COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF KENTUCKY	**)**	
UTILITIES COMPANY AND LOUISVILLE GAS	**)**	
AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR CERTIFICATES	**)**	**CASE NO.**
OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY	**)**	**2025-00045**
AND SITE COMPATIBILITY CERTIFICATES	**)**	

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JOHN BEVINGTON
SENIOR DIRECTOR, BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY AND
LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Filed: February 28, 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Q. Please state your name, position, and business address.

A. My name is John Bevington. I am the Senior Director of Business and Economic Development for PPL Services Company, which provides services to Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") and Louisville Gas and Electric Company ("LG&E") (collectively, the "Companies"). My business address is 2701 Eastpoint Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky 40223. A complete statement of my education and work experience is attached to this testimony as Appendix A.

Q. Have you previously testified before this Commission?

A. Yes, I have testified before this Commission several times. I testified in the Companies' most recent certificate of public convenience and necessity ("CPCN") and demand-side management and energy efficiency ("DSM-EE") plan proceeding, Case No. 2022-00402. Also, I have responded to a number of data requests in the Companies' ongoing 2024 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") proceeding, Case No. 2024-00326.

Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to detail the status of economic development in Kentucky and in the Companies' service territories. I discuss trends in site selection, investments by the Commonwealth to enhance competitiveness, and the opportunities for Kentucky and the Companies with manufacturing and data centers. Next, I explain why the Commonwealth is uniquely attractive for data center development and detail the benefits of this development. Finally, I describe the economic development sales cycle and processes for a large customer, like a data center, to locate in the Companies' service territory.

Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits to your testimony?

A. Yes. I am sponsoring the following exhibit:

- Exhibit JB-1: Press releases related to Louisville data center (LG&E, PowerHouse Data Centers/Poe Companies, and Kentucky Senate Republicans)
- Exhibit JB-2: Economic, Environmental, and Social Impacts of Data Centers in the United States

KENTUCKY IS AGGRESSIVELY ADVANCING ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND INVESTMENTS, RESULTING IN LOAD GROWTH FOR THE COMPANIES

Q. What is the current status of economic development in Kentucky?

A. Kentucky has seen record levels of private sector investment over the past several years both in the number and size of projects. Investments in traditionally strong industries, like manufacturing, particularly for projects in primary metals, automotive, and food and beverage industries, continue to be a main driver of growth. Notably, though, some of the largest recent investments from the private sector have been in emerging industries, like electric vehicle and utility-scale battery manufacturing, including the BlueOval SK ("BOSK") Battery Park in Hardin County.

Q. Is Kentucky continuing to invest in and aggressively promote economic development?

A. Yes. The Commonwealth has enacted programs, policies, and campaigns to promote Kentucky to companies all over the world. Of note, the Kentucky General Assembly unanimously passed, and Governor Beshear signed into law, the Kentucky Product Development Initiative in 2022. Since its inception, the General Assembly has

appropriated more than $300 million to help fund the development of new business sites around the Commonwealth.[1] Those appropriations have also required local investment, which means more than $400 million has been, or will be, spent on land development to ensure greenfield sites are available for private-sector investments considering Kentucky.[2] Last year, the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and the Kentucky Association for Economic Development drafted the "Collaborative Blueprint created by and for Kentucky's Economic Developers," which lays out a plan to spur growth in Kentucky over the next five years.[3]

Importantly, Governor Beshear has launched the "My New Kentucky Home" campaign to further drive economic investment, attract and retain talent, and increase tourism across the Commonwealth. He most recently promoted the campaign at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.[4] Upon returning from Davos, Governor Beshear wrote:

> Creating new jobs for our people is always my priority, and I intend to build on the historic success we've celebrated these past five years. We've already announced $35 billion in private sector investment — the largest investment amount, by far, under any Kentucky governor —

[1] "Kentucky Product Development Initiative (KPDI)," available at https://newkentuckyhome.ky.gov/LP/NKY_KPDI (accessed Jan. 29, 2025); "2024-2026 Budget of the Commonwealth," available at https://osbd.ky.gov/Publications/Documents/Budget%20Documents/2024-2026%20Budget%20of%20the%20Commonwealth/2024-2026%20Budget%20of%20the%20Commonwealth%20-%20Budget%20Bills.pdf (accessed Jan. 30, 2025); "2022-2024 Budget of the Commonwealth," available at https://osbd.ky.gov/Publications/Documents/Budget%20Documents/2022-2024%20Budget%20of%20the%20Commonwealth/2022-2024%20Budget%20of%20the%20Commonwealth%20-%20Appropriations%20and%20Revenue%20Bills.pdf (accessed Jan. 30, 2025).

[2] "Kentucky Product Development Initiative (KPDI)," available at https://newkentuckyhome.ky.gov/LP/NKY_KPDI (accessed Jan. 29, 2025).

[3] "Collaborative Blueprint created by and for Kentucky's Economic Developers" (Feb. 2025), available at https://cedky.com/cdn/11818_Full_report_Print_.pdf (accessed Jan. 26, 2025).

[4] Gov. Beshear Unveils 'New Kentucky Home' Initiative To Attract Business, Tourism and Future Residents to Kentucky (Nov. 12, 2025), available at https://www.kentucky.gov/Pages/Activity-stream.aspx?n=GovernorBeshear&prId=2334 (accessed Jan. 26, 2025).

> creating a record-breaking 59,800 new, good, full-time jobs for our people.
>
> Through opportunities like the World Economic Forum, we have the chance to grow these numbers at a faster rate than ever before.[5]

Thus, there is every reason to expect that Kentucky will continue and expand its economic development efforts—and successes—for the foreseeable future.

Q. What factors impact the corporate site selection process?

A. Generally, the objective of corporate site selection is to find the place where a new operation will have the highest probability of long-term success. Factors that play into a corporate site selection decision are logistical advantages and proximity to supplier or customer markets; a favorable business cost environment; access to workforce needed to run the operation; speed to market and site readiness; and utility and infrastructure availability. Utility and infrastructure availability has become more important in recent years given the number of energy-intensive "mega projects" that have been announced and the recent importance of data centers, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing to consumers and national security.

A survey of top site selection consultants, the Site Selectors Guild, last year identified the three most important factors impacting industrial projects: (1) utility and infrastructure availability, (2) workforce and labor availability, and (3) availability of development-ready sites. This underscores the importance of the utilities and infrastructure in meeting the Commonwealth's economic development goals.

[5] Gov. Andy Beshear, "We reintroduced Kentucky to the world at economic forum, and it wants to invest," The Louisville Courier-Journal (Jan. 30, 2025), available at https://www.courier-journal.com/story/opinion/contributors/2025/01/30/world-economic-forum-kentucky-gov-andy-beshear-global-stage/78035342007/ (accessed Feb. 6, 2025).

Q. Is it fair to conclude that access to reliable, affordable electricity is an extremely important factor of economic development?

A. Yes. In addition to the site selection study I mentioned above, the General Assembly explicitly found and declared in a statute enacted just last year that "[t]he current economy and future economic development of the Commonwealth *requires* reliable, resilient, dependable, and abundant supplies of electrical power[.]"[6]

The Companies also have firsthand experience with this premise. For example, the Companies' available generation capacity to serve BOSK in a timeframe acceptable to the customer was vital to Kentucky landing that project. My concern, as discussed by Stuart A. Wilson, is that the Companies will very soon no longer be able to serve incremental load, thus causing major economic development projects to look to other states.

Q. Given the efforts of the Companies and the Commonwealth, do you believe additional economic development will materialize in the near-term?

A. Yes. The Companies have over 8,000 MW of economic development load potential based upon the current list of prospective customers. More than 6,000 MW is related to data centers, which I discuss further below. The remaining nearly 2,000 MW are primarily industrial customers.

Q. Does this prospective customer load include the load for BOSK?

A. No, it does not. The Companies already have a contract with BOSK to serve its full load, i.e., both Phases 1 and 2. Therefore, as Mr. Jones explains, the full BOSK load is included in the Companies' 2025 CPCN Load Forecast.

[6] KRS 164.2807(1)(d) (emphasis added).

Q. What is the status of Phases 1 and 2 of BOSK?

A. BOSK expects to begin battery production at Phase 1 in early 2025. Phase 2 is paused, but it is my understanding that BOSK remains committed to Phase 2 and expects to align the timing of its battery production with the demand for electric vehicles.

KENTUCKY HAS PRIORITIZED DATA CENTER ATTRACTION AS BEING OF "PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE," AND ITS EFFORTS ARE BEARING FRUIT IN THE COMPANIES' SERVICE TERRITORIES

Q. Is Kentucky attempting to induce data centers to locate in Kentucky, including in the Companies' service territories?

A. Yes. In 2024, the Kentucky General Assembly passed KRS 154.20-222, which states, "[T]he inducement of the location of data center projects within the Commonwealth is of *paramount importance* to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth."[7] The purposes of that statute and the related statutes are to:

(a) Provide incentives for an approved company with a qualified data center project;

(b) Encourage the location of data centers within the Commonwealth; and

(c) Advance the public purposes of the:

1. Creation of new jobs that would not exist within the Commonwealth;

2. Creation of new sources of tax revenues for the support of public services provided by the Commonwealth;

3. Improvement in the quality of life for Kentucky citizens through the creation of sustainable jobs with higher salaries; and

4. Provision of an economic stimulus to the Commonwealth.8

[7] KRS 154.20-222(3) (emphasis added).
[8] KRS 154.20-222(1).

The legislation specifically provides tax incentives for data centers to locate in Jefferson County.[9] Notably, in addition to the Companies' early success in attracting Kentucky's first announced hyperscale data center, which will be in Jefferson County as I discuss below, the Companies are also working with potential data center projects outside Jefferson County.

Q. Are the Commonwealth's efforts to attract data centers working?

A. Yes. On January 16, 2025, Poe Companies and PowerHouse Data Centers announced a joint venture to construct up to a 402 MW data center facility in Jefferson County. Political leaders have lauded the project and its announcement. Kentucky's Secretary for Economic Development, Jeff Noel, stated, "Attracting hyperscale operators to any location requires a different set of tools than most other industries …. This announcement is a critical milestone from great leadership to assure all elements needed to begin successful operations are available."[10] Senate President Robert Stivers stated, "This project is a game-changer, driving long-term economic growth in our major metropolitan center and boosting Kentucky as a regional business driver."[11] Louisville Mayor Craig Greenberg agreed, noting, "This new data center will create thousands of good-paying jobs here in Louisville," and, "As the need for data centers grows, Louisville is perfectly positioned to meet the demands of the tech sector."[12]

Doug Fleit, Co-Founder and CEO of PowerHouse, recognized Kentucky's unique position in attracting data centers: "Louisville offers everything hyperscale

[9] KRS 139.499; KRS 154.20-220(17)(c).
[10] PowerHouse Data Centers, "PowerHouse Data Centers and Poe Companies Partner to Develop Kentucky's First Hyperscale Data Center Campus" (Jan. 16, 2025), available at https://www.powerhousedata.com/news/powerhouse-data-centers-and-poe-companies-partner-to-develop-kentuckys-first-hyperscale-data-center-campus (accessed Jan. 16, 2025).
[11] *Id.*
[12] *Id.*

users need – immediate and reliable power at very attractive rates, water, connectivity and a business environment that encourages more hyperscale growth in the region."[13] Attached to my testimony as Exhibit JB-1 are the press releases regarding this project issued by the Companies, PowerHouse and Poe, and Kentucky Senate Republicans.

As I noted above, the Companies are already interacting with projects concerning over 6,000 MW of potential data center load, and the pipeline of data center opportunities evaluating the Companies' service territory continues to grow. A primary driver of data center development is the availability of power. As noted above, without certainty of available generation and transmission capacity, it will be difficult to fulfill the initiatives of the General Assembly and Governor Beshear in marketing Kentucky to data centers and other large load customers.

Q. Beyond the tax incentives you mentioned, are there other reasons why Kentucky is uniquely attractive for data center development?

A. Yes. First, Kentucky's location and resources make it attractive to data centers. Kentucky has an abundant water supply, which is crucial to data center operations because water is their primary coolant. Additionally, Kentucky is located in close proximity to major data centers in neighboring states. Based on my discussions with data center developers, I understand there are advantages in latency and redundancy to locating data centers near other data centers. Land in Kentucky is also relatively inexpensive when compared with other markets where data center development has been thriving and reaching a point of market saturation.

[13] *Id.*

Finally, note again what Doug Fleit, Co-Founder and CEO of PowerHouse, stated recently: "Louisville offers everything hyperscale users need – immediate and reliable power at very attractive rates, water, connectivity and a business environment that encourages more hyperscale growth in the region."[14] The Companies believe other parts of their Kentucky service territories share these same attributes, making it reasonable to expect more data center customers will choose in the Companies' service territories.

Q. If data centers locate in Kentucky, what benefits will they provide to the Commonwealth?

A. Data centers create direct and indirect jobs; the number of jobs and other economic benefits associated with each data center varies based on project parameters. For example, a Meta data center announced in Indiana in 2024 involves at least $800 million of capital investment, approximately 100 operational jobs, and more than 1,250 jobs at peak construction.[15] More recently, Entergy Louisiana announced a new $10 billion Meta data center project expected to result in 500 or more direct new jobs, more than 1,000 indirect jobs, and 5,000 construction jobs at peak.[16] Meta has pledged to invest more than $200 million in local infrastructure improvements, contribute up to $1 million annually to Entergy's low-income customer support program, and work with Entergy to bring at least 1,500 MW of new renewable energy to the grid.[17] To support

[14] *Id.*
[15] Indiana Economic Development Corp., "Gov. Holcomb announces Meta to build an $800M Data Center Campus in Indiana" (Jan. 25, 2024), available at https://iedc.in.gov/events/news/details/2024/01/25/gov.-holcomb-announces-meta-to-build-an-800m-data-center-campus-in-indiana (accessed Jan. 5, 2025).
[16] Entergy, "Meta selects Entergy, Northeast Louisiana as site of $10B data center" (Dec. 4, 2024), available at https://www.entergynewsroom.com/news/meta-selects-northeast-louisiana-as-site-10-billion-data-center/ (accessed Jan. 5, 2025).
[17] *Id.*

the new data center and broader economic development, Entergy Louisiana is building three new NGCCs with a combined capacity of 2,260 MW in addition to other infrastructure, which will support 44 permanent jobs and thousands of construction jobs.[18]

Amazon Web Services ("AWS") reports that its data centers contribute $21.31 billion to Virginia's GDP, $6.4 billion to Oregon's GDP, $2.23 billion to Ohio's GDP, and $2.11 billion to California's GDP.[19] AWS reports that it supports 16,600 local jobs in Virginia, 5,300 local jobs in Oregon, 2,000 local jobs in Ohio, and at least 1,500 jobs in northern California.[20]

Due to the extremely high capital costs of developing data center facilities, data centers also provide significant property tax revenues in the communities in which they are located. For that reason, data centers could provide significant benefits to Kentucky's schools, which are funded largely by local property taxes.

As additional support, attached to my testimony as Exhibit JB-2 is a PwC report prepared for the Data Center Coalition that analyzes the economic, environmental, and social impacts of data centers in the United States ("PwC Report"). The PwC Report concludes that the data center industry created 2.9 to 3.5 million annual jobs in the U.S. from 2017-2021.

Finally, I would note again that the General Assembly just last year enacted statutes to encourage locating data centers in Kentucky because data centers will

[18] Entergy, "Entergy Louisiana to power Meta's data center in Richland Parish" (Dec. 5, 2024), available at https://entergynewsroom.com/news/entergy-louisiana-power-meta-s-data-center-in-richland-parish/ (accessed Jan. 5, 2025).
[19] Amazon, "5 ways AWS data centers benefit local communities," available at https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/aws/aws-data-center-economic-impact-study (accessed Jan. 5, 2025).
[20] *Id.*

advance the public purposes of creating high-paying jobs, creating new sources of tax revenues, and providing an economic stimulus to the Commonwealth.[21] Indeed, the General Assembly found and declared the inducement of data center projects within the Commonwealth to be of "paramount importance to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth."[22] Thus, the stated public policy position of the General Assembly is that Kentucky should attempt to obtain its share of the benefits other states are receiving from data centers by attracting data centers to the Commonwealth.

Q. Do the Companies have an obligation to serve data center customers regardless of their benefits to Kentucky?

A. Yes. Although there are good reasons to expect data centers will bring such benefits, Mr. Conroy explains that the Companies have an obligation to serve all customers in their service territories, including new customers and existing customer expansions, regardless of size.[23] I discussed the benefits of data centers above simply to point out the positives of this economic development occurring in Kentucky, which, being consistent with the General Assembly's stated aims regarding data centers, suggest that Kentucky will continue its efforts to attract data centers, with resulting additional load for the Companies to serve.

Q. Did the General Assembly enact any other statutes last year that are relevant to Kentucky's economic development and this case?

[21] KRS 154.20-222(1)(b) and (c).
[22] KRS 154.20-222(3).
[23] *See, e.g.*, *Electronic Application of Kentucky Utilities Company for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Construction of Transmission Facilities in Hardin County*, Case No. 2022-00066, Order at 18 (Ky. PSC July 28, 2022) ("KU has a statutory obligation to serve Ford, and meet Ford's needs for retail electric service, even though Ford will require more power than any other customer on KU's system when Ford becomes fully operational. KU's obligation to serve is not altered or diminished in any way simply because Ford is uniquely situated and meeting Ford's needs for power will require KU to construct transmission facilities.").

A. Yes. Last year, the General Assembly enacted a statute that made a number of relevant findings and declarations, including:

- "The current economy and future economic development of the Commonwealth requires reliable, resilient, dependable, and abundant supplies of electrical power;"[24]
- "The demand for reliable, resilient, dispatchable electrical power is anticipated to significantly increase in the coming decades as the Commonwealth becomes home to additional manufacturing and other economic development projects which increase demand for electrical power;"[25]
- "It is in the interest of the Commonwealth that it be able to generate sufficient electricity within its borders to serve its own industrial, residential, and commercial demand and to power its own economy;"[26]
- "Local economic development is essential to the health, happiness, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth";[27] and
- "Local economic development requires an adequate supply of electricity to support new and expanding industries and is enhanced by robust employment in coal mining and coal transportation and at electric generating facilities, the local job multiplier effect of employment in the coal, natural gas, and electric generating industries, and state and local taxes and other forms of economic value creation for the Commonwealth[.]"[28]

[24] KRS 164.2807(1)(d).
[25] KRS 164.2807(1)(e).
[26] KRS 164.2807(1)(f).
[27] KRS 164.2807(1)(n).
[28] KRS 164.2807(1)(o).

These findings and declarations suggest the General Assembly anticipated that additional generation assets located in Kentucky would be needed to support economic development. Given that the same General Assembly also enacted last year the data center incentive statutes I discussed above, I believe the Companies' proposals in this case are consistent with the findings and declarations enacted by the General Assembly.

Q. Please provide the process for a large load like a data center to locate in the Companies' service territory.

A. The process begins with discussions between a potential customer and the Companies. After discussing and exchanging information, the Companies submit a transmission service request ("TSR") for the potential load to TranServ, the Companies' Independent Transmission Organization ("ITO"). The TSR review process consists of two primary phases. The first phase is the system impact study phase, in which the transmission service provider studies the requested service to evaluate its effect on the transmission system and neighboring systems. The second phase is the facilities study phase, in which an engineering study is performed to determine the upgrades or modifications to the transmission system necessary to accommodate the TSR, including the timing and costs of such upgrades or modifications. The customer covers the cost of the studies performed to review the TSR, which is approximately $50,000. Upon completion of the facilities study, the Companies would have 30 days to decide whether to move forward with the requested transmission service or to withdraw or terminate the TSR. From submittal to acceptance, the TSR process typically takes about nine months.

The project then progresses with the Companies and potential customer entering into an engineering, procurement, and construction ("EPC") contract. Some potential customers enter into the EPC agreement after the TSR is complete; others enter into the EPC contract while the TSR is pending so engineering and design work may be done in parallel. Such an EPC contract requires the potential customer to bear costs until the customer begins to take service, which can be tens of millions of dollars. Once a project reaches this point in the process, the potential customer has invested significant resources. While all projects may not come to fruition, it is reasonable to expect that most projects that have invested significant capital through the EPC contract process will materialize.

Q. After the TSR is complete, what is the timeline to construct a data center?

A. Timelines vary, but the TSR application identifies when the potential load will come online. Data center projects are highly interested in constructing and energizing as quickly as possible.

Q. In your experience, are data centers interested in DSM-EE programs or curtailable service offerings?

A. No. To the contrary, my experience with data center developers is that these customers are seeking uninterrupted service. TSR applications that have been submitted confirm industry reports and show an average load factor in the 95% range.

CONCLUSION

Q. What is your recommendation to the Commission?

A. Kentucky has worked hard to create the economic development momentum we have today. As part of that effort, the Governor's administration and the Kentucky General Assembly worked together on statutes to provide data centers incentives to locate in

Kentucky,[29] and statutes that declare "the inducement of the location of data center projects within the Commonwealth is of paramount importance to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth." The Governor's and the General Assembly's efforts are bearing fruit with the recent announcement of the first hyperscale data center in Kentucky and more than 6,000 MW of total data center load in the Companies' more than 8,000 MW economic development queue. The Commission's approval of the certificates of public convenience and necessity ("CPCNs") and site compatibility certificates the Companies are proposing would enable the Companies to say "yes" to prospective data centers, other potential customers, and continue the growth of our communities, which would be consistent with the Companies' obligation to serve as explained by Mr. Conroy and further the Commonwealth's economic interests as enacted into law. Therefore, I recommend that the Commission approve the facilities proposed in this proceeding.

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

[29] Green, Marcus, "Developers unveil plans for large tech data center in Louisville, the 1st of its kind in Kentucky," WDRB (Jan. 16, 2025) ("Bringing data center projects to Kentucky is 'of paramount importance to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth,' according to the legislation passed by state lawmakers. … Kentucky Senate President Robert Stivers, R-Manchester, credited Jeff Noel, secretary of Gov. Andy Beshear's economic development cabinet, and Katie Smith, the agency's deputy secretary, with helping craft the legislation with lawmakers. He called the effort 'a really good example of how the system can work.'"), available at https://www.wdrb.com/in-depth/developers-unveil-plans-for-large-tech-data-center-in-louisville-the-1st-of-its-kind/article_e7adef68-c92f-11ef-b262-bf1780db36c6.html (accessed Jan. 16, 2025). "Stivers on Tax Incentive for Kentucky's First Data Center: Incentive will attract major business to Louisville" (Jan. 16, 2025) ("'I worked closely with Secretary Jeff Noel from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and top private sector leaders to craft and pass groundbreaking legislation that will spark job creation and expand the tax base, which creates more revenue,' Stivers said. 'This project is a game-changer, driving long-term economic growth in our major metropolitan center and boosting Kentucky as a regional business hub.'"), available at https://kysenaterepublicans.com/press-releases (accessed Jan. 16, 2025).

VERIFICATION

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY)
)
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

The undersigned, **John Bevington**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Senior Director – Business and Economic Development for PPL Services Corporation and he provides services to Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony, and that the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief.

John Bevington

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this 11th day of February 2025.

Notary Public

Notary Public ID No. KYNP63286

My Commission Expires:

January 22, 2027

APPENDIX A

John Bevington
Senior Director, Business and Economic Development
PPL Services Company
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, Kentucky 40223

Relevant Work and Professional Experience

PPL Services Company
Senior Director, Business & Economic Development — May 2024 - Present

LG&E and KU Services Company
Director, Business & Economic Development — Oct. 2018 – May 2024

Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development
Commissioner, Dept. for Business Development — Oct. 2017 – Oct. 2018
Deputy Commissioner, Dept. for Business Development — July 2014 – Oct. 2017
Director of Business and Community Relations — Feb. 2014 – July 2014
Senior Project Manager — Aug. 2009 – Feb. 2014

Education

Western Kentucky University
Bachelor of Science in Marketing and Finance — May 2000

Civic Activities

Kentucky Educational Television Regional Fund
Board Member — May 2023-Present

United Way of the Bluegrass
Board Member — July 2024-Present

Kentucky Association for Economic Development
Board Member — September 2017-Present
Board Chair — 2021

Frankfort YMCA
Board Member — 2015-Present

YMCA of Central Kentucky
Board Member — 2017-Present

LG&E announces first major data center electric customer

January 16, 2025

LG&E's new utility partnership with Poe Companies and PowerHouse Data Centers sets stage for Kentucky's first hyperscale data center campus

(LOUISVILLE, Ky.) – Louisville Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of PPL Corporation, announced today its first hyperscale data center electric customer.

