Economic Contributions of the Green Industry in the United States in 2023

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Abstract

The economic contributions of the green industry in the United States were estimated for eight sectors in 2023 using information on industry employment and wages, and economic multipliers from a U.S. IMPLAN economic model. Total direct industry output was estimated at $223 billion (B), and total output contributions, including indirect and induced regional economic multiplier effects, were $520 B. The total value-added contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was $303 B, including labor income contributions of $175 B, other property income contributions of $106 B, and taxes paid to local, state, and federal governments of $69.1 B. The industry had direct employment of 1.48 million full-time and part-time individuals, and total employment contributions of 2.95 million jobs in the broader economy. Since the previous study for 2018, overall green industry contributions increased by 12.5% for employment, 20.8% for labor income, 14.9% for output, and 31.1% for GDP in inflation-adjusted terms. Although the growth has moderated, the green industry expanded strongly during the COVID-19 pandemic, and remains an essential contributor to national, state, and local economies. These findings provide benchmarks for policymakers and industry stakeholders and underscore the importance of the U.S. green industry's role as a driver of regional development.

Index words: Sales, industry output, employment, value added, Gross Domestic Product, production, manufacturing, landscaping services, wholesale, retail, lawn and garden.

Significance to the Horticulture Industry

The green industry continues to play a vital role in both the U.S. economy and the economies of individual states and regions, with a national output contribution of $519.8 billion in 2023 and supporting 2.95 million jobs when multiplier effects are considered. Despite supply chain disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic, the industry has shown strong resilience and ongoing expansion, particularly within landscaping services, which now accounts for over 2.0 million jobs and $355.3 billion in output contributions. The green industry encompasses a wide range of activities, with landscape services and wholesale–retail trade sectors present in nearly every community across the nation. By contrast, production and manufacturing sectors are concentrated in certain states, where they generate a disproportionately large impact through out-of-state shipments that inject new revenue into local economies. The insights presented in this report are essential for understanding the structure–conduct–performance dynamics that shape the green industry and the broader U.S. economy. Industry stakeholders can use these updated results to guide strategic decisions about future business investments, while policymakers can use this information to support more effective allocation of resources among competing industries and priorities.

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Introduction

The U.S. environmental horticulture industry, or green industry, includes wholesale nursery, greenhouse, and turfgrass sod producers; landscape design, construction and maintenance firms; wholesale and retail distributors such as garden centers, home improvement stores, and mass merchandisers with lawn and garden departments; brokers and re-wholesale distribution centers; and allied trades supplying inputs to the industry. The green industry has historically been a fast-growing segment of the U.S. economy. However, the industry reached the mature stage of its life cycle and grew more slowly or even declined in some segments during the early 2000s (Hall 2010). As Hall et al. (2020) reported: "Over the 2007-18 period, total employment in the industry increased by 2.75%, although this varied widely among specific industry sectors, with strong positive growth for landscaping services (+15.6%), but decreased for florists (−35.3%), landscape architectural services (−26.2%), lawn and garden equipment manufacturing (−8.8%), and nursery and floriculture production (−18.9%)". Over the 2001 – 2023 period, total employment in the industry increased by 7.5%, although this varies widely among the specific industry sectors, with strong positive growth in landscape services (+45%), lawn and garden equipment & supplies stores (+20%), and farm and garden equipment merchant wholesalers (+10%), but decreased for nursery and florist wholesalers (−5%), lawn and garden equipment manufacturing (−5%), nursery and floriculture production (−15%), florist (−40%), and landscape architectural services (−25%) (Fig. 1).

Hall et al. (2020) noted that "employment for most sectors increased during 2001-07, then declined during the recession of 2007-09, and recovered during 2011-18, although five sectors remained below their 2007 peak levels." Building on this trend, we observe in the current study

