Economic Contributions of Data Centers in the United States

2023 - 2024

Prepared for The Data Center Coalition

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Contents

Economic Contributions of Data Centers in the United States

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 2023 and 2024 at the national and state levels.

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 and energy advocacy, thought leadership, stakeholder outreach, and community engagement.

www.datacentercoalition.org

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Acronyms

AI	Artificial intelligence
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
NAPCS	North American Product Classification System

Executive summary

Data centers play an increasingly prominent role in digital infrastructure across many industries, reflecting rising data volumes and expanded use of technologies such as real-time analytics, AI, and cloud computing. In 2023 and 2024, increased adoption of AI coincided with higher demand for compute-intensive data center capacity, contributing to elevated levels of investment during the study period.

Reflecting changes in how data center services are organized and delivered, this analysis adopts an expanded, function-based definition of the data center sector that captures data center services wherever they are produced, rather than limiting measurement to a single industry classification. Under this definition, the industry's role extends beyond physical infrastructure, with associated economic activity observed across multiple sectors of the economy. This expanded definition reallocates existing economic activity across industries rather than introducing new activity, ensuring that economy-wide totals are preserved.

Economic contribution

As summarized in **Table E-1**, including direct, indirect, and induced effects from data center construction and operations, the total number of jobs supported by the industry nationwide increased from 4.7 million in 2023 to 5.5 million in 2024 (17 percent growth). At the national level, each direct job in the data center industry is estimated to support 4.5 additional jobs in the broader U.S. economy in 2024. These employment effects are distributed across many sectors, reflecting the industry's diverse economic linkages.

These broad employment effects also translate into substantial labor income and GDP contributions, underscoring the industry's extensive upstream and household spending linkages. Driven by the compensation levels associated with the industry and its supply chain, the total labor income supported by the industry (including the direct, indirect, and induced effects) rose from $431.1 billion in 2023 to $525.3 billion in 2024 (22 percent growth). Furthermore, the sector's total contribution to the U.S. economy's value added, or GDP, grew from $768.0 billion in 2023 to $926.9 billion in 2024 (21 percent growth), highlighting its measurable influence on overall national economic output.[1]

[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).

Table E-1.– The economic contributions of the U.S. data center industry, 2023-2024

Item	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)[1]			
Direct Contribution	**1,004,780**	**1,005,080**	**0%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	3,709,500	4,490,020	21%
Operational	2,609,390	2,778,900	6%
Capital spending	1,100,110	1,711,120	56%
Total Contribution[4]	**4,714,280**	**5,495,100**	**17%**
Labor Income ($billions)[2]			
Direct Contribution	**$148.5**	**$164.4**	**11%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$282.6	$360.9	28%
Operational	$179.7	$197.7	10%
Capital spending	$102.9	$163.2	59%
Total Contribution[4]	**$431.1**	**$525.3**	**22%**
Value Added ($billions)[3]			
Direct Contribution	**$274.7**	**$301.7**	**10%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$493.3	$625.1	27%
Operational	$325.0	$358.0	10%
Capital spending	$168.2	$267.1	59%
Total Contribution[4]	**$768.0**	**$926.9**	**21%**

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

1. Employment is defined as the number of payroll and self-employed jobs, including part-time jobs.
2. Labor income is defined as wages, salaries, and benefits as well as proprietors' income.
3. Value added refers to the additional value created at a particular stage of production. It is measured as the difference between the total revenue of the industry and the total cost of its materials, supplies, and services purchased from other businesses, other than capital goods.
4. Total contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions. Direct contributions are those occurring directly within the data center industry. Indirect contributions are those occurring within other businesses as part of the supply chain to the data center industry. Induced contributions are those arising from household spending of income earned from the data center industry or its supply chain.

Tax contribution

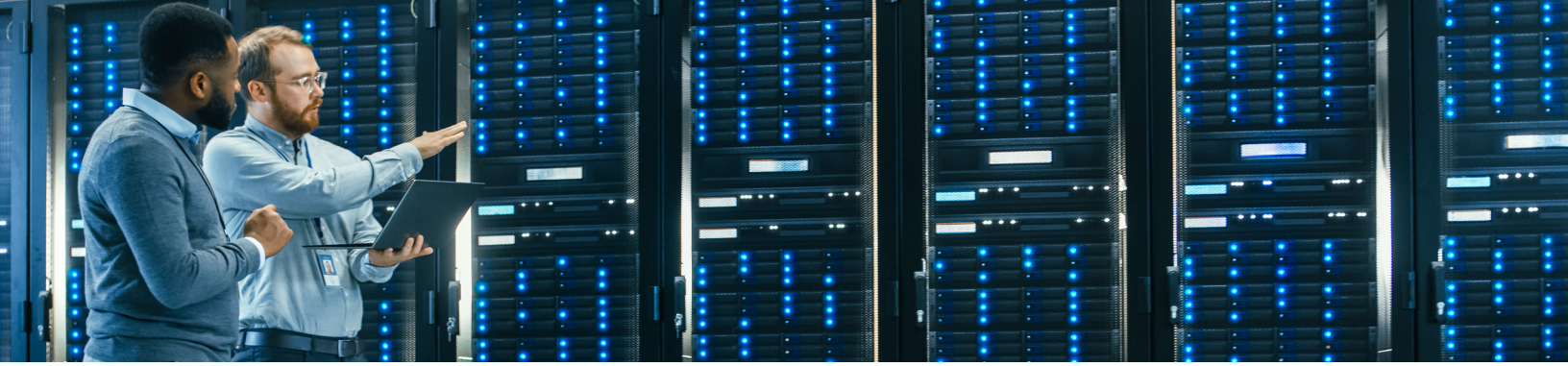
Displayed in **Table E-2** below, the data center industry's total contribution to government revenues at the federal, state, and local level, including direct, indirect, and induced contributions, increased from $164.7 billion in 2023 to $204.4 billion in 2024 (24 percent growth). These tax contributions reflect the broad economic activity supported by data center operations and their supply chains. At the state and local level, these revenues help fund public services, such as education, infrastructure, and public safety, thereby contributing to local public service funding.

Table E-2. The U.S. data center industry's tax contribution, 2023-2024[1]

Item	2023	2024	Growth
Total Contribution ($billions)	**$164.7**	**$204.4**	**24%**
Social Insurance Contributions	$48.2	$58.6	22%
Personal Income Taxes	$20.3	$24.7	21%
Sales/Use Taxes	$44.5	$55.0	24%
Property Taxes	$19.4	$24.9	28%
Corporate Income Taxes	$22.6	$28.9	28%
Other payments	$9.7	$12.3	27%

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). Tax contributions are estimated using government tax receipts data; as reported, tax receipts reflect revenues collected and are therefore net of incentives, credits, and abatements.

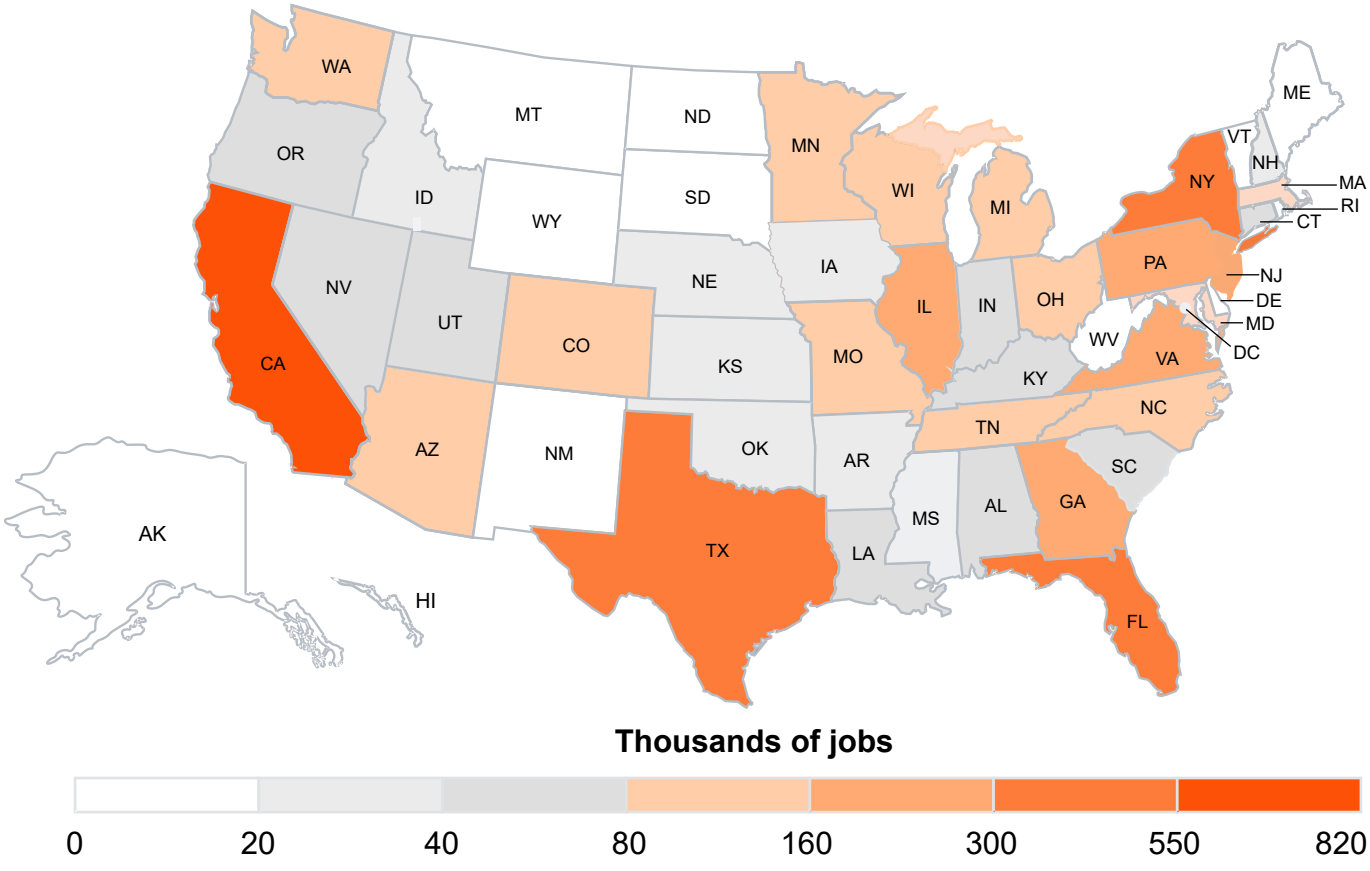


State-level contribution

The data center industry operates in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The latest data show that in 49 states and the District of Columbia, the data center industry directly provided at least 1,000 jobs in each jurisdiction in 2024 (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 four states in 2024. The top 10 states with total jobs (including the cross-state spillover effects) supported by the data center industry in 2024 were: California (818,160 jobs), Texas (548,110), Florida (400,100), New York (312,380), Georgia (230,140), Virginia (201,100), Illinois (200,040), Pennsylvania (182,580), New Jersey (172,020), and North Carolina (159,710). These states tend to have large and diversified economies, substantial data center activity, or strong supply-chain linkages, which are factors that help explain the magnitude of their total estimated employment effects.

Figure E-1. Total employment supported by the data center industry by state, 2024

(With cross-state spillover effects)



Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data.

I. Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technologies and the growth of data-driven industries have coincided with increased deployment of data center infrastructure across the U.S. economy. Serving as infrastructure for cloud computing, AI, and digital communications, data centers support the storage, processing, and transmission of large data volumes. During 2023 and 2024, increased AI workloads, continued expansion of hyperscale facilities, and deployment of edge computing were associated with changes in industry investment and operational patterns. At the same time, rising energy costs and geopolitical considerations were observed to influence operational efficiency, resilience, and sustainability considerations.

DCC engaged PwC to examine the economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry at the national and state levels for 2023 and 2024, building on prior PwC analysis covering the period from 2017 through 2023.[2] Reflecting the evolving structure of the industry, this study adopts an expanded, function-based definition of the data center sector that captures data center services wherever they are produced, rather than limiting measurement to a single industry classification.

The growth and development of data centers during this period supported a wide range of employment opportunities, from facility operations and infrastructure management to specialized roles in information technology and data services. Beyond direct employment, the industry stimulated economic activity across 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 and state level for 2023 and 2024. More detailed state-level results are presented in **Appendix A**, while **Appendix B** describes the data sources and methodology used in the analysis.

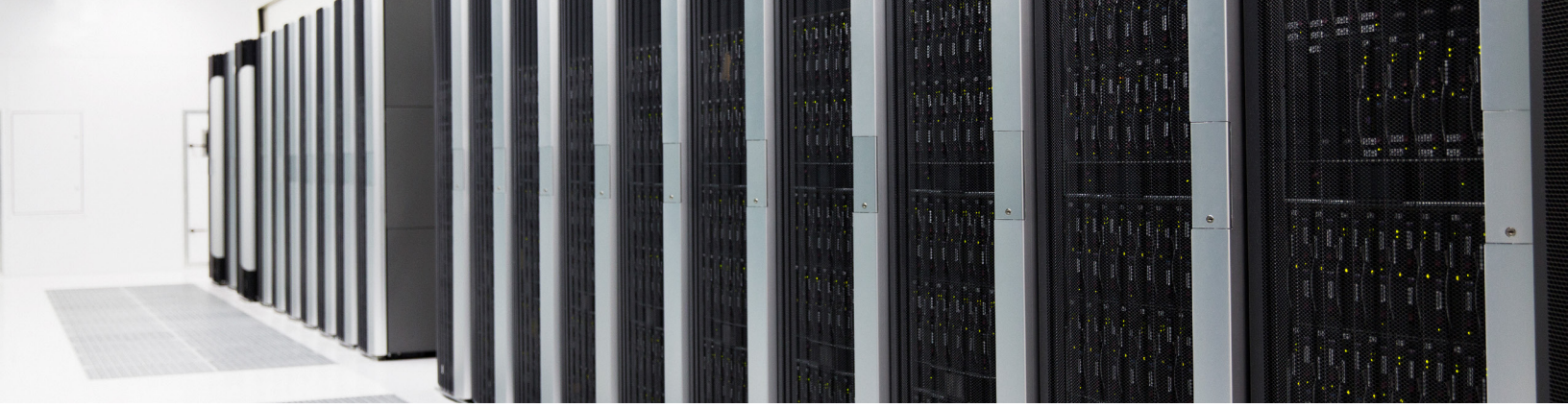
[2] PwC, Economic Contributions of Data Centers in the United States, January 2025. Available at: **https://www.datacentercoalition.org/reports-and-publications.**

II. Industry overview

Data centers are part of the modern digital economy, providing the infrastructure services required to store, process, and transmit data at scale. At their core, data centers deliver compute, storage, networking, hosting, and continuous operational control, which are used by cloud computing, artificial intelligence, digital communications, and data-intensive applications across virtually every sector of the economy.

While early data centers were closely associated with discrete physical facilities housing computing equipment, the industry has evolved into a distributed infrastructure production system. Today, data center services are delivered through a combination of hyperscale facilities, colocation environments, edge deployments, and managed infrastructure operations. These services rely increasingly on software-defined systems and monitoring tools to meet operational requirements related to uptime, performance, and system continuity.

Reflecting this evolution, data center services are no longer produced exclusively within establishments classified under a single industry code. While NAICS code 518210 (Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services) remains the core classification for data center operators, a growing share of data center service delivery occurs within establishments classified under adjacent IT services and infrastructure-management industries. In these cases, firms may deliver functionally identical data center services—including responsibility for uptime, availability, and operational control—despite being classified outside NAICS code 518210.



For the purposes of this study, the data center industry is therefore defined using an expanded, function-based approach that captures data center services wherever they are produced, rather than limiting measurement to a single establishment-based classification. Under this definition, the industry encompasses all activities that are economically inseparable from the delivery of core data center infrastructure services, while continuing to exclude upstream suppliers (such as utilities, construction, and equipment manufacturing) and application layer or end-user services.

This function-based perspective is intended to provide a representation of how data center services are organized, delivered, and scaled in practice. It also ensures that the industry's economic contribution is measured consistently across organizational structures, ownership models, and service-delivery arrangements.

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 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.

Data center services are delivered through a variety of deployment and operating models. While these models differ in scale, ownership, and configuration, they all support the delivery of core data center infrastructure services as defined in this study. Common data center deployment models include enterprise, hyperscale, multitenant (colocation), and edge data centers.

Under the expanded, function-based definition used in this analysis, data center services delivered through each of these models are included wherever they are produced, including when operational responsibilities are embedded within establishments classified outside NAICS code 518210.

III. Economic contribution

Methodology at a glance

- The analysis uses 2023-2024 industry-level employment, labor income, and other data from the U.S. Census Bureau, BEA, and BLS.
- Economic effects are measured using an input–output modeling framework, which captures activity directly associated with data centers and the additional activity supported throughout the supply chain and through household spending.
- **Direct effects:** Employment, labor income, value added, and tax payments within the data center industry.
- **Indirect effects:** Economic activity supported through in-state supplier purchases (e.g., construction, utilities, professional services).
- **Induced effects:** Economic activity supported when workers in direct and supplier industries spend their earnings.

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.[3] 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.

[3] 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.**

U.S. results

Table III-1. The economic contribution of the U.S. data center industry 2023-2024

At the national level, each direct job in the data center industry is estimated to support 4.5 jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy in 2024.

Item	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)[1]			
Direct Contribution	**1,004,780**	**1,005,080**	**0%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	3,709,500	4,490,020	21%
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Total Contribution[4]	**4,714,280**	**5,495,100**	**17%**
Labor Income ($billions)[2]			
Direct Contribution	**$148.5**	**$164.4**	**11%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$282.6	$360.9	28%
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Capital spending	$102.9	$163.2	59%
Total Contribution[4]	**$431.1**	**$525.3**	**22%**
Value Added ($billions)[3]			
Direct Contribution	**$274.7**	**$301.7**	**10%**
Indirect and Induced Contribution	$493.3	$625.1	27%
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Total Contribution[4]	**$768.0**	**$926.9**	**21%**

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.

How to interpret the results

- Results represent economic activity supported by the data center industry, not activity newly created or guaranteed in future periods.
- Estimates are for 2023-2024 only and should not be interpreted as forecasts of future economic activity.
- The analysis captures backward linkages—supply-chain activity and household spending—not the downstream economic activity enabled by data center services ("forward linkages").
- Indirect and induced effects reflect average purchasing and spending patterns from the latest IMPLAN model.

Employment

Direct employment in the U.S. data center industry surpassed 1 million jobs in both 2023 and 2024 (**see Table III-1**). Including direct, indirect, and induced effects from data center construction and operations, the industry supported 4.7 million jobs nationwide in 2023 and 5.5 million in 2024 (17 percent growth). This suggests that, at the national level, each direct job in the data center industry supports 4.5 jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy in 2024 (including both operational and capital spending effects) for an employment multiplier of 5.5.[4]

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 estimated to result from additional household spending of income earned from the data center industry and its supply chain).

Labor income

Direct labor income earned in the data center industry increased from $148.5 billion in 2023 to $164.4 billion in 2024 (11 percent growth), driven primarily by rising compensation levels across key occupational categories. Including the direct, indirect, and induced effects, the industry's total annual contribution to national labor income from its operations and capital investments grew from $431.1 billion in 2023 to $525.3 billion in 2024 (22 percent growth), outpacing the rate of direct labor income growth and underscoring the strength of the industry's supply chain and household spending linkages. The labor income multiplier, including both operational and capital spending effects, was 3.2 in 2024, meaning that for each dollar of labor income in the U.S. data center industry, an additional $2.20 was generated elsewhere in the U.S. economy.[5] This reflects the breadth of the industry's supply chain and the relatively high compensation levels across its supplier industries, which together amplify downstream consumer spending and broader economic activity.

[4] The employment multiplier based on only the operational effect was 3.8 in 2024.

[5] The labor income multiplier based on only the operational effect was 2.2 in 2024.

