



ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT
GLOBAL INVESTMENT GROWS AMERICA'S ECONOMY

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

2013 Report

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Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 2013 Report

Overview

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in U.S. businesses, measured on a cumulative stock basis, reached \$2.7 trillion at the end of 2012, which is equivalent to about 16 percent of U.S. gross domestic product. Our economy benefits in numerous ways from the \$166 billion in FDI that flowed into the United States in just 2012 alone. For instance, foreign companies fund domestic manufacturing plants, buttress research and development facilities, and support 5.6 million well-paying American jobs with average pay of around \$77,000 in 2011.

Annual foreign direct investment inflows tend to fluctuate with U.S. and global business cycles. Compared to \$230 billion in 2011, foreign direct investment in the United States, also known as FDIUS, dropped by 28 percent in 2012 and was also below the amount invested in 2010. As shown in the illustration to the right, between 2011 and 2012, net equity flows dropped by some 40 percent, while intercompany debt flows shrank to a mere \$1 billion from \$51 billion. Reinvested earnings increased 31 percent to \$106 billion during the same time period.

Worldwide investment flows followed a similar pattern. Globally, annual FDI totaled \$1.35 trillion in 2012, a contraction of 18 percent from the previous year, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its World Investment Report (WIR) 2013.

Future trends in FDIUS are subject to foreign investors' concerns about the macroeconomic climate and financial conditions in the United States and worldwide economic developments. A.T. Kearney's FDI Confidence Index ranked the United States as the world's top market in 2013, based on how political, economic, and regulatory changes affect FDI. UNCTAD's WIR predicts global FDI will remain close to the 2012 level in 2013, probably no more than \$1.45 trillion. By 2015, it expects investment flows worldwide to reach \$1.8 trillion.

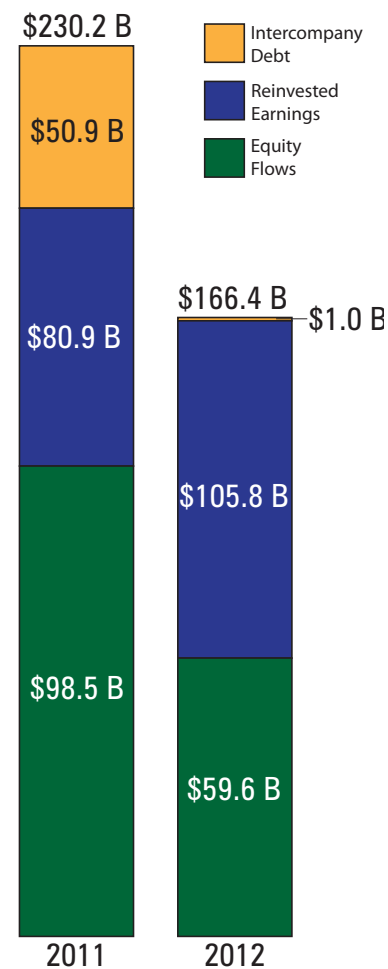
More foreign direct investment dollars flowed to the United States last year than to any other single country in the world. Investments in the U.S. market topped other large markets, including China and Brazil. At \$258.5 billion in 2012, foreign companies invested more in the combined European Union market than in the United States, according to UNCTAD's World Investment Report.

Worldwide, the total amount of FDI inward stock rose to nearly \$23 trillion in 2012. The U.S. share dropped to 17 percent last year, from more than a third in 2000 as competition for foreign investment dollars has increased and multinational companies have expanded investments in often faster growing developing markets. For the third consecutive year, more than half of all FDI in 2012 flowed to developing and transition economies; in fact, developed countries now only account for 42 percent of global FDI inflows.

UNCTAD's WIR cites global economic fragility and policy uncertainty as underlying factors for a delayed recovery in worldwide FDI. And while most nations are eager to attract foreign investment dollars, many are also engaging in 'protectionist' activities, such as reinforcing the regulatory environment for foreign investment and tightly monitoring cross-border mergers and acquisitions.

Note: The U.S. government reports FDI flows in two ways: (1) by balance of payments, and (2) on a financial flow basis. Data based on each of these measures differ because balance of payments data have not been adjusted for current-cost adjustments to earnings.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States 2011-2012



Data are shown on a balance of payments basis.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

About the Data

This report represents the most current statistics on foreign direct investment in the United States, or FDIUS, at the time of publication in September 2013. The United States defines FDIUS as the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by a foreign investor of 10 percent or more of a U.S. business.

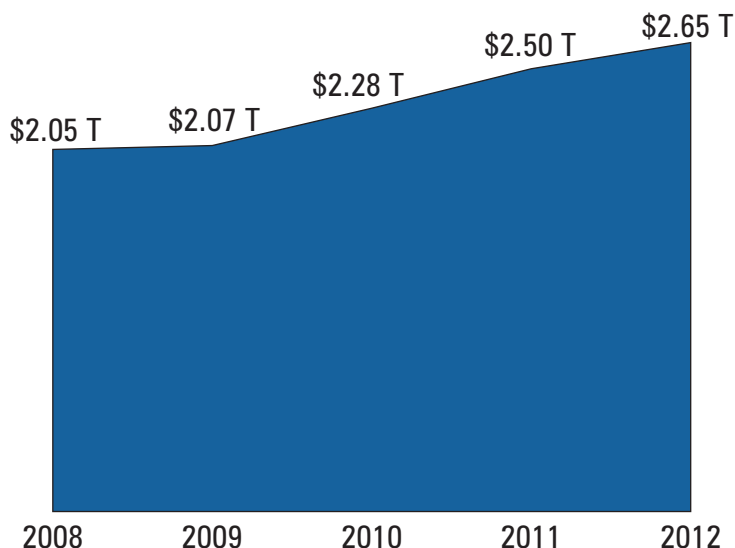
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Total Cumulative FDIUS Reaches \$2.65 Trillion