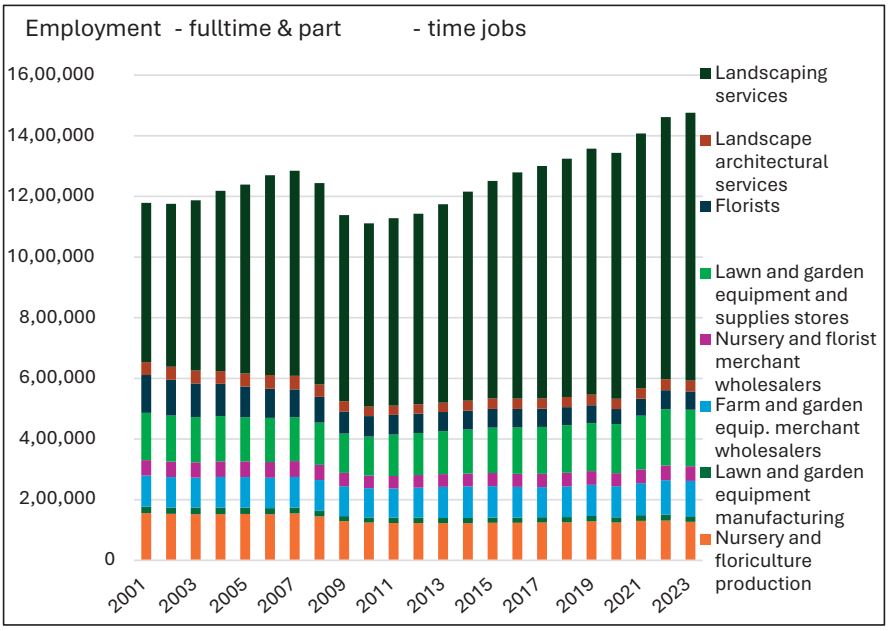

Fig. 1. Change in direct employment in primary sectors of the U.S. green industry during 2001-2023. Source: Annual data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (U.S. Department of Labor 2023).

that employment declined again in 2020 due to COVID-19 disruption but subsequently expanded during 2021-23. The only industry sectors that have trended down were florists, consistent with the decrease in brick-and-mortar establishments and omnichannel floral purchasing options (Jenkins et al. 2023), and landscape architecture services also decreased since 2013 (Hall et al. 2020). These long-term employment patterns provide a basis for interpreting the 2023 results, which capture not only cyclical recovery from the COVID-19 downturn but also structural shifts in consumer behavior and industry composition. The overall number of employer business establishments grew from about 150,000 in 2001 to over 181,000 in 2023 (BLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2023). Despite supply chain disruptions and consumer-facing business shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic, the industry experienced significant growth as homeowners and apartment dwellers turned their discretionary income from travel and restaurant services to hobby projects and home renovations.

Historically, economic impact assessments of the green industry were conducted for individual states, sponsored by state nursery and landscape associations to show the industry's importance to policymakers (Hall et al. 2020). A common methodology was developed for a comprehensive national study of the green industry at roughly five-year intervals (Hodges et al. 2011, Hodges et al. 2015, Hall et al. 2020). A timely reassessment of the industry's economic contributions is therefore important, not only to benchmark current performance but also to inform industry stakeholders and policymaker decisions as they confront ongoing challenges with labor, supply chain disruptions, and changing consumer demand. The green industry impact assessment for 2018 (Hall et al. 2020) reported direct industry output for all sectors at $159 billion (B), with total output contributions, including indirect and induced regional economic multiplier effects, of $348 B. The largest individual industry sectors in terms of employment and GDP contributions were landscaping and horticultural services (1,460,669 jobs, $222 B), greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (217,574 jobs, $28.7 B), and lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores (292,614 jobs, $43.8 B). The top ten states in terms of employment contributions were California (264,913 jobs), Florida (203,482), Texas (161,151), Ohio (90,406), Pennsylvania (90,075), New York (90,266), Illinois (87,595), North Carolina (78,766), Michigan (77,719), and Georgia (66,527).

The objective of this study was to update the previous estimates of the economic contributions of the U.S. green industry at the national, regional, and state levels by utilizing 2023 data. Findings from this study enable reliable comparisons among U.S. states and regions, inform public policy, and support efforts by industry stakeholders to communicate the importance of the green industry.

Materials and Methods

Economic sectors associated with the green industry were identified based on definitions in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, U.S. Department of Commerce 2024b). The landscape design, construction and maintenance services industry group includes the sectors landscape services (56173) and landscape architecture services (54132). The production and manufacturing industry group includes the sectors for nursery and floriculture (NAICS 11142) and lawn and garden equipment manufacturing (333112). The wholesale and retail distribution industry group includes farm and garden equipment merchant wholesalers (42382), nursery and florist merchant wholesalers (42493), lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores (4442), and florists (4593). Together, these sectors accounted for 181,692 employer business establishments, 1,673,151

Table 1. Number of establishments, direct employment, employee wages and annual sales in principal sectors of the U.S. green industry in 2023[z].

