
Economic Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies: Employment, Labor Income, and GDP

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	E-1
I. Introduction	1
II. The Economic Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies	2
III. Data Sources and Methodology	6
Appendix: Detailed Impacts for the United States and by State	10

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Economic Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies: Employment, Labor Income, and GDP

Executive Summary

Globally engaged U.S. companies are an integral part of the U.S. economy. According to the most recent data from the BEA, 2,243 U.S. companies operated internationally and competed in global markets for inputs, capital, and customers in 2013.¹ These globally engaged U.S. companies directly employed 23.3 million American workers, who earned \$1.8 trillion in wages and salaries and benefits, and produced nearly \$3.5 trillion in national GDP in 2013. The average annual compensation paid in 2013 by globally engaged U.S. companies to their American workers was \$78,081; this compensation was 40 percent higher than that paid to workers in other U.S. businesses.

The total U.S. economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies is greater than the economic activity directly within these companies. Globally engaged U.S. companies purchase intermediate inputs from a variety of other companies throughout the economy, supporting additional jobs and economic activity among their suppliers, spurring additional rounds of spending. Other economic impacts are generated by the personal consumption expenditures of employees and business owners of globally engaged U.S. companies and their supply chains, as well as from dividend income of the shareholders of globally engaged U.S. companies.

Business Roundtable engaged PwC to quantify the total impact of globally engaged U.S. companies on the U.S. economy in 2013.² In describing these economic impacts, this report considers three separate channels -- the direct impact, the indirect impact, and the induced impact -- that in aggregate provide a measure of the total economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies.

- **Direct impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added *directly attributable to* globally engaged U.S. companies.
- **Indirect impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added occurring *throughout the U.S. supply chain* of globally engaged U.S. companies.
- **Induced impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added resulting from *household spending* of U.S. labor and proprietor's income earned from globally engaged U.S. companies and their U.S. supply chains as well as household spending from dividend income earned by shareholders of globally engaged U.S. companies.

This report quantifies the **operational impact** (due to purchases of U.S. intermediate inputs and payments of U.S. labor compensation and dividends by globally engaged U.S. companies) and **capital investment impact** (due to investment in new U.S.

¹ See Table I.A.2 at <http://www.bea.gov/international/usdia2013p.htm>.

² For purposes of this report, a globally engaged U.S. company is defined as a U.S. business entity that owns or controls 10 percent or more of the voting securities of a foreign business entity.

structures and equipment by globally engaged U.S. companies) at the national level. Operational impacts are also provided at both the national and state levels.³ These economic impacts include all of the linkages of globally engaged U.S. companies to their U.S. suppliers. They do not capture any economic impact on production in sectors that use the output of globally engaged U.S. companies.

Including direct, indirect, and induced impacts, globally engaged U.S. companies supported a total of 76.6 million U.S. jobs, \$4.7 trillion in U.S. labor income (including wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income), and \$8.3 trillion in U.S. GDP in 2013 (see **Table E-1**).

Table E-1.— Total Operational and Capital Investment Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013

	Direct Impact	Indirect Impacts⁽³⁾	Total Impact	Percent of U.S. Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	23,329,400	53,235,200	76,564,600	47.9%
Labor Income (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	\$1,821.6	\$2,834.1	\$4,655.6	54.5%
Value-Added (\$ billions)	\$3,468.9	\$4,841.8	\$8,310.6	56.7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

(1) Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) Includes indirect and induced impacts from the operations, dividend payments, and capital expenditure of globally engaged U.S. companies.

³ The capital investment impact of globally engaged U.S. companies is not quantified at the state level due to the non-availability of capital expenditure data at the state level.

Economic Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies: Employment, Labor Income, and GDP

I. Introduction

Business Roundtable engaged PwC to quantify the impacts on the U.S. economy of globally engaged U.S. companies in terms of employment, labor income, and value added.⁴ This report provides PwC’s economic impact estimates for 2013 at the national and state levels. The study was carried out using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the IMPLAN model, an input-output model based on federal government data. For purposes of this report, a globally engaged U.S. company is defined as a U.S. business entity that owns or controls 10 percent or more of the voting securities of a foreign business entity.

The rest of this report is organized as follows. **Section II** presents summary estimates of the economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies in 2013 at the national and state levels in terms of employment, labor income, and value added. **Section III** provides a detailed description of the data sources and methodology used for the study. The **Appendix** presents additional detail on the economic impacts of globally engaged U.S. companies at the national level and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

⁴ Value added refers to the additional value created at a particular stage of production. It is a measure of the overall importance of an industry and represents the industry’s portion of U.S. gross domestic product (“GDP”). Value added consists of: employee compensation, proprietors’ income, income to capital owners from property, and indirect business taxes (including excise taxes, property taxes, fees, licenses, and sales taxes paid by businesses).

II. The Economic Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies

Globally engaged U.S. companies are an integral part of the U.S. economy. According to the most recent data from the BEA, in 2013 there 2,243 U.S. companies operated internationally and competed in global markets for inputs, capital, and customers.⁵ These globally engaged U.S. companies directly employed 23.3 million American workers, who earned \$1.8 trillion in wages and salaries and benefits, and produced nearly \$3.5 trillion in national GDP in 2013.

The average annual compensation paid in 2013 by globally engaged U.S. companies to their American workers was \$78,081; this compensation was 40 percent higher than the average \$55,649 in compensation paid to workers in other U.S. businesses.

The total U.S. economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies is greater than the economic activity directly within these companies (i.e., the “direct” impact). Globally engaged U.S. companies purchase intermediate inputs from a variety of other companies throughout the economy, supporting additional jobs and economic activity among their suppliers, spurring additional rounds of spending. The U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added supported by this cycle of spending, or multiplier process, are referred to as the “indirect” economic impact. Other economic impacts are generated by the personal consumption expenditures of employees and business owners of globally engaged U.S. companies and their supply chains, as well as from dividend income of the shareholders of globally engaged U.S. companies. The economic activity supported by this cycle of spending is referred to as the “induced” economic impact.

In addition to purchasing intermediate inputs, globally engaged U.S. companies purchase capital goods. Purchases of these goods from their U.S. suppliers have a similar multiplier effect on the rest of the economy. BEA data show that globally engaged U.S. companies invested \$595.2 billion in equipment and structures in the United States in 2013.⁶

Globally engaged U.S. companies are among the most innovative American companies, accounting for 76 percent of all U.S. research and development (R&D) performed by U.S. businesses in 2013. Globally engaged U.S. companies spent a total of \$246 billion on R&D in the United States.⁷

⁵ See Table I.A.2 at <http://www.bea.gov/international/usdia2013p.htm>.

⁶ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Activities of U.S. Multinational Enterprises,” Survey of Current Business, August 2015, Table 1.A. An estimated 84 percent of these capital goods were produced by U.S. manufacturers [PwC estimates based on IMPLAN database].

⁷ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Activities of U.S. Multinational Enterprises,” Survey of Current Business, August 2015, Table 1.A. According to the National Science Foundation, U.S. businesses performed a total of \$322.5 billion of R&D in 2013. For details, see National Science Foundation, *Science and Engineering Statistics 2016*, Chapter 4.

In describing the economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies through their employment and purchases of goods and services, this report considers all three channels above -- the direct impact, the indirect impact, and the induced impact -- that in aggregate provide a measure of the total economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies.

- **Direct impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added *directly attributable to* globally engaged U.S. companies.
- **Indirect impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added occurring *throughout the U.S. supply chain* of globally engaged U.S. companies.
- **Induced impact** is measured as the U.S. jobs, labor income, and value added resulting from *household spending* of U.S. labor and proprietor's income earned from globally engaged U.S. companies and their U.S. supply chains as well as household spending from dividend income earned by shareholders of globally engaged U.S. companies.

The report also categorizes the total economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies into an **operational impact** (due to their purchases of intermediate inputs and payments of labor compensation and dividends) and a **capital investment impact** (due to their investment in new structures and equipment). The operational impact is presented at the national and state level, while the capital investment impact is presented only at the national level.⁸

National Level Impacts

Including the direct, indirect, and induced impacts, the operations and capital expenditures of globally engaged U.S. companies supported 76.6 million U.S. jobs in 2013, or approximately 48 percent of all private-sector employment in the United States. Globally engaged U.S. companies directly or indirectly supported a total of \$4.7 trillion in U.S. labor income and \$8.3 trillion of U.S. GDP in 2013 (see **Table 1**).

Table 1.– Total Operational and Capital Investment Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013

	Direct Impact	Indirect Impacts⁽³⁾	Total Impact	Percent of U.S. Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	23,329,400	53,235,200	76,564,600	47.9%
Labor Income (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	\$1,821.6	\$2,834.1	\$4,655.6	54.5%
Value-Added (\$ billions)	\$3,468.9	\$4,841.8	\$8,310.6	56.7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

(1) Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) Includes indirect and induced impacts from the operations, dividend payments, and capital expenditure of globally engaged U.S. companies.

⁸ The capital investment impact of globally engaged U.S. companies is not quantified at the state level due to the non-availability of state-specific capital expenditure data.

Table 2 provides details on the economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies at the national level by type of impact and by major industry groups.

Table 2.— Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, by Major Industry Sector, 2013

Sector	Jobs ⁽¹⁾	Labor Income (\$ billion) ⁽²⁾	Value Added (\$ billion)
Direct Impact	23,329,400	\$1,821.6	\$3,468.9
Manufacturing	5,709,600	\$643.6	\$1,360.4
Trade and transportation	7,327,800	\$405.3	\$681.4
Services	9,641,300	\$707.1	\$1,233.1
All other industries	650,700	\$65.6	\$193.9
Indirect and Induced Impact on the Economy	53,235,200	\$2,834.1	\$4,841.8
Operational Impact ⁽³⁾	49,180,600	\$2,597.9	\$4,483.6
Manufacturing	2,752,700	\$184.6	\$335.0
Trade and transportation	8,003,400	\$416.5	\$685.7
Services	34,685,000	\$1,718.2	\$2,873.4
All other industries	3,739,500	\$278.7	\$589.4
Capital Investment Impact	4,054,600	\$236.1	\$358.2
Manufacturing	685,200	\$52.5	\$84.3
Trade and transportation	705,200	\$36.8	\$60.2
Services	1,671,100	\$83.4	\$127.8
All other industries	993,100	\$63.4	\$85.8
Total Economic Impact	76,564,600	\$4,655.6	\$8,310.6
Manufacturing	9,147,500	\$880.8	\$1,779.8
Trade and transportation	16,036,400	\$858.6	\$1,427.3
Services	45,997,400	\$2,508.6	\$4,234.4
All other industries	5,383,300	\$407.7	\$869.1

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

(1) Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) Includes indirect and induced impacts from the operations and dividend payments of globally engaged U.S. companies.

State Level Impacts

Globally engaged U.S. companies are significant employers in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Including direct, indirect, and induced impacts, total employment supported by operations of globally engaged U.S. companies ranged from a low of 114,200 in Vermont to a high of 8.7 million in California. **Table 3A** provides the top 10 states in terms of the total employment impact of globally engaged U.S. companies.

**Table 3A.– Total Jobs Supported by Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013
Top 10 States, Ranked by Total Jobs Supported**

State	Total Jobs Supported	Percent of Private Employment in State
California	8,735,500	46.3%
Texas	7,126,300	52.8%
Florida	4,168,800	44.1%
New York	3,819,400	37.2%
Illinois	3,635,800	53.9%
Pennsylvania	3,053,500	46.2%
Ohio	2,946,500	49.5%
Georgia	2,390,700	49.9%
Michigan	2,363,300	49.5%
New Jersey	2,103,500	46.3%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

As a percent of the private sector workforce in the state, globally engaged U.S. companies had the largest impact in Illinois (53.9%), Delaware (53.4%), Texas (52.8%), Colorado (50.1%) and Georgia (49.9%) (**Table 3B**).

**Table 3B.– Total Jobs Supported by Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013
Top 10 States, Ranked by Total Job Impact Share of Private Employment**

State	Total Jobs Supported	Percent of Private Employment in State
Illinois	3,635,800	53.9%
Delaware	253,000	53.3%
Texas	7,126,300	52.8%
Colorado	1,464,100	50.1%
Georgia	2,390,700	49.9%
Ohio	2,946,500	49.5%
Michigan	2,363,300	49.5%
Minnesota	1,521,700	47.8%
Virginia	1,920,700	47.2%
Arkansas	633,600	46.8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

For the complete state-level results see **Appendix A**.

III. Data Sources and Methodology

This section describes the methodology used to derive the results for the study. It first discusses the data sources used to develop the estimates of U.S. employment, labor income, and value added directly attributable to globally engaged U.S. companies and their dividend and capital investment impacts. It then describes the development of the indirect and induced impacts.

Estimating Direct Jobs, Labor Income, and Value Added

The primary data source for this study is a survey on globally engaged U.S. companies from the BEA. Each year BEA surveys U.S.-headquartered multinational companies to collect detailed financial and operating data such as employment, sales, employee compensation, value added, capital expenditures, and R&D expenditures. BEA defines a multinational company as the combination of a U.S. parent company and its foreign affiliates, where a U.S. parent company is defined as a U.S.-headquartered business entity that owns or controls 10 percent or more of the voting securities of a foreign business entity. The BEA data are reported separately for U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates. The most recent complete data set available is for 2013.⁹

The BEA survey data are not available at the state level. PwC allocated BEA's national level estimates across the 50 states and the District of Columbia using data from Standard & Poor's Compustat[®] and Dun & Bradstreet. Compustat financial statement data on all publicly traded U.S. companies were first used to develop a list of globally engaged U.S. companies.¹⁰ Dun & Bradstreet data were then used to develop a list of all domestic establishments (i.e., physical locations) of these globally engaged U.S. companies and their subsidiaries. Dun & Bradstreet also provides estimates of employment at each location as well as an industry indicator based on the primary activity undertaken at each business location.¹¹ Each business location is mapped to a U.S. parent company, which allowed PwC to scale the data to match the BEA national totals by industry of the parent company. The data were then summed to derive state employment by industry of globally engaged U.S. companies.

State level estimates of direct employee compensation and value added were derived using state-specific customized economic impact models developed using the IMPLAN modeling system. The model's state-level estimates of direct employee compensation and value added were adjusted so that the national total is consistent with the BEA data.

⁹ See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Activities of U.S. Multinational Enterprises in 2013," Survey of Current Business, August 2015 and accompanying on-line detail at: <http://www.bea.gov/international/usdia2013p.htm>.

