to Europe in this one sector.

Conclusion

To be sure, agreeing to and implementing an ambitious TTIP will not be easy. There are real and understandable divergences between the US and Europe on a number of issues. Full agreement on sticking points from agricultural policy to public procurement should not be assumed. Still, the economic and strategic gains at stake are worth fighting for. The European and American economies need to spark growth and jobs. TTIP represents a clear path for moving the transatlantic economy forward and is an excellent opportunity to reaffirm the strength of the rules-based economic model that Europeans and Americans hold dear. Moreover, as this study clearly demonstrates, leaders from across the United States have many reasons to support completing the transatlantic marketplace. Substantial potential job growth and sizeable export gains for each of the fifty states are chief among them.



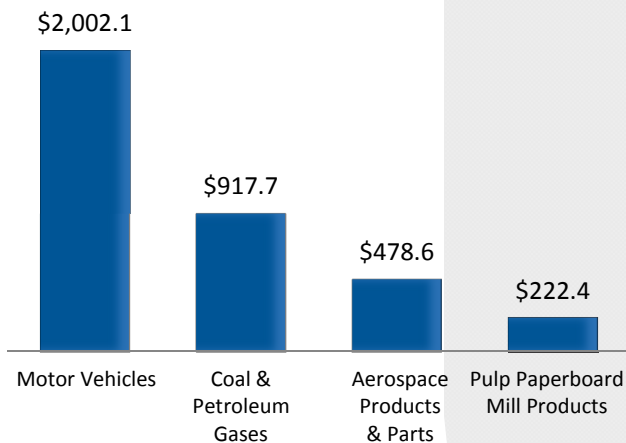
Alabama and TTIP

Alabama's economic relationship with the the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

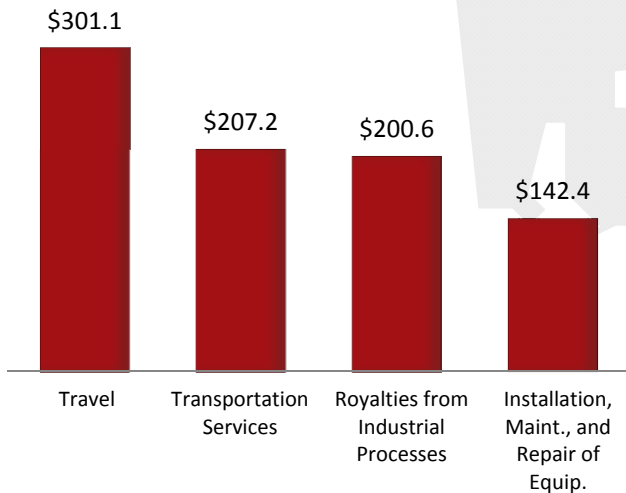
The EU purchased Alabama goods worth \$4.9 billion (25 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.4 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Alabama: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Alabama exports to the EU by 138.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 9,070 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Alabama Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$13.5 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$336 million |
| Chemicals | +\$296 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$210 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,595 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +402 jobs |
| Non-Electrical Machinery Mfg. | +298 jobs |
| Financial Services | +218 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Alabama's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 120 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



Alaska and TTIP

Alaska's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Alaska goods worth \$795 million (17 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$401 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Alaska exports to the EU by 9.3 percent and could boost net employment by up to 1,770 jobs.

Alaska: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Alaska Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Ag., Forestry, Fisheries | +\$95 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$10 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$8 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$6 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,003 jobs |
| Business Services | +198 jobs |
| Air Transportation Services | +47 jobs |
| Mining | +39 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: By reducing barriers to transatlantic trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth and create over 740,000 jobs across the United States.



Arizona and TTIP

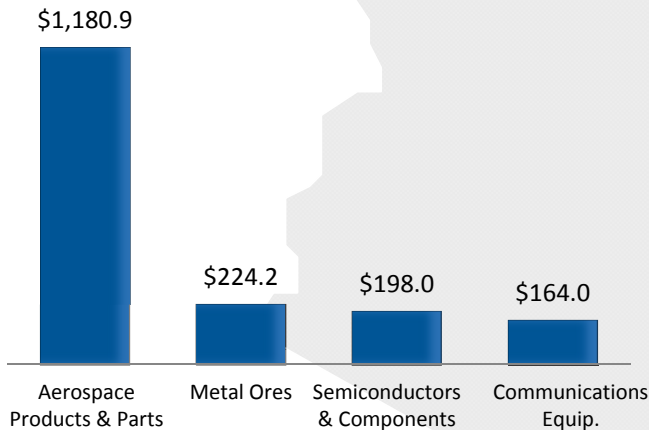
Arizona's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Arizona goods worth \$3.0 billion (17 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.3 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

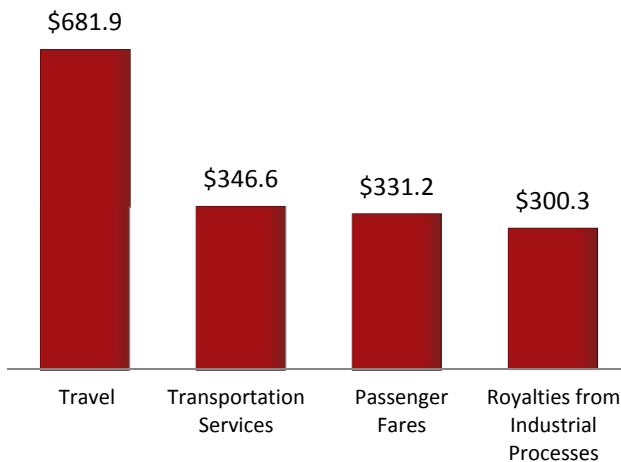
Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Arizona exports to the EU by 22.0 percent and could boost net employment by up to 16,820 jobs.

Arizona: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Arizona Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$508 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$244 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$237 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$213 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +2,721 jobs |
| Financial Services | +561 jobs |
| Transportation Equipment Mfg. | +342 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +162 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Arizona's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 27.8 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8



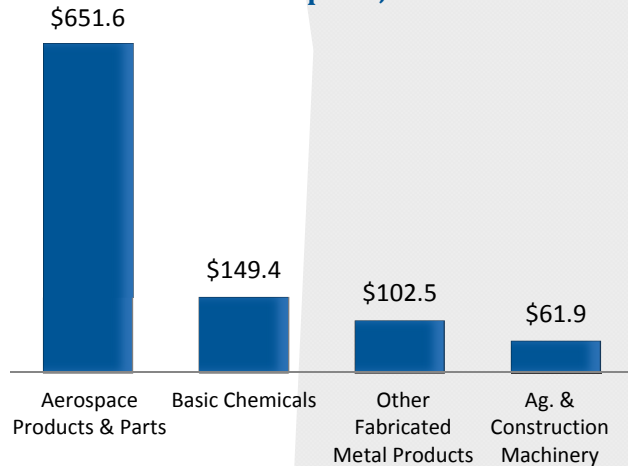
Arkansas and TTIP

Arkansas' economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

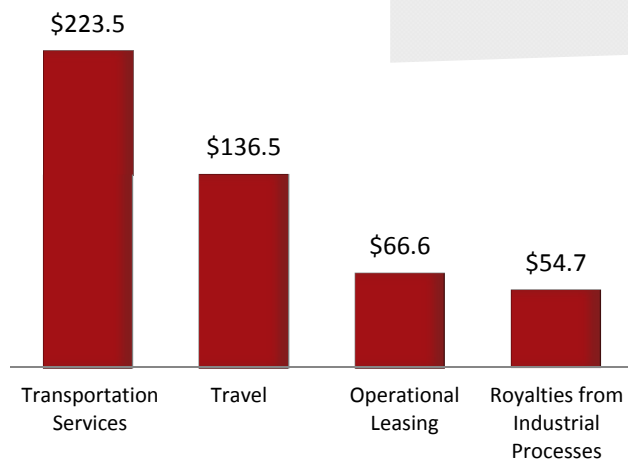
The EU purchased Arkansas goods worth \$1.4 billion (15 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$707 million (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Arkansas: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Arkansas exports to the EU by 26.6 percent and could boost net employment by up to 6,210 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Arkansas Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$292 million |
| Chemicals | +\$190 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$144 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$81 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Services | +907 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +228 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +161 jobs |
| Financial Services | +103 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Arkansas' fabricated metal product exports to the EU have increased by 467 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing US metal product exports by a further 88 percent.



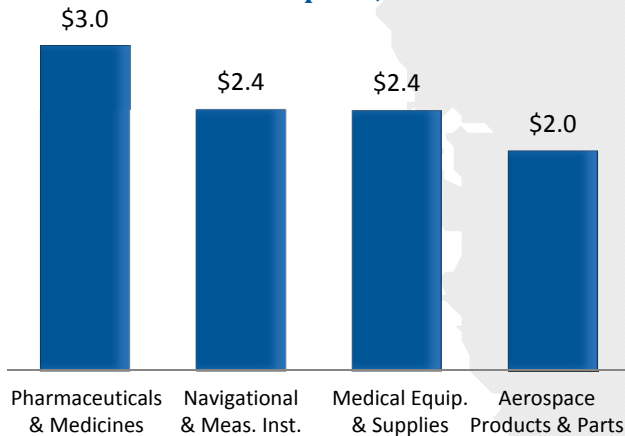
California and TTIP

California's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

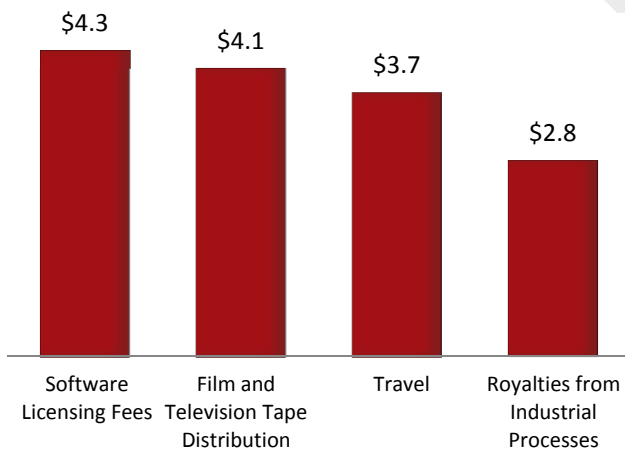
The EU purchased California goods worth \$25 billion (16 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$31 billion (35 percent of services exports) in 2011.

California: Current Exports to European Union (\$ billion)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase California exports to the EU by 26.2 percent and could boost net employment by up to 75,340 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key California Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$3.3 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$3.2 billion |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$2.2 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$1.3 billion |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Business Services | +15,752 jobs |
| Financial Services | +1,543 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +1,395 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +1,187 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, California's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 61 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.

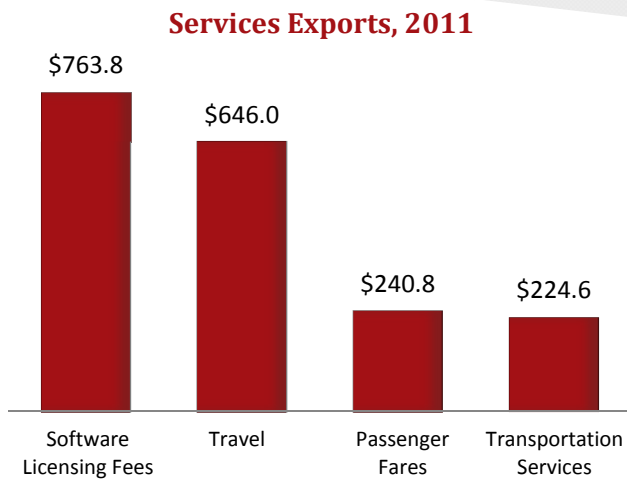
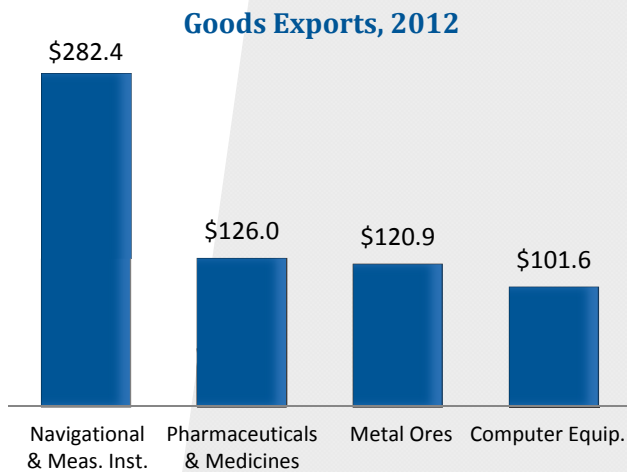


Colorado and TTIP

Colorado's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Colorado goods worth \$1.4 billion (16 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.8 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Colorado: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Colorado exports to the EU by 20.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 13,180 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Colorado Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$301 million |
| Chemicals | +\$180 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$153 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$80 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +2,762 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +324 jobs |
| Financial Services | +320 jobs |
| Communications Services | +298 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Colorado's navigational & measuring instrument exports to the EU have increased by 47 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing US electrical machinery exports by a further 44.1 percent.