Net additions of FDIUS over the last few years have pushed total stock to \$2.65 trillion. In fact, the United States receives the most foreign direct investment, both in terms of cumulative investment and 2012 flows, of any country in the world. Foreign-owned companies commit their investment dollars here for any number of reasons. First, and perhaps most important, the United States has one of the most open markets and investment climates in the world. It also has a number of other advantages that foreign-based companies find attractive, including:

- an unrivaled consumer market;
- a world-class higher education system;
- a skilled and productive workforce;
- an entrepreneurial culture of innovation and risk-taking;
- a transparent regulatory environment; and,
- the largest venture capital and private equity market in the world.

Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 2008-2012



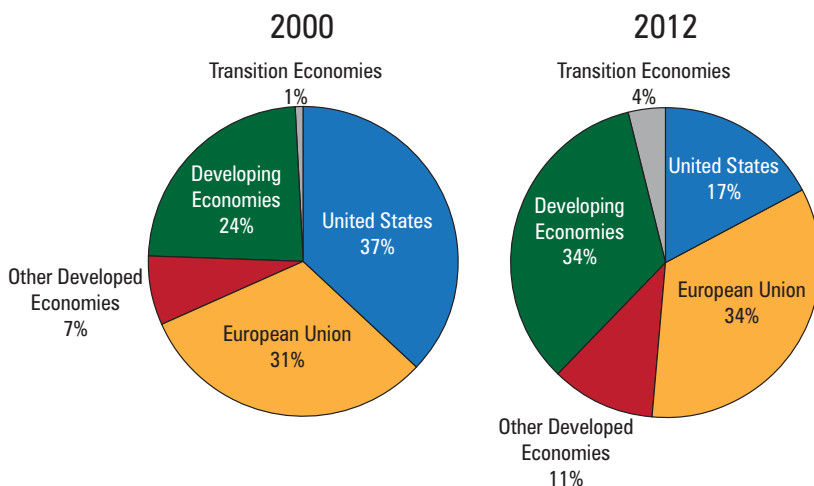
Data are shown on a historical-cost basis, or cost at time of investment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

United States Faces Increasing Competition for Foreign Investment Dollars

While foreign direct investment remains an important part of the U.S. economy, the U.S. slice of global FDI has eroded as competitor nations work to make their economies more hospitable to global investors. By 2012, the U.S. share accounted for 17 percent of the world's inward FDI stock, compared with 37 percent at the beginning of the 21st century. The European Union's part rose to 34 percent in 2012 from 31 percent in 2000.

Albeit significantly lower than total investment in developed markets, transition and developing economies are gaining foreign investors. Among transition economies of south and east Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the Russian Federation, total stock of worldwide inward investment jumped from one percent in 2000 to four percent in 2012. Developing economies accounted for 34 percent of the world's total FDI stock in 2012, with China claiming four percent and Brazil three percent.

Worldwide Inward Stock of Foreign Direct Investment, 2000 and 2012



Source: UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2013

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Foreign Direct Investment Inflows Peaked in 2008 Over Past Decade

Over the past decade, flows of foreign direct investment to the United States* were exceptionally robust in 2008, when they reached a historic high of \$310 billion. The 2008-2009 global economic recession had a direct effect on FDI flows. In the United States, inbound direct foreign investment shrank dramatically in 2009, dropping by more than half from a year earlier. FDIUS inflows rallied in 2010, posting gains over the previous year.

FDIUS shrank by 28 percent in 2012 to \$166 billion over the previous year. But, in the context of the decade, last year's FDIUS flow was an average year, and considerably higher than annual investment inflows from 2002 to 2005.

*FDIUS measures equity capital flows, reinvested earnings, and intercompany debt flows between U.S. affiliates and their parents abroad.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States 2002-2012



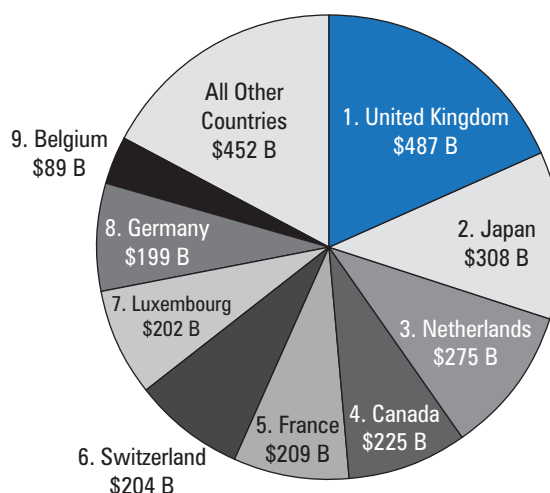
Data are shown on a balance of payments basis.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fewer Than 10 Countries Account for Most Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

A handful of countries accounted for the lion's share of the \$2.65 trillion in foreign direct investment in the United States by year-end 2012. The United Kingdom ranked as the single largest investor in the U.S. economy, claiming 18 percent of all FDIUS holdings. Japan made up nearly 12 percent, followed by the Netherlands at more than 10 percent.