¹⁰ Compustat does not provide direct information on the ownership of foreign subsidiaries. PwC used geographic segment data and various other criteria, such as foreign income, foreign sales, and foreign taxes, to look for evidence of foreign operations in order to identify globally engaged U.S. companies.

¹¹ Missing employment data were imputed based on average employment per establishment in a given industry and outliers were dropped from the sample.

Estimating Dividend Impact

PwC obtained data on dividend payments by globally engaged U.S. companies from Compustat. Dividend payments were allocated between households, foreign shareholders, retirement plans, governments, and other businesses using data from the Federal Reserve Board's *Flow of Funds Accounts*. Dividends paid to households by globally engaged U.S. companies were allocated by income group and across the 50 states and the District of Columbia using tax return data published by the IRS's Statistics of Income Division.

Dividends paid to pension plans and other retirement accounts were allocated across income group based on data on retirement assets by income quintile obtained from the 2007 *Survey of Consumer Finances*, conducted by the Federal Reserve. The data were then allocated across the 50 states and the District of Columbia using data on the distribution of assets in 401(k) and thrift savings accounts from the *Survey of Income and Program Participation* conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data were combined with the data on dividends paid directly to households by globally engaged U.S. companies to derive our estimates of total dividends paid to residents in each state.

To quantify the economic impact resulting from the dividend payments of globally engaged U.S. companies, PwC first converted dividend payments into additional household consumption expenditures.¹² For dividends paid directly to households, after-tax dividend income was estimated by income class based on average tax rates on dividend income. The additional consumption from dividends received from globally engaged U.S. companies was estimated using published estimates of the marginal propensity to consume by income quintile.¹³ Similarly, the additional consumption resulting from dividend payments by globally engaged U.S. companies to retirement accounts was estimated based on published estimates of the marginal propensity to consume out of wealth.¹⁴

Estimating Capital Investment Impact

To quantify the capital investment impact of globally engaged U.S. companies, PwC estimated their U.S. capital expenditures for 2013 based on data from the BEA. For the

¹² A complete accounting of the economic impact of capital income earned by investors in globally engaged U.S. companies would consider spending from the disposition of all corporate earnings, including (i) dividend payments, (ii) wealth attributable to retained earnings, (iii) stock buybacks, and (iv) interest income. Our estimates based only on dividend payments therefore understate the induced economic impact attributable to spending by shareholders and bondholders from capital income.

¹³ The marginal propensity to consume ("MPC") is a measure of the additional consumption resulting from the last dollar of income earned. The MPCs used for this study were estimated as one minus the marginal propensity to save reported in Table 9 of Karen E. Dynan, Jonathan Skinner, and Stephen P. Zeldes, "Do the Rich Save More?" *Journal of Political Economy*, 2004, Vol. 112, No. 2, pgs. 397-443. The estimated MPCs ranged from a high of 0.93 in the lower income levels to 0.75 in the top income quintile.

¹⁴ A review of the literature suggests that each additional dollar of financial wealth increases consumption between two and five cents (see, for example, the literature review in Sherif Khalifa, Ousmane Seck, and Elwin Tobing, "Financial Wealth Effect: Evidence from Threshold Estimation," September 26, 2010). To be conservative we have assumed an MPC out of wealth of 0.02 for all income groups.

impact analysis, capital spending was then translated into purchases of capital assets by type through the use of the so-called “capital flow matrix” from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Estimating R&D Expenditures by State

The BEA survey reports R&D expenditures by globally engaged U.S. companies at the national level. In prior research, the BEA and National Science Foundation (NSF) linked data from the 2007 BEA survey with data from NSF’s Survey of Industrial Research and Development (SIRD) in order to develop state-level estimates of R&D expenditures by globally engaged U.S. companies.¹⁵ To date this remains the most recent information on globally engaged U.S. companies’ R&D spending by state. For purposes of this study, PwC allocated R&D spending in 2013 to the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the same proportion as in 2007.

Estimating Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts

Estimates of the indirect and induced economic impacts of globally engaged U.S. companies were derived based on the customized IMPLAN models for the country as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The IMPLAN models are built around an “input-output” table that relates the purchases that each industry has made from other industries to the value of the output of each industry. To meet the demand for goods and services from an industry, purchases are made in other industries according to the patterns recorded in the input-output table. These purchases in turn spark still more purchases by the industry’s suppliers, and so on. Additionally, employees and business owners make personal purchases out of the additional income that is generated by this process, sending more new demands rippling through the economy. Multipliers describe these iterations. The Type I multiplier measures the direct and indirect effects of a change in economic activity. It captures the inter-industry effects only, i.e., industries buying from local industries. The Type II (Social Accounting Matrix or SAM) multiplier captures the direct and indirect effects and, in addition, it also reflects induced effects (i.e., changes in household spending of U.S. labor and proprietor’s income earned from globally engaged U.S. companies and their U.S. supply chains as well as household spending from dividend income earned by shareholders of globally engaged U.S. companies). The indirect and induced impacts of globally engaged U.S. companies on the rest of the economy in terms of employment, labor income (including wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors’ income), and value added were calculated through the multiplier process built into the models.¹⁶

¹⁵ See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “State-Level R&D by Multinational Companies Results from an Interagency Data Link Project,” Survey of Current Business, September 2013.

¹⁶ Because the IMPLAN models are used for total impact analysis (as opposed to marginal impact analysis) in this study, necessary adjustments are made to the initial indirect and induced impact estimates to prevent double-counting. For instance, any indirect or induced effects from the estimates that are mapped to globally engaged U.S. companies are removed.

IMPLAN state models capture only the indirect and induced effects within each state, excluding the indirect and induced effects crossing state borders (“cross-state spillover effects”). PwC estimated and allocated the cross-state indirect and induced employment, labor income, and value added effects by industry by state in proportion to each state’s share of the national total employment, labor income, and value added in each industry. The state indirect and induced effects reported throughout this study include spillovers from other states.

Appendix: Detailed Impacts for the United States and by State

Table A-1 shows the direct employment, labor income, and value added of globally engaged U.S. companies by state for 2013. **Table A-2** shows the total (direct, indirect, and induced) U.S. operational economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies by state for 2013.

Tables US-1 to US-3 provide additional industry detail at the national level, including both the operational and the capital investment impact.

Tables AL-1 to WY-3 provide detailed state-specific estimates of the operational economic impact of globally engaged U.S. companies. (Note that the state level impact estimates do not include the economic impact of the capital expenditures due to the non-availability of capital expenditure data at the state level.)

Table A-1. – Direct Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013

State	Count of Companies*	Employment**	Labor Income (\$ Million)	Value Added (\$ Million)	Labor Income Per Employee	Dividends Received (\$ Million)	R&D Expenditures (\$ Million)
Alabama	635	297,200	\$18,753	\$32,169	\$63,098	\$1,535	\$1,324
Alaska	198	42,400	\$3,270	\$6,833	\$77,114	\$423	\$13
Arizona	760	474,200	\$32,203	\$55,769	\$67,911	\$3,704	\$3,694
Arkansas	495	212,300	\$12,113	\$31,399	\$57,054	\$2,848	\$216
California	1,552	2,631,300	\$253,175	\$461,487	\$96,217	\$25,033	\$58,069
Colorado	892	490,000	\$35,407	\$63,460	\$72,259	\$3,260	\$5,078
Connecticut	689	314,500	\$31,189	\$55,448	\$99,170	\$4,220	\$9,638
Delaware	396	103,300	\$7,660	\$21,927	\$74,157	\$775	\$1,147
District of Columbia	366	61,800	\$7,507	\$13,979	\$121,465	\$696	\$253
Florida	1,029	1,360,100	\$82,359	\$140,825	\$60,553	\$15,239	\$3,765
Georgia	982	811,700	\$56,454	\$101,269	\$69,551	\$5,007	\$1,939
Hawaii	296	78,900	\$4,809	\$7,824	\$60,949	\$807	\$134
Idaho	356	77,100	\$4,860	\$8,293	\$63,029	\$749	\$726
Illinois	1,132	1,230,000	\$98,785	\$179,350	\$80,313	\$10,599	\$11,080
Indiana	730	493,400	\$35,649	\$73,335	\$72,252	\$3,844	\$5,269
Iowa	454	210,200	\$15,561	\$27,523	\$74,029	\$1,901	\$1,082
Kansas	578	227,900	\$16,567	\$30,109	\$72,696	\$1,990	\$1,058
Kentucky	582	333,000	\$21,866	\$43,843	\$65,663	\$1,672	\$800
Louisiana	601	339,300	\$23,126	\$68,189	\$68,157	\$2,047	\$192
Maine	328	61,700	\$4,298	\$6,622	\$69,652	\$822	\$164
Maryland	733	492,500	\$37,758	\$69,110	\$76,665	\$5,326	\$1,689
Massachusetts	998	542,500	\$56,237	\$88,642	\$103,663	\$8,110	\$18,627
Michigan	831	753,800	\$59,040	\$102,387	\$78,323	\$5,602	\$17,631
Minnesota	762	469,800	\$36,897	\$60,681	\$78,537	\$4,380	\$6,167
Mississippi	459	168,300	\$10,013	\$18,099	\$59,492	\$803	\$168
Missouri	701	469,600	\$31,693	\$56,898	\$67,489	\$4,604	\$2,295
Montana	259	42,600	\$2,633	\$5,404	\$61,811	\$592	\$36
Nebraska	406	150,300	\$9,873	\$18,191	\$65,689	\$1,145	\$358
Nevada	531	202,200	\$11,548	\$21,015	\$57,110	\$1,757	\$306
New Hampshire	423	103,300	\$8,675	\$12,886	\$83,976	\$1,318	\$1,839
New Jersey	939	703,300	\$65,295	\$122,878	\$92,841	\$8,812	\$17,033
New Mexico	420	121,400	\$7,091	\$13,955	\$58,411	\$995	\$384
New York	1,096	1,163,000	\$118,111	\$246,163	\$101,557	\$18,300	\$9,131
North Carolina	870	680,000	\$48,215	\$103,100	\$70,904	\$4,779	\$6,062
North Dakota	241	40,600	\$3,111	\$5,481	\$76,622	\$405	\$95
Ohio	914	975,600	\$68,796	\$129,168	\$70,517	\$6,017	\$6,111
Oklahoma	565	267,300	\$16,837	\$32,367	\$62,989	\$1,503	\$381
Oregon	627	226,200	\$17,545	\$45,730	\$77,565	\$2,608	\$3,735
Pennsylvania	1,007	981,800	\$73,557	\$142,085	\$74,920	\$8,145	\$10,615
Rhode Island	318	61,600	\$4,924	\$8,402	\$79,935	\$667	\$341
South Carolina	592	297,000	\$19,326	\$31,960	\$65,070	\$2,274	\$1,233
South Dakota	235	41,600	\$2,740	\$4,605	\$65,864	\$591	\$27
Tennessee	725	502,400	\$32,527	\$57,708	\$64,742	\$3,187	\$1,139
Texas	1,296	2,027,700	\$157,473	\$365,485	\$77,661	\$15,600	\$13,385
Utah	593	197,400	\$13,499	\$26,599	\$68,386	\$1,353	\$810
Vermont	239	32,400	\$2,449	\$3,458	\$75,573	\$605	\$409
Virginia	837	746,400	\$56,028	\$98,361	\$75,064	\$8,386	\$3,559
Washington	817	471,400	\$42,775	\$77,149	\$90,740	\$6,907	\$13,915
West Virginia	347	108,000	\$6,892	\$12,956	\$63,810	\$590	\$164
Wisconsin	686	404,600	\$31,855	\$50,871	\$78,732	\$5,134	\$2,749
Wyoming	218	34,000	\$2,575	\$7,424	\$75,747	\$774	\$11
United States	2,243	23,329,400	\$1,821,593	\$3,468,873	\$78,081	\$218,437	\$246,046

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*State level company counts do not add to national totals due to double counting of companies active in multiple states.

**Employment is defined as the number of full-time and part-time jobs.

Table A-2.– Total Operational Impacts of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies, 2013