A joint venture between PowerHouse Data Centers, a leading real estate developer for next-generation hyperscale data centers and division of American Real Estate Partners (AREP), and Poe Companies, a Louisville-based real estate developer with properties in Kentucky and across the U.S., was announced earlier today. The joint venture is developing Kentucky's cutting-edge 400-megawatt data center campus, which will be located in Louisville. The first 130 megawatts will be available in October 2026.

"We are proud to serve Kentucky's first hyperscale data center campus," said John R. Crockett, president of LG&E and KU and chief business development officer for PPL Corporation. "This groundbreaking project will be historic for Kentucky and a continuation of new economic development announcements that are happening throughout the Commonwealth. We're thankful for the Poe Companies and PowerHouse Data Centers teams for their vision and commitment to making this happen in Louisville and applaud the legislature and Governor Beshear for passing the enabling legislation that puts Kentucky on the data center map."

The joint venture between Poe and PowerHouse combines both companies' shared expertise, values, and vision for the campus and future development in the region. Poe is a distinguished real estate developer with a deep and proven record in delivering premium properties. Similarly, PowerHouse brings a successful track record of delivering real estate strategy and development across major markets nationwide.

In 2024, the Kentucky Legislature approved a 50-year tax exemption program for data center projects located within Louisville and Jefferson County. Kentucky and the surrounding area

have emerged as a key location for data centers seeking low-latency peering, and due to its location at the crossroads between the Mid-Atlantic markets and the Midwest.

"Louisville offers everything hyperscale users need in the market – immediate and reliable power at very attractive rates, water, connectivity and a business environment that encourages more hyper scale growth in the region," said Doug Fleit, co-founder and CEO of PowerHouse. "The experience of working with Louisville Gas and Electric, the utility serving the site, has been a model for other utilities in the country to follow as well as a testament to Poe Companies' relationships in the community and the market."

"Poe Companies is honored to partner with PowerHouse Data Centers, a truly world class data center developer, on this transformative project," said Steve Poe, CEO of Poe Companies. "Our combined expertise and shared vision for innovation continues to position Louisville as a key hub for cutting-edge digital infrastructure."

Displaying one of its core strengths as a developer, PowerHouse and Poe have secured access to an initial power capacity of 335 megawatts for this campus with near-term expansion up to 402 megawatts. The power supply will be supported by a new LG&E switch station, to be completed in September 2026, and a dedicated on-site substation. The campus will also benefit from access to the Louisville Water Company's strong infrastructure system and excess capacity with its water treatment system as well as the Ohio River, with an average of 75 billion gallons flowing by Louisville daily, ensuring effective cooling and operational efficiency for high-density computing needs. With all essential zoning in place, the site will begin construction in 2025 with the first building scheduled to be operational by the fourth quarter 2026.

###

Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, part of the PPL Corporation (NYSE: PPL) family of companies, are regulated utilities that serve more than 1.3 million customers and have consistently ranked among the best companies for customer service in the United States. LG&E serves 335,000 natural gas and 436,000 electric customers in Louisville and 16 surrounding counties. KU serves 545,000 customers in 77 Kentucky counties and 28,000 in five counties in Virginia. More information is available at www.lge-ku.com and www.pplweb.com.

Media contact

PowerHouse Data Centers and Poe Companies Partner to Develop Kentucky's First Hyperscale Data Center Campus

NEWS PROVIDED BY
PowerHouse Data Centers →
Jan 16, 2025, 07:32 ET

Poe Companies logo

Renderings shown of Kentucky's First Hyperscale Data Center Campus being developed by Poe Companies and PowerHouse Data Centers.

PowerHouse Data Centers (PRNewsfoto/American Real Estate Partners (AREP))

New Joint Venture Sets Stage for Cutting-Edge Hyperscale Data Center Campus in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16, 2025 /PRNewswire/ -- **PowerHouse Data Centers**, a leading real estate developer for next-generation hyperscale data centers and division of American Real Estate Partners (**AREP**), along with **Poe Companies** are pleased to announce plans for their new 400 MW data center campus in Louisville, Kentucky. The first 130 MW will be available in October 2026. The development will set a new standard for data center infrastructure and reliability, addressing both cloud and AI computing to meet the growing hyperscale demand.

The joint venture partnership between Poe and PowerHouse combines both companies' shared expertise, values, and vision for the campus and future development in the region. Poe is a distinguished real estate developer with a deep and proven record in delivering premium properties in Louisville and across the United States. Similarly, PowerHouse brings a successful track record of delivering thoughtful real estate strategy and development across major markets nationwide. The leadership of these firms, along with the forward-looking collaboration of the local community, the state of Kentucky and the local water and utility providers, establishes a campus that enables recruitment and fast-tracked operations for new hyperscale tenants that will benefit the entire region.

"Louisville offers everything hyperscale users need..." -Doug Fleit, Co-founder and CEO of PowerHouse

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Through legislative and executive branch cooperation, Kentucky recently approved a 50-year tax-exempt program for data center projects in Jefferson County. Kentucky and the surrounding area have emerged as a key location for data centers seeking low-latency peering. Kentucky is located at the crossroads between the Mid-Atlantic markets and the Midwest.

"Louisville offers everything hyperscale users need – immediate and reliable power at very attractive rates, water, connectivity and a business environment that encourages more hyperscale growth in the region," said Doug Fleit, Co-founder and CEO of PowerHouse, "The experience of working with Louisville Gas and Electric (LG&E), the utility serving the site, has been a model for other utilities in the country to follow as well as a testament to Poe Companies' relationships in the community and the market."

"Poe Companies is honored to partner with PowerHouse Data Centers, a truly world-class data center developer, on this transformative project," said Steve Poe, CEO of Poe Companies. "Our combined expertise and shared vision for innovation continues to position Louisville as a key hub for cutting-edge digital infrastructure."

Displaying one of its core strengths as a developer, PowerHouse and Poe have secured access to an initial power capacity of 335 MW for this campus with near-term expansion of up to 402 MW. The power supply will be supported by a new switch station to be built by LG&E and completed in September 2026, along with a dedicated on-site substation.

"This new data center will create thousands of good-paying jobs here in Louisville," said Louisville Mayor Craig Greenberg. "As the need for data centers grows, Louisville is perfectly positioned to meet the demands of the tech sector."

The campus will also benefit from access to the Louisville Water Company's strong infrastructure system and excess capacity with its water treatment system and the Ohio River, with an average of 75 billion gallons flowing by Louisville daily, ensuring effective cooling and operational efficiency for high-density computing needs. With all essential zoning in place, the site will begin construction in 2025, and the first building is scheduled to be operational by Q4 2026.

"We are proud to serve Kentucky's first hyperscale data center," said John R. Crockett, president of LG&E and KU and chief business development officer for PPL Corporation. "This groundbreaking project will be historic for Kentucky and a continuation of new economic announcements happening throughout the Commonwealth."

Senate President Robert Stivers, R-Manchester, agreed. "This project is a game-changer, driving long-term economic growth in our major metropolitan center and boosting Kentucky as a regional business driver."

"Attracting hyperscale operators to any location requires a different set of tools than most other industries," said Jeff Noel, Secretary for Economic Development. "This announcement is a critical milestone from great leadership to assure all elements needed to begin successful operations are available."

This announcement marks the seventh new data center development project for PowerHouse in 12 months. The Louisville project adds to 87 data center buildings planned, underway or already delivered.

About PowerHouse Data Centers

PowerHouse Data Centers, a wholly owned division of American Real Estate Partners (AREP), is a developer and owner of next-generation data centers and provides technical real estate solutions for hyperscalers across the country. Starting in Northern Virginia's Data Center Alley, the world's largest data center market, before strategically expanding to key markets across the United States, PowerHouse owns its land sites, offering unparalleled fast-track approvals and zoning approvals in its full suite of development services. As an industry disruptor, PowerHouse provides flexible next-generation data center models with the quickest speed to market of any data center while meeting hyperscalers' growing market, data, utility, and space demands. The company has 87 buildings and 25.5M sqft currently in planning, underway or completed, representing over 5.9 GW of power in six major US markets. Operating as the data center division of AREP, PowerHouse is uniquely positioned as a leader in world-class data center development. With some of the industry's deepest real estate relationships, PowerHouse leverages its strategic joint venture partnerships, proven leadership, and best-in-class technical expertise to deliver innovative real estate solutions nationwide. Visit our newsroom for more information, and follow us on **LinkedIn**, **YouTube**, and **X**.

About Poe Companies

Poe Companies is a premier real estate development firm with over 37 years of experience in creating high-quality properties across the United States. Specializing in multifamily, industrial, and hospitality developments, Poe Companies has delivered over $2 billion in real estate projects, consistently setting the standard for innovative, high-barrier-to-entry developments in growing downtowns and affluent suburban markets. Headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky, Poe Companies is known for its dedication to excellence, strategic partnerships, and a commitment to building vibrant communities. Visit **poecompanies.com**.

SOURCE PowerHouse Data Centers

January 16, 2025

STIVERS ON TAX INCENTIVE FOR KENTUCKY'S FIRST DATA CENTER

Incentive will attract major business to Louisville

FRANKFORT, KY (Jan. 16, 2025) — *A statement from Senate President Robert Stivers, R-Manchester, upon today's announcement of Kentucky's first hyperscale data center campus in Louisville.*

"I worked closely with Secretary Jeff Noel from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and top private sector leaders to craft and pass groundbreaking legislation that will spark job

creation and expand the tax base, which creates more revenue," Stivers said.

"This project is a game-changer, driving long-term economic growth in our major metropolitan center and boosting Kentucky as a regional business hub."

During the 2024 Regular Session, House Bill 8, sections 37 to 42, enacted a tax incentive program, making this economic development project possible.

###

Senate President Robert Stivers, R-Manchester, represents the 25th Senate District, which includes Clay, Jackson, Knox, McCreary, Owsley, and Whitley Counties. As of Jan. 1, 2025, Stivers has served as Kentucky Senate president for over a decade. He first assumed the position in 2013, succeeding former Senate President David Williams. As Senate president, Stivers chairs the Senate Committee on Committees and the Rules Committee and is co-chair of the Legislative Research Commission. He is also a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

For a high-resolution .jpeg of President Stivers, please visit: https://legislature.ky.gov/Legislators%20Full%20Res%20Images/senate125.jpg.

Please visit Legislature.ky.gov for more information on Senate Majority Caucus members and the 2025 Legislative Session, including committees, membership, legislation, and more.

Live legislative coverage is available at KET.org/legislature and via the Legislative Research Commission YouTube channel.

Access archived footage of legislative meetings at ket.org/legislature/archives.

Follow the Kentucky Senate Majority Caucus on X, Facebook, and Instagram. Visit KYSenateRepublicans.com for information on caucus members and to view press releases from our office.

Economic Contributions of Data Centers in the United States

2017 - 2023

Prepared for The Data Center Coalition

February 2025

pwc

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This document has been prepared pursuant to an engagement with our Client. As to all other parties, it is for general information purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for consultation with professional advisors.

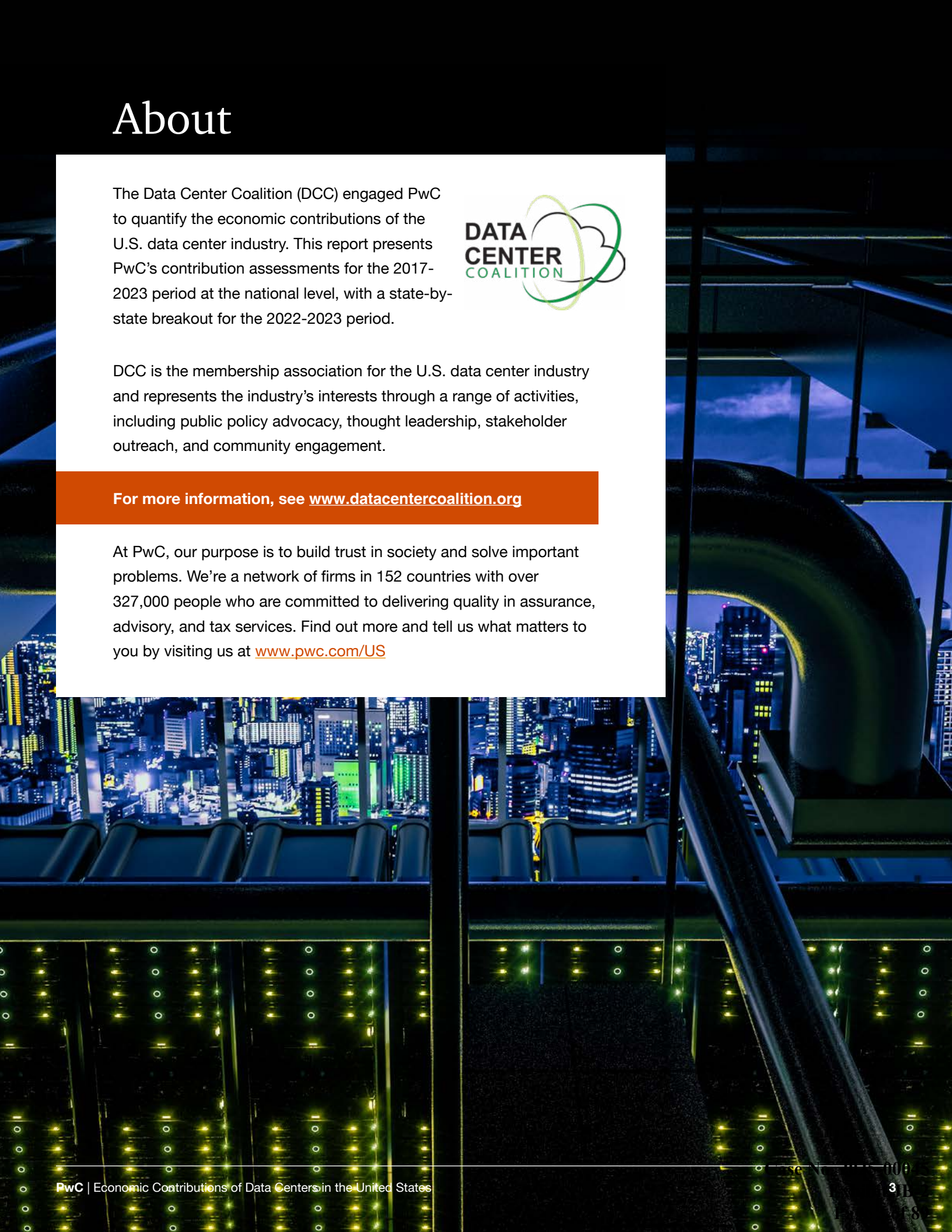
About

The Data Center Coalition (DCC) engaged PwC to quantify the economic contributions of the U.S. data center industry. This report presents PwC's contribution assessments for the 2017-2023 period at the national level, with a state-by-state breakout for the 2022-2023 period.

DCC is the membership association for the U.S. data center industry and represents the industry's interests through a range of activities, including public policy advocacy, thought leadership, stakeholder outreach, and community engagement.

For more information, see www.datacentercoalition.org

At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We're a network of firms in 152 countries with over 327,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory, and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at www.pwc.com/US



Acronyms

BEA	United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS	United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
DCC	Data Center Coalition
GDP	Gross domestic product
IT	Information technology
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System

Executive summary

Data centers have become vital to the modern economy, underpinning digitalization, facilitating data-driven decision-making, and supporting a broad spectrum of industries and services. Their role in storing, processing, and managing data is essential for organizational success in the digital age.

Economic contribution

As shown in **Table E-1**, the total annual contribution of the data center industry to national employment—encompassing direct, indirect, and induced effects from data center construction and operations—has increased from 2.9 million jobs in 2017 to 4.7 million jobs in 2023, marking a 60 percent rise over this period.

The industry's growth has notably surpassed that of the overall U.S. economy in recent years. From 2017 to 2023, direct employment in the U.S. data center industry expanded by over 50 percent, compared to 10 percent growth in employment for the United States overall during the same timeframe.

The industry's total annual contribution to national labor income surged from $209 billion in 2017 to $404 billion in 2023, reflecting a 93 percent increase. The increase in labor income has outpaced the increase in employment, suggesting that the U.S. data center industry supports higher earning jobs at the national level. Additionally, its annual contribution to U.S. value added, or Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rose from $355 billion in 2017 to $727 billion in 2023, marking a 105 percent increase.[1] Over this same period, the U.S. GDP grew by only 41 percent.

1 Value added is a term commonly used by economists to describe how much an industry contributes to a nation's or state's GDP. It represents the additional value created at a particular stage of production. Value added is measured as the difference between the total revenue of the industry and the total cost of its materials, supplies, and services purchased from other businesses, other than capital goods. Value added can also be derived as the sum of employee compensation, proprietors' income, pretax income to capital owners from property (including depreciation), and taxes on production and imports (including excise taxes, property taxes, fees, licenses, sales taxes, and custom duties paid by businesses).

The U.S. data center industry total* annual economic contributions between 2017 and 2023

2.9 to 4.7 million annual jobs

Each direct job in the data center industry supports more than 6 jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy. The total job contribution grew by 60 percent between 2017 and 2023.

$209 to $404 billion in annual labor income

Total national labor income contribution grew by 93 percent between 2017 and 2023. Labor income earned directly from the data center industry grew by 144 percent over the same period.

$355 to $727 billion in annual GDP contribution

Total contribution to GDP grew by 105 percent between 2017 and 2023. The growth rate in GDP for the U.S. economy was only about 41 percent over the same period.

*Total contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions. Direct contributions are those occurring directly within the data center industry. Indirect contributions are those occurring within other businesses as part of the supply chain to the data center industry. Induced contributions are those arising from household spending of income earned from the data center industry or its supply chain.

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Table E-1. The economic contributions of the U.S. data center industry, 2017-2023

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employment (jobs)[1]							
Direct Contribution	400,100	420,400	421,600	443,600	468,800	580,200	603,900
Indirect and Induced Contribution	2,525,290	2,628,140	2,683,520	2,883,680	3,039,490	3,838,590	4,074,360
Operational	2,202,100	2,311,400	2,315,700	2,438,200	2,572,900	3,325,100	3,454,600
Capital Spending	323,190	316,740	367,820	445,480	466,590	513,490	619,760
Total Contribution[4]	2,925,390	3,048,540	3,105,120	3,327,280	3,508,290	4,418,790	4,678,260
Labor Income ($billions)[2]							
Direct Contribution	$43	$51	$56	$60	$75	$94	$105
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$166	$178	$184	$202	$219	$278	$299
Operational	$144	$155	$158	$168	$180	$234	$245
Capital Spending	$22	$23	$26	$34	$39	$45	$54
Total Contribution[4]	$209	$229	$240	$262	$294	$372	$404
Value Added ($billions)[3]							
Direct Contribution	$89	$103	$112	$114	$136	$197	$231
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$267	$287	$297	$322	$350	$463	$496
Operational	$234	$253	$259	$275	$295	$397	$417
Capital Spending	$33	$34	$38	$47	$55	$65	$79
Total Contribution[4]	$355	$390	$409	$436	$486	$660	$727

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1 Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

2 Labor income is defined as wages, salaries, and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

3 Value added refers to the additional value created at a particular stage of production. It is measured as the difference between the total revenue of the industry and the total cost of its materials, supplies, and services purchased from other businesses, other than capital goods.

4 Total contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions. Direct contributions are those occurring directly within the data center industry. Indirect contributions are those occurring within other businesses as part of the supply chain to the data center industry. Induced contributions are those arising from household spending of income earned from the data center industry or its supply chain.

Tax contribution

Displayed in **Table E-2** below, the data center industry's total contribution to government revenues at the federal, state, and local level, including direct, indirect, and induced contributions, increased from $66.2 billion in 2017 to $162.7 billion in 2023, a 146 percent increase.

Table E-2. Federal, state, and local tax contribution of the U.S. data center industry, 2017-2023[1]

Item ($billions)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Personal Income Taxes	$20.2	$22.6	$24.2	$26.7	$31.2	$45.7	$49.6
Social Insurance Contributions	$20.3	$22.7	$24.2	$26.9	$31.5	$41.3	$44.9
Sales/Use Taxes	$9.1	$10.1	$10.8	$10.8	$12.9	$20.7	$22.5
Property Taxes	$8.1	$9.0	$9.6	$9.6	$11.5	$16.8	$18.3
Corporate Income Taxes	$5.6	$6.3	$6.8	$7.1	$8.2	$16.1	$18.0
Other payments	$2.9	$3.2	$3.4	$3.6	$4.3	$8.7	$9.5
Total Contribution	**$66.2**	**$74.0**	**$79.0**	**$84.7**	**$99.6**	**$149.3**	**$162.7**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1 Tax contribution includes all federal, state, and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects).

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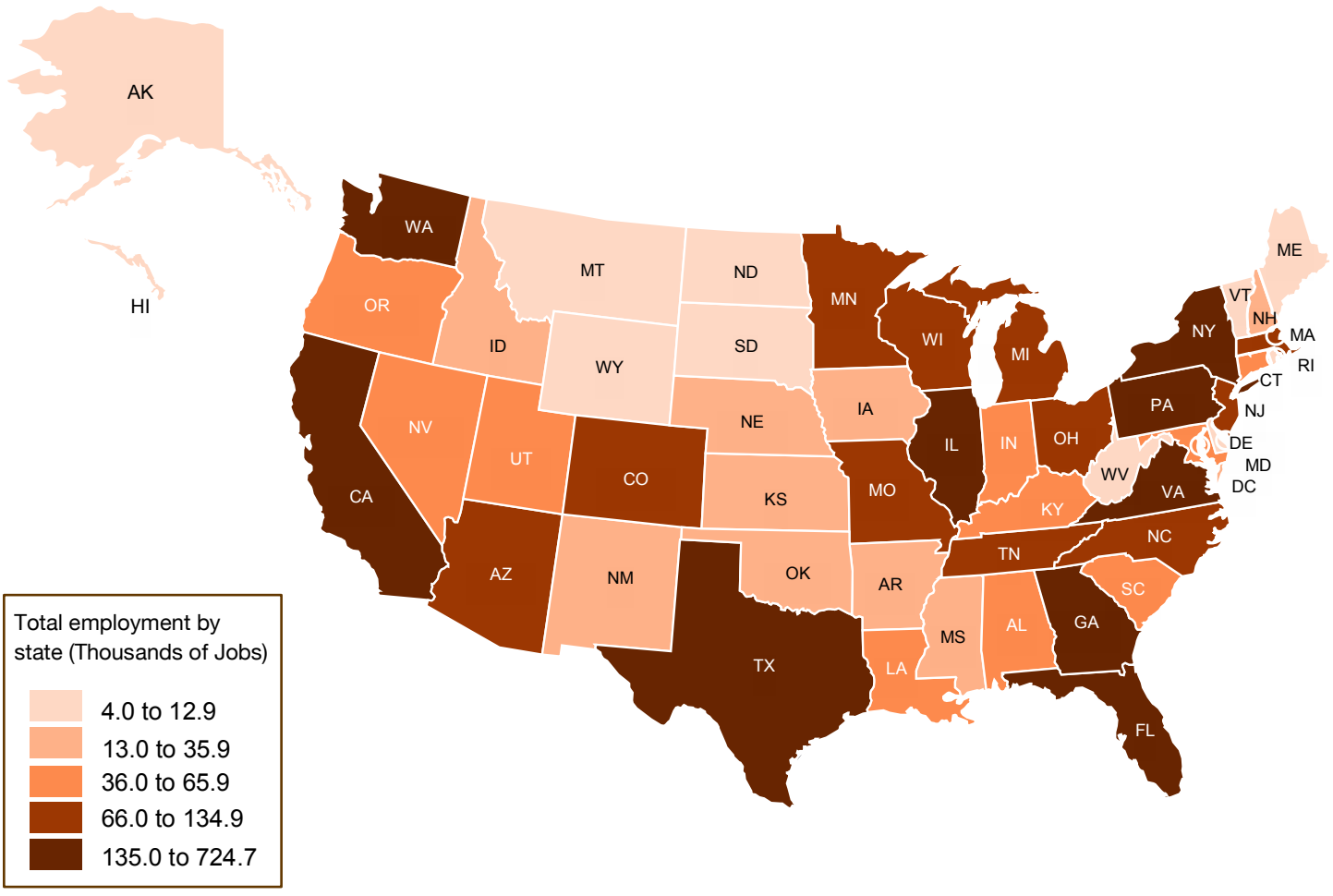
The data center industry operates in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The latest data show that in 43 states and the District of Columbia, data centers directly provided at least 1,000 jobs in each jurisdiction in 2023 (see Appendix **Table A-2a**). Including direct, indirect, induced, and cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry supported at least 10,000 total jobs in all but seven states in 2023 (see **Table A-2b**). The top 15 states with total jobs (including the cross-state spillover effects) supported by the data center industry in 2023 were: California (724,700 jobs), Texas (485,100 jobs), Florida (335,800 jobs), New York (256,400 jobs), Georgia (221,100 jobs), Illinois (170,100 jobs), Washington (157,200 jobs), Pennsylvania (154,000 jobs), Virginia (147,300 jobs), New Jersey (134,300 jobs), Ohio (133,100 jobs), North Carolina (130,500 jobs), Colorado (125,600 jobs), Michigan (112,700 jobs), and Arizona (108,700 jobs).