Industry sector (NAICS code[y])	Business establish-ments (no.)	Employees (jobs)	Wages (million $)	Annual sales (million $)
Nursery and floriculture production (11142)	7,340	126,957	5,484	19,770
Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing (333112)	274	18,941	1,361	11,531
Farm and garden equip. merchant wholesalers (42382)	9,388	13,719	1,007	14,895
Flower, nursery stock, and florists' supplies merchant wholesalers (42493)	3,792	48,288	2,436	19,322
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores (4442)	17,744	186,102	7,273	67,212
Florists (4593)	12,489	60,535	1,738	8,149
Landscape architectural services (54132)	7,558	35,781	2,787	8,096
Landscaping services (56173)	123,107	1,182,827	50,982	148,525
Total	181,692	1,673,151	73,067	297,499

[z]Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (2024); IMPLAN Group, (2025); IBISWorld industry reports (2024, 2025).

[y]North American Industry Classification System sector code.

direct employees, $73.1 B in wages paid, and $297.5 B in sales revenues in 2023 (Table 1).

The regional economic contributions of green industry sectors were evaluated using the information on employment, wages, and annual sales in Table 1, sourced from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (BLS 2024), IMPLAN Group (2025), and IBISWorld Industry Reports (2024, 2025). These reports were downloaded out of each database and compared. Data was downloaded at the state-level and aggregated to the regional and national level. The federal data values were prioritized, and the private reports were used as supplemental if the federal data values were missing, represented in Table 1. Total economic contributions were assessed with economic multipliers from a U.S. model for 2023 created with the IMPLAN Input-Output/Social Accounting Matrix software (IMPLAN Group LLC 2025, Huntersville, NC, USA). These models represent the structure of a regional economy in terms of transactions between industries, employees, households, and government institutions (Miller and Blair 2009). Information in the model is derived from multiple sources, including the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, National Income and Product Accounts, state GDP and personal income statistics, the Economic Census, and Census of Agriculture (Hall et al. 2020). The IMPLAN modeling system currently contains economic data for 528 industry sectors, including commodity production, employment, household income, commodity trade, capital investment, taxes, transfer payments (e.g. welfare, retirement pensions), and gross margins for wholesale and retail trade sectors which represent the share of sales that constitute final demand after netting out cost of goods sold. IMPLAN multipliers capture the product or service sales (direct effects), supply chain purchases by industry firms from other economic sectors (i.e., indirect effects) and employee household consumer spending (i.e., induced effects), with separate multipliers for industry output (i.e., sales revenues), employment, value added, and labor income (i.e., earnings).

Differences in multipliers reflect the structure of industry sectors, and the mix of supplier industries available to meet domestic demands. The IMPLAN model was adjusted for multi-industry economic contribution analysis according to the method used by Lucas (2019). The multiplier effect values used in the analysis were downloaded directly from the IMPLAN data library within the software. Economic contribution results for the U.S. were allocated to individual states based on the share of direct U.S.