State	Employment*		Labor Income**		Value Added	
	Amount	% of State Private Sector	(\$ Million)	% of State Private Sector	(\$ Million)	% of State Private Sector
Alabama	860,900	39.8%	\$42,326	44.7%	\$74,617	44.9%
Alaska	131,900	34.1%	\$8,704	37.1%	\$23,747	43.4%
Arizona	1,378,300	46.0%	\$73,497	51.7%	\$127,979	52.0%
Arkansas	633,600	46.8%	\$30,468	52.8%	\$64,343	58.7%
California	8,735,500	46.3%	\$600,367	54.2%	\$1,070,151	55.7%
Colorado	1,464,100	50.1%	\$85,652	55.2%	\$148,807	58.1%
Connecticut	901,900	45.0%	\$68,753	52.1%	\$118,113	54.4%
Delaware	253,000	53.3%	\$15,924	58.0%	\$37,703	67.8%
District of Columbia	174,600	28.7%	\$17,185	32.4%	\$28,147	36.2%
Florida	4,168,800	44.1%	\$203,690	49.5%	\$347,803	49.6%
Georgia	2,390,700	49.9%	\$131,871	56.4%	\$230,251	57.3%
Hawaii	246,500	32.2%	\$12,656	33.9%	\$21,864	33.1%
Idaho	274,100	34.7%	\$13,112	39.9%	\$21,870	40.1%
Illinois	3,635,800	53.9%	\$233,278	60.6%	\$402,721	62.2%
Indiana	1,440,500	43.9%	\$79,602	50.2%	\$150,361	52.0%
Iowa	706,700	39.8%	\$39,323	45.3%	\$68,729	46.8%
Kansas	725,200	45.8%	\$40,103	52.3%	\$68,000	53.7%
Kentucky	960,900	46.5%	\$48,261	53.1%	\$89,056	55.7%
Louisiana	1,046,400	46.4%	\$58,420	52.0%	\$140,967	60.9%
Maine	227,200	32.0%	\$11,144	37.3%	\$17,972	37.3%
Maryland	1,307,100	44.4%	\$79,946	48.7%	\$141,069	52.3%
Massachusetts	1,694,100	43.2%	\$129,607	50.4%	\$203,939	51.7%
Michigan	2,363,300	49.5%	\$135,943	58.3%	\$233,140	59.3%
Minnesota	1,521,700	47.8%	\$93,843	54.3%	\$151,876	54.5%
Mississippi	497,300	39.5%	\$24,008	45.7%	\$41,811	46.9%
Missouri	1,447,500	46.0%	\$76,379	51.6%	\$132,807	53.5%
Montana	174,800	32.0%	\$8,043	37.5%	\$14,866	40.1%
Nebraska	464,300	42.7%	\$26,122	47.4%	\$45,644	48.8%
Nevada	541,500	38.7%	\$27,273	41.8%	\$50,566	42.8%
New Hampshire	311,400	41.2%	\$19,128	48.5%	\$29,728	48.8%
New Jersey	2,103,500	46.3%	\$150,446	52.8%	\$263,457	55.4%
New Mexico	352,600	40.1%	\$17,518	45.6%	\$34,987	49.5%
New York	3,819,400	37.2%	\$298,103	43.3%	\$544,178	46.8%
North Carolina	2,077,500	44.7%	\$113,580	51.5%	\$217,623	53.7%
North Dakota	151,100	30.7%	\$9,936	35.2%	\$17,062	36.4%
Ohio	2,946,500	49.5%	\$166,049	56.1%	\$295,566	57.9%
Oklahoma	847,400	45.2%	\$48,116	51.2%	\$83,980	53.8%
Oregon	782,000	38.7%	\$42,963	45.0%	\$89,359	48.2%
Pennsylvania	3,053,500	46.2%	\$185,115	51.4%	\$325,332	55.8%
Rhode Island	194,700	36.3%	\$11,949	42.7%	\$20,123	43.4%
South Carolina	858,300	40.4%	\$42,641	46.9%	\$72,745	45.9%
South Dakota	156,400	31.5%	\$8,360	36.1%	\$14,004	35.0%
Tennessee	1,477,100	44.8%	\$78,854	48.5%	\$132,778	51.2%
Texas	7,126,300	52.8%	\$461,910	59.7%	\$927,172	66.6%
Utah	648,100	42.8%	\$33,107	49.0%	\$62,633	51.5%
Vermont	114,200	30.8%	\$5,775	36.4%	\$9,159	35.7%
Virginia	1,920,700	47.2%	\$117,165	52.6%	\$201,149	55.0%
Washington	1,428,800	41.9%	\$93,809	48.3%	\$168,370	48.2%
West Virginia	308,000	40.2%	\$15,612	45.3%	\$28,858	47.4%
Wisconsin	1,346,100	42.9%	\$76,798	50.2%	\$125,645	50.0%
Wyoming	117,500	36.7%	\$7,065	44.0%	\$19,614	51.9%
Total Operational	72,510,000	45.4%	\$4,419,500	51.7%	\$7,952,440	54.2%
Plus: Capital Investment Impact	4,054,600	2.5%	\$236,146	2.8%	\$358,189	2.4%
United States Total	76,564,600	47.9%	\$4,655,645	54.5%	\$8,310,630	56.7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*Employment is defined as the number of full-time and part-time jobs.

**Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

Table US-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in the United States, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of U.S. Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	23,329,400	53,235,200	76,564,600	48%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$1,821,593	\$2,834,052	\$4,655,645	54%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$3,468,873	\$4,841,757	\$8,310,630	57%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, pay roll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, their capital expenditures, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table US-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in the United States, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Indirect and Induced Jobs due to Capital Expenditures	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	23,329,400	48,346,300	4,054,600	834,300	76,564,600	100%
Manufacturing	5,709,600	2,717,000	685,200	35,700	9,147,500	12%
Trade and transportation	7,327,800	7,835,500	705,200	167,900	16,036,400	21%
Services	9,641,300	34,078,700	1,671,100	606,300	45,997,400	60%
Other	650,700	3,715,100	993,100	24,400	5,383,300	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes indirect and induced jobs due to capital expenditures and additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table US-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in the United States, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	23,329,400	19,450,600	28,895,700	48,346,300
Manufacturing	5,709,600	1,822,400	894,600	2,717,000
Trade and transportation	7,327,800	3,216,000	4,619,500	7,835,500
Wholesale trade	1,569,400	1,257,200	770,200	2,027,400
Retail trade	4,640,800	543,300	3,002,700	3,546,000
Transportation and warehousing	1,117,600	1,415,500	846,600	2,262,100
Services	9,641,300	11,943,700	22,135,000	34,078,700
Accommodations and food services	1,323,000	801,600	3,573,400	4,375,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	1,379,100	2,930,900	1,802,400	4,733,300
Finance and insurance	1,964,700	1,655,300	2,047,600	3,702,900
Health care and social assistance	569,300	5,500	6,037,500	6,043,000
Information	1,503,000	432,900	310,400	743,300
Management of companies and enterprises	57,000	1,180,800	351,900	1,532,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,840,800	2,244,300	1,274,400	3,518,700
Real estate and rental and leasing	289,700	1,459,500	1,624,600	3,084,100
Other services	714,700	1,232,900	5,112,800	6,345,700
Other	650,700	2,468,500	1,246,600	3,715,100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	33,800	1,215,700	693,600	1,909,300
Construction	249,200	426,600	342,800	769,400
Mining	195,500	682,300	124,500	806,800
Utilities	172,200	143,900	85,700	229,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes indirect and induced jobs due to capital expenditures and additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table AL-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Alabama, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	297,200	563,700	860,900	40%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$18,753	\$23,573	\$42,326	45%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$32,169	\$42,447	\$74,617	45%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AL-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Alabama, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	297,200	557,800	5,900	860,900	100%
Manufacturing	71,500	54,100	200	125,800	15%
Trade and transportation	110,700	88,100	1,200	200,000	23%
Services	106,300	365,500	4,300	476,100	55%
Other	8,700	50,100	200	59,000	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AL-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Alabama, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	297,200	234,100	323,700	557,800
Manufacturing	71,500	36,200	17,900	54,100
Trade and transportation	110,700	36,300	51,800	88,100
Wholesale trade	18,800	14,000	8,200	22,200
Retail trade	76,300	6,700	34,900	41,600
Transportation and warehousing	15,600	15,600	8,700	24,300
Services	106,300	129,800	235,700	365,500
Accommodations and food services	12,500	9,900	41,800	51,700
Administrative, support and waste management services	17,800	40,100	22,600	62,700
Finance and insurance	11,600	16,000	20,300	36,300
Health care and social assistance	4,800	*	58,700	58,700
Information	17,500	3,100	2,200	5,300
Management of companies and enterprises	600	8,300	2,400	10,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	31,800	20,500	11,300	31,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,400	17,200	17,600	34,800
Other services	7,300	14,700	58,800	73,500
Other	8,700	31,800	18,300	50,100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	500	20,100	11,200	31,300
Construction	4,800	5,100	4,400	9,500
Mining	3,000	3,700	900	4,600
Utilities	400	2,900	1,800	4,700

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table AK-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Alaska, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	42,400	89,500	131,900	34%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$3,270	\$5,434	\$8,704	37%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$6,833	\$16,914	\$23,747	43%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AK-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Alaska, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	42,400	88,500	1,000	131,900	100%
Manufacturing	8,900	3,600	*	12,500	9%
Trade and transportation	20,800	19,600	200	40,600	31%
Services	8,700	48,700	800	58,200	44%
Other	4,000	16,600	*	20,600	16%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AK-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Alaska, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	42,400	36,900	51,600	88,500
Manufacturing	8,900	1,700	1,900	3,600
Trade and transportation	20,800	8,700	10,900	19,600
Wholesale trade	2,900	1,100	700	1,800
Retail trade	11,200	1,000	5,200	6,200
Transportation and warehousing	6,700	6,600	5,000	11,600
Services	8,700	14,400	34,300	48,700
Accommodations and food services	1,200	1,300	6,400	7,700
Administrative, support and waste management services	1,800	2,700	2,000	4,700
Finance and insurance	1,400	1,400	2,000	3,400
Health care and social assistance	200	*	10,500	10,500
Information	900	700	600	1,300
Management of companies and enterprises	*	1,500	500	2,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,700	3,000	2,000	5,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	400	2,100	2,300	4,400
Other services	1,100	1,700	8,000	9,700
Other	4,000	12,100	4,500	16,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	4,900	2,200	7,100
Construction	800	900	700	1,600
Mining	3,100	5,800	1,300	7,100
Utilities	100	500	300	800

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table AZ-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Arizona, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	474,200	904,100	1,378,300	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$32,203	\$41,294	\$73,497	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$55,769	\$72,210	\$127,979	52%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AZ-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Arizona, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	474,200	891,300	12,800	1,378,300	100%
Manufacturing	87,000	30,000	300	117,300	9%
Trade and transportation	168,500	133,700	2,600	304,800	22%
Services	205,500	679,400	9,600	894,500	65%
Other	13,200	48,200	300	61,700	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AZ-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Arizona, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	474,200	351,400	539,900	891,300
Manufacturing	87,000	20,400	9,600	30,000
Trade and transportation	168,500	50,600	83,100	133,700
Wholesale trade	31,600	20,300	13,900	34,200
Retail trade	107,500	8,400	54,800	63,200
Transportation and warehousing	29,400	21,900	14,400	36,300
Services	205,500	251,000	428,400	679,400
Accommodations and food services	32,700	14,800	66,600	81,400
Administrative, support and waste management services	25,900	69,000	43,200	112,200
Finance and insurance	47,400	36,800	42,400	79,200
Health care and social assistance	16,100	100	106,000	106,100
Information	19,400	8,400	6,000	14,400
Management of companies and enterprises	800	19,300	5,700	25,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	31,100	41,700	23,200	64,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,500	39,700	44,700	84,400
Other services	22,600	21,200	90,600	111,800
Other	13,200	29,400	18,800	48,200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	12,900	8,800	21,700
Construction	4,700	7,400	6,700	14,100
Mining	6,800	6,600	1,600	8,200
Utilities	1,300	2,500	1,700	4,200