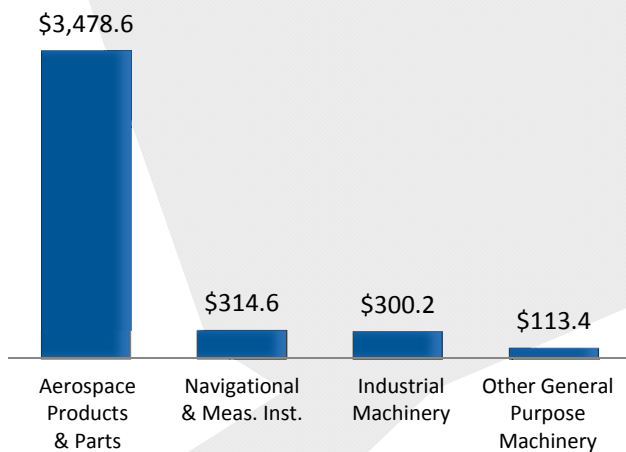
Connecticut and TTIP

Connecticut's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

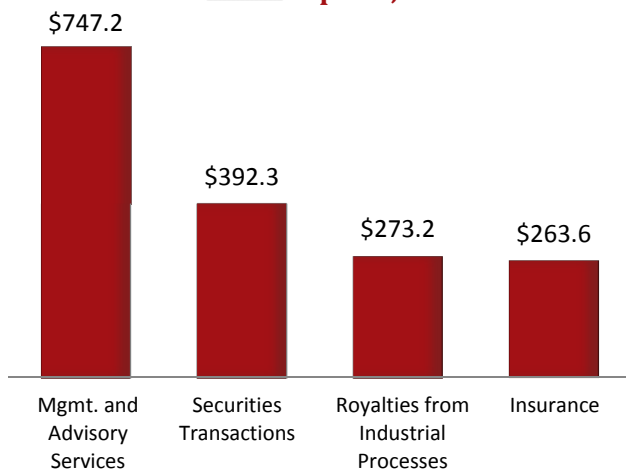
The EU purchased Connecticut goods worth \$5.4 billion (35 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.1 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Connecticut: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Connecticut exports to the EU by 23.2 percent and could boost net employment by up to 9,050 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Connecticut Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$1.5 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$300 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$262 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$258 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,194 jobs |
| Transportation Equipment Mfg. | +353 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +328 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +283 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Connecticut's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 34 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



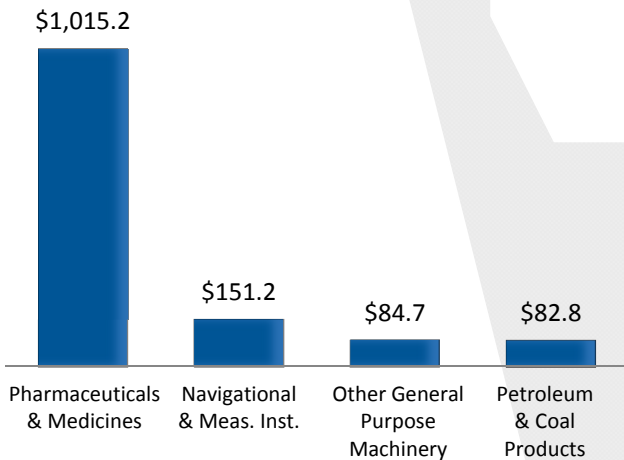
Delaware and TTIP

Delaware's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** is would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

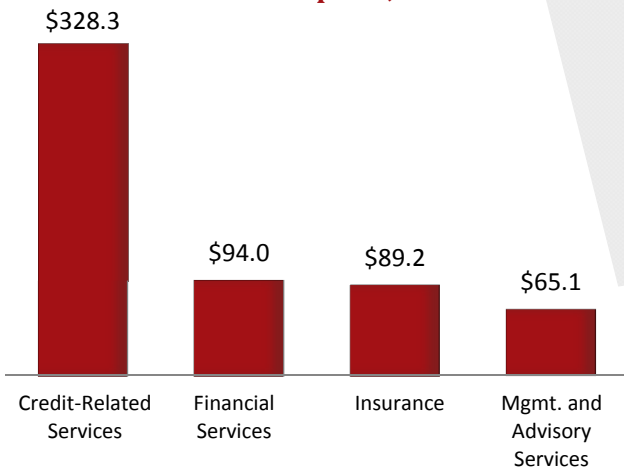
The EU purchased Delaware goods worth \$1.7 billion (34 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$831 million (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Delaware: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Delaware exports to the EU by 26.2 percent and could boost net employment by up to 2,290 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Delaware Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$902 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$49 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$39 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$36 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,233 jobs |
| Business Services | +392 jobs |
| Personal Services | +365 jobs |
| Construction | +168 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Delaware's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 14 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



Florida and TTIP

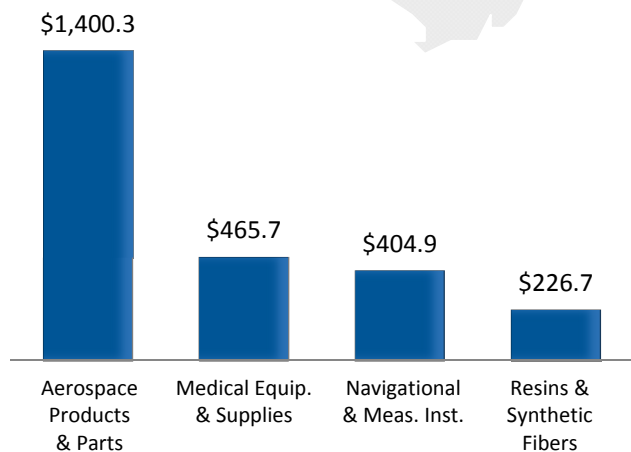
Florida's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Florida goods worth \$6.1 billion (9 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$9.3 billion (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

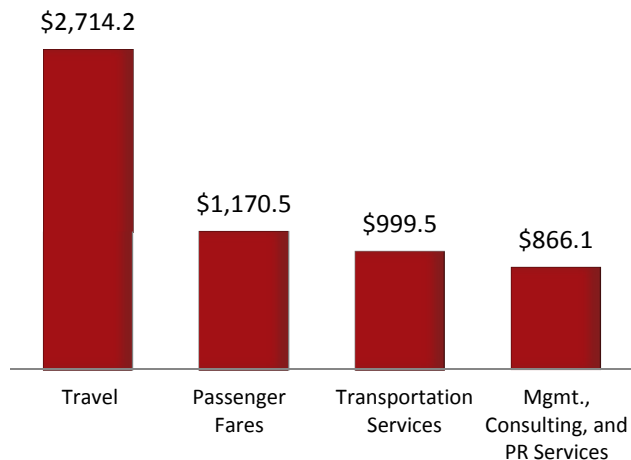
Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Florida exports to the EU by 29.6 percent and could boost net employment by up to 47,540 jobs.

Florida: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Florida Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$2.0 billion |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$662 million |
| Chemicals | +\$563 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$407 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +7,582 jobs |
| Financial Services | +1,012 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +396 jobs |
| Metal and Metal Products Mfg. | +271 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Florida's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 78 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.

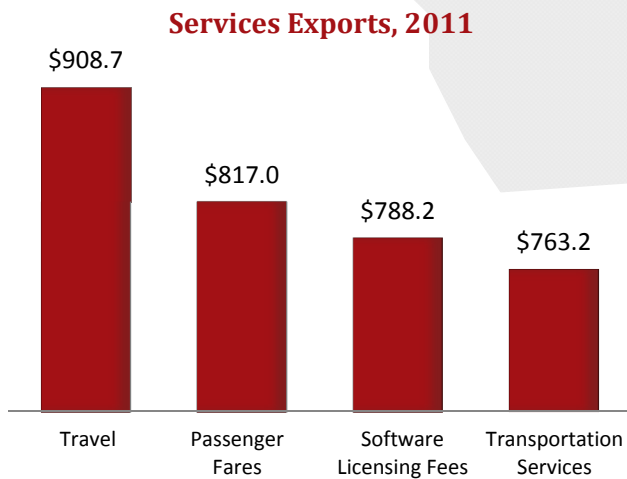
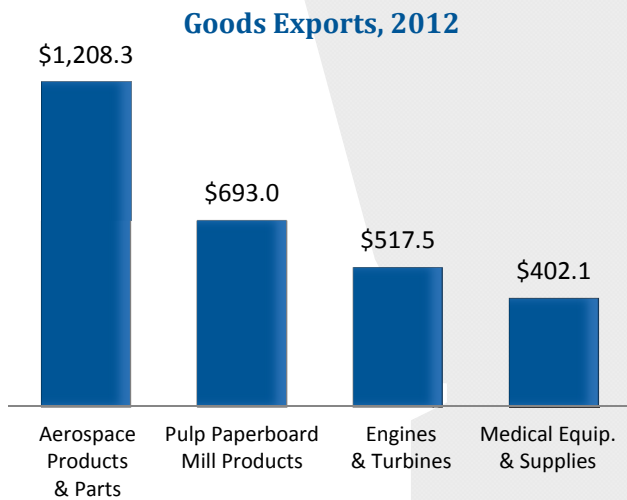


Georgia and TTIP

Georgia's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Georgia goods worth \$6.3 billion (18 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$5.8 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Georgia: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Georgia exports to the EU by 31.5 percent and could boost net employment by up to 24,660 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Georgia Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$1.9 billion |
| Wood and Paper Products | +\$561 million |
| Chemicals | +\$551 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$542 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +4,362 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +494 jobs |
| Other Transportation Equip. Mfg. | +380 jobs |
| Financial Services | +417 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Georgia's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 36 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



Hawaii and TTIP

Hawaii's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Hawaii goods worth \$50 million (6 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$946 million (27 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful TTIP implementation is estimated to increase Hawaii exports to the EU by 9.7 percent and could boost net employment by up to 3,250 jobs.

Hawaii: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Hawaii Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Personal Services | +\$18 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$15 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$6.2 million |
| Ag., Forestry, Fisheries | +\$4.9 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,620 jobs |
| Personal Services | +750 jobs |
| Business Services | +482 jobs |
| Construction | +230 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Hawaii's aerospace product exports to the EU have increased by 93 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



Idaho and TTIP

Idaho's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Idaho goods worth \$373 million (6 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$498 million (34 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Idaho exports to the EU by 24.3 percent and could boost net employment by up to 3,340 jobs.

Idaho: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Idaho Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Electrical Machinery | +\$55 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$47 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$35 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$14 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Services | +509 jobs |
| Financial Services | +57 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +53 jobs |
| Metal and Metal Product Mfg. | +40 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: By reducing barriers to transatlantic trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth and create over 740,000 jobs across the United States.



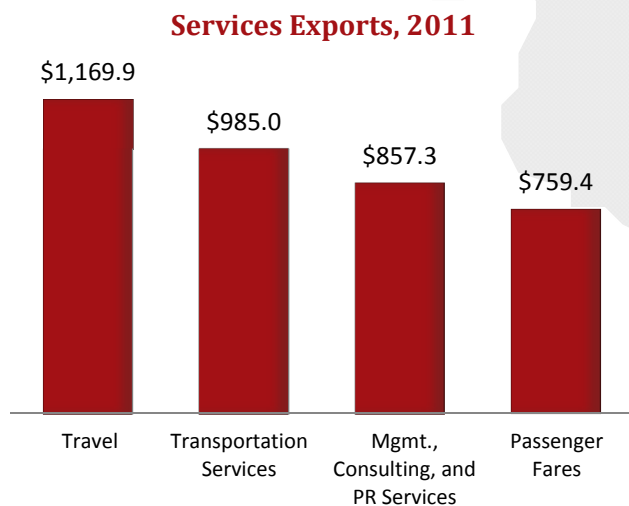
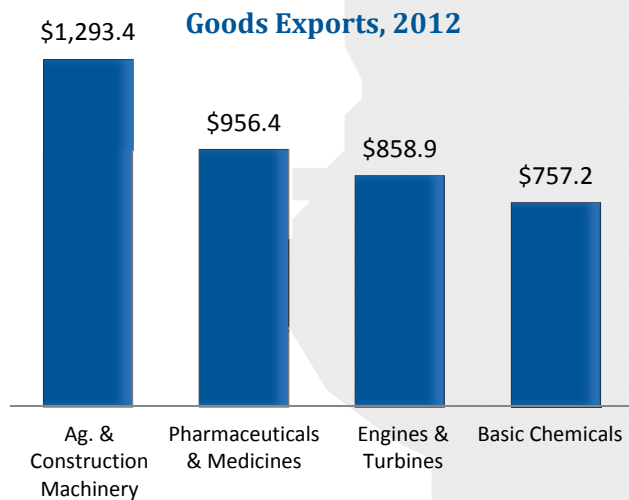
Illinois and TTIP

Illinois' economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Illinois goods worth \$11 billion (16 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$8.6 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful TTIP implementation is estimated to increase Illinois exports to the EU by 33.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 30,200 jobs.

Illinois: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Illinois Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$4.1 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$1.9 billion |
| Non-Electric Machinery | +\$1.3 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$723 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +5,318 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +1,785 jobs |
| Metal and Metal Products Mfg. | +911 jobs |
| Financial Services | +694 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Illinois' agriculture and construction machinery exports to the EU have increased by 56 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US machinery exports by a further 16.7 percent.



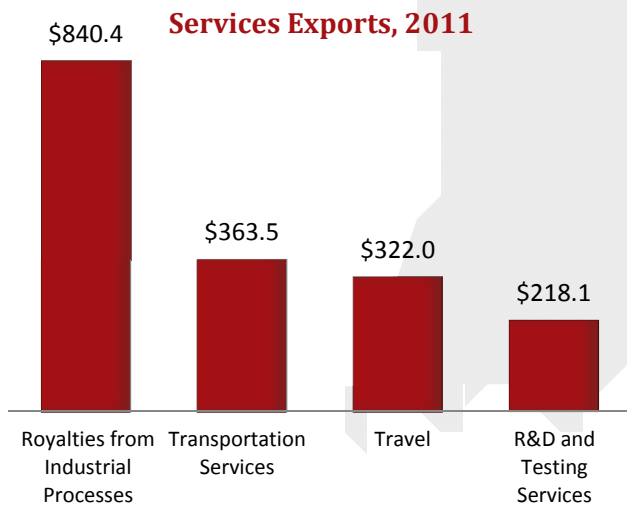
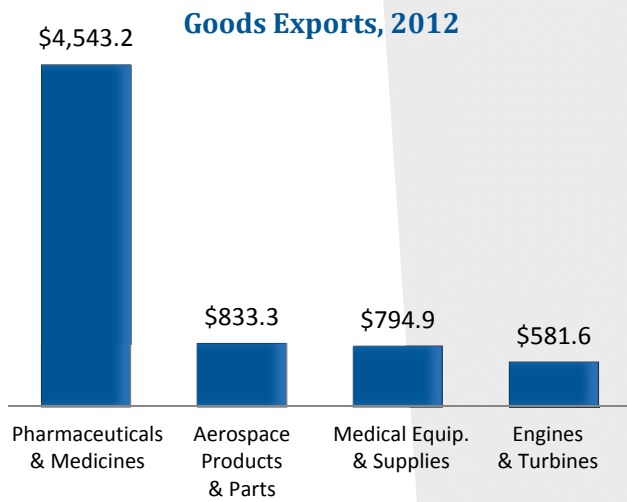
Indiana and TTIP

Indiana's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Indiana goods worth \$9.1 billion (25 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.4 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Indiana exports to the EU by 32.8 percent and could boost net employment by up to 13,780 jobs.