Figure E-1. The data center industry's total contribution: employment, 2023

(Thousands of jobs; with the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model.

I. Introduction

The proliferation of digital technologies and the exponential growth of data-driven industries have positioned data centers as essential infrastructure in the modern economy. Serving as the backbone of cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and global digital communication, data centers facilitate the seamless storage, processing, and dissemination of vast quantities of information. Industry trends such as edge computing, hyperscale data center expansion, and advancements in green energy integration have further emphasized the evolving role of data centers as both technological hubs and drivers of economic transformation. Beyond their technical functions, these facilities are engines of economic growth, generating significant contributions in terms of employment, capital investment, and regional development.

DCC engaged PwC to examine the economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry at the national and state level in 2022 and 2023. This study builds upon a previous PwC report that detailed the industry's economic contributions from 2017 to 2021, focusing on national data and selected states.[2,3]

The growth and development of data centers have created diverse employment opportunities, ranging from construction and facility management to specialized roles in information technology and data management. The U.S. data center industry has attracted investment and driven innovation. It acts as a catalyst for economic expansion by directly creating jobs and boosting related sectors, including construction, telecommunications, power infrastructure, and manufacturing.

This report is organized as follows: **Section II** defines the data center industry for this study. **Section III** presents PwC's estimates of the industry's total economic contributions at the national level for the 2017-2023 period, with a state-level highlight for the 2022-2023 period. More detailed state-level results are presented in **Appendix A. Appendix B** provides additional information on data sources and methodology for the economic contribution estimates.

2 PwC, *Economic, Environmental, and Social Impacts of Data Centers in the United States*, September 2023. Available at: https://www.centerofyourdigitalworld.org/impact-study/#07.

3 The selected states from the previous PwC report were Arizona, Ohio, and Virginia. Appendix A presents the study results for these states in two ways: one showing the results for 2022-2023 only, as for the other states, and one showing the results for the 2017-2023 period, combining the prior study with the current analysis.

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II. Industry overview

Data centers are integral to our daily lives, serving as the physical facilities that house the computing machines and IT infrastructure, such as servers and network equipment, necessary to store and manage the digital data demanded by users worldwide. Originating from the large computer rooms of the 1940s, data centers have long been the backbone of the technology sector. In our increasingly digital economy, data centers are relied on to enable business-critical functions across nearly all sectors of business and government. As essential digital infrastructure, data centers support a wide range of industries across various sectors.

For this study, the data center industry is defined to include all establishments classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 518210.[4] Over the past two decades, the industry, as represented by NAICS code 518210, has experienced significant growth. By the end of the second quarter of 2024, the latest period for which government data are available, the number of establishments in this industry was more than quadruple the number operating in 2001.[5] The pace of expansion has been particularly strong over the past six years, with the industry witnessing double-digit growth in the number of data center establishments annually. This rapid growth reflects the exponential expansion of the U.S. digital economy as governments, businesses, and households increasingly adopt digital transformation.

4 NAICS code 518210 comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing infrastructure for hosting or data processing services.
5 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*. An establishment is a single physical location where one predominant activity occurs.

Data center types include the following:

Enterprise

A company-owned data center used for internal data processes.

Hyperscale

A data center containing at least 5,000 servers, spanning a minimum of 10,000 square feet (930 square meters) and offering at least 40MW of capacity.

Multitenant

A data center that leases equipment or bandwidth to other companies.

Edge

A smaller data center located as close to the end user as possible, typically used to support Internet of Things and other low-latency demands.

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Data centers provide a variety of hosting and data processing services, such as:

- **Business process management services**
- **Application service provisioning**
- **Website hosting services**
- **Data management services**
- **Data storage services**
- **IT technical support services**
- **Other data processing or IT infrastructure provisioning services**
- **Information and document transformation services**
- **Computer systems design services**

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III. Economic contribution

This section presents the estimated economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry at the national level for the 2017-2023 period, with a state-by-state breakout for the 2022-2023 period.

In measuring the total economic contribution, we included the **direct effect** (the jobs, labor income, value added, and tax payments from operations of companies in the data center industry), the **indirect effect** (the jobs, labor income, value added, and tax payments occurring throughout the supply chain of the data center industry), and the **induced effect** (the jobs, labor income, value added, and tax payments resulting from household spending of income earned either directly or indirectly from the data center industry).

We used the IMPLAN input-output model to quantify these linkages (a detailed description of data sources and modeling methodology used can be found in **Appendix B**).[6]

To measure the economic activity of the U.S. data center industry, we considered four metrics: employment, labor income, value added, and tax payments, as defined below.

Employment	The number of full-time and part-time payroll and self-employed jobs averaged over the year.
Labor income	Total wages, salaries, and benefits, as well as proprietors' income.
Value added	The total output of each sector less the associated value of intermediate inputs.[7] The sum of the value added across all sectors in the economy is GDP. An industry's value added represents its contribution to GDP.
Tax payments	Fiscal support through taxes to the federal government and state and local governments.

6 The IMPLAN model, supported by the IMPLAN Group LLC., is an application that provides economic impact data and analysis using the economic modeling "input-output" (I-O) technique. Input-output analysis is a type of applied economic analysis that tracks the interdependence among various industries of an economy. IMPLAN is a regional economic analysis software that is designed to estimate the ripple effects of a given economic activity or the contribution of an existing activity within a specified geographic area of interest. "About IMPLAN", https://support.implan.com/hc/en-us/articles/360044985833-About-IMPLAN.

7 Intermediate inputs are goods and services that are used in the production process to produce other goods or services. Bureau of Economic Analysis "What are intermediate inputs?" https://www.bea.gov/help/faq/185.

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A. U.S. results

As shown in **Table III-1**, below, the data center industry has significantly contributed to the U.S. economy between 2017 and 2023. Notably, during the onset of COVID-19 in 2020, the industry demonstrated resilience by experiencing growth across all evaluated economic indicators. Since then, there has been continued growth in direct employment, labor income, and value added. This expansion during a period of economic disruption underscores the critical role of the U.S. data center industry in supporting the national economy.

Employment. Direct employment in the U.S. data center industry grew by over 50 percent from 2017 to 2023. For comparison, the growth of employment in the United States overall was 10 percent over the same period. Between 2017 and 2023, the data center industry's total annual contribution (combining its direct, indirect, and induced contributions arising from data center construction and operations) on national employment grew from 2.9 million jobs in 2017 to 4.7 million jobs in 2023, a 60 percent increase over the period.

This report finds that, at the national level, each direct job in the data center industry supports more than six jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy (including both operational and capital spending effects). Including both operational and capital spending effects, each direct job in the U.S. data center industry accounted for a total of 7.5 jobs throughout the U.S. economy on average over the 2017-2023 period. This relationship is summarized as an employment multiplier of 7.5, meaning that each job in the U.S. data center industry supported an average of 6.5 additional jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy through indirect and induced operational and capital spending effects.[8]

The jobs supported elsewhere in the economy are a result of the indirect effect (jobs existing to produce goods and services needed in the supply chain of the data center industry) as well as the induced effect (jobs resulting from additional household spending of income earned from the data center industry and its supply chain).

> At the national level, each direct job in the data center industry supports more than six jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy.

Labor income. Labor income earned directly from the data center industry grew by 144 percent between 2017 and 2023, rising from $43 billion to $105 billion. This growth is four times as much as the growth in labor income across all U.S. industries over the same period. The industry's total annual contribution to national labor income (from both operations and capital investments) grew from $209 billion in 2017 to $404 billion in 2023, a 93 percent increase. The increase in labor income has outpaced the increase in employment, suggesting that the U.S. data center industry supports higher earning jobs at the national level. The labor income multiplier, including both operational and capital spending effects, averaged 4.2 over the 2017-2023 period, meaning that for each dollar of labor income in the U.S. data center industry, 3.2 dollars of labor income were generated elsewhere in the U.S. economy.[9]

8 The employment multiplier based on only the operational effect averaged 6.6 over the 2017-2023 period

9 The labor income multiplier based on only the operational effect averaged 3.7 over the 2017-2023 period.

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Value added. Value added (i.e., contribution to GDP) generated directly by the data center industry grew by 160 percent between 2017 and 2023, rising from $89 billion in 2017 to $231 billion in 2023. Over this same period, the U.S. GDP grew only by 41 percent. The industry's total annual contribution to U.S. value added from both operations and capital investments grew from $355 billion in 2017 to $727 billion in 2023, a 105 percent increase. The value added multiplier, including both operational and capital spending effects, averaged 3.6 over the 2017-2023 period, meaning that for each dollar of direct value added in the U.S. data center industry, 2.6 dollars of value added were supported elsewhere in the U.S. economy.[10]

10 The value added multiplier based on only the operational effect averaged 3.3 over the 2017-2023 period.

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Table III-1. The economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry 2017-2023

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employment (jobs)[1]							
Direct Contribution	400,100	420,400	421,600	443,600	468,800	580,200	603,900
Indirect and Induced Contribution	2,525,290	2,628,140	2,683,520	2,883,680	3,039,490	3,838,590	4,074,360
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Direct Contribution	$43	$51	$56	$60	$75	$94	$105
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$166	$178	$184	$202	$219	$278	$299
Operational	$144	$155	$158	$168	$180	$234	$245
Capital Spending	$22	$23	$26	$34	$39	$45	$54
Total Contribution[4]	$209	$229	$240	$262	$294	$372	$404
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Capital Spending	$33	$34	$38	$47	$55	$65	$79
Total Contribution[4]	$355	$390	$409	$436	$486	$660	$727

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

1 Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.

2 Labor income is defined as wages, salaries, and benefits as well as proprietors' income.

3 Value added refers to the additional value created at a particular stage of production. It is measured as the difference between the total revenue of the industry and the total cost of its materials, supplies, and services purchased from other businesses, other than capital goods.

4 Total contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions. Direct contributions are those occurring directly within the data center industry. Indirect contributions are those occurring within other businesses as part of the supply chain to the data center industry. Induced contributions are those arising from household spending of income earned from the data center industry or its supply chain.

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Taxes. There has been significant growth in the data center industry's contributions to the U.S. economy through taxes over recent years. Between 2017 and 2023, the industry's total fiscal support to federal, state, and local governments increased from $66.2 billion to $162.7 billion (see **Table III-2**, below). This represents a 146 percent increase, highlighting the expanding role of data centers as an economic driver.

These tax revenues play a crucial role in supporting various public services and programs. At the federal level, they contribute to broad government initiatives and programs. At the state and local levels, they help finance essential services such as public education, infrastructure maintenance (like roads and public transportation), and public health services. The industry's growth reflects its increasing importance not only in technology and business, but also as a significant contributor to public sector funding.

Table III-2. Federal, state, and local tax contribution of the U.S. data center industry, 2017-2023[11]

Item ($billions)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Personal Income Taxes	$20.2	$22.6	$24.2	$26.7	$31.2	$45.7	$49.6
Social Insurance Contributions	$20.3	$22.7	$24.2	$26.9	$31.5	$41.3	$44.9
Sales/Use Taxes	$9.1	$10.1	$10.8	$10.8	$12.9	$20.7	$22.5
Property Taxes	$8.1	$9.0	$9.6	$9.6	$11.5	$16.8	$18.3
Corporate Income Taxes	$5.6	$6.3	$6.8	$7.1	$8.2	$16.1	$18.0
Other payments	$2.9	$3.2	$3.4	$3.6	$4.3	$8.7	$9.5
Total Contribution	**$66.2**	**$74.0**	**$79.0**	**$84.7**	**$99.6**	**$149.3**	**$162.7**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

11 Tax contribution includes all federal, state, and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects).

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Widespread indirect and induced effects across industries. This study finds that the indirect and induced economic activity spurred by the data center industry occurred across a broad range of other U.S. industries.

Table III-3 below breaks out the indirect and induced effects on employment by sector as a percentage of the total indirect and induced employment contribution. The services sector accounts for nearly 60 percent of the indirect and induced contributions attributable to the U.S. data center industry from 2017 to 2023. This is not surprising because the services sector, which includes professional services, administrative support services, food services, management consulting services, health care, and accommodations, among others, is the largest in the U.S. economy.

The next three sectors with the greatest indirect and induced employment effects are finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (9.7 percent in 2023); transportation and warehousing (9.6 percent); and wholesale and retail trade (8.9 percent).

The manufacturing sector (including fiber cable, server, storage device, and other electrical equipment manufacturing) received 5 percent of the data center industry's indirect and induced employment contribution. The information sector (excluding data centers) received nearly 3 percent of the data center industry's indirect and induced employment contribution. The construction sector (including new structures and fiber cable installation) received over 2 percent of the data center industry's indirect and induced employment contribution.

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.

Table III-3. Distribution of indirect and induced activity generated by the U.S. data center industry, 2017-2023: employment (total number and percent by industry)

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total (thousands of jobs)	**2,525**	**2,628**	**2,684**	**2,884**	**3,039**	**3,839**	**4,074**
Services	59.4%	59.6%	59.5%	59.3%	59.4%	59.2%	59.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	9.8%	9.7%
Transportation and warehousing	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	9.2%	9.2%	9.7%	9.6%
Wholesale and retail trade	10.2%	10.1%	10.1%	10.5%	10.4%	8.9%	8.9%
Manufacturing	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
Information	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Construction	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Utilities	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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B. State results

The economic contribution of the data center industry varies from state to state, depending on each state's population, natural resources, industry mix, wage structure, spending and saving patterns, and connections to other economies. For this study, the economic contribution reported for each state includes the data center industry's direct, indirect, and induced contributions in the state based on the data center industry's operations in the state.

In addition, we have quantified the indirect and induced spillover effects received by a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states. Economic activities often do not confine themselves to geographical boundaries. Businesses, labor, and consumers frequently cross state lines, meaning that the economic effects of a project can extend beyond the originating state. By including cross-state spillovers, the study provides a more comprehensive picture of the total economic effect.

Figures III-1, **III-2**, and **III-3**, below, present the employment, labor income, and value added in 2022 and 2023 for the top 15 states ranked by direct contributions (details for all states are available in **Appendix A**).

The figures indicate that California ranks above all other states in terms of direct contributions of the data center industry, with about 85,000 and 99,000 direct jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively. The industry's direct labor income in the state grew from $21 billion in 2022 to $27 billion in 2023, and its direct value added increased from $45 billion in 2022 to $59 billion in 2023. Other states with large direct contributions include Texas, Florida, New York, Georgia, Washington, Virginia, and Illinois, each with at least 20,000 jobs directly attributable to the data center industry in 2023.

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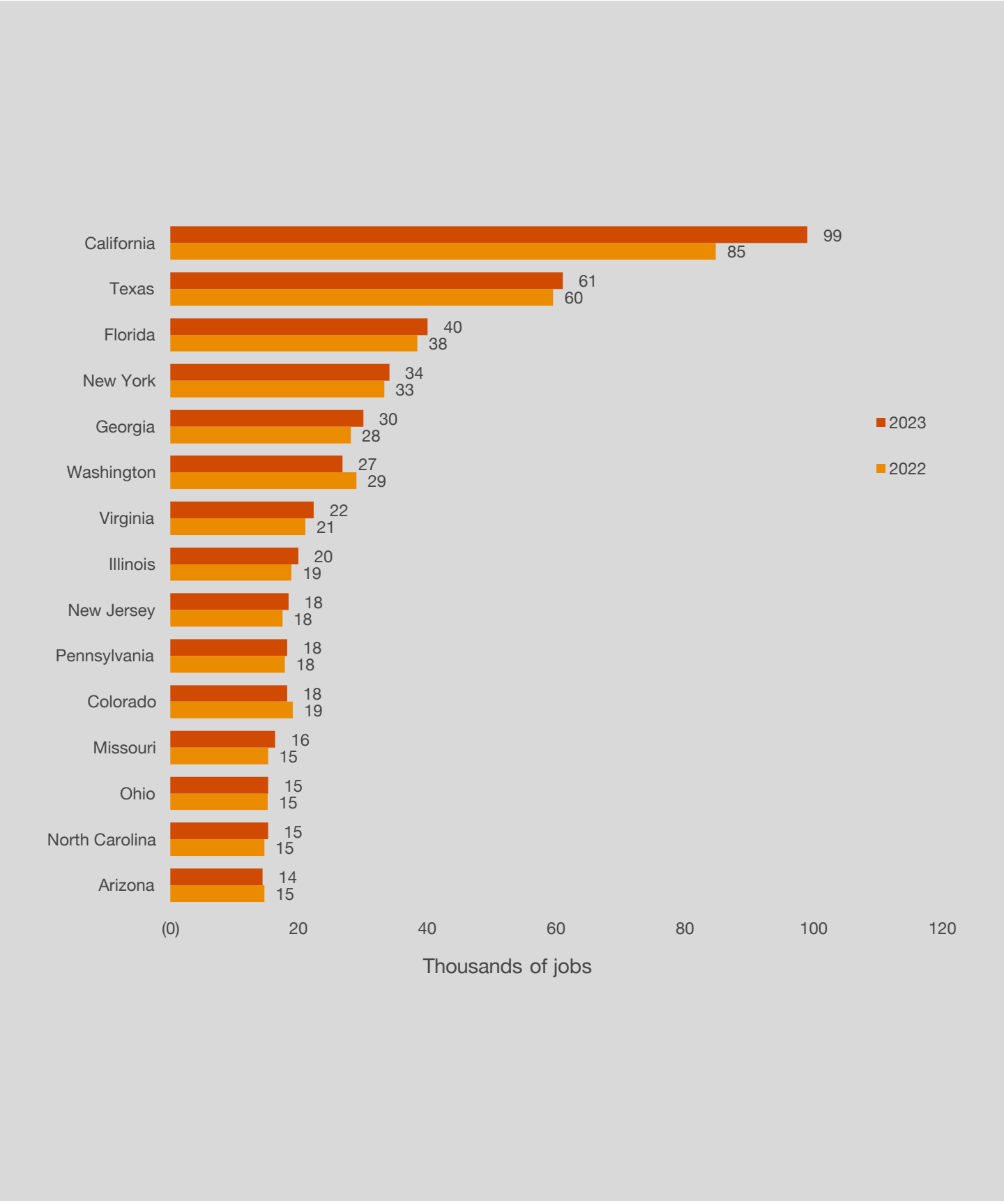
Figure III-1. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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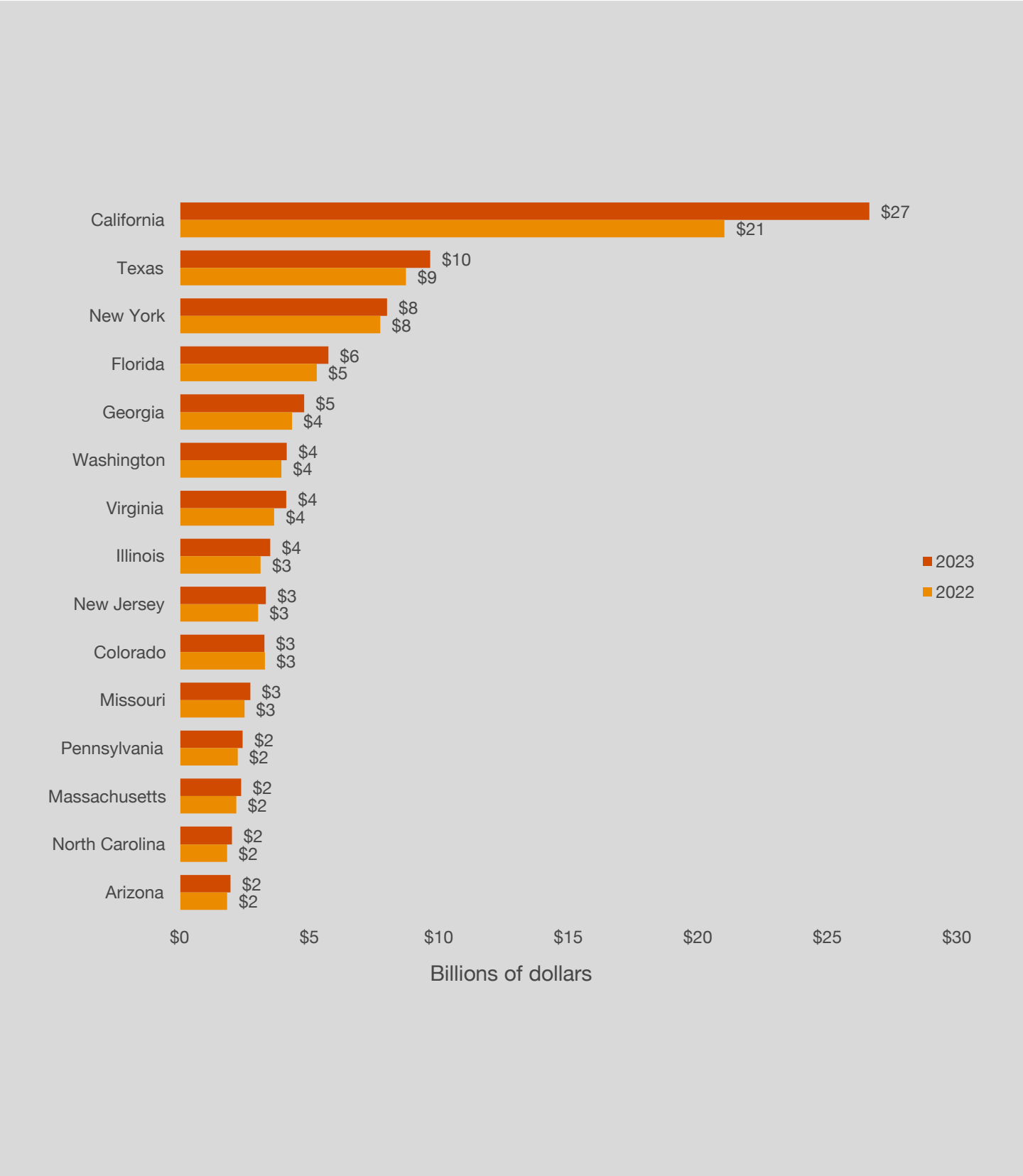
Figure III-2. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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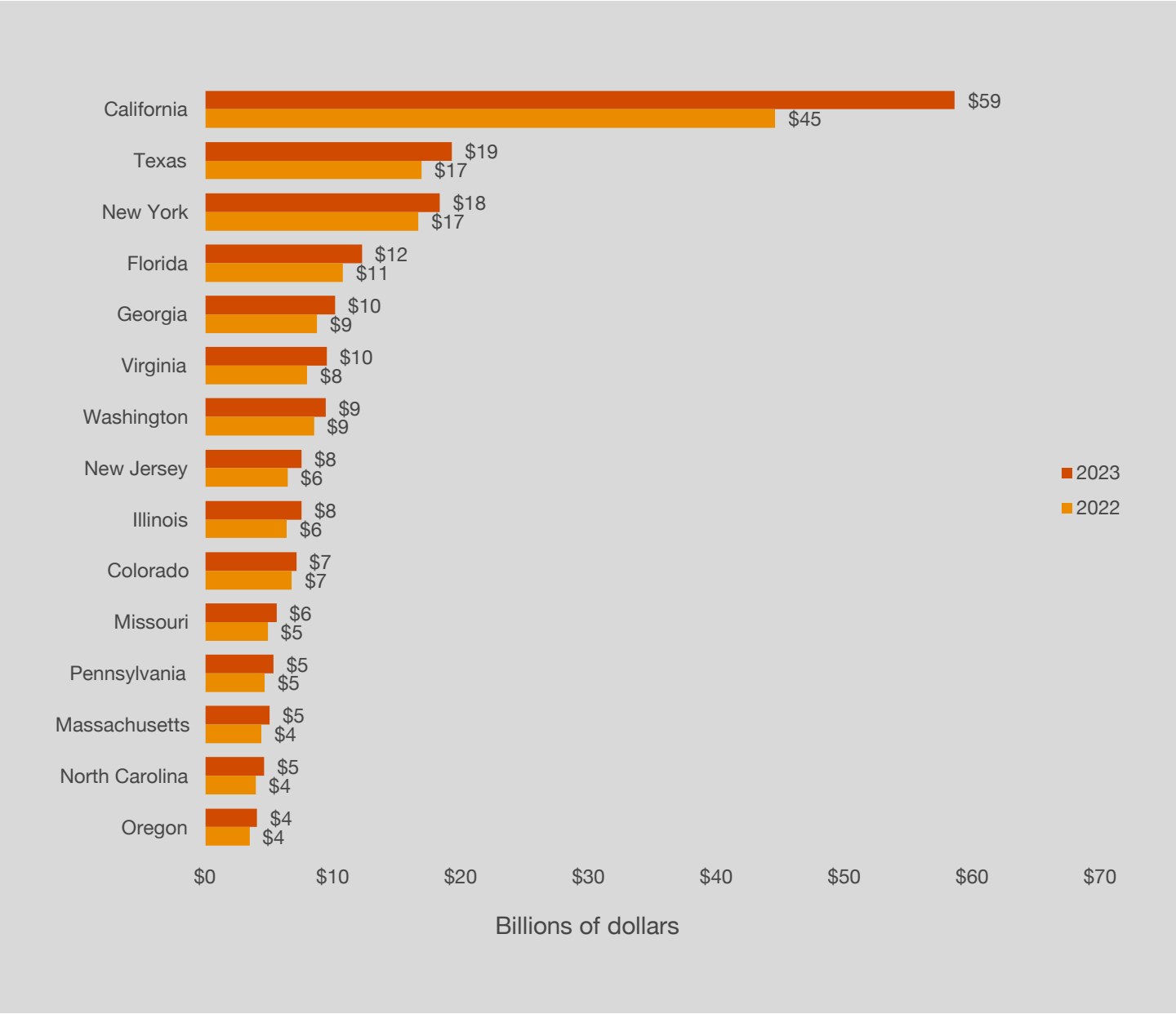
Figure III-3. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figures III-4a through **III-6a**, below, present the total contributions of the data center industry by state, including direct, indirect, and induced contributions. These figures also include the cross-state spillover effects received by each state. Detailed state-level results with the cross-state spillover effects can be found in **Appendix A**.

