

Crypto at Work

Assessing the Industry's Economic Footprint
in the U.S. Labor Market

JULY 2026



Independent analysis by



The crypto industry supports jobs, worker incomes, and economic activity across the U.S.

Jobs

Every crypto job supports 6 jobs in other industries



- **34,000** direct jobs in 2026
- **232,000** total jobs supported in 2026

Crypto drives broad-based employment across the economy

Economic Contribution*

A significant contributor to the U.S. economy



- **\$55bn** total economic contribution in 2026
- Impact spans across suppliers, services and adjacent industries

Crypto's economic footprint is expanding rapidly

Worker Income

Jobs with high pay



- **\$31bn** worker income supported in 2026 – a component of the \$55bn total economic impact
- **\$133,000** average annual crypto wage** (vs. \$64,000 national median)

Crypto jobs pay more than double the economy's median wage in 2026

Crypto's sizeable economic footprint makes it a core economic sector.

* The term 'economic contribution' refers to the sector's contribution to U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

** Average pay across all supported jobs

Crypto supports jobs in many occupations outside tech: everything from customer service to business development

Crypto supports jobs from California to the Carolinas



- Crypto supports jobs in every state in the nation
- Major employment hubs include **CA, NY, TX, WA** and **NC**
- **Heartland states** account for **17,000+ jobs**, reaching beyond coastal tech centers

17,000+ Heartland jobs

Supported via crypto firms and their suppliers

Crypto's diverse workforce employs beyond just tech



- Business & ops support
- Executives & managers
- Compliance & finance ops
- Production design & creative
- Sales & Business dev
- Legal & regulatory counsel

Jobs across many Occupations

Crypto's impact spans a **wide range of industries across the U.S.** economy going well beyond tech sectors

Background

The National Cryptocurrency Association (NCA) commissioned the Pragmatic Policy Group (PPG) to provide an independent assessment of the economic impact of the crypto industry on the U.S. economy.

This analysis provides policymakers, regulators, industry stakeholders, and the public with an evidence-based understanding of the sector's economic contribution. Findings are based on PPG's independent analysis of available economic data.

About the Organizations



NCA is a nonprofit launched in 2025 to promote the safe and informed adoption of cryptocurrency in the U.S. through education and financial literacy.



PPG provides rigorous economic analysis and data-driven insights to help organizations translate complex data into clear narratives for policymakers and stakeholders.

While NCA funded this research, all findings of this report are based on PPG's independent analysis of the available data.



This study provides a comprehensive assessment of crypto's economic and employment footprint across the U.S. economy

THE GAP IN RESEARCH

- Crypto is among the fastest-growing segments of the U.S. financial-services and technology ecosystem.*
- Yet its impact on jobs and labor markets has not been carefully studied, until now.
- Previous research has focused on specific segments of the crypto industry, while this study provides a more comprehensive, economy-wide assessment of its labor market impact.

Q1

How many Americans work in crypto industry and in what jobs?

Q2

How much in wages and economic contribution does the entire industry generate?

Q3

Which U.S. states benefit most?

Q4

What are the wider benefits flowing to the U.S. economy?

PLUGGING THE GAP IN CRYPTO RESEARCH

This report is the first to comprehensively analyze the crypto industry's footprint in the U.S. labor market.

We provide estimates of the entire crypto industry's economic contribution in 2026.

OUR RESEARCH PROCESS

1

Defined research question



2

Modeled economic impact



3

Analyzed regional footprint



4

Explored wider economic benefits

* HubSpot, [Future Trends: 10 Fastest Growing Industries In The Next 5 Years, 2025](#)



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Industry Overview

Crypto is a major, broad sector that is rapidly integrating into the U.S. economy

- o 67mn Americans own crypto
- o 60% of Fortune 500 businesses are pursuing crypto-linked initiatives
- o The crypto industry has eight distinct segments: everything from core network infrastructure and decentralized finance (DeFi) to professional services and corporate applications



Crypto is rapidly integrating into the U.S. economy

Crypto is an ecosystem building blockchain infrastructure, decentralized applications, and digital financial systems.

