# Economic Contributions of Data Centers in the United States

**2017 - 2023**

**Prepared for The Data Center Coalition**

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pwc

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# 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**

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# 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



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# 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.

## 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.



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## 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** |

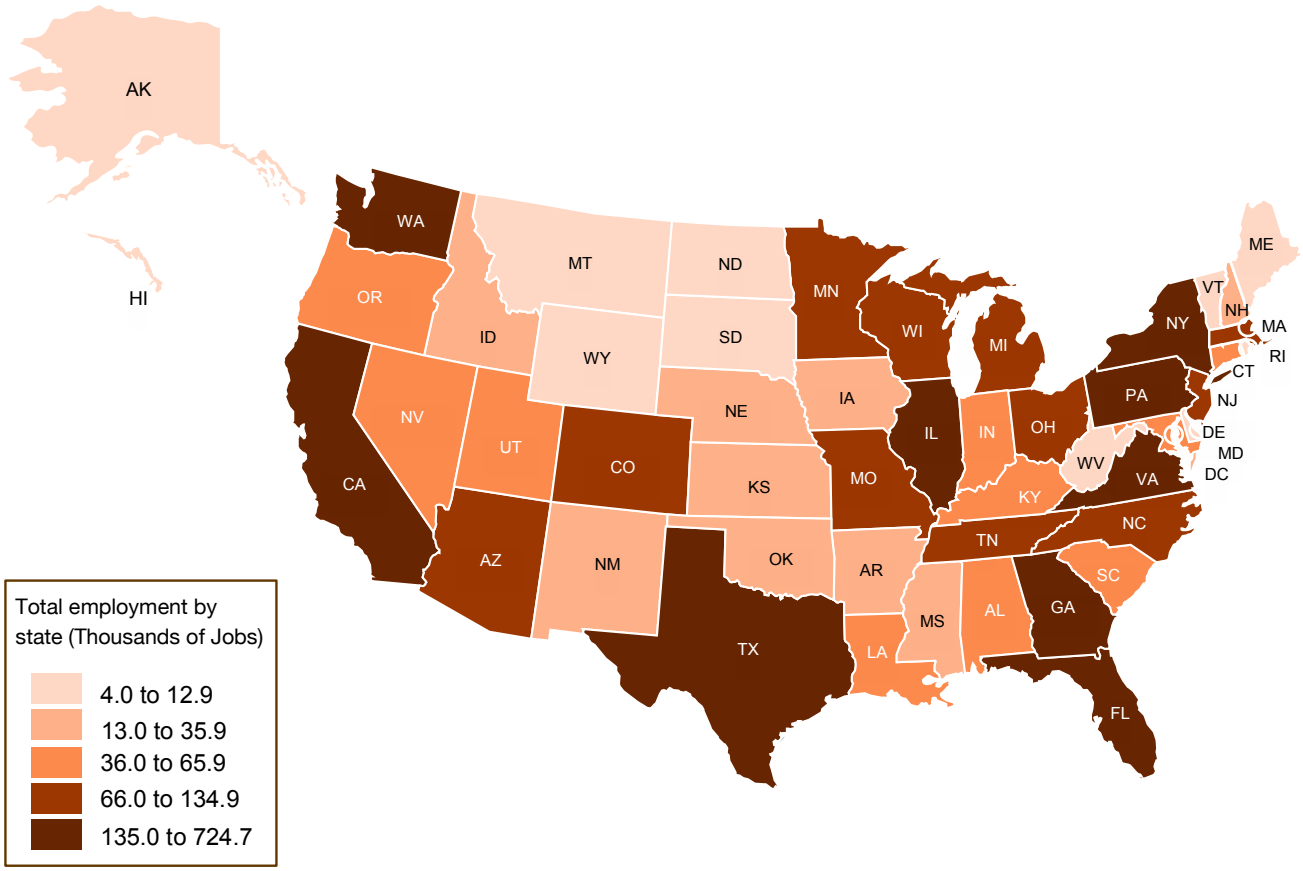
Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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).

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.



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# 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 |
| *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.