Looking at the top 15 states in terms of total employment attributable to the data center industry, **Figure III-4a**, below, indicates that California ranks highest by this measure as well, followed by Texas, Florida, New York, and Georgia. These states also rank high in terms of labor income and value added attributable to the data center industry (see **Figures III-5a** and **III-6a**, below).

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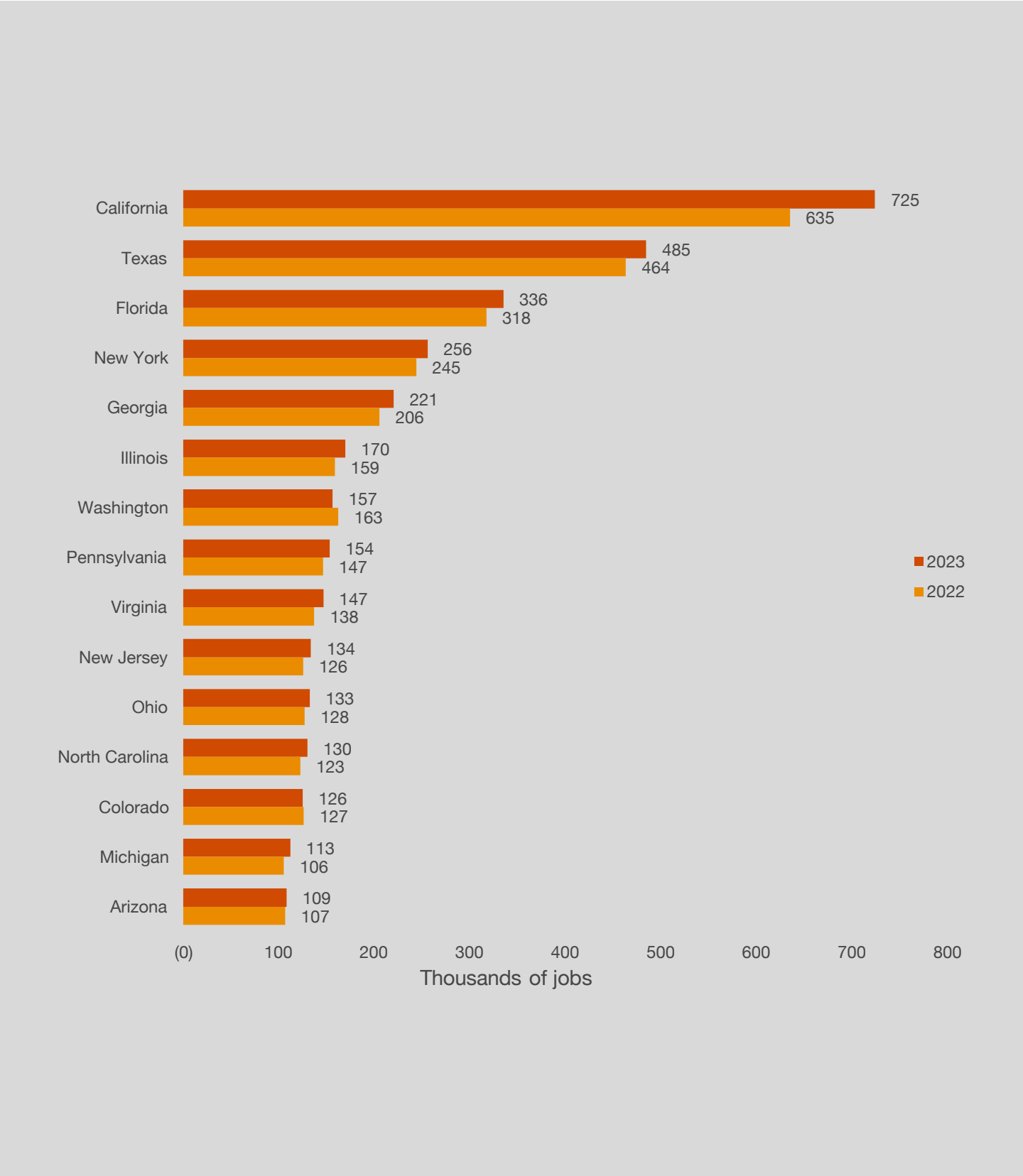
Figure III-4a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023 (with the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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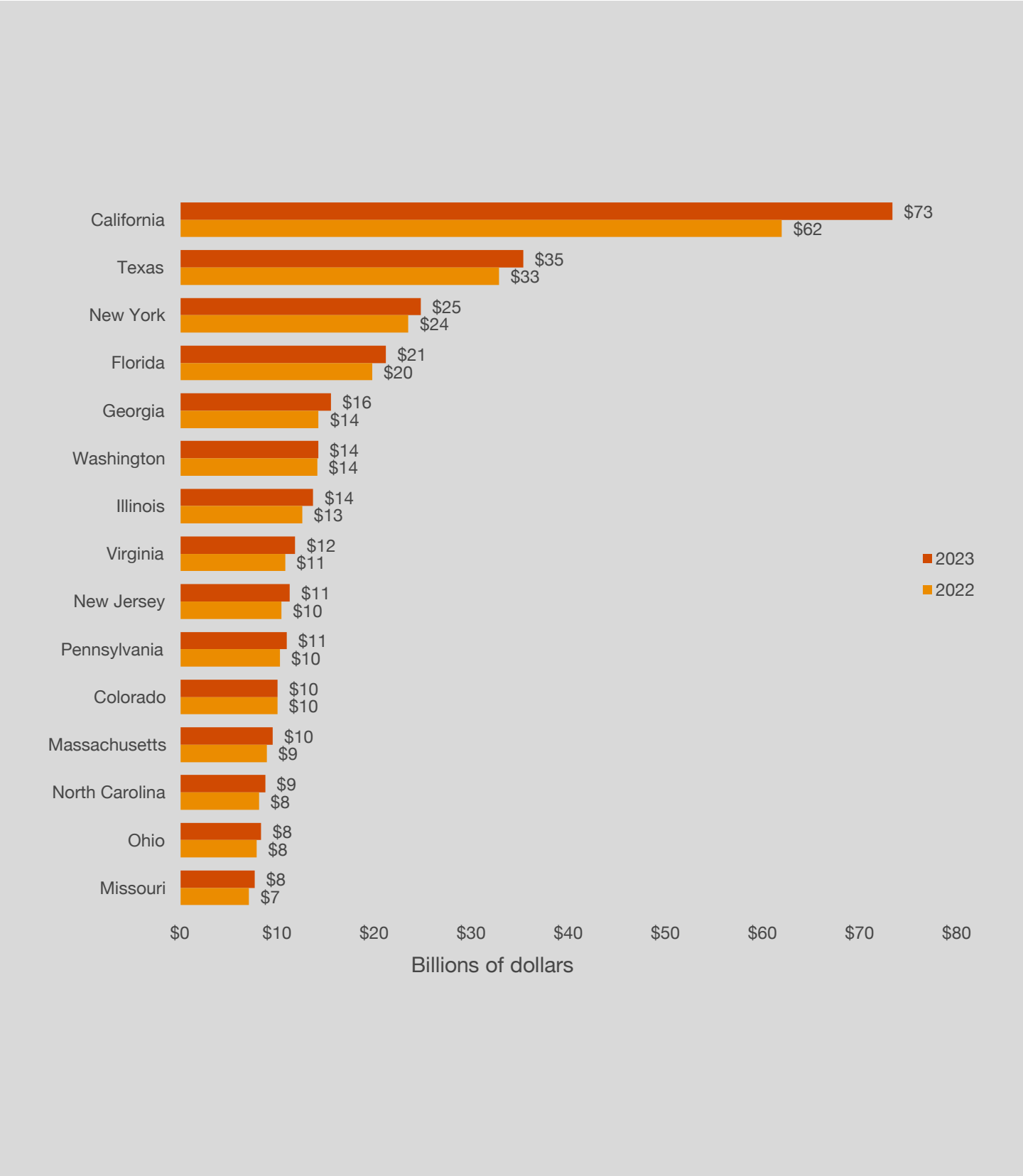
Figure III-5a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023 (with the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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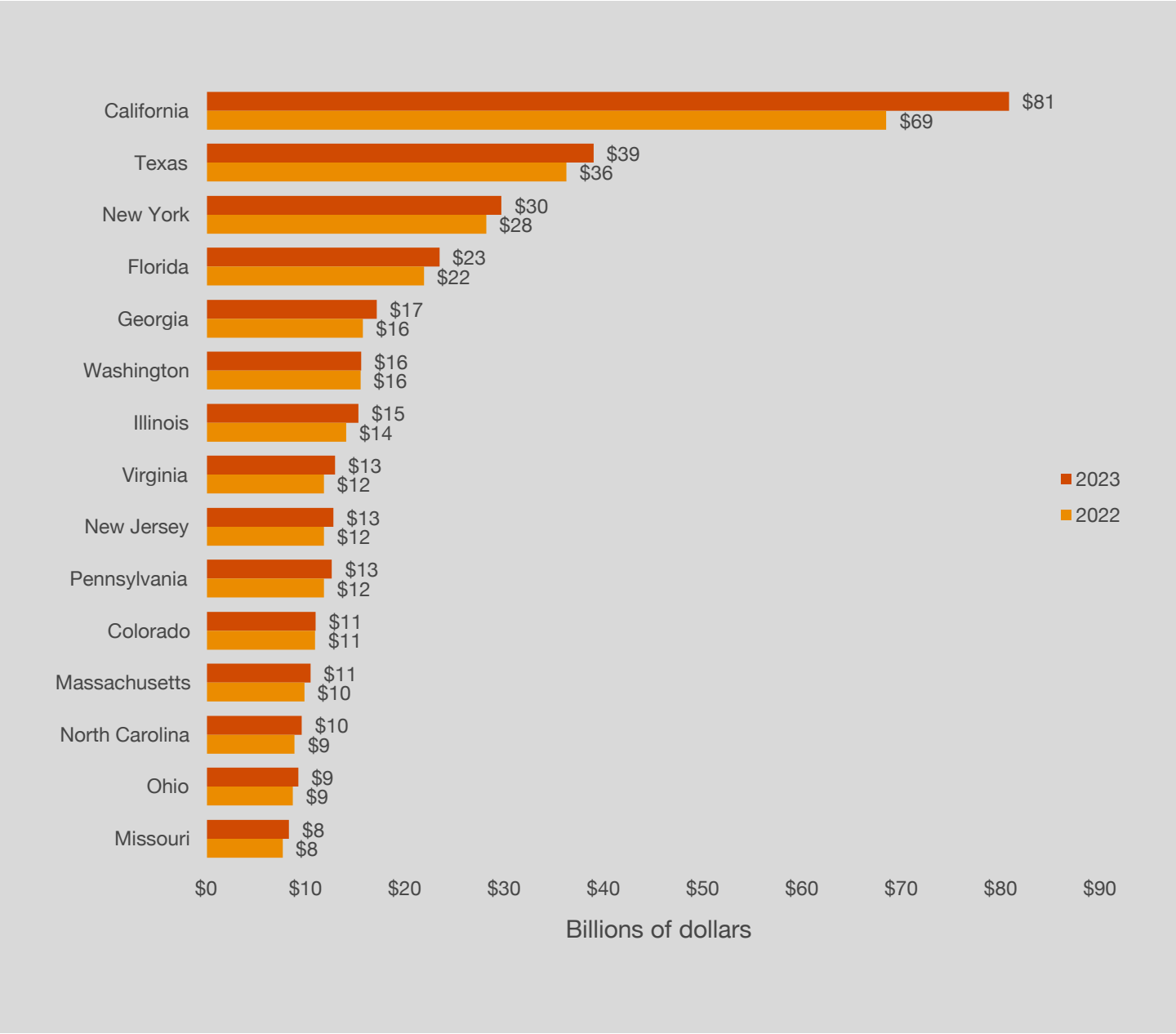
Figure III-6a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023 (with the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figures III-4b through **III-6b**, below, present the total contributions of the data center industry by state, including direct, indirect, and induced contributions. These figures do not include any cross-state spillover effects received by each state. Detailed state-level results without the cross-state spillover effects can be found in **Appendix A**.

Similar to the results that include cross-state spillover effects, the top states in terms of total employment attributable to the data center industry are California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, and New York, depicted in **Figure III-4b**. These states also rank high in terms of labor income and value added attributable to the data center industry, though the orders differ by metric (see **Figures III-5b** and **III-6b**, below).

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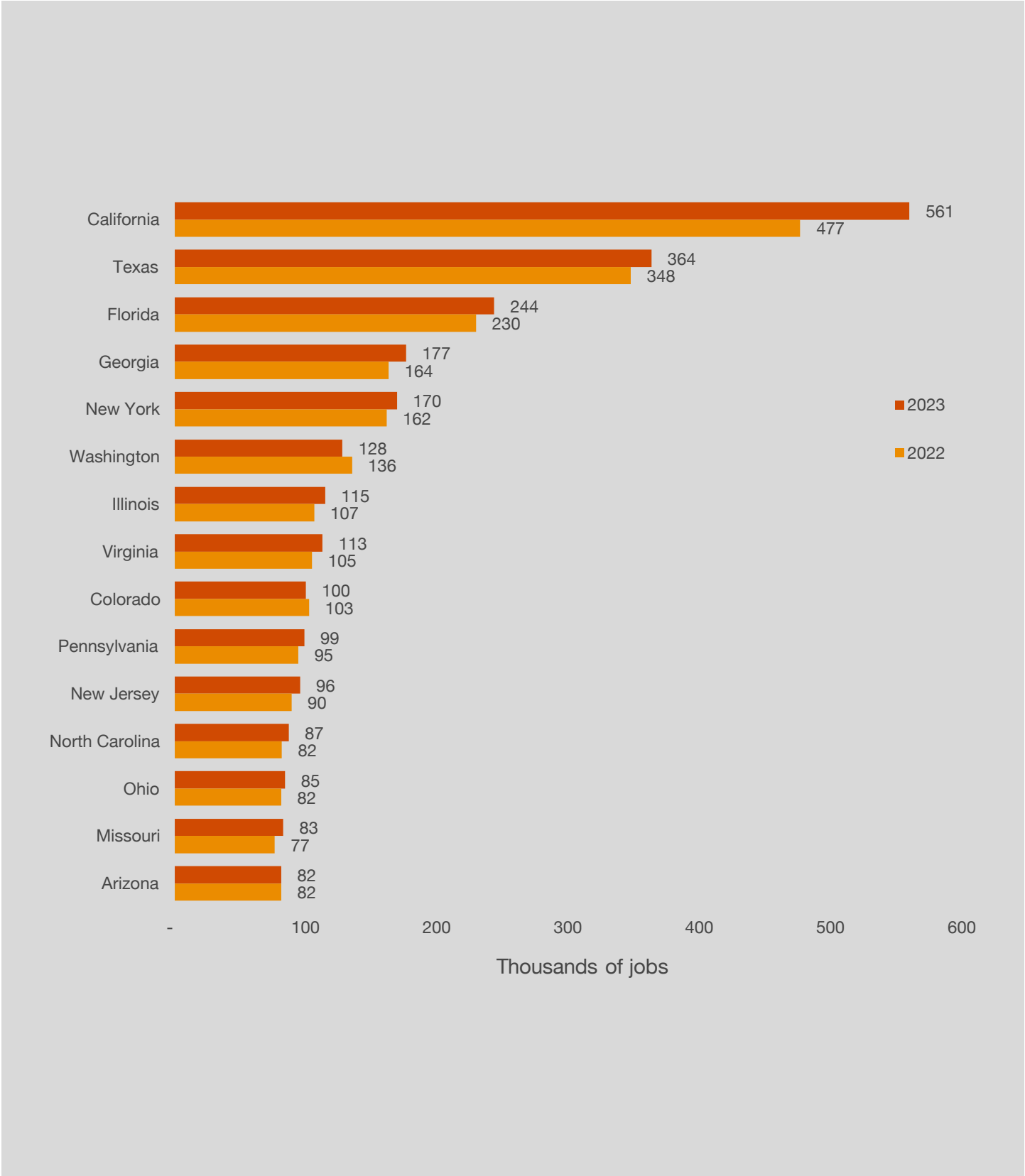
Figure III-4b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023 (without the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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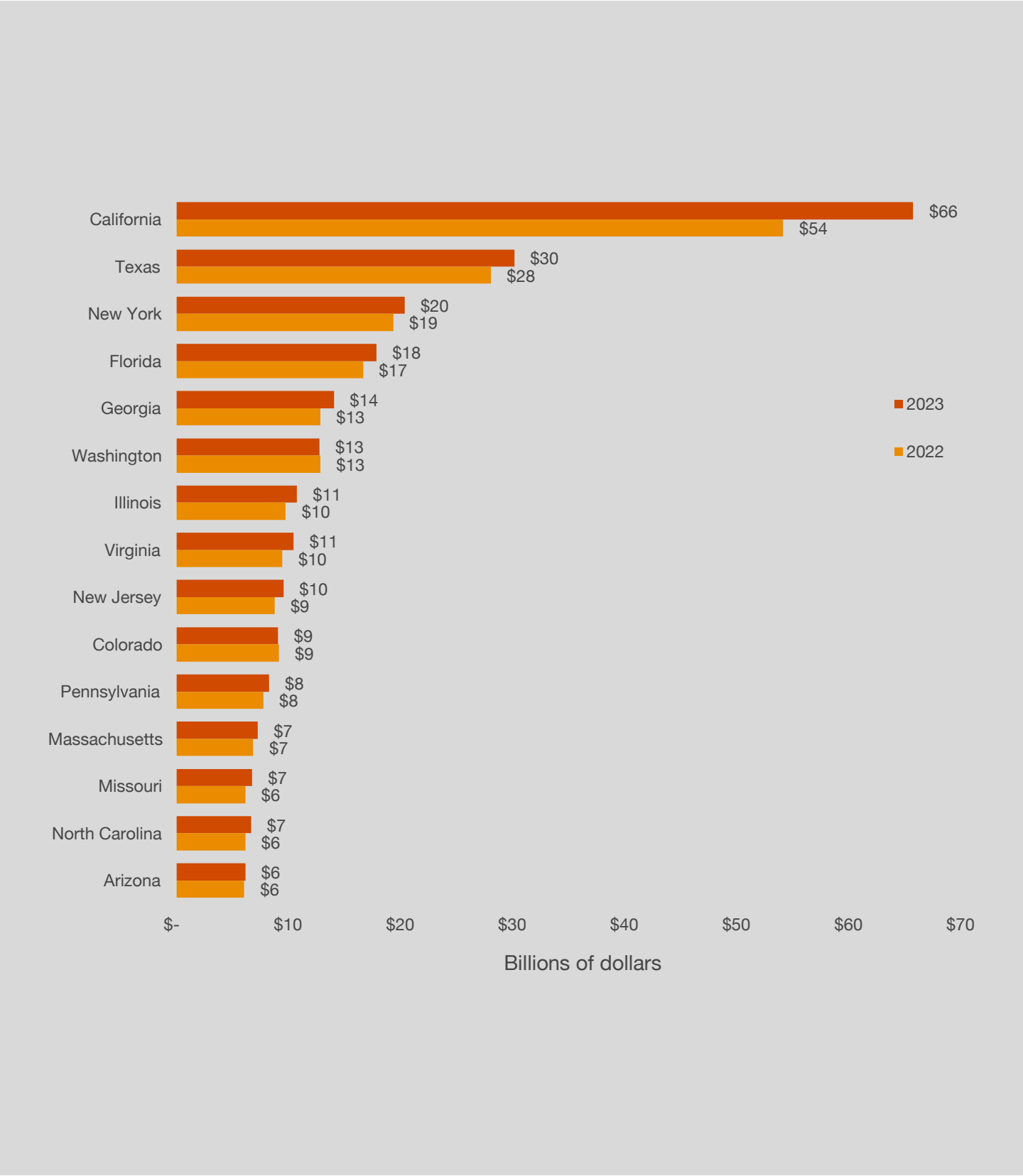
Figure III-5b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023 (without the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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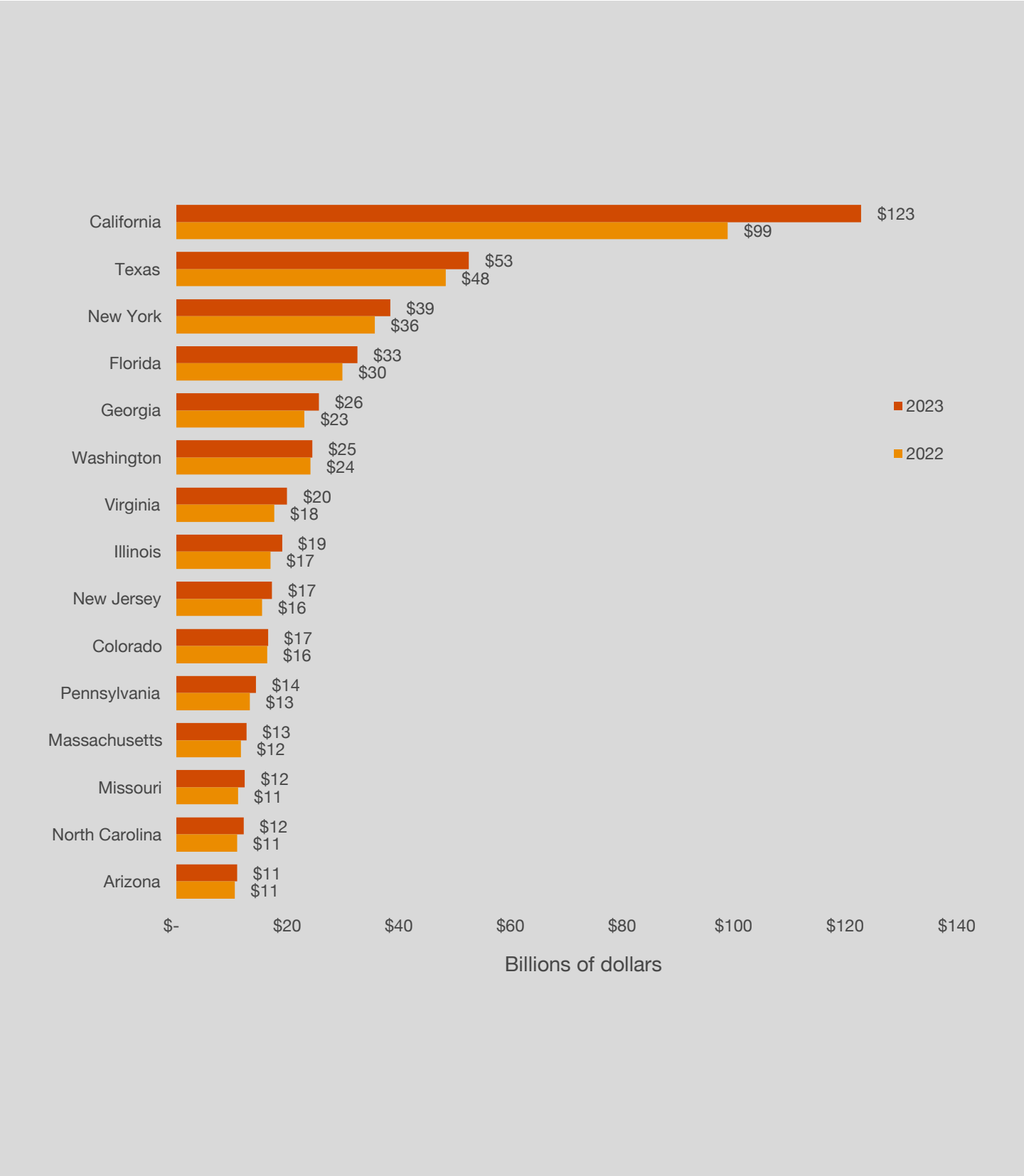
Figure III-6b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023 (without the cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model and data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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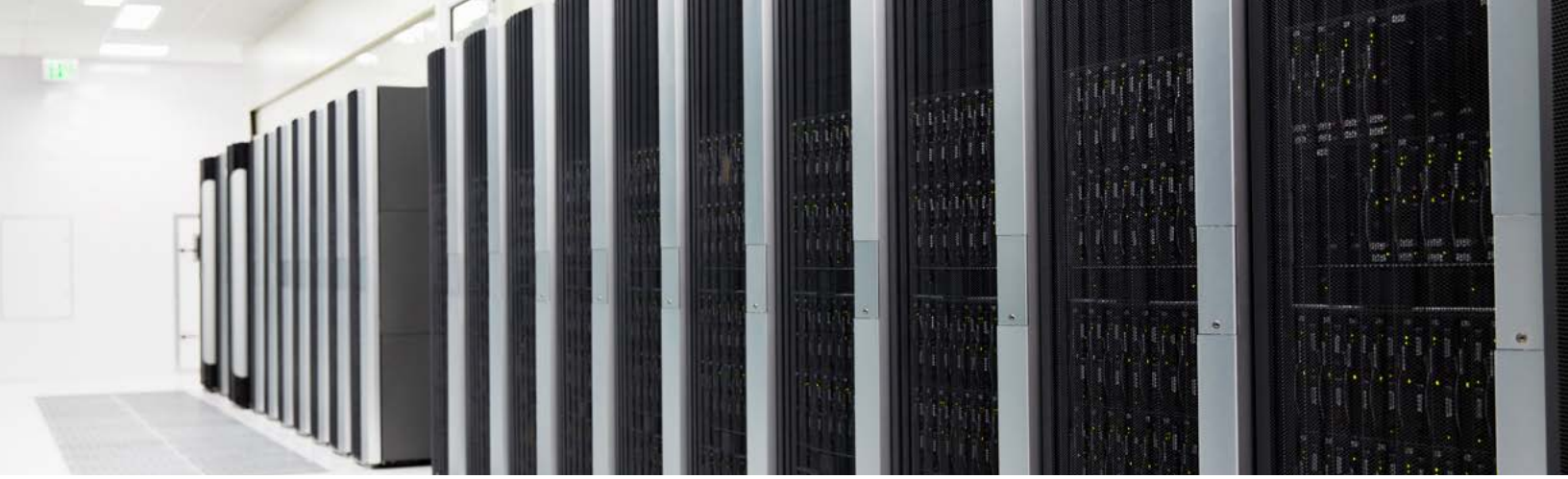