Nine countries combined held 83 percent of the total stock of foreign direct investment in the United States in 2012. More than 150 other countries made up the remainder.

Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment in the United States by Country Through 2012



Data are shown on a historical-cost basis, or cost at time of investment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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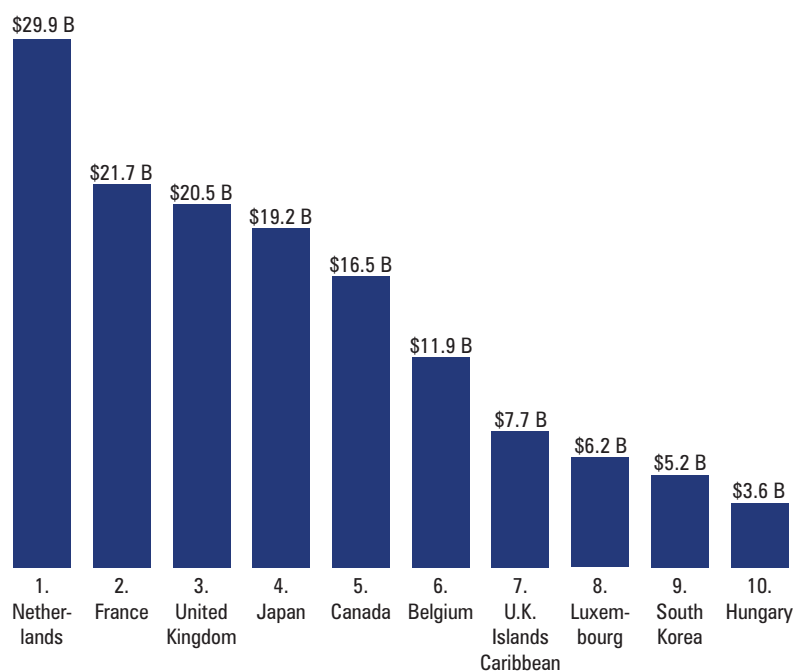
The Netherlands Ranks as Largest Foreign Direct Investor in the United States in 2012

At nearly \$30 billion in inbound investment in 2012, the Netherlands ranks as the United States' largest foreign investor. Dutch investment constituted nearly one-fifth of all investment in the United States from firms headquartered in foreign countries. Other large developed countries, including France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada rounded out the top five largest investors in the United States last year.

Collectively, the British Caribbean Islands were seventh at nearly \$8 billion in 2012, followed by Luxembourg, South Korea, and Hungary.

Together, the top 10 investing countries represented 89 percent of all inbound foreign direct investment in 2012.

Top Countries by 2012 FDIUS Inflows



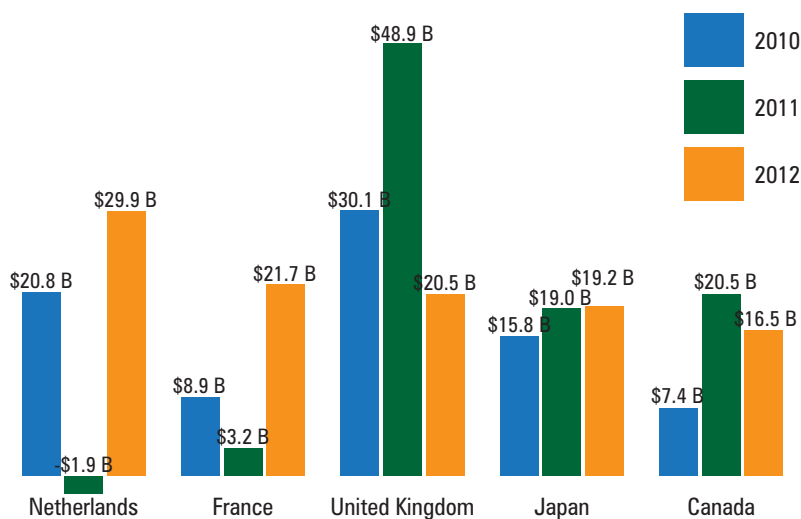
Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Netherlands and France Show Significant Increases in FDIUS Flows between 2011 and 2012

Of the top five countries by U.S. inbound direct investment in 2012, the Netherlands, France, and Japan each invested more in 2012 than in either 2010 or 2011. The Netherlands was not only the largest investor in the United States in 2012, its investment saw a huge turnaround from the previous year when it posted a disinvestment* of nearly \$2 billion. French investment increased sevenfold between 2011 and 2012, reaching nearly \$22 billion.

Canadian companies more than doubled their investment inflows to the United States over the last three years. In contrast, inbound investment from the United Kingdom dropped by 32 percent during the same time period.

Top Five Countries by FDIUS Flows 2010-2012



Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Disinvestment, or net negative financial inflows, occurs when flows from U.S. affiliates to their parent companies are greater than flows from parents to affiliates. Net negative flows may be due to reductions of equity (selloffs) in their affiliates by parents, distributions of earnings by affiliates to their parents, or net loan payments from affiliates to parents.

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Sweden, Hong Kong, and China More Than Double FDIUS Between 2011 and 2012

Sweden, Hong Kong, and China each more than doubled their investments in the U.S. economy between 2011 and 2012. Investment inflows from South Korean companies totaled \$5.2 billion in 2012, placing it among the top 10 foreign investors in the United States for the first time.