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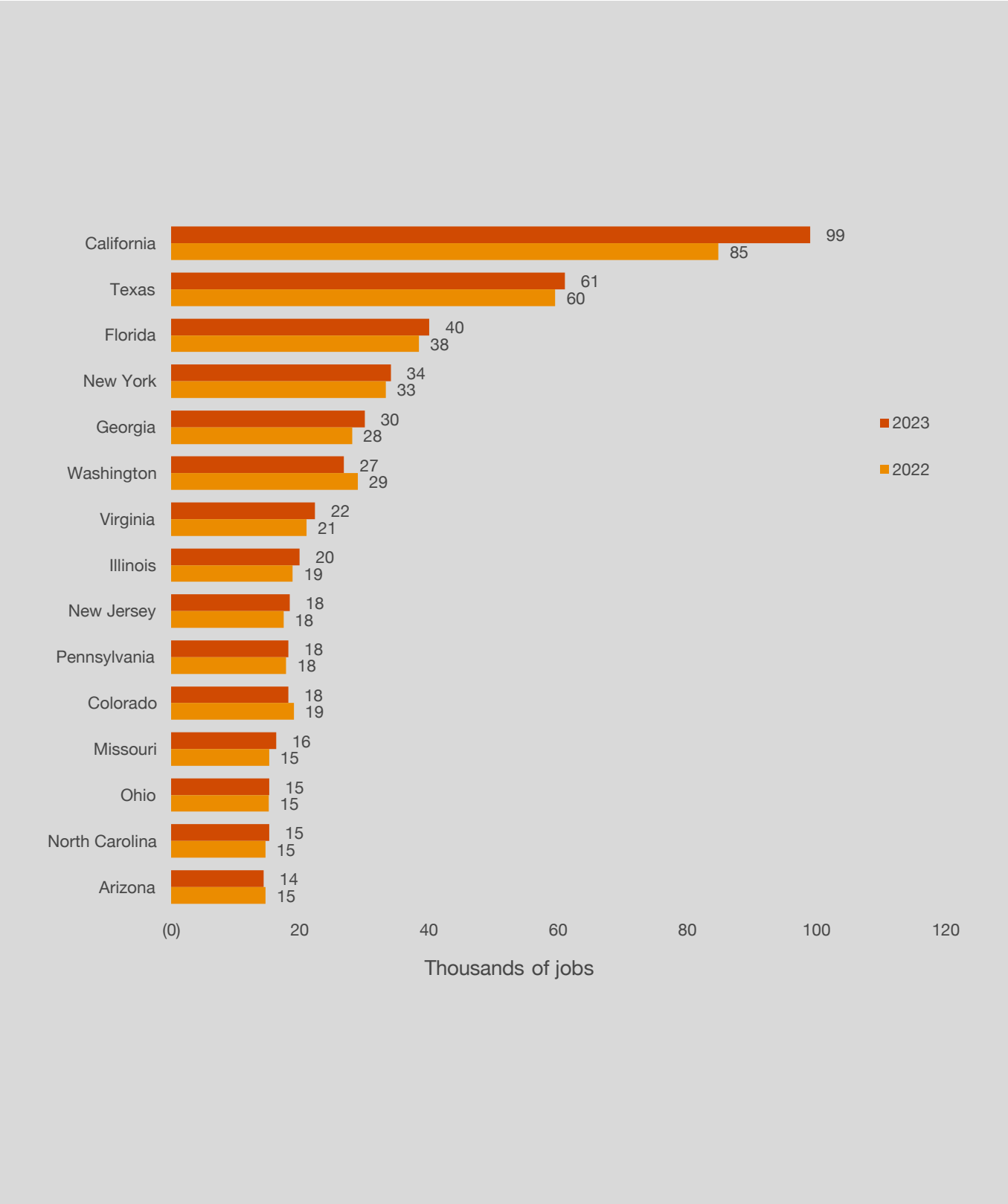
## Figure III-1. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023




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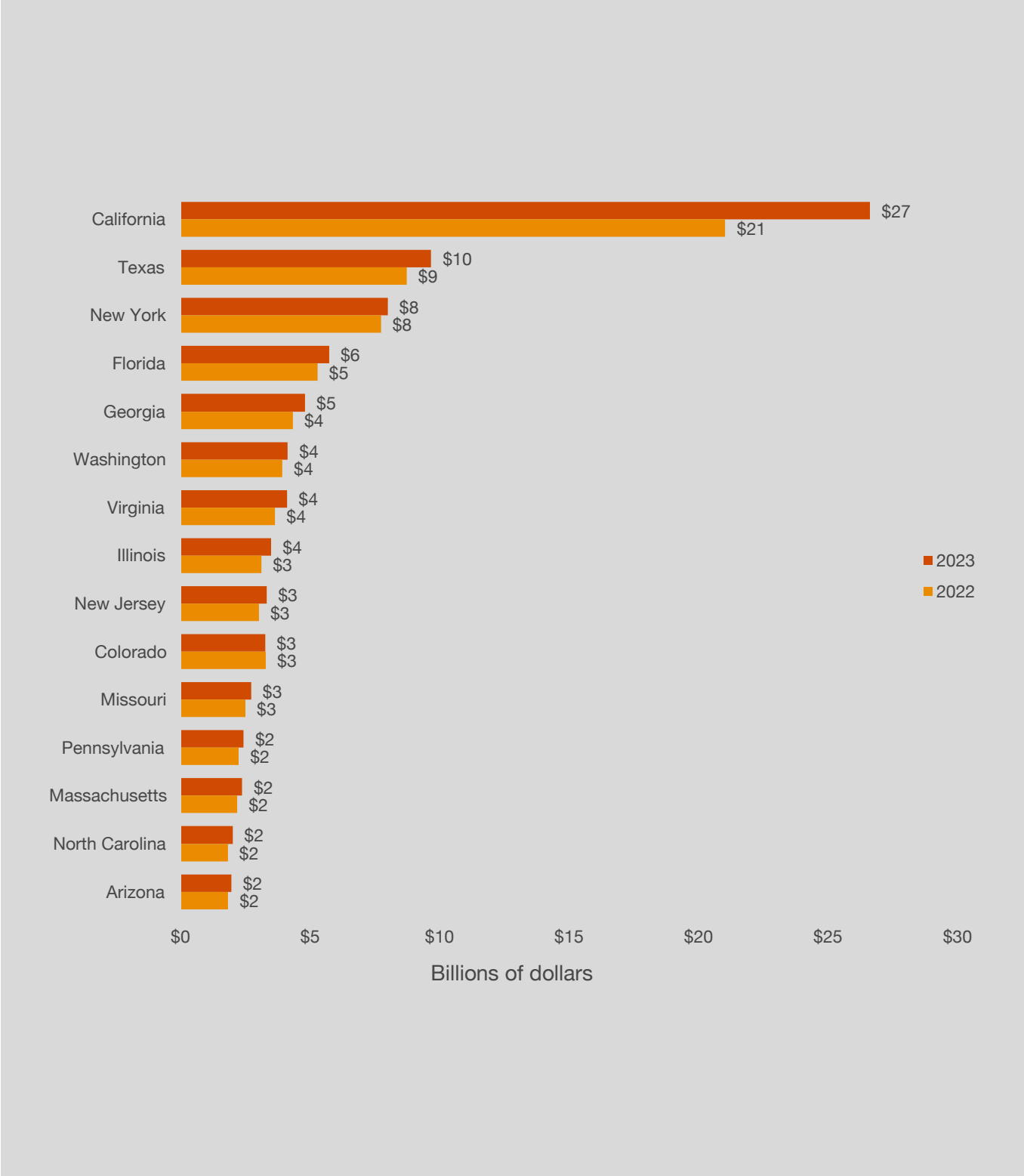
## Figure III-2. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023