Indiana: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Indiana Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$3.9 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$1.2 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$399 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$371 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,859 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +914 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +748 jobs |
| Financial Services | +197 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: *Since 2006, Indiana's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 94 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.*



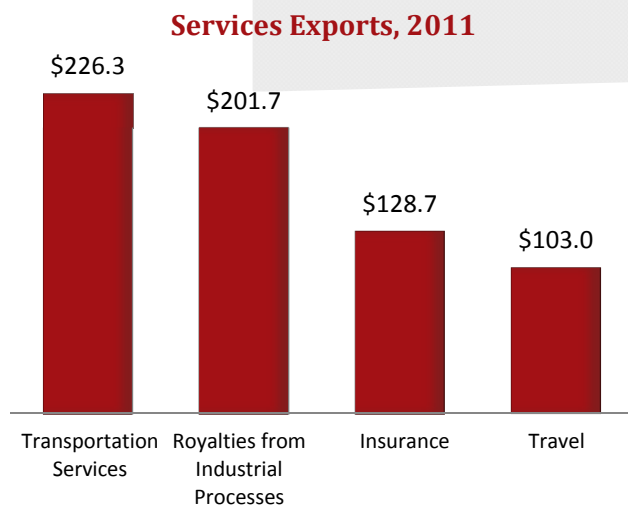
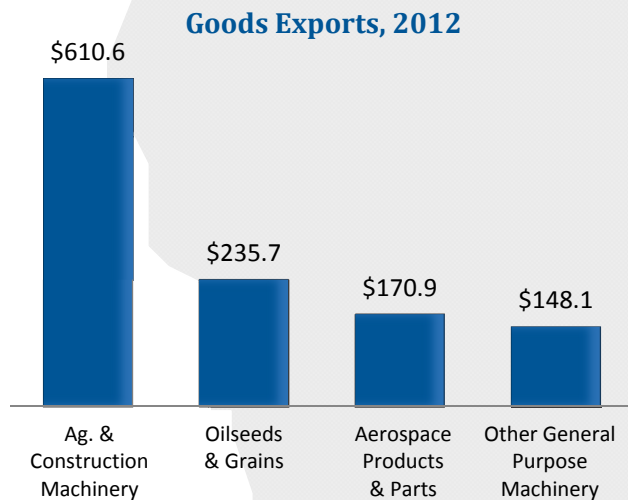
Iowa and TTIP

Iowa's current economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Iowa goods worth \$2.2 billion (12 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.1 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Iowa exports to the EU by 26.9 percent and could boost net employment by up to 7,570 jobs.

Iowa: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Iowa Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$397 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$367 million |
| Chemicals | +\$161 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$126 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +940 jobs |
| Business Services | +846 jobs |
| Metal and Metal Products Mfg. | +235 jobs |
| Financial Services | +209 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Iowa's agricultural and construction machinery exports to the EU have increased by 47 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US machinery exports by a further 16.7 percent.



Kansas and TTIP

Kansas' economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Kansas goods worth \$1.8 billion (15 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.2 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Kansas exports to the EU by 23.4 percent and could boost net employment by 7,010 jobs.

Kansas: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Kansas Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$351 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$278 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$97 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$76 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,063 jobs |
| Other Transportation Equip. Mfg. | +435 jobs |
| Non-Electric Equipment Mfg. | +349 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +169 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Kansas' pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 219 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



Kentucky and TTIP

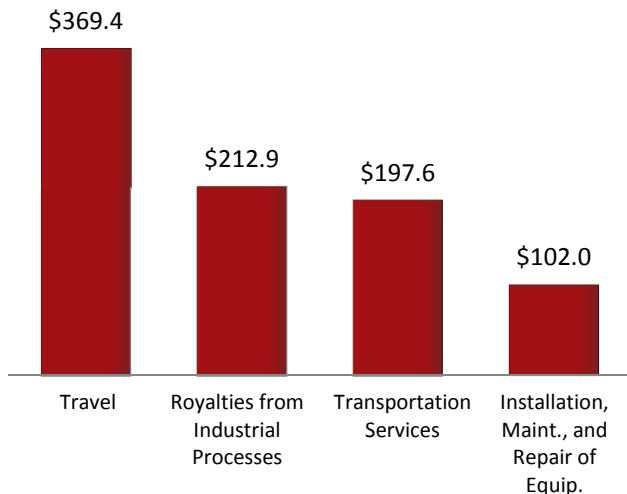
Kentucky's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Kentucky goods worth \$5 billion (21 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.2 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Kentucky: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Kentucky exports to the EU by 37.3 percent and could boost net employment by up to 8,820 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Kentucky Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$1.2 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$1.1 billion |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$648 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$158 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,289 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +379 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +227 jobs |
| Financial Services | +166 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Kentucky's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 126 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



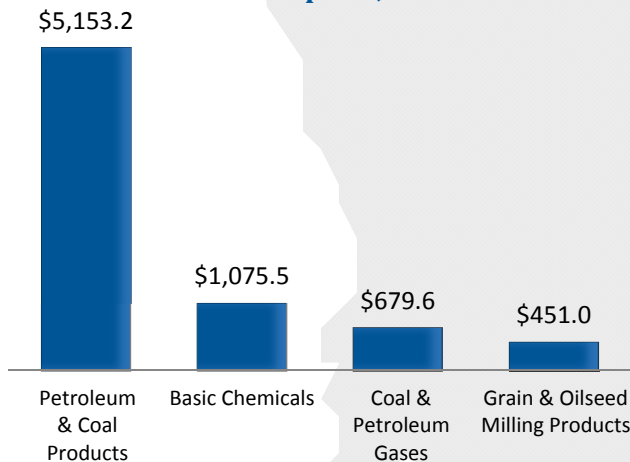
Louisiana and TTIP

Louisiana's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

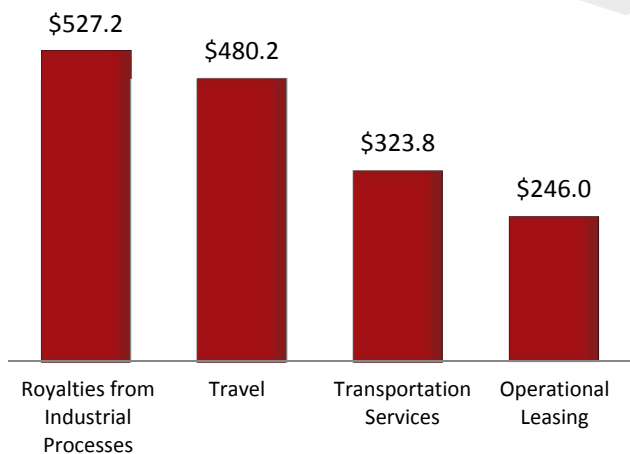
The EU purchased Louisiana goods worth \$8.7 billion (20 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.4 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Louisiana: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Louisiana exports to the EU by 21.0 percent and could boost net employment by up to 10,480 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Louisiana Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$1.3 billion |
| Other Mfg. | +\$995 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$635 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$130 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,241 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +307 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +167 jobs |
| Financial Services | +173 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Louisiana's chemical exports to the EU have increased by 32 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



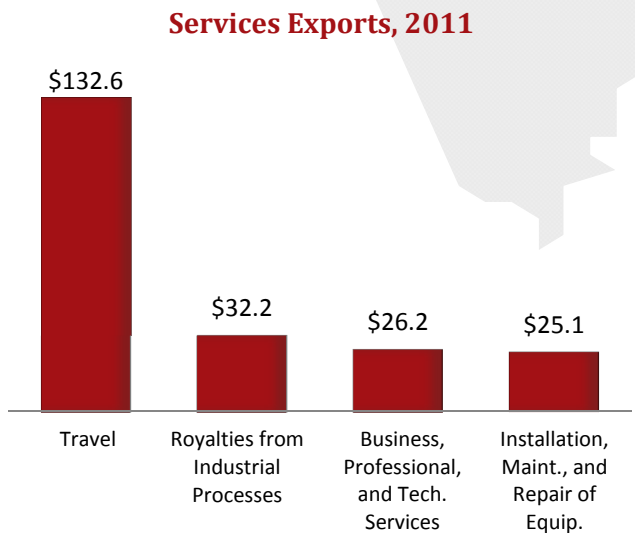
Maine and TTIP

Maine's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Maine goods worth \$358 million (12 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$361 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Maine exports to the EU by 23.7 percent and could boost net employment by up to 3,270 jobs.

Maine: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Maine Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Wood and Paper Products | +\$54 million |
| Chemicals | +\$40 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$32 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$16 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +2,061 jobs |
| Business Services | +354 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +201 jobs |
| Financial Services | +65 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Maine's aerospace exports to the EU have increased by 242 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.

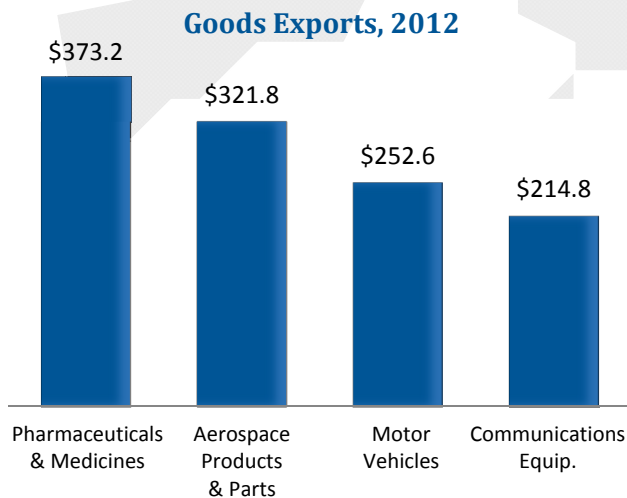


Maryland and TTIP

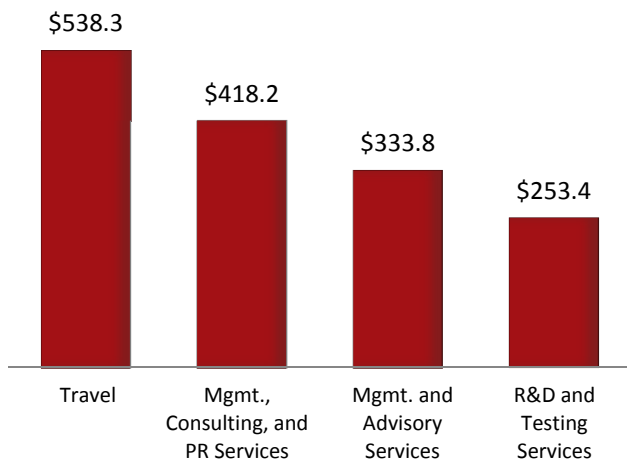
Maryland's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Maryland goods worth \$2.5 billion (21 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.0 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Maryland: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Maryland exports to the EU by 44.3 percent and could boost net employment by up to 14,350 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Maryland Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$1.7 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$458 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$402 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$145 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +2,508 jobs |
| Financial Services | +240 jobs |
| Communications Services | +153 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +118 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Maryland's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 34 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



Massachusetts and TTIP

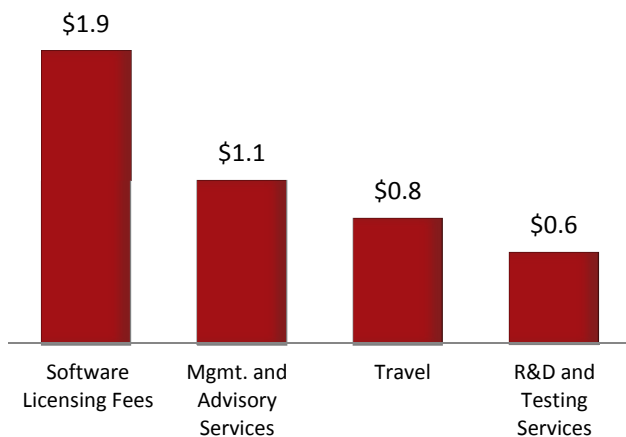
Massachusetts' economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Massachusetts goods worth \$8.6 billion (34 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$7.5 billion (34 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Massachusetts: Current Exports to European Union (\$ billion)



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Massachusetts exports to the EU by 28.7 percent and could boost net employment by up to 17,740 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Massachusetts Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$2.2 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$1.2 billion |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$603 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$333 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +3,171 jobs |
| Financial Services | +421 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +404 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +261 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Massachusetts' nonferrous metals and processing exports to the EU have increased by 289 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US metal and metal product exports by a further 88 percent.



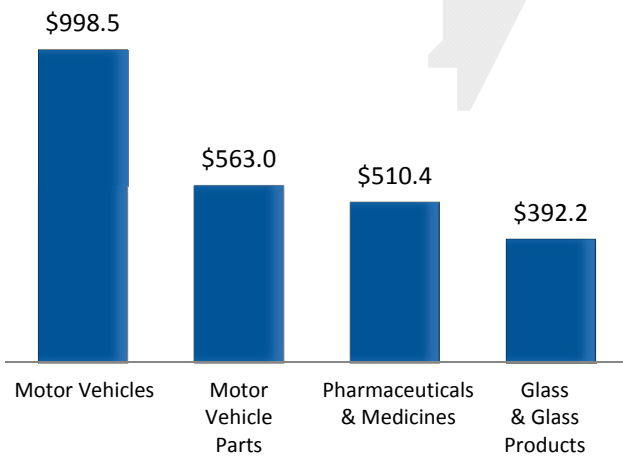
Michigan and TTIP

Michigan's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

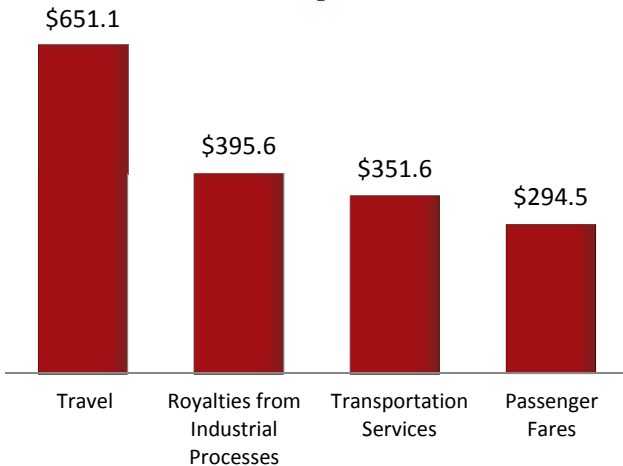
The EU purchased Michigan goods worth \$5.5 billion (10 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.4 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Michigan: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Michigan exports to the EU by 95.0 percent and could boost net employment by up to 18,310 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Michigan Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$10.1 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$964 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$516 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$284 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +3,688 jobs |
| Non-Electrical Machinery Mfg. | +1,199 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +666 jobs |
| Financial Services | +379 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Michigan's motor vehicle exports to the EU have increased by 396 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US motor vehicle exports by a further 350 percent.

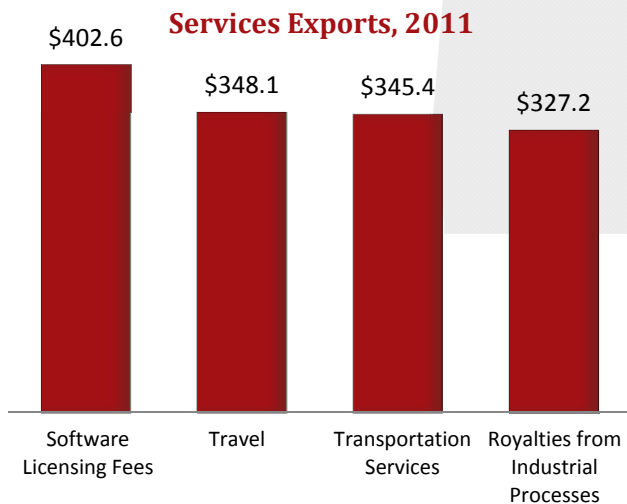


Minnesota and TTIP

Minnesota's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Minnesota goods worth \$4.1 billion (17 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.1 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Minnesota: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Minnesota exports to the EU by 38.5 percent and could boost net employment by up to 15,170 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Minnesota Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$1.7 billion |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$372 million |
| Chemicals | +\$283 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$267 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +8,759 jobs |
| Business Services | +2,297 jobs |
| Personal Services | +1,850 jobs |
| Construction | +761 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Minnesota's motor vehicle exports to the EU have increased by 17 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US motor vehicle exports by a further 350 percent.