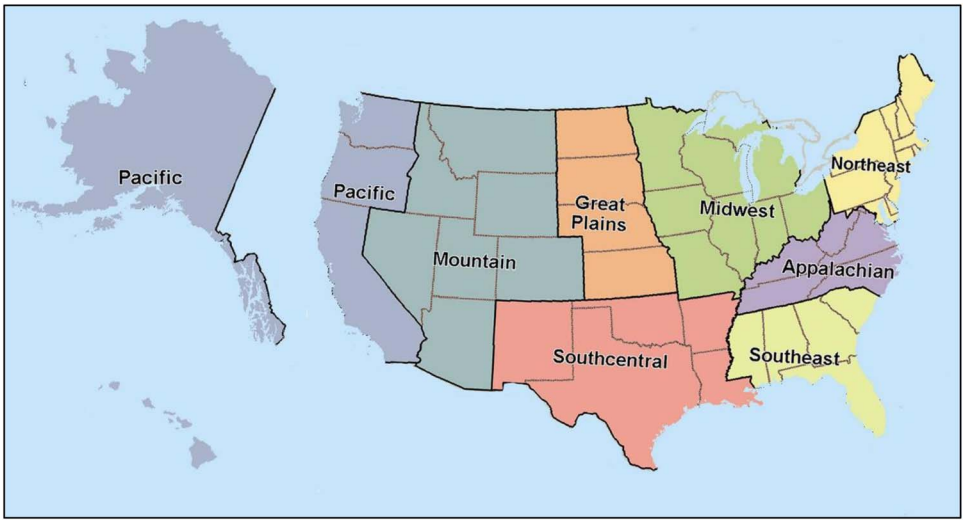

Fig. 2. Map of the U.S. agroclimatic regions for economic contribution analysis of the green industry.

employment within each industry sector, and state-level results were aggregated within eight agroclimatic regions of the U.S., as shown in Fig. 2, derived from U.S. farm production regions (USDA 2000). The results of economic contribution analysis represent the ongoing activity in the industry rather than a net change in economic final demand that is usually considered for economic impact analysis (Watson et al. 2007).

Results and Discussion

The estimated total economic contributions of the U.S. green industry in 2023 are summarized by industry groups and sectors in Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4. Direct industry output, or sales revenues, for all sectors was $223 billion (B). The total output contribution, including indirect and induced regional economic multiplier effects, was $520 B, and the total employment contribution was 2.95 million full-time and part-time jobs. The total value added, or GDP contribution, was $303 B. This included $175 B in labor income (employee compensation, benefits, and business owner income), $106 B in other property income (rents, royalties, dividends, capital gains, and interest), and $21.8 B in indirect business taxes. The industry contributed $69.1 B in overall taxes paid to local ($11.8 B), state ($15.2 B), and federal ($42.1 B) governments.

Landscape services was by far the largest individual green industry sector, contributing $355 B in output, $202 B in GDP, and 2.06 million jobs (Table 2 and Figs. 3–5). The next largest industry sector was nursery and floriculture production, with $40.5 B in output, $26.5 B in GDP, and 228,000 jobs. Among retail sectors, garden stores contributed $41.4 B in output, $30.7 B in GDP, and 270,000 jobs, while florists generated $11.4 B in output, $6.84 B in GDP, and 94,000 jobs. Wholesalers of lawn, garden, nursery, and florist products collectively contributed more than $22.0 B in output, $13.9 B in GDP, and 125,000 jobs. Lastly, lawn and garden equipment manufacturing contributed $30.9 B in output, $12.9 B in GDP, and 87,400 jobs.

Economic contributions of the green industry in U.S. states and regions are summarized in Tables 3 and 4. The largest regions in terms of employment contributions were the Midwest (571,754 jobs), and Northeast (555,189), followed by Pacific (482,249), Southeast (466,054 jobs), Southcentral (293,549), Appalachian (288,232), Mountain (227,886), and Great Plains (61,218). Industry output contributions were in the same order: Midwest ($104.7 B) Northeast ($103.3 B), Pacific ($88.29 B), Southeast ($75.9 B), and Southcentral ($50.6 B, Appalachian ($48.3 B), Mountain ($38.2 B) and Great Plains ($10.4 B).

Among individual states, the top 10 in terms of employment contributions were California (338,841 jobs, $63.4 B in output), Florida (289,713 jobs, $45.8 B), Texas (207,134 jobs, $37.3 B), New York (122,679 jobs, $23.7 B), Ohio (114,287 jobs, $20.2 B), Illinois (109,302 jobs, $21.4 B), North Carolina (105,915 jobs, $17.9 B), Pennsylvania (104,736 jobs, $17.7 B), Michigan (97,988 jobs, $18.0 B), and New Jersey (87,792

Table 2. Summary of green industry economic contributions by industry sector in 2023[z].

