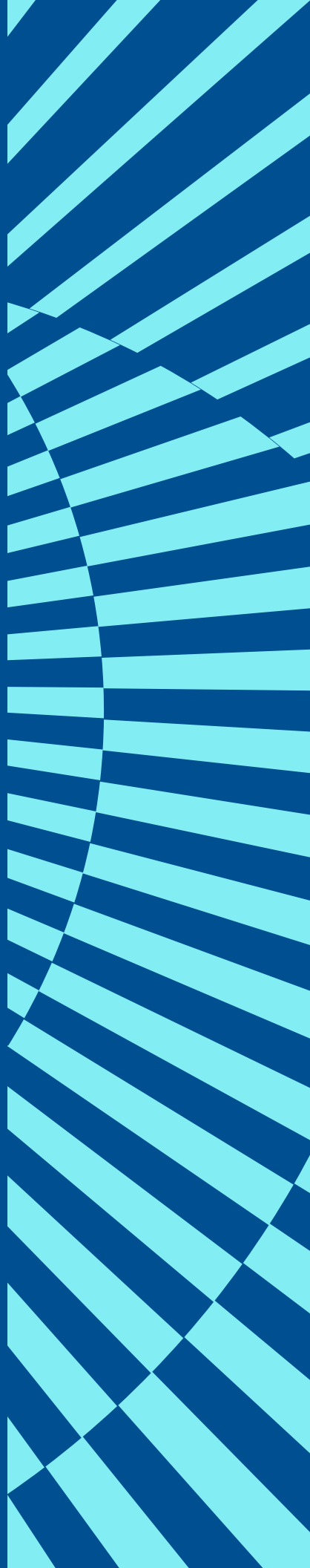


The Community and Economic Impacts of Data Centers



Executive Summary

A standard 50 MW data center can deliver significant state and local economic value when developed responsibly. The report estimates that, during a typical two-year construction phase, one 50 MW data center supports an average increase of **5,220 state jobs per year**, expands the active labor force by **1,700 individuals**, contributes approximately **\$680 million to state GDP**, and generates **\$400 million in state personal income annually**. Once operational, the facility supports an average increase of around **740 local jobs** over a typical 20-year operating period, keeps approximately **750 additional individuals** engaged in the labor force, contributes **\$175 million to state GDP**, and generates **\$125 million in state personal income annually**.

The report also finds meaningful local revenue benefits. A 50 MW facility in a locality such as Dallas County, Texas, could generate **\$174 million in local revenue over five years**, including sales tax, real property tax, and business property tax revenue. Additional case studies show substantial five-year revenue gains in Prince William County, Virginia (**\$114 million**), Fulton County, Georgia (**\$111 million**), and Franklin County, Ohio (**\$96 million**). These figures are based on gross estimates of the economic activity a data center of this size enables in a state and community.

The central finding is clear: data centers are not simply technology facilities. They are essential infrastructure for the modern economy and can become long-term contributors to local prosperity. They support cloud computing, artificial intelligence, digital communications, financial systems, healthcare platforms, emergency response, online commerce, and other everyday digital services that businesses, governments, and consumers rely on.

The report emphasizes that the strongest economic case for data center development depends on responsible planning and community trust. Data centers can create construction jobs, long-term technical and facilities careers, demand for local suppliers and service providers, and new revenue to support schools, public safety, roads, and infrastructure. At the same time, communities are right to ask hard questions about energy use, water consumption, land use, traffic, noise, visual impacts, and quality of life. Those concerns should be addressed directly through early engagement, transparent information, thoughtful siting, enforceable commitments where appropriate, and accountability over the life of the project.

The broader national impact is also significant. The report estimates that every new 50 MW of data center capacity directly and indirectly supports or creates around **10,600 jobs and \$1.6 billion in GDP** each year during the building phase. If the U.S. adds 13.6 gigawatts of data center capacity in 2026, the report estimates that investment could support roughly **2.9 million jobs, \$450 billion in GDP, and \$240 billion in family and household income** across the build-out period, though nationwide constraints on workforce, equipment, and supply chain capacity mean realized impacts would be lower.