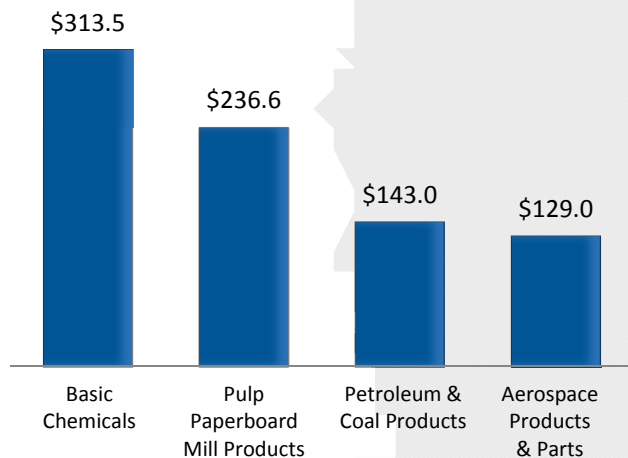
Mississippi and TTIP

Mississippi's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

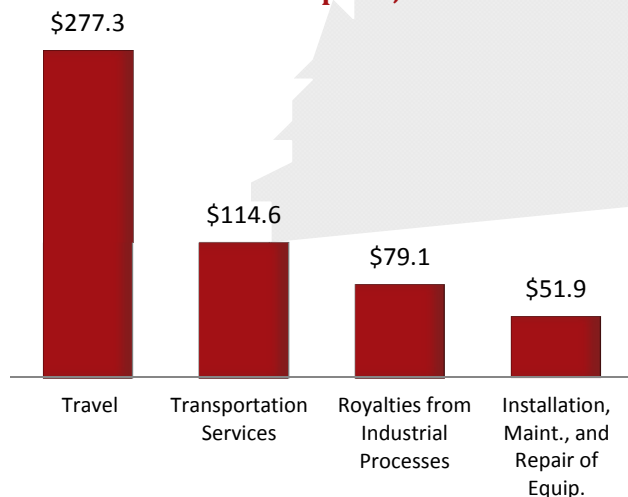
The EU purchased Mississippi goods worth \$1.4 billion (11 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$716 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Mississippi: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Mississippi exports to the EU by 27.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 5,650 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Mississippi Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$269 million |
| Wood and Paper Products | +\$195 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$57 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$52 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Services | +594 jobs |
| Other Transportation Equip. Mfg. | +235 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +217 jobs |
| Financial Services | +90 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Mississippi's chemical exports to the EU have increased by 105 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.

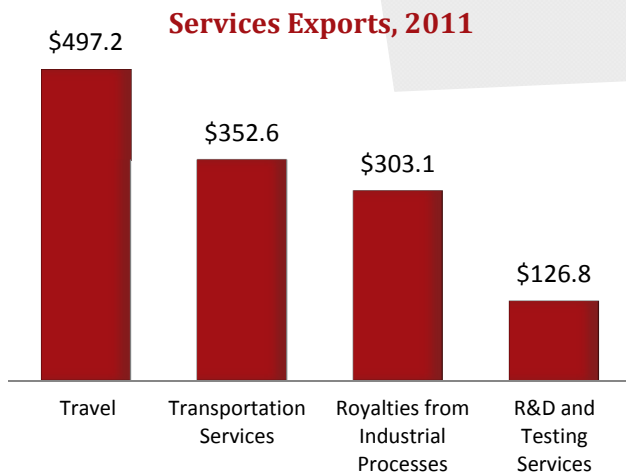
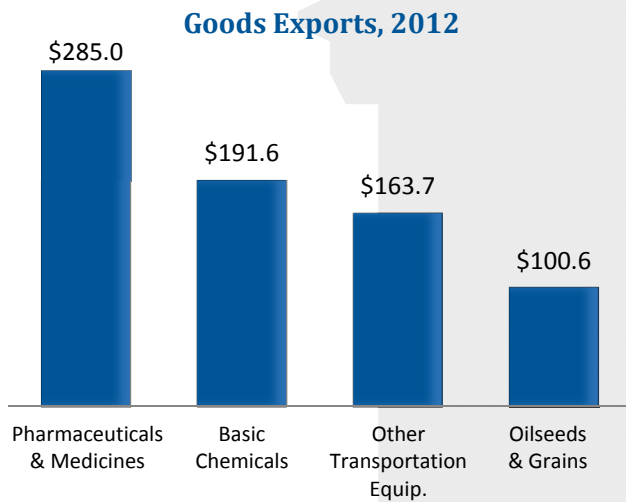


Missouri and TTIP

Missouri's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Missouri goods worth \$1.9 billion (13 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.4 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Missouri: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Missouri exports to the EU by 23.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 14,440 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Missouri Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$422 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$214 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$140 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$107 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +2,365 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +521 jobs |
| Financial Services | +340 Jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +370 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Missouri's transportation equipment exports to the EU have increased by 9,055 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



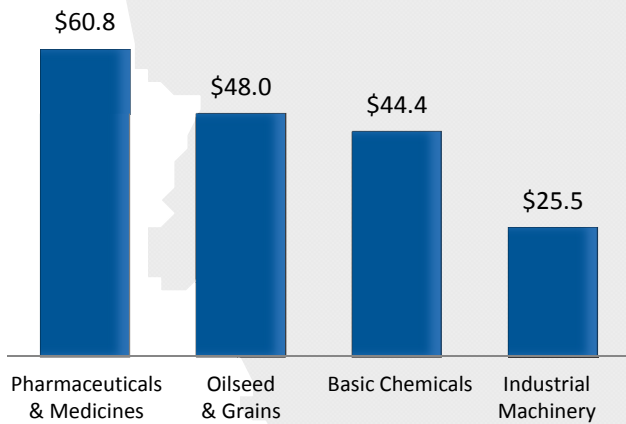
Montana and TTIP

Montana's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

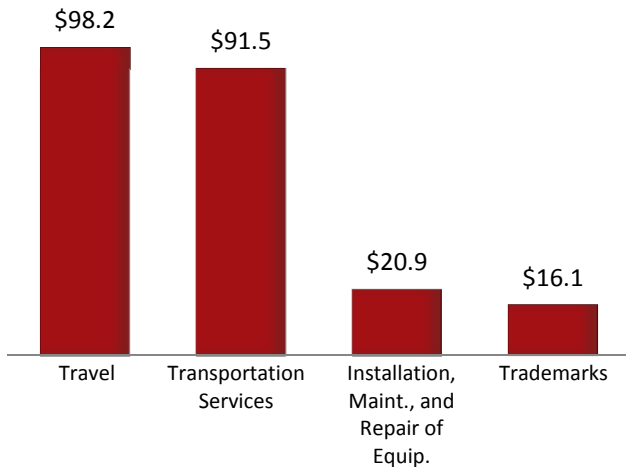
The EU purchased Montana goods worth \$245 million (10 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$302 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Montana: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Montana exports to the EU by 19.1 percent and could boost net employment by up to 2,390 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Montana Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Chemicals | +\$80 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$14 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$12 million |
| Ag., Forestry, Fisheries | +\$11 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,988 jobs |
| Business Services | +284 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +70 jobs |
| Financial Services | +40 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Montana's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 325 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.

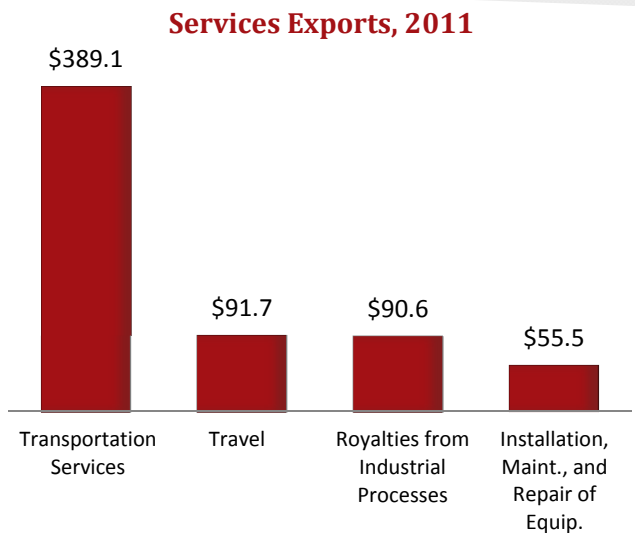
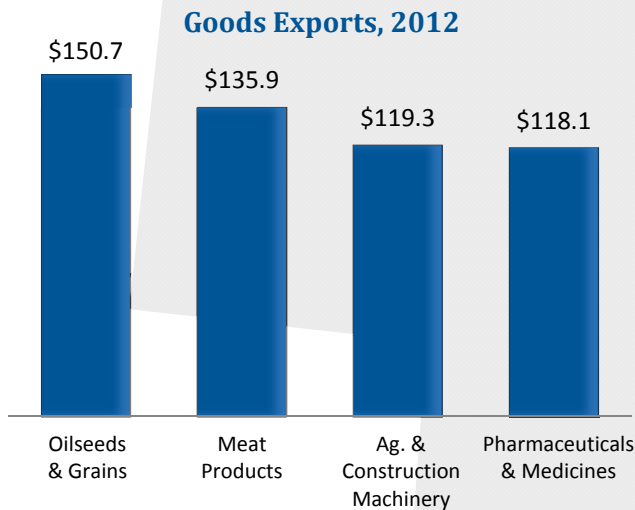


Nebraska and TTIP

Nebraska's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Nebraska goods worth \$941 million (10 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$936 million (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Nebraska: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Nebraska exports to the EU by 25.8 percent and could boost net employment by up to 4,970 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Nebraska Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$185 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$171 million |
| Chemicals | +\$109 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$64 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Services | +848 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +190 jobs |
| Financial Services | +119 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +63 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Nebraska's agriculture and construction machinery exports to the EU have increased by 73 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US machinery exports by a further 16.7 percent.



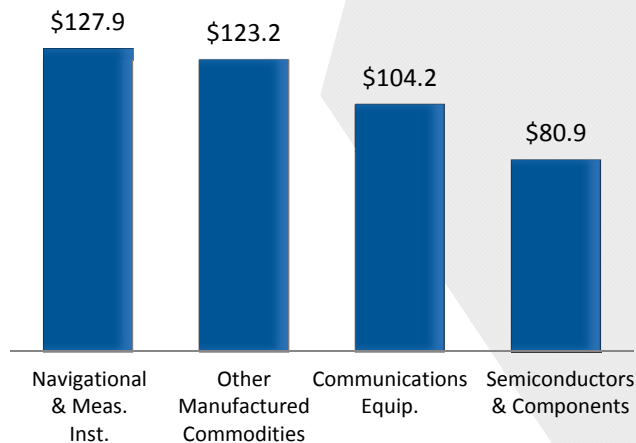
Nevada and TTIP

Nevada's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

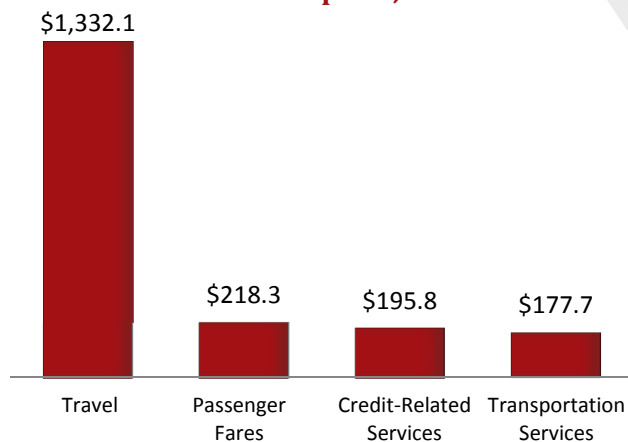
The EU purchased Nevada goods worth \$688 million (7 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.4 billion (28 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Nevada: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Nevada exports to the EU by 14.0 percent and could boost net employment by up to 9,400 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Nevada Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Electrical Machinery | +\$102 million |
| Personal Services | +\$57 million |
| Other Mfg. | +\$31 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$31 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +8,126 jobs |
| Business Services | +1,098 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +143 jobs |
| Mining | +40 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Nevada's navigational and measuring instrument exports to the EU have increased by 62 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US electrical machinery exports by a further 44.1 percent.

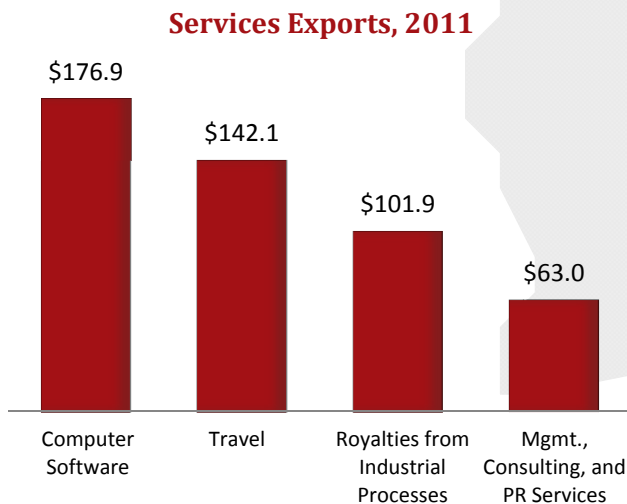


New Hampshire and TTIP

New Hampshire's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased New Hampshire goods worth \$869 million (25 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$871 million (34 percent of services exports) in 2011.

New Hampshire: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase New Hampshire exports to the EU by 26.2 percent and could boost net employment by up to 3,610 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key New Hampshire Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$98 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$86 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$85 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$76 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Business Services | +485 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +132 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +95 jobs |
| Financial Services | +64 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, New Hampshire's metalworking machinery exports to the EU have increased by 28 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US machinery exports by a further 16.7 percent.