Industry sector	Employment (Jobs)	Output[y] (M$)	Value added[x] (M$)	Labor income (M$)	Other property income (M$)	Local tax (M$)	State tax (M$)	Federal tax (M$)	Total tax (M$)
Nursery & floriculture production	227,992	40,526	26,452	14,167	10,936	742	1,087	3,442	5,271
Lawn & garden equipment manufacturing	87,405	30,879	12,875	6,863	5,280	400	560	1,711	2,672
Lawn & garden equipment wholesalers	41,974	10,353	5,510	3,086	1,954	252	308	752	1,311
Nursery & florist wholesalers	83,081	11,671	8,355	4,930	2,636	421	501	1,191	2,113
Retail garden stores	269,529	41,369	30,659	13,498	12,317	2,542	2,644	3,586	8,773
Florists	94,019	11,404	6,840	4,525	1,580	391	452	1,032	1,875
Landscape architectural services	83,754	18,299	10,457	6,937	3,012	281	427	1,587	2,295
Landscape services	2,058,378	355,261	201,621	121,143	68,108	6,745	9,250	28,790	44,785
U.S. Total	2,946,132	519,763	302,768	175,149	105,823	11,776	15,228	42,091	69,095
Direct Multiplier Effect	1,659,075	223,213	136,576	83,460	44,409	4,739	6,416	19,716	30,872
Indirect Multiplier Effect	511,532	135,590	70,491	39,966	25,284	2,826	3,612	9,645	16,084
Induced Multiplier Effect	775,526	160,960	95,701	51,723	36,130	4,210	5,200	12,729	22,139

[z]Values are given in millions of dollars or fulltime and part-time jobs.

[y]Industry output is equivalent to business sales. Labor income represents employee wages and benefits and business owner (proprietor) income. Value added is equivalent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), including labor income, other property income (interest, rents, royalties, corporate profits) and business taxes. State-local and federal taxes represent all forms of taxation at prevailing average rates. Economic measures are independent and should not be added together.

[x]Results include direct, indirect and induced regional multiplier effects from the IMPLAN software (Implan Group, LLC 2025).

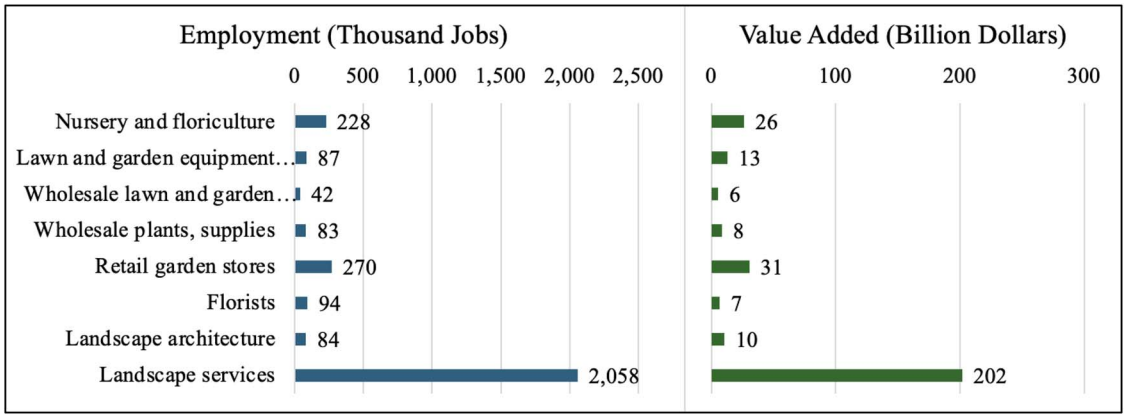

Fig. 3. Total employment and economic output contributions by U.S. green industry sectors in 2023.