IV. Conclusion

Data centers are essential to the digital economy, underpinning everything from social media and entertainment streaming to critical services across business, healthcare, government, and public safety. The U.S. data center industry has demonstrated considerable growth and resilience in recent years, as analyzed in this report. Over the 2017-2023 period, the data center industry significantly bolstered the U.S. economy and continues to grow rapidly in each metric analyzed: jobs, labor income, GDP, and fiscal contributions.

The data center industry's direct employment increased by over 50 percent from 2017 to 2023, outpacing the national employment growth rate of 10 percent over the same period. This expansion resulted in the sector supporting 4.7 million total jobs (including direct, indirect, and induced effects) by 2023, a 60 percent increase from 2.9 million total jobs in 2017. The industry's national employment multiplier effect, with each job supporting over six additional jobs in the broader economy, highlights its critical role in job creation and economic stimulation across sectors.

The industry's total (including direct, indirect, and induced) contribution to U.S. labor income rose by 93 percent in the period analyzed, from $209 billion in 2017 to $404 billion in 2023. The increase in labor income has outpaced the increase in employment, suggesting that the U.S. data center industry supports higher earning jobs at the national level. Similarly, the total contribution to U.S. GDP (including direct, indirect, and induced contribution) experienced a 105 percent increase in the study period, reaching $727 billion in 2023. These results underscore the industry's increasing labor productivity and its capacity to generate substantial economic value.

Furthermore, the industry's total contribution to government finances, encompassing federal, state, and local levels, has increased by 146 percent, climbing from $66.2 billion in 2017 to $162.7 billion in 2023. The U.S. data center industry supports public services and infrastructure through the government revenues that are supported by the industry.

State-level analyses reveal that the economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry is widespread with significant contributions to employment, labor income, and value added across all states in 2022 and 2023. California, Texas, Florida, New York, Georgia, Illinois, Washington, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey have emerged as leading beneficiaries of the industry's growth.

In conclusion, the U.S. data center industry has made significant positive contributions to the U.S. economy. As demand for digital infrastructure continues to rise, data centers will likely continue to play an integral role in shaping the future economic landscape.

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Appendix A: detailed state results

Table A-1a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2022: without the cross-state spillover effects

(Thousands of jobs; Billions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor Income		Value Added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	4.0	20.1	$0.4	$1.3	$0.7	$2.2
Alaska	0.3	1.2	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2
Arizona	14.7	81.7	$1.8	$6.1	$3.5	$10.6
Arkansas	5.3	23.5	$0.6	$1.6	$1.4	$3.0
California	84.8	477.1	$21.0	$54.2	$44.6	$99.0
Colorado	19.1	102.8	$3.3	$9.2	$6.8	$16.4
Connecticut	5.1	24.8	$0.8	$2.4	$1.6	$4.2
Delaware	0.9	4.1	$0.1	$0.3	$0.2	$0.6
District of Columbia	2.1	7.0	$0.4	$1.0	$0.8	$1.6
Florida	38.5	230.1	$5.3	$16.7	$10.8	$29.9
Georgia	28.1	163.5	$4.3	$12.9	$8.8	$23.1
Hawaii	1.0	4.7	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.7
Idaho	1.6	8.3	$0.2	$0.6	$0.4	$1.1
Illinois	18.9	106.9	$3.1	$9.8	$6.4	$17.0
Indiana	5.1	26.7	$0.4	$1.8	$0.9	$3.0
Iowa	4.3	18.2	$0.5	$1.3	$1.1	$2.5
Kansas	3.3	15.8	$0.4	$1.2	$0.7	$2.0
Kentucky	5.2	25.3	$0.5	$1.7	$1.0	$2.9
Louisiana	4.4	20.8	$0.4	$1.2	$0.8	$2.3
Maine	1.2	5.9	$0.1	$0.4	$0.2	$0.7
Maryland	7.4	37.3	$1.0	$3.1	$2.0	$5.5
Massachusetts	12.7	64.5	$2.2	$6.9	$4.4	$11.7
Michigan	12.9	69.9	$1.6	$5.2	$3.3	$9.1
Minnesota	8.7	47.8	$1.3	$4.2	$2.6	$7.2
Mississippi	1.6	7.7	$0.1	$0.4	$0.2	$0.7
Missouri	15.3	76.7	$2.5	$6.2	$4.9	$11.2
Montana	0.8	3.9	$0.1	$0.3	$0.2	$0.4
Nebraska	2.9	13.6	$0.4	$1.0	$0.9	$2.0
Nevada	4.4	22.0	$0.6	$1.7	$1.5	$3.4
New Hampshire	2.0	9.8	$0.3	$0.9	$0.6	$1.5
New Jersey	17.5	89.6	$3.0	$8.8	$6.5	$15.5
New Mexico	1.5	6.1	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.8
New York	33.4	162.1	$7.7	$19.4	$16.7	$35.7
North Carolina	14.7	82.1	$1.8	$6.2	$4.0	$11.0
North Dakota	0.7	2.7	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.3
Ohio	15.2	81.7	$1.7	$5.7	$3.3	$10.0
Oklahoma	2.9	14.9	$0.2	$0.9	$0.4	$1.5
Oregon	9.3	46.8	$1.6	$4.1	$3.5	$7.6
Pennsylvania	17.9	94.7	$2.2	$7.8	$4.7	$13.3
Rhode Island	1.0	5.0	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.7
South Carolina	5.9	30.7	$0.6	$2.0	$1.2	$3.5
South Dakota	0.6	2.8	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.3
Tennessee	11.2	59.9	$1.5	$4.8	$3.3	$8.5
Texas	59.6	348.0	$8.7	$28.1	$17.0	$48.4
Utah	9.6	49.7	$1.3	$3.8	$2.8	$7.0
Vermont	0.7	3.2	$0.1	$0.2	$0.2	$0.4
Virginia	21.1	105.0	$3.7	$9.5	$8.0	$17.7
Washington	29.0	135.6	$3.9	$12.9	$8.5	$24.2
West Virginia	1.6	6.7	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.7
Wisconsin	9.9	48.6	$1.5	$3.9	$3.4	$7.4
Wyoming	0.5	3.5	$0.0	$0.2	$0.1	$0.3
Total	**580.4**	**3101.1**	**$93.8**	**$274.0**	**$196.4**	**$490.5**

Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

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Table A-1b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2022: with the cross-state spillover effects

(Thousands of jobs; Billions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor Income		Value Added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Direct
Alabama	4.0	38.0	$0.4	$2.3	$0.7	$4.0
Alaska	0.3	4.0	$0.0	$0.3	$0.1	$0.6
Arizona	14.7	107.4	$1.8	$7.7	$3.5	$13.5
Arkansas	5.3	34.2	$0.6	$2.2	$1.4	$4.1
California	84.8	635.5	$21.0	$68.5	$44.6	$124.0
Colorado	19.1	126.9	$3.3	$11.0	$6.8	$19.4
Connecticut	5.1	39.6	$0.8	$3.7	$1.6	$6.4
Delaware	0.9	8.1	$0.1	$0.6	$0.2	$1.2
District of Columbia	2.1	12.9	$0.4	$1.7	$0.8	$2.7
Florida	38.5	317.9	$5.3	$21.9	$10.8	$39.0
Georgia	28.1	206.1	$4.3	$15.8	$8.8	$28.1
Hawaii	1.0	10.6	$0.1	$0.7	$0.3	$1.3
Idaho	1.6	15.8	$0.2	$1.0	$0.4	$1.8
Illinois	18.9	159.4	$3.1	$14.1	$6.4	$24.1
Indiana	5.1	54.0	$0.4	$3.6	$0.9	$6.3
Iowa	4.3	31.5	$0.5	$2.1	$1.1	$4.1
Kansas	3.3	27.8	$0.4	$1.9	$0.7	$3.4
Kentucky	5.2	42.0	$0.5	$2.7	$1.0	$4.6
Louisiana	4.4	37.3	$0.4	$2.2	$0.8	$4.1
Maine	1.2	11.5	$0.1	$0.7	$0.2	$1.3
Maryland	7.4	60.6	$1.0	$4.7	$2.0	$8.3
Massachusetts	12.7	96.2	$2.2	$9.9	$4.4	$16.3
Michigan	12.9	106.2	$1.6	$7.6	$3.3	$13.2
Minnesota	8.7	72.4	$1.3	$6.1	$2.6	$10.2
Mississippi	1.6	18.4	$0.1	$0.9	$0.2	$1.6
Missouri	15.3	100.3	$2.5	$7.7	$4.9	$13.6
Montana	0.8	8.7	$0.1	$0.5	$0.2	$0.9
Nebraska	2.9	22.3	$0.4	$1.6	$0.9	$3.1
Nevada	4.4	37.2	$0.6	$2.6	$1.5	$5.1
New Hampshire	2.0	15.7	$0.3	$1.4	$0.6	$2.2
New Jersey	17.5	126.2	$3.0	$11.9	$6.5	$20.4
New Mexico	1.5	12.6	$0.1	$0.7	$0.3	$1.4
New York	33.4	244.5	$7.7	$28.2	$16.7	$51.1
North Carolina	14.7	123.2	$1.8	$8.9	$4.0	$15.8
North Dakota	0.7	6.2	$0.1	$0.4	$0.1	$0.8
Ohio	15.2	127.9	$1.7	$8.8	$3.3	$15.4
Oklahoma	2.9	29.2	$0.2	$1.7	$0.4	$3.0
Oregon	9.3	63.8	$1.6	$5.3	$3.5	$9.6
Pennsylvania	17.9	146.9	$2.2	$11.9	$4.7	$19.6
Rhode Island	1.0	9.4	$0.1	$0.7	$0.3	$1.2
South Carolina	5.9	49.9	$0.6	$3.1	$1.2	$5.4
South Dakota	0.6	7.0	$0.1	$0.5	$0.1	$0.8
Tennessee	11.2	88.6	$1.5	$6.8	$3.3	$11.8
Texas	59.6	463.8	$8.7	$36.3	$17.0	$63.1
Utah	9.6	63.5	$1.3	$4.6	$2.8	$8.5
Vermont	0.7	6.2	$0.1	$0.4	$0.2	$0.7
Virginia	21.1	137.7	$3.7	$11.9	$8.0	$21.6
Washington	29.0	163.0	$3.9	$15.5	$8.5	$29.0
West Virginia	1.6	12.0	$0.1	$0.7	$0.3	$1.3
Wisconsin	9.9	72.8	$1.5	$5.5	$3.4	$10.0
Wyoming	0.5	5.9	$0.0	$0.3	$0.1	$0.6
Total	**580.4**	**4418.8**	**$93.8**	**$371.8**	**$196.4**	**$659.6**

Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

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Table A-2a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: without the cross-state spillover effects

(Thousands of jobs; Billions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor Income		Value Added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	5.2	26.3	$0.5	$1.7	$1.0	$2.9
Alaska	0.4	1.6	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2
Arizona	14.4	81.7	$2.0	$6.2	$3.9	$11.0
Arkansas	5.3	24.0	$0.7	$1.6	$1.5	$3.2
California	99.0	560.5	$26.6	$65.8	$58.7	$122.9
Colorado	18.3	100.4	$3.3	$9.1	$7.2	$16.6
Connecticut	5.1	25.5	$0.8	$2.5	$1.8	$4.5
Delaware	0.9	4.3	$0.1	$0.3	$0.3	$0.7
District of Columbia	2.1	7.2	$0.4	$1.0	$0.9	$1.8
Florida	40.1	244.0	$5.7	$17.9	$12.3	$32.6
Georgia	30.1	176.8	$4.8	$14.1	$10.2	$25.7
Hawaii	1.0	4.9	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.7
Idaho	1.9	10.1	$0.2	$0.7	$0.6	$1.3
Illinois	20.0	115.1	$3.5	$10.8	$7.6	$19.1
Indiana	5.5	30.0	$0.5	$2.0	$1.0	$3.5
Iowa	4.0	17.8	$0.5	$1.3	$1.2	$2.6
Kansas	3.4	16.4	$0.4	$1.2	$0.8	$2.2
Kentucky	4.9	24.8	$0.5	$1.7	$1.0	$2.9
Louisiana	4.4	21.9	$0.4	$1.3	$0.9	$2.4
Maine	1.2	6.4	$0.1	$0.5	$0.3	$0.8
Maryland	7.8	40.6	$1.1	$3.4	$2.4	$6.3
Massachusetts	12.7	66.3	$2.4	$7.3	$5.1	$12.7
Michigan	13.5	74.6	$1.8	$5.6	$3.9	$10.2
Minnesota	8.8	49.6	$1.5	$4.5	$3.0	$7.8
Mississippi	1.5	7.8	$0.1	$0.4	$0.3	$0.8
Missouri	16.4	83.3	$2.7	$6.8	$5.6	$12.4
Montana	0.9	4.4	$0.1	$0.3	$0.2	$0.5
Nebraska	2.7	13.2	$0.3	$1.0	$0.9	$2.0
Nevada	4.6	23.1	$0.6	$1.7	$1.7	$3.7
New Hampshire	2.3	11.3	$0.4	$1.1	$0.8	$1.9
New Jersey	18.4	96.1	$3.3	$9.6	$7.6	$17.3
New Mexico	1.5	6.6	$0.2	$0.4	$0.4	$0.9
New York	34.1	169.9	$8.0	$20.4	$18.4	$38.5
North Carolina	15.3	87.4	$2.0	$6.7	$4.6	$12.2
North Dakota	0.5	2.3	$0.0	$0.2	$0.1	$0.3
Ohio	15.3	84.5	$1.8	$6.0	$3.6	$10.6
Oklahoma	3.2	16.7	$0.2	$1.0	$0.5	$1.7
Oregon	9.3	47.7	$1.7	$4.4	$4.1	$8.3
Pennsylvania	18.3	99.2	$2.4	$8.3	$5.4	$14.4
Rhode Island	1.0	5.3	$0.2	$0.4	$0.3	$0.8
South Carolina	5.6	30.3	$0.7	$2.1	$1.4	$3.7
South Dakota	0.7	3.1	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.4
Tennessee	10.7	58.8	$1.5	$4.8	$3.4	$8.5
Texas	61.1	363.8	$9.7	$30.2	$19.3	$52.6
Utah	9.0	48.0	$1.2	$3.6	$2.7	$6.8
Vermont	0.7	3.5	$0.1	$0.3	$0.2	$0.5
Virginia	22.4	113.2	$4.1	$10.5	$9.5	$20.0
Washington	26.9	128.3	$4.1	$12.8	$9.5	$24.5
West Virginia	1.7	7.3	$0.2	$0.5	$0.3	$0.8
Wisconsin	9.5	48.0	$1.6	$4.1	$3.9	$7.9
Wyoming	0.5	3.9	$0.0	$0.2	$0.1	$0.4
Total	**604.1**	**3297.8**	**$105.2**	**$299.0**	**$230.9**	**$547.0**

Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

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Table A-2b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: with the cross-state spillover effects

(Thousands of jobs; Billions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor Income		Value Added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	5.2	44.8	$0.5	$2.8	$1.0	$4.9
Alaska	0.4	4.5	$0.0	$0.3	$0.1	$0.7
Arizona	14.4	108.7	$2.0	$8.0	$3.9	$14.1
Arkansas	5.3	35.3	$0.7	$2.3	$1.5	$4.3
California	99.0	724.7	$26.6	$80.9	$58.7	$149.1
Colorado	18.3	125.6	$3.3	$11.0	$7.2	$19.8
Connecticut	5.1	41.1	$0.8	$3.9	$1.8	$6.8
Delaware	0.9	8.5	$0.1	$0.6	$0.3	$1.3
District of Columbia	2.1	13.5	$0.4	$1.9	$0.9	$2.9
Florida	40.1	335.8	$5.7	$23.5	$12.3	$42.3
Georgia	30.1	221.1	$4.8	$17.2	$10.2	$31.0
Hawaii	1.0	11.1	$0.1	$0.8	$0.3	$1.4
Idaho	1.9	17.9	$0.2	$1.2	$0.6	$2.1
Illinois	20.0	170.1	$3.5	$15.3	$7.6	$26.6
Indiana	5.5	58.7	$0.5	$4.0	$1.0	$6.9
Iowa	4.0	31.9	$0.5	$2.2	$1.2	$4.3
Kansas	3.4	29.1	$0.4	$2.1	$0.8	$3.7
Kentucky	4.9	42.4	$0.5	$2.8	$1.0	$4.7
Louisiana	4.4	39.3	$0.4	$2.3	$0.9	$4.5
Maine	1.2	12.3	$0.1	$0.8	$0.3	$1.4
Maryland	7.8	65.0	$1.1	$5.2	$2.4	$9.2
Massachusetts	12.7	99.8	$2.4	$10.5	$5.1	$17.6
Michigan	13.5	112.7	$1.8	$8.2	$3.9	$14.4
Minnesota	8.8	75.4	$1.5	$6.5	$3.0	$11.0
Mississippi	1.5	19.1	$0.1	$1.0	$0.3	$1.8
Missouri	16.4	107.9	$2.7	$8.4	$5.6	$15.0
Montana	0.9	9.4	$0.1	$0.6	$0.2	$1.0
Nebraska	2.7	22.4	$0.3	$1.6	$0.9	$3.2
Nevada	4.6	39.1	$0.6	$2.8	$1.7	$5.5
New Hampshire	2.3	17.6	$0.4	$1.6	$0.8	$2.6
New Jersey	18.4	134.3	$3.3	$12.8	$7.6	$22.5
New Mexico	1.5	13.5	$0.2	$0.8	$0.4	$1.6
New York	34.1	256.4	$8.0	$29.8	$18.4	$54.8
North Carolina	15.3	130.5	$2.0	$9.6	$4.6	$17.3
North Dakota	0.5	6.1	$0.0	$0.4	$0.1	$0.8
Ohio	15.3	133.1	$1.8	$9.3	$3.6	$16.5
Oklahoma	3.2	31.7	$0.2	$1.9	$0.5	$3.3
Oregon	9.3	65.5	$1.7	$5.6	$4.1	$10.4
Pennsylvania	18.3	154.0	$2.4	$12.7	$5.4	$21.2
Rhode Island	1.0	10.0	$0.2	$0.8	$0.3	$1.3
South Carolina	5.6	50.6	$0.7	$3.3	$1.4	$5.7
South Dakota	0.7	7.5	$0.1	$0.5	$0.1	$0.9
Tennessee	10.7	89.1	$1.5	$6.9	$3.4	$12.1
Texas	61.1	485.1	$9.7	$39.0	$19.3	$68.4
Utah	9.0	62.5	$1.2	$4.6	$2.7	$8.5
Vermont	0.7	6.7	$0.1	$0.5	$0.2	$0.8
Virginia	22.4	147.3	$4.1	$13.0	$9.5	$24.2
Washington	26.9	157.2	$4.1	$15.6	$9.5	$29.7
West Virginia	1.7	12.9	$0.2	$0.8	$0.3	$1.4
Wisconsin	9.5	73.5	$1.6	$5.7	$3.9	$10.7
Wyoming	0.5	6.5	$0.0	$0.4	$0.1	$0.7
Total	**604.1**	**4678.8**	**$105.2**	**$404.3**	**$230.9**	**$726.9**

Source: PwC calculations based on the IMPLAN model. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

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Table A-3: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Alabama, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	3,970	5,200	31%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	16,160	21,130	31%
Operational	12,170	15,930	31%
Capital Spending	3,990	5,200	30%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	20,130	26,330	31%
Cross-state spillover	17,820	18,440	3%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	37,950	44,770	18%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$363	$485	34%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$893	$1,168	31%
Operational	$609	$802	32%
Capital Spending	$285	$365	28%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,256	$1,653	32%
Cross-state spillover	$1,058	$1,113	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,314	$2,766	20%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$729	$1,003	38%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,464	$1,914	31%
Operational	$1,050	$1,375	31%
Capital Spending	$414	$539	30%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,192	$2,916	33%
Cross-state spillover	$1,846	$1,948	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,038	$4,865	20%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$191	$246	29%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$339	$399	18%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 20,130 jobs in 2022 to 26,330 jobs in 2023, a 31 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Alabama was 37,950 jobs and 44,770 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $1.3 billion in 2022 to $1.7 billion in 2023, a 32 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alabama was $2.3 billion and $2.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Alabama increased from $2.2 billion in 2022 to $2.9 billion in 2023, a 32 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alabama was $4.0 billion and $4.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $191 million in Alabama in 2022 was sufficient to fund all state and local unemployment compensation payments made to beneficiaries under basic and special unemployment compensation programs and more than half of expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities.