Value added

Direct value added (i.e., contribution to GDP) generated by the data center industry rose from $274.7 billion in 2023 to $301.7 billion in 2024 (10 percent growth), driven by increased operational output and higher levels of capital investment. Including the direct, indirect, and induced effects, the industry's total annual contribution to U.S. value added from its ongoing operations and capital investments increased from $768.0 billion in 2023 to $926.9 billion in 2024 (21 percent growth), more than double the rate of direct value added growth, highlighting the significant ripple effects the industry generates across the broader economy. The value added multiplier, including both operational and capital spending effects, was 3.1, meaning that for each dollar of direct value added in the U.S. data center industry, an additional $2.10 was supported elsewhere in the U.S. economy.[6] This underscores the extent to which the industry's economic footprint extends well beyond its own operations, stimulating activity across a wide network of supplier industries and consumer-facing sectors.

Taxes

The industry's estimated total fiscal support to federal, state, and local governments increased from $164.7 billion in 2023 to $204.4 billion in 2024 (24 percent growth) (**see Table III-2**, below), representing the fastest rate of growth among the key economic indicators examined in this study. These revenues encompass tax payments and other fiscal contributions associated with direct, indirect, and induced economic activity. At the federal level, these payments flow into overall government receipts. At the state and local levels, they contribute to general revenue streams that support a range of public services such as public education, infrastructure maintenance (like roads and public transportation), and public health services. It is important to note that the estimated tax contributions reflect the scale of economic activity associated with the industry, rather than the allocation of government funds to specific programs.

Table III-2.– The U.S. data center industry's tax contribution, 2023-2024[1]

Item	2023	2024	Growth
Total Contribution ($billions)	**$164.7**	**$204.4**	**24%**
Social Insurance Contributions	$48.2	$58.6	22%
Personal Income Taxes	$20.3	$24.7	21%
Sales/Use Taxes	$44.5	$55.0	24%
Property Taxes	$19.4	$24.9	28%
Corporate Income Taxes	$22.6	$28.9	28%
Other payments	$9.7	$12.3	27%

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). Tax contributions are estimated using government tax receipts data; as reported, tax receipts reflect revenues collected and are therefore net of incentives, credits, and abatements.

6. The value added multiplier based on only the operational effect was 2.2 in 2024.

Sector distribution of employment contribution

This study finds that the indirect and induced employment effects generated by the U.S. data center industry span a wide range of sectors, reflecting both the industry's upstream supply chain needs and the household spending supported by data center–related income.

As shown in **Table III-3**, nearly 60 percent of all indirect and induced jobs occur in the services sector—by far the largest share. This concentration arises from two sources: (1) the industry's reliance on service-oriented suppliers such as professional, technical, and administrative services, and (2) induced spending by households, which primarily flows to consumer-facing services such as accommodations, food services, and healthcare. The combined effect of these indirect and induced channels results in a service-heavy distribution that mirrors the structure of the broader U.S. economy.

Beyond services, the remaining employment effects highlight the diverse linkages the data center industry maintains with the rest of the economy. Approximately 10.8 percent of the indirect and induced jobs arise in finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing, reflecting the importance of data centers to financial services infrastructure, real estate operations, leasing activities, and other business-support functions. Meanwhile, wholesale and retail trade (9.9 percent) and transportation and warehousing (7.3 percent) capture the additional goods movement, logistics activity, household retail demand, and supply chain purchase stimulated by data center operations and work spending.

The remaining effects—spanning information (5.1 percent), manufacturing (4.5 percent), and construction (3.7 percent)—reflect the specialized equipment, technology services, and capital-intensive infrastructure required to support the data center sector, including servers, storage devices, electrical systems, fiber installation, and facility construction. Even smaller sectors such as agriculture, utilities, and mining each receive a measurable share, underscoring just how deeply the data center ecosystem reaches into every corner of the national economy.

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.

Taken together, these results show that the data center industry's indirect and induced employment effects are both broad and structurally aligned with the U.S. economy, which is dominated by service industries but also relies on a complex network of goods-producing and distribution sectors. The distribution in **Table III-3** therefore illustrates not only the industry's deep supply chain integration, but also the wide ripple effects driven by the spending of its workforce and the industries that support it.

Table III-3.− Distribution of Indirect and Induced Activity Generated by the U.S. Data Center Industry, 2023-2024: Employment

(Total number and percent by industry)

Item	2023	2024
Total (jobs)	**3,709,500**	**4,490,020**
Services	56.5%	56.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	11.2%	10.8%
Wholesale trade	10.0%	9.9%
Transportation and warehousing	7.7%	7.3%
Information	4.7%	5.1%
Manufacturing	4.3%	4.5%
Construction	3.1%	3.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.1%	1.0%
Other	0.9%	0.8%
Utilities	0.3%	0.3%
Mining	0.2%	0.2%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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

State results

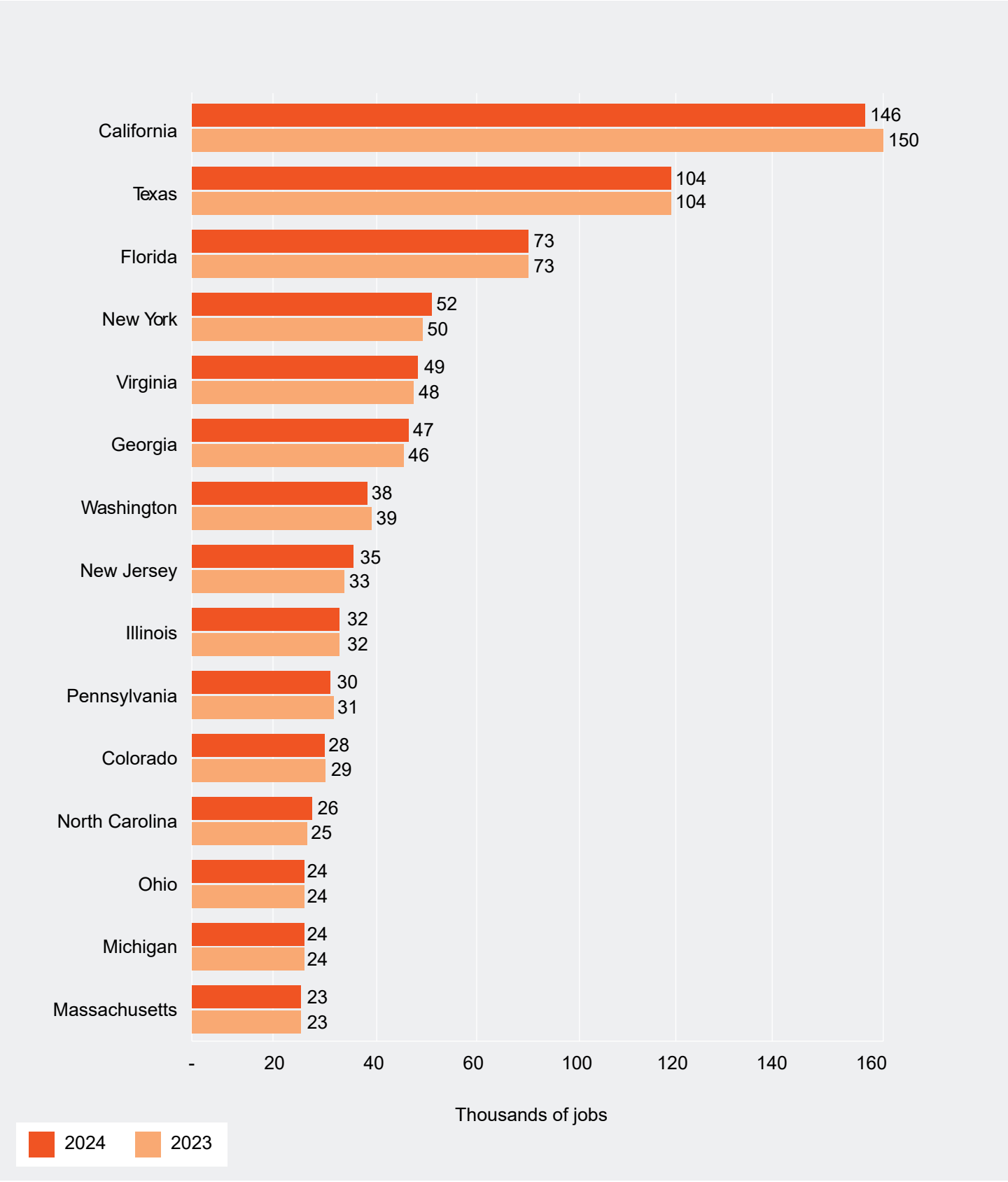
The economic contribution of the data center industry varies from state to state, depending on each state's population, natural resources, industry mix, wage structure, spending and saving patterns, and connections to other economies. For this study, the economic contribution reported for each state 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 activity often does not confine itself to state 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 2023-2024 for the top 15 states ranked by direct contributions (details for all states are available in **Appendix A**).

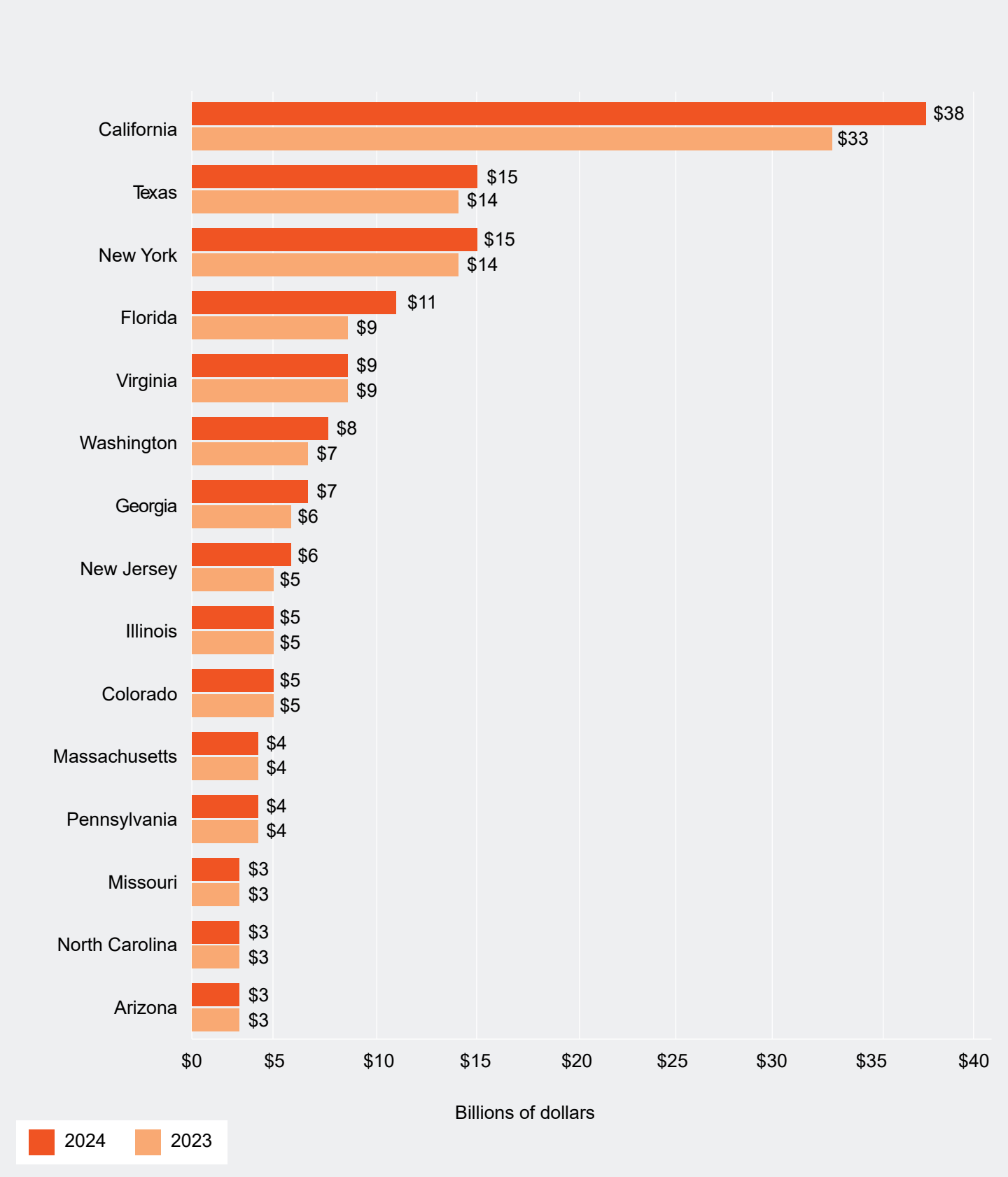
The figures indicate that California ranks above all other states in terms of direct contributions of the data center industry, with 150,000 and 146,000 direct jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively. The industry's direct labor income in California was $33 billion in 2023 and $38 billion in 2024. The direct value added in California for the data center industry was $64 billion in 2023 and $72 billion in 2024. Other states with large direct contributions include Texas, Florida, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Washington, New Jersey, and Illinois, each with at least 30,000 jobs directly attributable to the data center industry in both 2023 and 2024.

Figure III-1. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2023-2024



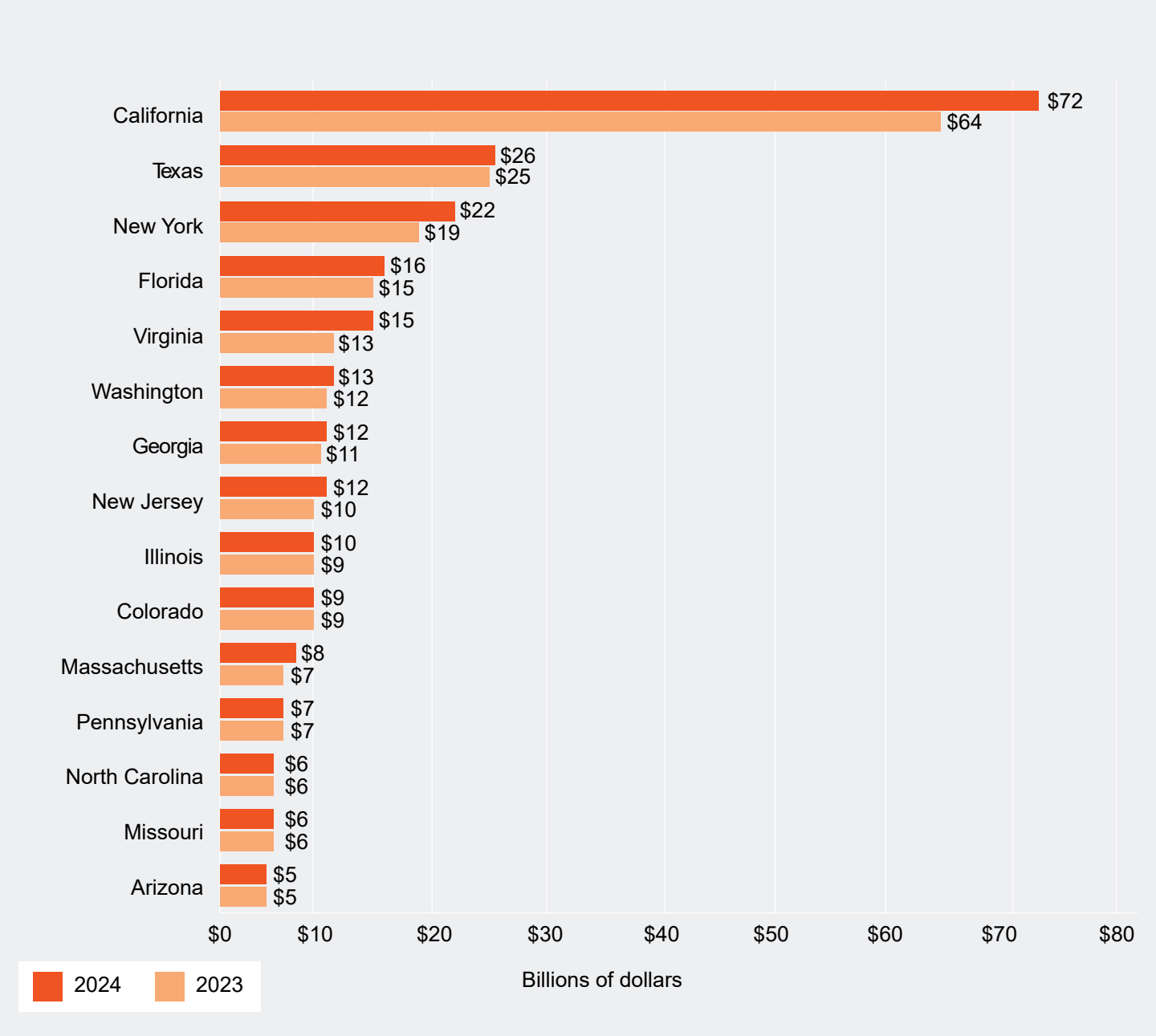
Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See **Table A-1a** and **Table A-2a** in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-2. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2023-2024



Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See **Table A-1a** and **Table A-2a** in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-3. The data center industry's direct contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2023-2024

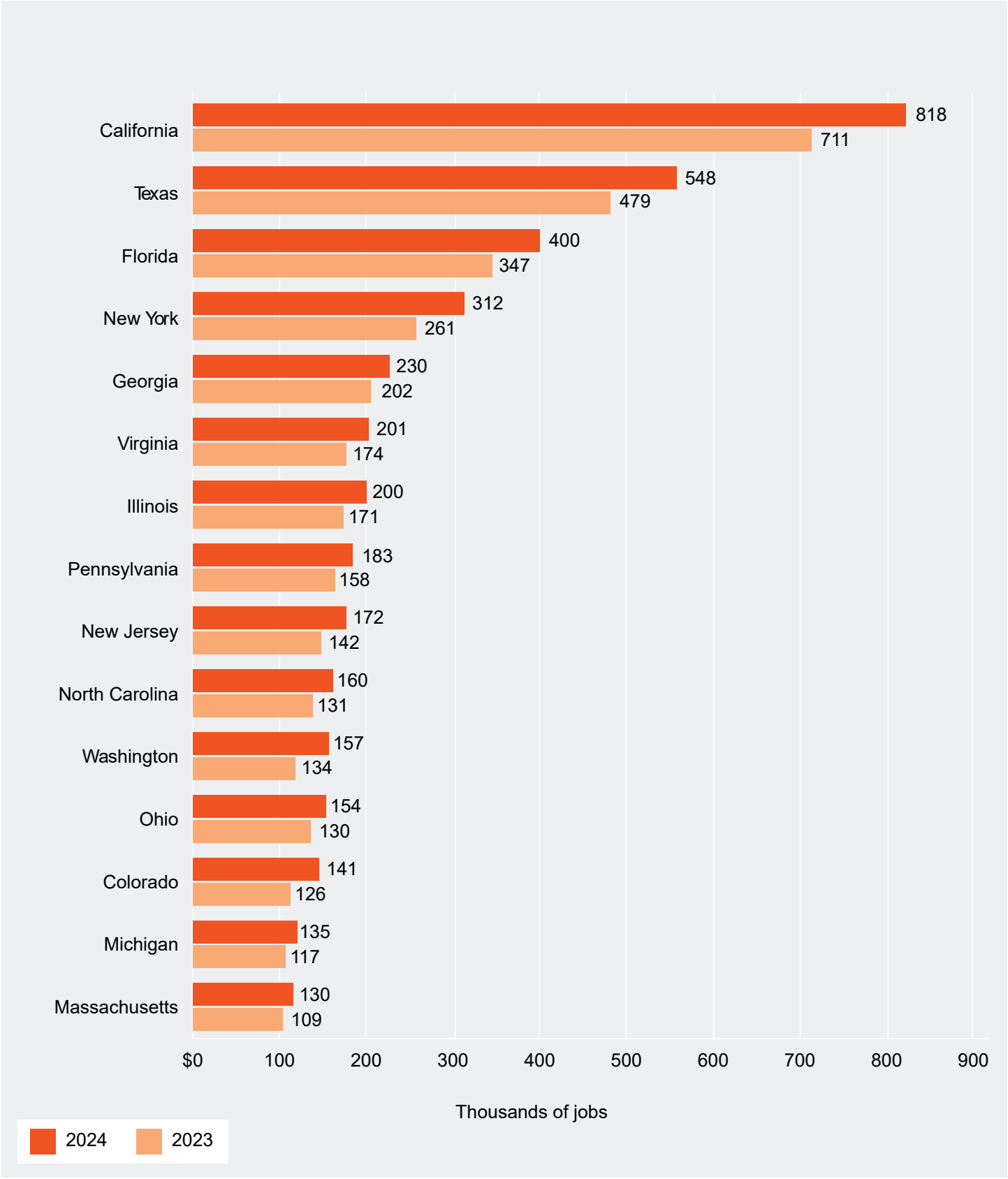


Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See Table A-1a and Table A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