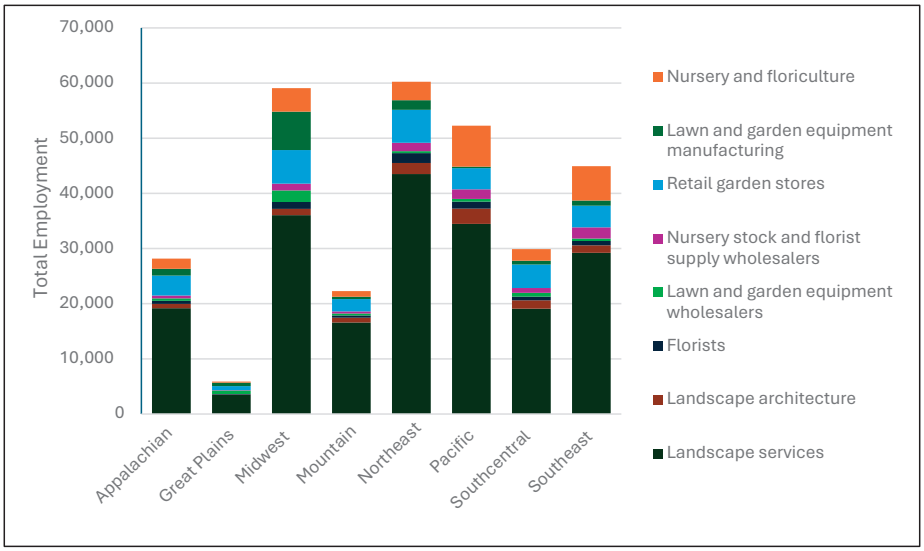

Fig. 4. Total employment contributions by U.S. green industry by sector and region in 2023.

jobs, $15.6 B) (Table 3). Other states with employment contributions exceeding 40,000 jobs and output contributions over $9.00 B included Georgia, Virginia, Washington, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maryland, Colorado, Arizona, Indiana, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Oregon. The top three states for value added, or GDP contributions, were California ($37.5 B), Florida ($27.3 B), and Texas ($22.0 B).

Compared with 2018, the total U.S. green industry economic contributions in 2023 increased by 20.8% for labor income, 31.1% for value added (GDP), and 14.9% for industry output, with all values adjusted for inflation to 2023 dollars (U.S. Department of Commerce 2024a). Figure 5 illustrates these changes, showing steady growth across all three measures of economic contribution.

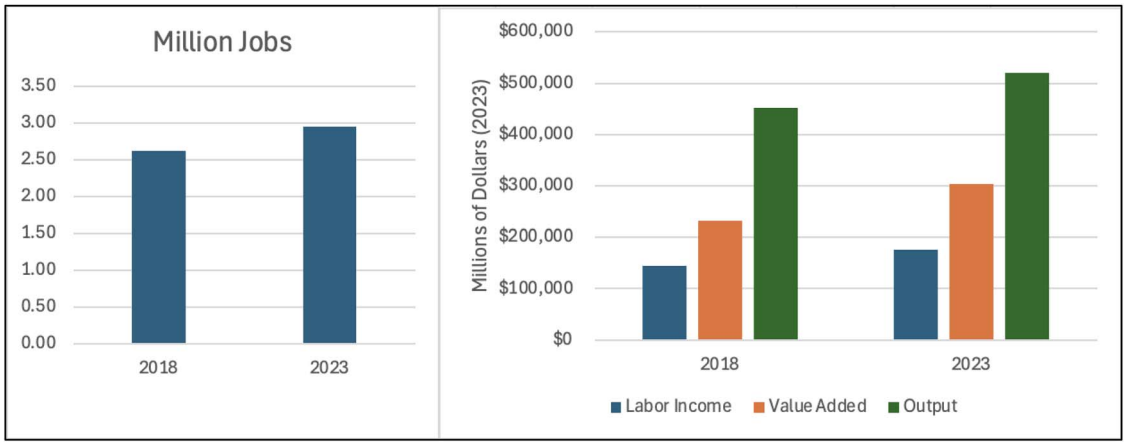

Fig. 5. Economic contribution estimates for 2023 compared to 2018 using the methodology from the 2023 study.

Table 3. Summary of U.S. green industry economic contributions by state in 2023.