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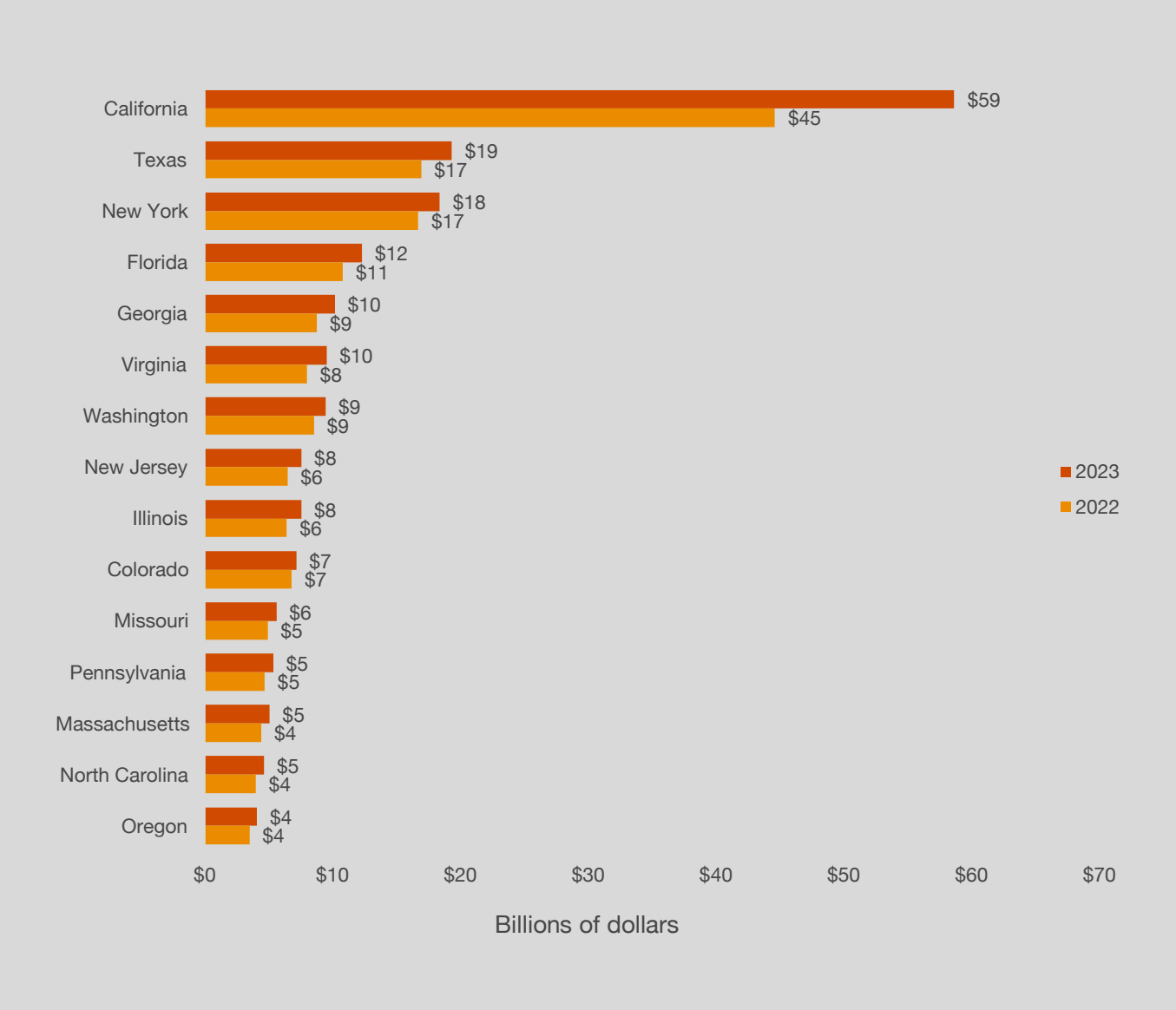
## Figure III-3. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023