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.**

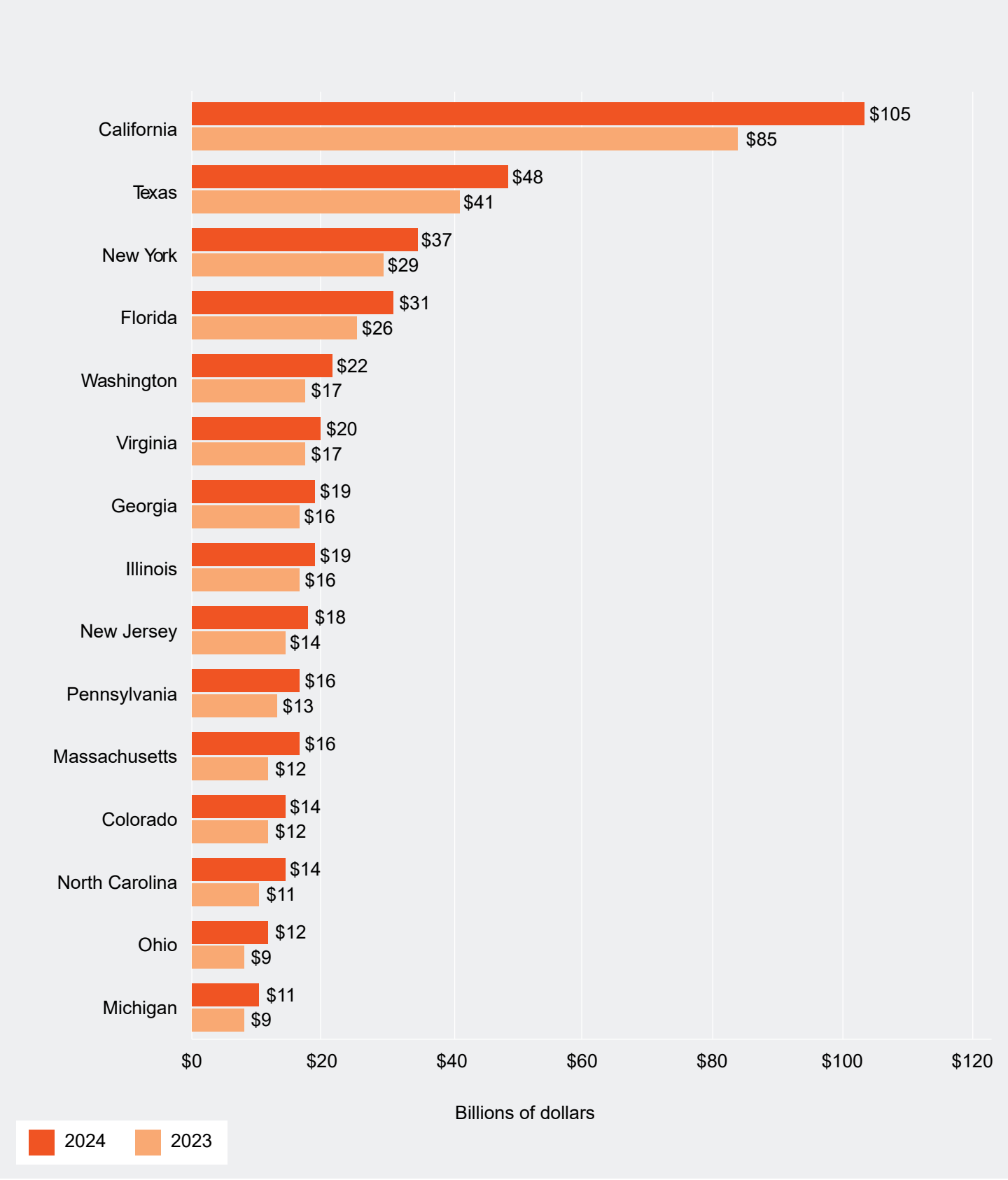
Looking at the top 15 states in terms of total employment attributable to the data center industry, **Figure III-4a**, below, indicates that California ranks highest by this measure as well, followed by Texas, Florida, New York, and Georgia. These states also rank high in terms of labor income and value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

Figure III-4a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2023-2024: with cross-state spillover effects



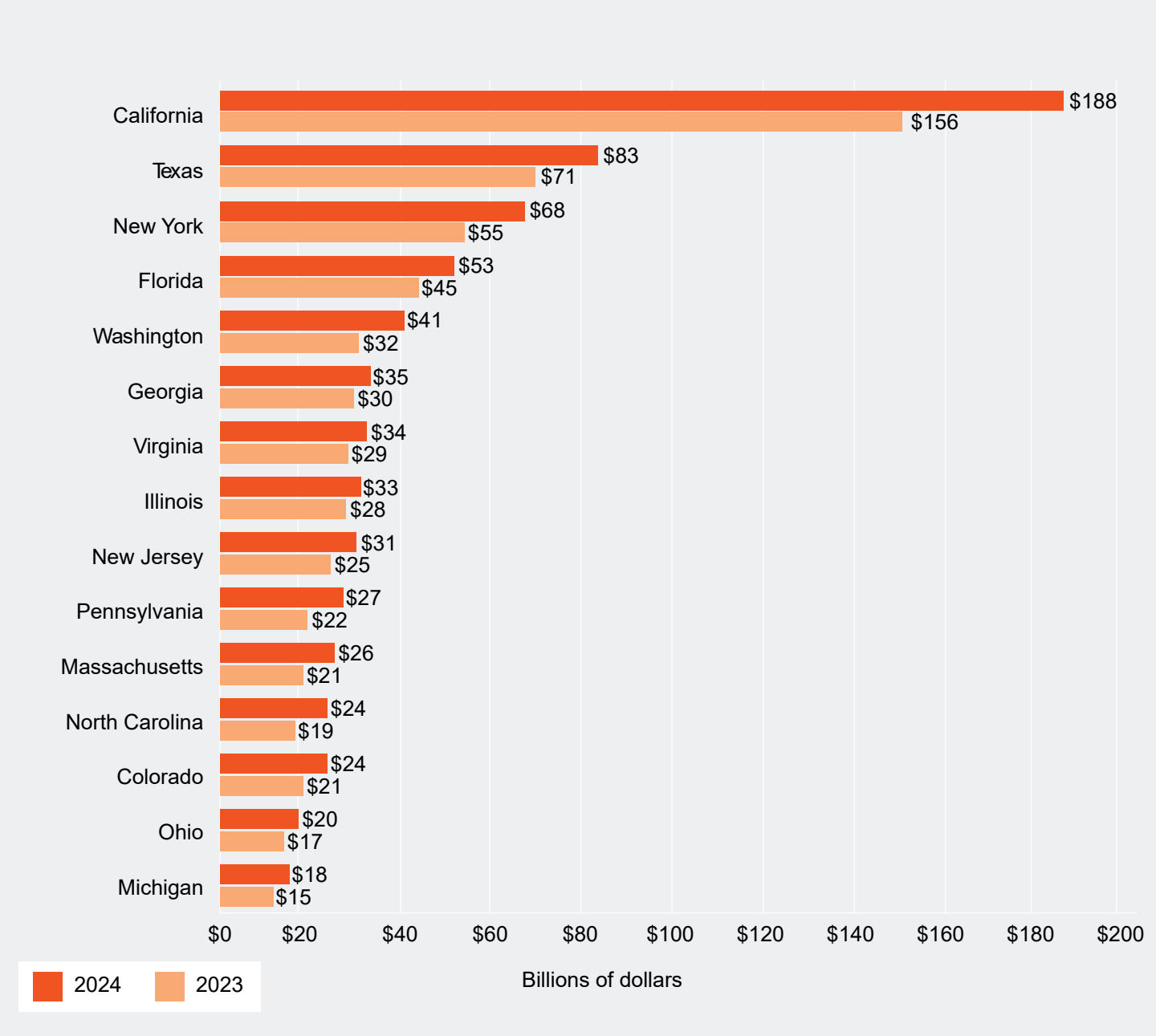
Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See Table A-1a and Table A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-5a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2023-2024: with cross-state spillover effects



Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See **Tables A-1a and A-2a** in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-6a. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2023-2024: with cross-state spillover effects

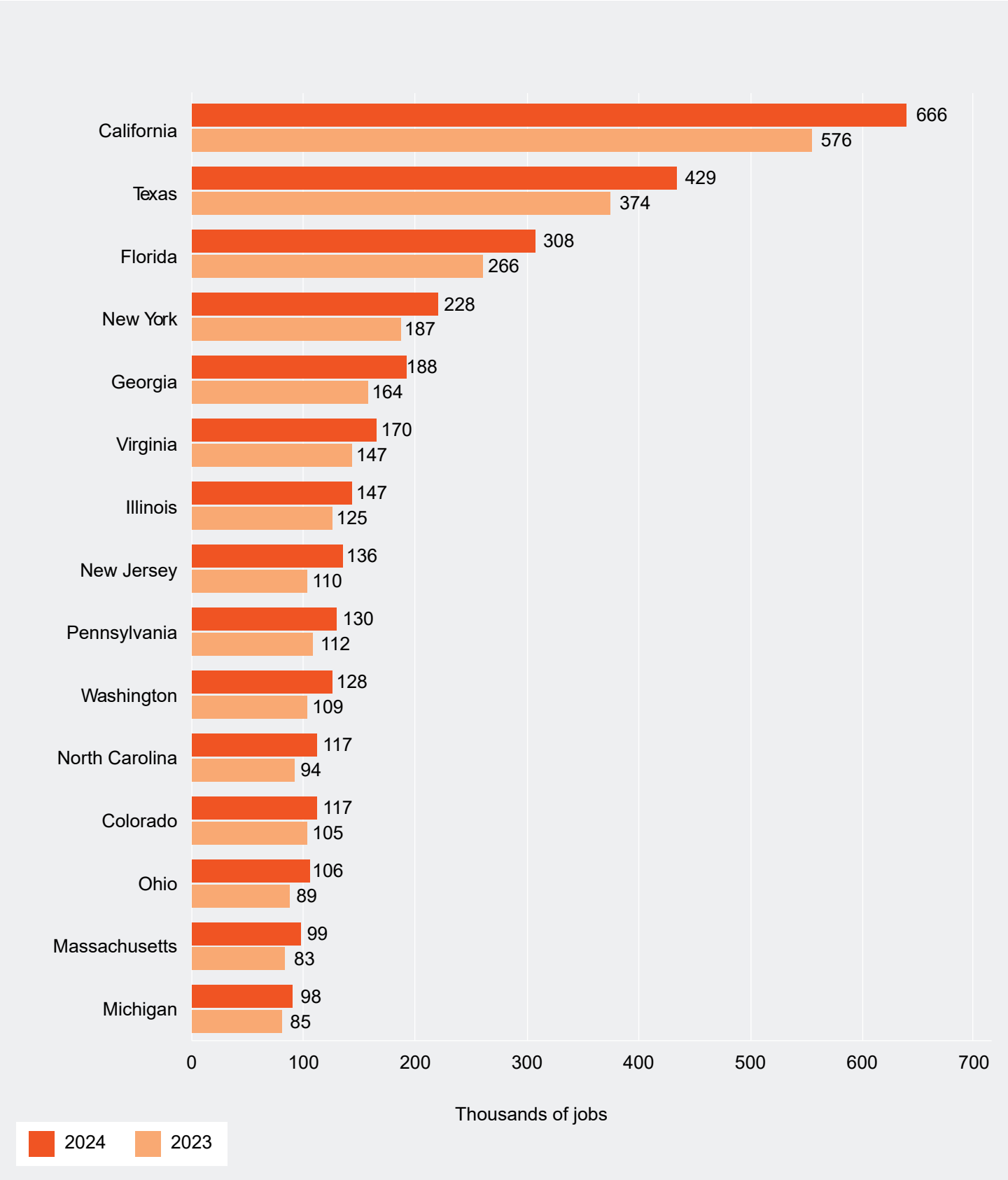


Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See Tables A-1a and A-2a in Appendix A for underlying figures.

To demonstrate the magnitude of the effect of including the spillover effects, DCC requested a presentation of the results with and without them. **Figures III-4b** through **III-6b**, below, present the total contributions of the data center industry by state, including direct, indirect, and induced contributions, but 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.**

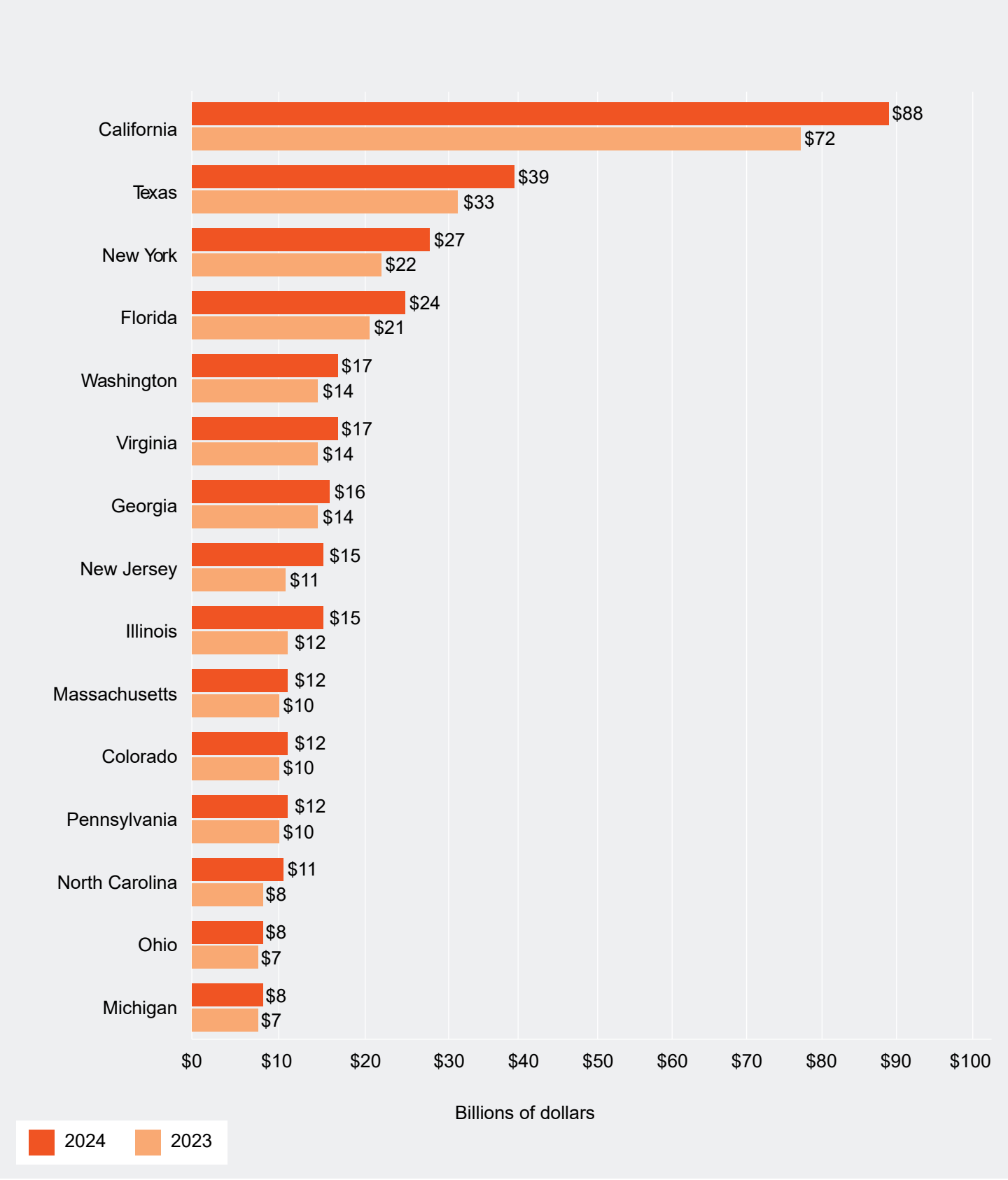
Similar to the results that include cross-state spillover effects, the top states in terms of total employment attributable to the data center industry are California, Texas, Florida, New York, and Georgia, depicted in **Figure III-4b**. These states also rank high in terms of labor income and value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

Figure III-4b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: employment, 2023-2024: without cross-state spillover effects



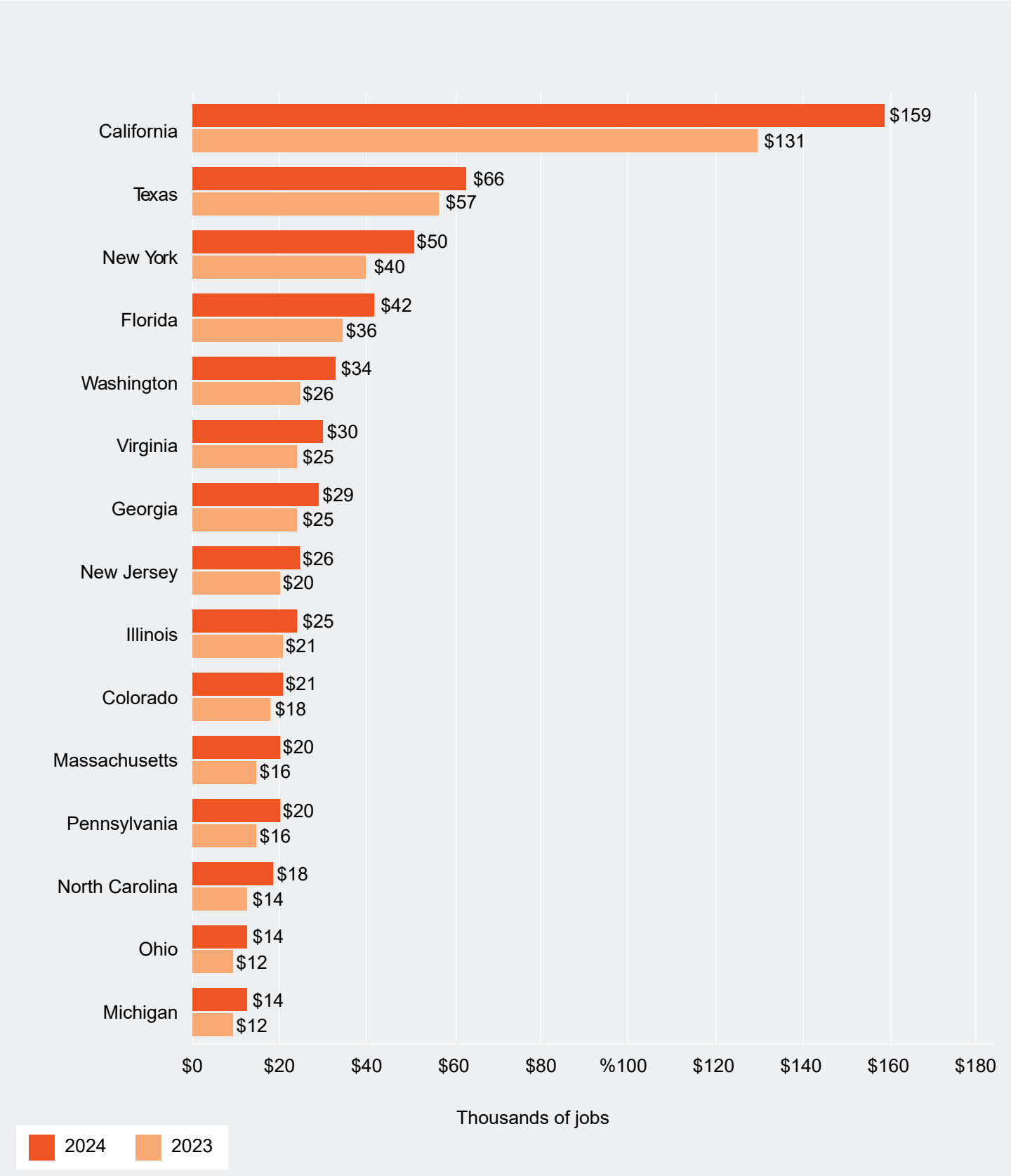
Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See **Tables A-1b and A-2b** in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-5b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: labor income, 2023-2024: without cross-state spillover effects



Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See Tables A-1b and A-2b in Appendix A for underlying figures.