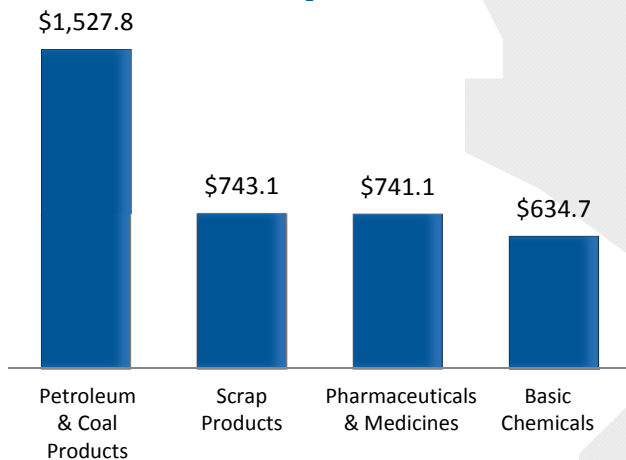
New Jersey and TTIP

New Jersey's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

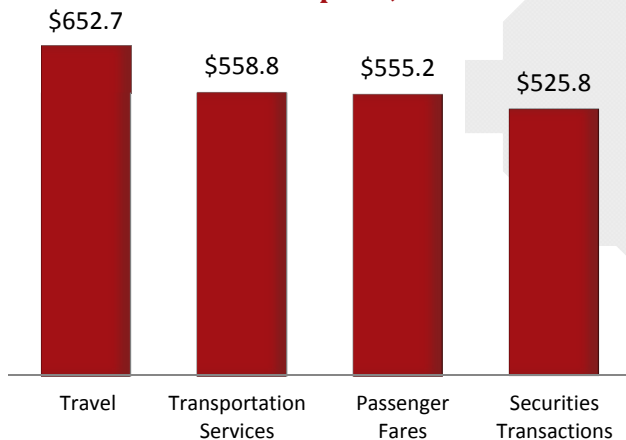
The EU purchased New Jersey goods worth \$8.7 billion (24 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$6.4 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

New Jersey: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase New Jersey exports to the EU by 33.4 percent and could boost net employment by up to 21,700 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key New Jersey Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$2.1 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$1.7 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$879 million |
| Other Mfg. | +\$418 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +3,959 jobs |
| Financial Services | +514 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +232 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +180 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: *Since 2006, New Jersey's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 18 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.*

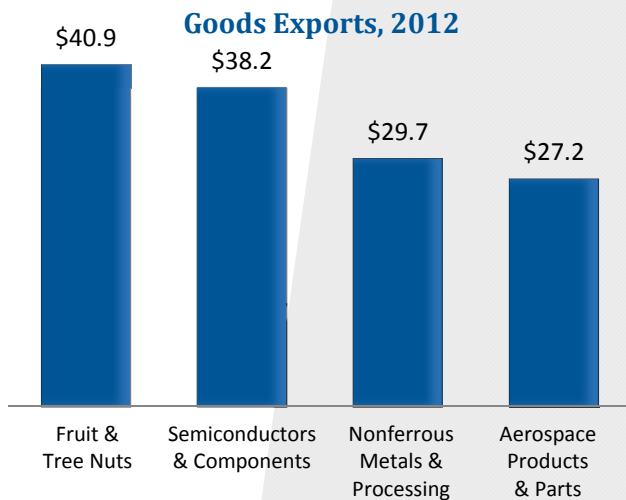


New Mexico and TTIP

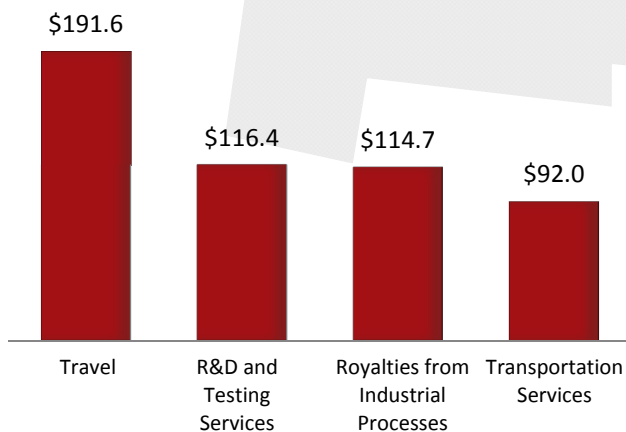
New Mexico's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased New Mexico goods worth \$304 million (9 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$806 million (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

New Mexico: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase New Mexico exports to the EU by 21.5 percent and could boost net employment by up to 4,540 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key New Mexico Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$72 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$51 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$23 million |
| Chemicals | +\$17 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +2,668 jobs |
| Business Services | +649 jobs |
| Personal Services | +611 jobs |
| Construction | +404 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, New Mexico's motor vehicle exports to the EU have increased by 156 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US motor vehicle exports by a further 350 percent.



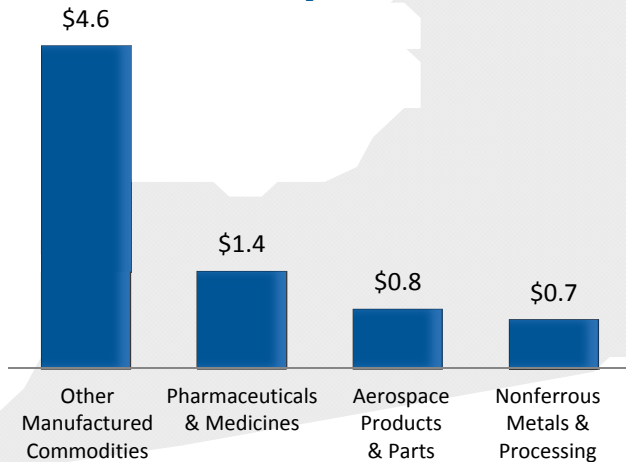
New York and TTIP

New York's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

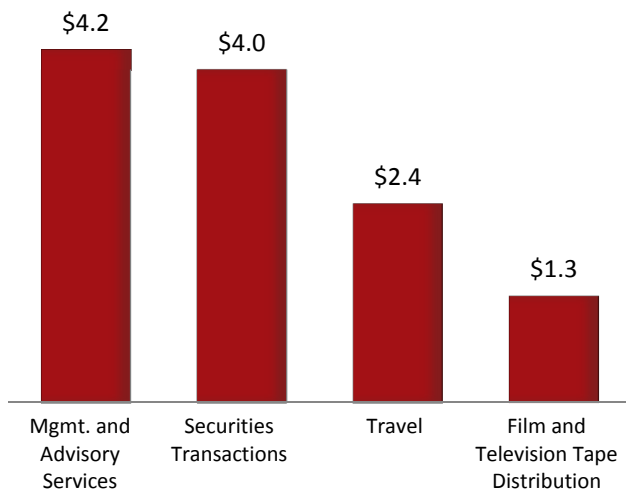
The EU purchased New York goods worth \$14 billion (21 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$20 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

New York: Current Exports to European Union (\$ billion)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase New York exports to the EU by 24.4 percent and could boost net employment by up to 50,520 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key New York Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$3.5 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$1.9 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$1.2 billion |
| Other Mfg. | +\$1.0 billion |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +8,504 jobs |
| Financial Services | +1,519 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +852 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +420 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, New York's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 189 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.

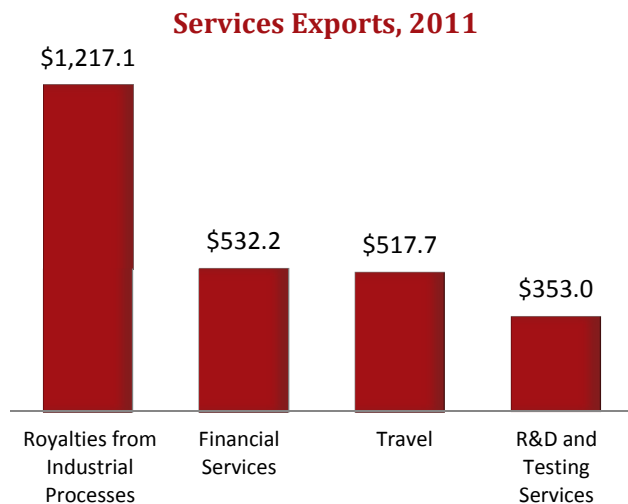
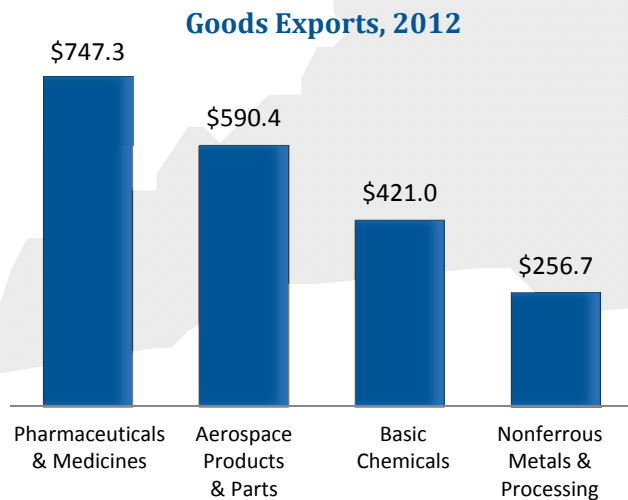


North Carolina and TTIP

North Carolina's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased North Carolina goods worth \$5.2 billion (18 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$4.5 billion (34 percent of services exports) in 2011.

North Carolina: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase North Carolina exports to the EU by 29.9 percent and could boost net employment by up to 22,860 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key North Carolina Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$1.2 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$887 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$505 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$276 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +3,633 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +592 jobs |
| Financial Services | +545 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +381 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, North Carolina's pharmaceutical exports to the EU have increased by 191 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



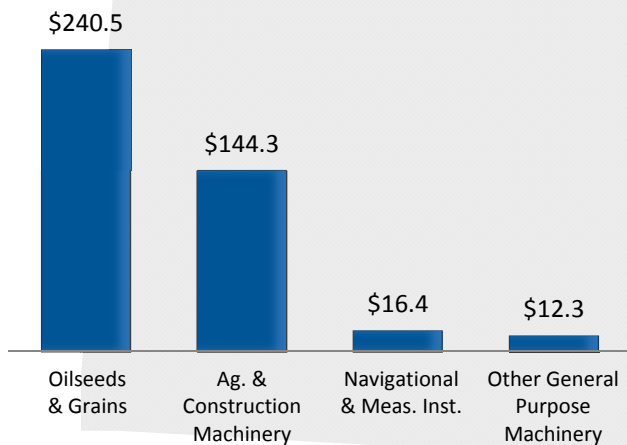
North Dakota and TTIP

North Dakota's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

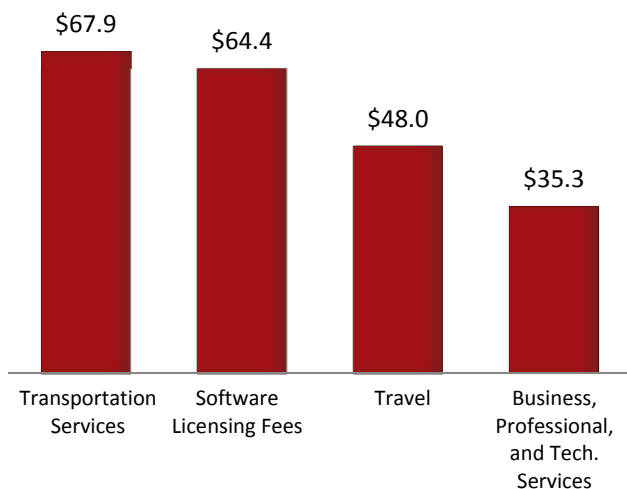
The EU purchased North Dakota goods worth \$472 million (7 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$357 million (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

North Dakota: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase North Dakota exports to the EU by 17.5 percent and could boost net employment by up to 2,440 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key North Dakota Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Other Machinery | +\$67 million |
| Ag., Forestry, Fisheries | +\$52 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$36 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$10 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +2,079 jobs |
| Business Services | +236 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +87 jobs |
| Mining | +44 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, North Dakota's oilseed and grain exports to the EU have increased by 79 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US agricultural exports by a further 21.8 percent.

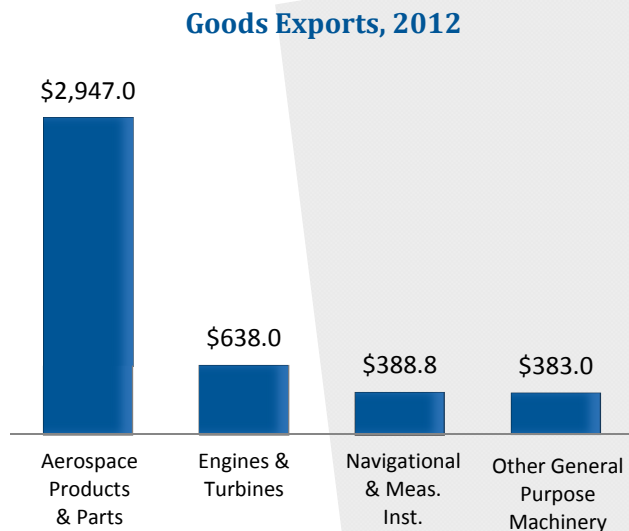


Ohio and TTIP

Ohio's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Ohio goods worth \$8.6 billion (17 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$3.9 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Ohio: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Ohio exports to the EU by 35.0 percent and could boost net employment by 26,960 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Ohio Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$2.2 billion |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$1.3 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$1.0 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$950 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +4,343 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +1,488 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +1,103 jobs |
| Financial Services | +456 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Ohio's aerospace exports to the EU have increased by 216 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



Oklahoma and TTIP

Oklahoma's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Oklahoma goods worth \$777 million (11 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.2 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Oklahoma: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Oklahoma exports to the EU by 20.9 percent and could boost net employment by 8,690 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Oklahoma Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$97 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$74 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$65 million |
| Chemicals | +\$59 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,230 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +619 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +211 jobs |
| Mining | +96 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Oklahoma's aerospace exports to the EU have increased by 17 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



Oregon and TTIP

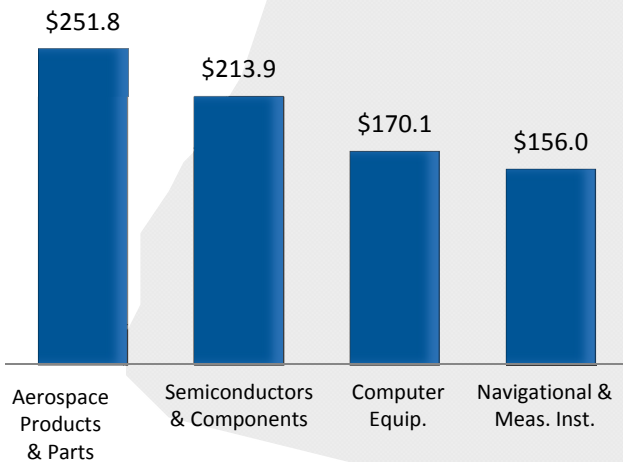
Oregon's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Oregon goods worth \$1.8 billion (11 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.9 billion (36 percent of services exports) in 2011.