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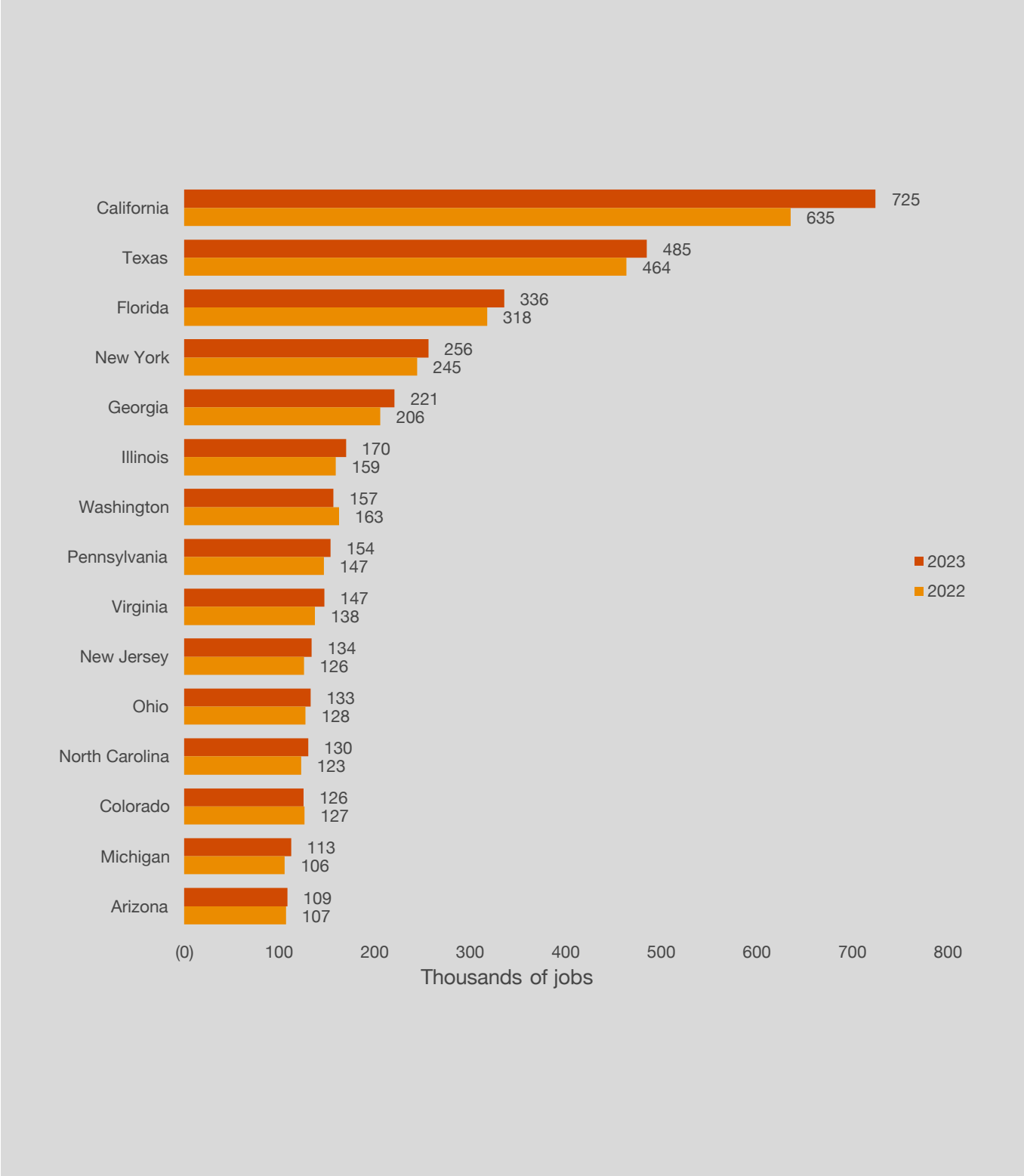
**Figure III-4a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023** (with the cross-state spillover effects)




