

The United States Economy Depends on Worldwide American Companies

America's 2,434 worldwide companies and their employees need a level international playing field to prosper and grow. These companies support substantial employment and economic output in the United States, 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 U.S. companies and their employees at a competitive disadvantage with their foreign competitors and jeopardize the substantial contributions they make to the U.S. economy.

The Economic Contribution of Worldwide American Companies in the United States, 2007

Table with 5 columns: Category, Direct Contribution*, Indirect Contribution**, Total Contribution, Total Contribution as a percent of U.S. Total. Rows include Jobs, Payroll, and Value-Added.

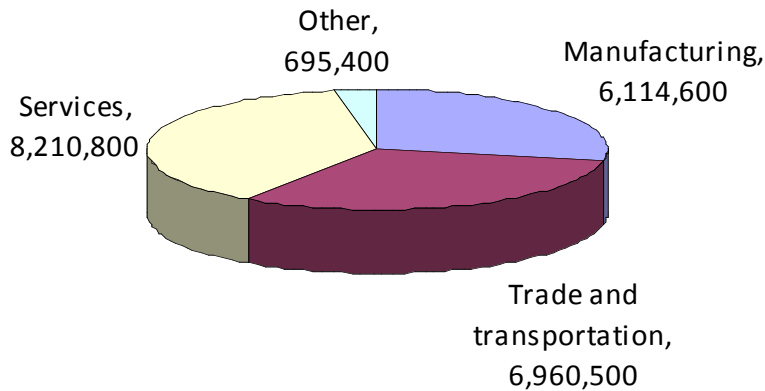
*The direct contribution consists of employment in and the payroll and production of worldwide American companies in the country.

**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 employed 21,981,300 workers in the United States and supported an additional 41,204,200 U.S. jobs through their supply chains and spending by the people they employed directly or indirectly.
• These jobs accounted for 41.6 percent of all private-sector employment in the United States and 46.4 percent of the total private-sector payroll.
• Worldwide American companies create high quality jobs, paying an average of 23.7 percent more than their domestic-only counterparts in wages and salaries and fringe benefits in 2007; \$65,082 per worker compared to \$52,594.
• Worldwide American companies accounted for 49.7 percent of U.S. GDP (\$6.0 trillion) in 2007.
• Worldwide American companies also paid approximately \$183.3 billion in dividends to Americans in 2007.

Direct Employment by Worldwide American Companies in the United States by Industry

Worldwide American companies employed **21,981,300** U.S. workers in 2007 in a wide range of industries, including the following:



Services: 1,828 companies, 8,210,800 jobs

- Administrative and support services: 712 companies, 1,343,900 jobs
- Food services: 84 companies, 968,200 jobs
- Educational and other services: 526 companies, 656,600 jobs
- Other services: 1,685 companies, 5,242,100 jobs

Manufacturing: 1,643 companies, 6,114,600 jobs

- Chemical products: 376 companies, 709,700 jobs
- Motor vehicles: 134 companies, 586,300 jobs
- Food: 93 companies, 534,900 jobs
- Other manufacturing: 1,456 companies, 4,283,700 jobs

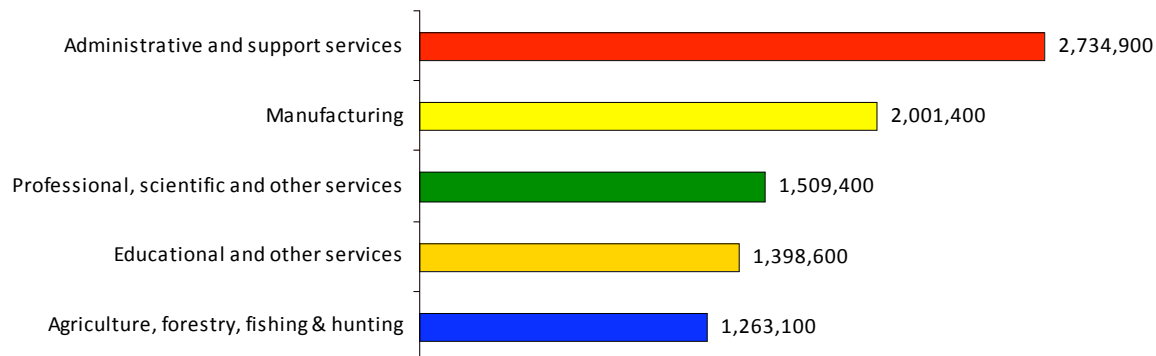
Trade and transportation: 1,397 companies, 6,960,500 jobs

All other industries: 451 companies, 695,400 jobs

Note: Company counts by industry do not sum to the national total (2,434) 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.

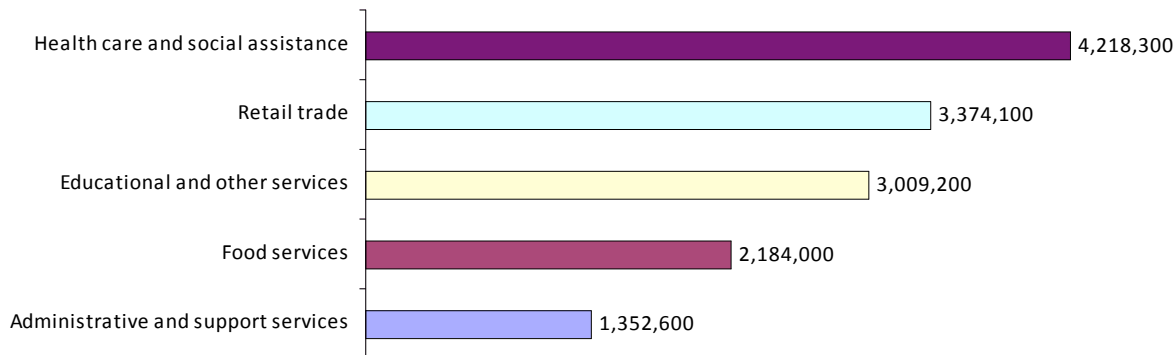
Indirect Employment through Purchases of Goods and Services from U.S. Suppliers

Worldwide American companies supported an additional **18,389,800 jobs** in the United States in 2007 through their purchases of goods and services from U.S. suppliers. Top U.S. suppliers for worldwide American companies include the following industries:



Indirect Employment through Consumption Spending by U.S. Employees

Consumption spending by the U.S. employees of worldwide American companies and their U.S. suppliers supported an additional **22,814,400 jobs** in the United States 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.