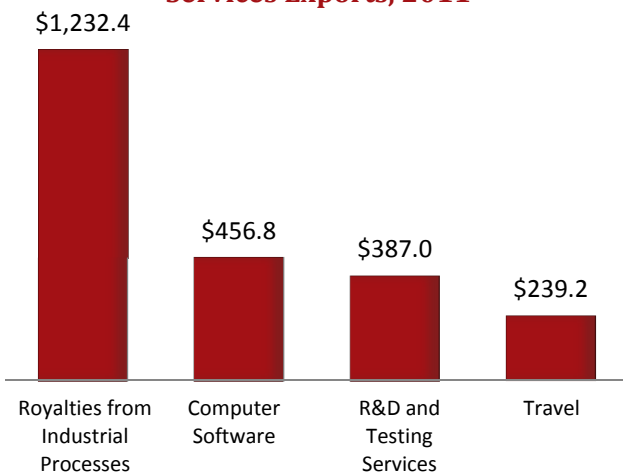
Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Oregon exports to the EU by 24.1 percent and could boost net employment by 8,880 jobs.

Oregon: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Oregon Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Electrical Machinery | +\$186 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$175 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$123 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$121 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,505 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +196 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +176 jobs |
| Financial Services | +173 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Oregon's aerospace exports to the EU have increased by 43 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.

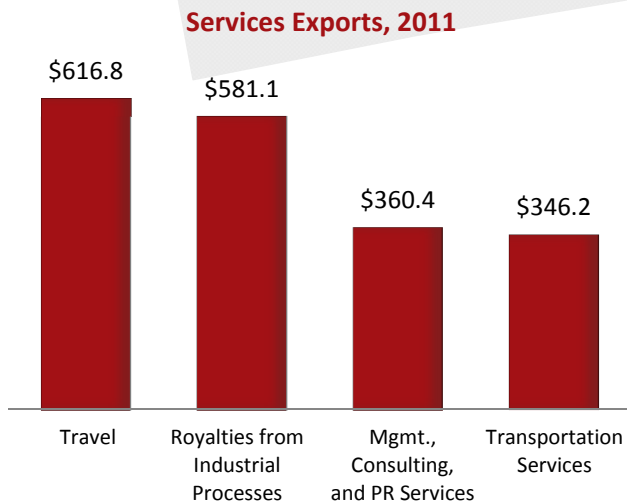
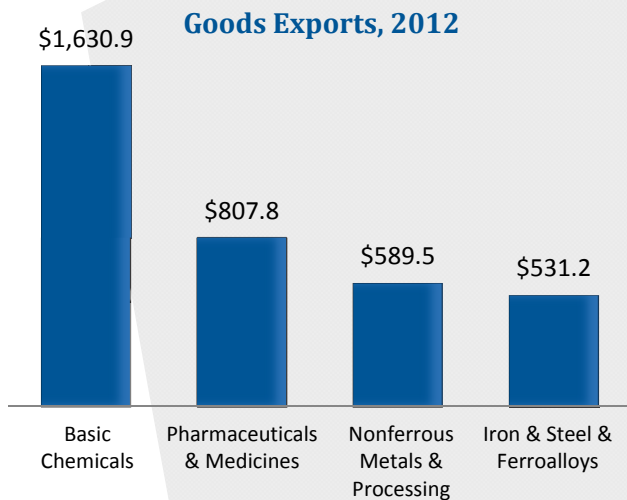


Pennsylvania and TTIP

Pennsylvania's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Pennsylvania goods worth \$8.5 billion (22 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$4.9 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Pennsylvania: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Pennsylvania exports to the EU by 29.8 percent and could boost net employment by 33,960 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Pennsylvania Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$2.3 billion |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$1.8 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$402 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$307 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +4,492 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +911 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +808 jobs |
| Financial Services | +568 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Pennsylvania's chemical exports to the EU have increased by 161 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



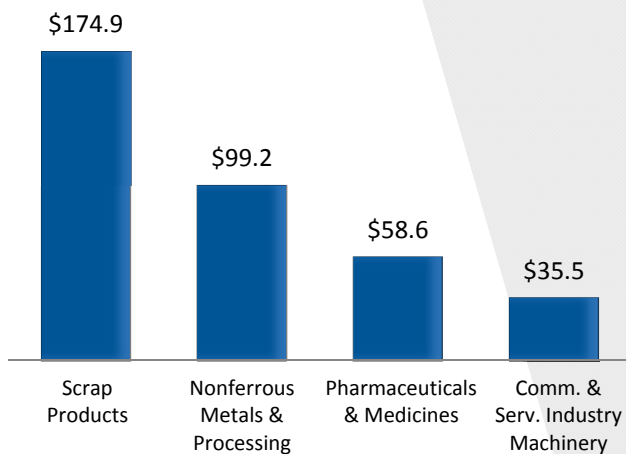
Rhode Island and TTIP

Rhode Island's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

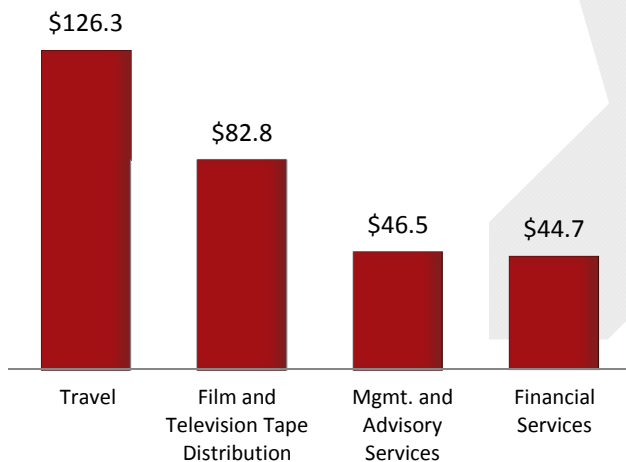
The EU purchased Rhode Island goods worth \$624 million (27 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$518 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Rhode Island: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Rhode Island exports to the EU by 30.2 percent and could boost net employment by 2,670 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Rhode Island Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$134 million |
| Chemicals | +\$76 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$57 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$25 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,562 jobs |
| Personal Services | +366 jobs |
| Business Services | +319 jobs |
| Construction | +178 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: *Since 2006, Rhode Island's nonferrous metal exports to the EU have increased by 400 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US metal and metal product exports by a further 88 percent.*

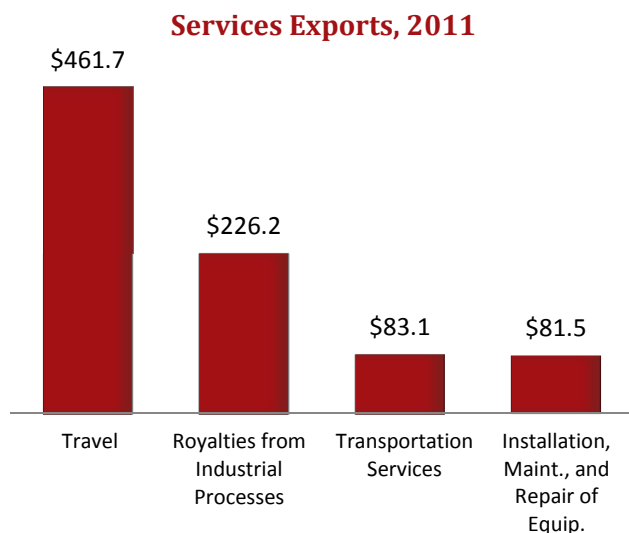


South Carolina and TTIP

South Carolina's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased South Carolina goods worth \$7.4 billion (29 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.3 billion (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

South Carolina: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase South Carolina exports to the EU by 187.0 percent and could boost net employment by 10,160 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key South Carolina Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$27.3 billion |
| Chemicals | +\$615 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$337 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$327 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,319 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +457 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +233 jobs |
| Financial Services | +184 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: *Since 2006, South Carolina's chemical exports to the EU have increased by 47 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.*

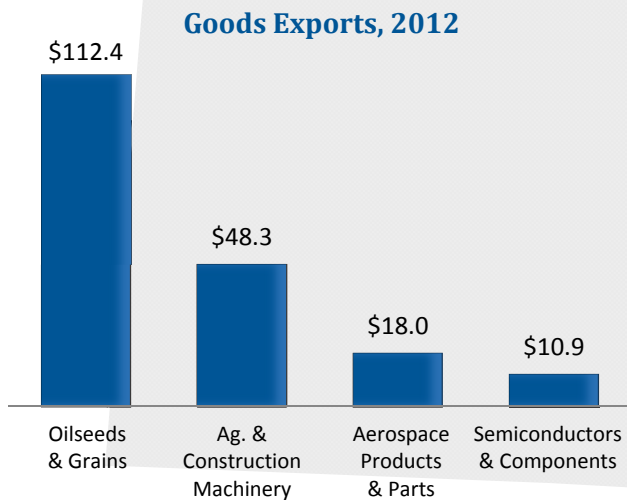


South Dakota and TTIP

South Dakota's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased South Dakota goods worth \$240 million (6 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$301 million (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

South Dakota: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase South Dakota exports to the EU by 19.7 percent and could boost net employment by 2,330 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key South Dakota Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$47 million |
| Ag., Forestry, Fisheries | +\$25 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$23 million |
| Chemicals | +\$9 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,903 jobs |
| Business Services | +224 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +125 jobs |
| Financial Services | +85 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: *Since 2006, South Dakota's oilseed and grain exports to the EU have increased by 125 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US agricultural exports by a further 21.8 percent.*



Tennessee and TTIP

Tennessee's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Tennessee goods worth \$5.3 billion (17 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.6 billion (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Tennessee: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Tennessee exports to the EU by 34.6 percent and could boost net employment by 13,380 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Tennessee Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$921 million |
| Chemicals | +\$729 million |
| Processed Foods | +\$456 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$329 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,967 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +489 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +346 jobs |
| Financial Services | +243 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Tennessee's medical equipment exports to the EU have increased by 22 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US electrical machinery exports by a further 44.1 percent.



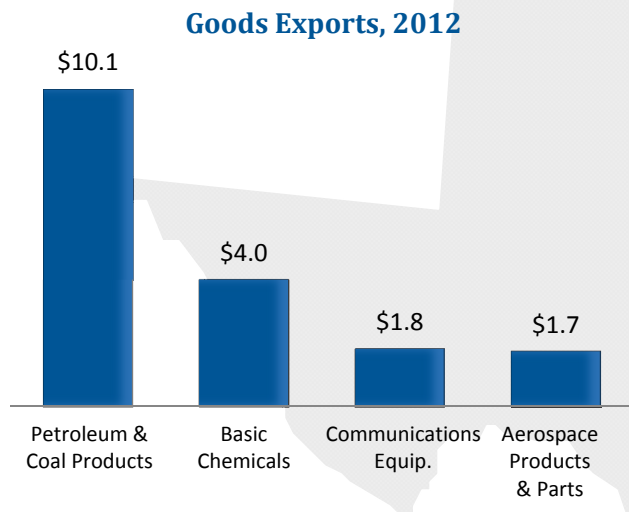
Texas and TTIP

Texas' economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Texas goods worth \$29 billion (11 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$16 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Texas exports to the EU by 24.3 percent and could boost net employment by 67,780 jobs.

Texas: Current Exports to European Union (\$ billion)



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Texas Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$4.9 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$2.2 billion |
| Other Manufacturing | +\$2.1 billion |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$1.4 billion |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Business Services | +10,599 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +3,481 jobs |
| Financial Services | +1,559 jobs |
| Mining | +380 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Texas' chemical exports to the EU have increased by 26 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US chemical exports by a further 34.2 percent.



Utah and TTIP

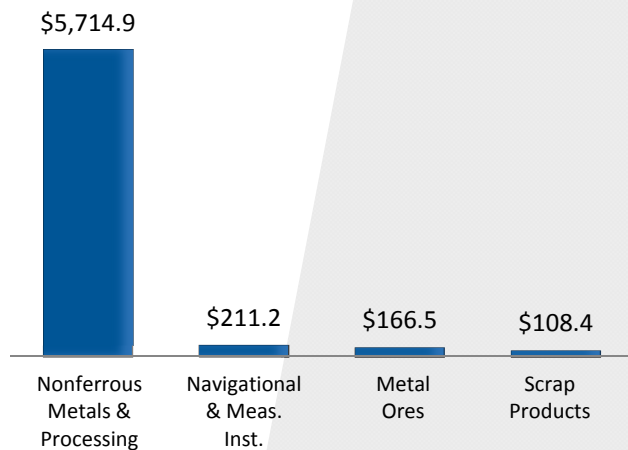
Utah's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Utah goods worth \$7.0 billion (37 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$1.7 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

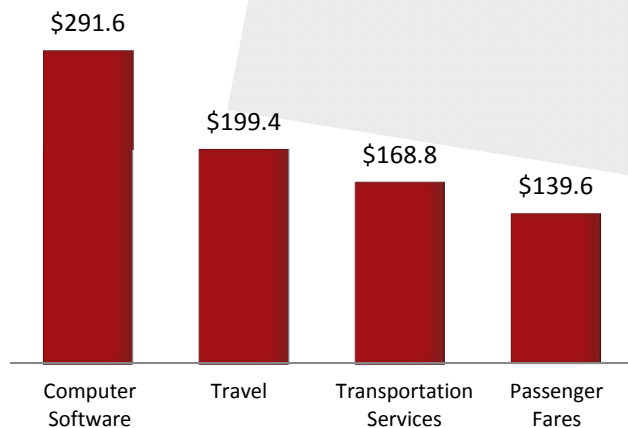
Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Utah exports to the EU by 64.7 percent and could boost net employment by 7,060 jobs.

Utah: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Utah Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$7.1 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$210 million |
| Chemicals | +\$151 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$101 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +5,461 jobs |
| Business Services | +1,268 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +315 jobs |
| Mining | +18 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Utah's nonferrous metal exports to the EU have increased by 165 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US metal and metal product exports by a further 88 percent.



Vermont and TTIP

Vermont's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Vermont goods worth \$544 million (13 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$241 million (30 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Vermont: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Vermont exports to the EU by 42.2 percent and could boost net employment by 1,670 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Vermont Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$220 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$60 million |
| Chemicals | +\$22 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$22 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,016 jobs |
| Personal Services | +274 jobs |
| Business Services | +161 jobs |
| Construction | +145 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Vermont's navigational and measurement instrument exports to the EU have increased by 15.6 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US electrical machinery exports by a further 44.1 percent.