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table AR-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Arkansas, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	212,300	421,300	633,600	47%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$12,113	\$18,356	\$30,468	53%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$31,399	\$32,945	\$64,343	59%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AR-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Arkansas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	212,300	409,400	11,900	633,600	100%
Manufacturing	78,900	35,200	300	114,400	18%
Trade and transportation	79,300	66,200	2,500	148,000	23%
Services	48,900	246,300	8,700	303,900	48%
Other	5,200	61,700	400	67,300	11%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table AR-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Arkansas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	212,300	187,400	222,000	409,400
Manufacturing	78,900	22,700	12,500	35,200
Trade and transportation	79,300	31,300	34,900	66,200
Wholesale trade	12,800	12,000	5,400	17,400
Retail trade	52,300	4,200	22,100	26,300
Transportation and warehousing	14,200	15,100	7,400	22,500
Services	48,900	88,200	158,100	246,300
Accommodations and food services	6,000	6,300	26,700	33,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	9,100	23,700	13,200	36,900
Finance and insurance	6,400	10,000	12,400	22,400
Health care and social assistance	3,000	*	48,800	48,800
Information	13,600	1,600	1,200	2,800
Management of companies and enterprises	*	13,000	4,200	17,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	5,900	14,300	6,700	21,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,400	9,700	9,900	19,600
Other services	3,500	9,600	35,000	44,600
Other	5,200	45,200	16,500	61,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	2,200	30,800	11,200	42,000
Construction	1,300	4,300	2,800	7,100
Mining	1,500	8,200	1,400	9,600
Utilities	200	1,900	1,100	3,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table CA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in California, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	2,631,300	6,104,200	8,735,500	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$253,175	\$347,192	\$600,367	54%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$461,487	\$608,664	\$1,070,151	56%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in California, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	2,631,300	6,000,400	103,800	8,735,500	100%
Manufacturing	600,200	316,300	8,400	924,900	11%
Trade and transportation	777,500	938,200	19,800	1,735,500	20%
Services	1,166,900	4,351,200	72,400	5,590,500	64%
Other	86,700	394,700	3,200	484,600	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in California, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	2,631,300	2,364,800	3,635,600	6,000,400
Manufacturing	600,200	202,600	113,700	316,300
Trade and transportation	777,500	371,100	567,100	938,200
Wholesale trade	176,600	152,700	105,300	258,000
Retail trade	500,200	52,600	355,900	408,500
Transportation and warehousing	100,700	165,800	105,900	271,700
Services	1,166,900	1,549,500	2,801,700	4,351,200
Accommodations and food services	154,300	96,100	446,300	542,400
Administrative, support and waste management services	161,300	376,200	234,700	610,900
Finance and insurance	225,800	186,000	238,900	424,900
Health care and social assistance	73,400	700	731,700	732,400
Information	200,400	77,700	53,700	131,400
Management of companies and enterprises	5,200	138,200	43,100	181,300
Professional, scientific and technical services	227,100	320,700	190,200	510,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	33,300	199,800	238,500	438,300
Other services	86,100	154,100	624,600	778,700
Other	86,700	241,600	153,100	394,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	3,000	136,100	99,300	235,400
Construction	22,200	49,800	40,200	90,000
Mining	10,600	46,800	7,100	53,900
Utilities	50,900	8,900	6,500	15,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table CO-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Colorado, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	490,000	974,100	1,464,100	50%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$35,407	\$50,246	\$85,652	55%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$63,460	\$85,347	\$148,807	58%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CO-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Colorado, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	490,000	958,700	15,400	1,464,100	100%
Manufacturing	95,100	29,400	700	125,200	9%
Trade and transportation	149,600	138,900	3,000	291,500	20%
Services	227,500	705,500	11,100	944,100	64%
Other	17,800	84,900	600	103,300	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CO-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Colorado, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	490,000	386,900	571,800	958,700
Manufacturing	95,100	18,700	10,700	29,400
Trade and transportation	149,600	52,200	86,700	138,900
Wholesale trade	33,700	20,300	15,000	35,300
Retail trade	99,200	8,900	56,600	65,500
Transportation and warehousing	16,700	23,000	15,100	38,100
Services	227,500	258,200	447,300	705,500
Accommodations and food services	31,900	16,600	74,000	90,600
Administrative, support and waste management services	30,000	55,700	34,200	89,900
Finance and insurance	30,900	37,700	50,200	87,900
Health care and social assistance	14,400	100	100,500	100,600
Information	44,800	10,100	7,500	17,600
Management of companies and enterprises	800	20,900	6,900	27,800
Professional, scientific and technical services	51,100	51,800	29,400	81,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,900	39,200	40,900	80,100
Other services	18,700	26,100	103,700	129,800
Other	17,800	57,800	27,100	84,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,100	27,200	12,500	39,700
Construction	5,500	8,300	7,900	16,200
Mining	10,100	20,000	5,100	25,100
Utilities	1,100	2,300	1,600	3,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table CT-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Connecticut, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	314,500	587,400	901,900	45%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$31,189	\$37,564	\$68,753	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$55,448	\$62,665	\$118,113	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CT-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Connecticut, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	314,500	571,000	16,400	901,900	100%
Manufacturing	74,400	30,900	300	105,600	12%
Trade and transportation	78,300	85,100	3,500	166,900	19%
Services	158,700	436,700	12,300	607,700	67%
Other	3,100	18,300	300	21,700	2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table CT-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Connecticut, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	314,500	205,600	365,400	571,000
Manufacturing	74,400	22,400	8,500	30,900
Trade and transportation	78,300	28,100	57,000	85,100
Wholesale trade	23,400	11,100	8,700	19,800
Retail trade	45,000	5,500	40,100	45,600
Transportation and warehousing	9,900	11,500	8,200	19,700
Services	158,700	145,100	291,600	436,700
Accommodations and food services	10,700	8,700	40,500	49,200
Administrative, support and waste management services	19,200	29,300	18,500	47,800
Finance and insurance	61,100	26,500	32,300	58,800
Health care and social assistance	7,100	100	88,800	88,900
Information	19,100	5,700	3,800	9,500
Management of companies and enterprises	500	14,500	4,900	19,400
Professional, scientific and technical services	28,100	28,200	16,100	44,300
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,400	16,300	19,300	35,600
Other services	8,500	15,800	67,400	83,200
Other	3,100	10,000	8,300	18,300
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	3,200	2,400	5,600
Construction	2,600	4,200	4,500	8,700
Mining	100	1,100	300	1,400
Utilities	200	1,500	1,100	2,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table DE-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Delaware, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	103,300	149,700	253,000	53%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$7,660	\$8,264	\$15,924	58%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$21,927	\$15,776	\$37,703	68%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table DE-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Delaware, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	103,300	147,300	2,400	253,000	100%
Manufacturing	26,700	4,700	*	31,400	12%
Trade and transportation	19,800	25,500	600	45,900	18%
Services	55,100	109,900	1,800	166,800	66%
Other	1,700	7,200	*	8,900	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table DE-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Delaware, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	103,300	53,700	93,600	147,300
Manufacturing	26,700	2,600	2,100	4,700
Trade and transportation	19,800	9,500	16,000	25,500
Wholesale trade	2,500	3,400	2,000	5,400
Retail trade	14,800	1,900	11,800	13,700
Transportation and warehousing	2,500	4,200	2,200	6,400
Services	55,100	36,600	73,300	109,900
Accommodations and food services	2,400	3,300	12,800	16,100
Administrative, support and waste management services	7,900	8,200	4,800	13,000
Finance and insurance	23,600	6,800	7,800	14,600
Health care and social assistance	1,300	*	21,800	21,800
Information	6,700	300	300	600
Management of companies and enterprises	2,100	3,100	1,000	4,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,000	6,600	3,700	10,300
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,800	4,400	4,900	9,300
Other services	1,300	3,900	16,200	20,100
Other	1,700	5,000	2,200	7,200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	2,500	800	3,300
Construction	800	1,700	1,100	2,800
Mining	100	200	*	200
Utilities	800	600	300	900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table DC-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in District of Columbia, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	61,800	112,800	174,600	29%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$7,507	\$9,678	\$17,185	32%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$13,979	\$14,168	\$28,147	36%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table DC-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in District of Columbia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	61,800	111,300	1,500	174,600	100%
Manufacturing	1,900	400	*	2,300	1%
Trade and transportation	8,300	6,500	200	15,000	9%
Services	51,300	103,100	1,300	155,700	89%
Other	300	1,300	*	1,600	1%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table DC-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in District of Columbia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	61,800	39,100	72,200	111,300
Manufacturing	1,900	200	200	400
Trade and transportation	8,300	2,100	4,400	6,500
Wholesale trade	1,700	500	500	1,000
Retail trade	4,700	400	2,900	3,300
Transportation and warehousing	1,900	1,200	1,000	2,200
Services	51,300	36,100	67,000	103,100
Accommodations and food services	7,600	2,400	10,500	12,900
Administrative, support and waste management services	2,300	8,000	5,400	13,400
Finance and insurance	6,700	3,000	3,300	6,300
Health care and social assistance	1,600	*	12,700	12,700
Information	11,600	1,700	1,100	2,800
Management of companies and enterprises	*	900	300	1,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	17,800	12,100	9,100	21,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,600	3,000	3,100	6,100
Other services	2,100	5,000	21,500	26,500
Other	300	700	600	1,300
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	*	*	*
Construction	200	400	400	800
Mining	*	*	*	*
Utilities	100	300	200	500

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table FL-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Florida, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	1,360,100	2,808,700	4,168,800	44%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$82,359	\$121,331	\$203,690	49%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$140,825	\$206,978	\$347,803	50%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table FL-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Florida, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	1,360,100	2,720,500	88,200	4,168,800	100%
Manufacturing	199,200	73,800	3,200	276,200	7%
Trade and transportation	443,500	419,100	17,400	880,000	21%
Services	680,700	2,083,600	64,700	2,829,000	68%
Other	36,700	144,000	2,900	183,600	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table FL-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Florida, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	1,360,100	1,064,400	1,656,100	2,720,500
Manufacturing	199,200	47,500	26,300	73,800
Trade and transportation	443,500	157,800	261,300	419,100
Wholesale trade	78,400	56,200	43,100	99,300
Retail trade	299,500	29,600	171,300	200,900
Transportation and warehousing	65,600	72,000	46,900	118,900
Services	680,700	770,800	1,312,800	2,083,600
Accommodations and food services	144,100	46,800	205,500	252,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	106,300	189,700	123,300	313,000
Finance and insurance	131,200	119,400	128,900	248,300
Health care and social assistance	51,800	500	312,300	312,800
Information	81,200	23,300	16,600	39,900
Management of companies and enterprises	2,200	59,600	18,500	78,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	83,700	137,100	78,000	215,100
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,500	117,600	127,900	245,500
Other services	55,700	76,800	301,800	378,600
Other	36,700	88,300	55,700	144,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,000	50,700	31,200	81,900
Construction	16,500	21,000	18,900	39,900
Mining	2,800	11,400	2,600	14,000
Utilities	16,400	5,200	3,000	8,200

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table GA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Georgia, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	811,700	1,579,000	2,390,700	50%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$56,454	\$75,417	\$131,871	56%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$101,269	\$128,982	\$230,251	57%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table GA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Georgia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	811,700	1,558,700	20,300	2,390,700	100%
Manufacturing	188,700	83,400	900	273,000	11%
Trade and transportation	262,900	255,000	4,100	522,000	22%
Services	343,900	1,136,300	14,800	1,495,000	63%
Other	16,200	84,000	500	100,700	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table GA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Georgia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	811,700	632,600	926,100	1,558,700
Manufacturing	188,700	50,800	32,600	83,400
Trade and transportation	262,900	103,000	152,000	255,000
Wholesale trade	58,800	40,100	26,400	66,500
Retail trade	154,900	17,800	97,700	115,500
Transportation and warehousing	49,200	45,100	27,900	73,000
Services	343,900	423,900	712,400	1,136,300
Accommodations and food services	49,800	27,200	116,800	144,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	61,800	117,400	70,700	188,100
Finance and insurance	51,100	52,200	63,900	116,100
Health care and social assistance	18,100	200	169,200	169,400
Information	64,500	16,700	11,200	27,900
Management of companies and enterprises	2,000	37,200	10,800	48,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	64,500	72,100	39,100	111,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,200	54,200	56,600	110,800
Other services	23,900	46,700	174,100	220,800
Other	16,200	54,900	29,100	84,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	2,200	34,400	14,500	48,900
Construction	11,500	11,400	10,100	21,500
Mining	2,000	3,900	900	4,800
Utilities	500	5,200	3,600	8,800

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table HI-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Hawaii, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	78,900	167,600	246,500	32%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$4,809	\$7,847	\$12,656	34%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$7,824	\$14,040	\$21,864	33%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table HI-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Hawaii, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	78,900	165,100	2,500	246,500	100%
Manufacturing	10,400	3,500	100	14,000	6%
Trade and transportation	30,000	36,600	500	67,100	27%
Services	37,100	110,100	1,800	149,000	60%
Other	1,400	14,900	100	16,400	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table HI-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Hawaii, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	78,900	64,300	100,800	165,100
Manufacturing	10,400	1,700	1,800	3,500
Trade and transportation	30,000	15,700	20,900	36,600
Wholesale trade	6,300	2,600	2,000	4,600
Retail trade	16,500	1,600	9,600	11,200
Transportation and warehousing	7,200	11,500	9,300	20,800
Services	37,100	36,700	73,400	110,100
Accommodations and food services	13,500	3,100	15,900	19,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	3,300	10,000	6,900	16,900
Finance and insurance	4,800	4,100	4,800	8,900
Health care and social assistance	1,000	*	15,900	15,900
Information	2,800	1,400	1,000	2,400
Management of companies and enterprises	*	3,600	1,200	4,800
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,100	5,000	3,300	8,300
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,300	5,400	6,400	11,800
Other services	3,300	4,100	18,000	22,100
Other	1,400	10,200	4,700	14,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	8,200	3,100	11,300
Construction	400	1,100	1,100	2,200
Mining	100	300	100	400
Utilities	500	600	400	1,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table ID-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Idaho, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	77,100	197,000	274,100	35%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$4,860	\$8,252	\$13,112	40%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$8,293	\$13,577	\$21,870	40%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ID-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Idaho, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	77,100	194,500	2,500	274,100	100%
Manufacturing	12,900	12,700	100	25,700	9%
Trade and transportation	31,500	32,200	500	64,200	23%
Services	26,400	121,100	1,800	149,300	54%
Other	6,300	28,500	100	34,900	13%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ID-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Idaho, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	77,100	81,600	112,900	194,500
Manufacturing	12,900	7,800	4,900	12,700
Trade and transportation	31,500	13,800	18,400	32,200
Wholesale trade	6,200	4,900	3,000	7,900
Retail trade	22,900	2,900	11,900	14,800
Transportation and warehousing	2,400	6,000	3,500	9,500
Services	26,400	42,600	78,500	121,100
Accommodations and food services	3,700	3,100	13,000	16,100
Administrative, support and waste management services	6,100	10,700	6,600	17,300
Finance and insurance	4,000	5,600	6,900	12,500
Health care and social assistance	1,000	*	21,200	21,200
Information	4,500	1,500	1,000	2,500
Management of companies and enterprises	500	2,400	800	3,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,800	7,900	4,500	12,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,300	6,800	7,100	13,900
Other services	1,500	4,600	17,400	22,000
Other	6,300	17,400	11,100	28,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	13,900	8,900	22,800
Construction	4,900	1,700	1,500	3,200
Mining	1,100	1,200	300	1,500
Utilities	100	600	400	1,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table IL-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Illinois, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	1,230,000	2,405,800	3,635,800	54%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$98,785	\$134,493	\$233,278	61%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$179,350	\$223,371	\$402,721	62%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IL-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Illinois, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	1,230,000	2,364,900	40,900	3,635,800	100%
Manufacturing	377,300	131,800	1,800	510,900	14%
Trade and transportation	366,500	406,500	8,100	781,100	21%
Services	465,700	1,710,200	30,200	2,206,100	61%
Other	20,500	116,400	800	137,700	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IL-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Illinois, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	1,230,000	950,500	1,414,400	2,364,900
Manufacturing	377,300	91,600	40,200	131,800
Trade and transportation	366,500	179,500	227,000	406,500
Wholesale trade	99,800	69,200	39,500	108,700
Retail trade	212,300	26,500	140,600	167,100
Transportation and warehousing	54,400	83,800	46,900	130,700
Services	465,700	601,500	1,108,700	1,710,200
Accommodations and food services	69,900	37,100	163,000	200,100
Administrative, support and waste management services	66,400	150,200	94,300	244,500
Finance and insurance	112,600	93,000	112,500	205,500
Health care and social assistance	21,600	200	309,700	309,900
Information	52,400	19,500	14,300	33,800
Management of companies and enterprises	7,500	63,000	17,900	80,900
Professional, scientific and technical services	78,400	115,900	65,400	181,300
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,600	61,100	68,200	129,300
Other services	40,300	61,500	263,400	324,900
Other	20,500	77,900	38,500	116,400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,100	37,200	17,600	54,800
Construction	5,900	18,500	14,000	32,500
Mining	5,200	13,900	2,500	16,400
Utilities	8,300	8,300	4,400	12,700

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table IN-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Indiana, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	493,400	947,100	1,440,500	44%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$35,649	\$43,953	\$79,602	50%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$73,335	\$77,026	\$150,361	52%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IN-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Indiana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	493,400	937,100	10,000	1,440,500	100%
Manufacturing	165,900	106,500	400	272,800	19%
Trade and transportation	156,500	166,300	2,100	324,900	23%
Services	158,000	600,700	7,300	766,000	53%
Other	13,000	63,600	200	76,800	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IN-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Indiana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	493,400	392,100	545,000	937,100
Manufacturing	165,900	75,700	30,800	106,500
Trade and transportation	156,500	74,800	91,500	166,300
Wholesale trade	32,600	27,200	13,700	40,900
Retail trade	101,100	12,000	59,100	71,100
Transportation and warehousing	22,800	35,600	18,700	54,300
Services	158,000	201,000	399,700	600,700
Accommodations and food services	34,600	16,500	72,000	88,500
Administrative, support and waste management services	19,500	56,800	34,700	91,500
Finance and insurance	31,300	25,200	29,600	54,800
Health care and social assistance	14,000	100	115,300	115,400
Information	18,000	5,900	4,600	10,500
Management of companies and enterprises	1,600	16,800	4,800	21,600
Professional, scientific and technical services	21,200	34,600	18,400	53,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,400	22,100	24,600	46,700
Other services	11,400	23,000	95,700	118,700
Other	13,000	40,600	23,000	63,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	23,800	13,700	37,500
Construction	3,600	8,600	6,500	15,100
Mining	2,400	4,200	900	5,100
Utilities	6,600	4,000	1,900	5,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table IA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Iowa, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	210,200	496,500	706,700	40%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$15,561	\$23,763	\$39,323	45%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$27,523	\$41,206	\$68,729	47%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Iowa, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	210,200	491,500	5,000	706,700	100%
Manufacturing	71,100	43,200	100	114,400	16%
Trade and transportation	71,600	89,200	1,100	161,900	23%
Services	65,300	292,800	3,700	361,800	51%
Other	2,200	66,300	100	68,600	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table IA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Iowa, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	210,200	207,800	283,700	491,500
Manufacturing	71,100	27,900	15,300	43,200
Trade and transportation	71,600	40,300	48,900	89,200
Wholesale trade	19,000	14,700	7,400	22,100
Retail trade	44,100	7,500	32,400	39,900
Transportation and warehousing	8,500	18,100	9,100	27,200
Services	65,300	97,200	195,600	292,800
Accommodations and food services	10,900	7,700	31,900	39,600
Administrative, support and waste management services	9,700	23,100	13,500	36,600
Finance and insurance	13,000	17,000	22,200	39,200
Health care and social assistance	2,500	*	57,900	57,900
Information	13,400	3,700	2,500	6,200
Management of companies and enterprises	100	9,000	2,500	11,500
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,400	15,300	8,100	23,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,600	9,600	10,200	19,800
Other services	5,700	11,800	46,800	58,600
Other	2,200	42,400	23,900	66,300
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	900	34,700	19,100	53,800
Construction	1,100	4,000	3,400	7,400
Mining	*	1,900	400	2,300
Utilities	200	1,800	1,000	2,800

