



# Business Roundtable

July 2009

## North Carolina's Economy Depends on Worldwide American Companies

North Carolina's 860 worldwide American companies and their employees need a level international playing field to prosper and grow. These companies support substantial employment and economic output in North Carolina, directly through their production of goods and services, through their suppliers, and through spending by the people they employ.

If the Congress raises international taxes on worldwide American companies – while other nations are adopting more competitive tax structures – it will put North Carolina companies and their employees at a competitive disadvantage with their foreign competitors and jeopardize the substantial contributions they make to North Carolina's economy.

### The Economic Contribution of Worldwide American Companies in North Carolina, 2007

	Direct Contribution*	Indirect Contribution**	Total Contribution	Total Contribution as a percent of State Total
Jobs	602,100	1,132,800	1,734,800	38.7%
Payroll	\$33.3 B	\$46.8 B	\$80.0 B	43.7%
Value-Added	\$60.8 B	\$80.9 B	\$141.7 B	45.9%

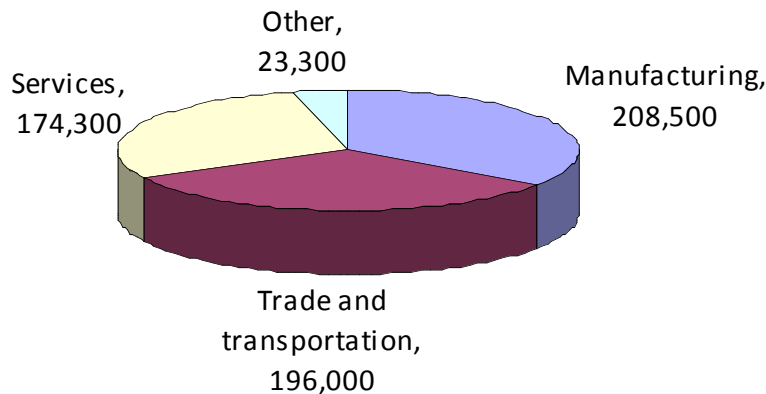
\*The direct contribution consists of employment in and the payroll and production of worldwide American companies in the state.

\*\*The indirect contribution consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by worldwide American companies through their supply chains and the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly.

- In 2007, worldwide American companies in North Carolina employed **602,100** people and supported an additional **1,132,800 jobs** through their supply chains and spending by the people they employed directly or indirectly.
- These jobs accounted for **38.7 percent** of all private-sector employment in North Carolina and **43.7 percent** of the total private-sector payroll in the state.
- Worldwide American companies in North Carolina create high quality jobs, paying on average **\$55,232 per worker** in wages and salaries and fringe benefits in 2007.
- Worldwide American companies in North Carolina accounted for **45.9 percent** of North Carolina's GDP (\$141.7 billion) in 2007.
- Worldwide American companies also paid approximately **\$4.2 billion** in dividends to North Carolina residents in 2007.

## Direct Employment by Worldwide American Companies in North Carolina by Industry

Worldwide American companies employed **602,100** North Carolina workers in 2007 in a wide range of industries, including the following:



### **Services: 428 companies, 174,300 jobs**

- Food services: 25 companies, 28,000 jobs
- Administrative and support services: 105 companies, 25,500 jobs
- Telecommunications: 25 companies, 18,200 jobs
- Other services: 351 companies, 102,700 jobs

### **Manufacturing: 389 companies, 208,500 jobs**

- Textiles, apparel and leather products: 33 companies, 18,900 jobs
- Chemical products: 68 companies, 17,000 jobs
- Petroleum and coal products: 5 companies, 16,400 jobs
- Other manufacturing: 323 companies, 156,200 jobs

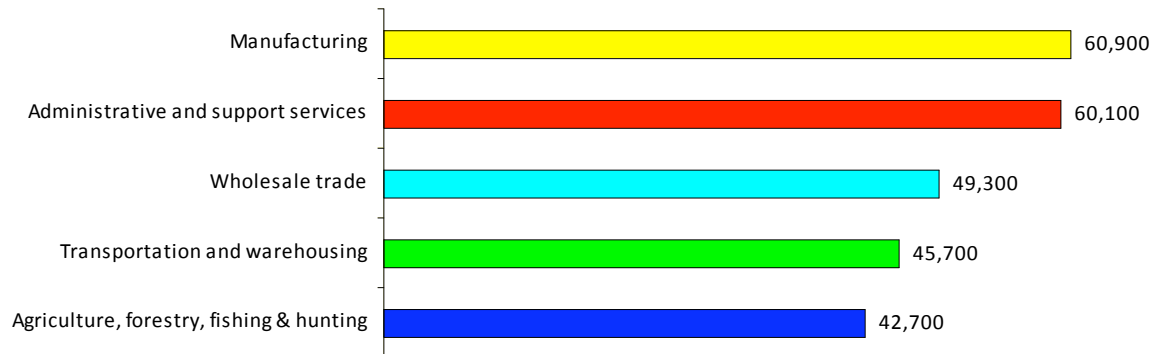
### **Trade and transportation: 377 companies, 196,000 jobs**

### **All other industries: 61 companies, 23,300 jobs**

Note: Company counts by industry do not sum to the state total (860) because a company may have operations in multiple industries. Job counts have been rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

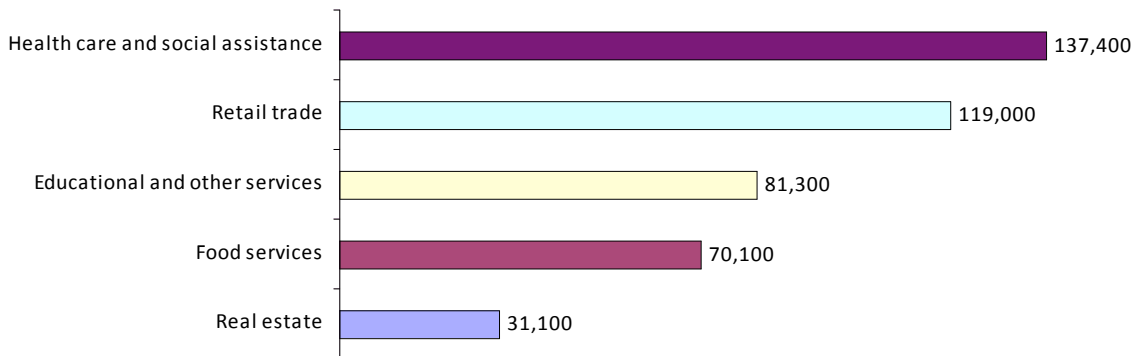
## Indirect Employment through Purchases of Goods and Services from Suppliers

Worldwide American companies supported an additional **515,700 jobs** in North Carolina in 2007 through their purchases of goods and services from suppliers in North Carolina. Top North Carolina suppliers for worldwide American companies include the following industries:



## Indirect Employment through Consumption Spending by Employees

Consumption spending by the employees of worldwide American companies and their suppliers supported an additional **617,100 jobs** in North Carolina in 2007, including in these leading industries:



**Protect U.S. Jobs and Wages. U.S. Tax Policy Must Keep Worldwide American Companies Competitive with Foreign Multinational Firms.**