67mn¹

Americans own crypto · **26%** of U.S. adults
· U.S. ranks **2nd** globally in crypto adoption

60%²

of Fortune 500 companies pursued crypto-linked blockchain initiatives in 2025

70%³

of global crypto venture capital now flows to US-headquartered companies – with the US also accounting for 43.5% of all deals worldwide

85%⁴

of financial institutions plan to adopt "smart contracts" powered by crypto's underlying technology

1: National Cryptocurrency Association, "2026 State of Crypto Holders Report"

2: Catherine McGrath, "A growing number of Fortune 500 companies are pursuing 'blockchain initiatives' as crypto goes mainstream," Fortune, June 10, 2025

3: Galaxy Research, "Crypto and Blockchain Venture Capital – Q1 2026" (Alex Thorn, May 2026)

4: Barry Elad, "Smart Contract Adoption in Finance Statistics 2026: What the Latest Data Reveals," SQ Magazine, October 27, 2025

Crypto is a major, broad industry spanning eight segments – from finance to professional services

We define the crypto sector across 8 industry segments presented in detail below:

#	Segment	Description	Example Companies
1	Consensus & Network Infrastructure	Mining, staking, and node operations that secure blockchain networks	Marathon Digital, Riot Platforms, Foundry USA
2	CeFi & DeFi Financial Services	Platforms for trading, custody, lending, and decentralized finance	Coinbase, Kraken, Aave, Uniswap
3	Protocol & Crypto Infrastructure	Development of blockchain protocols, smart contracts, and dApps	Solana Labs, Ava Labs, Circle
4	Corporate & Enterprise	Businesses using blockchain for payments, tokenization, and digital services	Ripple, IBM, PayPal, Visa
5	Professional Services	Legal, tax, audit, and compliance support for crypto firms	PwC, EY, Cooley LLP
6	Traditional Market Infrastructure	ETFs, prime brokerage, clearing & regulated crypto trading venues	BlackRock, Fidelity, CME Group
7	Security & Compliance	Risk management, analytics, and regulatory compliance solutions	Chainalysis, Elliptic, CipherTrace
8	Capital Formation	Equity, venture, and institutional funding for crypto firms	a16z Crypto, Pantera Capital, Paradigm

National Impact

Crypto is a new engine creating American jobs and worker income

- o Crypto directly supports 34,000 U.S. jobs
- o Every crypto job supports 6 other jobs across the economy
- o Crypto contributes \$55bn to the U.S. economy and \$31bn in worker income
- o Jobs in crypto earn more than twice the national median wage



We used a standard Input–Output model to estimate the crypto industry's total economic contribution

What approach did we use?

- We used a standard Input–Output (I–O) model, which tracks how industries trade with each other, to estimate crypto's impact on the wider economy.
- The model uses 2024 U.S. economic data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), applying a widely established I–O approach to estimate how an industry supports jobs, income, and value creation beyond its direct activity.
- The crypto industry was defined and mapped to North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) sectors using firm-level revenue data, public sources, and expert judgment before integration into the I–O model.

The model estimates how crypto activity creates economic impact through three channels:



1. Direct impact: Crypto industry activity

What does it capture

- Employment within crypto businesses
- Wages paid to crypto workers
- Economic output generated by crypto firms

Example

- A crypto company hires software engineers, compliance professionals, and business operations teams.



2. Indirect impact: The crypto supply chain

What does it capture

- Economic activity supported in crypto firms' supply chains
- Jobs supported among suppliers

Example

- A crypto company purchases cloud computing, cybersecurity, legal, accounting, and other professional services.



3. Induced impact: Wider household spending

What we capture

- Additional economic activity created when employees spend their earnings in other industries across the economy
- Jobs supported in the wider economy

Example

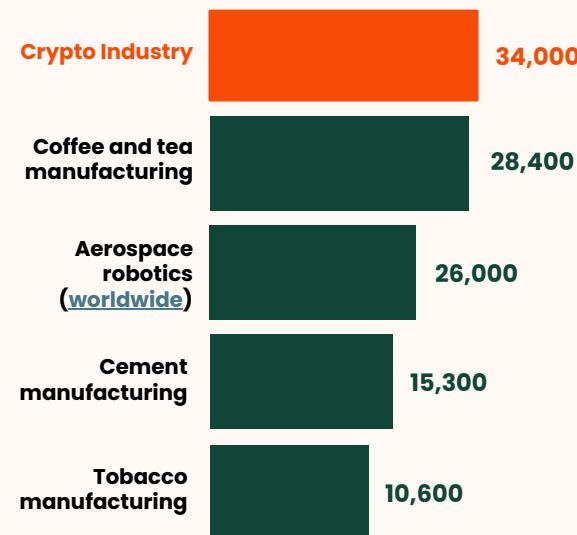
- Crypto workers spend income on housing, restaurants, transportation, health services, grocery stores, and other local services.