In short, responsible data center development can strengthen local economies, expand tax bases, support skilled jobs, enable innovation across industries, and improve long-term competitiveness. The report's message is that growth and accountability must go together: projects succeed when they deliver visible community value while responsibly addressing local concerns.

¹ <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/us-data-center-power-demand-projected-to-double-by-2027>

Responsible Data Center Development: Understanding Economic Impact, Community Concerns, and Local Benefits

Introduction: What Data Centers Are and Why They Matter

In an increasingly digital and interconnected economy, data centers are essential infrastructure. They support cloud computing, digital communications, financial systems, healthcare platforms, emergency response, artificial intelligence, and the everyday online tools people and businesses rely on. That means, every time someone streams a video, processes a payment, accesses a medical record, or contacts an emergency responder, it is made possible by a data center. A data center is a highly secure physical facility that houses servers, networking equipment, and supporting systems needed to process, store, and transmit data at scale.

As communities consider new data center development, the conversation should be grounded in both facts and accountability. Data centers deliver meaningful economic value, and that value is strongest when development is planned responsibly, operators engage closely with the community, and projects are structured to provide clear community benefits.

Economic Impact and Innovation

Investment in data centers is a major driver of economic growth. The growth comes from increased investment in information processing equipment, software, R&D, and data centers' physical structures, which in turn supports new jobs in fields like construction, engineering, and facility management. Contribution to growth from data center investment varies from quarter to quarter, and estimates vary on its magnitude. Jason Furman, formerly United States Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers and current Professor of Economic Policy at Harvard, estimated that in the U.S., data center investment was responsible for 92% of economic growth in the first half of 2025.² Economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reach a similar conclusion by a different measure: they estimate that in the U.S., data center investment “contributed 1.3 percentage points to real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2025 (when the economy contracted 0.6%) and 1.16 percentage points (when the economy grew 3.8%) to real GDP growth in the second quarter, but the combined contribution leveled off to 0.48 percentage points (economic growth was 4.4%) in the third quarter.”³ Regardless of the measurement technique or timing, it's clear data center growth is a substantial factor growing the economy.

Data centers result in substantial direct investments in the communities where they are built and operate in, and their economic impact extends well beyond the facility itself. Construction generates demand for skilled trades, engineering, logistics, manufacturing, and professional services. Once operational, data centers

² <https://www.techspot.com/news/109794-tech-investments-lift-us-gdp-amid-broader-economic.html>

³ <https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2026/jan/tracking-ai-contribution-gdp-growth>

support long-term technical and facilities careers—usually training local community members to qualify for these careers—while contributing significantly to the tax base that funds local priorities. A common criticism of the construction jobs created to build a data center is that those jobs are temporary. All construction jobs are inherently temporary, but the large amount of construction projects created during the two years building a data center have permanent benefits. The construction work means additional sales for businesses which they can use to invest more in their businesses and hire more workers. And the flurry of activity while workers construct a data center creates new opportunities for longer-term investment in an area that would not have been conceivable to businesses and entrepreneurs before the construction began.

They also provide the digital backbone for innovation across the economy. From advanced manufacturing and logistics to healthcare analytics and financial transactions, data centers supply the computing power and storage capacity required for modern growth. Payment apps for small businesses, portable electronic health records, surfing the internet, video streaming, and online shopping cannot work without data centers. In fact, it is estimated that data capacity for non-AI processes will need to double by 2030 to keep up with the rise of digitization.⁴

Communities with strong digital infrastructure are better positioned to attract employers, support entrepreneurship, and compete for future investment while also providing a digital service that benefits the entire country. For many communities, and for rural communities in particular, a data center diversifies the local economy. Areas that have long depended on a single industry, such as agriculture, manufacturing, or resource extraction, gain a stable, high-value employer in a different sector, along with the supplier and service businesses that grow around it. That diversification reduces exposure to downturns in any one industry, broadens the tax base, and creates technical career pathways that give younger residents a reason to build their lives locally.