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table KS-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Kansas, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	227,900	497,300	725,200	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$16,567	\$23,536	\$40,103	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$30,109	\$37,891	\$68,000	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table KS-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Kansas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	227,900	489,400	7,900	725,200	100%
Manufacturing	63,900	30,700	200	94,800	13%
Trade and transportation	83,500	73,600	1,700	158,800	22%
Services	76,400	304,400	5,800	386,600	53%
Other	4,100	80,700	200	85,000	12%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table KS-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Kansas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	227,900	213,700	275,700	489,400
Manufacturing	63,900	20,000	10,700	30,700
Trade and transportation	83,500	30,300	43,300	73,600
Wholesale trade	17,800	12,400	7,100	19,500
Retail trade	48,300	5,700	29,300	35,000
Transportation and warehousing	17,400	12,200	6,900	19,100
Services	76,400	104,900	199,500	304,400
Accommodations and food services	10,400	7,300	32,700	40,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	11,800	26,000	15,500	41,500
Finance and insurance	11,800	16,500	21,600	38,100
Health care and social assistance	6,900	100	57,400	57,500
Information	10,900	4,000	3,100	7,100
Management of companies and enterprises	*	9,700	2,500	12,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,800	19,400	10,500	29,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,000	11,600	12,500	24,100
Other services	5,800	10,300	43,700	54,000
Other	4,100	58,500	22,200	80,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	700	23,800	13,900	37,700
Construction	1,700	5,200	3,300	8,500
Mining	1,000	27,700	3,800	31,500
Utilities	700	1,800	1,200	3,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table KY-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Kentucky, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	333,000	627,900	960,900	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$21,866	\$26,395	\$48,261	53%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$43,843	\$45,213	\$89,056	56%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table KY-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Kentucky, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	333,000	621,300	6,600	960,900	100%
Manufacturing	91,800	48,000	200	140,000	15%
Trade and transportation	116,500	106,600	1,400	224,500	23%
Services	112,500	389,800	4,800	507,100	53%
Other	12,200	76,900	200	89,300	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table KY-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Kentucky, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	333,000	272,800	348,500	621,300
Manufacturing	91,800	32,800	15,200	48,000
Trade and transportation	116,500	48,300	58,300	106,600
Wholesale trade	20,700	17,600	8,700	26,300
Retail trade	69,400	8,700	37,700	46,400
Transportation and warehousing	26,400	22,000	11,900	33,900
Services	112,500	139,900	249,900	389,800
Accommodations and food services	21,500	10,800	44,500	55,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	16,700	41,100	22,600	63,700
Finance and insurance	17,300	18,300	21,400	39,700
Health care and social assistance	13,300	100	71,100	71,200
Information	18,100	3,600	2,700	6,300
Management of companies and enterprises	100	13,100	3,200	16,300
Professional, scientific and technical services	15,100	22,700	11,700	34,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,200	15,800	15,900	31,700
Other services	8,200	14,400	56,800	71,200
Other	12,200	51,800	25,100	76,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	33,300	18,300	51,600
Construction	2,500	7,000	4,400	11,400
Mining	2,500	10,700	1,700	12,400
Utilities	6,800	800	700	1,500

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table LA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Louisiana, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	339,300	707,100	1,046,400	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$23,126	\$35,295	\$58,420	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$68,189	\$72,779	\$140,967	61%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table LA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Louisiana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	339,300	700,400	6,700	1,046,400	100%
Manufacturing	68,000	30,200	200	98,400	9%
Trade and transportation	118,200	115,100	1,300	234,600	22%
Services	125,400	469,600	5,000	600,000	57%
Other	27,700	85,500	200	113,400	11%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table LA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Louisiana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	339,300	309,100	391,300	700,400
Manufacturing	68,000	20,900	9,300	30,200
Trade and transportation	118,200	55,100	60,000	115,100
Wholesale trade	22,200	20,600	9,000	29,600
Retail trade	77,200	12,900	40,100	53,000
Transportation and warehousing	18,800	21,600	10,900	32,500
Services	125,400	170,300	299,300	469,600
Accommodations and food services	18,700	12,600	53,300	65,900
Administrative, support and waste management services	18,900	44,700	24,000	68,700
Finance and insurance	28,300	19,000	21,500	40,500
Health care and social assistance	6,800	100	88,800	88,900
Information	13,200	5,700	3,300	9,000
Management of companies and enterprises	400	23,100	4,100	27,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	18,100	27,700	14,000	41,700
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,000	18,100	18,900	37,000
Other services	15,000	19,300	71,400	90,700
Other	27,700	62,800	22,700	85,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	900	16,900	9,400	26,300
Construction	11,600	10,600	5,900	16,500
Mining	14,400	31,600	5,800	37,400
Utilities	800	3,700	1,600	5,300

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table ME-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Maine, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	61,700	165,500	227,200	32%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$4,298	\$6,846	\$11,144	37%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$6,622	\$11,350	\$17,972	37%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ME-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Maine, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	61,700	162,100	3,400	227,200	100%
Manufacturing	13,200	11,000	100	24,300	11%
Trade and transportation	24,100	26,900	700	51,700	23%
Services	22,700	109,300	2,500	134,500	59%
Other	1,700	14,900	100	16,700	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ME-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Maine, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	61,700	60,000	102,100	162,100
Manufacturing	13,200	7,000	4,000	11,000
Trade and transportation	24,100	9,800	17,100	26,900
Wholesale trade	5,400	2,900	2,200	5,100
Retail trade	16,000	2,000	11,700	13,700
Transportation and warehousing	2,700	4,900	3,200	8,100
Services	22,700	34,700	74,600	109,300
Accommodations and food services	2,400	2,700	12,300	15,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	3,200	7,900	5,300	13,200
Finance and insurance	5,800	4,800	5,700	10,500
Health care and social assistance	1,000	*	23,700	23,700
Information	4,100	1,200	700	1,900
Management of companies and enterprises	*	3,200	1,100	4,300
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,600	6,700	3,900	10,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	800	4,100	4,800	8,900
Other services	1,800	4,100	17,100	21,200
Other	1,700	8,500	6,400	14,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	6,300	4,600	10,900
Construction	1,100	1,500	1,500	3,000
Mining	*	300	100	400
Utilities	600	400	200	600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MD-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Maryland, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	492,500	814,600	1,307,100	44%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$37,758	\$42,188	\$79,946	49%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$69,110	\$71,959	\$141,069	52%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MD-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Maryland, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	492,500	802,100	12,500	1,307,100	100%
Manufacturing	88,700	19,600	200	108,500	8%
Trade and transportation	129,100	124,800	2,600	256,500	20%
Services	268,900	627,800	9,500	906,200	69%
Other	5,800	29,900	200	35,900	3%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MD-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Maryland, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	492,500	286,600	515,500	802,100
Manufacturing	88,700	12,000	7,600	19,600
Trade and transportation	129,100	43,000	81,800	124,800
Wholesale trade	26,600	14,700	12,100	26,800
Retail trade	87,300	7,900	55,200	63,100
Transportation and warehousing	15,200	20,400	14,500	34,900
Services	268,900	214,600	413,200	627,800
Accommodations and food services	27,900	14,100	62,100	76,200
Administrative, support and waste management services	23,400	54,400	32,500	86,900
Finance and insurance	46,500	26,400	32,900	59,300
Health care and social assistance	12,600	100	116,600	116,700
Information	35,500	6,200	4,400	10,600
Management of companies and enterprises	900	15,300	4,800	20,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	106,100	44,600	26,200	70,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,300	30,100	31,700	61,800
Other services	11,700	23,400	102,000	125,400
Other	5,800	17,000	12,900	29,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	6,800	4,100	10,900
Construction	4,600	6,400	6,800	13,200
Mining	800	1,600	300	1,900
Utilities	400	2,200	1,700	3,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Massachusetts, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	542,500	1,151,600	1,694,100	43%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$56,237	\$73,370	\$129,607	50%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$88,642	\$115,298	\$203,939	52%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Massachusetts, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	542,500	1,122,600	29,000	1,694,100	100%
Manufacturing	140,400	50,200	1,000	191,600	11%
Trade and transportation	129,200	177,600	5,900	312,700	18%
Services	267,800	862,300	21,500	1,151,600	68%
Other	5,100	32,500	600	38,200	2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Massachusetts, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	542,500	407,400	715,200	1,122,600
Manufacturing	140,400	32,900	17,300	50,200
Trade and transportation	129,200	65,900	111,700	177,600
Wholesale trade	31,300	28,100	18,400	46,500
Retail trade	81,100	10,500	74,600	85,100
Transportation and warehousing	16,800	27,300	18,700	46,000
Services	267,800	290,400	571,900	862,300
Accommodations and food services	27,600	18,700	84,000	102,700
Administrative, support and waste management services	32,900	61,000	35,400	96,400
Finance and insurance	45,300	38,600	52,100	90,700
Health care and social assistance	12,200	100	175,700	175,800
Information	64,300	11,500	7,900	19,400
Management of companies and enterprises	2,800	31,800	10,100	41,900
Professional, scientific and technical services	68,700	65,800	37,800	103,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,000	30,900	34,400	65,300
Other services	8,000	32,000	134,500	166,500
Other	5,100	18,200	14,300	32,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	300	5,900	4,300	10,200
Construction	4,000	8,200	7,800	16,000
Mining	100	1,400	300	1,700
Utilities	700	2,700	1,900	4,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MI-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Michigan, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	753,800	1,609,500	2,363,300	50%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$59,040	\$76,903	\$135,943	58%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$102,387	\$130,752	\$233,140	59%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MI-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Michigan, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	753,800	1,586,800	22,700	2,363,300	100%
Manufacturing	291,100	134,100	900	426,100	18%
Trade and transportation	216,900	267,200	4,400	488,500	21%
Services	237,900	1,093,600	16,600	1,348,100	57%
Other	7,900	91,900	800	100,600	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MI-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Michigan, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	753,800	656,700	930,100	1,586,800
Manufacturing	291,100	98,600	35,500	134,100
Trade and transportation	216,900	122,600	144,600	267,200
Wholesale trade	45,900	58,600	22,600	81,200
Retail trade	139,700	21,800	100,000	121,800
Transportation and warehousing	31,300	42,200	22,000	64,200
Services	237,900	376,800	716,800	1,093,600
Accommodations and food services	32,500	25,600	115,300	140,900
Administrative, support and waste management services	32,700	102,200	65,300	167,500
Finance and insurance	53,600	46,800	58,100	104,900
Health care and social assistance	12,400	100	207,600	207,700
Information	35,500	9,500	8,600	18,100
Management of companies and enterprises	2,600	40,500	9,300	49,800
Professional, scientific and technical services	45,500	73,200	41,000	114,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,400	40,300	46,200	86,500
Other services	16,700	38,600	165,400	204,000
Other	7,900	58,700	33,200	91,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	600	31,800	17,200	49,000
Construction	4,100	12,000	10,100	22,100
Mining	2,300	9,200	2,200	11,400
Utilities	900	5,700	3,700	9,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MN-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Minnesota, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	469,800	1,051,900	1,521,700	48%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$36,897	\$56,946	\$93,843	54%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$60,681	\$91,195	\$151,876	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MN-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Minnesota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	469,800	1,037,600	14,300	1,521,700	100%
Manufacturing	155,100	69,800	800	225,700	15%
Trade and transportation	159,300	165,900	2,900	328,100	22%
Services	145,300	720,500	10,200	876,000	58%
Other	10,100	81,400	400	91,900	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MN-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Minnesota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	469,800	410,900	626,700	1,037,600
Manufacturing	155,100	46,800	23,000	69,800
Trade and transportation	159,300	68,500	97,400	165,900
Wholesale trade	40,300	29,000	17,400	46,400
Retail trade	96,600	10,700	63,400	74,100
Transportation and warehousing	22,400	28,800	16,600	45,400
Services	145,300	243,000	477,500	720,500
Accommodations and food services	16,400	15,300	70,000	85,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	15,600	50,700	31,800	82,500
Finance and insurance	41,600	39,300	48,100	87,400
Health care and social assistance	10,000	100	142,700	142,800
Information	15,900	9,700	7,800	17,500
Management of companies and enterprises	400	33,500	11,600	45,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	23,300	44,800	25,600	70,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,300	24,900	28,400	53,300
Other services	18,800	24,700	111,500	136,200
Other	10,100	52,600	28,800	81,400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	700	37,200	19,000	56,200
Construction	3,100	7,800	6,700	14,500
Mining	2,500	3,300	800	4,100
Utilities	3,800	4,300	2,300	6,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MS-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Mississippi, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	168,300	329,000	497,300	39%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$10,013	\$13,995	\$24,008	46%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$18,099	\$23,711	\$41,811	47%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MS-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Mississippi, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	168,300	326,600	2,400	497,300	100%
Manufacturing	43,600	25,600	100	69,300	14%
Trade and transportation	62,000	55,700	500	118,200	24%
Services	56,000	201,800	1,700	259,500	52%
Other	6,700	43,500	100	50,300	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MS-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Mississippi, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	168,300	138,600	188,000	326,600
Manufacturing	43,600	15,600	10,000	25,600
Trade and transportation	62,000	25,300	30,400	55,700
Wholesale trade	10,400	8,000	3,900	11,900
Retail trade	42,700	4,900	20,400	25,300
Transportation and warehousing	8,900	12,400	6,100	18,500
Services	56,000	68,700	133,100	201,800
Accommodations and food services	6,800	5,700	25,300	31,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	7,900	20,800	12,300	33,100
Finance and insurance	4,600	8,300	10,900	19,200
Health care and social assistance	2,300	*	37,000	37,000
Information	12,700	1,100	900	2,000
Management of companies and enterprises	*	6,600	1,700	8,300
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,400	9,800	5,200	15,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,600	8,000	8,100	16,100
Other services	11,700	8,400	31,700	40,100
Other	6,700	29,000	14,500	43,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,300	14,400	9,500	23,900
Construction	4,200	4,300	2,600	6,900
Mining	900	8,100	1,200	9,300
Utilities	300	2,200	1,200	3,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MO-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Missouri, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	469,600	977,900	1,447,500	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$31,693	\$44,686	\$76,379	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$56,898	\$75,909	\$132,807	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MO-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Missouri, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	469,600	962,700	15,200	1,447,500	100%
Manufacturing	129,400	54,800	500	184,700	13%
Trade and transportation	147,300	159,800	3,100	310,200	21%
Services	183,100	658,000	11,200	852,300	59%
Other	9,800	90,100	400	100,300	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MO-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Missouri, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	469,600	398,000	564,700	962,700
Manufacturing	129,400	36,600	18,200	54,800
Trade and transportation	147,300	67,900	91,900	159,800
Wholesale trade	27,900	27,900	15,600	43,500
Retail trade	97,900	11,400	59,900	71,300
Transportation and warehousing	21,500	28,600	16,400	45,000
Services	183,100	234,300	423,700	658,000
Accommodations and food services	24,000	16,500	72,000	88,500
Administrative, support and waste management services	24,600	54,700	32,500	87,200
Finance and insurance	31,500	32,300	40,300	72,600
Health care and social assistance	9,500	100	122,500	122,600
Information	28,600	8,700	5,400	14,100
Management of companies and enterprises	400	32,100	9,600	41,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	35,200	38,100	20,500	58,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	7,500	27,600	29,600	57,200
Other services	21,800	24,200	91,300	115,500
Other	9,800	59,200	30,900	90,100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,200	44,600	21,200	65,800
Construction	5,500	7,800	6,800	14,600
Mining	2,800	3,400	700	4,100
Utilities	300	3,400	2,200	5,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table MT-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Montana, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	42,600	132,200	174,800	32%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$2,633	\$5,410	\$8,043	37%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$5,404	\$9,462	\$14,866	40%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MT-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Montana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	42,600	129,900	2,300	174,800	100%
Manufacturing	6,600	4,400	*	11,000	6%
Trade and transportation	24,200	20,300	500	45,000	26%
Services	10,300	79,200	1,700	91,200	52%
Other	1,500	26,000	100	27,600	16%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table MT-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Montana, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	42,600	53,400	76,500	129,900
Manufacturing	6,600	2,700	1,700	4,400
Trade and transportation	24,200	8,300	12,000	20,300
Wholesale trade	6,500	2,800	1,700	4,500
Retail trade	14,600	1,600	8,300	9,900
Transportation and warehousing	3,100	3,900	2,000	5,900
Services	10,300	24,800	54,400	79,200
Accommodations and food services	1,200	2,300	10,500	12,800
Administrative, support and waste management services	1,100	5,300	3,400	8,700
Finance and insurance	1,700	3,000	4,200	7,200
Health care and social assistance	400	*	15,000	15,000
Information	2,900	1,100	700	1,800
Management of companies and enterprises	*	1,100	300	1,400
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,000	4,900	2,900	7,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	300	4,000	4,500	8,500
Other services	700	3,100	12,900	16,000
Other	1,500	17,600	8,400	26,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	9,000	6,000	15,000
Construction	200	2,000	1,100	3,100
Mining	500	5,600	900	6,500
Utilities	600	1,000	400	1,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NE-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Nebraska, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	150,300	314,000	464,300	43%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$9,873	\$16,249	\$26,122	47%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$18,191	\$27,453	\$45,644	49%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NE-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Nebraska, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	150,300	310,100	3,900	464,300	100%
Manufacturing	37,900	20,500	100	58,500	13%
Trade and transportation	49,900	53,800	800	104,500	23%
Services	61,600	199,900	2,900	264,400	57%
Other	900	35,900	100	36,900	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NE-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Nebraska, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	150,300	128,300	181,800	310,100
Manufacturing	37,900	12,200	8,300	20,500
Trade and transportation	49,900	22,400	31,400	53,800
Wholesale trade	14,900	7,900	4,500	12,400
Retail trade	27,300	3,700	20,200	23,900
Transportation and warehousing	7,700	10,800	6,700	17,500
Services	61,600	70,400	129,500	199,900
Accommodations and food services	5,500	5,600	21,700	27,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	15,800	14,300	8,400	22,700
Finance and insurance	7,500	12,100	15,100	27,200
Health care and social assistance	3,100	*	39,300	39,300
Information	13,400	2,300	1,300	3,600
Management of companies and enterprises	600	8,900	2,800	11,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	11,700	11,800	6,000	17,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	900	6,900	6,700	13,600
Other services	3,100	8,500	28,200	36,700
Other	900	23,300	12,600	35,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	19,300	10,000	29,300
Construction	300	2,400	2,100	4,500
Mining	*	1,200	300	1,500
Utilities	200	400	200	600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NV-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Nevada, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	202,200	339,300	541,500	39%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$11,548	\$15,726	\$27,273	42%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$21,015	\$29,551	\$50,566	43%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NV-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Nevada, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	202,200	332,200	7,100	541,500	100%
Manufacturing	19,700	9,100	100	28,900	5%
Trade and transportation	67,900	53,900	1,600	123,400	23%
Services	107,900	253,600	5,300	366,800	68%
Other	6,700	15,600	100	22,400	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NV-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Nevada, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	202,200	125,600	206,600	332,200
Manufacturing	19,700	5,600	3,500	9,100
Trade and transportation	67,900	20,100	33,800	53,900
Wholesale trade	12,300	4,700	4,000	8,700
Retail trade	43,700	3,800	21,200	25,000
Transportation and warehousing	11,900	11,600	8,600	20,200
Services	107,900	89,700	163,900	253,600
Accommodations and food services	27,500	8,100	42,200	50,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	16,000	19,800	13,800	33,600
Finance and insurance	17,000	14,400	15,900	30,300
Health care and social assistance	9,200	100	29,000	29,100
Information	5,200	2,700	1,800	4,500
Management of companies and enterprises	*	8,400	3,200	11,600
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,300	13,100	7,900	21,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,100	16,100	17,400	33,500
Other services	21,600	7,000	32,700	39,700
Other	6,700	10,200	5,400	15,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	1,500	1,100	2,600
Construction	3,600	2,500	2,400	4,900
Mining	3,000	5,200	1,200	6,400
Utilities	100	1,000	700	1,700