Crypto creates many jobs outside the tech industry and directly supports more jobs than key manufacturing industries

Major occupation groups in direct jobs:

Key Major Occupation	Job	Specific Crypto roles
Software, blockchain & data engineering	10,100	Protocol and blockchain engineers, smart-contract developers, full-stack / front-end / back-end engineers, security auditors, cryptographers, data scientists, DevOps, and QA.
Compliance, finance & business operations	5,450	Compliance officers and AML/KYC specialists, accountants and auditors, treasury and FP&A analysts, management analysts, and project and HR specialists.
Executives & managers	5,100	C-suite leadership (CEO/CTO/CFO), engineering and product managers, operations and general managers, and marketing and compliance leads.
Business operations & administrative support	4,760	Business-support and account-servicing representatives, customer onboarding, executive and administrative assistants, operations coordinators, and billing/payroll clerks.
Sales & business development	2,470	Institutional sales, business development, partnerships, exchange and brokerage sales representatives, and account executives.
Hardware & systems engineering	1,480	Computer-hardware engineers, network and systems engineers, and electrical engineers supporting data-center operations.
Legal & regulatory counsel	1,160	Regulatory and securities counsel, commercial and contract lawyers, compliance counsel, and paralegals.
Product design, content & creative	860	UX/UI and product designers, graphic designers, content creators, technical writers, and community/video content roles.
Digital infrastructure and operations occupations	550	Hardware technicians, data-center equipment operators, node-operations technicians, and power facilities operators supporting mining and validation infrastructure.
Research, analytics, and science occupations	520	Economists and token-economics ("tokenomics") researchers, protocol and cryptography research scientists, on-chain and market-data research analysts..
Other occupations	1,550	Customer support and help-desk representatives, IT support technicians, training specialists, and miscellaneous roles not classified in the groups above.
Total	34,000	

Direct Employment footprint: Crypto vs. benchmark industries (2026) ²



Crypto now surpasses traditional industries in workforce scale, with a job mix that mirrors an established services industry.³

1: Direct Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs supported by crypto firms across the economic subsectors in which they operate.

2: BLS, [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#), 2025. Data correspond to the year 2024, with the exception of Aerospace Robotics and Crypto, which are reported for 2026.

3: Further details on the occupational decomposition approach for direct jobs, as well as the estimation of indirect, induced, and total jobs supported, are provided in Appendices A, C, and D

For every job the crypto industry creates directly, it supports another 6 jobs across other U.S. industries

DIRECT**34,000****Direct employment:** Employment by crypto firms

These are employees on the payroll of a crypto company – software engineers, compliance officers, customer support staff, and financial analysts working directly in the industry.

e.g., a crypto exchange hires a software developer to build its trading platform

INDIRECT**+ 75,000****Indirect employment:** Jobs in supplier industries

When crypto firms spend money – on cloud infrastructure, legal counsel, office space, or insurance – those purchases support jobs at the businesses they buy from, and at those businesses' own suppliers.

e.g., a crypto exchange pays for cloud hosting – supporting server technicians and data center staff

INDUCED**+ 123,000****Induced employment:** Jobs from worker spending

Workers across all channels spend their wages in the broader economy – on groceries, housing, restaurants, and healthcare. That spending sustains jobs far removed from the crypto industry.

e.g., developers and server techs pay rent and buy groceries – supporting jobs in the local economy

TOTAL**232,000****Total jobs:** Crypto's full employment impact

Total jobs supported by crypto across the U.S. economy.

Crypto jobs generate strong multiplier effects: 34,000 direct jobs support around 232,000 total jobs across the U.S. economy through the businesses that crypto firms buy from and the wages their workers spend.

Crypto drives strong economic impact through high wages, worker incomes and industry output

\$55bn

Total economic contribution in 2026
(direct + indirect + induced)

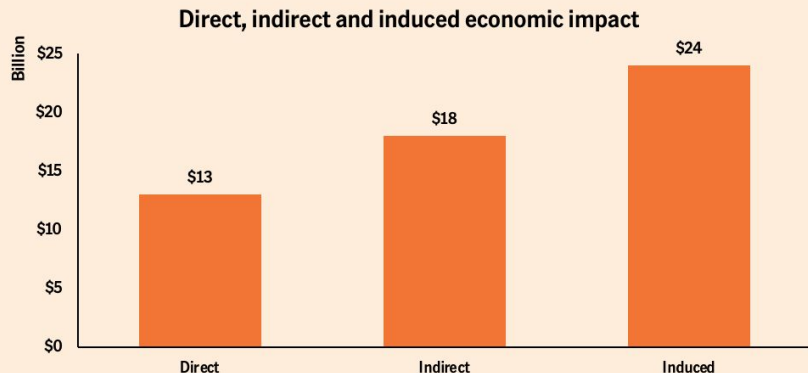
\$31bn

Worker income supported in 2026
(included in the \$55bn figure)

\$133,000*

Average annual wage
in crypto-related sectors in 2026

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION: BY IMPACT TYPE (2026)



WAGE COMPARISON (2026)

Crypto Industry

\$133,000

Information and Technology

\$104,000

Manufacturing

\$76,000

National Median

\$64,000

Retail trade

\$54,000

**Leisure and
hospitality**

\$49,000

BLS, Average hourly and weekly earnings by industry, 2026

Crypto jobs pay well – more than twice the median wage; drive real economic activity – \$55bn contribution in 2026 of which around \$31bn flows to workers as income.