Virginia and TTIP

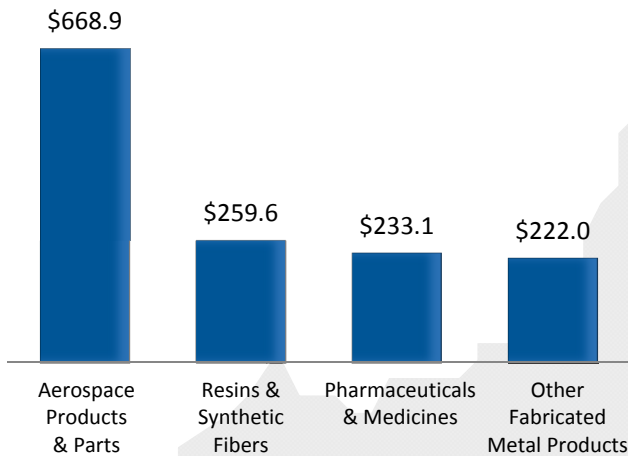
Virginia's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

The EU purchased Virginia goods worth \$4.0 billion (23 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$4.5 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

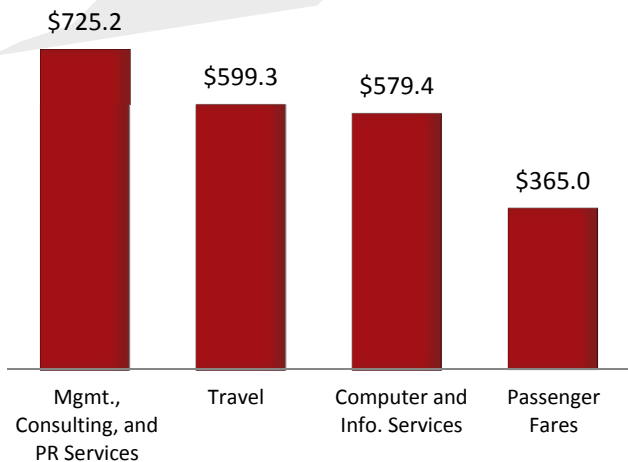
Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Virginia exports to the EU by 25.2 percent and could boost net employment by 20,900 jobs.

Virginia: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Virginia Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$626 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$515 million |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$490 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$297 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +4,224 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +883 jobs |
| Financial Services | +397 jobs |
| Communications Services | +236 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth and create over 740,000 jobs across the United States.



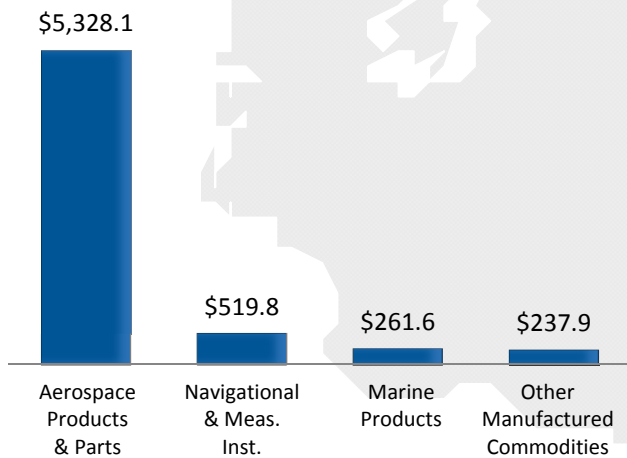
Washington and TTIP

Washington's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

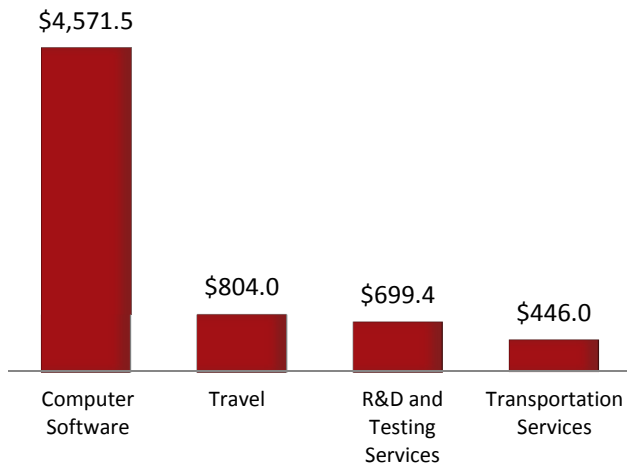
The EU purchased Washington goods worth \$8.3 billion (13 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$8.5 billion (36 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Washington: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Washington exports to the EU by 25.8 percent and could boost net employment by 17,140 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Washington Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$2.3 billion |
| Motor Vehicles | +\$691 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$379 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$300 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +2,617 jobs |
| Other Transportation Equip. Mfg. | +1,639 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +280 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Products Mfg. | +185 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Washington's aerospace exports to the EU have increased by 47.5 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by a further 27.8 percent.



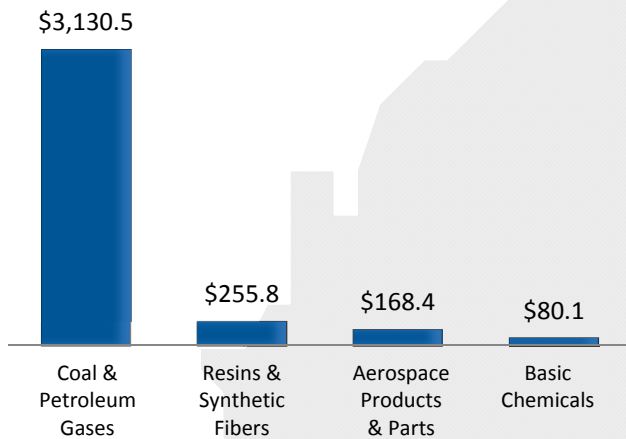
West Virginia and TTIP

West Virginia's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

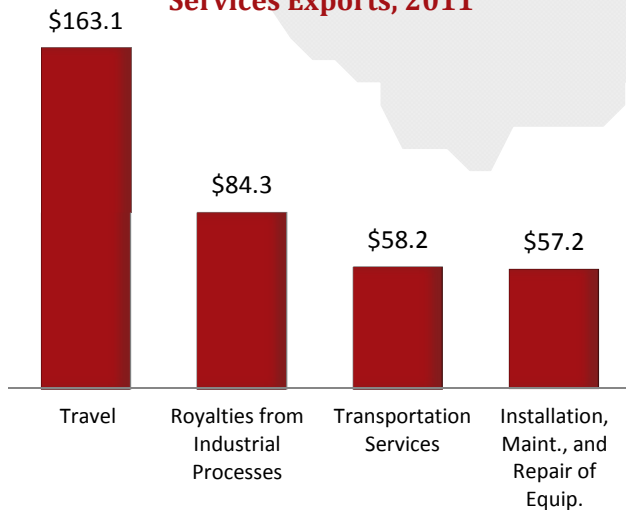
The EU purchased West Virginia goods worth \$3.9 billion (34 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$505 million (31 percent of services exports) in 2011.

West Virginia: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase West Virginia exports to the EU by 6.6 percent and could boost net employment by 4,200 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key West Virginia Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemicals | +\$320 million |
| Other Transportation Equipment | +\$73 million |
| Metals and Metal Products | +\$44 million |
| Other primary sectors | +\$23 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +3,628 jobs |
| Business Services | +376 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +152 jobs |
| Mining | +44 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, West Virginia's transportation equipment exports to the EU have increased by 259 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US transportation equipment exports by nearly 28 percent.



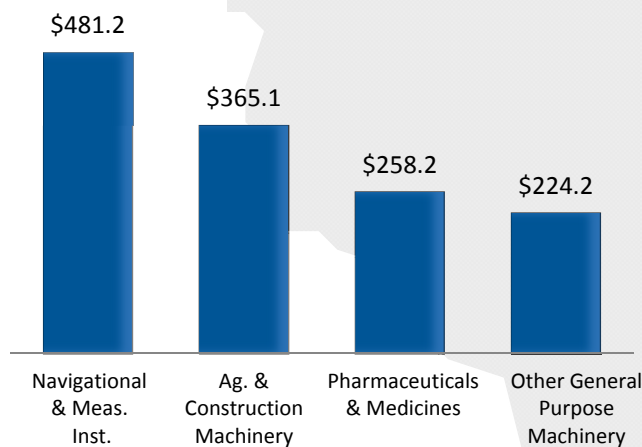
Wisconsin and TTIP

Wisconsin's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

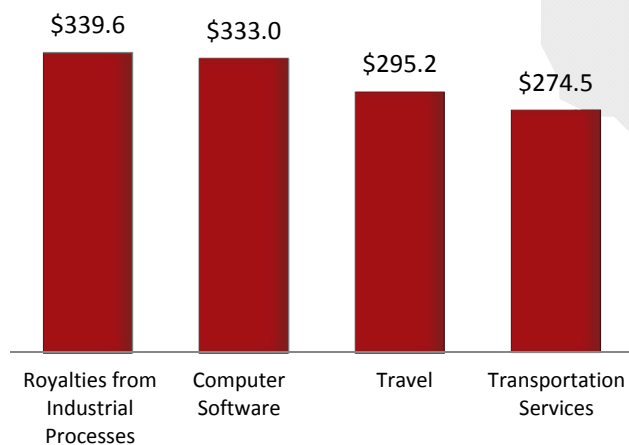
The EU purchased Wisconsin goods worth \$3.6 billion (15 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$2.1 billion (33 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Wisconsin: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Wisconsin exports to the EU by 28.9 percent and could boost net employment by 14,240 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Wisconsin Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Motor Vehicles | +\$534 million |
| Chemicals | +\$425 million |
| Other Machinery | +\$420 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$259 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Business Services | +1,747 jobs |
| Non-Electric Machinery Mfg. | +1,257 jobs |
| Metals and Metal Product Mfg. | +680 jobs |
| Financial Services | +265 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: Since 2006, Wisconsin's agriculture and construction machinery exports to the EU have increased by 19 percent. By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth, increasing anticipated US machinery exports by a further 16.7 percent.



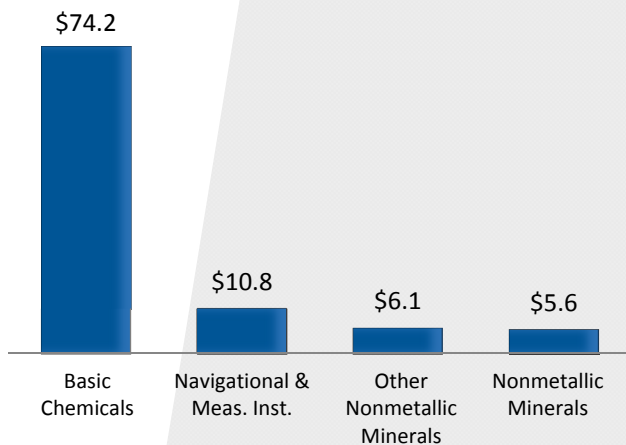
Wyoming and TTIP

Wyoming's economic relationship with the European Union is already strong, and a successful conclusion of the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** would contribute significantly to the state's future economic growth.

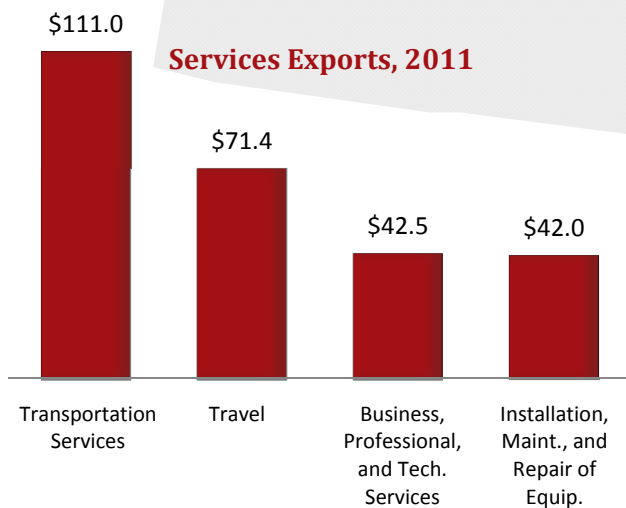
The EU purchased Wyoming goods worth \$117 million (8 percent of goods exports) in 2012 and services worth \$347 million (32 percent of services exports) in 2011.

Wyoming: Current Exports to European Union (\$ million)

Goods Exports, 2012



Services Exports, 2011



Successful implementation of TTIP is estimated to increase Wyoming exports to the EU by 13.8 percent and could boost net employment by 1,370 jobs.

Estimated Impacts of Full TTIP Implementation on Key Wyoming Sectors

Top Sectors by Export Increase

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Chemicals | +\$57 million |
| Business Services | +\$6 million |
| Air Transportation Services | +\$4 million |
| Electrical Machinery | +\$4 million |

Estimated Job Growth in Key Sectors

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Other Services | +1,191 jobs |
| Business Services | +115 jobs |
| Mining | +43 jobs |
| Manufacturing | +30 jobs |

BOTTOM LINE: By reducing barriers to trade and investment, TTIP would facilitate future growth and create over 740,000 jobs across the United States.

Methodology

This study, based on economic analysis conducted by The Trade Partnership, depicts the estimated economic impact of the implementation of an ambitious Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) on exports and employment for each US state. The anticipated changes in state exports to the EU are based on the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) report *Reducing Transatlantic Barriers to Trade and Investment: An Economic Assessment*, The Trade Partnership's CDxports database, and the approach used by Ecorys to quantify nontariff measures. According to the CEPR study, an agreement would increase US GDP by up to €95 billion, or \$125 billion at current exchange rates, under its ambitious scenario.

The CEPR study defines an ambitious agreement as: 1) a 100 percent reduction in tariffs, 2) a 25 percent reduction in the costs resulting from nontariff measures such as regulatory barriers affecting goods and services, and 3) a 50 percent reduction in procurement nontariff barriers. CEPR's study estimates reflect the full implementation of an ambitious TTIP agreement by the year 2027. The results presented in the right-hand Impact of TTIP Implementation column of the preceding state pages are based on an estimated change derived from TTIP compared to a 2027 baseline year without the TTIP in place. Our figures for exports and jobs on these state pages take into account the countervailing forces of increased imports to the US from the EU.

Employment impacts were derived under the same TTIP liberalization scenarios as in the CEPR report. However, while the core CEPR assessment is a long-run assessment based on an assumption of full employment, Moody's forecasts include continued soft labor markets in 2027, with unemployment above long run levels. We therefore conducted an alternative measure of the potential impact of TTIP on employment reflecting an economy that is not at full employment in 2027. This involved assumptions of both increased labor demand and

increased wages. Resulting national impacts by industry were distributed to the state level based on Moody's baseline state and sector level labor force projections.

It is important to note that the largest positive effects of the TTIP arise from the agreement's indirect impacts on US spending and investment. For example, due to the lower costs of imports, companies and consumers have additional resources available to spend on other goods and services, and that spending is itself job supporting. According to European Commission estimates, TTIP increases disposable income by approximately \$865 annually for an average American family of four.

Dataset used in this study

The study was conducted using export data for goods and services from The Trade Partnership's CDxports database. CDxports refines US government export data to estimate merchandise exports to more than 230 countries from individual US states and Congressional districts. It details exports for 104 sectors for 2002–2012. This analysis uses figures for goods exports to the EU (27)¹ and services exports to the EU (27)². Each state's current trade relationship with the EU is detailed on the left-hand Current Exports to the EU column of each state page.