Figure III-6b. The data center industry's total contribution in top 15 states: value added, 2023-2024: without cross-state spillover effects



Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. See Tables A-1b and A-2b in Appendix A for underlying figures.

IV. Conclusion

Data centers play a central role in digital infrastructure that supports a wide range of activities, including business operations, healthcare, government services, and communications. During 2023 and 2024, the U.S. data center industry experienced increases across all key economic indicators, including employment, labor income, GDP, and government revenues.

In both 2023 and 2024, direct employment in the data center industry surpassed 1 million jobs, reflecting the sector's scale and stability. When indirect and induced effects are considered, the total number of jobs supported by the industry nationwide increased from 4.7 million in 2023 to 5.5 million in 2024 (17 percent growth). On average, each direct data center job supported 4.5 additional jobs elsewhere in the economy in 2024, underscoring the sector's employment multiplier and its broad linkages across industries.

The industry's total contribution to labor income increased from $431.1 billion in 2023 to $525.3 billion in 2024 (22 percent growth). Over the same period, its overall contribution to U.S. GDP (including direct, indirect, and induced effects) rose from $768.0 billion to $926.9 billion (21 percent growth). These changes are consistent with increased investment and rising labor productivity within the sector, as well as its expanding role in generating economic value throughout the broader economy.

In addition, the data center industry generated substantial fiscal contributions, with an estimated $164.7 billion in federal, state, and local government revenues in 2023 and $204.4 billion in 2024 (24 percent growth). These revenues support public services and infrastructure across the country.

State-level analysis indicates that the economic contributions of the data center industry are widespread, with meaningful effects on employment, labor income, and GDP in every state. States with particularly large effects include California, Texas, Florida, New York, Georgia, Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Washington, Ohio, Colorado, Michigan, and Massachusetts, reflecting factors such as the concentration of data center facilities, the size of state economies, and the density of supporting supply chain activity in these states.

Overall, this report quantifies the scale and breadth of economic activity associated with the U.S. data center industry during 2023 and 2024. The analysis is descriptive in nature and does not assess policy outcomes, societal benefits, or future industry performance

Appendix A: detailed state results

Table A-1a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: with cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	9,170	45,100	$872	$2,950	$1,425	$5,053
Alaska	940	5,610	$98	$471	$193	$820
Arizona	21,530	101,200	$2,744	$8,127	$4,914	$14,538
Arkansas	7,640	32,920	$825	$2,247	$1,657	$4,174
California	150,450	710,620	$33,002	$85,445	$63,883	$155,738
Colorado	29,330	126,010	$4,572	$12,002	$8,507	$20,997
Connecticut	9,170	38,990	$1,272	$3,687	$2,224	$6,411
Delaware	1,650	9,490	$180	$735	$351	$1,518
District of Columbia	7,910	21,200	$1,508	$3,227	$2,150	$4,719
Florida	72,570	347,350	$8,637	$25,786	$15,199	$45,274
Georgia	46,420	201,740	$6,157	$16,265	$11,328	$29,634
Hawaii	2,930	13,910	$286	$1,011	$485	$1,814
Idaho	3,980	20,850	$392	$1,442	$747	$2,541
Illinois	32,080	171,110	$4,833	$15,759	$8,908	$27,541
Indiana	10,980	61,380	$1,009	$4,314	$1,622	$7,438
Iowa	5,560	31,190	$639	$2,238	$1,411	$4,437
Kansas	6,100	31,070	$657	$2,240	$1,083	$3,810
Kentucky	8,600	42,790	$863	$3,004	$1,416	$5,003
Louisiana	8,160	41,700	$689	$2,597	$1,202	$4,852
Maine	2,600	13,940	$273	$989	$433	$1,671
Maryland	20,350	83,070	$2,558	$7,217	$4,074	$12,026
Massachusetts	23,200	109,420	$3,985	$12,462	$6,948	$20,905
Michigan	23,590	117,050	$2,803	$8,982	$4,981	$15,388
Minnesota	14,530	78,030	$2,023	$6,853	$3,564	$11,623
Mississippi	3,120	20,310	$224	$1,042	$391	$1,888

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Appendix A: detailed state results

Table A-1a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: with cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Missouri	23,080	97,520	$3,410	$8,136	$6,318	$14,386
Montana	1,650	10,690	$149	$677	$275	$1,182
Nebraska	5,500	25,150	$613	$1,912	$1,226	$3,737
Nevada	6,850	38,690	$802	$2,900	$1,833	$5,659
New Hampshire	4,720	20,620	$662	$1,943	$1,109	$3,203
New Jersey	32,810	142,000	$5,215	$14,072	$9,615	$24,540
New Mexico	3,470	15,930	$288	$1,015	$567	$1,909
New York	50,490	261,310	$9,289	$29,344	$18,939	$55,072
North Carolina	24,520	131,380	$2,973	$10,795	$5,684	$19,279
North Dakota	1,150	7,110	$100	$522	$169	$913
Ohio	24,450	130,440	$2,556	$9,386	$4,439	$16,688
Oklahoma	5,930	33,680	$447	$2,062	$791	$3,634
Oregon	15,230	66,580	$2,268	$5,931	$4,542	$10,771
Pennsylvania	30,590	157,520	$3,798	$13,356	$6,754	$22,388
Rhode Island	2,160	11,360	$262	$889	$420	$1,458
South Carolina	10,790	54,240	$1,162	$3,746	$1,917	$6,562
South Dakota	1,310	8,260	$112	$523	$196	$994
Tennessee	15,830	84,050	$1,952	$6,623	$3,776	$11,918
Texas	103,860	478,880	$14,340	$40,738	$24,850	$70,887
Utah	12,910	56,670	$1,410	$4,435	$2,694	$8,237
Vermont	1,520	7,630	$152	$539	$263	$911
Virginia	47,870	174,480	$7,414	$16,624	$13,170	$28,755
Washington	38,550	133,780	$5,875	$16,932	$11,653	$32,214
West Virginia	2,710	13,130	$246	$870	$416	$1,529
Wisconsin	13,340	71,670	$1,839	$5,757	$3,872	$10,713
Wyoming	950	5,430	$75	$327	$130	$611
Total	**1,004,780**	**4,714,280**	**$148,508**	**$431,148**	**$274,710**	**$767,964**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-1b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: without cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	9,170	29,720	$872	$2,036	$1,425	$3,426
Alaska	940	3,040	$98	$233	$193	$451
Arizona	21,530	77,500	$2,744	$6,477	$4,914	$11,551
Arkansas	7,640	23,320	$825	$1,668	$1,657	$3,190
California	150,450	576,000	$33,002	$71,610	$63,883	$131,305
Colorado	29,330	104,560	$4,572	$10,349	$8,507	$18,130
Connecticut	9,170	25,400	$1,272	$2,556	$2,224	$4,318
Delaware	1,650	5,710	$180	$445	$351	$849
District of Columbia	7,910	16,550	$1,508	$2,545	$2,150	$3,727
Florida	72,570	266,410	$8,637	$20,503	$15,199	$36,154
Georgia	46,420	164,340	$6,157	$13,622	$11,328	$24,949
Hawaii	2,930	8,590	$286	$658	$485	$1,143
Idaho	3,980	14,020	$392	$1,053	$747	$1,815
Illinois	32,080	125,020	$4,833	$11,969	$8,908	$20,931
Indiana	10,980	37,330	$1,009	$2,778	$1,622	$4,439
Iowa	5,560	19,000	$639	$1,478	$1,411	$2,892
Kansas	6,100	20,240	$657	$1,618	$1,083	$2,601
Kentucky	8,600	27,900	$863	$2,088	$1,416	$3,389
Louisiana	8,160	26,660	$689	$1,702	$1,202	$3,006
Maine	2,600	8,900	$273	$683	$433	$1,103
Maryland	20,350	63,020	$2,558	$5,695	$4,074	$9,385
Massachusetts	23,200	82,630	$3,985	$9,760	$6,948	$16,278
Michigan	23,590	84,800	$2,803	$6,792	$4,981	$11,655
Minnesota	14,530	56,020	$2,023	$5,162	$3,564	$8,736
Mississippi	3,120	10,830	$224	$596	$391	$1,030

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Table A-1b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2023: without cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Missouri	23,080	76,970	$3,410	$6,827	$6,318	$12,116
Montana	1,650	6,300	$149	$441	$275	$735
Nebraska	5,500	17,200	$613	$1,371	$1,226	$2,607
Nevada	6,850	23,940	$802	$1,909	$1,833	$3,859
New Hampshire	4,720	15,530	$662	$1,576	$1,109	$2,511
New Jersey	32,810	109,930	$5,215	$11,453	$9,615	$19,940
New Mexico	3,470	9,890	$288	$640	$567	$1,224
New York	50,490	187,150	$9,289	$21,518	$18,939	$39,971
North Carolina	24,520	94,170	$2,973	$8,139	$5,684	$14,378
North Dakota	1,150	3,850	$100	$287	$169	$471
Ohio	24,450	88,880	$2,556	$6,616	$4,439	$11,505
Oklahoma	5,930	20,210	$447	$1,274	$791	$2,180
Oregon	15,230	51,640	$2,268	$4,881	$4,542	$8,949
Pennsylvania	30,590	111,520	$3,798	$9,793	$6,754	$16,462
Rhode Island	2,160	7,510	$262	$636	$420	$1,016
South Carolina	10,790	36,950	$1,162	$2,687	$1,917	$4,617
South Dakota	1,310	4,360	$112	$318	$196	$508
Tennessee	15,830	57,960	$1,952	$5,035	$3,776	$8,699
Texas	103,860	374,320	$14,340	$33,009	$24,850	$56,662
Utah	12,910	44,130	$1,410	$3,515	$2,694	$6,545
Vermont	1,520	5,050	$152	$389	$263	$632
Virginia	47,870	146,670	$7,414	$14,403	$13,170	$25,129
Washington	38,550	108,550	$5,875	$13,535	$11,653	$26,290
West Virginia	2,710	8,240	$246	$566	$416	$971
Wisconsin	13,340	50,140	$1,839	$4,303	$3,872	$8,155
Wyoming	950	2,960	$75	$180	$130	$326
Total	**1,004,780**	**3,541,530**	**$148,508**	**$339,371**	**$274,710**	**$602,910**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-2a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2024: with cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	9,340	53,770	$930	$3,626	$1,513	$6,176
Alaska	940	6,770	$106	$590	$206	$1,020
Arizona	20,640	114,970	$2,950	$9,653	$5,229	$17,073
Arkansas	7,100	36,860	$818	$2,574	$1,622	$4,699
California	145,820	818,160	$37,691	$104,514	$71,712	$188,259
Colorado	28,470	141,490	$4,841	$14,075	$8,907	$24,228
Connecticut	9,710	47,710	$1,451	$4,666	$2,534	$8,073
Delaware	1,770	11,620	$202	$933	$384	$1,897
District of Columbia	7,730	23,960	$1,607	$3,810	$2,282	$5,552
Florida	73,330	400,100	$9,267	$30,685	$16,166	$53,368
Georgia	47,230	230,140	$6,758	$19,260	$12,262	$34,701
Hawaii	2,780	16,140	$294	$1,214	$500	$2,170
Idaho	4,150	25,560	$444	$1,848	$877	$3,252
Illinois	32,100	200,040	$5,248	$19,104	$9,618	$33,020
Indiana	11,050	73,770	$1,062	$5,355	$1,699	$9,208
Iowa	5,690	37,770	$726	$2,821	$1,605	$5,523
Kansas	6,190	37,470	$727	$2,810	$1,211	$4,790
Kentucky	8,620	50,370	$877	$3,620	$1,417	$5,966
Louisiana	7,970	49,260	$714	$3,176	$1,232	$5,896
Maine	2,470	16,480	$282	$1,204	$458	$2,035
Maryland	21,370	99,250	$2,868	$8,945	$4,588	$14,893
Massachusetts	23,020	129,760	$4,484	$15,629	$7,784	$26,014
Michigan	23,520	135,110	$2,912	$10,669	$5,113	$18,054
Minnesota	14,890	92,610	$2,210	$8,419	$3,896	$14,179
Mississippi	3,030	24,650	$231	$1,304	$405	$2,345

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Table A-2a. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2024: with cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Missouri	22,660	108,800	$3,455	$9,191	$6,373	$16,069
Montana	1,700	13,150	$170	$871	$313	$1,504
Nebraska	4,600	27,960	$564	$2,198	$1,187	$4,313
Nevada	6,610	46,170	$959	$3,690	$2,190	$7,116
New Hampshire	4,780	24,100	$688	$2,326	$1,138	$3,787
New Jersey	35,180	172,020	$6,311	$17,890	$11,653	$31,090
New Mexico	3,920	19,750	$345	$1,307	$660	$2,419
New York	51,700	312,380	$10,735	$36,623	$21,613	$67,909
North Carolina	25,750	159,710	$3,419	$13,825	$6,475	$24,390
North Dakota	1,130	8,650	$103	$662	$168	$1,143
Ohio	24,120	153,850	$2,744	$11,531	$4,757	$20,342
Oklahoma	5,550	39,490	$466	$2,528	$808	$4,419
Oregon	15,450	77,640	$2,538	$7,210	$5,057	$12,995
Pennsylvania	29,640	182,580	$4,032	$16,117	$7,146	$26,800
Rhode Island	2,190	13,580	$277	$1,090	$442	$1,772
South Carolina	10,780	63,960	$1,257	$4,586	$2,047	$7,964
South Dakota	1,380	10,180	$124	$667	$214	$1,257
Tennessee	15,690	98,070	$2,063	$7,915	$3,920	$14,057
Texas	103,700	548,110	$15,239	$48,240	$26,124	$82,922
Utah	13,140	66,960	$1,577	$5,541	$2,985	$10,137
Vermont	1,520	9,150	$166	$672	$291	$1,127
Virginia	49,000	201,100	$8,287	$20,023	$14,727	$34,278
Washington	38,450	156,500	$6,820	$21,554	$13,446	$41,115
West Virginia	2,820	15,810	$276	$1,090	$460	$1,901
Wisconsin	13,720	84,950	$2,011	$7,044	$4,154	$12,865
Wyoming	1,000	6,680	$92	$426	$140	$777
Total	**1,005,080**	**5,495,100**	**$164,417**	**$525,326**	**$301,708**	**$926,858**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-2b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2024: without cross-state spillover effects

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alabama	9,340	36,150	$930	$2,523	$1,513	$4,208
Alaska	940	3,830	$106	$297	$206	$573
Arizona	20,640	87,760	$2,950	$7,656	$5,229	$13,457
Arkansas	7,100	25,760	$818	$1,870	$1,622	$3,510
California	145,820	665,500	$37,691	$88,175	$71,712	$159,162
Colorado	28,470	116,980	$4,841	$12,084	$8,907	$20,750
Connecticut	9,710	32,170	$1,451	$3,344	$2,534	$5,560
Delaware	1,770	7,290	$202	$579	$384	$1,089
District of Columbia	7,730	18,610	$1,607	$2,988	$2,282	$4,354
Florida	73,330	307,590	$9,267	$24,265	$16,166	$42,336
Georgia	47,230	187,660	$6,758	$16,073	$12,262	$29,087
Hawaii	2,780	9,990	$294	$786	$500	$1,360
Idaho	4,150	17,760	$444	$1,389	$877	$2,375
Illinois	32,100	147,230	$5,248	$14,531	$9,618	$25,054
Indiana	11,050	46,070	$1,062	$3,526	$1,699	$5,573
Iowa	5,690	23,850	$726	$1,913	$1,605	$3,676
Kansas	6,190	25,030	$727	$2,067	$1,211	$3,320
Kentucky	8,620	33,210	$877	$2,508	$1,417	$4,003
Louisiana	7,970	31,880	$714	$2,085	$1,232	$3,651
Maine	2,470	10,680	$282	$836	$458	$1,345
Maryland	21,370	76,350	$2,868	$7,094	$4,588	$11,697
Massachusetts	23,020	99,120	$4,484	$12,375	$7,784	$20,370
Michigan	23,520	98,030	$2,912	$8,015	$5,113	$13,518
Minnesota	14,890	67,460	$2,210	$6,401	$3,896	$10,707
Mississippi	3,030	13,710	$231	$768	$405	$1,303

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Table A-2b. The data center industry's economic contribution by state in 2024: without cross-state spillover effects (continued)

(Jobs; millions of dollars)

State	Employment		Labor income		Value added	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Missouri	22,660	85,260	$3,455	$7,618	$6,373	$13,338
Montana	1,700	8,120	$170	$588	$313	$962
Nebraska	4,600	18,690	$564	$1,530	$1,187	$2,932
Nevada	6,610	29,310	$959	$2,500	$2,190	$4,973
New Hampshire	4,780	18,290	$688	$1,898	$1,138	$2,941
New Jersey	35,180	135,790	$6,311	$14,828	$11,653	$25,632
New Mexico	3,920	12,880	$345	$850	$660	$1,599
New York	51,700	227,910	$10,735	$27,399	$21,613	$49,925
North Carolina	25,750	117,280	$3,419	$10,630	$6,475	$18,452
North Dakota	1,130	4,870	$103	$378	$168	$604
Ohio	24,120	106,000	$2,744	$8,184	$4,757	$14,058
Oklahoma	5,550	23,890	$466	$1,583	$808	$2,651
Oregon	15,450	60,620	$2,538	$5,956	$5,057	$10,790
Pennsylvania	29,640	129,600	$4,032	$11,806	$7,146	$19,611
Rhode Island	2,190	9,180	$277	$785	$442	$1,235
South Carolina	10,780	44,120	$1,257	$3,301	$2,047	$5,603
South Dakota	1,380	5,710	$124	$432	$214	$669
Tennessee	15,690	68,100	$2,063	$6,081	$3,920	$10,168
Texas	103,700	428,660	$15,239	$38,982	$26,124	$65,840
Utah	13,140	52,620	$1,577	$4,399	$2,985	$8,065
Vermont	1,520	6,170	$166	$493	$291	$789
Virginia	49,000	169,560	$8,287	$17,325	$14,727	$29,929
Washington	38,450	127,700	$6,820	$17,363	$13,446	$33,772
West Virginia	2,820	10,210	$276	$723	$460	$1,228
Wisconsin	13,720	60,330	$2,011	$5,297	$4,154	$9,775
Wyoming	1,000	3,830	$92	$250	$140	$432
Total	**1,005,080**	**4,154,370**	**$164,417**	**$415,328**	**$301,708**	**$728,011**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-3. The data center industry's state and local tax contribution by state in 2023: with and without cross-state spillover effects

(Millions of dollars)