* Based on the total jobs supported by the crypto industry

Crypto's economic contribution is felt by industries across the U.S. economy

Top 10 sub sectors by economic contribution

Rank	Subsector	Economic contribution (\$bn) ¹ – 2026
1	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	9.7
2	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	5.3
3	Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	3.6
4	Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	3.6
5	Housing	3.0
6	Other real estate	1.8
7	Administrative and support services	1.8
8	Insurance carriers and related activities	1.5
9	Wholesale trade	1.5
10	Ambulatory health care services ²	1.2

Crypto's economic impact extends across sectors like financial services, wholesale trade, housing, and health care.

1: Gross value added for each economic sector i.e. gross output adjusted by intermediate input and other expenditures.

2: Employee benefits purchasing health care services

A graphic of the American flag, showing the red and white stripes and the blue field with white stars, positioned in the top right corner of the slide.

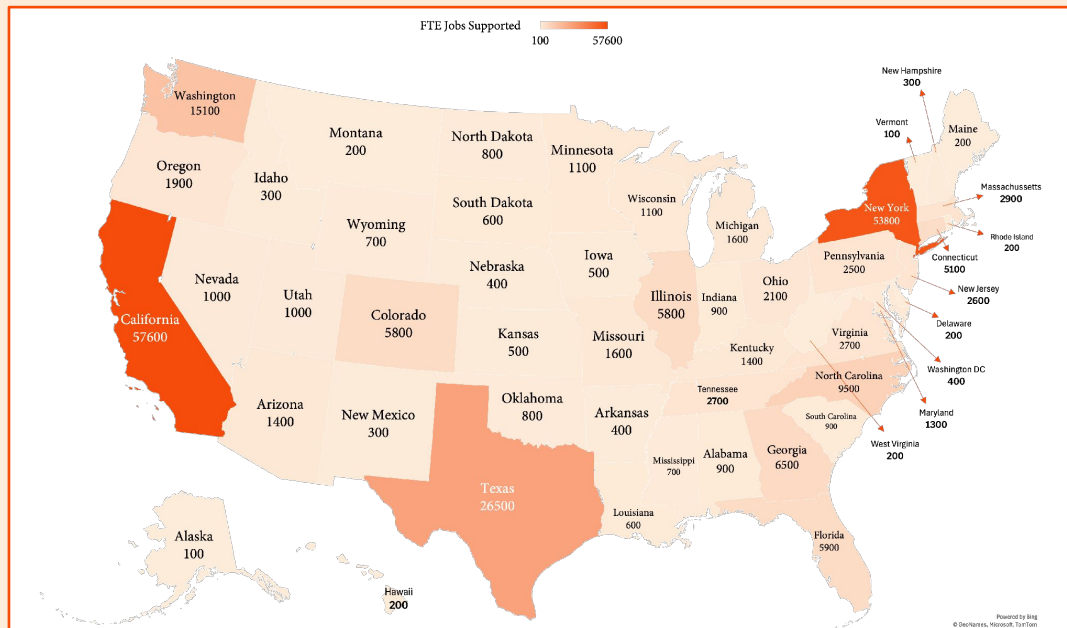
State Level Impact

Crypto supports jobs in every U.S. state

- o Crypto supports 17,000 jobs in the U.S. Heartland
- o California, New York, and Texas, the top crypto-employment states, account for 60% of U.S. crypto jobs in 2026
- o Case study #1: Colorado is emerging as a blockchain innovator
- o Case study #2: North Dakota is rising as a digital infrastructure hub

Crypto is creating jobs across the country

Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Supported by the Crypto Industry Across U.S. States (2026)



California 57,600 jobs

New York 53,800 jobs

Texas 26,500 jobs

Washington 15,100 jobs

North Carolina 9,500 jobs

Heartland states¹ 17,000+ jobs

Texas, Washington, and North Carolina are growing hubs outside of California and New York.