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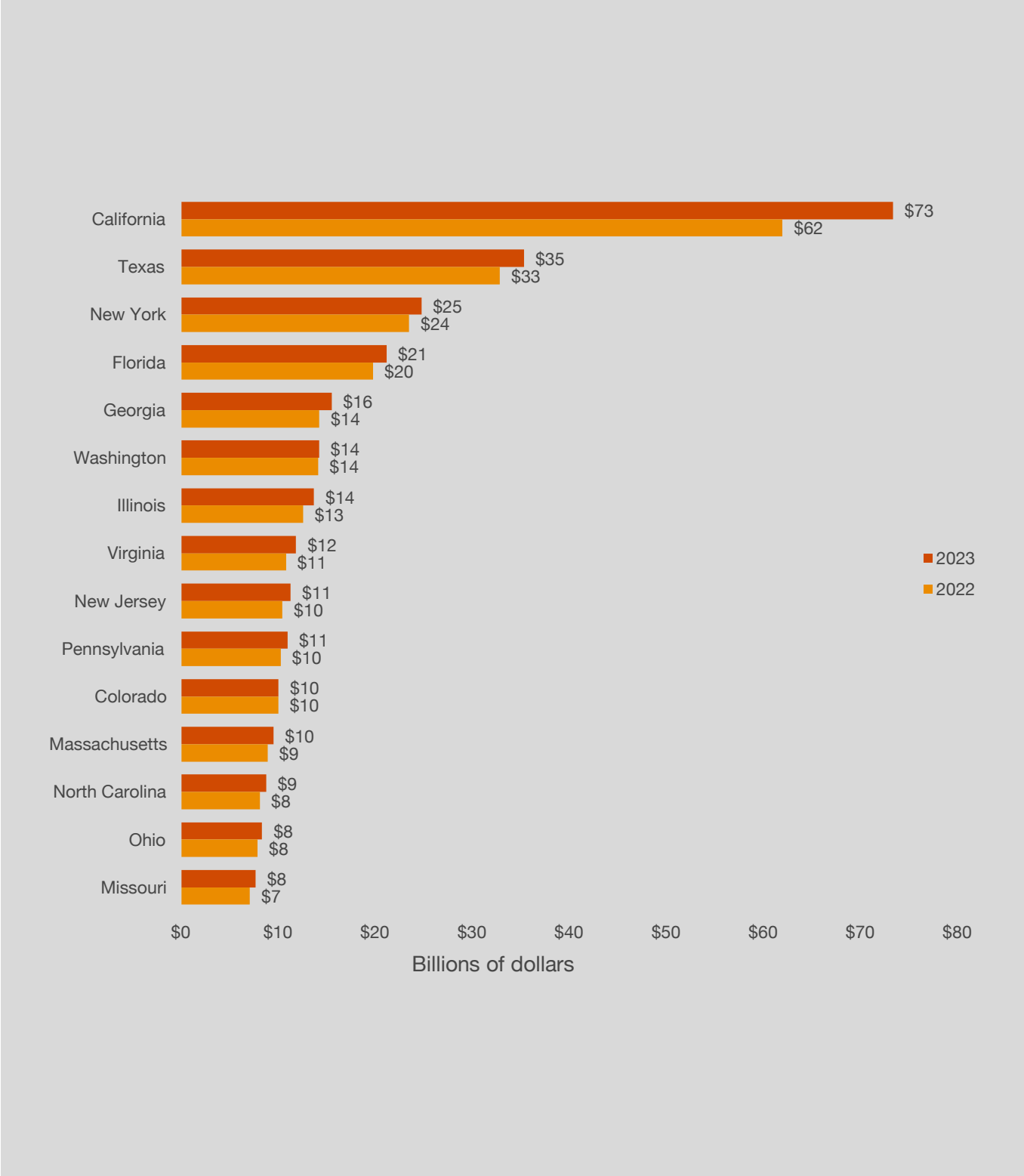
**Figure III-5a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023** (with the cross-state spillover effects)