State	Without spillover effects			With spillover effects		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
Alabama	$198	$104	$302	$291	$154	$444
Alaska	$17	$14	$30	$38	$31	$69
Arizona	$554	$362	$916	$669	$437	$1,106
Arkansas	$222	$59	$281	$319	$85	$403
California	$8,725	$3,907	$12,632	$10,414	$4,663	$15,077
Colorado	$751	$825	$1,576	$799	$877	$1,676
Connecticut	$287	$159	$446	$438	$242	$679
Delaware	$39	$10	$49	$98	$26	$124
District of Columbia	$0	$298	$298	$0	$293	$293
Florida	$1,569	$1,557	$3,125	$1,795	$1,781	$3,576
Georgia	$1,006	$826	$1,832	$1,231	$1,011	$2,242
Hawaii	$114	$44	$157	$177	$68	$245
Idaho	$129	$39	$168	$170	$51	$221
Illinois	$1,366	$900	$2,267	$1,685	$1,110	$2,796
Indiana	$271	$140	$411	$429	$222	$651
Iowa	$134	$91	$224	$225	$153	$378
Kansas	$155	$78	$233	$231	$116	$347
Kentucky	$241	$108	$350	$325	$146	$470
Louisiana	$150	$103	$253	$254	$175	$429
Maine	$84	$51	$135	$122	$73	$195
Maryland	$539	$381	$920	$738	$522	$1,260
Massachusetts	$1,061	$514	$1,575	$1,293	$626	$1,919
Michigan	$801	$411	$1,212	$888	$455	$1,344
Minnesota	$698	$244	$942	$849	$297	$1,146
Mississippi	$78	$32	$109	$136	$55	$191

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Table A-3. The data center industry's state and local tax contribution by state in 2023: with and without cross-state spillover effects (continued)

(Millions of dollars)

State	Without spillover effects			With spillover effects		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
Missouri	$536	$462	$999	$636	$549	$1,185
Montana	$54	$22	$76	$81	$32	$113
Nebraska	$89	$61	$151	$173	$119	$292
Nevada	$203	$92	$294	$341	$154	$495
New Hampshire	$88	$112	$201	$107	$136	$243
New Jersey	$1,425	$974	$2,399	$1,651	$1,129	$2,780
New Mexico	$131	$47	$178	$205	$74	$280
New York	$2,246	$2,264	$4,510	$3,266	$3,292	$6,558
North Carolina	$737	$429	$1,165	$970	$564	$1,534
North Dakota	$40	$11	$50	$74	$20	$94
Ohio	$512	$441	$954	$747	$643	$1,390
Oklahoma	$107	$70	$177	$190	$125	$315
Oregon	$592	$358	$951	$730	$442	$1,172
Pennsylvania	$1,035	$695	$1,730	$1,304	$876	$2,181
Rhode Island	$78	$41	$119	$100	$53	$153
South Carolina	$239	$164	$403	$339	$233	$572
South Dakota	$18	$16	$35	$37	$33	$69
Tennessee	$398	$199	$597	$565	$283	$848
Texas	$2,066	$2,180	$4,246	$2,430	$2,565	$4,994
Utah	$312	$196	$508	$412	$259	$671
Vermont	$76	$16	$92	$100	$21	$121
Virginia	$1,426	$975	$2,401	$1,574	$1,076	$2,650
Washington	$1,289	$744	$2,033	$1,670	$964	$2,635
West Virginia	$73	$29	$101	$112	$44	$157
Wisconsin	$501	$255	$756	$628	$320	$947
Wyoming	$21	$9	$30	$40	$18	$58
Total	**$33,478**	**$22,120**	**$55,598**	**$42,095**	**$27,693**	**$69,788**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-4. The data center industry's state and local tax contribution by state in 2024: with and without cross-state spillover effects

(Millions of dollars)

State	Without spillover effects			With spillover effects		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
Alabama	$241	$128	$369	$361	$191	$552
Alaska	$23	$19	$42	$48	$40	$88
Arizona	$607	$397	$1,004	$780	$510	$1,289
Arkansas	$246	$65	$311	$377	$100	$477
California	$9,752	$4,367	$14,119	$12,652	$5,665	$18,317
Colorado	$817	$897	$1,714	$915	$1,005	$1,920
Connecticut	$337	$186	$524	$546	$301	$847
Delaware	$48	$13	$61	$123	$32	$154
District of Columbia	$0	$296	$296	$0	$331	$331
Florida	$1,793	$1,780	$3,573	$2,118	$2,101	$4,219
Georgia	$1,127	$925	$2,052	$1,464	$1,202	$2,666
Hawaii	$127	$49	$176	$211	$81	$292
Idaho	$163	$49	$212	$218	$65	$283
Illinois	$1,543	$1,017	$2,560	$2,006	$1,321	$3,327
Indiana	$304	$157	$461	$521	$270	$790
Iowa	$159	$108	$266	$279	$190	$469
Kansas	$192	$97	$289	$295	$148	$443
Kentucky	$285	$128	$414	$392	$176	$567
Louisiana	$182	$125	$307	$313	$215	$528
Maine	$102	$61	$162	$148	$89	$237
Maryland	$628	$444	$1,072	$912	$646	$1,558
Massachusetts	$1,253	$607	$1,859	$1,606	$778	$2,384
Michigan	$879	$450	$1,330	$1,030	$528	$1,558
Minnesota	$801	$280	$1,081	$1,030	$361	$1,390
Mississippi	$100	$41	$140	$170	$69	$240

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Table A-4. The data center industry's state and local tax contribution by state in 2024: with and without cross-state spillover effects (continued)

(Millions of dollars)

State	Without spillover effects			With spillover effects		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
Missouri	$567	$489	$1,057	$724	$625	$1,349
Montana	$70	$28	$99	$103	$41	$145
Nebraska	$98	$67	$165	$206	$141	$348
Nevada	$253	$114	$367	$419	$189	$608
New Hampshire	$97	$125	$222	$124	$159	$284
New Jersey	$1,623	$1,110	$2,733	$2,053	$1,404	$3,456
New Mexico	$151	$55	$206	$254	$92	$346
New York	$2,544	$2,565	$5,109	$3,994	$4,026	$8,020
North Carolina	$879	$512	$1,391	$1,216	$708	$1,924
North Dakota	$54	$15	$68	$93	$25	$118
Ohio	$585	$504	$1,088	$909	$783	$1,692
Oklahoma	$124	$82	$206	$233	$154	$387
Oregon	$669	$404	$1,073	$891	$539	$1,429
Pennsylvania	$1,169	$785	$1,954	$1,551	$1,042	$2,593
Rhode Island	$91	$48	$140	$121	$64	$185
South Carolina	$283	$195	$478	$411	$283	$694
South Dakota	$21	$19	$40	$45	$40	$85
Tennessee	$417	$209	$625	$655	$328	$983
Texas	$2,193	$2,315	$4,508	$2,792	$2,947	$5,739
Utah	$370	$233	$604	$506	$318	$824
Vermont	$90	$19	$108	$122	$25	$147
Virginia	$1,590	$1,087	$2,677	$1,858	$1,271	$3,129
Washington	$1,529	$883	$2,411	$2,154	$1,244	$3,397
West Virginia	$88	$34	$122	$139	$55	$194
Wisconsin	$566	$288	$855	$751	$382	$1,133
Wyoming	$26	$11	$37	$51	$22	$73
Total	**$37,857**	**$24,880**	**$62,737**	**$50,888**	**$33,321**	**$84,209**

Source: PwC calculations using the IMPLAN modeling system and public data. 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.