¹ Heartland states are the central U.S. states commonly associated with agriculture and manufacturing and include Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota

Case study #1: Colorado is a growing blockchain hub driven by innovation-friendly policy

5,800**Jobs crypto supports in Colorado in 2026****\$1.3bn****Crypto's contribution to Colorado's state economy in 2026**

1 Innovation Hub

By 2025, Denver was hosting **131 blockchain firms** backed by **\$571mn** in investment, supported by forward-looking regulation and strong Web3–finance integration.

2 Financial Services

Colorado has a strong presence in **blockchain development**, digital asset custody, DeFi, and crypto–financial services integration.

3 Green Energy Mining

Aspen Creek Digital: 6MW Bitcoin facility co-located with a 10MW solar farm.

Crusoe Energy (Denver–founded): Converts flare gas into power for modular mining data centers.

4 Forward-Looking Regulation

Colorado was the first U.S. state to accept **crypto payments for taxes**, helping attract firms such as:

Riot Platforms · Crusoe Energy · SALT Lending · Compass Mining · Casa · Etana Custody

Case study #2: North Dakota is becoming an energy-integrated digital infrastructure hub

800+

Jobs crypto supports in North Dakota in 2026

\$154mn

Crypto's contribution to North Dakota's economy in 2026

1 Affordable Energy Advantage

North Dakota's surplus power, **flare-gas policy support and favorable taxes** are attracting sustained crypto mining investment.

2 Major Infrastructure Investment

Atlas Power (700MW proposed) · **Rhodium** (Ellendale & Jamestown) · **Core Scientific** (Grand Forks) · **Phoenix Group** (50MW expansion)

3 Energy Innovation

ExxonMobil + Crusoe Energy pilot converting flare gas into Bitcoin mining power — a breakthrough model for waste-energy monetization.

4 Financial Expansion

Bank of North Dakota and Fiserv launching USD-backed "**Roughrider Coin**" — first state-chartered bank to issue a stablecoin.

Appendices



Input–Output Model for Estimating the Economic Footprint of the Cryptocurrency Industry in the U.S.

A.1 Overview

We leveraged a standard Input–Output (I–O) economic model of the U.S. economy to estimate the total economic contribution of the cryptocurrency industry. The model follows established economic impact assessment methodologies and uses publicly available data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Built using BEA’s 2024 Input–Output tables,¹ the model evaluates how economic activity generated by the cryptocurrency industry creates additional activity across the broader economy. It measures the direct impact of the industry, as well as the indirect effects on suppliers and the wider economic activity supported through employee and household spending. The results provide an estimate of the industry’s overall contribution to U.S. economic output, employment, and related income.

A.2 Defining the Crypto Industry

Because cryptocurrency activities are not yet classified as a standalone industry in the BEA framework, crypto businesses are mapped to existing industries that best reflect their activities. Based on firms’ operational and financial information, we allocated crypto industry’s revenue² across the following aggregated industries: Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services; Securities, commodity contracts, and investments; Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities; Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services; Publishing industries, except internet (includes software); Electrical equipment, appliances, and components; and Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets.

For example, financial-related crypto revenue was allocated between Securities, commodity contracts, and investments (97%) and Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services (3%). This approach allows cryptocurrency activity to be measured within the existing U.S. economic classification system.

1: A framework that shows the economic relationships between industries, including how industries purchase inputs and provide goods and services to each other.

2: The industry revenue estimate used in this analysis was sourced from Statista, whose market definition most closely aligns with our broader scope. Revenue data from companies in our sample with publicly available information indicate a comparable level of industry activity.

Input–Output Model for Estimating the Economic Footprint of the Cryptocurrency Industry in the U.S. (cont.)

A.3 Key Assumptions

The model follows standard I–O assumptions:

- Production relationships remain constant: The relationships between industries, including how industries purchase inputs and produce goods and services, are assumed to remain consistent with the 2024 U.S. economic structure.
- Industries respond proportionally to changes in demand: A change in demand is assumed to generate a proportional change in industry activity.
- The analysis reflects 2024 U.S. economic conditions: The results are based on the structure and conditions of the U.S. economy in 2024.

A.4 U.S. crypto industry revenue

The **\$23.22 billion U.S. crypto industry revenue** estimate used in the economic impact assessment is supported through a **three-pronged validation** approach.

First, the estimate is broadly consistent with market estimates reported by leading data-provider [Statista \(as of January 2026\)](#). Second, the revenue estimate is also referenced in an independent [academic paper](#), providing an additional external benchmark supporting its use. Third, we conducted a bottom-up cross-check by reconstructing crypto industry revenues from a sample of major U.S. crypto firms with publicly available financial information, mapped across the eight segments of our crypto industry framework. While not intended to represent a complete census of the industry, this exercise generated an estimated revenue range of approximately **\$24–27 billion**, providing further support that the \$23.22 billion figure used in the model is a reasonable and conservative estimate of total U.S. crypto industry revenue in 2024.