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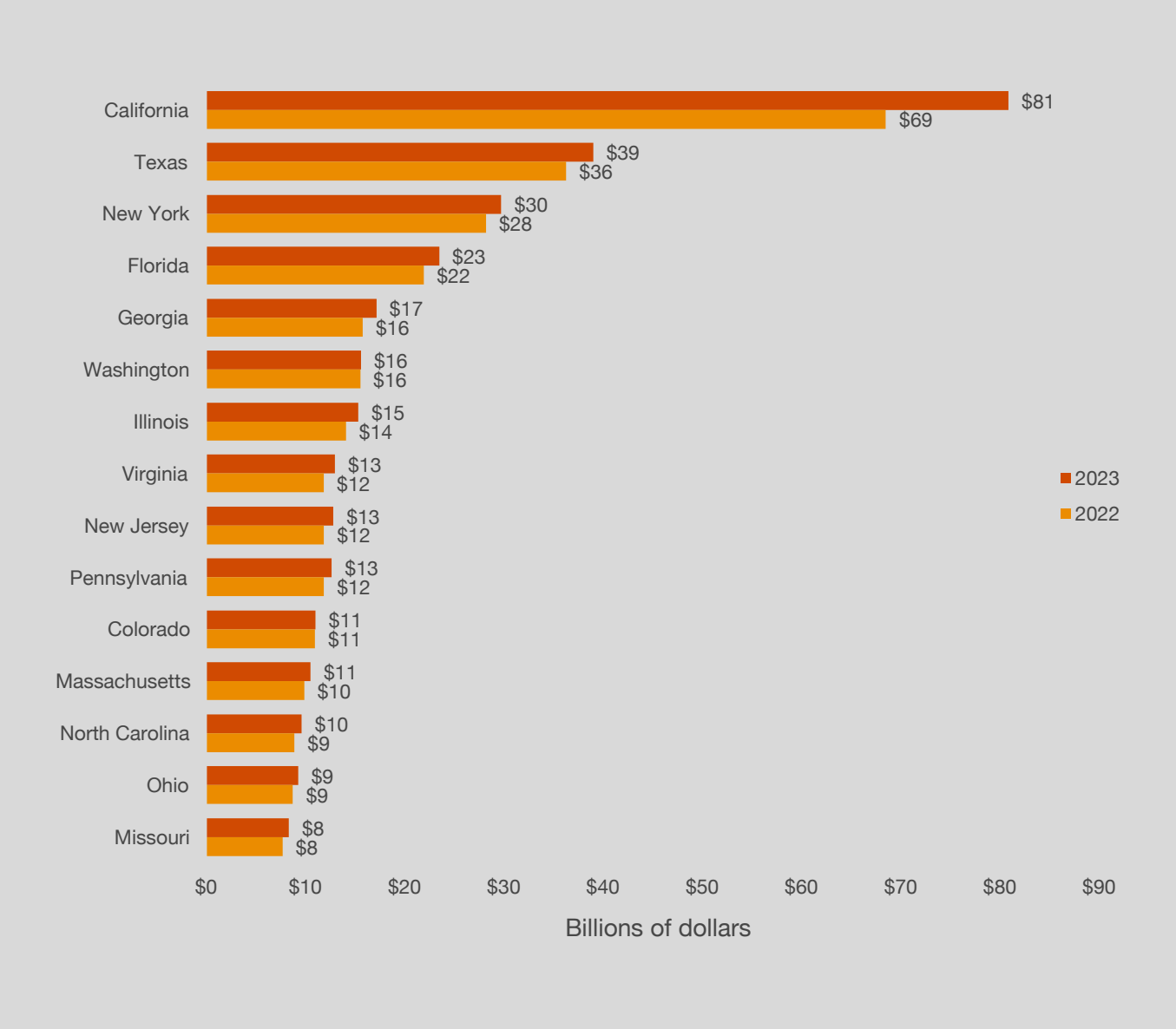
**Figure III-6a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023** (with the cross-state spillover effects)




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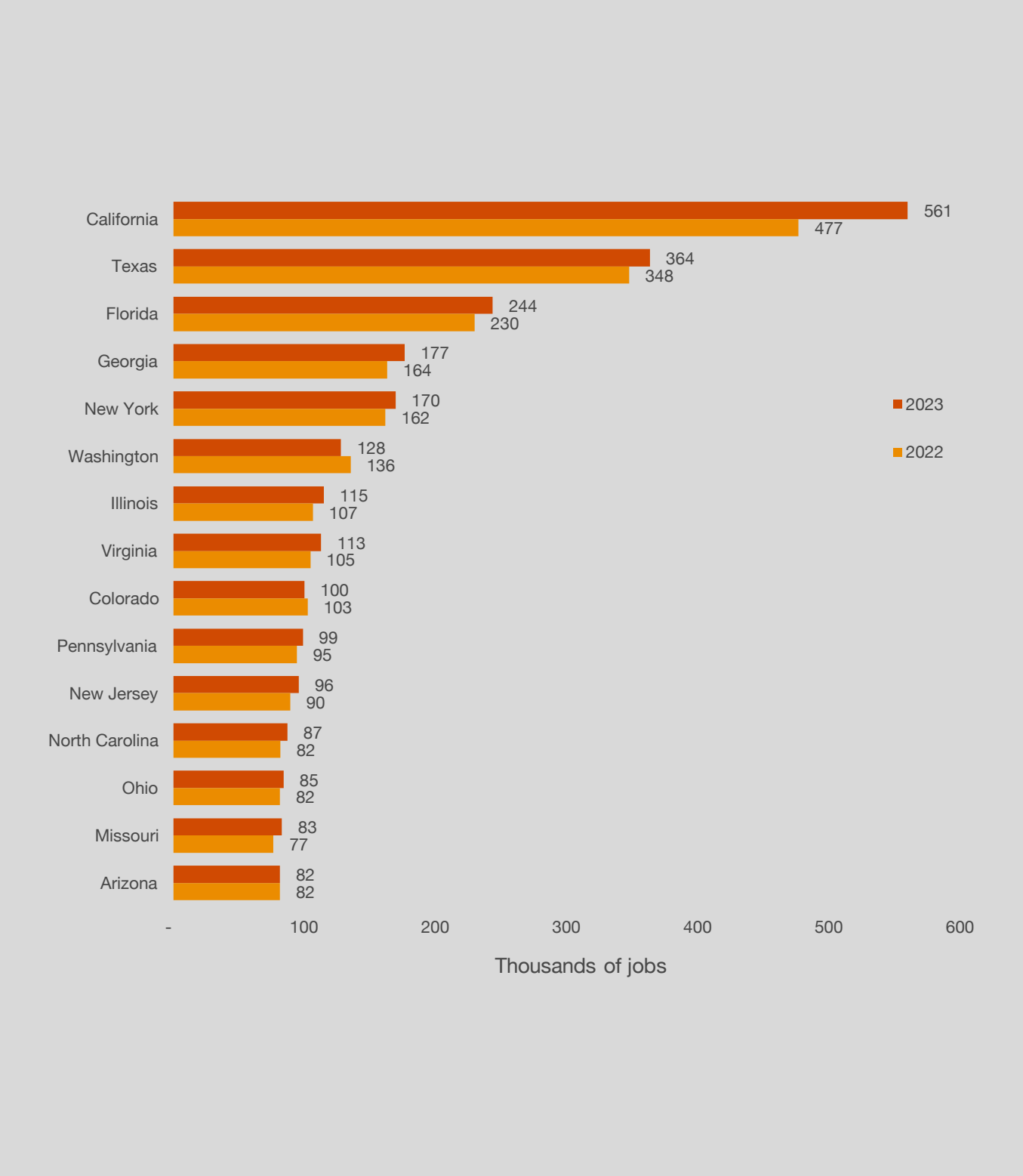
**Figure III-4b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2022-2023** (without the cross-state spillover effects)