The strongest projects are those that pair economic investment with responsible development, including direct community engagement, transparency on water consumption, resource efficiency and investment in local priorities and workforce development, while alleviating concerns of residents.

A 2026 E3 report finds no evidence that data centers have historically shifted costs onto other electricity customers and identifies inflation caused by infrastructure constraints, resilience spending, grid modernization, and wholesale market design as the primary drivers of rising U.S. electricity rates.[1] Consistent with this, a 2025 study by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the Brattle Group finds that, under prevailing rate structures, greater electricity load spreads fixed grid costs across more demand and lowers per-unit costs; over the past five years, the states with the highest load growth generally saw retail electricity prices fall in real (inflation-adjusted) terms.[2]

Although business adoption of transparency and collaborative community engagement are paramount, policymakers should objectively assess the impacts of data centers on resources. For example, a recent analysis by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that while nationally electricity rates are increasing, a greater concentration of data centers, for example, does not equate to a state bearing an increased electricity cost burden. In fact, if you look at Virginia, Texas, and North Carolina, three of the biggest data center hubs in the country, these states still enjoy electricity rates well below the national average. Instead, the real cost drivers are different, and in many cases predate the construction of data centers: required grid modernization, generation mix, infrastructure capacity, and state-level policy decisions.⁵

⁴ <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/the-cost-of-compute-a-7-trillion-dollar-race-to-scale-data-centers>

⁵ <https://www.uschamber.com/energy/your-electric-bill-is-going-up-but-where-you-live-decides-how-much>

Types of Data Centers

Data centers are not one-size-fits-all. Facilities vary in ownership, scale, and function depending on the needs they serve.



Enterprise Data Centers:

Facilities built and operated by a single organization to support that organization's business operations and services.



Colocation Data Centers:

Facilities that lease space, power, cooling, and security to multiple customers, allowing businesses to maintain their own equipment without building a dedicated site.



Cloud Data Centers:

Facilities operated by major cloud service providers such as Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud, and Microsoft Azure, enabling on-demand computing services over the internet. Enterprise Data Centers may also be Cloud Data Centers, and vice versa.



Edge Data Centers:

Smaller facilities located closer to end users or points of data generation to reduce latency for applications such as IoT, autonomous systems, and real-time services.



The Lifecycle: Planning, Construction, and Operations

Planning and Site Selection

Planning a 50 MW data center requires careful coordination across engineering, utilities, land use, and community engagement. Site selection is driven by a variety of needs, including utility factors, environment considerations and a robust talent pool, as skilled workers are often a crucial factor. Operators favor regions with the technical talent these facilities require, or the training pipelines to build it, and often invest in local workforce development to grow it. Developers also consider zoning, transportation access, and the ability to support industrial-scale operations safely and efficiently. And given the economic benefits data centers can bring, states and communities seek to provide attractive fiscal environments and incentives to help attract investment. Communities that offer predictable, competitive terms are better positioned to compete for these projects and the long-term jobs and revenue that follow. Just as important, responsible planning requires early engagement with local stakeholders. Communities want to understand how a project will affect utility systems, water use, traffic, noise, and quality of life. Responsible developers and operators should address these questions directly through clear information, thoughtful siting, and early engagement where appropriate.

Companies Involved in Construction and Operations

Building and operating a 50 MW data center—the average size of a U.S. facility⁶—brings together a broad network of specialized industries. General contractors, civil contractors, and mission-critical construction firms lead site development and facility delivery. Architectural and engineering teams, particularly mechanical, electrical, and plumbing specialists, design the systems that allow the facility to operate reliably at scale.

Equipment manufacturers provide core infrastructure such as switchgear, backup power systems, cooling equipment, and network components. Technology vendors supply servers, storage systems, fiber infrastructure, and switches that form the digital core of the facility.