Terminology

The terminology used to describe current US exports to the EU in this study is based on the Census Bureau's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The right hand column, by contrast, uses a more broadly defined classification of industry categories based on those in the CEPR study. The two classification systems are interoperable. For instance, logging,

1 Based on 2012 data

2 Based on 2011 data, the most recent available at the time of publishing

fishing, support activities for crop production, animal production, and forestry fall within the right-hand classification “Agr Forestry Fisheries.” Services agglomerations include the following: Business services (legal, accounting, architecture, engineering, management consulting, etc.), personal services (arts, entertainment, lodging, food services, maintenance and repair, beauty services, etc.), and other services (utilities, wholesale and retail sales, domestic transportation, education, health care, etc.). A spreadsheet has been provided in the appendix of this report which lists the two classification systems side-by-side.

Appendix: Categorization of Industry Sectors

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1111 | Oilseed and Grains | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1112 | Vegetable & Melons | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1113 | Fruit & Tree Nut | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1114 | Greenhouse, Nursery, & Floriculture | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1119 | Other Grain Farming | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1121 | Vegetable and Melon Farming | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1122 | Hog and Pig Farming | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1123 | Poultry and Egg Production | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1125 | Aquaculture | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1129 | Other Animal Production | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1132 | Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1133 | Logging | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1141 | Fishing | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1151 | Support Activities for Crop Production | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1152 | Support Activities for Animal Production | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 1153 | Support Activities for Forestry | Agr Forestry Fisheries |
| 2111 | Oil and Gas Extraction | Other Primary Sectors |
| 2121 | Coal Mining | Other Primary Sectors |
| 2122 | Metal Ore Mining | Other Primary Sectors |
| 2123 | Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying | Other Primary Sectors |
| 2131 | Support Activities for Mining | Other Primary Sectors |
| 3111 | Animal Food Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3112 | Grain and Oilseed Milling | Processed Foods |
| 3113 | Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3114 | Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3115 | Dairy Product Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3116 | Animal Slaughtering and Processing | Processed Foods |
| 3117 | Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging | Processed Foods |
| 3118 | Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3119 | Other Food Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3121 | Beverage Manufacturing | Processed Foods |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 3122 | Tobacco Manufacturing | Processed Foods |
| 3251 | Basic Chemical Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3252 | Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3253 | Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3254 | Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3255 | Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3256 | Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3259 | Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3261 | Plastics Product Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3262 | Rubber Product Manufacturing | Chemicals |
| 3341 | Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3342 | Communications Equipment Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3343 | Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3344 | Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3345 | Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3346 | Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media | Electrical Machinery |
| 3351 | Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3352 | Household Appliance Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3353 | Electrical Equipment Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3359 | Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing | Electrical Machinery |
| 3361 | Motor Vehicle Manufacturing | Motor Vehicles |
| 3362 | Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing | Motor Vehicles |
| 3363 | Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing | Motor Vehicles |
| 3364 | Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing | Other Transport Equipment |
| 3365 | Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing | Other Transport Equipment |
| 3366 | Ship and Boat Building | Other Transport Equipment |
| 3369 | Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | Other Transport Equipment |
| 3331 | Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3332 | Industrial Machinery Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3333 | Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3334 | Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning, and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3335 | Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing | Other Machinery |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 3336 | Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3339 | Other General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing | Other Machinery |
| 3311 | Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3312 | Steel Product Manufacturing from Purchased Steel | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3313 | Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3314 | Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3315 | Foundries | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3321 | Forging and Stamping | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3322 | Cutlery and Handtool Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3323 | Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3324 | Boiler, Tank, and Shipping Container Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3325 | Hardware Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3326 | Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3327 | Machine Shops; Turned Product; and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3328 | Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, and Allied Activities | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3329 | Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | Metals and Metal Products |
| 3211 | Sawmills and Wood Preservation | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3212 | Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3219 | Other Wood Product Manufacturing | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3221 | Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3222 | Converted Paper Product Manufacturing | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3231 | Printing and Related Support Activities | Wood and Paper Products |
| 3131 | Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3132 | Fabric Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3133 | Textile and Fabric Finishing and Fabric Coating Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3141 | Textile Furnishings Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3149 | Other Textile Product Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3151 | Apparel Knitting Mills | Other Manufactures |
| 3152 | Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3159 | Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3161 | Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing | Other Manufactures |
| 3162 | Footwear Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 3169 | Other Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3371 | Household and Institutional Furniture and Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3372 | Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3379 | Other Furniture Related Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3391 | Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3399 | Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3271 | Clay Product and Refractory Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3272 | Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3273 | Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3274 | Lime and Gypsum Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3279 | Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 3241 | Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing | Other Manufactures |
| 4831 | Deep Sea, Coastal, and Great Lakes Water Transportation | Water Transport |
| 4832 | Inland Water Transportation | Water Transport |
| 4811 | Scheduled Air Transportation | Air Transport |
| 4812 | Nonscheduled Air Transportation | Air Transport |
| 5221 | Depository Credit Intermediation | Finance |
| 5222 | Nondepository Credit Intermediation | Finance |
| 5223 | Activities Related to Credit Intermediation | Finance |
| 5231 | Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage | Finance |
| 5232 | Securities and Commodity Exchanges | Finance |
| 5239 | Other Financial Investment Activities | Finance |
| 5241 | Insurance Carriers | Insurance |
| 5242 | Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities | Insurance |
| 5251 | Insurance and Employee Benefit Funds | Insurance |
| 5259 | Other Investment Pools and Funds | Insurance |
| 5111 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | Business Services |
| 5112 | Support Activities for Animal Production | Business Services |
| 5121 | Motion Picture and Video Industries | Business Services |
| 5122 | Sound Recording Industries | Business Services |
| 5151 | Radio and Television Broadcasting | Business Services |
| 5182 | Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services | Business Services |
| 5191 | Other Information Services | Business Services |
| 5311 | Lessors of Real Estate | Business Services |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 5312 | Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers | Business Services |
| 5313 | Activities Related to Real Estate | Business Services |
| 5321 | Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing | Business Services |
| 5322 | Consumer Goods Rental | Business Services |
| 5323 | General Rental Centers | Business Services |
| 5324 | Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing | Business Services |
| 5331 | Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works) | Business Services |
| 5411 | Legal Services | Business Services |
| 5412 | Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services | Business Services |
| 5413 | Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | Business Services |
| 5414 | Specialized Design Services | Business Services |
| 5415 | Computer Systems Design and Related Services | Business Services |
| 5416 | Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services | Business Services |
| 5417 | Scientific Research and Development Services | Business Services |
| 5418 | Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services | Business Services |
| 5419 | Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | Business Services |
| 54191 | Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling | Business Services |
| 54192 | Photographic Services | Business Services |
| 54193 | Translation and Interpretation Services | Business Services |
| 54194 | Veterinary Services | Business Services |
| 54199 | All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | Business Services |
| 5511 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | Business Services |
| 5611 | Office Administrative Services | Business Services |
| 5612 | Facilities Support Services | Business Services |
| 5613 | Employment Services | Business Services |
| 5614 | Business Support Services | Business Services |
| 5615 | Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services | Business Services |
| 5616 | Investigation and Security Services | Business Services |
| 5617 | Services to Buildings and Dwellings | Business Services |
| 5619 | Other Support Services | Business Services |
| 56191 | Packaging and Labeling Services | Business Services |
| 56192 | Convention and Trade Show Organizers | Business Services |
| 56199 | All Other Support Services | Business Services |
| 5152 | Cable and Other Subscription Programming | Communications |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 5171 | Wired Telecommunications Carriers | Communications |
| 5172 | Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite) | Communications |
| 5174 | Satellite Telecommunications | Communications |
| 5179 | Other Telecommunications | Communications |
| 2361 | Residential Building Construction | Construction |
| 2362 | Nonresidential Building Construction | Construction |
| 2371 | Utility System Construction | Construction |
| 2372 | Land Subdivision | Construction |
| 2373 | Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction | Construction |
| 2379 | Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | Construction |
| 2381 | Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors | Construction |
| 2382 | Building Equipment Contractors | Construction |
| 2383 | Building Finishing Contractors | Construction |
| 2389 | Other Specialty Trade Contractors | Construction |
| 8111 | Automotive Repair and Maintenance | Personal Services |
| 8112 | Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance | Personal Services |
| 8113 | Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance | Personal Services |
| 8114 | Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance | Personal Services |
| 8121 | Personal Care Services | Personal Services |
| 8122 | Death Care Services | Personal Services |
| 8123 | Drycleaning and Laundry Services | Personal Services |
| 8129 | Other Personal Services | Personal Services |
| 81291 | Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services | Personal Services |
| 81292 | Photofinishing | Personal Services |
| 81293 | Parking Lots and Garages | Personal Services |
| 81299 | All Other Personal Services | Personal Services |
| 8131 | Religious Organizations | Personal Services |
| 8132 | Grantmaking and Giving Services | Personal Services |
| 8133 | Social Advocacy Organizations | Personal Services |
| 8134 | Civic and Social Organizations | Personal Services |
| 8139 | Business, Professional, Labor, Political, and Similar Organizations | Personal Services |
| 8141 | Private Households | Personal Services |
| 7111 | Performing Arts Companies | Personal Services |
| 7112 | Spectator Sports | Personal Services |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 7113 | Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events | Personal Services |
| 7114 | Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other Public Figures | Personal Services |
| 7115 | Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers | Personal Services |
| 7121 | Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions | Personal Services |
| 7131 | Amusement Parks and Arcades | Personal Services |
| 71321 | Casinos (except Casino Hotels) | Personal Services |
| 71329 | Other Gambling Industries | Personal Services |
| 7139 | Other Amusement and Recreation Industries | Personal Services |
| 7211 | Traveler Accommodation | Personal Services |
| 7212 | RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps | Personal Services |
| 7213 | Rooming and Boarding Houses | Personal Services |
| 7221 | Food Services and Drinking Places | Personal Services |
| 7222 | Food Services and Drinking Places | Personal Services |
| 7223 | Special Food Services | Personal Services |
| 7224 | Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages) | Personal Services |
| 2211 | Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution | Other Services |
| 2212 | Natural Gas Distribution | Other Services |
| 2213 | Water, Sewage and Other Systems | Other Services |
| 4231 | Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4232 | Furniture and Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4233 | Lumber and Other Construction Materials Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4234 | Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4235 | Metal and Mineral (except Petroleum) Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4236 | Household Appliances and Electrical and Electronic Goods Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4237 | Hardware, and Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4238 | Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4239 | Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4241 | Paper and Paper Product Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4242 | Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4243 | Apparel, Piece Goods, and Notions Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 4244 | Grocery and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4245 | Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4246 | Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4247 | Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4248 | Beer, Wine, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4249 | Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers | Other Services |
| 4251 | Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers | Other Services |
| 4411 | Automobile Dealers | Other Services |
| 4412 | Other Motor Vehicle Dealers | Other Services |
| 4413 | Automotive Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores | Other Services |
| 4421 | Furniture Stores | Other Services |
| 4422 | Home Furnishings Stores | Other Services |
| 4431 | Electronics and Appliance Stores | Other Services |
| 4441 | Building Material and Supplies Dealers | Other Services |
| 4442 | Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores | Other Services |
| 4451 | Grocery Stores | Other Services |
| 4452 | Specialty Food Stores | Other Services |
| 4453 | Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores | Other Services |
| 4461 | Health and Personal Care Stores | Other Services |
| 4471 | Gasoline Stations | Other Services |
| 4481 | Clothing Stores | Other Services |
| 4482 | Shoe Stores | Other Services |
| 4483 | Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores | Other Services |
| 4511 | Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores | Other Services |
| 4512 | Book Stores and News Dealers | Other Services |
| 4521 | Department Stores | Other Services |
| 4529 | Other General Merchandise Stores | Other Services |
| 4531 | Florists | Other Services |
| 4532 | Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores | Other Services |
| 4533 | Used Merchandise Stores | Other Services |
| 4539 | Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers | Other Services |
| 4541 | Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses | Other Services |
| 4542 | Vending Machine Operators | Other Services |
| 4543 | Direct Selling Establishments | Other Services |
| 4821 | Rail Transportation | Other Services |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 4841 | General Freight Trucking | Other Services |
| 4842 | Specialized Freight Trucking | Other Services |
| 4851 | Urban Transit Systems | Other Services |
| 4852 | Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation | Other Services |
| 4853 | Taxi and Limousine Service | Other Services |
| 4854 | School and Employee Bus Transportation | Other Services |
| 4855 | Charter Bus Industry | Other Services |
| 4859 | Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation | Other Services |
| 4861 | Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil | Other Services |
| 4862 | Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas | Other Services |
| 4869 | Other Pipeline Transportation | Other Services |
| 4879 | Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other | Other Services |
| 4881 | Support Activities for Air Transportation | Other Services |
| 4882 | Support Activities for Rail Transportation | Other Services |
| 4883 | Support Activities for Water Transportation | Other Services |
| 4884 | Support Activities for Road Transportation | Other Services |
| 4885 | Freight Transportation Arrangement | Other Services |
| 4889 | Other Support Activities for Transportation | Other Services |
| 4921 | Couriers and Express Delivery Services | Other Services |
| 4922 | Local Messengers and Local Delivery | Other Services |
| 4931 | Warehousing and Storage | Other Services |
| 5621 | Waste Collection | Other Services |
| 5622 | Waste Treatment and Disposal | Other Services |
| 5629 | Remediation and Other Waste Management Services | Other Services |
| 6111 | Elementary and Secondary Schools | Other Services |
| 6112 | Junior Colleges | Other Services |
| 6113 | Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools | Other Services |
| 6114 | Business Schools and Computer and Management Training | Other Services |
| 6115 | Technical and Trade Schools | Other Services |
| 6116 | Other Schools and Instruction | Other Services |
| 6117 | Educational Support Services | Other Services |
| 6211 | Offices of Physicians | Other Services |
| 6212 | Offices of Dentists | Other Services |
| 6213 | Offices of Other Health Practitioners | Other Services |
| 6214 | Outpatient Care Centers | Other Services |

| NAICS Code # | North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) | CEPR Study Export Description |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 6215 | Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories | Other Services |
| 6216 | Home Health Care Services | Other Services |
| 6219 | Other Ambulatory Health Care Services | Other Services |
| 6221 | General Medical and Surgical Hospitals | Other Services |
| 6222 | Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals | Other Services |
| 6223 | Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals | Other Services |
| 6231 | Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities) | Other Services |
| 6232 | Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities | Other Services |
| 6233 | Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly | Other Services |
| 6239 | Other Residential Care Facilities | Other Services |
| 6241 | Individual and Family Services | Other Services |
| 6242 | Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services | Other Services |
| 6243 | Vocational Rehabilitation Services | Other Services |
| 6244 | Child Daycare Services | Other Services |
| 9999 | Nonclassifiable Establishments | Other Services |

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