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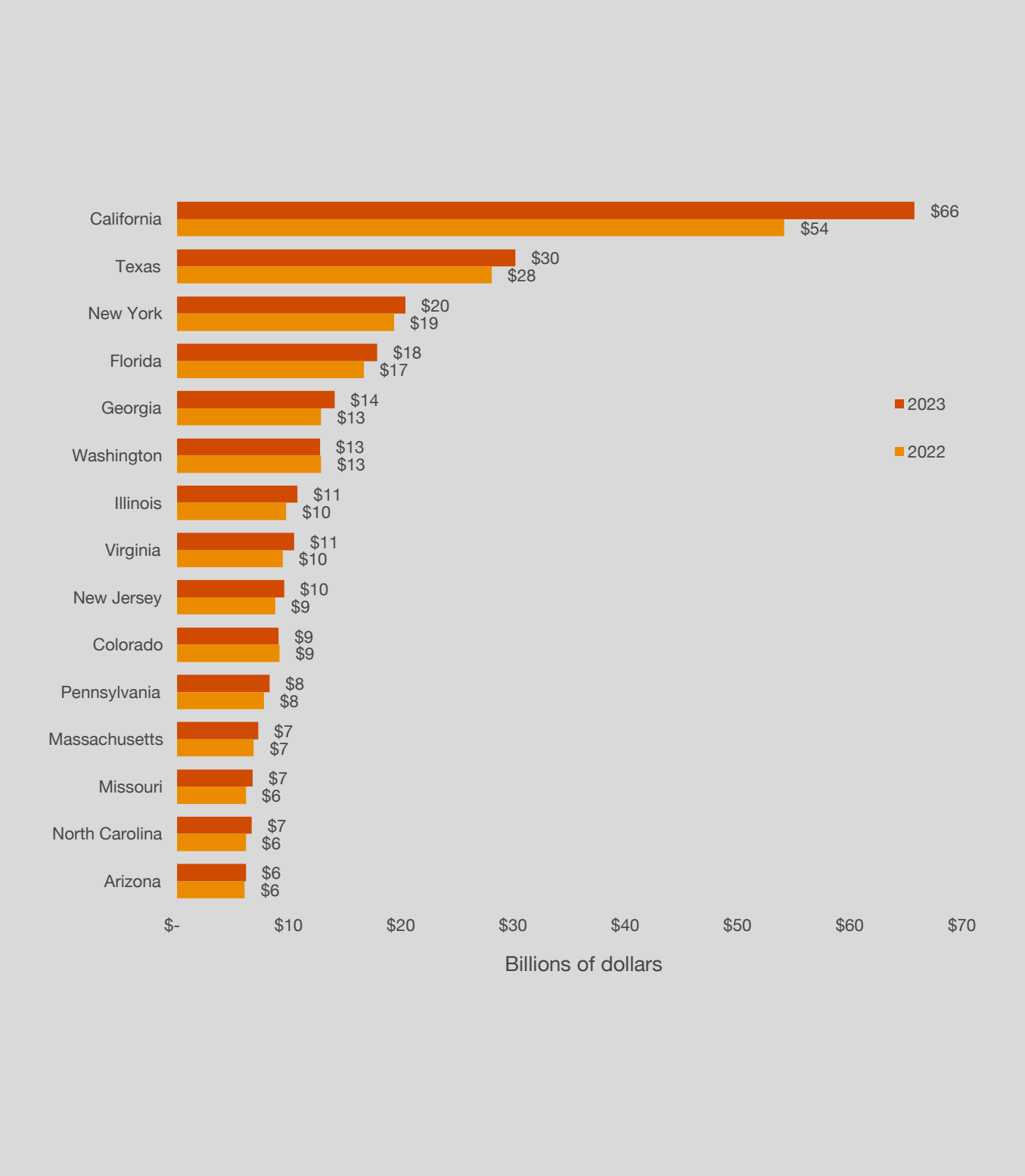
**Figure III-5b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2022-2023** (without the cross-state spillover effects)




