HOW THE WIRELESS INDUSTRY POWERS THE U.S. ECONOMY
We live in a time when the world is more connected than ever before. With more than 262 million smartphone users in the U.S.\(^1\) and a 238 percent increase in data traffic in the last two years,\(^2\) it is clear that the “always-on” promise is here. While traffic growth is heavily driven by video and social networking applications, it is being further propelled by the formation of entirely new sectors reliant on wireless connectivity.

In powering this connectedness, the wireless industry plays a critical role in society. But just how much does it contribute to the U.S. economy? Accenture Strategy answers this question through a comprehensive study.\(^3\)
Accenture estimates that the wireless industry contributes $475B to the economy annually, accounting for 2.6 percent of total U.S GDP in 2016. Based on GDP, the U.S. wireless industry is larger than 87 percent of countries in the world—making it the 24th largest economy globally—ahead of countries such as Norway, Hong Kong and Ireland.

Each $1 of the wireless industry's direct GDP contribution results in $3.20 of total GDP impact across the American economy.

The wireless industry also supports 4.7M U.S. jobs, as each direct wireless job results in a total employment multiplier effect of 7.7x. This is far ahead of other sectors, such as full-service restaurants at 1.5x, and hardware manufacturing at 3.9x. Clearly, the ripple effect throughout the economy is significant.

With over $1 trillion in economic output generated by the wireless industry in 2016, the monetary impact of this sector is greater now than ever before.
When looking at the impact of the wireless industry in each state, it’s clear that the industry contributes significantly to state economies.

**CREATING JOBS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE ECONOMY IN EVERY STATE**

**California accounts for 15% of the $475B in U.S. GDP Contribution from the wireless industry**

**Florida accounts for 6% of the total national employment driven by the wireless industry**

**$1.2B in economic output is driven by the wireless industry in South Dakota**

**2.5% of New Jersey’s economic output is driven by the wireless industry**

These state insights are provided as examples only.
At both the national and state level, Accenture calculated the **direct, indirect, and induced** benefits of the wireless industry in terms of contribution to U.S. GDP (value add), employment, labor income and output.12

**BREAKING DOWN THE $475B IN WIRELESS INDUSTRY GDP CONTRIBUTION**

**DIRECT ACTIVITY**
Direct activity within the wireless industry, such as sales of products and services, through carriers or telecom resellers

- **$147B** (31%)
- **$207B** (44%)

**INDIRECT ACTIVITY**
Increased household spending on goods such as restaurants due to income earned from wireless industry or industry suppliers

- **$121B** (25%)

**INDUCED ACTIVITY**
Economic contribution from adjacent industries to supply the wireless industry, such as production of semiconductor content for smartphones
THREE KEY DRIVERS FOR DIRECT WIRELESS CONTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSCRIBERS</th>
<th>DATA GROWTH</th>
<th>CONNECTED DEVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>238%</td>
<td>180m+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wireless mobile device subscriptions per American
Growth of U.S. data traffic over the past 2 years
Connected devices, such as fitness trackers are on the rise

The wireless industry makes a direct contribution of $147B to the U.S. economy. One of these key drivers is the sheer number of active wireless devices, which is currently above 396 million in the U.S.,13 equivalent to 1.2 mobile device subscriptions per person.14 These devices deliver the connectedness that many consumers and businesses rely on. Data traffic more than tripled in the U.S. in the last two years to reach over 13.7 trillion MB.15 This growth shows no signs of slowing down, with traffic per subscriber in North America set to grow from the current 7GB per month per active smartphone to 22GB in 2022.16 This increase will be fueled by functions such as video and social networking. 

Remarkably, by 2021, video will account for 76 percent of all mobile data traffic.17
But growth in mobile data traffic is only one part of the story. In addition to hundreds of millions of smartphones, there are over 180 million connected devices in the U.S.\textsuperscript{18} Device ownership is expanding to new types of connected devices, such as fitness trackers (with a U.S. device ownership rate of 25 percent), smart home devices (15 percent), and many others.\textsuperscript{19} Device proliferation will continue to be a key driver of increased network demand.

The largest proportion of the industry’s overall $475B national GDP contribution – 44 percent, or $207B – is driven through \textbf{indirect contribution} by adjacent industries that supply the wireless industry. Notable examples are the semi-conductor and related device manufacturing sectors: 24 percent, or $16B, of the total GDP contributed to the U.S. economy by these sectors is driven by demand from the wireless industry. This should not come as a surprise, given that mobile phones are now the single largest driver of semiconductor demand. Smartphones are projected to have five to six times more semiconductor content than traditional mobile phones from now through 2020.\textsuperscript{20}
FUELING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN OTHER KEY INDUSTRIES

Top 15 industries: Indirect contribution from the wireless industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Direct Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>$25B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wired telecommunications carriers</td>
<td>$21B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiconductor and related device</td>
<td>$16B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising, public relations, and</td>
<td>$11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment services</td>
<td>$10B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>$9B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural, engineering, and</td>
<td>$8B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping,</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and payroll services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio and television broadcasting</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture and video industries</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary authorities and depository</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit intermediation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet publishing and broadcasting and</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web search portals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable and other subscription programming</td>
<td>$4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and repair construction of</td>
<td>$3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonresidential structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of companies and enterprises</td>
<td>$3B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smartphones are expected to represent nearly 94 percent of total mobile phone units in 2021. Many wireless carriers have adjusted their plans and subsidies to give consumers more device flexibility, spurring further smartphone proliferation.

