



Sector distribution of employment contribution

This study finds that the indirect and induced employment effects generated by the U.S. data center industry span a wide range of sectors, reflecting both the industry's upstream supply chain needs and the household spending supported by data center–related income.

As shown in **Table III-3**, nearly 60 percent of all indirect and induced jobs occur in the services sector—by far the largest share. This concentration arises from two sources: (1) the industry's reliance on service-oriented suppliers such as professional, technical, and administrative services, and (2) induced spending by households, which primarily flows to consumer-facing services such as accommodations, food services, and healthcare. The combined effect of these indirect and induced channels results in a service-heavy distribution that mirrors the structure of the broader U.S. economy.

Beyond services, the remaining employment effects highlight the diverse linkages the data center industry maintains with the rest of the economy. Approximately 10.8 percent of the indirect and induced jobs arise in finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing, reflecting the importance of data centers to financial services infrastructure, real estate operations, leasing activities, and other business-support functions. Meanwhile, wholesale and retail trade (9.9 percent) and transportation and warehousing (7.3 percent) capture the additional goods movement, logistics activity, household retail demand, and supply chain purchase stimulated by data center operations and work spending.

The remaining effects—spanning information (5.1 percent), manufacturing (4.5 percent), and construction (3.7 percent)—reflect the specialized equipment, technology services, and capital-intensive infrastructure required to support the data center sector, including servers, storage devices, electrical systems, fiber installation, and facility construction. Even smaller sectors such as agriculture, utilities, and mining each receive a measurable share, underscoring just how deeply the data center ecosystem reaches into every corner of the national economy.

Industry distributions of the indirect and induced contributions for labor income and value added are similar, since the economic indicators of jobs, labor income, and value added are closely related to one another.

Taken together, these results show that the data center industry's indirect and induced employment effects are both broad and structurally aligned with the U.S. economy, which is dominated by service industries but also relies on a complex network of goods-producing and distribution sectors. The distribution in **Table III-3** therefore illustrates not only the industry's deep supply chain integration, but also the wide ripple effects driven by the spending of its workforce and the industries that support it.