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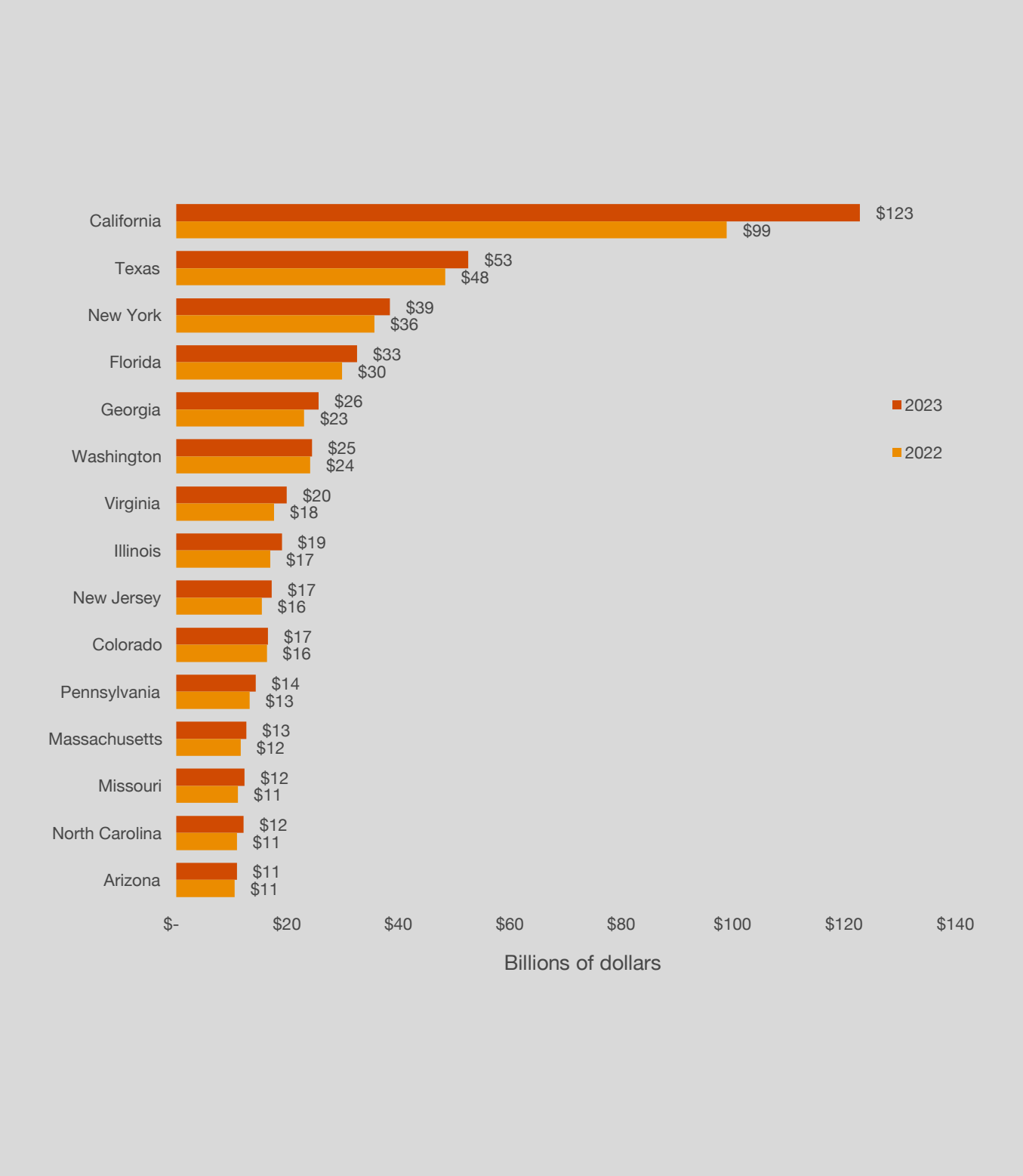
**Figure III-6b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2022-2023** (without the cross-state spillover effects)




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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