By contrast, German companies, with a strong and long-standing presence in the United States, invested 80 percent less in 2012 than in 2011. German FDI in the U.S. economy shrank to \$3.1 billion last year. In fact, most countries invested less in 2012 than in 2011. For example, investment from companies domiciled in the United Kingdom dropped by more than \$28 billion, or 58 percent.

FDIUS Flows by Leading Countries 2011-2012

(in millions of dollars)

Rank	Country	2011	2012	Percent Change
1.	Netherlands	-\$1,948	\$29,934	n/a
2.	France	\$3,156	\$21,664	586%
3.	United Kingdom	\$48,900	\$20,547	-58%
4.	Japan	\$18,984	\$19,169	1%
5.	Canada	\$20,543	\$16,460	-20%
6.	Belgium	\$10,423	\$11,876	14%
7.	U.K. Islands, Caribbean	\$12,489	\$7,689	-38%
8.	Luxembourg	\$20,530	\$6,216	-70%
9.	South Korea	\$3,530	\$5,240	48%
10.	Hungary	-\$3,984	\$3,640	n/a
11.	Germany	\$15,189	\$3,103	-80%
12.	Mexico	\$2,134	\$2,801	31%
13.	Sweden	\$1,236	\$2,671	116%
14.	Singapore	\$2,642	\$2,655	0%
15.	Italy	\$2,858	\$1,972	-31%
16.	Australia	\$17,245	\$1,645	-90%
17.	Spain	\$6,610	\$1,486	-78%
18.	Hong Kong	\$488	\$1,461	199%
19.	Ireland	-\$1,808	\$1,460	n/a
20.	China	\$520	\$1,370	163%

Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

European Investors Dominate FDIUS

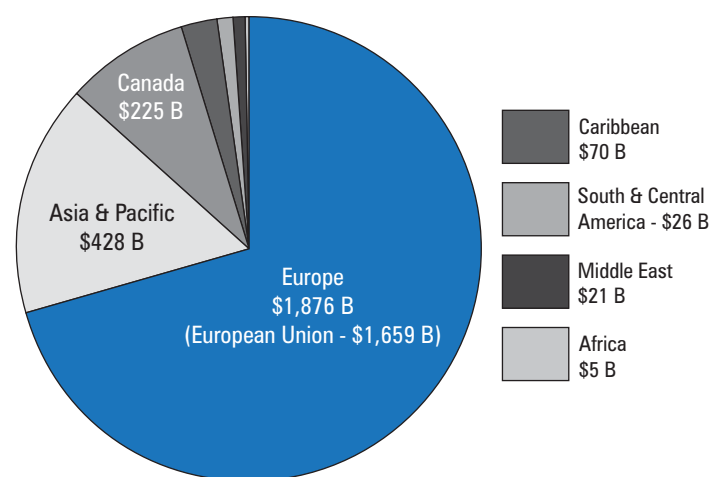
Cumulatively, Europe is the largest regional investor in the United States, representing 71 percent of all inbound direct investment through 2012. These figures cover investment from European countries outside the combined European Union market, including Switzerland with cumulative direct investment in the U.S. economy of \$204 billion by year-end 2012.

The Asia and Pacific region and Canada composed 16 percent and nine percent, respectively, of total FDIUS stock by the end of 2012.

The fourth largest investing region is the Caribbean, which had invested \$70 billion in the United States as of year-end 2012. The vast majority of Caribbean investment, \$59 billion, comes from the British Islands (British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands).

The stock of total inbound investment from South and Central America, the Middle East, and Africa are very small in comparison, each representing less than one percent at the end of last year.

Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment in the United States by Region of Investor, 2012



Data are shown on a historical-cost basis, or cost at time of investment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States - 2013 Report

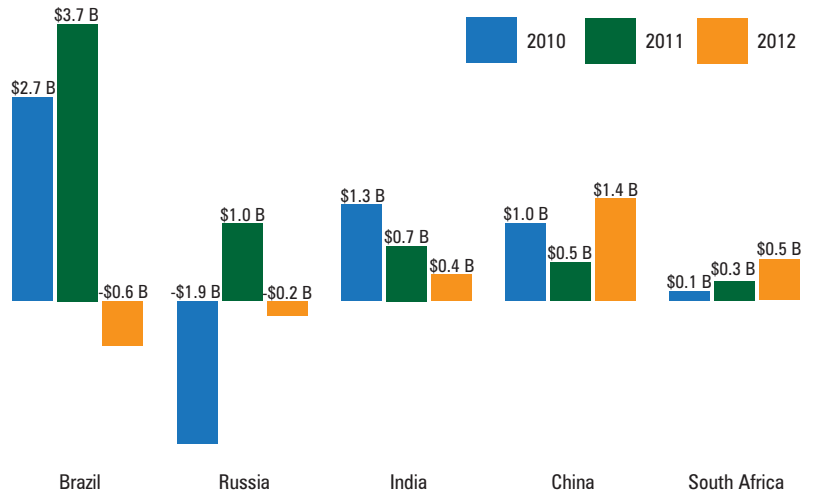
China is Largest 2012 U.S. Investor Among (BRICS) Countries

Collectively, the large emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa are known as the BRICS. U.S. data show their investments in the United States remain tiny. Last year, BRICS represented less than one percent of total investment inflows. At \$1.4 billion, China was the largest BRICS investor in the United States. Its investment rose by 163 percent over 2011. South Africa's investment also more than doubled between 2011 and 2012 to more than \$500 million.