Input–Output Model for Estimating the Economic Footprint of the Cryptocurrency Industry in the U.S. (cont.)

A.5 Impact Estimation

Crypto industry revenue is used as the initial input, or “shock,” to the model to estimate the broader economic effects generated by the industry’s activity. The model then calculates three types of economic impacts:

- Direct impacts: The economic activity generated directly by crypto businesses, including their contribution to output and employment
- Indirect impacts: The additional economic activity created through the industry’s purchases from suppliers and its broader business relationships across other industries
- Induced impacts: The further economic activity generated when employees and workers supported by the industry spend their earned income on goods and services across the economy.

A.6 Occupational Decomposition of Direct Jobs

While cryptocurrency and blockchain ventures are fundamentally engaged in delivering financial services — payments, lending, exchange, and asset management — the sector’s human capital is overwhelmingly technical rather than financial. The literature frames fintech as an interdisciplinary field that employs advanced technologies and skills to solve modern financial problems ([Springer, Financial Innovation, 2024](#)), and although crypto’s role across banking and capital markets is well documented ([MDPI, JRFM, 2024](#)), the work itself is dominated by blockchain infrastructure, software development, digital platforms, and cybersecurity.

We therefore adjusted the occupational allocation to reflect this technological profile: rather than imposing the occupation structure of financial industries on crypto-related financial activities, we mapped those activities to the broader occupational mix of analogous technology-oriented sectors. The result is an occupational structure informed by technology-intensive industries while still reflecting the wider ecosystem in which crypto operates. This should be read as a modeling assumption — a dedicated crypto workforce profile does not yet exist — but it offers a defensible approximation, consistent with the available evidence on the sector’s technology-intensive character.*

*Dragonfly, [2024/2025 Crypto Compensation Report](#), 2026; Atherton, Bratanova & Markey-Towler, [Who is the Blockchain Employee? Exploring Skills in Demand Using Observations from the Australian Labour Market and Behavioural Institutional Cryptoeconomics](#), 2020

Estimating economic footprint across U.S. states

State-level impacts are estimated by allocating the national economic impacts across states using available firm-level financial, employment, and location data. Company information on revenue, operating expenses (OPEX), employment, and locations is combined while accounting for remote work and supply chain activity. The process follows three steps:

B.1 State allocation of firm activity

Firm revenue is assigned to the state where the company is headquartered. OPEX, mainly related to cloud services and infrastructure, is allocated based on the locations of the relevant suppliers.

B.2 Aggregation of state activity

Revenue, OPEX, and employment data are combined by state across firms with available location information. Because of data limitations and unobserved remote workers, state-level totals may not fully capture all national industry activity.

B.3 Identification of measurable and residual activity

We calculate the share of total U.S. cryptocurrency revenue represented in the company dataset. National I–O model impacts are then scaled by this share to estimate the portion of economic activity that can be directly assigned to states. The remaining share represents activity not captured in the available company data.

B.4 Allocation of impacts across states

National economic impacts are distributed across states using different allocation factors depending on the type of impact:

- Direct employment and labor income impacts are allocated based on each state's share of employment
- Direct GVA impacts are allocated based on each state's share of revenue.
- Indirect impacts are allocated using state shares of employment and operating expenses (OPEX).
- Induced impacts are allocated based on state employment shares

B.5 Residual impact allocation

Any remaining national impacts that cannot be directly linked to specific companies or states are distributed across states based on each state's share of U.S. employment in related sectors, including financial services, information, and professional services.

B.6 Total state impact

Each state's total impact is the sum of the impacts directly attributed based on firm-level data and the allocated share of remaining national impacts.

Indirect and Induced Major Occupation Groups Supported* by the Crypto Industry in the U.S., 2026