State[z]	Employment (Jobs)	Output[y] (M$)	Value added (M$)	Labor income (M$)	Local tax (M$)	State tax (M$)	Federal tax (M$)	Total tax (M$)
Alabama	35,383	5,855	3,436	1,948	140	178	471	789
Alaska	3,662	564	334	194	14	17	47	77
Arizona	55,817	9,431	5,545	3,207	225	287	771	1,283
Arkansas	20,209	3,099	1,789	1,012	77	96	245	418
California	338,841	63,385	37,453	21,962	1,382	1,823	5,250	8,455
Colorado	66,703	12,259	7,119	4,193	263	347	1,002	1,611
Connecticut	38,882	7,403	4,328	2,504	169	218	602	989
Delaware	11,486	1,953	1,140	666	44	57	160	261
Florida	289,713	45,835	27,323	15,888	999	1,322	3,806	6,127
Georgia	80,024	14,467	8,449	4,910	328	425	1,179	1,931
Hawaii	14,002	2,281	1,337	789	48	64	188	300
Idaho	23,070	3,789	2,160	1,234	87	111	298	496
Illinois	109,302	21,449	12,118	7,067	452	594	1,695	2,741
Indiana	56,415	9,187	5,418	3,103	226	285	749	1,260
Iowa	23,635	3,644	2,137	1,226	87	111	296	493
Kansas	25,914	4,276	2,443	1,405	98	125	339	561
Kentucky	31,186	4,890	2,900	1,652	122	154	399	675
Louisiana	26,894	4,168	2,513	1,411	110	136	342	588
Maine	16,612	2,831	1,657	953	67	85	230	382
Maryland	61,545	11,454	6,638	3,852	258	334	925	1,517
Massachusetts	71,117	15,360	8,893	5,233	334	438	1,251	2,024
Michigan	97,988	18,041	10,374	5,924	409	526	1,430	2,364
Minnesota	52,740	10,012	5,605	3,181	216	280	770	1,265
Mississippi	17,239	2,483	1,512	826	76	90	202	369
Missouri	52,330	8,432	4,928	2,804	208	261	678	1,147
Montana	10,865	1,595	937	543	38	49	131	217
Nebraska	20,548	3,783	2,048	1,160	80	103	281	465
Nevada	29,580	4,764	2,760	1,629	104	136	389	628
New Hampshire	17,316	3,218	1,903	1,102	76	97	265	438
New Jersey	87,792	15,631	9,061	5,306	339	445	1,271	2,055
New Mexico	10,857	1,450	867	497	36	46	120	202
New York	122,679	23,734	13,818	8,033	552	708	1,928	3,188
North Carolina	105,915	17,855	10,362	5,966	409	526	1,437	2,371
North Dakota	6,653	1,070	623	354	27	34	86	146
Ohio	114,287	20,162	11,371	6,491	448	576	1,568	2,592
Oklahoma	28,456	4,556	2,728	1,527	120	149	371	640
Oregon	59,022	10,786	6,510	3,740	240	316	897	1,453
Pennsylvania	104,736	17,672	10,389	6,047	411	529	1,450	2,390
Rhode Island	12,539	2,287	1,339	787	49	65	188	301
South Carolina	43,696	7,290	4,211	2,414	168	216	582	966
South Dakota	8,102	1,314	769	426	37	44	104	185
Tennessee	57,360	9,790	5,683	3,256	231	294	785	1,311
Texas	207,134	37,293	21,999	12,746	884	1,130	3,062	5,076
Utah	35,515	5,503	3,230	1,889	124	162	452	738
Vermont	7,604	1,215	739	415	34	42	101	177
Virginia	80,868	13,882	8,104	4,685	321	412	1,126	1,859
Washington	66,722	11,271	6,654	3,824	262	337	921	1,520
West Virginia	12,904	1,890	1,130	645	48	60	156	265
Wisconsin	65,058	13,762	7,121	4,018	261	344	977	1,582
Wyoming	6,336	890	535	303	23	29	73	125
District of Columbia	2,881	554	327	200	13	17	47	77
U.S. Total	2,946,132	519,763	302,768	175,149	11,776	15,228	42,091	69,095

[z]National estimates allocated to states in proportion to direct employment. Contributions include indirect and induced regional multiplier effects.

[y]Results include direct, indirect and induced regional multiplier effects from the IMPLAN software (Implan Group, LLC).

Figure 5 presents economic contribution estimates compiled for both 2018 and 2023 using comparable sources and methods. The output of the industry expanded from $452.5 B in 2018 to $519.8 B in 2023, while value added increased from $231.0 B to $302.8 B, and labor income rose from $145.0 B to $175.1 B during this period with values adjusted for inflation using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator (U.S. Department of Commerce 2024a). The industry's diversity makes it uniquely sensitive to broader economic conditions, with production, service, and retail segments each responding differently to cycles in housing and changes in consumer preferences and discretionary spending. These results demonstrate that, despite lingering structural challenges in some sectors, the green industry has continued to grow in both absolute and relative economic importance in the U.S.

Beyond its direct effects, the U.S. green industry supports employment across a wide range of related industries

Table 4. Summary of green industry economic contributions by U.S. region in 2023.

