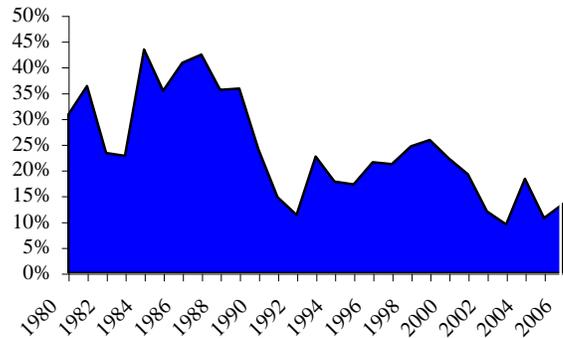


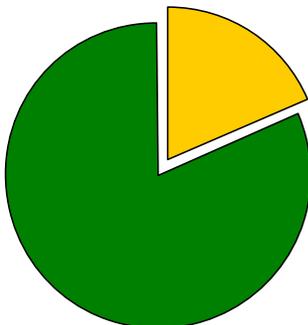
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) contributes to productivity growth, generates U.S. exports, and creates high-paying jobs for American workers. The United States has historically been the most attractive destination in the world for FDI, but that leadership position cannot be taken for granted.¹

- Foreign Direct Investment Creates New Jobs:** U.S. affiliates of foreign companies (majority owned) employ approximately 5.3 million U.S. workers, or 4.6% of private industry employment. Between 2003 and 2007, over 3,300 new projects were announced or opened by foreign companies, yielding \$184 billion in investment and about 447,000 new jobs.³
- Foreign Direct Investment Boosts Wages:** Foreign companies support an annual U.S. payroll of \$364 billion, with average annual compensation per employee of over \$68,000. On average, U.S. subsidiaries of foreign firms pay 25 percent higher wages and salaries than that of all U.S. establishments.⁴
- Foreign Direct Investment Reinvests Profits Back into the U.S. Economy:** In 2007, foreign affiliates reinvested \$64 billion of their profits back into the U.S. economy.⁵
- Foreign Direct Investment Strengthens U.S. Manufacturing:** In 2006, 30% of the jobs supported by U.S. affiliates of foreign companies were in the manufacturing sector, accounting for 11% of all manufacturing jobs in the United States.⁶

U.S. Share of Global FDI Inflows
(Source: UNCTAD)



U.S. Exports Shipped by Affiliates as a Percentage of Total U.S. Exports (Source: BEA)



- Foreign Direct Investment Brings in New Research, Technology, and Skills:** Affiliates of foreign companies spent over \$34 billion on research and development in 2006 and \$160 billion on plants and equipment.
- Foreign Direct Investment Can Help U.S. Companies Penetrate International Markets, and Increase U.S. Exports:** U.S. companies can use multinationals' distribution networks and knowledge about foreign tastes to export into new markets. Approximately 19% (\$195 billion) of all U.S. exports were generated by U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies in 2006.

¹ See Chart; ² Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and U.S. Department of Treasury; ³ OCO Monitor; ⁴ Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Operations of Multinational Companies," <http://www.bea.gov/international/index.htm#omc>; "National Economic Accounts," <http://www.bea.gov/national>.; ⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all data supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. ⁶ BEA data and U.S. Department of the Treasury, "Fact Sheet: An Open Economy is Vital to U.S. Prosperity," May 2007.