Smartphones will act as a gateway to other smart devices, thus creating a connected ecosystem involving smart homes and smart cars. This will continue to expand the connected devices market and create additional semiconductor demand. This is one salient example of how the wireless industry is contributing to the overall U.S. economy by driving demand in adjacent industries and shaping a truly robust ecosystem.
The induced contribution of $121B, which includes household spending from income earned in the industry, further demonstrates the ripple effect on the economy.
The wireless industry makes a substantial contribution to the U.S. economy with mobile phone penetration surpassing population, data growth surging, and a proliferation of connected devices. Furthermore, economic activity in other industries is being fueled by wireless through a significant multiplier effect.

The continued growth of wireless, combined with the advent of 5G, among other factors, suggests that the wireless industry will continue to be a driving force of the U.S. economy and the backbone of many future innovations.
Through a comprehensive study, commissioned by CTIA and conducted by Accenture Strategy, an economic model was created to estimate the contribution of the wireless industry to the U.S. economy at a national and state level.

Economic contribution modeling allows an estimation of how the current state of an industry supports the broader local economy. This type of model uses Input-Output (I/O) tables, constructed from standard economic accounts which measure intermediate purchases and demand between industries, as well as the actions of institutions (e.g., based on household and government spend data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis). This allows for the calculation of multiplier effects through other industries (indirect) as well as household spending patterns (induced). As this type of model is a snapshot of the current economy, it does not attempt to capture complex econometric relationships that would, for example, affect price at different levels of production or through substitutes for wireless services.

Regional distributions for direct value-add, employment and production patterns were driven by publicly available data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and further adjusted based on available industry data. Standard economic software was used for the calculation of multiplier effects, as well as source data on regional business patterns.
MODELING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE WIRELESS INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.

The model estimates different types of contribution across several economic effects, as summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTION TYPES</th>
<th>ECONOMIC EFFECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT ACTIVITY</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic contribution created directly within the wireless industry.</td>
<td>The value of industry production in producer prices, including net inventory change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIRECT ACTIVITY</td>
<td>EMPLOYMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic contribution from adjacent industries as a result of supplying goods or services to the wireless industry.</td>
<td>Annual average full-time/part-time/seasonal jobs, including wage workers, salary workers and proprietors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUCED ACTIVITY</td>
<td>VALUE ADD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic contribution as a result of household spending based on income received from working in the wireless industry or in a supplier to the wireless industry.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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NOTES
3  Select congressional districts were also included in the full study, but are not discussed in this publication.
4  This excludes the contribution of construction in 2016, which was estimated at $16B, as construction and other capex is discussed later in the report in relation to carriers’ investment in deployment of 5G technology.
5  Calculated by dividing the $475B in economic input by U.S. GDP in 2016 of $18.6T.
6  Based on IMF data.
7  Calculated as total GDP contribution of $475B divided by direct GDP contribution of $147B.
8  Annual average full-time/part-time/seasonal jobs. This includes both wage and salary workers and proprietors, and includes direct, indirect, and induced jobs.
9  Calculated as total wireless Jobs at 4.7M, divided by direct wireless Jobs at 605,227.
10  IMPLAN 2016, U.S. data
11  Direct effects constitute economic contribution created directly within the wireless industry; indirect effects constitute economic contribution resulting from household spending based on income received from working in the wireless industry or for a supplier to the wireless industry. Sources: https://www.bea.gov/papers/pdf/wp_iomia_rimsii_020612.pdf, https://implanhelp.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/115009674688-IMPLAN-Data-Components
12  GDP or Total Value Add is analogous to final demand for the region, and comprises employee compensation, proprietor income, other property-type income, and tax on production and import; employment constitutes annual average full-time/part-time/seasonal jobs. This includes both wage and salary workers and proprietors. Labor Income comprises employee compensation and proprietor income; output is the value of industry production in producer prices. For sectors for which there is inventory, this value includes net inventory change. Sources: https://www.bea.gov/papers/pdf/wp_iomia_rimsii_020612.pdf, https://implanhelp.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/115009674688-IMPLAN-Data-Components
13  http://www.implan.com
19  Source: Gartner, Forecast Overview: Mobile Phone Production and Semiconductors, Worldwide, 2017. Published 31 October 2017 ID: G00325550.
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