BLS Major Occupation Groups	Jobs	Description
Office and administrative support occupations	24,500	Workers who keep offices running, including secretaries, customer-service representatives, clerks, and data-entry staff.
Transportation and material moving occupations	18,300	Workers who move people and goods, including drivers, delivery workers, and warehouse, freight, and material handlers.
Sales and related occupations	17,100	Workers who sell goods and services, including retail salespersons, sales representatives, and account executives.
Food preparation and serving related occupations	16,900	Workers who prepare and serve food and drink, including cooks, food-preparation workers, servers, and counter attendants.
Production occupations	16,800	Workers who operate machinery and assemble goods in manufacturing, including machine operators, assemblers, fabricators, and inspectors.
Business and financial operations occupations	16,200	Workers who manage financial and operational functions, including accountants, auditors, analysts, HR specialists, and project managers.
Management occupations	15,800	Workers who plan, direct, and coordinate organizations, including executives, general and operations managers, and functional department heads.
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	10,000	Licensed and technical health workers who diagnose and treat patients, including physicians, nurses, therapists, and medical technologists.
Computer and mathematical occupations	9,100	Workers who build software and manage data and networks, including developers, systems and network analysts, and data scientists.
Healthcare support occupations	8,000	Workers who assist practitioners and care for patients, including nursing, home-health, and psychiatric aides and medical assistants.
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7,500	Workers who install, maintain, and repair equipment and machinery, including mechanics, service technicians, and repair workers.
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7,100	Workers who clean and maintain buildings and outdoor areas, including janitors, housekeepers, groundskeepers, and pest-control staff.
Educational instruction and library occupations	5,800	Workers who teach and support learning, including teachers, instructors, tutors, and library and instructional-support staff.
Personal care and service occupations	4,500	Workers who provide personal, grooming, and recreation services, including childcare workers, personal-care aides, and fitness and recreation staff.
Architecture and engineering occupations	4,300	Workers who design structures, systems, and products, including architects, engineers across disciplines, and drafters and technicians.
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	3,300	Creative and media workers, including graphic and multimedia designers, writers, performers, and communications and media staff.
Construction and extraction occupations	2,800	Workers who build structures and extract resources, including carpenters, electricians, equipment operators, and skilled trades workers.
Protective service occupations	2,700	Workers who protect people and property, including security guards, firefighters, police, and other protective-service staff.
Community and social service occupations	2,600	Workers who provide social, counselling, and community-support services, including social workers, counsellors, and community-service specialists.
Legal occupations	1,900	Workers who provide legal services, including lawyers, judges, paralegals, and legal-support staff.
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,700	Workers who conduct research and apply scientific knowledge, including physical, life, and social scientists and science technicians.
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,100	Workers who cultivate crops, raise animals, and harvest natural resources, including agricultural workers, fishers, and forestry laborers.
Total	198,000	

*Jobs supported by crypto firms' supply chains and by the spending of employees from crypto firms and their suppliers across the wider economy.

Total Major Occupation Groups Supported* by the Crypto Industry in the U.S., 2026

Major Occupation Groups	Jobs	Description
Office and administrative support occupations	29,260	Workers who keep offices running, including secretaries, customer-service representatives, clerks, and data-entry staff.
Business and financial operations occupations	21,650	Workers who manage financial and operational functions, including accountants, auditors, analysts, HR specialists, and project managers.
Management occupations	20,890	Workers who plan, direct, and coordinate organizations, including executives, general and operations managers, and functional department heads.
Sales and related occupations	19,570	Workers who sell goods and services, including retail salespersons, sales representatives, and account executives.
Computer and mathematical occupations	19,200	Workers who build software and manage data and networks, including developers, systems and network analysts, and data scientists.
Transportation and material moving occupations	18,560	Workers who move people and goods, including drivers, delivery workers, and warehouse, freight, and material handlers.
Production occupations	17,350	Workers who operate machinery and assemble goods in manufacturing, including machine operators, assemblers, fabricators, and inspectors.
Food preparation and serving related occupations	16,910	Workers who prepare and serve food and drink, including cooks, food-preparation workers, servers, and counter attendants.
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	10,480	Licensed and technical health workers who diagnose and treat patients, including physicians, nurses, therapists, and medical technologists.
Healthcare support occupations	8,150	Workers who assist practitioners and care for patients, including nursing, home-health, and psychiatric aides and medical assistants.
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7,740	Workers who install, maintain, and repair equipment and machinery, including mechanics, service technicians, and repair workers.
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7,160	Workers who clean and maintain buildings and outdoor areas, including janitors, housekeepers, groundskeepers, and pest-control staff.
Educational instruction and library occupations	5,850	Workers who teach and support learning, including teachers, instructors, tutors, and library and instructional-support staff.
Architecture and engineering occupations	5,780	Workers who design structures, systems, and products, including architects, engineers across disciplines, and drafters and technicians.
Personal care and service occupations	4,550	Workers who provide personal, grooming, and recreation services, including childcare workers, personal-care aides, and fitness and recreation staff.
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	4,160	Creative and media workers, including graphic and multimedia designers, writers, performers, and communications and media staff.
Legal occupations	3,060	Workers who provide legal services, including lawyers, judges, paralegals, and legal-support staff.
Construction and extraction occupations	2,940	Workers who build structures and extract resources, including carpenters, electricians, equipment operators, and skilled trades workers.
Protective service occupations	2,760	Workers who protect people and property, including security guards, firefighters, police, and other protective-service staff.
Community and social service occupations	2,650	Workers who provide social, counselling, and community-support services, including social workers, counsellors, and community-service specialists.
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,220	Workers who conduct research and apply scientific knowledge, including physical, life, and social scientists and science technicians.
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,110	Workers who cultivate crops, raise animals, and harvest natural resources, including agricultural workers, fishers, and forestry laborers.
Total	232,000	