In contrast, Brazil and Russia posted disinvestments in 2012, while Indian investment in the United States shrank over the previous year. Brazil recorded the largest investment in the United States for a single year over the past three years among the BRICS, at \$3.7 billion in 2011.

While BRICS investment in the United States remains small, these countries are investing more globally. According to UNCTAD's WIR, their combined investment represented 10 percent of total worldwide outflows in 2012. Interestingly, the BRICS have become significant investors in Africa.

FDIUS Flows from BRICS Countries 2010-2012

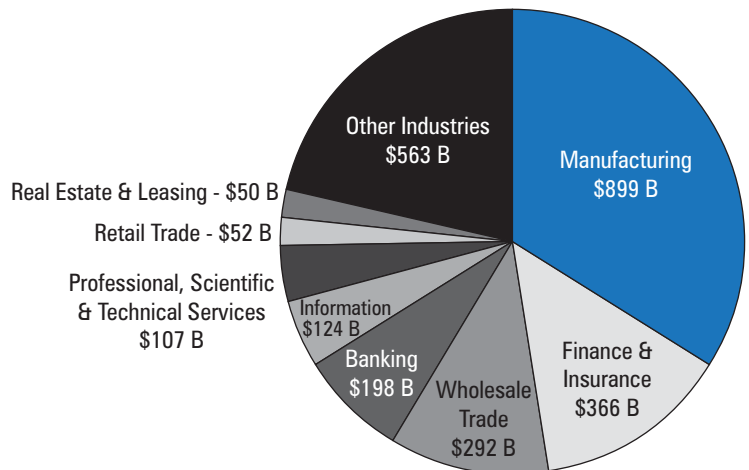


Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Manufacturing is Largest Industry for Foreign Investors

All U.S. industry sectors represent significant business opportunities for foreign companies. At almost \$900 billion in 2012, manufacturing accounted for more than one-third of cumulative FDIUS. Because the United States has the the world's largest and most liquid financial markets, foreign companies, on a cumulative basis, have invested heavily in the U.S. finance and insurance market, reaching \$366 billion by year-end 2012. The nation's wholesale trade, banking, and information industries have also received significant FDI over time. When combined, they accounted for about a quarter of cumulative FDI by the end of 2012.

Cumulative FDIUS by Industry 2012



Data are shown on a historical-cost basis, or cost at time of investment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

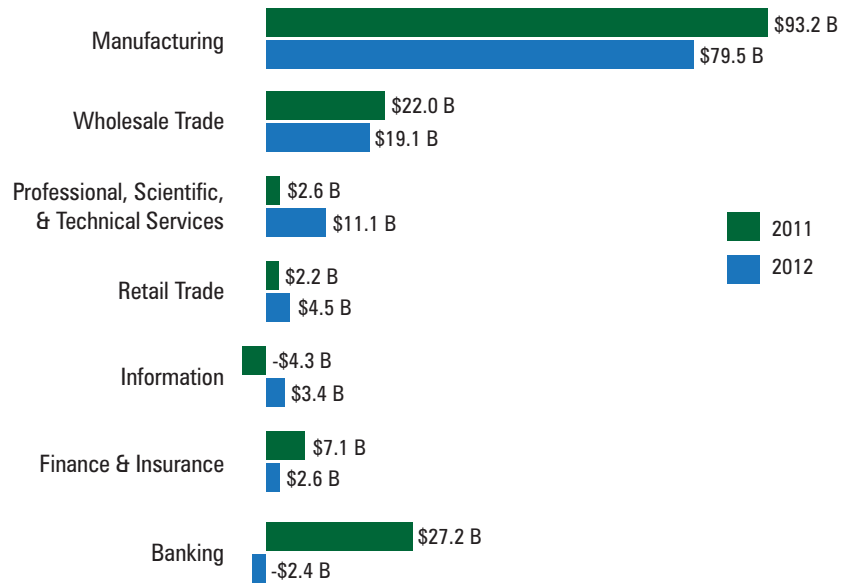
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Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services is Fastest Growing Industry Segment

On an annual basis, inbound FDI in the professional, scientific and technical services sector grew faster than investment in other sectors. In 2012, foreign companies invested \$11 billion in professional, scientific, and technical services, compared with \$2.6 billion in 2011. At \$4.5 billion in 2012, FDI in America's well-established retail trade industry more than doubled from the previous year. The information industry, the third broad sector that saw an increase in FDIUS last year, received \$3.4 billion in 2012, after a year of disinvestment in 2011.

Inbound FDI shrank in several sectors last year. Foreign firms decreased their investment in U.S. manufacturing to \$79.5 billion in 2012, down by 15 percent from 2011. Investment in wholesale trade amounted to \$19 billion in 2012, compared to \$22 billion in 2011.