Once construction is complete, data center operators, colocation providers, or cloud companies operate the data center over the long term. Their responsibility is significant and extends beyond uptime. It includes operating efficiently, maintaining secure and resilient systems, and meeting commitments made to the surrounding community. Any lapse in operations represent the loss of critical cloud-based service.



⁶ <https://www.bcg.com/publications/2025/breaking-barriers-data-center-growth>

Operations and the Facility Workforce

A 50 MW data center operates continuously and requires a skilled workforce to support that mission.

Facilities and Critical Infrastructure:

Critical facilities managers, electrical engineers, mechanical technicians, and HVAC specialists maintain power systems, cooling systems, backup generation, and other core infrastructure that keeps the site running safely and reliably.

Technology and Network Operations:

Network engineers, systems administrators, and server technicians install and maintain computing equipment, manage fiber connectivity, monitor performance, and address operational issues in real time.

Security, Compliance, and Administrative Support:

Because these facilities support sensitive systems and data, they require around-the-clock physical security, access control, and cybersecurity oversight. Operations also depend on logistics personnel, procurement staff, asset managers, janitorial teams, landscapers, and other local service providers.

These are not only jobs created during construction. They include long-term career pathways in technical, trade, and operational fields.

Economic Impact of a 50 MW Data Center

To better understand the local and broader economic effects of data center development, the U.S. Chamber analyzed the construction and operation of a standard 50 MW facility. The findings suggest that, particularly when developed responsibly, these projects have been proven to generate meaningful gains in employment, output, and public revenue over both the short and long term.

The Construction Phase

During a typical two-year construction period, a single 50 MW data center can serve as a major economic driver for a host state. Building a data center sets off a chain of local spending. The construction itself employs crews directly, those crews draw on local suppliers and contractors, and the wages earned across both ripple through the wider economy as workers spend at area businesses. Together, these effects during the construction period support, on average, an increase of about **5,220 state jobs**, most filled from the existing workforce, while expanding the active labor force by **1,700 workers** (people who moved to the area or began looking for work to fill the new demand). It contributes approximately **\$680 million** to state GDP and **\$400 million** in state personal income annually.

The benefits of this single data center extend beyond the host state as well. In the rest of the country, the construction phase supports an average of **5,380 additional jobs** and contributes an additional approximately **\$960 million** to U.S. GDP annually.

Combining the host state and the rest of the country, the national totals for a single 50 MW data center during the construction phase are approximately **10,600 jobs** and **\$1.6 billion in GDP** each year. Because a data center's supply chain spans the country, the benefits of a single facility reach well beyond its host state. The equipment, servers, and materials it requires are produced across many states, so one project supports jobs and growth nationwide while the host state captures the core of the activity.

Overall, these figures reflect the broad economic footprint of data center construction, including direct employment, indirect effects (contractor activity, equipment demand, and supply chain impacts) and induced effects (local spending of workers' wages).

The Operational Phase

Once a facility becomes operational, its economic value continues over the long term. Over a typical 20-year operating period, a 50 MW data center supports an average increase of **740 jobs** per year statewide and keeps an additional **750 individuals** engaged in the labor force.

Over that same period, operations contribute approximately \$175 million to state GDP and \$125 million in state personal income annually. For local communities, these benefits are especially important because they are sustained. A data center is not only a short-term construction project. It provides a long-term source of skilled employment, tax revenue, and economic stability.

The National Macroeconomic Impact of Increased Data Center Capacity

Goldman Sachs estimates that the U.S. will add 13.6 gigawatts of data center capacity in 2026, or 13,600 megawatts.⁷ Scaled linearly, that would result in data center investment creating and supporting 2.9 million jobs, \$450 billion of GDP, and \$240 billion of family and household income in 2026 alone, though nationwide capacity constraints on workforce, equipment and supply chain mean the realized impacts would be lower.

The economic impacts of a new 50MW data center within the state it's built and the rest of the country varies by state. The differences have to do with the economic demographics and policy environment of each state. Those with more available resources to source materials for a new data center will see more of the economic impact of the facility remain in the state. Those with fewer internal resources will have to

import more from other states, hence the impact of the data center will be relatively smaller for that state from a dollars perspective, but potentially much more significant as a percentage of state GDP.