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Table A-4: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Alaska, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	320	390	22%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	920	1,160	26%
Operational	580	710	22%
Capital Spending	340	450	32%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	1,240	1,550	25%
Cross-state spillover	2,760	2,900	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	4,000	4,450	11%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$35	$40	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$61	$77	26%
Operational	$33	$43	30%
Capital Spending	$28	$34	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$96	$117	22%
Cross-state spillover	$182	$194	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$278	$311	12%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$93	$117	26%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$105	$132	26%
Operational	$62	$76	23%
Capital Spending	$43	$56	30%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$198	$249	26%
Cross-state spillover	$393	$423	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$591	$673	14%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$14	$17	21%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$45	$51	13%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 1,240 jobs in 2022 to 1,550 jobs in 2023, a 25 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Alaska was 4,000 jobs and 4,450 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $96 million in 2022 to $117 million in 2023, a 22 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alaska was $278 million and $311 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Alaska increased from $198 million in 2022 to $249 million in 2023, a 26 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alaska was $591 million and $673 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $14 million in Alaska in 2022 was sufficient to fund over a quarter of public library facilities and service provisions in the state.

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Table A-5: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Arizona, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	14,720	14,430	-2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	66,950	67,300	1%
Operational	58,980	57,730	-2%
Capital Spending	7,970	9,570	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	81,670	81,730	0%
Cross-state spillover	25,740	26,990	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	107,410	108,720	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,840	$1,967	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,213	$4,266	1%
Operational	$3,620	$3,547	-2%
Capital Spending	$593	$719	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,052	$6,233	3%
Cross-state spillover	$1,688	$1,799	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$7,740	$8,032	4%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,518	$3,920	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,040	$7,115	1%
Operational	$6,144	$6,036	-2%
Capital Spending	$896	$1,079	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$10,558	$11,035	5%
Cross-state spillover	$2,923	$3,113	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$13,481	$14,147	5%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$829	$863	4%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,067	$1,108	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) exceeded 80,000 jobs in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona was 107,410 jobs and 108,720 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $6.1 billion in 2017 to $6.2 billion in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona was $7.7 billion and $8.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Arizona increased from $10.6 billion in 2022 to $11.0 billion in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arizona was $13.5 billion and $14.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $829 million in Arizona in 2022 was sufficient to fund all provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities in the state.

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Table A-5a: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Arizona, 2017-2023

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)								
Direct contribution	11,310	11,640	11,980	11,890	13,080	14,720	14,430	28%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	49,500	50,770	52,940	53,770	59,130	66,950	67,300	36%
Operational	44,340	45,750	47,050	46,710	51,630	58,980	57,730	30%
Capital Spending	5,160	5,020	5,890	7,060	7,500	7,970	9,570	85%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	60,810	62,410	64,920	65,660	72,210	81,670	81,730	34%
Cross-state spillover	17,250	18,000	18,160	19,390	19,710	25,740	26,990	56%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	78,060	80,410	83,080	85,050	91,920	107,410	108,720	39%
Labor Income ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$1,051	$1,143	$1,205	$1,290	$1,623	$1,840	$1,967	87%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,841	$3,004	$3,177	$3,288	$3,707	$4,213	$4,266	50%
Operational	$2,538	$2,694	$2,816	$2,828	$3,167	$3,620	$3,547	40%
Capital Spending	$302	$309	$361	$461	$540	$593	$719	138%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,891	$4,147	$4,382	$4,578	$5,330	$6,052	$6,233	60%
Cross-state spillover	$1,047	$1,126	$1,151	$1,245	$1,291	$1,688	$1,799	72%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,938	$5,272	$5,533	$5,823	$6,621	$7,740	$8,032	63%
GDP ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$2,480	$2,098	$2,188	$2,292	$2,737	$3,518	$3,920	58%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,485	$4,751	$5,023	$5,167	$5,837	$7,040	$7,115	59%
Operational	$4,028	$4,290	$4,497	$4,528	$5,075	$6,144	$6,036	50%
Capital Spending	$456	$461	$526	$639	$762	$896	$1,079	137%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,965	$6,850	$7,211	$7,460	$8,573	$10,558	$11,035	58%
Cross-state spillover	$1,721	$1,863	$1,906	$2,054	$2,137	$2,923	$3,113	81%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,686	$8,713	$9,117	$9,514	$10,711	$13,481	$14,147	63%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]								
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$422	$427	$462	$442	$565	$829	$863	105%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$526	$544	$584	$564	$706	$1,067	$1,108	111%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 60,810 jobs in 2017 to 81,730 jobs in 2023, a 34 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona increased from 78,060 jobs in 2017 to 108,720 jobs in 2023, a 39 percent increase.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $3.9 billion in 2017 to $6.2 billion in 2023, a 60 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona increased from $4.9 billion in 2017 to $8.0 billion in 2023, a 63 percent increase.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Arizona increased from $7.0 billion in 2017 to $11.0 billion in 2023, a 57 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arizona increased from $8.7 billion in 2017 to $14.1 billion in 2023, a 62 percent increase.

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Table A-6: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Arkansas, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	5,280	5,280	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	18,180	18,730	3%
Operational	15,490	15,490	0%
Capital Spending	2,690	3,240	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	23,460	24,010	2%
Cross-state spillover	10,750	11,280	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	34,210	35,290	3%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$622	$656	5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$953	$990	4%
Operational	$781	$787	1%
Capital Spending	$173	$202	17%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,575	$1,646	5%
Cross-state spillover	$600	$639	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,175	$2,285	5%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,374	$1,510	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,628	$1,686	4%
Operational	$1,355	$1,359	0%
Capital Spending	$272	$326	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,002	$3,196	6%
Cross-state spillover	$1,080	$1,151	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,082	$4,347	6%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$272	$286	5%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$389	$407	5%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 23,460 jobs in 2022 to 24,010 jobs in 2023, a 2 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Arkansas was 34,210 jobs and 35,290 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $1.6 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arkansas was $2.2 billion and $2.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Arkansas increased from $3.0 billion in 2022 to $3.2 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arkansas was $4.1 billion and $4.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $272 million in Arkansas in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and over a quarter of firefighting organizations and auxiliary services, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-7: The economic contribution of the data center industry in California, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	84,820	99,040	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	392,320	461,410	18%
Operational	340,730	397,410	17%
Capital Spending	51,590	64,000	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	477,140	560,450	17%
Cross-state spillover	158,360	164,200	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	635,500	724,650	14%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$21,038	$26,628	27%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$33,167	$39,165	18%
Operational	$27,097	$31,685	17%
Capital Spending	$6,070	$7,481	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$54,205	$65,794	21%
Cross-state spillover	$14,334	$15,086	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$68,538	$80,880	18%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$44,631	$58,661	31%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$54,400	$64,205	18%
Operational	$45,500	$53,193	17%
Capital Spending	$8,899	$11,012	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$99,030	$122,867	24%
Cross-state spillover	$24,968	$26,282	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$123,998	$149,149	20%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$10,739	$13,141	22%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$13,682	$16,152	18%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 477,140 jobs in 2022 to 560,450 jobs in 2023, a 17 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in California was 635,500 jobs and 724,650 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from $54.2 billion in 2022 to $65.8 billion in 2023, a 21 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in California was $68.5 billion and $80.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in California increased from $99.0 billion in 2022 to $122.9 billion in 2023, a 24 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in California was $124.0 billion and $149.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $10.7 billion in California in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost half of the construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures in the state, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting and snow and ice removal.

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Table A-8: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Colorado, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	19,110	18,250	-5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	83,700	82,100	-2%
Operational	74,410	70,980	-5%
Capital Spending	9,290	11,120	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	102,810	100,350	-2%
Cross-state spillover	24,040	25,260	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	126,850	125,610	-1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,290	$3,274	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,930	$5,870	-1%
Operational	$5,043	$4,813	-5%
Capital Spending	$886	$1,056	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,220	$9,144	-1%
Cross-state spillover	$1,777	$1,904	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,997	$11,048	0%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$6,817	$7,166	5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,617	$9,475	-1%
Operational	$8,380	$7,998	-5%
Capital Spending	$1,237	$1,478	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$16,434	$16,642	1%
Cross-state spillover	$2,934	$3,137	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$19,368	$19,778	2%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,360	$1,367	1%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,659	$1,672	1%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) exceeded 100,000 jobs in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Colorado was 126,850 jobs and 125,610 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) was $9.2 billion and $9.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Colorado was about $11.0 billion in both 2022 and 2023.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Colorado increased from $16.4 billion in 2022 to $16.6 billion in 2023, a 1 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Colorado was $19.4 billion and $19.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.4 billion in Colorado in 2022 was sufficient to fund firefighting organizations and auxiliary services in the state, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-9: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Connecticut, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	5,060	5,060	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	19,740	20,480	4%
Operational	16,140	16,120	0%
Capital Spending	3,600	4,360	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	24,800	25,540	3%
Cross-state spillover	14,790	15,550	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	39,590	41,090	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$784	$811	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,583	$1,651	4%
Operational	$1,240	$1,239	0%
Capital Spending	$344	$412	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,368	$2,462	4%
Cross-state spillover	$1,304	$1,398	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,671	$3,860	5%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,635	$1,803	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,566	$2,662	4%
Operational	$2,081	$2,071	0%
Capital Spending	$485	$591	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,201	$4,465	6%
Cross-state spillover	$2,179	$2,331	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,380	$6,796	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$470	$506	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$696	$741	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 24,800 jobs in 2022 to 25,540 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Connecticut was 39,590 jobs and 41,090 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $2.4 billion in 2022 to $2.5 billion in 2023, a 4 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Connecticut was $3.7 billion and $3.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Connecticut increased from $4.2 billion in 2022 to $4.5 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Connecticut was $6.4 billion and $6.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $470 million in Connecticut in 2022 was sufficient to fund all expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, all veterans' services, all provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities, and over three quarters of public library facilities and service provisions in the state.

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Table A-10: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Delaware, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	890	900	1%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,200	3,420	7%
Operational	2,380	2,420	2%
Capital Spending	820	1,000	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	4,090	4,320	6%
Cross-state spillover	3,990	4,210	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	8,080	8,530	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$99	$106	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$207	$220	6%
Operational	$147	$142	-3%
Capital Spending	$60	$79	32%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$306	$326	7%
Cross-state spillover	$276	$299	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$582	$625	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$242	$283	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$362	$394	9%
Operational	$256	$261	2%
Capital Spending	$106	$133	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$604	$677	12%
Cross-state spillover	$624	$663	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,228	$1,340	9%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$53	$59	11%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$103	$112	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 4,090 jobs in 2022 to 4,320 jobs in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Delaware was 8,080 jobs and 8,530 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $306 million in 2022 to $326 million in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Delaware was $582 million and $625 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Delaware increased from $604 million in 2022 to $677 billion in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Delaware was $1.2 billion and $1.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $53 million in Delaware in 2022 was sufficient to fund over half of hospital facility financing, construction acquisition, maintenance, or operation, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-11: The economic contribution of the data center industry in the District of Columbia, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	2,100	2,080	-1%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	4,930	5,160	5%
Operational	3,710	3,680	-1%
Capital Spending	1,220	1,480	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	7,030	7,240	3%
Cross-state spillover	5,900	6,240	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	12,930	13,480	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$382	$430	13%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$569	$603	6%
Operational	$405	$398	-2%
Capital Spending	$165	$205	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$952	$1,033	9%
Cross-state spillover	$780	$833	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,732	$1,867	8%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$758	$897	18%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$816	$867	6%
Operational	$588	$588	0%
Capital Spending	$228	$279	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,574	$1,764	12%
Cross-state spillover	$1,113	$1,182	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,687	$2,946	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$98	$110	12%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$163	$179	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 7,030 jobs in 2022 to 7,240 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in the District of Columbia was 12,930 jobs and 13,480 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $952 million in 2022 to $1.0 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in the District of Columbia was $1.7 billion and $1.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in the District of Columbia increased from $1.6 billion in 2022 to $1.8 billion in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in the District of Columbia was $2.7 billion and $2.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $98 million in the District of Columbia in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions in the state.

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Table A-12: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Florida, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	38,490	40,090	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	191,560	203,880	6%
Operational	166,150	172,950	4%
Capital Spending	25,410	30,930	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	230,050	243,970	6%
Cross-state spillover	87,850	91,830	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	317,900	335,800	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$5,294	$5,737	8%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$11,368	$12,142	7%
Operational	$9,577	$9,973	4%
Capital Spending	$1,791	$2,170	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$16,662	$17,880	7%
Cross-state spillover	$5,277	$5,614	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$21,940	$23,494	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$10,816	$12,302	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$19,041	$20,296	7%
Operational	$16,355	$17,043	4%
Capital Spending	$2,686	$3,253	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$29,857	$32,598	9%
Cross-state spillover	$9,095	$9,678	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$38,952	$42,276	9%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$2,100	$2,277	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$2,888	$3,092	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 230,050 jobs in 2022 to 243,970 jobs in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Florida was 317,900 jobs and 335,800 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $16.7 billion in 2022 to $17.9 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Florida was $21.9 billion and $23.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Florida increased from $29.9 billion in 2022 to $32.6 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Florida was $39.0 billion and $42.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $2.1 billion in Florida in 2022 was sufficient to fund all provision and support of public library facilities and services and almost half of the construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-13: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Georgia, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	28,120	30,070	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	135,360	146,720	8%
Operational	121,640	129,990	7%
Capital Spending	13,720	16,730	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	163,480	176,790	8%
Cross-state spillover	42,590	44,340	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	206,070	221,130	7%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$4,336	$4,810	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$8,551	$9,292	9%
Operational	$7,489	$8,005	7%
Capital Spending	$1,063	$1,287	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$12,887	$14,103	9%
Cross-state spillover	$2,900	$3,073	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$15,787	$17,175	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$8,788	$10,189	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$14,295	$15,513	9%
Operational	$12,720	$13,595	7%
Capital Spending	$1,575	$1,918	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$23,084	$25,702	11%
Cross-state spillover	$4,985	$5,279	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$28,069	$30,981	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,654	$1,824	10%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$2,058	$2,231	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 163,480 jobs in 2022 to 176,790 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Georgia was 206,070 jobs and 221,130 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $12.9 billion in 2022 to $14.1 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Georgia was $15.8 billion and $17.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Georgia increased from $23.1 billion in 2022 to $25.7 billion in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Georgia was $28.1 billion and $31.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.7 billion in Georgia in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost a quarter of the state's higher education expenditures, such as funding for operational costs, faculty salaries, and academic programs within the University System of Georgia and support for vocational training and associate degree programs across the state.

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Table A-14: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Hawaii, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,010	1,000	-1%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,690	3,850	4%
Operational	2,770	2,730	-1%
Capital Spending	920	1,120	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	4,700	4,850	3%
Cross-state spillover	5,860	6,200	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	10,560	11,050	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$117	$128	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$238	$250	5%
Operational	$171	$165	-4%
Capital Spending	$67	$85	27%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$356	$378	6%
Cross-state spillover	$373	$402	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$729	$779	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$258	$298	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$398	$420	6%
Operational	$293	$290	-1%
Capital Spending	$105	$130	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$655	$718	10%
Cross-state spillover	$681	$728	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,336	$1,445	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$81	$89	10%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$178	$189	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 4,700 jobs in 2022 to 4,850 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Hawaii was 10,560 jobs and 11,050 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $356 million in 2022 to $378 million in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Hawaii was $729 million and $779 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Hawaii increased from $655 million in 2022 to $718 million in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Hawaii was $1.3 billion and $1.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $81 million in Hawaii in 2022 was sufficient to fund half of public library facilities and service provisions and over a third of other education expenditures, including educational institutions (e.g., for blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals) and educational programs for adults, veterans, and other special classes.

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Table A-15: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Idaho, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,610	1,940	20%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	6,660	8,150	22%
Operational	5,000	6,020	20%
Capital Spending	1,660	2,130	28%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	8,270	10,090	22%
Cross-state spillover	7,540	7,850	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	15,810	17,940	13%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$182	$217	19%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$392	$479	22%
Operational	$266	$320	20%
Capital Spending	$127	$159	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$574	$696	21%
Cross-state spillover	$447	$474	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,021	$1,170	15%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$447	$566	27%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$626	$763	22%
Operational	$446	$533	20%
Capital Spending	$180	$230	28%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,073	$1,329	24%
Cross-state spillover	$748	$794	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,821	$2,123	17%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$96	$117	22%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$161	$185	15%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 8,270 jobs in 2022 to 10,090 jobs in 2023, a 22 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Idaho was 15,810 jobs and 17,940 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $574 million in 2022 to $696 million in 2023, a 21 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Idaho was $1.0 billion and $1.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Idaho increased from $1.1 billion in 2022 to $1.3 billion in 2023, a 24 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Idaho was $1.8 billion and $2.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $96 million in Idaho in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and all construction and maintenance of publicly owned parking infrastructure in the state. Alternatively, it was also sufficient to fund all expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-16: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Illinois, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	18,940	20,010	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	87,920	95,120	8%
Operational	74,160	78,280	6%
Capital Spending	13,760	16,840	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	106,860	115,130	8%
Cross-state spillover	52,570	55,000	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	159,430	170,130	7%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,124	$3,501	12%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,714	$7,302	9%
Operational	$5,443	$5,756	6%
Capital Spending	$1,272	$1,546	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,838	$10,804	10%
Cross-state spillover	$4,263	$4,535	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$14,101	$15,339	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$6,422	$7,561	18%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$10,623	$11,532	9%
Operational	$8,792	$9,283	6%
Capital Spending	$1,830	$2,249	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$17,044	$19,093	12%
Cross-state spillover	$7,041	$7,485	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$24,085	$26,578	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,661	$1,851	11%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$2,388	$2,603	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 106,860 jobs in 2022 to 115,130 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Illinois was 159,430 jobs and 170,130 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $9.8 billion in 2022 to $10.8 billion in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Illinois was $14.1 billion and $15.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Illinois increased from $17.0 billion in 2022 to $19.1 billion in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Illinois was $24.1 billion and $26.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.7 billion in Illinois in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and over a third of expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-17: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Indiana, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	5,080	5,530	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	21,640	24,460	13%
Operational	16,170	17,620	9%
Capital Spending	5,470	6,840	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	26,720	29,990	12%
Cross-state spillover	27,300	28,660	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	54,020	58,650	9%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$433	$503	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,357	$1,544	14%
Operational	$959	$1,048	9%
Capital Spending	$398	$496	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,790	$2,047	14%
Cross-state spillover	$1,818	$1,938	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,608	$3,985	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$865	$1,046	21%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,122	$2,408	13%
Operational	$1,542	$1,678	9%
Capital Spending	$580	$730	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,987	$3,454	16%
Cross-state spillover	$3,268	$3,492	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,255	$6,946	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$285	$327	15%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$520	$571	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 26,720 jobs in 2022 to 29,990 jobs in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Indiana was 54,020 jobs and 58,650 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $1.8 billion in 2022 to $2.0 billion in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Indiana was $3.6 billion and $4.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Indiana increased from $3.0 billion in 2022 to $3.5 billion in 2023, a 16 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Indiana was $6.3 billion and $6.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $285 million in Indiana in 2022 was sufficient to fund over 60 percent of public library facilities and service provisions in the state. Alternatively, it was also sufficient to fund all veterans' services and all construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-18: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Iowa, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	4,250	3,990	-6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	13,960	13,810	-1%
Operational	11,100	10,390	-6%
Capital Spending	2,860	3,420	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	18,210	17,800	-2%
Cross-state spillover	13,320	14,080	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	31,530	31,880	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$479	$492	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$795	$799	1%
Operational	$592	$558	-6%
Capital Spending	$203	$241	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,274	$1,291	1%
Cross-state spillover	$832	$893	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,106	$2,184	4%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,144	$1,242	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,349	$1,351	0%
Operational	$1,028	$965	-6%
Capital Spending	$321	$386	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,493	$2,593	4%
Cross-state spillover	$1,572	$1,686	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,065	$4,279	5%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$221	$231	5%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$342	$356	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about 18,000 jobs in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Iowa was 31,530 jobs and 31,880 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $1.3 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Iowa was $2.1 billion and $2.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Iowa increased from $2.5 billion in 2022 to $2.6 billion in 2023, a 4 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Iowa was $4.1 billion and $4.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $221 million in Iowa in 2022 was sufficient to fund over half of all outpatient health services in the state, other than hospital care, including: public health administration; research and education; categorical health programs; treatment and immunization clinics; nursing; environmental health activities such as air and water pollution control.

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Table A-19: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Kansas, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	3,340	3,350	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	12,440	13,060	5%
Operational	9,680	9,710	0%
Capital Spending	2,760	3,350	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	15,780	16,410	4%
Cross-state spillover	12,020	12,670	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	27,800	29,080	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$380	$398	5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$780	$825	6%
Operational	$569	$568	0%
Capital Spending	$210	$258	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,160	$1,223	5%
Cross-state spillover	$771	$830	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,931	$2,053	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$728	$795	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,297	$1,369	6%
Operational	$981	$987	1%
Capital Spending	$315	$382	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,024	$2,164	7%
Cross-state spillover	$1,392	$1,496	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,416	$3,660	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$178	$191	7%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$299	$317	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) grew from 15,780 jobs in 2022 to 16,410 jobs in 2023, a 4 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Kansas was 27,800 jobs and 29,080 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $1.2 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kansas was $1.9 billion and $2.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Kansas increased from $2.0 billion in 2022 to $2.2 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kansas was $3.4 billion and $3.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $178 million in Kansas in 2022 was sufficient to fund all expenditures on public library facilities and service provisions, veterans' services, and construction and maintenance of publicly owned parking infrastructure in the state.

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Table A-20: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Kentucky, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	5,170	4,870	-6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	20,160	19,920	-1%
Operational	16,430	15,470	-6%
Capital Spending	3,730	4,450	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	25,330	24,790	-2%
Cross-state spillover	16,640	17,570	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	41,970	42,360	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$547	$530	-3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,178	$1,174	0%
Operational	$921	$875	-5%
Capital Spending	$257	$300	17%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,725	$1,704	-1%
Cross-state spillover	$1,007	$1,082	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,732	$2,786	2%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,025	$1,046	2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,833	$1,818	-1%
Operational	$1,459	$1,370	-6%
Capital Spending	$374	$448	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,857	$2,864	0%
Cross-state spillover	$1,704	$1,833	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,561	$4,698	3%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$246	$250	2%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$411	$422	3%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effect) was 25,330 jobs and 24,790 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Kentucky was 41,970 jobs and 42,360 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $1.7 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kentucky was $2.7 billion and $2.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Kentucky was about $2.9 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kentucky was $4.6 billion and $4.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $246 million in Kentucky in 2022 was sufficient to fund all veterans' services, and nearly half of the expenditures related to the provision and support of parks and recreational and cultural-scientific facilities and activities in the state.

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Table A-21: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Louisiana, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	4,360	4,440	2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	16,460	17,480	6%
Operational	12,940	13,180	2%
Capital Spending	3,520	4,300	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	20,820	21,920	5%
Cross-state spillover	16,500	17,360	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	37,320	39,280	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$368	$382	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$869	$927	7%
Operational	$657	$670	2%
Capital Spending	$212	$257	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,238	$1,308	6%
Cross-state spillover	$952	$1,022	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,189	$2,331	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$787	$858	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,463	$1,555	6%
Operational	$1,135	$1,153	2%
Capital Spending	$328	$403	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,250	$2,413	7%
Cross-state spillover	$1,899	$2,047	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,149	$4,460	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$189	$205	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$352	$376	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 20,820 jobs in 2022 to 21,920 jobs in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Louisiana was 37,320 jobs and 39,280 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $1.2 billion in 2022 to $1.3 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Louisiana was $2.2 billion and $2.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Louisiana increased from $2.3 billion in 2022 to $2.4 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Louisiana was $4.1 billion and $4.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $189 million in Louisiana in 2022 was sufficient to fund half of all provision and support of public library facilities and services and over a quarter of construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-22: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Maine, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,170	1,220	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	4,710	5,150	9%
Operational	3,580	3,760	5%
Capital Spending	1,130	1,390	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	5,880	6,370	8%
Cross-state spillover	5,620	5,910	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	11,500	12,280	7%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$120	$133	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$290	$321	11%
Operational	$210	$226	8%
Capital Spending	$80	$94	18%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$411	$454	10%
Cross-state spillover	$335	$356	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$746	$810	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$235	$272	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$467	$510	9%
Operational	$351	$367	5%
Capital Spending	$116	$143	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$701	$782	12%
Cross-state spillover	$575	$614	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,276	$1,397	9%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$83	$92	11%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$147	$160	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 5,880 jobs in 2022 to 6,370 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Maine was 11,500 jobs and 12,280 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $411 million in 2022 to $454 million in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maine was $746 million and $810 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Maine increased from $701 million in 2022 to $782 million in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maine was $1.3 billion and $1.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $83 million in Maine in 2022 was sufficient to fund nearly all expenditures toward support of parks and recreational facilities and activities in the state (including playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, museums, zoos, etc.).