FDIUS Flows by Select Industries 2011-2012



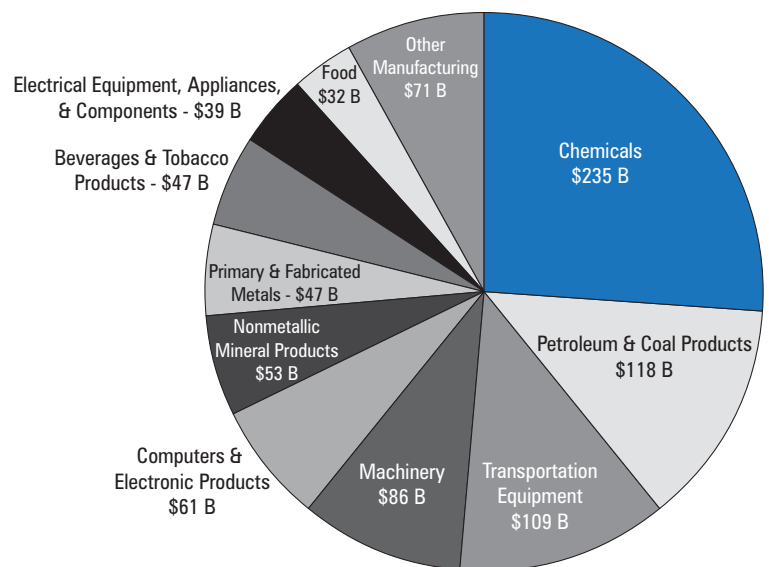
Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chemicals Top FDIUS Manufacturing Sector

Within manufacturing, foreign companies had invested more cumulatively in the domestic chemicals industry by the end of 2012 than in any other industrial sector. FDIUS stock in chemicals reached \$235 billion last year because the United States boasts a highly educated workforce, world-class research centers, strong intellectual property protection, and a robust regulatory system.

The petroleum and coal products sector also has gained significant foreign investment over time, reaching \$118 billion by the end of last year. Foreign investors had spent a total of nearly \$110 billion across the U.S. transportation equipment industry, which mostly covers U.S. auto and auto parts production, through year-end 2012. Machinery, computers and electronics, nonmetallic mineral products, and primary and fabricated metals combined attracted slightly more foreign investment dollars by the end of 2012 than the chemicals sector.

Cumulative FDIUS in Manufacturing 2012



Data are shown on a historical-cost basis, or cost at time of investment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

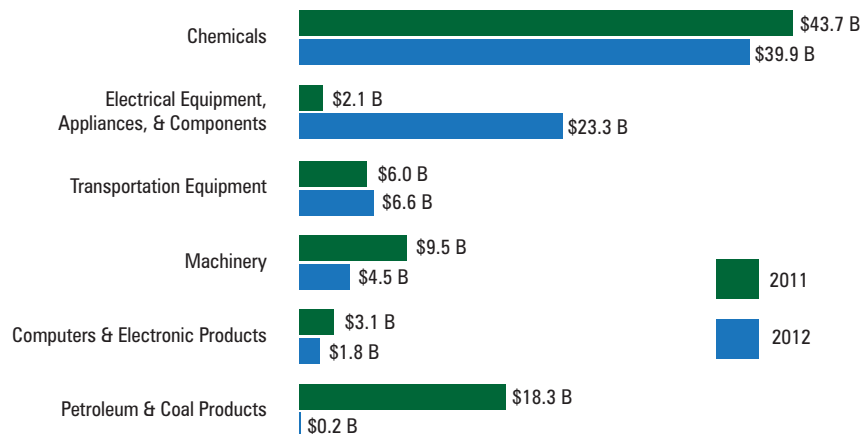
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Electrical Equipment, Appliances, and Components Sees Tremendous FDIUS Growth Between 2011 and 2012

With investments of almost \$80 billion, half of 2012 FDI inflows were in the U.S. manufacturing sector. As the world's leader in chemicals production, foreign companies invested more in the domestic chemicals industry than any other manufacturing sector. Last year, inbound investment in the U.S. chemicals industry totaled about \$40 billion, a drop of nine percent from 2011. More than 60 percent of FDIUS in chemicals went to pharmaceuticals and medicines.

Foreign companies have increased their annual investment in the strong U.S. electrical equipment, appliances, and components industry, with FDIUS inflows rising to \$23 billion in 2012 from just \$2 billion in 2011. Foreign investment in transportation equipment rose to \$6.6 billion in 2012, up nine percent compared with 2011. All major foreign automakers produce cars and other transportation equipment in the United States for sale domestically. Some use their U.S. manufacturing plants as a global export platform.

FDIUS Flows by Select Manufacturing Industries 2011-2012



Data are shown on a financial flow basis without current-cost adjustment.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix A: FDIUS by Select Countries

(millions of dollars)