Table A-5: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Alabama, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	9,170	9,340	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	20,550	26,810	30%
	Operational	11,090	11,580	4%
	Capital spending	9,460	15,230	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	29,720	36,150	22%
	Cross-state spillover	15,380	17,620	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	45,100	53,770	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$872	$930	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,165	$1,593	37%
	Operational	$543	$584	8%
	Capital spending	$621	$1,009	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,036	$2,523	24%
	Cross-state spillover	$914	$1,103	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,950	$3,626	23%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,425	$1,513	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,001	$2,695	35%
	Operational	$1,018	$1,094	7%
	Capital spending	$983	$1,601	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,426	$4,208	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,628	$1,968	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,053	$6,176	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$198	$241	22%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$104	$128	22%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$302	$369	22%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$291	$361	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$154	$191	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$444	$552	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from 29,720 jobs in 2023 to 36,150 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Alabama was 45,100 jobs and 53,770 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from $2.0 billion in 2023 to $2.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alabama was $3.0 billion and $3.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $3.4 billion in 2023 to $4.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alabama was $5.1 billion and $6.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Alabama (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $369 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over half of the state's spending on fire protection safety, including fire inspection and investigation; support of volunteer fire forces; and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-6: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Alaska, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	940	940	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,100	2,890	38%
	Operational	950	1,000	5%
	Capital spending	1,150	1,890	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	3,040	3,830	26%
	Cross-state spillover	2,570	2,940	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	5,610	6,770	21%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$98	$106	8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$134	$191	42%
	Operational	$56	$65	16%
	Capital spending	$79	$126	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$233	$297	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$238	$293	23%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$471	$590	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$193	$206	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$259	$367	42%
	Operational	$109	$116	6%
	Capital spending	$149	$251	68%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$451	$573	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$369	$447	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$820	$1,020	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$17	$23	39%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$14	$19	39%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$30	$42	39%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$38	$48	28%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$31	$40	28%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$69	$88	28%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 26 percent from 3,040 jobs in 2023 to 3,830 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Alaska was 5,610 jobs and 6,770 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $233 million in 2023 to $297 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Alaska was $471 million and $590 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $451 million in 2023 to $573 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Alaska was $820 million and $1.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Alaska (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $42 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-7: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Arizona, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	21,530	20,640	-4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	55,970	67,120	20%
	Operational	38,060	38,930	2%
	Capital spending	17,910	28,190	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	77,500	87,760	13%
	Cross-state spillover	23,700	27,210	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	101,200	114,970	14%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,744	$2,950	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,733	$4,706	26%
	Operational	$2,336	$2,478	6%
	Capital spending	$1,397	$2,228	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,477	$7,656	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,650	$1,998	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,127	$9,653	19%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,914	$5,229	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,636	$8,228	24%
	Operational	$4,413	$4,672	6%
	Capital spending	$2,224	$3,555	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,551	$13,457	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,987	$3,616	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$14,538	$17,073	17%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$554	$607	10%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$362	$397	10%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$916	$1,004	10%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$669	$780	17%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$437	$510	17%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,106	$1,289	17%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 13 percent from 77,500 jobs in 2023 to 87,760 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Arizona was 101,200 jobs and 114,970 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $6.5 billion in 2023 to $7.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arizona was $8.1 billion and $9.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $11.6 billion in 2023 to $13.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arizona was $14.5 billion and $17.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Arizona (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $1.0 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities and provision of hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-8: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Arkansas, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	7,640	7,100	-7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	15,680	18,660	19%
	Operational	9,800	9,430	-4%
	Capital spending	5,880	9,230	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	23,320	25,760	10%
	Cross-state spillover	9,600	11,100	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	32,920	36,860	12%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$825	$818	-1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$843	$1,052	25%
	Operational	$482	$486	1%
	Capital spending	$362	$566	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,668	$1,870	12%
	Cross-state spillover	$579	$704	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,247	$2,574	15%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,657	$1,622	-2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,533	$1,888	23%
	Operational	$917	$913	0%
	Capital spending	$617	$975	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,190	$3,510	10%
	Cross-state spillover	$985	$1,189	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,174	$4,699	13%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$222	$246	11%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$59	$65	11%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$281	$311	11%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$319	$377	18%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$85	$100	18%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$403	$477	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 10 percent from 23,320 jobs in 2023 to 25,760 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Arkansas was 32,920 jobs and 36,860 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from $1.7 billion in 2023 to $1.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Arkansas was $2.2 billion and $2.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 10 percent from $3.2 billion in 2023 to $3.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Arkansas was $4.2 billion and $4.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Arkansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $311 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's social insurance administration expenditures and construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-9: The economic contribution of the data center industry in California, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	150,450	145,820	-3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	425,550	519,680	22%
	Operational	307,050	332,620	8%
	Capital spending	118,500	187,060	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	576,000	665,500	16%
	Cross-state spillover	134,620	152,660	13%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	710,620	818,160	15%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$33,002	$37,691	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$38,608	$50,484	31%
	Operational	$23,753	$26,658	12%
	Capital spending	$14,855	$23,826	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$71,610	$88,175	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$13,834	$16,339	18%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$85,445	$104,514	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$63,883	$71,712	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$67,422	$87,450	30%
	Operational	$42,862	$48,172	12%
	Capital spending	$24,561	$39,279	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$131,305	$159,162	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$24,432	$29,097	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$155,738	$188,259	21%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$8,725	$9,752	12%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$3,907	$4,367	12%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$12,632	$14,119	12%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$10,414	$12,652	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$4,663	$5,665	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$15,077	$18,317	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from 576,000 jobs in 2023 to 665,500 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in California was 710,620 jobs and 818,160 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $71.6 billion in 2023 to $88.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in California was $85.4 billion and $104.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $131.3 billion in 2023 to $159.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in California was $155.7 billion and $188.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in California (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $14.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fifth of the state's higher education expenditures, including degree granting institutions which provide academic training above grade 12, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-10: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Colorado, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	29,330	28,470	-3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	75,230	88,510	18%
	Operational	54,190	55,490	2%
	Capital spending	21,040	33,020	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	104,560	116,980	12%
	Cross-state spillover	21,450	24,510	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effecta	126,010	141,490	12%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,572	$4,841	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,777	$7,243	25%
	Operational	$3,634	$3,830	5%
	Capital spending	$2,143	$3,413	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$10,349	$12,084	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,653	$1,991	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$12,002	$14,075	17%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$8,507	$8,907	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,623	$11,843	23%
	Operational	$6,461	$6,824	6%
	Capital spending	$3,162	$5,020	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$18,130	$20,750	14%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,867	$3,478	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$20,997	$24,228	15%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$751	$817	9%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$825	$897	9%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,576	$1,714	9%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$799	$915	15%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$877	$1,005	15%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,676	$1,920	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from 104,560 jobs in 2023 to 116,980 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Colorado was 126,010 jobs and 141,490 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $10.3 billion in 2023 to $12.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Colorado was $12.0 billion and $14.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 14 percent from $18.1 billion in 2023 to $20.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Colorado was $21.0 billion and $24.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Colorado (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.7 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over three-fourths of the state's education services other than elementary, secondary, and higher education, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-11: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Connecticut, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	9,170	9,710	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	16,230	22,460	38%
	Operational	7,670	8,560	12%
	Capital spending	8,560	13,900	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	25,400	32,170	27%
	Cross-state spillover	13,590	15,540	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	38,990	47,710	22%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,272	$1,451	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,284	$1,893	47%
	Operational	$452	$521	15%
	Capital spending	$832	$1,372	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,556	$3,344	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,132	$1,322	17%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,687	$4,666	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,224	$2,534	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,094	$3,025	44%
	Operational	$849	$988	16%
	Capital spending	$1,245	$2,037	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,318	$5,560	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,093	$2,514	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,411	$8,073	26%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$287	$337	17%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$159	$186	17%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$446	$524	17%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$438	$546	25%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$242	$301	25%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$679	$847	25%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from 25,400 jobs in 2023 to 32,170 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Connecticut was 38,990 jobs and 47,710 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $2.6 billion in 2023 to $3.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Connecticut was $3.7 billion and $4.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $4.3 billion in 2023 to $5.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Connecticut was $6.4 billion and $8.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Connecticut (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $524 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-12: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Delaware, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	1,650	1,770	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	4,060	5,520	36%
	Operational	2,000	2,150	8%
	Capital spending	2,060	3,370	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	5,710	7,290	28%
	Cross-state spillover	3,780	4,330	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effecta	9,490	11,620	22%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$180	$202	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$265	$377	43%
	Operational	$112	$116	4%
	Capital spending	$153	$262	71%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$445	$579	30%
	Cross-state spillover	$290	$354	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$735	$933	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$351	$384	10%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$498	$705	41%
	Operational	$223	$246	10%
	Capital spending	$275	$459	67%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$849	$1,089	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$669	$807	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,518	$1,897	25%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$39	$48	24%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$10	$13	24%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$49	$61	24%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$98	$123	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$26	$32	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$124	$154	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from 5,710 jobs in 2023 to 7,290 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Delaware was 9,490 jobs and 11,620 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 30 percent from $445 million in 2023 to $580 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Delaware was $735 million and $933 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $849 million in 2023 to $1.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Delaware was $1.5 billion and $1.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Delaware (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $61 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on the provision and support of public library facilities and services and the construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-13: The economic contribution of the data center industry in the District of Columbia, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	7,910	7,730	-2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	8,640	10,880	26%
	Operational	5,050	5,230	4%
	Capital spending	3,590	5,650	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	16,550	18,610	12%
	Cross-state spillover	4,650	5,350	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	21,200	23,960	13%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,508	$1,607	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,038	$1,382	33%
	Operational	$519	$553	6%
	Capital spending	$519	$829	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,545	$2,988	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$682	$822	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,227	$3,810	18%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,150	$2,282	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,577	$2,072	31%
	Operational	$836	$896	7%
	Capital spending	$741	$1,176	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,727	$4,354	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$992	$1,197	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,719	$5,552	18%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$298	$296	-1%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$298	$296	-1%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$293	$331	13%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$293	$331	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from 16,550 jobs in 2023 to 18,610 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in the District of Columbia was 21,200 jobs and 23,960 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $2.5 billion in 2023 to $3.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in the District of Columbia was $3.2 billion and $3.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $3.7 billion in 2023 to $4.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in the District of Columbia was $4.7 billion and $5.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total local tax contribution in the District of Columbia (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $296 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's higher education expenditures and provision and support of public library facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-14: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Florida, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	72,570	73,330	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	193,840	234,260	21%
	Operational	133,750	139,390	4%
	Capital spending	60,090	94,870	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	266,410	307,590	15%
	Cross-state spillover	80,940	92,510	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	347,350	400,100	15%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$8,637	$9,267	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$11,866	$14,998	26%
	Operational	$7,544	$8,082	7%
	Capital spending	$4,322	$6,916	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$20,503	$24,265	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$5,283	$6,420	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$25,786	$30,685	19%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$15,199	$16,166	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$20,955	$26,170	25%
	Operational	$13,965	$14,993	7%
	Capital spending	$6,990	$11,177	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$36,154	$42,336	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$9,120	$11,032	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$45,274	$53,368	18%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,569	$1,793	14%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,557	$1,780	14%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$3,125	$3,573	14%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,795	$2,118	18%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,781	$2,101	18%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$3,576	$4,219	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 15 percent from 266,410 jobs in 2023 to 307,590 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Florida was 347,350 jobs and 400,100 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $20.5 billion in 2023 to $24.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Florida was $25.8 billion and $30.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $36.2 billion in 2023 to $42.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Florida was $45.3 billion and $53.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Florida (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $3.6 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly one-fourth of the state's financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-15: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Georgia, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	46,420	47,230	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	117,920	140,430	19%
	Operational	87,180	92,090	6%
	Capital spending	30,740	48,340	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	164,340	187,660	14%
	Cross-state spillover	37,400	42,480	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	201,740	230,140	14%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$6,157	$6,758	10%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,466	$9,315	25%
	Operational	$5,080	$5,517	9%
	Capital spending	$2,385	$3,798	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$13,622	$16,073	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,642	$3,188	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$16,265	$19,260	18%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$11,328	$12,262	8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$13,620	$16,824	24%
	Operational	$9,659	$10,509	9%
	Capital spending	$3,962	$6,315	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$24,949	$29,087	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$4,686	$5,614	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$29,634	$34,701	17%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,006	$1,127	12%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$826	$925	12%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,832	$2,052	12%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,231	$1,464	19%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,011	$1,202	19%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,242	$2,666	19%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 14 percent from 164,340 jobs in 2023 to 187,660 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Georgia was 201,740 jobs and 230,140 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $13.6 billion in 2023 to $16.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Georgia was $16.3 billion and $19.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $24.9 billion in 2023 to $29.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Georgia was $29.6 billion and $34.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Georgia (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly one-third of the state's construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, and street lighting, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-16: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Hawaii, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	2,930	2,780	-5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	5,660	7,210	27%
	Operational	3,040	3,010	-1%
	Capital spending	2,620	4,200	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	8,590	9,990	16%
	Cross-state spillover	5,320	6,150	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	13,910	16,140	16%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$286	$294	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$371	$492	32%
	Operational	$184	$190	3%
	Capital spending	$188	$302	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$658	$786	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$354	$428	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,011	$1,214	20%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$485	$500	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$658	$860	31%
	Operational	$349	$357	2%
	Capital spending	$309	$503	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,143	$1,360	19%
	Cross-state spillover	$670	$810	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,814	$2,170	20%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$114	$127	12%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$44	$49	12%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$157	$176	12%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$177	$211	19%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$68	$81	19%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$245	$292	19%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from 8,590 jobs in 2023 to 9,990 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Hawaii was 13,910 jobs and 16,140 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $658 million in 2023 to $786 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Hawaii was $1.0 billion and $1.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from $1.1 billion in 2023 to $1.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Hawaii was $1.8 billion and $2.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Hawaii (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $176 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over half of the state's fire protection services including fire fighting organization and auxiliary services; fire inspection and investigation; support of volunteer fire forces; and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-17: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Idaho, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	3,980	4,150	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	10,040	13,610	36%
	Operational	5,320	5,980	12%
	Capital spending	4,720	7,630	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	14,020	17,760	27%
	Cross-state spillover	6,830	7,800	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	20,850	25,560	23%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$392	$444	13%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$661	$946	43%
	Operational	$287	$328	14%
	Capital spending	$374	$618	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,053	$1,389	32%
	Cross-state spillover	$389	$459	18%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,442	$1,848	28%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$747	$877	17%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,068	$1,498	40%
	Operational	$525	$602	15%
	Capital spending	$543	$895	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,815	$2,375	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$726	$877	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,541	$3,252	28%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$129	$163	26%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$39	$49	26%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$168	$212	26%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$170	$218	28%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$51	$65	28%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$221	$283	28%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from 14,020 jobs in 2023 to 17,760 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Idaho was 20,850 jobs and 25,560 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 32 percent from $1.1 billion in 2023 to $1.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Idaho was $1.4 billion and $1.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $1.8 billion in 2023 to $2.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Idaho was $2.5 billion and $3.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Idaho (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $212 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities and one-fourth of expenditures on fire fighting organization and auxiliary services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-18: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Illinois, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	32,080	32,100	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	92,940	115,130	24%
	Operational	60,900	64,210	5%
	Capital spending	32,040	50,920	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	125,020	147,230	18%
	Cross-state spillover	46,090	52,810	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	171,110	200,040	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,833	$5,248	9%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,136	$9,283	30%
	Operational	$4,215	$4,573	8%
	Capital spending	$2,920	$4,709	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,969	$14,531	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,790	$4,574	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$15,759	$19,104	21%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$8,908	$9,618	8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$12,022	$15,436	28%
	Operational	$7,498	$8,159	9%
	Capital spending	$4,525	$7,277	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$20,931	$25,054	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$6,610	$7,967	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$27,541	$33,020	20%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,366	$1,543	13%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$900	$1,017	13%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,267	$2,560	13%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,685	$2,006	19%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,110	$1,321	19%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,796	$3,327	19%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from 125,020 jobs in 2023 to 147,230 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Illinois was 171,110 jobs and 200,040 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $12.0 billion in 2023 to $14.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Illinois was $15.8 billion and $19.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $20.9 billion in 2023 to $25.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Illinois was $27.5 billion and $33.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Illinois (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.6 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's police protection expenditures including police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-19: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Indiana, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	10,980	11,050	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	26,350	35,020	33%
	Operational	12,940	13,280	3%
	Capital spending	13,410	21,740	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	37,330	46,070	23%
	Cross-state spillover	24,050	27,700	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	61,380	73,770	20%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,009	$1,062	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,769	$2,463	39%
	Operational	$761	$804	6%
	Capital spending	$1,008	$1,659	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,778	$3,526	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,536	$1,830	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,314	$5,355	24%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,622	$1,699	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,817	$3,874	38%
	Operational	$1,309	$1,383	6%
	Capital spending	$1,508	$2,491	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,439	$5,573	26%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,000	$3,636	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$7,438	$9,208	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$271	$304	12%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$140	$157	12%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$411	$461	12%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$429	$521	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$222	$270	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$651	$790	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from 37,330 jobs in 2023 to 46,070 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Indiana was 61,380 jobs and 73,770 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $2.8 billion in 2023 to $3.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Indiana was $4.3 billion and $5.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 26 percent from $4.4 billion in 2023 to $5.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Indiana was $7.4 billion and $9.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Indiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $461 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly all of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services and all of veterans' services expenditures not classified under public welfare or other functions, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-20: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Iowa, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	5,560	5,690	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	13,440	18,160	35%
	Operational	7,020	7,700	10%
	Capital spending	6,420	10,460	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	19,000	23,850	26%
	Cross-state spillover	12,190	13,920	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	31,190	37,770	21%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$639	$726	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$839	$1,186	41%
	Operational	$376	$416	11%
	Capital spending	$463	$770	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,478	$1,913	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$761	$909	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,238	$2,821	26%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,411	$1,605	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,482	$2,071	40%
	Operational	$704	$798	13%
	Capital spending	$778	$1,273	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,892	$3,676	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,544	$1,847	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,437	$5,523	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$134	$159	19%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$91	$108	19%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$224	$266	19%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$225	$279	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$153	$190	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$378	$469	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 26 percent from 19,000 jobs in 2023 to 23,850 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Iowa was 31,190 jobs and 37,770 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $1.5 billion in 2023 to $1.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Iowa was $2.2 billion and $2.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $2.9 billion in 2023 to $3.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Iowa was $4.4 billion and $5.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Iowa (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $266 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over two-thirds of the state's fire protection expenditures including fire inspection and investigation; support of volunteer fire forces; and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-21: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Kansas, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	6,100	6,190	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	14,140	18,840	33%
	Operational	7,400	7,960	8%
	Capital spending	6,740	10,880	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	20,240	25,030	24%
	Cross-state spillover	10,830	12,440	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	31,070	37,470	21%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$657	$727	11%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$961	$1,339	39%
	Operational	$434	$483	11%
	Capital spending	$527	$856	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,618	$2,067	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$623	$743	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,240	$2,810	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,083	$1,211	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,518	$2,109	39%
	Operational	$713	$794	11%
	Capital spending	$805	$1,315	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,601	$3,320	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,208	$1,470	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,810	$4,790	26%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$155	$192	24%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$78	$97	24%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$233	$289	24%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$231	$295	28%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$116	$148	28%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$347	$443	28%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from 20,240 jobs in 2023 to 25,030 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Kansas was 31,070 jobs and 37,470 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $1.6 billion in 2023 to $2.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kansas was $2.2 billion and $2.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $2.6 billion in 2023 to $3.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kansas was $3.8 billion and $4.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Kansas (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $289 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services and construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-22: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Kentucky, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	8,600	8,620	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	19,300	24,590	27%
	Operational	10,400	10,340	-1%
	Capital spending	8,900	14,250	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	27,900	33,210	19%
	Cross-state spillover	14,890	17,160	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	42,790	50,370	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$863	$877	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,225	$1,631	33%
	Operational	$585	$592	1%
	Capital spending	$640	$1,040	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,088	$2,508	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$917	$1,112	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,004	$3,620	20%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,416	$1,417	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,974	$2,586	31%
	Operational	$1,014	$1,030	2%
	Capital spending	$959	$1,556	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,389	$4,003	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,614	$1,963	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,003	$5,966	19%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$241	$285	18%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$108	$128	18%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$350	$414	18%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$325	$392	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$146	$176	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$470	$567	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from 27,900 jobs in 2023 to 33,210 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Kentucky was 42,790 jobs and 50,370 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $2.1 billion in 2023 to $2.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Kentucky was $3.0 billion and $3.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $3.4 billion in 2023 to $4.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Kentucky was $5.0 billion and $6.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Kentucky (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $414 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly all of the state's expenditures on the construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-23: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Louisiana, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	8,160	7,970	-2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	18,500	23,910	29%
	Operational	9,570	9,590	0%
	Capital spending	8,930	14,320	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	26,660	31,880	20%
	Cross-state spillover	15,040	17,380	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	41,700	49,260	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$689	$714	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,013	$1,371	35%
	Operational	$472	$487	3%
	Capital spending	$541	$884	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,702	$2,085	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$896	$1,092	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,597	$3,176	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,202	$1,232	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,804	$2,419	34%
	Operational	$887	$925	4%
	Capital spending	$918	$1,495	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,006	$3,651	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,846	$2,245	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,852	$5,896	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$150	$182	22%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$103	$125	22%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$253	$307	22%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$254	$313	23%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$175	$215	23%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$429	$528	23%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from 26,660 jobs in 2023 to 31,880 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Louisiana was 41,700 jobs and 49,260 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $1.7 billion in 2023 to $2.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Louisiana was $2.6 billion and $3.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $3.0 billion in 2023 to $3.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Louisiana was $4.9 billion and $5.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Louisiana (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $307 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's fire fighting organization and auxiliary services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-24: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Maine, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	2,600	2,470	-5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	6,300	8,210	30%
	Operational	3,310	3,400	3%
	Capital spending	2,990	4,810	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	8,900	10,680	20%
	Cross-state spillover	5,040	5,800	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	13,940	16,480	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$273	$282	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$410	$555	35%
	Operational	$198	$205	3%
	Capital spending	$213	$350	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$683	$836	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$306	$368	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$989	$1,204	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$433	$458	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$670	$887	32%
	Operational	$357	$372	4%
	Capital spending	$314	$515	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,103	$1,345	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$568	$691	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,671	$2,035	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$84	$102	20%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$51	$61	20%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$135	$162	20%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$122	$148	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$73	$89	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$195	$237	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from 8,900 jobs in 2023 to 10,680 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Maine was 13,940 jobs and 16,480 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $683 million in 2023 to $836 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maine was $989.0 million and $1.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $1.1 billion in 2023 to $1.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maine was $1.7 billion and $2.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Maine (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $162 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly all of the state's financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities including provision of hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-25: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Maryland, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	20,350	21,370	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	42,670	54,980	29%
	Operational	26,340	28,980	10%
	Capital spending	16,330	26,000	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	63,020	76,350	21%
	Cross-state spillover	20,050	22,900	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	83,070	99,250	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,558	$2,868	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,137	$4,226	35%
	Operational	$1,719	$1,947	13%
	Capital spending	$1,418	$2,280	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,695	$7,094	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,522	$1,851	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$7,217	$8,945	24%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,074	$4,588	13%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,311	$7,109	34%
	Operational	$3,044	$3,455	14%
	Capital spending	$2,267	$3,654	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,385	$11,697	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,642	$3,196	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$12,026	$14,893	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$539	$628	16%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$381	$444	16%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$920	$1,072	16%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$738	$912	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$522	$646	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,260	$1,558	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from 63,020 jobs in 2023 to 76,350 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Maryland was 83,070 jobs and 99,250 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $5.7 billion in 2023 to $7.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Maryland was $7.2 billion and $8.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $9.4 billion in 2023 to $11.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Maryland was $12.0 billion and $14.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Maryland (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-26: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Massachusetts, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	23,200	23,020	-1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	59,430	76,100	28%
	Operational	36,490	39,510	8%
	Capital spending	22,940	36,590	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	82,630	99,120	20%
	Cross-state spillover	26,790	30,640	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	109,420	129,760	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,985	$4,484	13%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,775	$7,891	37%
	Operational	$2,893	$3,238	12%
	Capital spending	$2,882	$4,653	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,760	$12,375	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,702	$3,254	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$12,462	$15,629	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$6,948	$7,784	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,330	$12,586	35%
	Operational	$4,974	$5,572	12%
	Capital spending	$4,356	$7,014	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$16,278	$20,370	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$4,627	$5,644	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$20,905	$26,014	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,061	$1,253	18%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$514	$607	18%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,575	$1,859	18%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,293	$1,606	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$626	$778	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,919	$2,384	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from 82,630 jobs in 2023 to 99,120 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Massachusetts was 109,420 jobs and 129,760 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $9.8 billion in 2023 to $12.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Massachusetts was $12.5 billion and $15.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $16.3 billion in 2023 to $20.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Massachusetts was $20.9 billion and $26.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Massachusetts (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.9 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's higher education expenditures including degree granting institutions which provide academic training above grade 12, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-27: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Michigan, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	23,590	23,520	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	61,210	74,510	22%
	Operational	39,260	39,780	1%
	Capital spending	21,950	34,730	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	84,800	98,030	16%
	Cross-state spillover	32,250	37,080	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	117,050	135,110	15%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,803	$2,912	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,989	$5,103	28%
	Operational	$2,304	$2,396	4%
	Capital spending	$1,685	$2,707	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,792	$8,015	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,190	$2,655	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,982	$10,669	19%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,981	$5,113	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,674	$8,405	26%
	Operational	$4,075	$4,253	4%
	Capital spending	$2,599	$4,152	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,655	$13,518	16%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,733	$4,536	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$15,388	$18,054	17%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$801	$879	10%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$411	$450	10%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,212	$1,330	10%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$888	$1,030	16%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$455	$528	16%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,344	$1,558	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Michigan (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from 84,800 jobs in 2023 to 98,030 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Michigan was 117,050 jobs and 135,110 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Michigan (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $6.8 billion in 2023 to $8.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Michigan was $9.0 billion and $10.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Michigan (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from $11.7 billion in 2023 to $13.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Michigan was $15.4 billion and $18.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $1.3 billion in Michigan in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's police protection expenditures including police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-28: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Minnesota, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	14,530	14,890	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	41,490	52,570	27%
	Operational	26,120	28,020	7%
	Capital spending	15,370	24,550	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	56,020	67,460	20%
	Cross-state spillover	22,010	25,150	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	78,030	92,610	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,023	$2,210	9%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,139	$4,191	34%
	Operational	$1,725	$1,904	10%
	Capital spending	$1,415	$2,288	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,162	$6,401	24%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,690	$2,019	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,853	$8,419	23%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,564	$3,896	9%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,171	$6,812	32%
	Operational	$3,024	$3,345	11%
	Capital spending	$2,147	$3,467	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,736	$10,707	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,888	$3,471	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,623	$14,179	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$698	$801	15%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$244	$280	15%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$942	$1,081	15%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$849	$1,030	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$297	$361	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,146	$1,390	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Minnesota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from 56,020 jobs in 2023 to 67,460 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Minnesota was 78,030 jobs and 92,610 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Minnesota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from $5.2 billion in 2023 to $6.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Minnesota was $6.9 billion and $8.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Minnesota increased by 23 percent from $8.7 billion in 2023 to $10.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Minnesota was $11.6 billion and $14.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $1.1 billion in Minnesota in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly three-fourths of the state's education services other than elementary, secondary, and higher education, based on the latest available government spending data (2023)