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Table A-23: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Maryland, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	7,350	7,780	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	29,970	32,780	9%
Operational	23,600	24,950	6%
Capital Spending	6,370	7,830	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	37,320	40,560	9%
Cross-state spillover	23,310	24,460	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	60,630	65,020	7%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,000	$1,145	15%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,083	$2,302	11%
Operational	$1,521	$1,615	6%
Capital Spending	$562	$687	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,083	$3,446	12%
Cross-state spillover	$1,647	$1,753	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,730	$5,199	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,038	$2,442	20%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,461	$3,809	10%
Operational	$2,644	$2,808	6%
Capital Spending	$818	$1,001	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,500	$6,251	14%
Cross-state spillover	$2,789	$2,969	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,289	$9,220	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$571	$646	13%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$851	$937	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 37,320 jobs in 2022 to 40,560 jobs in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Maryland was 60,630 jobs and 65,020 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $3.1 billion in 2022 to $3.4 billion in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maryland was $4.7 billion and $5.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Maryland increased from $5.5 billion in 2022 to $6.3 billion in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maryland was $8.3 billion and $9.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $571 million in Maryland in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions, and over two thirds of hospital facility financing, construction, acquisition, or maintenance, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-24: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Massachusetts, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	12,700	12,660	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	51,760	53,620	4%
Operational	42,130	41,970	0%
Capital Spending	9,630	11,650	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	64,460	66,280	3%
Cross-state spillover	31,770	33,470	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	96,230	99,750	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,188	$2,382	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,709	$4,951	5%
Operational	$3,518	$3,509	0%
Capital Spending	$1,191	$1,442	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,897	$7,333	6%
Cross-state spillover	$2,992	$3,205	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$9,890	$10,538	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$4,436	$5,080	15%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,236	$7,573	5%
Operational	$5,611	$5,602	0%
Capital Spending	$1,625	$1,971	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,672	$12,653	8%
Cross-state spillover	$4,641	$4,950	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$16,312	$17,604	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,095	$1,179	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,536	$1,631	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 64,460 jobs in 2022 to 66,280 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Massachusetts was 96,230 jobs and 99,750 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $6.9 billion in 2022 to $7.3 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Massachusetts was $9.9 billion and $10.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Massachusetts increased from $11.7 billion in 2022 to $12.7 billion in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Massachusetts was $16.3 billion and $17.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.1 billion in Massachusetts in 2022 was sufficient to fund all spending on conservation and development of natural resources, all sea and inland port facilities, and all regulation of private enterprise for the protection of the public and inspection of hazardous activities.

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Table A-25: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Michigan, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	12,890	13,470	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	56,980	61,170	7%
Operational	47,710	49,840	4%
Capital Spending	9,270	11,330	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	69,870	74,640	7%
Cross-state spillover	36,290	38,020	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	106,160	112,660	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,578	$1,755	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,603	$3,891	8%
Operational	$2,893	$3,028	5%
Capital Spending	$710	$863	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,182	$5,645	9%
Cross-state spillover	$2,435	$2,592	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$7,617	$8,237	8%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,342	$3,907	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,794	$6,246	8%
Operational	$4,736	$4,952	5%
Capital Spending	$1,057	$1,294	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,136	$10,153	11%
Cross-state spillover	$4,036	$4,296	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$13,172	$14,449	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$772	$860	11%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,115	$1,214	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Michigan (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 69,870 jobs in 2022 to 74,640 jobs in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Michigan was 106,160 jobs and 112,660 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Michigan (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $5.2 billion in 2022 to $5.6 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Michigan was $7.6 billion and $8.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Michigan increased from $9.1 billion in 2022 to $10.2 billion in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Michigan was $13.2 billion and $14.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $772 million in Michigan in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and over half of expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-26: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Minnesota, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	8,730	8,810	1%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	39,100	40,740	4%
Operational	32,570	32,830	1%
Capital Spending	6,530	7,910	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	47,830	49,550	4%
Cross-state spillover	24,550	25,800	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	72,380	75,350	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,343	$1,472	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,848	$2,998	5%
Operational	$2,251	$2,280	1%
Capital Spending	$597	$717	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,191	$4,469	7%
Cross-state spillover	$1,869	$1,995	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,060	$6,464	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,637	$3,032	15%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,524	$4,746	5%
Operational	$3,672	$3,707	1%
Capital Spending	$853	$1,038	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$7,162	$7,778	9%
Cross-state spillover	$2,997	$3,198	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,159	$10,976	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$742	$807	9%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,028	$1,103	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Minnesota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 47,830 jobs in 2022 to 49,550 jobs in 2023, a 4 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Minnesota was 72,380 jobs and 75,350 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Minnesota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $4.2 billion in 2022 to $4.5 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Minnesota was $6.1 billion and $6.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Minnesota increased from $7.2 billion in 2022 to $7.8 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Minnesota was $10.2 billion and $11.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $742 million in Minnesota in 2022 was sufficient to fund all firefighting organizations and auxiliary services; fire inspection and investigation; support of volunteer fire forces; and other fire prevention activities, and almost half of public library facilities and service provisions in the state.

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Table A-27: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Mississippi, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,610	1,540	-4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	6,040	6,220	3%
Operational	4,300	4,110	-4%
Capital Spending	1,740	2,110	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	7,650	7,760	1%
Cross-state spillover	10,730	11,360	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	18,380	19,120	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$107	$113	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$275	$284	3%
Operational	$187	$174	-7%
Capital Spending	$88	$110	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$382	$397	4%
Cross-state spillover	$514	$556	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$896	$952	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$239	$269	13%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$466	$481	3%
Operational	$328	$310	-5%
Capital Spending	$138	$171	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$705	$750	6%
Cross-state spillover	$932	$1,005	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,636	$1,755	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$75	$81	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$161	$171	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Mississippi (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 7,650 jobs in 2022 to 7,760 jobs in 2023, a 1 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Mississippi was 18,380 jobs and 19,120 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Mississippi (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $382 million in 2022 to $397 million in 2023, a 4 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Mississippi was $896 million and $952 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Mississippi increased from $705 million in 2022 to $750 million in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Mississippi was $1.6 billion and $1.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $75 million in Mississippi in 2022 was sufficient to fund all expenditures on public library facilities and service provisions, all construction and maintenance of publicly owned parking infrastructure, and one third of the expenditures for veterans' services in the state.

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Table A-28: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Missouri, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	15,260	16,370	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	61,440	66,880	9%
Operational	54,550	58,480	7%
Capital Spending	6,890	8,400	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	76,700	83,250	9%
Cross-state spillover	23,620	24,630	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	100,320	107,880	8%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,508	$2,729	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,733	$4,070	9%
Operational	$3,223	$3,449	7%
Capital Spending	$511	$622	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,241	$6,799	9%
Cross-state spillover	$1,467	$1,556	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$7,708	$8,356	8%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$4,940	$5,620	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,211	$6,762	9%
Operational	$5,456	$5,842	7%
Capital Spending	$754	$920	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,151	$12,381	11%
Cross-state spillover	$2,488	$2,638	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$13,639	$15,019	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$828	$914	10%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,048	$1,137	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 76,700 jobs in 2022 to 83,250 jobs in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Missouri was 100,320 jobs and 107,880 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $6.2 billion in 2022 to $6.8 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Missouri was $7.7 billion and $8.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Missouri increased from $11.2 billion in 2022 to $12.4 billion in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Missouri was $13.6 billion and $15.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $828 million in Missouri in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions, and about half of firefighting organizations and auxiliary services in the state, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-29: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Montana, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	790	850	8%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,130	3,540	13%
Operational	2,210	2,390	8%
Capital Spending	920	1,150	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	3,920	4,390	12%
Cross-state spillover	4,770	5,010	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	8,690	9,400	8%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$69	$83	20%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$181	$207	14%
Operational	$117	$128	9%
Capital Spending	$64	$79	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$250	$290	16%
Cross-state spillover	$257	$273	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$507	$564	11%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$164	$209	27%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$285	$324	14%
Operational	$199	$216	9%
Capital Spending	$86	$108	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$449	$532	18%
Cross-state spillover	$445	$475	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$894	$1,007	13%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$43	$50	16%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$85	$93	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 3,920 jobs in 2022 to 4,390 jobs in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Montana was 8,690 jobs and 9,400 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $250 million in 2022 to $290 million in 2023, a 16 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Montana was $507 million and $564 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Montana increased from $449 million in 2022 to $532 million in 2023, an 18 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Montana was $894 million and $1.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $43 million in Montana in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions in the state.

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Table A-30: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Nebraska, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	2,920	2,700	-8%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	10,700	10,460	-2%
Operational	8,640	8,010	-7%
Capital Spending	2,060	2,450	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	13,620	13,160	-3%
Cross-state spillover	8,700	9,210	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	22,320	22,370	0%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$357	$337	-6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$651	$639	-2%
Operational	$500	$458	-8%
Capital Spending	$150	$181	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,007	$976	-3%
Cross-state spillover	$570	$617	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,578	$1,592	1%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$857	$876	2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,126	$1,108	-2%
Operational	$882	$821	-7%
Capital Spending	$244	$287	18%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,984	$1,983	0%
Cross-state spillover	$1,117	$1,199	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,101	$3,183	3%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$159	$160	1%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$245	$250	2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) declined from 13,620 jobs in 2022 to 13,160 jobs in 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Nebraska was 22,320 jobs and 22,370 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from $1.0 billion in 2022 to $976 million in 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nebraska was about $1.6 billion in both 2022 and 2023.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Nebraska was about $2.0 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nebraska was $3.1 billion and $3.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $159 million in Nebraska in 2022 was sufficient to fund over a third of outpatient health services, other than hospital care, including: public health administration; research and education; categorical health programs; treatment and immunization clinics; nursing; environmental health activities.

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Table A-31: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Nevada, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	4,430	4,550	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	17,550	18,570	6%
Operational	14,660	15,040	3%
Capital Spending	2,890	3,530	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	21,980	23,120	5%
Cross-state spillover	15,250	15,990	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	37,230	39,110	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$576	$595	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,079	$1,143	6%
Operational	$870	$886	2%
Capital Spending	$209	$257	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,655	$1,738	5%
Cross-state spillover	$949	$1,014	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,604	$2,752	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,530	$1,682	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,879	$1,994	6%
Operational	$1,529	$1,570	3%
Capital Spending	$350	$424	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,409	$3,676	8%
Cross-state spillover	$1,674	$1,778	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,083	$5,454	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$269	$290	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$438	$465	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 21,980 jobs in 2022 to 23,120 jobs in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Nevada was 37,230 jobs and 39,110 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $1.7 billion in both 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nevada was $2.6 billion and $2.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Nevada increased from $3.4 billion in 2022 to $3.7 billion in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nevada was $5.1 billion and $5.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $269 million in Nevada in 2022 was sufficient to fund all veterans' services, and over a third of provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities in the state (including playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, museums, zoos, etc.).

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Table A-32: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Hampshire, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	2,040	2,330	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	7,710	9,010	17%
Operational	6,090	6,980	15%
Capital Spending	1,620	2,030	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	9,750	11,340	16%
Cross-state spillover	5,970	6,230	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	15,720	17,570	12%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$294	$381	30%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$623	$732	17%
Operational	$460	$526	14%
Capital Spending	$164	$207	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$918	$1,114	21%
Cross-state spillover	$467	$494	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,384	$1,607	16%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$578	$777	34%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$935	$1,099	18%
Operational	$721	$830	15%
Capital Spending	$214	$268	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,514	$1,876	24%
Cross-state spillover	$723	$763	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,237	$2,639	18%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$113	$138	22%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$174	$202	16%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 9,750 jobs in 2022 to 11,340 jobs in 2023, a 16 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Hampshire was 15,720 jobs and 17,570 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $918 million in 2022 to $1.1 billion in 2023, a 21 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Hampshire was $1.4 billion and $1.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in New Hampshire increased from $1.5 billion in 2022 to $1.9 billion in 2023, a 24 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Hampshire was $2.2 billion and $2.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $113 million in New Hampshire in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost all financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-33: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Jersey, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	17,510	18,440	5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	72,110	77,660	8%
Operational	61,530	64,760	5%
Capital Spending	10,580	12,900	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	89,620	96,100	7%
Cross-state spillover	36,530	38,190	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	126,150	134,290	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,024	$3,324	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,790	$6,258	8%
Operational	$4,760	$5,011	5%
Capital Spending	$1,029	$1,247	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,814	$9,582	9%
Cross-state spillover	$3,063	$3,257	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,877	$12,838	8%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$6,488	$7,567	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,031	$9,744	8%
Operational	$7,571	$7,965	5%
Capital Spending	$1,460	$1,778	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$15,519	$17,311	12%
Cross-state spillover	$4,885	$5,186	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$20,403	$22,497	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,725	$1,925	12%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$2,340	$2,554	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 89,620 jobs in 2022 to 96,100 jobs in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Jersey was 126,150 jobs and 134,290 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $8.8 billion in 2022 to $9.6 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Jersey was $11.9 billion and $12.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in New Jersey increased from $15.5 billion in 2022 to $17.3 billion in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Jersey was $20.4 billion and $22.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.7 billion in New Jersey in 2022 was sufficient to fund over half of financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-34: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Mexico, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,490	1,540	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	4,610	5,030	9%
Operational	3,400	3,530	4%
Capital Spending	1,210	1,500	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	6,100	6,570	8%
Cross-state spillover	6,530	6,880	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	12,630	13,450	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$140	$157	12%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$247	$274	11%
Operational	$169	$182	8%
Capital Spending	$78	$92	18%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$387	$430	11%
Cross-state spillover	$343	$365	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$730	$795	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$343	$404	18%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$432	$475	10%
Operational	$307	$322	5%
Capital Spending	$125	$153	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$775	$879	13%
Cross-state spillover	$670	$720	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,445	$1,599	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$97	$111	14%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$185	$204	10%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 6,100 jobs in 2022 to 6,570 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New Mexico was 12,630 jobs and 13,450 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $387 million in 2022 to $430 million in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Mexico was $730 million and $795 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in New Mexico increased from $775 million in 2022 to $879 million in 2023, a 13 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Mexico was $1.4 billion and $1.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $97 million in New Mexico in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and half of expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-35: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New York, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	33,350	34,120	2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	128,730	135,760	5%
Operational	107,640	110,090	2%
Capital Spending	21,090	25,670	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	162,080	169,880	5%
Cross-state spillover	82,460	86,510	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	244,540	256,390	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$7,739	$8,006	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$11,692	$12,361	6%
Operational	$9,348	$9,535	2%
Capital Spending	$2,344	$2,827	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$19,431	$20,367	5%
Cross-state spillover	$8,769	$9,395	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$28,200	$29,762	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$16,722	$18,398	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$19,016	$20,100	6%
Operational	$15,488	$15,800	2%
Capital Spending	$3,527	$4,300	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$35,738	$38,498	8%
Cross-state spillover	$15,340	$16,302	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$51,077	$54,800	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$4,378	$4,723	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$6,242	$6,640	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 162,080 jobs in 2022 to 169,880 jobs in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in New York was 244,540 jobs and 256,390 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $19.4 billion in 2022 to $20.4 billion in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in New York was $28.2 billion and $29.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in New York increased from $35.7 billion in 2022 to $38.5 billion in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in New York was $51.1 billion and $54.8 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $4.4 billion in New York in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost a third of the state's higher education expenditures, such as funding for the State University of New York and City University of New York systems and support for university-led innovation and public-private research partnerships.

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Table A-36: The economic contribution of the data center industry in North Carolina, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	14,690	15,270	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	67,370	72,110	7%
Operational	55,670	57,840	4%
Capital Spending	11,700	14,270	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	82,060	87,380	6%
Cross-state spillover	41,100	43,120	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	123,160	130,500	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,826	$2,021	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,362	$4,709	8%
Operational	$3,387	$3,516	4%
Capital Spending	$975	$1,193	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,189	$6,730	9%
Cross-state spillover	$2,736	$2,919	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,924	$9,648	8%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,997	$4,649	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,049	$7,599	8%
Operational	$5,595	$5,820	4%
Capital Spending	$1,453	$1,780	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,046	$12,248	11%
Cross-state spillover	$4,720	$5,020	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$15,766	$17,268	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$850	$939	10%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,228	$1,328	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 82,060 jobs in 2022 to 87,380 jobs in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in North Carolina was 123,160 jobs and 130,500 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $6.2 billion in 2022 to $6.7 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Carolina was $8.9 billion and $9.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in North Carolina increased from $11.0 billion in 2022 to $12.2 billion in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Carolina was $15.8 billion and $17.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $850 million in North Carolina in 2022 was sufficient to fund a quarter of other educational institutions (e.g., for blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals) and educational programs for adults, veterans, and other special classes and over a third of provision and support of public library facilities and services in the state.

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Table A-37: The economic contribution of the data center industry in North Dakota, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	680	520	-24%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,050	1,810	-12%
Operational	1,430	1,100	-23%
Capital Spending	620	710	15%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	2,730	2,330	-15%
Cross-state spillover	3,490	3,720	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	6,220	6,050	-3%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$55	$49	-11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$126	$112	-11%
Operational	$83	$61	-27%
Capital Spending	$43	$51	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$181	$161	-11%
Cross-state spillover	$228	$250	10%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$408	$411	1%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$121	$118	-2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$198	$175	-12%
Operational	$132	$97	-27%
Capital Spending	$66	$77	17%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$318	$292	-8%
Cross-state spillover	$438	$482	10%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$757	$775	2%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$30	$29	-3%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$72	$73	1%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) declined from 2,730 jobs in 2022 to 2,330 jobs in 2023, a 15 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in North Dakota was 6,220 jobs and 6,050 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from $181 million in 2022 to $161 million in 2023, an 11 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Dakota was $408 million and $411 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in North Dakota declined from $318 million in 2022 to $292 million in 2023, an 8 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Dakota was $757 million and $775 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $30 million in North Dakota in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost all provision and support of public library facilities and services and over a quarter of financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-38: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Ohio, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	15,240	15,300	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	66,450	69,190	4%
Operational	54,600	54,840	0%
Capital Spending	11,850	14,350	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	81,690	84,490	3%
Cross-state spillover	46,190	48,580	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	127,880	133,070	4%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,675	$1,784	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,052	$4,252	5%
Operational	$3,173	$3,188	0%
Capital Spending	$879	$1,064	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,727	$6,035	5%
Cross-state spillover	$3,029	$3,242	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,756	$9,277	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,251	$3,600	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,710	$7,020	5%
Operational	$5,424	$5,457	1%
Capital Spending	$1,286	$1,563	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,961	$10,620	7%
Cross-state spillover	$5,464	$5,834	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$15,426	$16,454	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$865	$931	8%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,252	$1,331	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 81,690 jobs in 2022 to 84,490 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio was 127,880 jobs and 133,070 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $5.7 billion in 2022 to $6.0 billion in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio was $8.8 billion and $9.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Ohio increased from $10.0 billion in 2022 to $10.6 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Ohio was $15.4 billion and $16.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $865 million in Ohio in 2022 was sufficient to fund all spending on conservation, promotion, and development of natural resources in the state, and over a third of unemployment compensation payments made to beneficiaries under basic and special unemployment compensation programs.

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Table A-38a: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Ohio, 2017-2023

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)								
Direct contribution	9,800	10,490	10,670	11,290	11,500	15,240	15,300	56%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	40,530	42,560	44,470	48,470	50,240	66,450	69,190	71%
Operational	33,380	35,260	36,070	38,170	39,410	54,600	54,840	64%
Capital Spending	7,150	7,300	8,400	10,300	10,830	11,850	14,350	101%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	50,330	53,050	55,140	59,760	61,740	81,690	84,490	68%
Cross-state spillover	31,390	32,780	33,150	35,430	36,450	46,190	48,580	55%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	81,720	85,830	88,290	95,190	98,190	127,880	133,070	63%
Labor Income ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$750	$921	$1,033	$1,087	$1,299	$1,675	$1,784	138%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,244	$2,437	$2,581	$2,873	$3,089	$4,052	$4,252	89%
Operational	$1,818	$2,007	$2,063	$2,203	$2,309	$3,173	$3,188	75%
Capital Spending	$426	$430	$518	$669	$780	$879	$1,064	150%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,994	$3,358	$3,614	$3,960	$4,388	$5,727	$6,035	102%
Cross-state spillover	$1,880	$2,012	$2,071	$2,247	$2,368	$3,029	$3,242	72%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,873	$5,370	$5,685	$6,207	$6,756	$8,756	$9,277	90%
GDP ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$1,441	$1,737	$1,956	$1,912	$2,176	$3,251	$3,600	150%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,586	$3,913	$4,143	$4,551	$4,894	$6,710	$7,020	96%
Operational	$2,965	$3,270	$3,396	$3,633	$3,806	$5,424	$5,457	84%
Capital Spending	$621	$643	$747	$918	$1,088	$1,286	$1,563	152%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,027	$5,650	$6,099	$6,462	$7,070	$9,961	$10,620	111%
Cross-state spillover	$3,303	$3,576	$3,669	$3,959	$4,194	$5,464	$5,834	77%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,330	$9,226	$9,768	$10,421	$11,264	$15,426	$16,454	98%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]								
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$419	$481	$533	$489	$630	$865	$931	122%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$695	$786	$853	$789	$1,003	$1,252	$1,331	92%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 50,330 jobs in 2017 to 84,490 jobs in 2023, a 68 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio increased from 81,720 jobs in 2017 to 133,070 jobs in 2023, a 63 percent increase.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from roughly $3.0 billion in 2017 to over $6.0 billion in 2023, a 102 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio increased from $4.9 billion in 2017 to $9.3 billion in 2023, a 90 percent increase.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Ohio increased from $5.0 billion in 2022 to $10.6 billion in 2023, a 111 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Ohio increased from $8.3 billion in 2017 to $16.5 billion in 2023, a 98 percent increase.

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Table A-39: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Oklahoma, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	2,940	3,200	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	11,970	13,530	13%
Operational	9,130	9,980	9%
Capital Spending	2,840	3,550	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	14,910	16,730	12%
Cross-state spillover	14,320	15,000	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	29,230	31,730	9%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$205	$233	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$660	$749	13%
Operational	$481	$529	10%
Capital Spending	$179	$220	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$865	$982	14%
Cross-state spillover	$859	$922	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,725	$1,904	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$449	$536	19%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,061	$1,201	13%
Operational	$798	$877	10%
Capital Spending	$263	$325	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,510	$1,737	15%
Cross-state spillover	$1,477	$1,589	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,987	$3,326	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$133	$153	15%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$245	$271	11%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 14,910 jobs in 2022 to 16,730 jobs in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Oklahoma was 29,230 jobs and 31,730 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $865 million in 2022 to $982 million in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oklahoma was $1.7 billion and $1.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Oklahoma increased from $1.5 billion in 2022 to $1.7 billion in 2023, a 15 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oklahoma was $3.0 billion and $3.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $133 million in Oklahoma in 2022 was sufficient to fund all expenditures on public library facilities and service provisions and all construction and maintenance of publicly owned parking infrastructure in the state.