	Cumulative FDIUS Through 2012	FDIUS Flows 2008-2012					
	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	'08-'12 Change
Europe	\$1,876,240	\$234,331	\$99,073	\$151,055	\$127,800	\$105,187	-55%
Austria	\$5,206	\$370	(D)	\$136	\$170	\$441	19%
Belgium	\$88,697	-\$989	\$13,262	\$5,640	\$10,423	\$11,876	n/a
Cyprus	\$2,314	(D)	(D)	-\$173	-\$415	(D)	n/a
Denmark	\$8,807	\$548	\$1,171	\$1,472	\$1,067	-\$173	n/a
Finland	\$7,162	\$6,868	(D)	-\$179	\$668	\$22	-100%
France	\$209,121	\$12,950	\$25,369	\$8,865	\$3,156	\$21,664	67%
Germany	\$199,006	\$17,122	\$12,320	\$18,760	\$15,189	\$3,103	-82%
Hungary	\$20,256	\$2,400	\$266	-\$26,488	-\$3,984	\$3,640	52%
Ireland	\$24,917	-\$341	-\$1,348	\$5,417	-\$1,808	\$1,460	n/a
Italy	\$23,260	\$5,871	-\$2,462	\$1,304	\$2,858	\$1,972	-66%
Luxembourg	\$202,338	\$6,802	\$17,349	\$29,461	\$20,530	\$6,216	-9%
Netherlands	\$274,904	\$75,327	\$5,018	\$20,772	-\$1,948	\$29,934	-60%
Norway	\$16,432	\$4,545	\$577	\$885	\$7,510	\$666	-85%
Russia	\$6,280	\$2,756	-\$746	-\$1,905	\$1,032	-\$200	n/a
Spain	\$47,352	\$9,330	\$4,569	\$4,410	\$6,610	\$1,486	-84%
Sweden	\$42,387	-\$7,662	\$1,381	\$10,903	\$1,236	\$2,671	n/a
Switzerland	\$203,954	\$45,660	\$10,710	\$41,406	\$19,892	\$295	-99%
United Kingdom	\$486,833	\$52,609	\$18,373	\$30,069	\$48,900	\$20,547	-61%
Asia and Pacific	\$427,679	\$42,005	\$5,482	\$26,875	\$46,354	\$31,792	-24%
Australia	\$42,685	\$4,574	-\$3,850	\$4,047	\$17,245	\$1,645	-64%
China	\$5,154	\$500	\$500	\$1,037	\$520	\$1,370	174%
Hong Kong	\$6,283	\$444	-\$10	\$271	\$488	\$1,461	229%
India	\$5,158	\$1,231	\$490	\$1,289	\$736	\$353	-71%
Japan	\$308,253	\$22,321	\$6,544	\$15,805	\$18,984	\$19,169	-14%
Korea, Republic of	\$24,467	\$1,440	\$236	\$2,245	\$3,530	\$5,240	264%
New Zealand	\$1,663	\$470	\$230	\$77	\$1,192	-\$485	n/a
Singapore	\$26,244	\$10,471	\$1,328	\$1,496	\$2,642	\$2,655	-75%
Taiwan	\$5,454	\$537	-\$405	\$726	\$282	\$526	-2%
Canada	\$225,331	\$16,794	\$30,366	\$7,357	\$20,543	\$16,460	-2%
Caribbean	\$69,869	\$8,226	\$6,897	\$10,599	\$10,383	\$3,703	-55%
Bahamas	\$2,876	-\$473	\$450	-\$456	\$39	(D)	n/a
Bermuda	\$2,324	\$4,522	\$1,084	\$5,371	-\$2,711	-\$2,788	n/a
Curacao*	\$4,904	--	--	--	\$216	\$503	n/a
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	\$58,584	\$3,674	\$2,481	\$5,627	\$12,489	\$7,689	109%
South and Central America	\$25,773	\$596	\$1,093	\$2,824	\$7,606	\$2,194	268%
Brazil	\$3,590	\$278	-\$1,539	\$2,718	\$3,704	-\$598	n/a
Mexico	\$14,883	\$731	\$2,469	-\$123	\$2,134	\$2,801	283%
Panama	\$1,003	\$188	\$144	-\$553	\$115	-\$132	n/a
Venezuela	\$4,638	-\$1,465	\$158	\$420	\$1,018	\$584	n/a
Middle East	\$20,603	\$3,455	\$1,366	-\$1,747	\$8,973	\$626	-82%
Israel	\$9,821	\$2,016	\$1,166	\$273	\$6,662	\$55	-97%
United Arab Emirates	\$1,340	\$1,617	\$151	-\$1,669	\$697	-\$104	n/a
Africa	\$5,338	\$958	-\$672	\$1,085	\$2,101	\$607	-37%
South Africa	\$1,465	\$438	-\$217	\$126	\$267	\$543	24%
Mauritius	\$3,431	\$297	-\$190	(D)	(D)	-\$85	n/a
Other Areas							
BRICS**	\$21,647	\$5,203	-\$1,512	\$3,256	\$6,259	\$1,468	-72%
European Union (27)***	\$1,658,563	\$186,063	\$93,263	\$111,643	\$108,777	\$105,426	-43%

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual companies.

*Prior to 2011, Curacao was included in the Netherlands Antilles (not shown here).

**BRICS countries are Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa

***27 nations made up the European Union in 2012. In 2013, the EU expanded to 28 countries, when Croatia joined.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix B: FDIUS by Select Industries

(millions of dollars)