Table A-29: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Mississippi, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	3,120	3,030	-3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	7,710	10,680	39%
	Operational	3,110	3,110	0%
	Capital spending	4,600	7,570	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	10,830	13,710	27%
	Cross-state spillover	9,480	10,940	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	20,310	24,650	21%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$224	$231	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$372	$537	44%
	Operational	$127	$130	3%
	Capital spending	$245	$407	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$596	$768	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$447	$535	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,042	$1,304	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$391	$405	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$639	$898	41%
	Operational	$261	$264	1%
	Capital spending	$378	$634	68%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,030	$1,303	26%
	Cross-state spillover	$858	$1,042	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,888	$2,345	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$78	$100	29%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$32	$41	29%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$109	$140	29%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$136	$170	26%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$55	$69	26%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$191	$240	26%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Mississippi (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from 10,830 jobs in 2023 to 13,710 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Mississippi was 20,310 jobs and 24,650 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Mississippi (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $596 million in 2023 to $768 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Mississippi was $1.0 billion and $1.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution (without the cross-state spillover effect) in Mississippi increased by 26 percent from $1.0 billion in 2023 to $1.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effects, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Mississippi was $1.9 billion and $2.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution (without the cross-state spillover effects) of $140 million in Mississippi in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services and all veterans' services expenditures not classified under public welfare or other functions, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-30: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Missouri, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	23,080	22,660	-2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	53,890	62,600	16%
	Operational	38,590	38,650	0%
	Capital spending	15,300	23,950	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	76,970	85,260	11%
	Cross-state spillover	20,550	23,540	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	97,520	108,800	12%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,410	$3,455	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,417	$4,163	22%
	Operational	$2,253	$2,312	3%
	Capital spending	$1,164	$1,852	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,827	$7,618	12%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,309	$1,573	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,136	$9,191	13%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$6,318	$6,373	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,798	$6,965	20%
	Operational	$4,005	$4,122	3%
	Capital spending	$1,793	$2,844	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$12,116	$13,338	10%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,271	$2,731	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$14,386	$16,069	12%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$536	$567	6%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$462	$489	6%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$999	$1,057	6%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$636	$724	14%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$549	$625	14%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,185	$1,349	14%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 11 percent from 76,970 jobs in 2023 to 85,260 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Missouri was 97,520 jobs and 108,800 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from $6.8 billion in 2023 to $7.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Missouri was $8.1 billion and $9.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 10 percent from $12.1 billion in 2023 to $13.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Missouri was $14.4 billion and $16.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Missouri (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting and snow and ice removal, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-31: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Montana, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	1,650	1,700	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	4,650	6,420	38%
	Operational	2,200	2,400	9%
	Capital spending	2,450	4,020	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	6,300	8,120	29%
	Cross-state spillover	4,390	5,030	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	10,690	13,150	23%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$149	$170	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$291	$419	44%
	Operational	$121	$133	10%
	Capital spending	$170	$286	68%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$441	$588	34%
	Cross-state spillover	$237	$282	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$677	$871	29%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$275	$313	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$460	$650	41%
	Operational	$212	$237	12%
	Capital spending	$248	$413	67%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$735	$962	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$447	$542	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,182	$1,504	27%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$54	$70	30%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$22	$28	30%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$76	$99	30%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$81	$103	28%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$32	$41	28%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$113	$145	28%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from 6,300 jobs in 2023 to 8,120 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Montana was 10,690 jobs and 13,150 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 34 percent from $441 million in 2023 to $588 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Montana was $677.1 million and $871 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $735 million in 2023 to $962 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Montana was $1.2 billion and $1.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Montana (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $99 million in Montana in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly all of the state's construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-32: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Nebraska, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	5,500	4,600	-16%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	11,700	14,090	20%
	Operational	6,600	6,080	-8%
	Capital spending	5,100	8,010	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	17,200	18,690	9%
	Cross-state spillover	7,950	9,270	17%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	25,150	27,960	11%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$613	$564	-8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$758	$967	28%
	Operational	$370	$353	-5%
	Capital spending	$388	$614	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,371	$1,530	12%
	Cross-state spillover	$541	$667	23%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,912	$2,198	15%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,226	$1,187	-3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,381	$1,745	26%
	Operational	$708	$675	-5%
	Capital spending	$673	$1,070	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,607	$2,932	12%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,130	$1,381	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,737	$4,313	15%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$89	$98	9%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$61	$67	9%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$151	$165	9%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$173	$206	19%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$119	$141	19%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$292	$348	19%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 9 percent from 17,200 jobs in 2023 to 18,690 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Nebraska was 25,150 jobs and 27,960 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from $1.4 billion in 2023 to $1.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nebraska was $1.9 billion and $2.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 12 percent from $2.6 billion in 2023 to $2.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nebraska was $3.7 billion and $4.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Nebraska (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $165 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's expenditures on police protection, including police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-33: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Nevada, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	6,850	6,610	-4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	17,090	22,700	33%
	Operational	9,850	10,970	11%
	Capital spending	7,240	11,730	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	23,940	29,310	22%
	Cross-state spillover	14,750	16,860	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	38,690	46,170	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$802	$959	20%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,107	$1,541	39%
	Operational	$576	$666	16%
	Capital spending	$531	$875	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,909	$2,500	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$991	$1,190	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,900	$3,690	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,833	$2,190	20%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,027	$2,783	37%
	Operational	$1,126	$1,302	16%
	Capital spending	$901	$1,481	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,859	$4,973	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,799	$2,143	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,659	$7,116	26%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$203	$253	25%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effecta	$92	$114	25%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$294	$367	25%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$341	$419	23%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$154	$189	23%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$495	$608	23%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from 23,940 jobs in 2023 to 29,310 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Nevada was 38,690 jobs and 46,170 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $1.9 billion in 2023 to $2.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Nevada was $2.9 billion and $3.7 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $3.9 billion in 2023 to $5.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Nevada was $5.7 billion and $7.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Nevada (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $367 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's expenditures toward financing, construction acquisition, maintenance or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-34: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Hampshire, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	4,720	4,780	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	10,810	13,510	25%
	Operational	6,460	6,600	2%
	Capital spending	4,350	6,910	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	15,530	18,290	18%
	Cross-state spillover	5,090	5,810	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	20,620	24,100	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$662	$688	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$914	$1,211	32%
	Operational	$463	$484	5%
	Capital spending	$451	$727	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,576	$1,898	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$367	$427	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,943	$2,326	20%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,109	$1,138	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,402	$1,802	29%
	Operational	$791	$832	5%
	Capital spending	$610	$970	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,511	$2,941	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$692	$846	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,203	$3,787	18%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$88	$97	11%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$112	$125	11%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$201	$222	11%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$107	$124	17%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$136	$159	17%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$243	$284	17%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from 15,530 jobs in 2023 to 18,290 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in New Hampshire was 20,620 jobs and 24,100 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $1.6 billion in 2023 to $1.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Hampshire was $1.9 billion and $2.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $2.5 billion in 2023 to $2.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Hampshire was $3.2 billion and $3.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in New Hampshire (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $222 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly one-fourth of the state's construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-35: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Jersey, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	32,810	35,180	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	77,120	100,610	30%
	Operational	52,530	61,350	17%
	Capital spending	24,590	39,260	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	109,930	135,790	24%
	Cross-state spillover	32,070	36,230	13%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	142,000	172,020	21%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$5,215	$6,311	21%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,238	$8,517	37%
	Operational	$3,829	$4,615	21%
	Capital spending	$2,409	$3,902	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,453	$14,828	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,619	$3,063	17%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$14,072	$17,890	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$9,615	$11,653	21%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$10,325	$13,979	35%
	Operational	$6,650	$8,035	21%
	Capital spending	$3,675	$5,944	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$19,940	$25,632	29%
	Cross-state spillover	$4,600	$5,458	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$24,540	$31,090	27%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,425	$1,623	14%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$974	$1,110	14%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,399	$2,733	14%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,651	$2,053	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,129	$1,404	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,780	$3,456	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from 109,930 jobs in 2023 to 135,790 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in New Jersey was 142,000 jobs and 172,020 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $11.5 billion in 2023 to $14.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Jersey was $14.1 billion and $17.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from $19.9 billion in 2023 to $25.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Jersey was $24.5 billion and $31.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in New Jersey (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.7 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over half of the state's expenditures on construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting and snow and ice removal, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-36: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New Mexico, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	3,470	3,920	13%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	6,420	8,960	40%
	Operational	3,130	3,570	14%
	Capital spending	3,290	5,390	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	9,890	12,880	30%
	Cross-state spillover	6,040	6,870	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	15,930	19,750	24%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$288	$345	20%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$351	$505	44%
	Operational	$160	$188	18%
	Capital spending	$191	$317	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$640	$850	33%
	Cross-state spillover	$375	$457	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,015	$1,307	29%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$567	$660	16%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$656	$939	43%
	Operational	$306	$359	17%
	Capital spending	$350	$580	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,224	$1,599	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$686	$820	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,909	$2,419	27%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$131	$151	16%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$47	$55	16%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$178	$206	16%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$205	$254	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$74	$92	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover Weffect[a]	$280	$346	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 30 percent from 9,890 jobs in 2023 to 12,880 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in New Mexico was 15,930 jobs and 19,750 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 33 percent from $640 million in 2023 to $850 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in New Mexico was $1.0 billion and $1.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $1.2 billion in 2023 to $1.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in New Mexico was $1.9 billion and $2.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in New Mexico (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $206 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities and all provision and support of public library facilities and services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-37: The economic contribution of the data center industry in New York, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	50,490	51,700	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	136,660	176,210	29%
	Operational	86,930	96,490	11%
	Capital spending	49,730	79,720	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	187,150	227,910	22%
	Cross-state spillover	74,160	84,470	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	261,310	312,380	20%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$9,289	$10,735	16%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$12,229	$16,663	36%
	Operational	$6,794	$7,786	15%
	Capital spending	$5,435	$8,878	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$21,518	$27,399	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$7,827	$9,225	18%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$29,344	$36,623	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$18,939	$21,613	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$21,033	$28,312	35%
	Operational	$12,336	$14,164	15%
	Capital spending	$8,697	$14,149	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$39,971	$49,925	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$15,101	$17,984	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$55,072	$67,909	23%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,246	$2,544	13%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,264	$2,565	13%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$4,510	$5,109	13%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$3,266	$3,994	22%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$3,292	$4,026	22%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$6,558	$8,020	22%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from 187,150 jobs in 2023 to 227,910 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in New York was 261,310 jobs and 312,380 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $21.5 billion in 2023 to $27.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in New York was $29.3 billion and $36.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $40.0 billion in 2023 to $49.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in New York was $55.1 billion and $67.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in New York (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $5.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's expenditures on higher education, including degree granting institutions which provides academic training above grade 12 and over one-third of the state's expenditures toward the construction of airports, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-38: The economic contribution of the data center industry in North Carolina, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	24,520	25,750	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	69,650	91,530	31%
	Operational	40,570	44,820	10%
	Capital spending	29,080	46,710	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	94,170	117,280	25%
	Cross-state spillover	37,210	42,430	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	131,380	159,710	22%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,973	$3,419	15%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,167	$7,211	40%
	Operational	$2,428	$2,761	14%
	Capital spending	$2,738	$4,450	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,139	$10,630	31%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,656	$3,195	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,795	$13,825	28%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$5,684	$6,475	14%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$8,694	$11,977	38%
	Operational	$4,417	$5,038	14%
	Capital spending	$4,277	$6,939	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$14,378	$18,452	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$4,901	$5,938	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$19,279	$24,390	27%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$737	$879	19%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$429	$512	19%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,165	$1,391	19%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$970	$1,216	25%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$564	$708	25%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,534	$1,924	25%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from 94,170 jobs in 2023 to 117,280 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in North Carolina was 131,380 jobs and 159,710 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from $8.1 billion in 2023 to $10.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Carolina was $10.8 billion and $13.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $14.4 billion in 2023 to $18.5 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Carolina was $19.3 billion and $24.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in North Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.4 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly half of the state's education services other than elementary, secondary, and higher education, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-39: The economic contribution of the data center industry in North Dakota, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	1,150	1,130	-2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,700	3,740	39%
	Operational	1,050	1,030	-2%
	Capital spending	1,650	2,710	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	3,850	4,870	26%
	Cross-state spillover	3,260	3,780	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	7,110	8,650	22%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$100	$103	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$187	$275	47%
	Operational	$60	$63	5%
	Capital spending	$127	$212	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$287	$378	32%
	Cross-state spillover	$235	$284	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$522	$662	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$169	$168	-1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$303	$436	44%
	Operational	$105	$100	-4%
	Capital spending	$198	$336	70%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$471	$604	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$441	$539	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$913	$1,143	25%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$40	$54	36%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$11	$15	36%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$50	$68	36%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$74	$93	25%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$20	$25	25%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$94	$118	25%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 26 percent from 3,850 jobs in 2023 to 4,870 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in North Dakota was 7,110 jobs and 8,650 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 32 percent from $287 million in 2023 to $378 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in North Dakota was $521.7 million and $662 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $471 million in 2023 to $604 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in North Dakota was $912.6 million and $1.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in North Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $68 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly all of the state's expenditures on fire protection and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-40: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Ohio, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	24,450	24,120	-1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	64,430	81,880	27%
	Operational	37,550	38,900	4%
	Capital spending	26,880	42,980	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	88,880	106,000	19%
	Cross-state spillover	41,560	47,850	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	130,440	153,850	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,556	$2,744	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,059	$5,440	34%
	Operational	$2,068	$2,210	7%
	Capital spending	$1,991	$3,231	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,616	$8,184	24%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,770	$3,347	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$9,386	$11,531	23%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,439	$4,757	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,066	$9,302	32%
	Operational	$3,925	$4,200	7%
	Capital spending	$3,142	$5,102	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$11,505	$14,058	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$5,183	$6,284	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$16,688	$20,342	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$512	$585	14%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$441	$504	14%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$954	$1,088	14%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$747	$909	22%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$643	$783	22%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,390	$1,692	22%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from 88,880 jobs in 2023 to 106,000 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Ohio was 130,440 jobs and 153,850 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from $6.6 billion in 2023 to $8.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Ohio was $9.4 billion and $11.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $11.5 billion in 2023 to $14.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Ohio was $16.7 billion and $20.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Ohio (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on the construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities and all of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-41: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Oklahoma, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	5,930	5,550	-6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	14,280	18,340	28%
	Operational	7,120	6,830	-4%
	Capital spending	7,160	11,510	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	20,210	23,890	18%
	Cross-state spillover	13,470	15,600	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	33,680	39,490	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$447	$466	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$827	$1,118	35%
	Operational	$374	$369	-1%
	Capital spending	$453	$748	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,274	$1,583	24%
	Cross-state spillover	$788	$944	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$2,062	$2,528	23%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$791	$808	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,389	$1,843	33%
	Operational	$665	$658	-1%
	Capital spending	$724	$1,185	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,180	$2,651	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,455	$1,768	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,634	$4,419	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$107	$124	16%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$70	$82	16%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$177	$206	16%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$190	$233	23%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$125	$154	23%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$315	$387	23%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from 20,210 jobs in 2023 to 23,890 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Oklahoma was 33,680 jobs and 39,490 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from $1.3 billion in 2023 to $1.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oklahoma was $2.1 billion and $2.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $2.2 billion in 2023 to $2.7 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oklahoma was $3.6 billion and $4.4 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Oklahoma (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $206 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's social insurance administration expenditures and over half of the state's spending on construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-42: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Oregon, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	15,230	15,450	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	36,410	45,170	24%
	Operational	24,660	26,580	8%
	Capital spending	11,750	18,590	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	51,640	60,620	17%
	Cross-state spillover	14,940	17,020	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	66,580	77,640	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,268	$2,538	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,613	$3,419	31%
	Operational	$1,564	$1,744	12%
	Capital spending	$1,050	$1,674	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,881	$5,956	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,051	$1,254	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,931	$7,210	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$4,542	$5,057	11%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,407	$5,734	30%
	Operational	$2,693	$2,996	11%
	Capital spending	$1,715	$2,738	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,949	$10,790	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,823	$2,205	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,771	$12,995	21%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$592	$669	13%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$358	$404	13%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$951	$1,073	13%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$730	$891	22%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$442	$539	22%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,172	$1,429	22%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from 51,640 jobs in 2023 to 60,620 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Oregon was 66,580 jobs and 77,640 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $4.9 billion in 2023 to $6.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Oregon was $5.9 billion and $7.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $8.9 billion in 2023 to $10.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Oregon was $10.8 billion and $13.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Oregon (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $1.1 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's police protection, firefighting organization, and auxiliary services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-43: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Pennsylvania, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	30,590	29,640	-3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	80,930	99,960	24%
	Operational	50,440	51,550	2%
	Capital spending	30,490	48,410	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	111,520	129,600	16%
	Cross-state spillover	46,000	52,980	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	157,520	182,580	16%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,798	$4,032	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$5,995	$7,774	30%
	Operational	$3,384	$3,566	5%
	Capital spending	$2,611	$4,208	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$9,793	$11,806	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,564	$4,311	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$13,356	$16,117	21%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$6,754	$7,146	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$9,709	$12,465	28%
	Operational	$5,692	$6,000	5%
	Capital spending	$4,017	$6,465	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$16,462	$19,611	19%
	Cross-state spillover	$5,926	$7,189	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$22,388	$26,800	20%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,035	$1,169	13%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$695	$785	13%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,730	$1,954	13%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,304	$1,551	19%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$876	$1,042	19%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,181	$2,593	19%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from 111,520 jobs in 2023 to 129,600 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Pennsylvania was 157,520 jobs and 182,580 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $9.8 billion in 2023 to $11.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Pennsylvania was $13.4 billion and $16.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from $16.5 billion in 2023 to $19.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Pennsylvania was $22.4 billion and $26.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Pennsylvania (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.0 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's spending on fire protection and three-fourths of the state's expenditures on air transportation, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-44: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Rhode Island, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	2,160	2,190	1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	5,350	6,990	31%
	Operational	2,880	3,000	4%
	Capital spending	2,470	3,990	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	7,510	9,180	22%
	Cross-state spillover	3,850	4,400	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	11,360	13,580	20%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$262	$277	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$374	$508	36%
	Operational	$180	$190	6%
	Capital spending	$194	$318	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$636	$785	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$254	$305	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$889	$1,090	23%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$420	$442	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$597	$794	33%
	Operational	$316	$338	7%
	Capital spending	$281	$456	63%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$1,016	$1,235	22%
	Cross-state spillover	$442	$537	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,458	$1,772	22%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$78	$91	17%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$41	$48	17%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$119	$140	17%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$100	$121	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$53	$64	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$153	$185	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from 7,510 jobs in 2023 to 9,180 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Rhode Island was 11,360 jobs and 13,580 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $636 million in 2023 to $785 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Rhode Island was $889.5 million and $1.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from $1.0 billion in 2023 to $1.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Rhode Island was $1.5 billion and $1.8 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Rhode Island (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $140 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's fire fighting organization and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-45: The economic contribution of the data center industry in South Carolina, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	10,790	10,780	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	26,160	33,340	27%
	Operational	15,010	15,520	3%
	Capital spending	11,150	17,820	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	36,950	44,120	19%
	Cross-state spillover	17,290	19,840	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	54,240	63,960	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,162	$1,257	8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$1,526	$2,043	34%
	Operational	$765	$809	6%
	Capital spending	$760	$1,234	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$2,687	$3,301	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,059	$1,286	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$3,746	$4,586	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,917	$2,047	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,700	$3,556	32%
	Operational	$1,473	$1,570	7%
	Capital spending	$1,227	$1,986	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,617	$5,603	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,945	$2,361	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,562	$7,964	21%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$239	$283	19%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$164	$195	19%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$403	$478	19%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$339	$411	21%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$233	$283	21%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$572	$694	21%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from 36,950 jobs in 2023 to 44,120 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in South Carolina was 54,240 jobs and 63,960 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $2.7 billion in 2023 to $3.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Carolina was $3.7 billion and $4.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $4.6 billion in 2023 to $5.6 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Carolina was $6.6 billion and $8.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in South Carolina (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $478 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly one-third of the state's expenditures toward health services including outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-46: The economic contribution of the data center industry in South Dakota, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	1,310	1,380	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,050	4,330	42%
	Operational	1,260	1,360	8%
	Capital spending	1,790	2,970	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	4,360	5,710	31%
	Cross-state spillover	3,900	4,470	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	8,260	10,180	23%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$112	$124	10%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$206	$308	50%
	Operational	$70	$81	15%
	Capital spending	$135	$227	68%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$318	$432	36%
	Cross-state spillover	$205	$235	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$523	$667	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$196	$214	9%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$312	$455	46%
	Operational	$124	$137	10%
	Capital spending	$187	$318	70%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$508	$669	32%
	Cross-state spillover	$487	$588	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$994	$1,257	26%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$18	$21	17%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$16	$19	17%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$35	$40	17%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$37	$45	23%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$33	$40	23%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$69	$85	23%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 31 percent from 4,360 jobs in 2023 to 5,710 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in South Dakota was 8,260 jobs and 10,180 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 36 percent from $318 million in 2023 to $432 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in South Dakota was $523.1 million and $667 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 32 percent from $508 million in 2023 to $669 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in South Dakota was $995 million and $1.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in South Dakota (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $40 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on the provision and support of public library facilities and services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-47: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Tennessee, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	15,830	15,690	-1%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	42,130	52,410	24%
	Operational	25,560	25,990	2%
	Capital spending	16,570	26,420	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	57,960	68,100	17%
	Cross-state spillover	26,090	29,970	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	84,050	98,070	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,952	$2,063	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,083	$4,018	30%
	Operational	$1,707	$1,784	5%
	Capital spending	$1,376	$2,234	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$5,035	$6,081	21%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,588	$1,834	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$6,623	$7,915	20%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,776	$3,920	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,924	$6,249	27%
	Operational	$2,966	$3,110	5%
	Capital spending	$1,958	$3,139	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,699	$10,168	17%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,219	$3,889	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$11,918	$14,057	18%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$398	$417	5%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$199	$209	5%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$597	$625	5%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$565	$655	16%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$283	$328	16%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$848	$983	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from 57,960 jobs in 2023 to 68,100 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Tennessee was 84,050 jobs and 98,070 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 21 percent from $5.0 billion in 2023 to $6.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Tennessee was $6.6 billion and $7.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 17 percent from $8.7 billion in 2023 to $10.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Tennessee was $11.9 billion and $14.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Tennessee (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $625 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fourth of the state's outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-48: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Texas, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	103,860	103,700	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	270,460	324,960	20%
	Operational	185,430	190,950	3%
	Capital spending	85,030	134,010	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	374,320	428,660	15%
	Cross-state spillover	104,560	119,450	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	478,880	548,110	14%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$14,340	$15,239	6%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$18,668	$23,743	27%
	Operational	$11,346	$12,029	6%
	Capital spending	$7,322	$11,714	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$33,009	$38,982	18%
	Cross-state spillover	$7,730	$9,258	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$40,738	$48,240	18%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$24,850	$26,124	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$31,812	$39,716	25%
	Operational	$20,751	$22,037	6%
	Capital spending	$11,061	$17,679	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$56,662	$65,840	16%
	Cross-state spillover	$14,225	$17,082	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$70,887	$82,922	17%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,066	$2,193	6%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,180	$2,315	6%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$4,246	$4,508	6%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,430	$2,792	15%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,565	$2,947	15%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$4,994	$5,739	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 15 percent from 374,320 jobs in 2023 to 428,660 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Texas was 478,880 jobs and 548,110 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from $33.0 billion in 2023 to $39.0 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Texas was $40.7 billion and $48.2 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from $56.7 billion in 2023 to $65.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Texas was $70.9 billion and $82.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Texas (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $4.5 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fifth of the state's expenditures on construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-49: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Utah, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	12,910	13,140	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	31,220	39,480	26%
	Operational	19,590	21,030	7%
	Capital spending	11,630	18,450	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	44,130	52,620	19%
	Cross-state spillover	12,540	14,340	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	56,670	66,960	18%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,410	$1,577	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,105	$2,822	34%
	Operational	$1,110	$1,223	10%
	Capital spending	$995	$1,600	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$3,515	$4,399	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$920	$1,142	24%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$4,435	$5,541	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$2,694	$2,985	11%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$3,852	$5,079	32%
	Operational	$2,217	$2,456	11%
	Capital spending	$1,635	$2,623	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$6,545	$8,065	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,692	$2,072	22%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$8,237	$10,137	23%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$312	$370	19%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$196	$233	19%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$508	$604	19%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$412	$506	23%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$259	$318	23%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$671	$824	23%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from 44,130 jobs in 2023 to 52,620 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Utah was 56,670 jobs and 66,960 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $3.5 billion in 2023 to $4.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Utah was $4.4 billion and $5.5 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $6.5 billion in 2023 to $8.1 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Utah was $8.2 billion and $10.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Utah (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $604 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund all of the state's expenditures on education services other than elementary, secondary, and higher education, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-50: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Vermont, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	1,520	1,520	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	3,530	4,650	32%
	Operational	1,850	1,950	5%
	Capital spending	1,680	2,700	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	5,050	6,170	22%
	Cross-state spillover	2,580	2,980	16%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	7,630	9,150	20%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$152	$166	10%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$237	$326	38%
	Operational	$111	$116	4%
	Capital spending	$126	$210	67%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$389	$493	27%
	Cross-state spillover	$150	$179	19%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$539	$672	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$263	$291	11%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$370	$498	35%
	Operational	$196	$211	8%
	Capital spending	$174	$287	65%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$632	$789	25%
	Cross-state spillover	$278	$338	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$911	$1,127	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$76	$90	18%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$16	$19	18%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effecta	$92	$108	18%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$100	$122	22%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$21	$25	22%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$121	$147	22%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 22 percent from 5,050 jobs in 2023 to 6,170 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Vermont was 7,630 jobs and 9,150 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 27 percent from $389 million in 2023 to $493 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Vermont was $539 million and $672 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 25 percent from $633 million in 2023 to $789 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Vermont was $910.6 million and $1.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Vermont (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $108 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-fifth of the state's outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-51: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Virginia, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	47,870	49,000	2%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	98,800	120,560	22%
	Operational	72,250	78,800	9%
	Capital spending	26,550	41,760	57%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	146,670	169,560	16%
	Cross-state spillover	27,810	31,540	13%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	174,480	201,100	15%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$7,414	$8,287	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$6,989	$9,038	29%
	Operational	$4,446	$4,987	12%
	Capital spending	$2,543	$4,050	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$14,403	$17,325	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,221	$2,698	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$16,624	$20,023	20%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$13,170	$14,727	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$11,959	$15,203	27%
	Operational	$8,230	$9,268	13%
	Capital spending	$3,729	$5,934	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effecta	$25,129	$29,929	19%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,626	$4,349	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$28,755	$34,278	19%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,426	$1,590	12%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$975	$1,087	12%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,401	$2,677	12%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,574	$1,858	18%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,076	$1,271	18%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,650	$3,129	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 industry's direct activity in all other states.
[b] Tax contribution includes all state and local taxes directly or indirectly resulting from the industry's U.S. construction and operations (including direct, indirect, and induced economic effects) benefiting the state.

