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ECONOMY U.S. ECONOMY

U.S. Trade Deficit Hit Record in 2022

Trade gap rises to \$948.1 billion as the U.S. continues to depend on imports to meet domestic demand



A wider trade deficit is consistent with a U.S. economy growing faster than other parts of the world.

PHOTO: DAVID PAUL MORRIS/BLOOMBERG NEWS

By *Harriet Torry* [Follow](#) and *Jason Douglas* [Follow](#)

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U.S. imports rose in December as demand for consumer goods and autos picked up, partially offsetting a weakening in global trade late last year and widening the U.S. trade deficit by 10.5%.

The trade deficit in goods and services was a seasonally adjusted \$67.4 billion in December, the Commerce Department said Tuesday, up from a revised \$61 billion November.

The U.S. trade deficit for all of 2022 rose 12.2% to \$948.1 billion, the widest gap on record, as the U.S. continued to depend heavily on imports from other countries to meet domestic demand. Exports also rose last year as global demand for U.S.-made products picked up. A U.S. dollar rally last year drove up the cost of U.S. goods and helped widen the annual deficit.

U.S. imports rose 1.3% in December from November and exports decreased 0.9% during the same period. Overall imports of goods and services fell in the final two quarters of the year the department said, closing out a year in which high

two quarters of the year, the department said, closing out a year in which high inflation, the Ukraine war and supply imbalances weighed on global demand.

Demand for exported goods like industrial supplies and consumer goods made by the world's largest economy waned in December, and Americans bought more foreign-made products such as cellphones and vehicles. The trade figures aren't adjusted for inflation.

International commerce weakened across the globe at the end of the year. In China, an export boom that propelled the world's second-largest economy through much of the pandemic has sputtered as inflation and rising interest rates squeeze spending in the U.S. and Europe.

China's exports to the rest of the world fell 9.9% in December compared with a year earlier, a steeper decline than the 8.7% drop recorded in November, according to Chinese customs data, reversing a long spell of surging exports as Western consumers snapped up electronics and other consumer goods while working from home during the pandemic.

In Europe, trade fell sharply at the end of 2022, reflecting weakening domestic and overseas demand. German imports of goods dropped 6.1% in December from the prior month, while exports fell by 6.3%. In France, imports were 1.9% lower in the fourth quarter compared with the third, while exports were down 0.3%.

Trade trends reflect a normalization of commerce as the impact of the pandemic fades, Gregory Daco, chief economist, Ernst & Young LLP, said. "Both supply and demand are rebalancing after a massive shock," he said.

Global demand for U.S. exports has eased, he said, adding imports are likely to come "under increased pressure in an environment where consumer spending and business investment growth are moderating," he added.

Recent U.S. economic figures have been mixed as the Federal Reserve continues raising interest rates to cool the economy and bring down inflation. Consumer spending weakened late last year and manufacturing activity declined. But job growth accelerated in January and the economy grew at a solid 2.9% annual rate last quarter.

The economic outlook has improved recently in other parts of the world. China

Borrowing costs rose rapidly as interest rates climbed.

Global shipping demand has slowed since November after retailers amassed excess inventory, said Anthony Fullbrook, the U.S. head of Taiwanese cargo and freight company OEC Group.

“We’re still dealing with oversupply, over-inventory from Covid,” he said. Mr. Fullbrook said the sharp slowdown in the U.S. housing market has reduced demand for shipments of furniture, kitchenware and lighting. “Globally, everyone is suffering from excess supply,” he said.

A wider trade deficit is consistent with a U.S. economy growing faster than other parts of the world, as people with higher incomes in the U.S. buy more imported goods.

“The U.S. consumer has a very steady pulse, they’re looking healthy,” Visa Inc. Chief Financial Officer Vasant Prabhu said. “Under the surface there have been changes, shifts from buying products to services and from buying things to doing things,” he said.

—Anthony DeBarros and Paul Hannon contributed to this article.

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Inflation and the Economy

Analysis from The Wall Street Journal, selected by the editors

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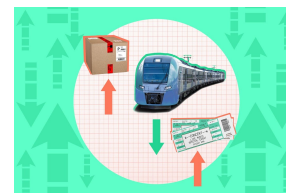
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Job Gains Keep Fed on Track to Push Rates Higher



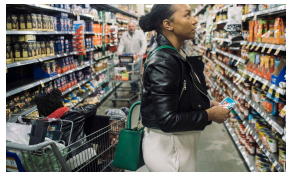
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