	Cumulative FDIUS Through 2012		FDIUS Flows 2008-2012					
	2012		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	'08-'12 Change
Manufacturing	\$898,942		\$77,098	\$53,416	\$91,896	\$93,205	\$79,504	3%
Food	\$32,283		\$1,273	\$2,756	\$14,545	-\$1,488	-\$22	n/a
Chemicals	\$235,452		-\$2,776	\$12,299	\$15,273	\$43,709	\$39,860	n/a
Basic chemicals	\$37,803		-\$10,476	-\$1,193	\$10,467	\$4,164	\$9,299	n/a
Pharmaceuticals & medicines	\$146,055		\$5,651	\$12,868	\$419	\$37,514	\$24,512	334%
Primary & fabricated metals	\$47,005		\$9,649	\$3,894	\$4,816	\$1,734	\$148	-98%
Primary metals	\$28,793		\$6,642	\$4,109	\$2,963	\$235	-\$1,121	n/a
Machinery	\$86,171		\$9,221	\$5,402	\$1,234	\$9,530	\$4,459	-52%
Engines, turbines, & power transmission equipment	\$27,993		\$1,648	\$4,169	\$531	\$2,518	\$2,240	36%
Computers & electronic products	\$61,163		\$10,031	-\$3,974	\$5,399	\$3,080	\$1,803	-82%
Semiconductors & other electronic components	\$36,068		-\$3,711	-\$780	\$4,889	\$1,823	\$1,518	n/a
Electrical equipment, appliances, & components	\$38,629		\$1,002	\$2,187	-\$121	\$2,098	\$23,341	2,229%
Transportation equipment	\$108,710		-\$6,249	\$16,035	\$11,145	\$6,006	\$6,559	n/a
Motor vehicles, bodies & trailers, & parts	\$72,888		-\$6,269	\$13,309	\$10,260	\$3,359	\$5,989	n/a
Aerospace products & parts	\$22,149		\$151	\$1,007	\$1,290	\$2,369	\$387	156%
Beverages & tobacco products	\$46,638		(D)	(D)	(D)	\$7,555	\$761	n/a
Beverages	\$43,527		(D)	(D)	(D)	\$7,317	\$381	n/a
Petroleum & coal products	\$118,164		-\$2,585	\$8,068	\$25,274	\$18,306	\$153	n/a
Integrated petroleum refining & extraction	\$108,140		-\$1,371	\$7,732	\$24,986	\$16,823	-\$995	n/a
Nonmetallic mineral products	\$53,355		-\$8,477	\$1,771	-\$297	-\$1,422	-\$963	n/a
Cement & concrete products	\$46,667		-\$9,210	\$2,207	-\$315	-\$1,766	-\$1,392	n/a
Medical equipment & supplies	\$34,805		\$6,457	\$2,014	\$6,527	\$1,076	\$1,514	-77%
Wholesale trade	\$292,440		\$32,888	\$11,628	\$23,806	\$21,959	\$19,146	-42%
Motor vehicles & motor vehicle parts & supplies	\$51,724		-\$5,601	-\$1,955	-\$302	\$4,012	\$2,506	n/a
Electrical goods	\$42,239		\$17,542	\$430	\$461	\$2,866	\$6,415	-63%
Petroleum & petroleum products	\$53,568		\$6,881	\$9,140	\$2,703	\$15,938	\$5,073	-26%
Professional & commercial equipment & supplies	\$32,384		\$4,325	-\$221	\$1,254	\$2,466	\$1,689	-61%
Drugs & druggists' sundries	\$25,378		\$4,436	\$4,718	\$10,910	-\$5,967	\$907	-80%
Retail trade	\$51,724		\$7,203	\$4,168	-\$1,445	\$2,231	\$4,456	-38%
Food & beverage stores	\$23,208		\$3,741	\$3,850	\$2,292	\$419	\$1,091	-71%
Information	\$123,806		\$8,550	-\$7,876	-\$10,199	-\$4,277	\$3,398	-60%
Publishing industries	\$32,689		\$7,947	-\$1,571	-\$8,039	\$1,091	\$2,124	-73%
Telecommunications	\$53,001		\$1,569	-\$934	\$647	\$1,518	\$758	-52%
Depository institutions (banking)	\$198,092		\$24,752	\$16,586	\$12,367	\$27,160	-\$2,421	n/a
Banks	\$172,838		\$22,396	\$10,336	\$6,864	\$19,756	-\$4,477	n/a
Branches & agencies	\$25,254		\$2,356	\$6,250	\$5,504	\$7,403	\$2,056	-13%
Finance (except depository institutions) & insurance	\$365,843		\$95,353	\$28,483	\$35,514	\$7,092	\$2,568	-97%
Finance, except depository institutions	\$199,770		\$67,989	\$14,971	\$26,380	\$18,311	\$5,805	-91%
Insurance carriers & related activities	\$166,073		\$27,365	\$13,512	\$9,134	-\$11,219	-\$3,237	n/a
Real estate & rental & leasing	\$50,493		-\$4,753	-\$1,021	-\$581	\$2,535	\$1,039	n/a
Real estate	\$41,421		-\$1,480	\$692	\$606	\$1,621	\$1,049	n/a
Professional, scientific, & technical services	\$106,673		\$4,879	\$2,412	\$15,699	\$2,576	\$11,060	127%
Computer systems design & related services	\$46,649		-\$433	\$572	\$12,235	\$1,147	\$8,669	n/a
Advertising & related services	\$34,742		\$744	\$1,995	\$291	(D)	\$371	-50%
Other industries	\$562,819		\$60,394	\$35,808	\$30,992	\$71,278	\$41,819	-31%
Mining	\$137,840		\$16,829	\$7,591	\$21,767	\$26,689	\$13,637	-19%
Utilities	\$62,062		\$17,477	\$8,768	\$1,068	\$3,014	\$4,036	-77%
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	\$58,110		\$15,313	\$9,880	\$2,474	\$2,712	\$3,007	-80%
Transportation & warehousing	\$42,335		\$2,056	\$5,796	-\$1,072	-\$938	\$1,994	-3%
Holding companies (nonbank)	\$230,497		\$11,648	\$6,999	\$5,346	\$36,211	\$20,344	75%
Addendum:								
Petroleum*	\$297,231		\$20,632	(D)	\$49,413	\$59,176	\$16,268	-21%

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual companies.

*Petroleum consists of oil and gas extraction; support activities for oil and gas extraction; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; petroleum and petroleum products wholesale trade; gasoline stations; petroleum tanker operations; pipeline transportation of crude oil, refined petroleum products, and natural gas; and petroleum storage for hire.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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