***Jobs "supported" includes direct jobs at crypto firms, indirect jobs created in supplier industries they rely on, and induced jobs generated by spending by these workers across the economy. These numbers reflect standard I-O "multiplier effects" when assessing the total economic contribution of an industry. These figures do not represent direct employment by crypto companies.*

Total Economic Footprint of the Crypto Industry Across U.S. States, 2026

Rank	State	Economic contribution (\$mn)	State	Worker income (\$mn)	State	Jobs
1	California	16,919	California	7,665	California	57,649
2	New York	10,657	New York	7,148	New York	53,766
3	Texas	5,351	Texas	3,528	Texas	26,536
4	Washington	3,230	Washington	1,963	Washington	15,097
5	North Carolina	1,831	North Carolina	1,266	North Carolina	9,524
6	Florida	1,698	Georgia	868	Georgia	6,529
7	Massachusetts	1,456	Florida	788	Florida	5,935
8	Colorado	1,308	Colorado	771	Colorado	5,797
9	Georgia	1,303	Illinois	765	Illinois	5,760
10	Illinois	1,184	Connecticut	673	Connecticut	5,064
11	Connecticut	1,134	Massachusetts	392	Massachusetts	2,950
12	Virginia	712	Virginia	353	Virginia	2,661
13	New Jersey	655	Tennessee	353	Tennessee	2,657
14	Wyoming	616	New Jersey	339	New Jersey	2,552
15	Pennsylvania	595	Pennsylvania	338	Pennsylvania	2,549
16	Tennessee	554	Ohio	281	Ohio	2,117
17	Ohio	497	Oregon	257	Oregon	1,931
18	Nevada	398	Michigan	216	Michigan	1,629
19	Oregon	391	Missouri	211	Missouri	1,587
20	Michigan	389	Kentucky	187	Kentucky	1,405
21	Maryland	372	Arizona	184	Arizona	1,388
22	Missouri	353	Maryland	177	Maryland	1,335
23	Arizona	331	Minnesota	149	Minnesota	1,123
24	Kentucky	288	Wisconsin	141	Wisconsin	1,059
25	Minnesota	268	Nevada	135	Nevada	1,014

Total Economic Footprint of the Crypto Industry Across U.S. States, 2026 (cont.)

Rank	State	Economic contribution (\$mn)	State	Worker income (\$mn)	State	Jobs
26	Wisconsin	253	Utah	126	Utah	952
27	Utah	219	Alabama	121	Alabama	913
28	Indiana	215	Indiana	119	Indiana	898
29	South Carolina	210	South Carolina	118	South Carolina	887
30	Alabama	203	North Dakota	108	North Dakota	813
31	Oklahoma	176	Oklahoma	106	Oklahoma	799
32	North Dakota	154	Wyoming	93	Wyoming	698
33	Mississippi	142	Mississippi	92	Mississippi	693
34	Louisiana	139	South Dakota	81	South Dakota	610
35	Iowa	125	Louisiana	77	Louisiana	581
36	Kansas	118	Iowa	69	Iowa	523
37	South Dakota	118	Kansas	66	Kansas	496
38	Nebraska	102	Nebraska	57	Nebraska	433
39	Arkansas	99	Arkansas	55	Arkansas	415
40	District of Columbia	86	District of Columbia	48	District of Columbia	361
41	Idaho	67	Idaho	37	Idaho	279
42	New Mexico	65	New Mexico	36	New Mexico	271
43	New Hampshire	63	New Hampshire	35	New Hampshire	266
44	Maine	51	Maine	29	Maine	215
45	Delaware	50	Delaware	28	Delaware	209
46	Hawaii	47	Hawaii	26	Hawaii	197
47	Rhode Island	46	Rhode Island	25	Rhode Island	191
48	West Virginia	46	West Virginia	25	West Virginia	191
49	Montana	38	Montana	21	Montana	161
50	Vermont	22	Vermont	12	Vermont	93
51	Alaska	21	Alaska	11	Alaska	86

If you're interested in learning more about crypto trends in the U.S., reach out to media@nca.org