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NH-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in New Hampshire, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	103,300	208,100	311,400	41%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$8,675	\$10,453	\$19,128	48%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$12,886	\$16,842	\$29,728	49%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NH-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in New Hampshire, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	103,300	203,800	4,300	311,400	100%
Manufacturing	32,200	13,300	100	45,600	15%
Trade and transportation	31,500	36,400	1,000	68,900	22%
Services	36,200	145,300	3,100	184,600	59%
Other	3,400	8,800	100	12,300	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NH-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in New Hampshire, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	103,300	75,500	128,300	203,800
Manufacturing	32,200	9,300	4,000	13,300
Trade and transportation	31,500	12,800	23,600	36,400
Wholesale trade	5,000	5,700	3,800	9,500
Retail trade	24,100	2,300	16,600	18,900
Transportation and warehousing	2,400	4,800	3,200	8,000
Services	36,200	48,400	96,900	145,300
Accommodations and food services	4,500	3,400	16,100	19,500
Administrative, support and waste management services	4,600	10,800	6,600	17,400
Finance and insurance	5,700	6,300	8,900	15,200
Health care and social assistance	1,200	*	26,500	26,500
Information	10,500	1,400	1,100	2,500
Management of companies and enterprises	500	4,300	1,400	5,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	5,700	10,600	5,800	16,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	700	6,500	7,200	13,700
Other services	2,800	5,100	23,300	28,400
Other	3,400	5,000	3,800	8,800
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	2,100	1,700	3,800
Construction	600	2,000	1,700	3,700
Mining	100	600	100	700
Utilities	2,600	300	300	600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NJ-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in New Jersey, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	703,300	1,400,200	2,103,500	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$65,295	\$85,151	\$150,446	53%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$122,878	\$140,579	\$263,457	55%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NJ-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in New Jersey, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	703,300	1,374,600	25,600	2,103,500	100%
Manufacturing	139,600	50,300	800	190,700	9%
Trade and transportation	193,500	249,300	5,500	448,300	21%
Services	363,100	1,031,600	18,800	1,413,500	67%
Other	7,100	43,400	500	51,000	2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NJ-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in New Jersey, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	703,300	520,900	853,700	1,374,600
Manufacturing	139,600	32,200	18,100	50,300
Trade and transportation	193,500	97,700	151,600	249,300
Wholesale trade	48,100	36,900	27,500	64,400
Retail trade	122,800	14,900	94,500	109,400
Transportation and warehousing	22,600	45,900	29,600	75,500
Services	363,100	365,100	666,500	1,031,600
Accommodations and food services	28,800	20,100	92,500	112,600
Administrative, support and waste management services	55,300	83,800	51,900	135,700
Finance and insurance	93,300	56,400	68,600	125,000
Health care and social assistance	14,600	100	186,700	186,800
Information	76,300	8,300	6,700	15,000
Management of companies and enterprises	2,900	42,000	12,800	54,800
Professional, scientific and technical services	64,400	75,200	41,800	117,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,200	44,700	50,400	95,100
Other services	10,300	34,500	155,100	189,600
Other	7,100	25,900	17,500	43,400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	8,600	5,200	13,800
Construction	5,400	10,700	9,000	19,700
Mining	800	2,000	300	2,300
Utilities	700	4,600	3,000	7,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NM-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in New Mexico, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	121,400	231,200	352,600	40%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$7,091	\$10,427	\$17,518	46%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$13,955	\$21,032	\$34,987	49%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NM-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in New Mexico, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	121,400	228,500	2,700	352,600	100%
Manufacturing	19,500	6,400	*	25,900	7%
Trade and transportation	45,000	33,600	600	79,200	22%
Services	49,400	149,000	2,000	200,400	57%
Other	7,500	39,500	100	47,100	13%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NM-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in New Mexico, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	121,400	94,400	134,100	228,500
Manufacturing	19,500	4,000	2,400	6,400
Trade and transportation	45,000	13,000	20,600	33,600
Wholesale trade	5,400	5,100	3,000	8,100
Retail trade	33,200	2,500	14,500	17,000
Transportation and warehousing	6,400	5,400	3,100	8,500
Services	49,400	49,000	100,000	149,000
Accommodations and food services	7,300	4,400	19,100	23,500
Administrative, support and waste management services	8,400	11,600	7,100	18,700
Finance and insurance	5,700	5,400	6,700	12,100
Health care and social assistance	4,500	*	29,600	29,600
Information	9,000	2,000	1,200	3,200
Management of companies and enterprises	500	2,900	800	3,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	9,500	10,000	6,200	16,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,500	6,800	6,900	13,700
Other services	3,000	5,900	22,400	28,300
Other	7,500	28,400	11,100	39,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	9,800	5,900	15,700
Construction	900	3,100	2,000	5,100
Mining	5,700	14,200	2,600	16,800
Utilities	900	1,300	600	1,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NY-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in New York, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	1,163,000	2,656,400	3,819,400	37%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$118,111	\$179,992	\$298,103	43%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$246,163	\$298,015	\$544,178	47%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NY-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in New York, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	1,163,000	2,588,100	68,300	3,819,400	100%
Manufacturing	216,200	99,100	2,400	317,700	8%
Trade and transportation	314,400	397,200	13,700	725,300	19%
Services	621,300	1,997,300	50,700	2,669,300	70%
Other	11,100	94,500	1,500	107,100	3%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NY-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in New York, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	1,163,000	916,800	1,671,300	2,588,100
Manufacturing	216,200	62,900	36,200	99,100
Trade and transportation	314,400	142,900	254,300	397,200
Wholesale trade	78,800	54,000	42,800	96,800
Retail trade	191,600	22,100	163,700	185,800
Transportation and warehousing	44,000	66,800	47,800	114,600
Services	621,300	655,300	1,342,000	1,997,300
Accommodations and food services	59,400	40,500	182,800	223,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	58,900	131,400	84,500	215,900
Finance and insurance	209,500	101,000	129,300	230,300
Health care and social assistance	19,800	300	404,400	404,700
Information	110,400	36,600	23,700	60,300
Management of companies and enterprises	4,300	60,300	21,400	81,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	112,400	137,000	84,700	221,700
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,900	71,800	86,000	157,800
Other services	28,700	76,400	325,200	401,600
Other	11,100	55,700	38,800	94,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	500	23,800	14,700	38,500
Construction	5,800	17,000	16,600	33,600
Mining	700	5,100	1,300	6,400
Utilities	4,100	9,800	6,200	16,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table NC-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in North Carolina, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	680,000	1,397,500	2,077,500	45%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$48,215	\$65,365	\$113,580	52%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$103,100	\$114,522	\$217,623	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NC-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in North Carolina, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	680,000	1,377,700	19,800	2,077,500	100%
Manufacturing	198,700	96,600	900	296,200	14%
Trade and transportation	229,500	224,500	4,100	458,100	22%
Services	226,100	977,900	14,300	1,218,300	59%
Other	25,700	78,700	500	104,900	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table NC-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in North Carolina, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	680,000	558,500	819,200	1,377,700
Manufacturing	198,700	60,700	35,900	96,600
Trade and transportation	229,500	94,100	130,400	224,500
Wholesale trade	39,700	40,800	23,300	64,100
Retail trade	157,000	17,000	86,600	103,600
Transportation and warehousing	32,800	36,300	20,500	56,800
Services	226,100	353,400	624,500	977,900
Accommodations and food services	31,200	24,700	108,800	133,500
Administrative, support and waste management services	33,300	98,600	59,900	158,500
Finance and insurance	41,400	39,200	49,400	88,600
Health care and social assistance	15,500	100	157,900	158,000
Information	33,000	12,000	8,800	20,800
Management of companies and enterprises	1,800	40,500	12,000	52,500
Professional, scientific and technical services	44,700	60,300	33,500	93,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,000	43,400	47,400	90,800
Other services	19,200	34,600	146,800	181,400
Other	25,700	50,300	28,400	78,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	3,900	31,800	15,900	47,700
Construction	9,800	11,900	10,200	22,100
Mining	1,800	3,900	700	4,600
Utilities	10,200	2,700	1,600	4,300