The model also assumes that other countries enjoy some of the impact of the data center, to the extent that building materials and building supplies are imported. It is important to remember when assessing the overall impact of data centers that much of the value of the hardware is in the intellectual property of the chips, servers, computers, and other necessary hardware. Those physical products may be sourced abroad, but their value is derived from their design in U.S.

Local Fiscal Impact

Data centers provide direct investment and jobs to communities in both construction and operational phases. They also provide increased revenue for local governments to be able to expand the services they provided citizens. Although many states offer tax incentives to attract data centers, data center operators contribute significantly to local government tax bases through personal property, business, and real estate property taxes. For example, our economic analysis concluded a locality like Dallas County in Texas over a five-year period could accrue approximately \$174 million in revenue from the economic activity generated by one 50 MW data center.⁸ Moreover, even when incentives are offered in order to attract these sizeable investments, the resulting revenue to the community still represents significant new revenue, which increases when the incentive term ends. That means more resources for public safety, education, and infrastructure for communities.

⁷ <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/us-data-center-power-demand-projected-to-double-by-2027>

⁸ This analysis reports gross fiscal impacts and does not subtract the cost of any abatements.

Data Centers Provide Above Average Wages

Data centers provide jobs that pay above the national average. Using the latest data available from the U.S. Census Bureau, the average data center wage exceeds the average wage across all industries in every state for which data center wage data are reported. On average, the wages of data center employees are more than \$119,000 higher than average wages across all industries, or almost 145% higher, as data centers concentrate engineering, technical, and skilled trades roles.

State	Annual Wages for Workers in all Industries	Annual Wages of Data Center Workers	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (\$)	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (%)
U.S. Average	\$82,368	\$201,604	\$119,236	144.80%
Alabama	\$67,132	\$107,172	\$40,040	59.60%
Alaska	\$78,988			n/a
Arizona	\$75,140	\$145,392	\$70,252	93.50%
Arkansas	\$63,856	\$121,784	\$57,928	90.70%
California	\$102,440	\$321,152	\$218,712	213.50%
Colorado	\$89,232	\$199,316	\$110,084	123.40%
Connecticut	\$95,264	\$216,840	\$121,576	127.60%
Delaware	\$77,948	\$152,932	\$74,984	96.20%
District of Columbia	\$132,704	\$264,108	\$131,404	99.00%
Florida	\$76,648	\$160,888	\$84,240	109.90%
Georgia	\$76,284	\$172,328	\$96,044	125.90%
Hawaii	\$71,604	\$179,296	\$107,692	150.40%
Idaho	\$69,628	\$161,928	\$92,300	132.60%
Illinois	\$83,824	\$194,636	\$110,812	132.20%
Indiana	\$67,496	\$109,980	\$42,484	62.90%
Iowa	\$67,340	\$117,260	\$49,920	74.10%
Kansas	\$68,172	\$134,368	\$66,196	97.10%
Kentucky	\$64,896	\$104,624	\$39,728	61.20%