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 16 percent from 146,670 jobs in 2023 to 169,560 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Virginia was 174,480 jobs and 201,100 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $14.4 billion in 2023 to $17.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Virginia was $16.6 billion and $20.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 19 percent from $25.1 billion in 2023 to $29.9 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Virginia was $28.8 billion and $34.3 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.7 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly one-fourth of the state's expenditures toward higher education including degree granting institutions which provide academic training above grade 12, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-52: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Washington, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	38,550	38,450	0%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	70,000	89,250	28%
	Operational	44,600	49,020	10%
	Capital spending	25,400	40,230	58%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	108,550	127,700	18%
	Cross-state spillover	25,230	28,800	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	133,780	156,500	17%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$5,875	$6,820	16%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$7,661	$10,544	38%
	Operational	$3,734	$4,241	14%
	Capital spending	$3,927	$6,302	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$13,535	$17,363	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$3,396	$4,191	23%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$16,932	$21,554	27%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$11,653	$13,446	15%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$14,637	$20,326	39%
	Operational	$6,762	$7,704	14%
	Capital spending	$7,875	$12,621	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$26,290	$33,772	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$5,924	$7,344	24%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$32,214	$41,115	28%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,289	$1,529	19%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$744	$883	19%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effecta	$2,033	$2,411	19%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$1,670	$2,154	29%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$964	$1,244	29%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$2,635	$3,397	29%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 18 percent from 108,550 jobs in 2023 to 127,700 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Washington was 133,780 jobs and 156,500 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $13.5 billion in 2023 to $17.4 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Washington was $16.9 billion and $21.6 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $26.3 billion in 2023 to $33.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Washington was $32.2 billion and $41.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Washington (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $2.4 billion in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly half of the state's expenditures on construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-53: The economic contribution of the data center industry in West Virginia, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	2,710	2,820	4%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	5,530	7,390	34%
	Operational	2,870	3,080	7%
	Capital spending	2,660	4,310	62%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	8,240	10,210	24%
	Cross-state spillover	4,890	5,600	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	13,130	15,810	20%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$246	$276	12%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$320	$447	40%
	Operational	$145	$170	17%
	Capital spending	$174	$277	59%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$566	$723	28%
	Cross-state spillover	$304	$367	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$870	$1,090	25%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$416	$460	10%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$555	$768	38%
	Operational	$270	$297	10%
	Capital spending	$284	$470	66%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$971	$1,228	26%
	Cross-state spillover	$558	$673	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$1,529	$1,901	24%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$73	$88	21%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$29	$34	21%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$101	$122	21%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$112	$139	24%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$44	$55	24%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$157	$194	24%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 24 percent from 8,240 jobs in 2023 to 10,210 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in West Virginia was 13,130 jobs and 15,810 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 28 percent from $566 million in 2023 to $723 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in West Virginia was $869.8 million and $1.1 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 26 percent from $971 million in 2023 to $1.2 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in West Virginia was $1.5 billion and $1.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in West Virginia (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $122 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund nearly three-fourths of the state's fire fighting organization and other fire prevention activities, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-54: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Wisconsin, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	13,340	13,720	3%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	36,800	46,610	27%
	Operational	22,650	23,970	6%
	Capital spending	14,150	22,640	60%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	50,140	60,330	20%
	Cross-state spillover	21,530	24,620	14%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	71,670	84,950	19%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$1,839	$2,011	9%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$2,464	$3,286	33%
	Operational	$1,315	$1,433	9%
	Capital spending	$1,149	$1,853	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$4,303	$5,297	23%
	Cross-state spillover	$1,453	$1,748	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$5,757	$7,044	22%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$3,872	$4,154	7%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$4,283	$5,621	31%
	Operational	$2,435	$2,654	9%
	Capital spending	$1,848	$2,967	61%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$8,155	$9,775	20%
	Cross-state spillover	$2,558	$3,090	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$10,713	$12,865	20%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$501	$566	13%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$255	$288	13%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$756	$855	13%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$628	$751	20%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$320	$382	20%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$947	$1,133	20%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from 50,140 jobs in 2023 to 60,330 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Wisconsin was 71,670 jobs and 84,950 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 23 percent from $4.3 billion in 2023 to $5.3 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wisconsin was $5.8 billion and $7.0 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 20 percent from $8.2 billion in 2023 to $9.8 billion in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wisconsin was $10.7 billion and $12.9 billion in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Wisconsin (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $855 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund over one-third of the state's health services including outpatient health services, other than hospital care, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Table A-55: The economic contribution of the data center industry in Wyoming, 2023-2024

Metric	Type of contribution	2023	2024	Growth
Employment (jobs)	Direct contribution	950	1,000	5%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	2,010	2,830	41%
	Operational	800	850	6%
	Capital spending	1,210	1,980	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	2,960	3,830	29%
	Cross-state spillover	2,470	2,850	15%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	5,430	6,680	23%
Labor income ($millions)	Direct contribution	$75	$92	22%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$104	$158	51%
	Operational	$31	$38	22%
	Capital spending	$73	$120	64%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$180	$250	39%
	Cross-state spillover	$147	$176	20%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$327	$426	30%
GDP ($millions)	Direct contribution	$130	$140	8%
	Indirect and induced without the spillover effect[a]	$196	$292	49%
	Operational	$66	$73	9%
	Capital spending	$130	$220	69%
	Total contribution without the spillover effect[a]	$326	$432	33%
	Cross-state spillover	$285	$344	21%
	Total contribution with the spillover effect[a]	$611	$777	27%
Tax payments[b] ($millions)	State, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$21	$26	23%
	Local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$9	$11	23%
	State and local, without cross-state spillover effect[a]	$30	$37	23%
	State, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$40	$51	26%
	Local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$18	$22	26%
	State and local, with cross-state spillover effect[a]	$58	$73	26%

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

1. The industry's total annual employment contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 29 percent from 2,960 jobs in 2023 to 3,830 jobs in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual employment contribution in Wyoming was 5,430 jobs and 6,680 jobs in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
2. The industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 39 percent from $180 million in 2023 to $250 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual labor income contribution in Wyoming was $327 million and $426 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
3. The industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) increased by 33 percent from $326 million in 2023 to $433 million in 2024. Including the cross-state spillover effect, the industry's total annual GDP contribution in Wyoming was $611 million and $777 million in 2023 and 2024, respectively.
4. The industry's total state and local tax contribution in Wyoming (without the cross-state spillover effect) of $37 million in 2024 would have been sufficient to fund three-fourths of the state's provision and support of public library facilities and services, based on the latest available government spending data (2023).

Appendix B

Data sources and methodology for economic contribution

This appendix describes the methodology used to derive the economic contribution estimates presented in this study. It first outlines the data sources used to estimate the data center industry's direct employment, labor income, and value added under the expanded industry definition. It then describes how indirect and induced contributions are estimated using an input–output modeling framework.

Direct jobs, labor income, and value added

PwC's estimates of direct employment, labor income, and value added encompass full-time and part-time workers as well as self-employed individuals engaged in the delivery of data center services. Employment and income estimates are derived primarily from government statistical sources, supplemented by modeling techniques where recent data are not yet available.

The State Annual Personal Income and Employment dataset published by the BEA is the only government source that provides historical total employment figures (including self-employed individuals) by industry. However, this series is available only through 2022, as BEA discontinued it for subsequent years. To estimate employment and labor income for 2023 and 2024, PwC relied on a combination of more recent government datasets (including BLS and Census Bureau sources) and modeling techniques to extend the historical series.

Expanded industry definition

Rather than defining the data center industry solely by a single industry classification, this study adopts an expanded, function-based definition that captures data center services wherever they are produced. Under this approach, the data center industry is defined by the delivery of core data center infrastructure services, including compute, storage, networking, hosting, and continuous operational control.

NAICS code 518210 (Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services) remains the core anchor of the industry definition and is included in full, reflecting its close alignment with data center service delivery. However, the expanded definition recognizes that a growing share of data center services is produced outside establishments classified under NAICS code 518210, particularly within adjacent IT services and infrastructure-management industries.

Accordingly, this study supplements NAICS-based measurement with a product-based reallocation framework, consistent with BEA industry redefinition practices. Data center-related products and services are identified using NAPCS collection codes from the Economic Census. These products are then mapped to their producing NAICS industries, and the data center-attributable portion of output, employment, and labor income is reassigned into a single, functionally defined data center industry.

Key features of this approach include:

- **Full inclusion of core data center services,** wherever they are produced;
- **Partial inclusion of adjacent services** only to the extent they are economically inseparable from data center infrastructure operations; and
- **Explicit exclusion of upstream suppliers** (such as utilities, construction, and equipment manufacturing) and application-layer or end-user services.

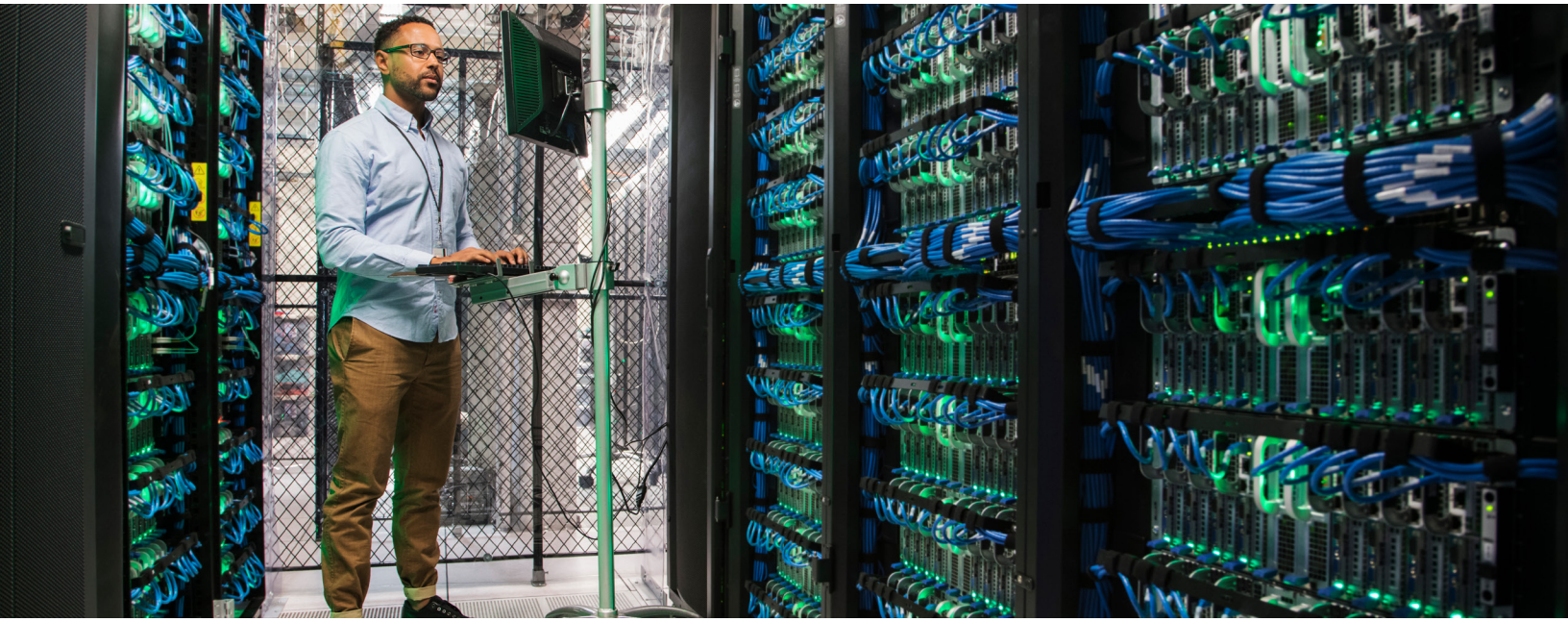
This methodology reallocates existing economic activity rather than adding new activity, ensuring that economy-wide totals are preserved.

Given the continued evolution of the data center industry and ongoing changes in government data availability and classification systems, the expanded industry definition and associated allocation parameters should be periodically reassessed. Continued monitoring of BEA, Census Bureau, and BLS data releases will support the further refinement of the estimates in future studies.

Indirect and induced economic contributions

The initial round of output, income, and employment generated by the construction and operations of the data centers leads to successive rounds of spending in the chain of production and through the personal consumption spending of industry and supplier employees. These indirect and induced economic contributions can be measured using various approaches, the most common of which 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 captures all the successive rounds of re-spending, based on a number of assumptions 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 used in this study 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 other industries



according to the patterns recorded in the input-output table. These purchases in turn generate additional 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 not only captures the direct and indirect effects, but also reflects induced effects (i.e., changes in spending from households as income increases or decreases due to the changes in production). Using this framework, the indirect and induced effects of the data center industry on other sectors of the economy were calculated in terms of employment, labor income (including wages, salaries, benefits, and proprietors' income), value added, and tax payments.

For this study, PwC used customized input-output models for the United States as a whole and for 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

To date, the Census Bureau has not yet released any industry-level capital expenditure data for 2023 and 2024. For this study, estimates of data center capital expenditures are based on industry research sources. In particular, PwC relied primarily on Dell'Oro Group's data center capex estimates, which measure capital expenditures by the largest global cloud service providers to expand and upgrade data center capacity, including investments in servers, networking equipment, storage, and supporting data center infrastructure systems.[7] Dell'Oro's estimates are derived from market intelligence, vendor shipment data, and provider disclosures, and are well suited to capturing the rapid acceleration in hyperscale and AI-driven investment observed in recent years. Consistent with the functional focus of this study, capital expenditures are limited to physical structures and equipment associated with data center deployment; investment in intellectual property products, such as software and research and development, is excluded. Global data center capital expenditure estimates were allocated to the United States based on the U.S. share of global data center capacity and investment, as informed by published analyses from McKinsey & Company and Synergy Research Group.[8] This allocation reflects observed concentration of capacity and investment activity rather than assuming a one-for-one correspondence between firm headquarters location and spending geography.

To contextualize and validate the Dell'Oro estimates, PwC also reviewed other reputable industry research, including global data center infrastructure spending estimates from IoT Analytics and data center systems spending forecasts from Gartner, as well as growth and capacity indicators published by Synergy Research Group.[9] While these sources differ in scope and methodology—ranging from operator-level capex to broader infrastructure and IT systems spending—they consistently indicate elevated levels of data center investment in 2023 and 2024. Together, these sources provide corroborating evidence on the direction and order of magnitude of recent data center capital spending.

PwC translated the data center industry's capital expenditures into purchases of capital assets by type through the use of the so-called "capital flow matrix" prepared by the BEA. The input-output model was then used to quantify the full economic effect of this spending. The capital spending effect is classified as an indirect and

7. See Dell'Oro Group, "Data Center Capex" (market research overview) at https://www.delloro.com/market-research/data-center-infrastructure/data-center-capex/.

8. See McKinsey & Company, "The future of US hyperscale data centers" (data center demand and investment trends) at https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-sector/our-insights/the-data-center-balance-how-us-states-can-navigate-the-opportunities-and-challenges and Synergy Research Group data on hyperscale capacity (e.g., hyperscale share of global capacity) at https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/hyperscalers-account-for-41-of-worldwide-data-center-capacity-synergy-research-group/.

9. See IoT Analytics, "Data Center Infrastructure Market" at https://iot-analytics.com/data-center-infrastructure-market/; Gartner, "Gartner Forecasts Worldwide IT Spending to Grow 7.5% in 2024," https://www.gartner.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2024-07-16-gartner-forecasts-worldwide-it-spending-to-grow-7-point-5-percent-in-2024; and Synergy Research Group, "Hyperscale Data Center Capacity and Growth", https://www.srgresearch.com/articles.

induced economic contribution—reflecting its treatment as supply-chain and household-spending activity rather than ongoing industry operations—and is included in the overall economic contribution of the data center industry.

Benchmarking and data updates

Economic contribution estimates in this report were produced using the latest IMPLAN data set and model (released in December 2025), which incorporates the BEA's most recent comprehensive benchmarking (including updated input-output/Supply-Use tables and revisions to GDP-by-industry and related national accounts). These benchmark updates refresh industry production functions, inter-industry purchasing relationships, and value-added components, improving consistency with the current BEA economic structure. Because benchmarking can materially change estimated inter-industry linkages, each benchmark update can meaningfully shift the magnitude of multipliers, sometimes significantly for certain sectors, and thus contribution estimates may differ from results produced with earlier IMPLAN model vintages. These differences are a normal and expected outcome of each BEA benchmarking cycle.

Limitations

Input-output (I-O) models with fixed technical coefficients, such as the one employed in this study, have several important limitations.

First, the fixed-coefficient assumption implies that production technologies and input proportions remain constant. In practice, firms adapt to technological change, substitute among inputs, and adjust production methods over time. These dynamic behaviors are not captured in a fixed-structure I-O framework.

Second, I-O models assume linear, proportional relationships between inputs and outputs. Actual economic relationships are often nonlinear and context-dependent. As a result, the model does not account for price changes, substitution effects, supply constraints, or shifts in consumer preferences, all of which can materially affect economic outcomes.

Third, I-O models assume consistent, rational behavior by economic agents. In practice, household and firm decisions are influenced by social, psychological, cultural, and institutional factors that are not represented in the model. These factors can introduce deviations between modeled and actual economic responses.

Given these limitations, the results should be interpreted with caution. Although I-O models are widely used for illustrating economic linkages and estimating the magnitude of potential effects, real-world outcomes may differ due to the complexity and evolving nature of economic systems.