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table ND-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in North Dakota, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	40,600	110,500	151,100	31%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$3,111	\$6,825	\$9,936	35%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$5,481	\$11,580	\$17,062	36%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ND-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in North Dakota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	40,600	109,300	1,200	151,100	100%
Manufacturing	6,700	4,700	*	11,400	8%
Trade and transportation	18,600	19,600	300	38,500	25%
Services	12,000	57,500	900	70,400	47%
Other	3,300	27,500	*	30,800	20%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table ND-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in North Dakota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	40,600	47,000	62,300	109,300
Manufacturing	6,700	2,900	1,800	4,700
Trade and transportation	18,600	8,400	11,200	19,600
Wholesale trade	4,400	3,300	2,300	5,600
Retail trade	11,000	1,500	6,400	7,900
Transportation and warehousing	3,200	3,600	2,500	6,100
Services	12,000	17,800	39,700	57,500
Accommodations and food services	2,000	1,600	7,200	8,800
Administrative, support and waste management services	2,700	3,400	2,200	5,600
Finance and insurance	800	2,900	4,100	7,000
Health care and social assistance	400	*	12,500	12,500
Information	3,200	700	500	1,200
Management of companies and enterprises	*	2,100	700	2,800
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,700	3,000	1,800	4,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	300	1,900	2,200	4,100
Other services	900	2,200	8,500	10,700
Other	3,300	17,900	9,600	27,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	8,400	6,400	14,800
Construction	800	1,100	1,000	2,100
Mining	1,900	7,600	1,800	9,400
Utilities	500	800	400	1,200

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table OH-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Ohio, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	975,600	1,970,900	2,946,500	50%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$68,796	\$97,253	\$166,049	56%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$129,168	\$166,398	\$295,566	58%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OH-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Ohio, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	975,600	1,945,000	25,900	2,946,500	100%
Manufacturing	299,400	160,500	1,100	461,000	16%
Trade and transportation	330,200	320,200	5,200	655,600	22%
Services	327,500	1,356,300	18,800	1,702,600	58%
Other	18,500	108,000	800	127,300	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OH-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Ohio, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	975,600	799,500	1,145,500	1,945,000
Manufacturing	299,400	116,000	44,500	160,500
Trade and transportation	330,200	138,900	181,300	320,200
Wholesale trade	79,500	55,600	29,800	85,400
Retail trade	197,000	23,600	119,200	142,800
Transportation and warehousing	53,700	59,700	32,300	92,000
Services	327,500	474,300	882,000	1,356,300
Accommodations and food services	56,400	33,900	146,200	180,100
Administrative, support and waste management services	46,400	121,200	72,200	193,400
Finance and insurance	62,200	58,800	73,200	132,000
Health care and social assistance	20,600	200	266,200	266,400
Information	42,700	12,600	10,500	23,100
Management of companies and enterprises	3,700	69,700	20,300	90,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	59,500	81,600	43,800	125,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,900	47,700	51,900	99,600
Other services	29,100	48,600	197,700	246,300
Other	18,500	70,300	37,700	108,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	400	31,800	18,600	50,400
Construction	7,300	16,500	12,900	29,400
Mining	3,000	16,400	3,200	19,600
Utilities	7,800	5,600	3,000	8,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table OK-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Oklahoma, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	267,300	580,100	847,400	45%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$16,837	\$31,279	\$48,116	51%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$32,367	\$51,613	\$83,980	54%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OK-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Oklahoma, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	267,300	574,500	5,600	847,400	100%
Manufacturing	59,100	30,500	100	89,700	11%
Trade and transportation	98,400	78,500	1,100	178,000	21%
Services	86,900	343,900	4,200	435,000	51%
Other	22,900	121,600	200	144,700	17%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OK-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Oklahoma, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	267,300	257,000	317,500	574,500
Manufacturing	59,100	21,300	9,200	30,500
Trade and transportation	98,400	31,300	47,200	78,500
Wholesale trade	20,300	12,600	7,800	20,400
Retail trade	59,900	7,000	32,600	39,600
Transportation and warehousing	18,200	11,700	6,800	18,500
Services	86,900	117,400	226,500	343,900
Accommodations and food services	9,600	9,200	40,600	49,800
Administrative, support and waste management services	13,900	32,500	20,200	52,700
Finance and insurance	16,800	18,200	21,800	40,000
Health care and social assistance	6,000	100	62,200	62,300
Information	9,500	3,600	2,700	6,300
Management of companies and enterprises	200	10,200	2,900	13,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,100	19,600	11,800	31,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,100	12,600	14,700	27,300
Other services	6,700	11,400	49,600	61,000
Other	22,900	87,000	34,600	121,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,100	26,200	17,400	43,600
Construction	6,500	6,400	4,500	10,900
Mining	13,700	51,800	11,100	62,900
Utilities	1,600	2,600	1,600	4,200

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table OR-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Oregon, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	226,200	555,800	782,000	39%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$17,545	\$25,418	\$42,963	45%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$45,730	\$43,629	\$89,359	48%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OR-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Oregon, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	226,200	546,800	9,000	782,000	100%
Manufacturing	56,600	37,500	400	94,500	12%
Trade and transportation	85,800	85,300	1,900	173,000	22%
Services	80,000	366,000	6,400	452,400	58%
Other	3,800	58,000	300	62,100	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table OR-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Oregon, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	226,200	221,400	325,400	546,800
Manufacturing	56,600	24,500	13,000	37,500
Trade and transportation	85,800	34,100	51,200	85,300
Wholesale trade	20,600	13,500	8,300	21,800
Retail trade	51,400	5,900	34,200	40,100
Transportation and warehousing	13,800	14,700	8,700	23,400
Services	80,000	127,900	238,100	366,000
Accommodations and food services	10,300	9,100	40,500	49,600
Administrative, support and waste management services	11,900	29,500	17,600	47,100
Finance and insurance	12,700	13,800	18,400	32,200
Health care and social assistance	4,400	100	64,900	65,000
Information	15,200	5,000	3,800	8,800
Management of companies and enterprises	*	15,700	5,400	21,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	15,500	25,300	14,300	39,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,600	16,300	18,200	34,500
Other services	6,400	13,100	55,000	68,100
Other	3,800	34,900	23,100	58,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	27,500	18,300	45,800
Construction	3,200	4,100	3,700	7,800
Mining	*	2,200	400	2,600
Utilities	400	1,100	700	1,800

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table PA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Pennsylvania, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	981,800	2,071,700	3,053,500	46%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$73,557	\$111,558	\$185,115	51%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$142,085	\$183,247	\$325,332	56%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table PA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Pennsylvania, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	981,800	2,036,500	35,200	3,053,500	100%
Manufacturing	256,800	136,300	1,400	394,500	13%
Trade and transportation	299,500	352,600	7,400	659,500	22%
Services	392,600	1,415,200	25,300	1,833,100	60%
Other	32,900	132,400	1,100	166,400	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table PA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Pennsylvania, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	981,800	792,700	1,243,800	2,036,500
Manufacturing	256,800	94,400	41,900	136,300
Trade and transportation	299,500	143,100	209,500	352,600
Wholesale trade	67,700	49,400	31,400	80,800
Retail trade	190,000	23,100	136,600	159,700
Transportation and warehousing	41,800	70,600	41,500	112,100
Services	392,600	464,900	950,300	1,415,200
Accommodations and food services	51,500	30,700	141,500	172,200
Administrative, support and waste management services	62,800	100,500	63,000	163,500
Finance and insurance	74,000	67,300	85,300	152,600
Health care and social assistance	30,800	300	298,200	298,500
Information	64,700	11,900	9,300	21,200
Management of companies and enterprises	1,000	63,600	20,800	84,400
Professional, scientific and technical services	65,100	93,700	53,800	147,500
Real estate and rental and leasing	10,900	45,900	52,900	98,800
Other services	31,800	51,000	225,500	276,500
Other	32,900	90,300	42,100	132,400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	900	41,300	20,100	61,400
Construction	10,000	17,800	14,500	32,300
Mining	8,200	25,800	4,500	30,300
Utilities	13,800	5,400	3,000	8,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table RI-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Rhode Island, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	61,600	133,100	194,700	36%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$4,924	\$7,025	\$11,949	43%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$8,402	\$11,721	\$20,123	43%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table RI-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Rhode Island, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	61,600	130,700	2,400	194,700	100%
Manufacturing	15,000	7,800	*	22,800	12%
Trade and transportation	16,700	18,800	500	36,000	18%
Services	29,400	100,400	1,900	131,700	68%
Other	500	3,700	*	4,200	2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table RI-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Rhode Island, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	61,600	46,300	84,400	130,700
Manufacturing	15,000	5,000	2,800	7,800
Trade and transportation	16,700	6,700	12,100	18,800
Wholesale trade	3,000	2,800	2,200	5,000
Retail trade	11,800	1,100	7,900	9,000
Transportation and warehousing	1,900	2,800	2,000	4,800
Services	29,400	32,600	67,800	100,400
Accommodations and food services	3,100	2,400	11,000	13,400
Administrative, support and waste management services	2,500	6,800	4,600	11,400
Finance and insurance	11,900	5,400	5,700	11,100
Health care and social assistance	1,000	*	20,500	20,500
Information	4,500	1,200	800	2,000
Management of companies and enterprises	*	4,000	1,600	5,600
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,600	5,900	3,500	9,400
Real estate and rental and leasing	600	3,400	4,100	7,500
Other services	1,200	3,500	16,000	19,500
Other	500	2,000	1,700	3,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	800	600	1,400
Construction	500	800	900	1,700
Mining	*	200	*	200
Utilities	*	200	200	400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table SC-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in South Carolina, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	297,000	561,300	858,300	40%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$19,326	\$23,315	\$42,641	47%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$31,960	\$40,786	\$72,745	46%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table SC-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in South Carolina, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	297,000	553,600	7,700	858,300	100%
Manufacturing	83,100	47,500	200	130,800	15%
Trade and transportation	104,800	91,800	1,700	198,300	23%
Services	101,800	380,700	5,600	488,100	57%
Other	7,300	33,600	200	41,100	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table SC-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in South Carolina, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	297,000	226,000	327,600	553,600
Manufacturing	83,100	31,800	15,700	47,500
Trade and transportation	104,800	37,100	54,700	91,800
Wholesale trade	16,600	14,000	7,900	21,900
Retail trade	66,900	7,800	37,900	45,700
Transportation and warehousing	21,300	15,300	8,900	24,200
Services	101,800	136,700	244,000	380,700
Accommodations and food services	19,700	10,900	48,100	59,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	22,400	39,400	24,700	64,100
Finance and insurance	15,700	16,900	20,800	37,700
Health care and social assistance	5,400	*	53,400	53,400
Information	11,700	4,200	3,000	7,200
Management of companies and enterprises	600	9,100	2,600	11,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,400	23,200	12,500	35,700
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,900	18,800	20,400	39,200
Other services	6,000	14,200	58,500	72,700
Other	7,300	20,400	13,200	33,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	200	11,500	7,100	18,600
Construction	5,400	4,800	4,200	9,000
Mining	600	1,500	300	1,800
Utilities	1,100	2,600	1,600	4,200

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table SD-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in South Dakota, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	41,600	114,800	156,400	31%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$2,740	\$5,620	\$8,360	36%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$4,605	\$9,398	\$14,004	35%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, pay roll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table SD-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in South Dakota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	41,600	113,300	1,500	156,400	100%
Manufacturing	10,800	8,200	*	19,000	12%
Trade and transportation	15,200	19,000	300	34,500	22%
Services	14,700	67,900	1,200	83,800	54%
Other	900	18,200	*	19,100	12%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table SD-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in South Dakota, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	41,600	44,400	68,900	113,300
Manufacturing	10,800	5,000	3,200	8,200
Trade and transportation	15,200	7,700	11,300	19,000
Wholesale trade	3,100	3,100	1,900	5,000
Retail trade	9,700	1,600	7,500	9,100
Transportation and warehousing	2,400	3,000	1,900	4,900
Services	14,700	21,200	46,700	67,900
Accommodations and food services	2,200	1,900	8,400	10,300
Administrative, support and waste management services	1,700	3,800	2,400	6,200
Finance and insurance	3,000	4,400	5,800	10,200
Health care and social assistance	500	*	13,700	13,700
Information	3,200	700	500	1,200
Management of companies and enterprises	600	1,900	600	2,500
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,100	3,400	1,900	5,300
Real estate and rental and leasing	200	2,300	2,600	4,900
Other services	1,200	2,800	10,800	13,600
Other	900	10,500	7,700	18,200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	8,400	6,400	14,800
Construction	200	1,000	900	1,900
Mining	400	700	200	900
Utilities	200	400	200	600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of pay roll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table TN-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Tennessee, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	502,400	974,700	1,477,100	45%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$32,527	\$46,327	\$78,854	48%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$57,708	\$75,070	\$132,778	51%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table TN-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Tennessee, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	502,400	964,400	10,300	1,477,100	100%
Manufacturing	135,200	68,500	400	204,100	14%
Trade and transportation	186,100	170,300	2,100	358,500	24%
Services	173,500	653,000	7,500	834,000	56%
Other	7,600	72,600	300	80,500	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table TN-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Tennessee, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	502,400	395,800	568,600	964,400
Manufacturing	135,200	46,400	22,100	68,500
Trade and transportation	186,100	73,800	96,500	170,300
Wholesale trade	35,600	26,900	15,300	42,200
Retail trade	107,500	12,000	60,200	72,200
Transportation and warehousing	43,000	34,900	21,000	55,900
Services	173,500	227,700	425,300	653,000
Accommodations and food services	24,900	16,400	72,600	89,000
Administrative, support and waste management services	38,800	64,200	41,400	105,600
Finance and insurance	29,200	28,700	35,300	64,000
Health care and social assistance	7,900	100	111,700	111,800
Information	27,400	7,100	5,200	12,300
Management of companies and enterprises	800	20,500	5,800	26,300
Professional, scientific and technical services	23,600	37,200	21,000	58,200
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,600	27,800	29,800	57,600
Other services	16,300	25,700	102,500	128,200
Other	7,600	47,900	24,700	72,600
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	34,900	15,900	50,800
Construction	5,300	8,600	7,500	16,100
Mining	1,700	3,500	700	4,200
Utilities	500	900	600	1,500