Region[z]	Employment (jobs)	Output[y] (M$)	Value added (M$)	Labor income (M$)	Local tax (M$)	State tax (M$)	Federal tax (M$)	Total tax (M$)
Midwest	571,754	104,689	59,072	33,814	2,307	2,977	8,162	13,445
Northeast	555,189	103,312	60,233	35,097	2,348	3,035	8,417	13,800
Pacific	482,249	88,287	52,288	30,510	1,946	2,558	7,302	11,806
Southeast	466,054	75,930	44,932	25,987	1,712	2,230	6,241	10,183
Southcentral	293,549	50,565	29,895	17,194	1,227	1,557	4,140	6,924
Appalachian	288,232	48,307	28,179	16,204	1,131	1,446	3,903	6,480
Mountain	227,886	38,231	22,286	12,997	864	1,119	3,116	5,099
Great Plains	61,218	10,442	5,883	3,346	242	306	810	1,358

[z]Regional results were aggregated from state-level results.

[y]Results include direct, indirect and induced regional multiplier effects from the IMPLAN software (Implan Group, LLC).

through indirect and induced economic activity (Table 5). These impacts highlight the extensive supply-chain and household spending linkages generated by the sector. The largest supported industry in 2023 was real estate (NAICS 429), with 70,922 jobs created through indirect and induced effects. Employment services (NAICS 454) followed closely with 49,686 jobs, reflecting the industry's role in generating demand for labor placement and contracting services. Logistics-related sectors were also strongly impacted, with warehousing and storage (NAICS 404, 34,031 jobs), couriers and messengers (NAICS 403, 31,673 jobs), and truck transportation (NAICS 399, 19,922 jobs) all showing significant contributions. Professional and management services also benefitted substantially. The green industry supported legal services (NAICS 437, 21,085 jobs), management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 451, 22,707 jobs), and insurance agencies and brokerages (NAICS 427, 19,154 jobs). In addition, support activities for agriculture and forestry (NAICS 19, 23,715 jobs) and commercial and industrial machinery repair (NAICS 497, 11,846 jobs) demonstrate how the sector drives activity in both upstream agricultural services and downstream equipment maintenance.

In conclusion, taken together, these results underscore that the green industry not only represents a major direct contributor to the U.S. economy but also serves as an engine for growth in complementary industries ranging from real estate and logistics to professional services and manufacturing support. During the 1980s and 1990s, the green industry ranked among the fastest-growing sectors of the U.S. economy, fueled by robust demand for ornamental plants, landscaping, and related products and services associated with commercial and residential development and rising affluence. However, recent trends suggest that consumer demand is maturing, with growth now concentrated in certain sectors while traditional sectors continue to contract.

Although growth has moderated compared to earlier decades (Hall 2010, Hall et al. 2020), the green industry continues to demonstrate resilience in the face of economic challenges. The severe recession of 2008–09 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 placed considerable financial strain on many businesses, but the industry has since recovered and expanded strongly, particularly in the landscaping and retail sectors. While some traditional sectors such as florists and nursery production have contracted, the industry as a whole remains a vital contributor to both the national and regional economies.

The green industry is broad-based, with landscape services and wholesale–retail trade present in virtually all communities across the nation. In contrast, production and manufacturing sectors are concentrated in certain states and contribute disproportionately through out-of-state shipments that bring new money into local economies. These findings are critical as a precursor to further structure–conduct–performance analyses assessing the dynamics affecting the industry, as well as the broader economy. Industry participants now have access to up-to-date data to guide strategic decisions regarding future investments, while policymakers are better equipped to make informed choices about the efficient allocation of resources among competing industries and interests.

Table 5. Top 10 domestic industries supported by the U.S. green industry in 2023

Industry (NAICS code)	Indirect impact employment	Induced impact employment	Total impact employment
Real estate (429)	47,599	23,322	70,922
Employment services (454)	33,202	16,484	49,686
Warehousing and storage (404)	26,964	7,067	34,031
Support activities for agriculture and forestry (19)	21,438	2,277	23,715
Couriers and messengers (403)	20,671	11,002	31,673
Legal services (437)	14,154	6,931	21,085
Management of companies and enterprises (451)	11,635	11,072	22,707
Truck transportation (399)	11,610	8,312	19,922
Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities (427)	11,500	7,653	19,154
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance (497)	9,904	1,942	11,846

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