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Table A-40: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Oregon, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	9,330	9,310	0%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	37,500	38,380	2%
Operational	32,660	32,550	0%
Capital Spending	4,840	5,830	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	46,830	47,690	2%
Cross-state spillover	16,990	17,840	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	63,820	65,530	3%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,567	$1,743	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,547	$2,634	3%
Operational	$2,125	$2,131	0%
Capital Spending	$422	$503	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,114	$4,377	6%
Cross-state spillover	$1,189	$1,264	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,303	$5,641	6%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,507	$4,103	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,086	$4,218	3%
Operational	$3,454	$3,451	0%
Capital Spending	$632	$768	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$7,593	$8,321	10%
Cross-state spillover	$1,958	$2,081	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$9,551	$10,402	9%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$727	$789	9%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$940	$1,007	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 46,830 jobs in 2022 to 47,690 jobs in 2023, a 2 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Oregon was 63,820 jobs and 65,530 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $4.1 billion in 2022 to $4.4 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oregon was $5.3 billion and $5.6 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Oregon increased from $7.6 billion in 2022 to $8.3 billion in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oregon was $9.6 billion and $10.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $727 million in Oregon in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions, and nearly two thirds of expenditures toward construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-41: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Pennsylvania, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	17,910	18,270	2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	76,830	80,880	5%
Operational	63,710	64,960	2%
Capital Spending	13,120	15,920	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	94,740	99,150	5%
Cross-state spillover	52,200	54,800	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	146,940	153,950	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,245	$2,440	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,580	$5,907	6%
Operational	$4,476	$4,572	2%
Capital Spending	$1,104	$1,335	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$7,825	$8,347	7%
Cross-state spillover	$4,057	$4,333	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,882	$12,679	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$4,697	$5,372	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$8,567	$9,054	6%
Operational	$6,990	$7,139	2%
Capital Spending	$1,577	$1,915	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$13,264	$14,427	9%
Cross-state spillover	$6,314	$6,740	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$19,578	$21,167	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,256	$1,363	9%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,838	$1,966	7%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 94,740 jobs in 2022 to 99,150 jobs in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Pennsylvania was 146,940 jobs and 153,950 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $7.8 billion in 2022 to $8.3 billion in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Pennsylvania was $11.9 billion and $12.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Pennsylvania increased from $13.3 billion in 2022 to $14.4 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Pennsylvania was $19.6 billion and $21.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.3 billion in Pennsylvania in 2022 was sufficient to fund nearly all provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities in the state (including playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, museums, zoos, etc.).

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Table A-42: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Rhode Island, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	990	1,020	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,970	4,320	9%
Operational	3,000	3,120	4%
Capital Spending	970	1,200	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	4,960	5,340	8%
Cross-state spillover	4,440	4,660	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	9,400	10,000	6%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$147	$153	4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$268	$290	8%
Operational	$191	$192	1%
Capital Spending	$78	$98	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$415	$443	7%
Cross-state spillover	$293	$315	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$708	$758	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$287	$313	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$419	$452	8%
Operational	$309	$314	2%
Capital Spending	$110	$138	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$706	$765	8%
Cross-state spillover	$475	$510	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,181	$1,275	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$71	$78	10%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$125	$133	6%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 4,960 jobs in 2022 to 5,340 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Rhode Island was 9,400 jobs and 10,000 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $415 million in 2022 to $443 million in 2023, a 7 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Rhode Island was $708 million and $758 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Rhode Island increased from $706 million in 2022 to $765 million in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Rhode Island was $1.2 billion and $1.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $71 million in Rhode Island in 2022 was sufficient to fund nearly all financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals in the state.

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Table A-43: The economic contribution of the data center industry in South Carolina, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	5,880	5,600	-5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	24,780	24,670	0%
Operational	20,340	19,370	-5%
Capital Spending	4,440	5,300	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	30,660	30,270	-1%
Cross-state spillover	19,250	20,320	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	49,910	50,590	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$627	$670	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,386	$1,394	1%
Operational	$1,099	$1,046	-5%
Capital Spending	$287	$347	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,012	$2,064	3%
Cross-state spillover	$1,128	$1,208	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,140	$3,271	4%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,223	$1,378	13%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,262	$2,273	0%
Operational	$1,819	$1,742	-4%
Capital Spending	$442	$531	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,485	$3,651	5%
Cross-state spillover	$1,941	$2,075	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,426	$5,726	6%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$293	$306	4%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$476	$496	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) declined from 30,660 jobs in 2022 to 30,270 jobs in 2023, a 1 percent decrease. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in South Carolina was 49,910 jobs and 50,590 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $2.0 billion in 2022 to $2.1 billion in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Carolina was $3.1 billion and $3.3 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in South Carolina increased from $3.5 billion in 2022 to $3.7 billion in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Carolina was $5.4 billion and $5.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $293 million in South Carolina in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions, and almost half of construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-44: The economic contribution of the data center industry in South Dakota, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	620	660	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,160	2,430	13%
Operational	1,500	1,600	7%
Capital Spending	660	830	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	2,780	3,090	11%
Cross-state spillover	4,170	4,400	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	6,950	7,490	8%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$52	$57	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$134	$151	13%
Operational	$89	$94	6%
Capital Spending	$45	$57	27%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$186	$208	12%
Cross-state spillover	$274	$294	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$460	$502	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$116	$136	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$210	$237	13%
Operational	$142	$151	6%
Capital Spending	$68	$86	26%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$326	$373	14%
Cross-state spillover	$498	$532	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$824	$905	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$29	$34	17%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$55	$60	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 2,780 jobs in 2022 to 3,090 jobs in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in South Dakota was 6,950 jobs and 7,490 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $186 million in 2022 to $208 million in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Dakota was $460 million and $502 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in South Dakota increased from $326 million in 2022 to $373 million in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Dakota was $824 million and $905 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $29 million in South Dakota in 2022 was sufficient to fund over a quarter of firefighting organizations and auxiliary services in the state, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-45: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Tennessee, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	11,190	10,660	-5%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	48,670	48,110	-1%
Operational	41,450	39,490	-5%
Capital Spending	7,220	8,620	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	59,860	58,770	-2%
Cross-state spillover	28,740	30,290	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	88,600	89,060	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,532	$1,502	-2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,282	$3,258	-1%
Operational	$2,715	$2,583	-5%
Capital Spending	$566	$675	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,814	$4,760	-1%
Cross-state spillover	$2,006	$2,152	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,820	$6,912	1%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,287	$3,378	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,212	$5,165	-1%
Operational	$4,388	$4,187	-5%
Capital Spending	$825	$978	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,500	$8,543	1%
Cross-state spillover	$3,325	$3,556	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,825	$12,099	2%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$595	$610	3%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$803	$824	3%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) declined from 59,860 jobs in 2022 to 58,770 jobs in 2023, a 2 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Tennessee was 88,600 jobs and 89,060 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) was about $4.8 billion in 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Tennessee was $6.8 billion and $6.9 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Tennessee was about $8.5 billion in 2022 and 2023. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Tennessee was $11.8 billion and $12.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $595 million in Tennessee in 2022 was sufficient to fund over a third of other educational institutions (e.g., for blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals) and educational programs for adults, veterans, and other special classes across the state.

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Table A-46: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Texas, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	59,560	61,060	3%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	288,440	302,760	5%
Operational	248,580	254,610	2%
Capital Spending	39,860	48,150	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	348,000	363,820	5%
Cross-state spillover	115,800	121,260	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	463,800	485,080	5%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$8,737	$9,680	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$19,363	$20,565	6%
Operational	$15,693	$16,124	3%
Capital Spending	$3,670	$4,441	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$28,100	$30,246	8%
Cross-state spillover	$8,199	$8,768	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$36,298	$39,013	7%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$16,953	$19,339	14%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$31,432	$33,264	6%
Operational	$26,222	$26,939	3%
Capital Spending	$5,210	$6,325	21%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$48,385	$52,603	9%
Cross-state spillover	$14,674	$15,757	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$63,059	$68,360	8%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$3,247	$3,543	9%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$4,223	$4,571	8%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 348,000 jobs in 2022 to 363,820 jobs in 2023, a 5 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Texas was 463,800 jobs and 485,080 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $28.1 billion in 2022 to $30.2 billion in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Texas was $36.3 billion and $39.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Texas increased from $48.4 billion in 2022 to $52.6 billion in 2023, a 9 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Texas was $63.1 billion and $68.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $3.2 billion in Texas in 2022 was sufficient to fund all provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities (including playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, museums, zoos, etc.) and all administration costs of unemployment compensation, public employment offices, and related services in the state.

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Table A-47: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Utah, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	9,570	8,990	-6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	40,090	38,970	-3%
Operational	34,970	32,860	-6%
Capital Spending	5,120	6,110	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	49,660	47,960	-3%
Cross-state spillover	13,840	14,580	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	63,500	62,540	-2%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,329	$1,237	-7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,456	$2,405	-2%
Operational	$2,047	$1,920	-6%
Capital Spending	$408	$485	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,785	$3,643	-4%
Cross-state spillover	$854	$916	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,639	$4,559	-2%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,784	$2,741	-2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,189	$4,078	-3%
Operational	$3,599	$3,371	-6%
Capital Spending	$590	$706	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,973	$6,819	-2%
Cross-state spillover	$1,561	$1,670	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,535	$8,489	-1%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$554	$541	-2%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$691	$680	-2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from 49,660 jobs in 2022 to 47,960 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Utah was 63,500 jobs and 62,540 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from $3.8 billion in 2022 to $3.6 billion in 2023, a 4 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Utah was about $4.6 billion in both 2022 and 2023.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Utah decreased from $7.0 billion in 2022 to $6.8 billion in 2023, a 2 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Utah was about $8.5 billion in both 2022 and 2023.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $554 million in Utah in 2022 was sufficient to fund all firefighting organizations and auxiliary services in the state, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-48: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Vermont, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	660	720	9%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,490	2,810	13%
Operational	1,860	2,020	9%
Capital Spending	630	790	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	3,150	3,530	12%
Cross-state spillover	3,020	3,170	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	6,170	6,700	9%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$68	$75	10%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$162	$185	14%
Operational	$111	$127	14%
Capital Spending	$51	$58	14%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$230	$260	13%
Cross-state spillover	$181	$191	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$411	$451	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$156	$183	17%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$254	$287	13%
Operational	$191	$208	9%
Capital Spending	$63	$78	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$410	$469	14%
Cross-state spillover	$296	$315	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$706	$784	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$48	$54	13%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$91	$99	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 3,150 jobs in 2022 to 3,530 jobs in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Vermont was 6,170 jobs and 6,700 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $230 million in 2022 to $260 million in 2023, a 13 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Vermont was $411 million and $451 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Vermont increased from $410 million in 2022 to $469 million in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Vermont was $706 million and $784 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $48 million in Vermont in 2022 was sufficient to fund all financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals and over a quarter of construction, operation, maintenance, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-49: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Virginia, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	21,100	22,400	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	83,920	90,800	8%
Operational	72,650	77,070	6%
Capital Spending	11,270	13,730	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	105,020	113,200	8%
Cross-state spillover	32,690	34,140	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	137,710	147,340	7%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,653	$4,120	13%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,843	$6,365	9%
Operational	$4,785	$5,073	6%
Capital Spending	$1,058	$1,292	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,496	$10,485	10%
Cross-state spillover	$2,364	$2,502	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,861	$12,988	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$8,017	$9,538	19%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,658	$10,485	9%
Operational	$8,194	$8,699	6%
Capital Spending	$1,464	$1,786	22%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$17,675	$20,023	13%
Cross-state spillover	$3,922	$4,148	6%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$21,598	$24,171	12%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,492	$1,657	11%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$1,923	$2,097	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 105,020 jobs in 2022 to 113,200 jobs in 2023, an 8 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia was 137,710 jobs and 147,340 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $9.5 billion in 2022 to $10.5 billion in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia was $11.9 billion and $13.0 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Virginia increased from $17.7 billion in 2022 to $20.0 billion in 2023, a 13 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Virginia was $21.6 billion and $24.2 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.5 billion in Virginia in 2022 was sufficient to fully fund the capital outlay for elementary and secondary education services in the state or nearly 80 percent of firefighting organizations and auxiliary services in the state, including facilities, fire hydrants, and water.

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Table A-49a: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Virginia, 2017-2023

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)								
Direct contribution	13,770	13,590	15,730	16,880	17,380	21,100	22,400	63%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	51,730	50,870	59,200	64,890	68,910	83,920	90,800	76%
Operational	44,780	44,170	51,070	54,850	58,320	72,650	77,070	72%
Capital Spending	6,950	6,700	8,130	10,040	10,590	11,270	13,730	98%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	65,500	64,460	74,930	81,770	86,290	105,020	113,200	73%
Cross-state spillover	22,370	23,390	23,470	25,000	25,440	32,690	34,140	53%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	87,870	87,850	98,400	106,770	111,730	137,710	147,340	68%
Labor Income ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$1,706	$1,683	$2,245	$2,375	$3,008	$3,653	$4,120	142%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,345	$3,359	$3,969	$4,440	$4,912	$5,843	$6,365	90%
Operational	$2,827	$2,836	$3,339	$3,614	$3,938	$4,785	$5,073	79%
Capital Spending	$518	$523	$631	$825	$974	$1,058	$1,292	149%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,051	$5,041	$6,214	$6,814	$7,921	$9,496	$10,485	108%
Cross-state spillover	$1,513	$1,626	$1,640	$1,770	$1,813	$2,364	$2,502	65%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,564	$6,667	$7,855	$8,584	$9,734	$11,861	$12,988	98%
GDP ($millions)								
Direct contribution	$3,640	$3,667	$4,804	$4,789	$5,824	$8,017	$9,538	162%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,273	$5,312	$6,275	$6,943	$7,701	$9,658	$10,485	99%
Operational	$4,538	$4,569	$5,403	$5,869	$6,409	$8,194	$8,699	92%
Capital Spending	$735	$743	$872	$1,074	$1,292	$1,464	$1,786	143%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,913	$8,979	$11,079	$11,732	$13,525	$17,675	$20,023	125%
Cross-state spillover	$2,428	$2,617	$2,648	$2,852	$2,937	$3,922	$4,148	71%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,341	$11,597	$13,727	$14,584	$16,462	$21,598	$24,171	113%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]								
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$568	$593	$728	$725	$909	$1,492	$1,657	192%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$722	$766	$903	$902	$1,107	$1,923	$2,097	190%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 65,500 jobs in 2017 to 113,200 jobs in 2023, a 73 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia increased from 87,870 jobs in 2017 to 147,340 jobs in 2023, a 68 percent increase.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $5.1 billion in 2017 to $10.5 billion in 2023, a 108 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia increased from $6.6 billion in 2017 to $13.0 billion in 2023, a 98 percent increase.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Virginia increased from $8.9 billion in 2017 to $20.0 billion in 2023, a 125 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Virginia increased from $11.3 billion in 2017 to $24.2 billion in 2023, a 113 percent increase.

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Table A-50: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Washington, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	9,570	8,990	-6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	40,090	38,970	-3%
Operational	34,970	32,860	-6%
Capital Spending	5,120	6,110	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	49,660	47,960	-3%
Cross-state spillover	13,840	14,580	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	63,500	62,540	-2%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,329	$1,237	-7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,456	$2,405	-2%
Operational	$2,047	$1,920	-6%
Capital Spending	$408	$485	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,785	$3,643	-4%
Cross-state spillover	$854	$916	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,639	$4,559	-2%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$2,784	$2,741	-2%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,189	$4,078	-3%
Operational	$3,599	$3,371	-6%
Capital Spending	$590	$706	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,973	$6,819	-2%
Cross-state spillover	$1,561	$1,670	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,535	$8,489	-1%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$1,889	$1,841	-3%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$2,257	$2,222	-2%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from 49,660 jobs in 2022 to 47,960 jobs in 2023, a 3 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Washington was 63,500 jobs and 62,540 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from $3.8 billion in 2022 to $3.6 billion in 2023, a 4 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Washington was about $4.6 billion in 2022 and 2023.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Washington decreased from $7.0 billion in 2022 to $6.8 billion in 2023, a 2 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Washington was about $8.5 billion in 2022 and 2023.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $1.9 billion in Washington in 2022 was sufficient to fund all provision and support of parks and recreational facilities and activities (including playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, museums, zoos, etc.) and all administration costs of unemployment compensation, public employment offices, and related services in the state.

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Table A-51: The economic contribution of the data center industry in West Virginia, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	1,580	1,690	7%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	5,070	5,610	11%
Operational	3,980	4,260	7%
Capital Spending	1,090	1,350	24%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	6,650	7,300	10%
Cross-state spillover	5,360	5,630	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	12,010	12,930	8%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$135	$150	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$284	$316	11%
Operational	$214	$232	8%
Capital Spending	$70	$84	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$419	$466	11%
Cross-state spillover	$306	$326	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$725	$792	9%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$273	$316	16%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$446	$498	12%
Operational	$338	$369	9%
Capital Spending	$108	$130	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$719	$814	13%
Cross-state spillover	$594	$635	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,313	$1,449	10%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$68	$78	15%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$127	$138	9%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 6,650 jobs in 2022 to 7,300 jobs in 2023, a 10 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in West Virginia was 12,010 jobs and 12,930 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $419 million in 2022 to $466 million in 2023, an 11 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in West Virginia was $725 million and $792 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in West Virginia increased from $719 million in 2022 to $814 million in 2023, a 13 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in West Virginia was $1.3 billion and $1.4 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $68 million in West Virginia in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions and all veterans' services in the state.

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Table A-52: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Wisconsin, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	9,940	9,540	-4%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	38,620	38,450	0%
Operational	32,450	31,070	-4%
Capital Spending	6,170	7,380	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	48,560	47,990	-1%
Cross-state spillover	24,190	25,510	5%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	72,750	73,500	1%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$1,495	$1,588	6%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,450	$2,468	1%
Operational	$1,966	$1,889	-4%
Capital Spending	$484	$578	19%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,945	$4,056	3%
Cross-state spillover	$1,576	$1,685	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,521	$5,741	4%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$3,409	$3,869	13%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,014	$4,037	1%
Operational	$3,282	$3,157	-4%
Capital Spending	$732	$880	20%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$7,424	$7,906	6%
Cross-state spillover	$2,605	$2,775	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,029	$10,681	7%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$641	$670	5%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$878	$916	4%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) decreased from 48,560 jobs in 2022 to 47,990 jobs in 2023, a 1 percent reduction. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Wisconsin was 72,750 jobs and 73,500 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $3.9 billion in 2022 to $4.1 billion in 2023, a 3 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wisconsin was $5.5 billion and $5.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Wisconsin increased from $7.4 billion in 2022 to $7.9 billion in 2023, a 6 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wisconsin was $10.0 billion and $10.7 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $641 million in Wisconsin in 2022 was sufficient to fund all public library facilities and service provisions, all veterans' services, all construction and maintenance of publicly owned parking infrastructure, and half of the expenditures on construction, operation, maintenance, and support of airport facilities in the state.

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Table A-53: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Wyoming, 2022-2023

Item	2022	2023	Growth
Employment (jobs)			
Direct contribution	450	500	11%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,010	3,400	13%
Operational	2,490	2,750	10%
Capital Spending	520	650	25%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	3,460	3,900	13%
Cross-state spillover	2,480	2,580	4%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	5,940	6,480	9%
Labor Income ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$34	$38	12%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$153	$172	12%
Operational	$122	$134	10%
Capital Spending	$31	$38	23%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$187	$210	12%
Cross-state spillover	$144	$154	7%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$331	$364	10%
GDP ($millions)			
Direct contribution	$73	$89	22%
Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$246	$276	12%
Operational	$201	$217	8%
Capital Spending	$46	$59	28%
Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$319	$365	14%
Cross-state spillover	$299	$323	8%
Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$618	$688	11%
Total State and Local Tax Contribution ($million)[b]			
Without cross-state spillover[a]	$22	$26	18%
With cross-state spillover[a]	$45	$50	11%

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] The spillover effect refers to the indirect and induced effects in a state attributable to the national data center industry's direct activity in all other states.

[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the U.S. data center industry's construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from 3,460 jobs in 2022 to 3,900 jobs in 2023, a 13 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual employment contribution in Wyoming was 5,940 jobs and 6,480 jobs in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased from $187 million in 2022 to $210 million in 2023, a 12 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wyoming was $331 million and $364 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Wyoming increased from $319 million in 2022 to $365 million in 2023, a 14 percent increase. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the data center industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wyoming was $618 million and $688 million in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
4. The latest government spending data suggest that the data center industry's total state and local tax contribution (without cross-state spillover effects) of $22 million in Wyoming in 2022 was sufficient to fund almost half of provision and support of public library facilities and services in the state.

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Appendix B

Data sources and methodology for economic contributions

This appendix describes the methodology used to derive the results for the study. It first discusses the data sources PwC utilized to develop estimates of the data center industry's direct employment, labor income, and value added. It then describes the development of the indirect and induced contribution estimates.

Direct jobs, labor income, and value added

PwC's employment estimates for the data center industry include both full-time and part-time workers as well as self-employed business owners. The State Annual Personal Income and Employment data set published by the BEA is the only government source on historical total employment including self-employed individuals by industry. These data are only available through 2022, as the BEA has discontinued this data series for years after 2022. Based on other government data sources, PwC estimated the data center industry's employment level in 2023.

While no NAICS code is exclusively dedicated to physical data center operations, this study uses NAICS code 518210 to represent the data center industry. This code is designated for "Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services." It includes a broader range of IT hosting and processing businesses, not solely traditional brick-and-mortar data centers. It is often considered the best fit for representing the data center industry for several reasons:

Core services alignment. The data center industry primarily involves the provision of infrastructure for data processing, hosting, and related services. NAICS code 518210 specifically includes businesses that offer these services, such as data storage, web hosting, and other cloud-related services, which are core functions of data centers.

Scope of activities. The code encompasses a broad range of activities associated with data centers, from processing and hosting information to managing and operating data storage facilities. This makes it a comprehensive representation of the industry, capturing the diverse services provided by data centers.

Industry evolution. As the industry evolves with advancements in technology, such as cloud computing and virtualization, NAICS code 518210 remains relevant because it covers modern data processing and hosting services. This adaptability makes it suitable for capturing trends and shifts in the data center landscape.

It should be noted that this NAICS code may not capture every aspect of the data center industry, and some businesses within the industry may also operate under different NAICS codes based on their specific activities.

Indirect and induced economic contributions

The initial round of output, income, and employment generated by the construction and operations of the data center industry leads to successive rounds of spending in the chain of production and through the personal consumption spending of industry and supplier employees. Such indirect and induced economic contributions can be measured using various approaches. The most common is multiplier analysis. In broad terms, a multiplier is an index that indicates the overall change in the level of economic activity that results from a given initial change. It effectively adds up all the successive rounds of re-spending, based on a number of assumptions that are embedded in the method of estimation.

There are different methods available for calculating multipliers. The method used in this report is input-output analysis. It is the most commonly used approach in regional economic contribution studies. The input-output model developed by IMPLAN is built around an "input-output" table that relates the purchases that each industry has made from other industries to the value of the output of each industry. To meet the demand for goods and services from one industry, purchases are made in

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other industries according to the patterns recorded in the input-output table. These purchases in turn spark still more purchases by the industry's suppliers, and so on. Additionally, employees and business owners make personal purchases out of the additional income that is generated by this process, sending new demands rippling through the economy. Multipliers describe these iterations. The Type I multiplier measures the direct and indirect effects of a change in economic activity. It captures the inter-industry effects only, i.e., industries buying from local industries. The Type II (Social Accounting Matrix or SAM) multiplier captures the direct and indirect effects, and, in addition, it also reflects induced effects (i.e., changes in spending from households as income increases or decreases due to the changes in production). The indirect and induced effects by the data center industry on other sectors of the economy in terms of employment, labor income (including wages, salaries, and benefits, as well as proprietors' income), value added, and tax payments were calculated through the multiplier process built into the model.

For this study, PwC built customized IMPLAN input-output models for the United States as a whole and each state to calculate the data center industry's indirect and induced economic contributions to each study area in terms of employment, labor income, value added, and tax payments.

Capital investment contribution

PwC translated the data center industry's capital expenditures (as reported by the Census Bureau) into purchases of capital assets by type through the use of the so-called "capital flow matrix" prepared by the BEA. The IMPLAN model was then used to quantify the full economic effect of this spending. The capital spending effect is classified as an indirect and induced economic contribution and is included in the overall economic contribution of the data center industry.

Tax contribution

Due to data limitations, tax abatements are indirectly estimated in the data center industry's tax contribution and are subtracted from estimated gross tax payments of the industry. We estimate that the data center industry's total tax contribution is unlikely to vary by more than 5 percent (plus or minus) from the amounts shown in this report.

Limitations

A study using input-output models with fixed coefficients (such as the IMPLAN model used in this study) has certain limitations.

Firstly, the assumption of fixed coefficients implies that the technology and production processes remain constant over time. However, this may not reflect real-world dynamics, such as technological advancements or changes in production methods in the study period.

Secondly, IO models assume linear relationships between inputs and outputs, whereas in reality, these relationships are often nonlinear and can vary depending on specific circumstances. This can result in less precise model outputs. Additionally, these models do not account for changes in relative prices, substitution effects, or shifts in consumer demand, all of which can significantly influence economic outcomes.

Thirdly, IO models assume rational behavior of economic agents. However, the behavior of consumers and firms are influenced by various social, psychological, and cultural factors that may not be fully accounted in these models. As a result, the accuracy of estimates may be affected.

Considering these limitations, it is important to interpret the estimates from IO models with caution. While they can provide valuable insights, actual effects may diverge from the model's estimates due to the complexity and variability of real-world economies.

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