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table TX-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Texas, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	2,027,700	5,098,600	7,126,300	53%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$157,473	\$304,436	\$461,910	60%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$365,485	\$561,687	\$927,172	67%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table TX-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Texas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	2,027,700	5,025,000	73,600	7,126,300	100%
Manufacturing	450,000	229,000	4,000	683,000	10%
Trade and transportation	645,300	818,600	13,900	1,477,800	21%
Services	829,800	3,336,300	52,300	4,218,400	59%
Other	102,600	641,100	3,400	747,100	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table TX-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Texas, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	2,027,700	2,196,000	2,829,000	5,025,000
Manufacturing	450,000	161,100	67,900	229,000
Trade and transportation	645,300	371,100	447,500	818,600
Wholesale trade	132,400	153,200	81,800	235,000
Retail trade	403,400	64,700	286,900	351,600
Transportation and warehousing	109,500	153,200	78,800	232,000
Services	829,800	1,183,800	2,152,500	3,336,300
Accommodations and food services	107,400	81,100	363,100	444,200
Administrative, support and waste management services	133,400	315,800	190,500	506,300
Finance and insurance	179,500	193,700	239,700	433,400
Health care and social assistance	57,600	500	554,800	555,300
Information	124,900	36,200	28,100	64,300
Management of companies and enterprises	3,500	91,400	21,500	112,900
Professional, scientific and technical services	136,200	205,200	113,800	319,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,000	148,500	164,900	313,400
Other services	64,300	111,400	47,600	587,500
Other	102,600	480,000	161,100	641,100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,300	133,200	70,700	203,900
Construction	32,900	60,100	37,300	97,400
Mining	52,700	268,200	43,800	312,000
Utilities	15,700	18,500	9,300	27,800

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table UT-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Utah, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	197,400	450,700	648,100	43%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$13,499	\$19,608	\$33,107	49%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$26,599	\$36,034	\$62,633	51%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table UT-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Utah, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	197,400	446,300	4,400	648,100	100%
Manufacturing	48,900	25,700	200	74,800	12%
Trade and transportation	63,000	71,000	900	134,900	21%
Services	78,700	320,600	3,200	402,500	62%
Other	6,800	29,000	100	35,900	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table UT-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Utah, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	197,400	190,100	256,200	446,300
Manufacturing	48,900	16,600	9,100	25,700
Trade and transportation	63,000	29,400	41,600	71,000
Wholesale trade	14,900	10,800	6,600	17,400
Retail trade	40,900	5,100	27,300	32,400
Transportation and warehousing	7,200	13,500	7,700	21,200
Services	78,700	124,800	195,800	320,600
Accommodations and food services	7,400	7,400	29,300	36,700
Administrative, support and waste management services	10,600	25,300	15,000	40,300
Finance and insurance	18,200	19,200	22,800	42,000
Health care and social assistance	4,400	*	44,400	44,400
Information	14,400	5,900	3,700	9,600
Management of companies and enterprises	500	13,500	3,700	17,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	17,100	23,700	12,200	35,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,300	17,900	18,000	35,900
Other services	3,800	11,900	46,700	58,600
Other	6,800	19,300	9,700	29,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	6,600	4,400	11,000
Construction	1,700	4,300	3,300	7,600
Mining	4,900	7,200	1,200	8,400
Utilities	100	1,200	800	2,000

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table VT-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Vermont, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	32,400	81,800	114,200	31%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$2,449	\$3,327	\$5,775	36%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$3,458	\$5,702	\$9,159	36%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table VT-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Vermont, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	32,400	79,400	2,400	114,200	100%
Manufacturing	9,100	5,800	*	14,900	13%
Trade and transportation	11,000	11,600	500	23,100	20%
Services	12,200	54,200	1,800	68,200	60%
Other	100	7,800	100	8,000	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table VT-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Vermont, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	32,400	28,400	5,000	79,400
Manufacturing	9,100	3,500	2,300	5,800
Trade and transportation	11,000	4,000	7,600	11,600
Wholesale trade	2,800	1,400	1,000	2,400
Retail trade	6,200	800	5,400	6,200
Transportation and warehousing	2,000	1,800	1,200	3,000
Services	12,200	16,400	37,800	54,200
Accommodations and food services	1,000	1,300	6,100	7,400
Administrative, support and waste management services	1,200	3,500	2,200	5,700
Finance and insurance	2,100	1,900	2,400	4,300
Health care and social assistance	200	*	11,800	11,800
Information	3,200	700	400	1,100
Management of companies and enterprises	100	800	300	1,100
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,700	3,800	2,200	6,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	300	2,000	2,300	4,300
Other services	1,400	2,400	10,100	12,500
Other	100	4,500	3,300	7,800
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	3,200	2,200	5,400
Construction	100	700	800	1,500
Mining	*	300	100	400
Utilities	*	300	200	500

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table VA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Virginia, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	746,400	1,174,300	1,920,700	47%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$56,028	\$61,137	\$117,165	53%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$98,361	\$102,788	\$201,149	55%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table VA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Virginia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	746,400	1,155,200	19,100	1,920,700	100%
Manufacturing	147,800	46,300	500	194,600	10%
Trade and transportation	198,800	179,200	4,100	382,100	20%
Services	383,500	862,300	13,900	1,259,700	66%
Other	16,300	67,400	600	84,300	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table VA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Virginia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	746,400	444,400	710,800	1,155,200
Manufacturing	147,800	29,400	16,900	46,300
Trade and transportation	198,800	62,900	116,300	179,200
Wholesale trade	36,400	22,300	16,200	38,500
Retail trade	130,700	13,000	81,600	94,600
Transportation and warehousing	31,700	27,600	18,500	46,100
Services	383,500	310,100	552,200	862,300
Accommodations and food services	41,300	21,200	92,700	113,900
Administrative, support and waste management services	43,100	70,900	41,400	112,300
Finance and insurance	45,800	34,100	44,500	78,600
Health care and social assistance	20,600	200	138,200	138,400
Information	52,100	12,500	7,500	20,000
Management of companies and enterprises	1,500	35,000	11,600	46,600
Professional, scientific and technical services	151,200	64,700	38,000	102,700
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,000	40,600	42,200	82,800
Other services	19,900	30,900	136,100	167,000
Other	16,300	42,000	25,400	67,400
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,000	24,000	12,400	36,400
Construction	8,000	10,400	10,100	20,500
Mining	4,000	4,700	1,200	5,900
Utilities	3,300	2,900	1,700	4,600

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table WA-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Washington, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	471,400	957,400	1,428,800	42%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$42,775	\$51,035	\$93,809	48%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$77,149	\$91,221	\$168,370	48%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WA-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Washington, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	471,400	934,900	22,500	1,428,800	100%
Manufacturing	129,200	55,000	1,100	185,300	13%
Trade and transportation	153,000	147,700	4,600	305,300	21%
Services	182,600	638,700	16,000	837,300	59%
Other	6,600	93,500	800	100,900	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WA-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Washington, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	471,400	372,700	562,200	934,900
Manufacturing	129,200	37,200	17,800	55,000
Trade and transportation	153,000	58,000	89,700	147,700
Wholesale trade	31,200	25,700	16,700	42,400
Retail trade	99,400	8,800	58,000	66,800
Transportation and warehousing	22,400	23,500	15,000	38,500
Services	182,600	220,600	418,100	638,700
Accommodations and food services	29,200	14,900	67,500	82,400
Administrative, support and waste management services	26,300	46,100	27,700	73,800
Finance and insurance	31,900	26,300	33,800	60,100
Health care and social assistance	10,600	100	122,400	122,500
Information	29,500	12,900	9,900	22,800
Management of companies and enterprises	200	22,400	6,300	28,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	35,700	47,100	26,000	73,100
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,100	28,900	32,300	61,200
Other services	14,100	21,900	92,200	114,100
Other	6,600	56,900	36,600	93,500
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,700	45,300	27,500	72,800
Construction	4,100	8,000	7,600	15,600
Mining	200	2,500	700	3,200
Utilities	600	1,100	800	1,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table WV-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in West Virginia, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	108,000	200,000	308,000	40%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$6,892	\$8,721	\$15,612	45%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$12,956	\$15,901	\$28,858	47%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WV-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in West Virginia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	108,000	198,300	1,700	308,000	100%
Manufacturing	19,100	10,400	*	29,500	10%
Trade and transportation	42,600	32,400	400	75,400	24%
Services	34,200	122,300	1,200	157,700	51%
Other	12,100	33,200	100	45,400	15%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WV-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in West Virginia, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	108,000	82,700	115,600	198,300
Manufacturing	19,100	7,300	3,100	10,400
Trade and transportation	42,600	13,300	19,100	32,400
Wholesale trade	6,500	4,800	2,600	7,400
Retail trade	27,900	3,200	13,600	16,800
Transportation and warehousing	8,200	5,300	2,900	8,200
Services	34,200	38,400	83,900	122,300
Accommodations and food services	4,600	3,500	15,700	19,200
Administrative, support and waste management services	6,700	9,800	5,800	15,600
Finance and insurance	4,200	4,100	5,200	9,300
Health care and social assistance	3,400	*	29,100	29,100
Information	4,600	1,400	800	2,200
Management of companies and enterprises	600	3,800	900	4,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	7,000	7,100	3,800	10,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	600	4,300	4,600	8,900
Other services	2,500	4,400	18,000	22,400
Other	12,100	23,700	9,500	33,200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	*	7,300	4,400	11,700
Construction	2,600	2,200	1,500	3,700
Mining	9,200	13,000	2,900	15,900
Utilities	300	1,200	700	1,900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table WI-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Wisconsin, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	404,600	941,500	1,346,100	43%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$31,855	\$44,943	\$76,798	50%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$50,871	\$74,774	\$125,645	50%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WI-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Wisconsin, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	404,600	927,900	13,600	1,346,100	100%
Manufacturing	150,100	108,400	600	259,100	19%
Trade and transportation	128,000	156,700	2,800	287,500	21%
Services	116,900	588,100	9,800	714,800	53%
Other	9,600	74,700	400	84,700	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WI-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Wisconsin, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	404,600	389,000	538,900	927,900
Manufacturing	150,100	75,500	32,900	108,400
Trade and transportation	128,000	67,500	89,200	156,700
Wholesale trade	28,000	27,700	15,000	42,700
Retail trade	85,400	11,200	58,000	69,200
Transportation and warehousing	14,600	28,600	16,200	44,800
Services	116,900	199,200	388,900	588,100
Accommodations and food services	12,100	15,400	67,700	83,100
Administrative, support and waste management services	24,400	45,800	28,400	74,200
Finance and insurance	25,200	29,200	36,900	66,100
Health care and social assistance	8,500	100	114,100	114,200
Information	20,000	6,800	5,500	12,300
Management of companies and enterprises	1,300	27,800	8,400	36,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,400	34,700	18,900	53,600
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,200	18,600	21,200	39,800
Other services	6,800	20,800	87,800	108,600
Other	9,600	46,800	27,900	74,700
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,500	34,400	20,000	54,400
Construction	4,300	7,200	6,000	13,200
Mining	300	2,300	400	2,700
Utilities	3,500	2,900	1,500	4,400

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.

Table WY-1. Employment Impact of Globally Engaged U.S. Companies in Wyoming, 2013

Indicator	Direct Impact	Indirect and Induced Impact ⁽³⁾	Total Impact	As Percent of State Private Sector
Jobs ⁽¹⁾	34,000	83,500	117,500	37%
Labor Income (\$ Million) ⁽²⁾	\$2,575	\$4,490	\$7,065	44%
Value Added (\$ Million)	\$7,424	\$12,190	\$19,614	52%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(1) Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

(2) Labor income is defined as wages and salaries and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

(3) The indirect and induced impact consists of employment, payroll, and production supported by globally engaged U.S. companies through their supply chains, the consumption spending of the people they employ directly or indirectly, and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WY-2. Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact by Major Industry in Wyoming, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾	Induced Jobs due to Dividend Payments	Total Employment Impact	Percent of Total Impact
Total	34,000	80,400	3,100	117,500	100%
Manufacturing	6,600	2,000	*	8,600	7%
Trade and transportation	13,700	13,400	700	27,800	24%
Services	6,900	43,100	2,300	52,300	45%
Other	6,800	21,900	100	28,800	25%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies and the consumption spending associated with the dividends they pay.

Table WY-3. Industry Detail on Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Impact from Compensation and Supply Chain in Wyoming, 2013

Impacted Industry	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs from Compensation and Supply Chain ⁽¹⁾		
		Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Subtotal
Total	34,000	37,400	43,000	80,400
Manufacturing	6,600	1,300	700	2,000
Trade and transportation	13,700	6,200	7,200	13,400
Wholesale trade	2,000	2,100	1,000	3,100
Retail trade	8,800	1,100	4,600	5,700
Transportation and warehousing	2,900	3,000	1,600	4,600
Services	6,900	13,900	29,200	43,100
Accommodations and food services	700	1,400	6,500	7,900
Administrative, support and waste management services	800	2,700	1,600	4,300
Finance and insurance	800	2,100	2,800	4,900
Health care and social assistance	200	*	7,000	7,000
Information	1,900	500	400	900
Management of companies and enterprises	*	800	200	1,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,500	2,500	1,400	3,900
Real estate and rental and leasing	500	2,400	2,700	5,100
Other services	500	1,500	6,600	8,100
Other	6,800	16,000	5,900	21,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	100	3,300	2,600	5,900
Construction	400	1,800	800	2,600
Mining	5,800	10,300	2,200	12,500
Utilities	500	600	300	900

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system (2013 database).

(1) Excludes induced jobs due to additional consumption spending due to dividends paid by globally engaged U.S. companies.

* Indicates less than 50 jobs.

Note: Jobs are defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs. Direct jobs are jobs within globally engaged U.S. companies. Indirect jobs are jobs supported through the supply chain of globally engaged U.S. companies. Induced jobs are jobs supported by the consumption spending of people employed directly or indirectly by globally engaged U.S. companies.