State	Annual Wages for Workers in all Industries	Annual Wages of Data Center Workers	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (\$)	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (%)
Louisiana	\$66,404	\$88,244	\$21,840	32.90%
Maine	\$69,836	\$156,572	\$86,736	124.20%
Maryland	\$81,952	\$205,920	\$123,968	151.30%
Massachusetts	\$105,300	\$210,340	\$105,040	99.80%
Michigan	\$74,568	\$143,208	\$68,640	92.10%
Minnesota	\$78,780	\$169,624	\$90,844	115.30%
Mississippi	\$55,588	\$82,992	\$27,404	49.30%
Missouri	\$70,304	\$134,056	\$63,752	90.70%
Montana	\$67,652	\$205,036	\$137,384	203.10%
Nebraska	\$66,768	\$125,840	\$59,072	88.50%
Nevada	\$71,656	\$205,192	\$133,536	186.40%
New Hampshire	\$88,036	\$162,292	\$74,256	84.30%
New Jersey	\$88,660	\$193,440	\$104,780	118.20%
New Mexico	\$64,636	\$136,656	\$72,020	111.40%
New York	\$104,208	\$222,820	\$118,612	113.80%
North Carolina	\$74,256	\$162,188	\$87,932	118.40%
North Dakota	\$72,124			n/a
Ohio	\$70,512	\$131,612	\$61,100	86.70%
Oklahoma	\$63,388	\$101,556	\$38,168	60.20%
Oregon	\$75,140	\$216,008	\$140,868	187.50%
Pennsylvania	\$76,856	\$143,104	\$66,248	86.20%
Rhode Island	\$73,112	\$195,728	\$122,616	167.70%
South Carolina	\$66,300	\$140,660	\$74,360	112.20%
South Dakota	\$65,000			n/a
Tennessee	\$74,828	\$161,668	\$86,840	116.10%

State	Annual Wages for Workers in all Industries	Annual Wages of Data Center Workers	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (\$)	Wage Premium of Data Center Workers (%)
Texas	\$82,160	\$185,952	\$103,792	126.30%
Utah	\$73,424	\$149,032	\$75,608	103.00%
Vermont	\$71,448	\$139,152	\$67,704	94.80%
Virginia	\$83,252	\$183,768	\$100,516	120.70%
Washington	\$103,584	\$282,932	\$179,348	173.10%
West Virginia	\$62,764	\$87,360	\$24,596	39.20%
Wisconsin	\$70,720	\$120,328	\$49,608	70.10%
Wyoming	\$68,380			n/a

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2025, Q4. Data center wages reflect NAICS 518210, which covers computing infrastructure, data processing, and hosting services. Earnings include bonuses and other compensation and are not adjusted for occupational composition.

Summary

Data centers provide foundational infrastructure for modern society, power our national economy, and are significant sources of local revenue that can positively impact local economies for years into the future. From bolstering county budgets to providing new jobs paying above-average wages that strengthen household incomes, the economic case for data centers is clear. Communities that position themselves to attract these investments stand to gain durable jobs, a broader tax base, and the digital infrastructure that increasingly defines long-term competitiveness.

A New 50MW Data Center Creates Strong Economic Benefits Average State Results (per year)						
Phase	State Employment	State Labor Force	State GDP	State Income	Country Employment	Country GDP
Building (2 years)	5,220	1,700	\$680 million	\$400 million	5,380	\$965 million
Operational (20 years)	740	750	\$175 million	\$125 million	220	\$140 million

Fiscal Impact Case Studies: Local Government Revenues and Community Impacts

While state and national economies enjoy broad benefits in terms of GDP and job creation, local municipal and county governments often witness transformative fiscal impacts. Specifically, these facilities enable significant contributions to the local tax base without drawing heavily on municipal services. Those contributions arrive through three channels: more income moving through the local economy lifts sales-tax receipts; a growing population and the housing demand it brings raise residential property values; and the business investment adds to the commercial property rolls. The analysis highlights the projected 5-year total tax revenue increases for a 50 MW data center across four diverse counties.

County	5-year sales tax	5-year property tax (including business property tax)	Total 5-year revenue
Dallas County, Texas	\$122 million	\$52 million	\$174 million
Prince William County, Virginia	\$33 million	\$81 million	\$114 million
Franklin County, Ohio	\$91 million	\$3 million	\$96 million
Fulton County, Georgia	\$101 million	\$9 million	\$111 million

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest million and may not sum to totals. The property-tax estimates use a streamlined methodology in which the applicable tax rate is applied once to the cumulative five-year modeled increase in business property. Accordingly, the aggregate equipment value enters the calculation once, rather than in each of the five years. Additional sensitivity analysis incorporating annual equipment depreciation and separate structure and equipment rates are available on request; these results support the study’s directional conclusions.

Fiscal revenue figures are gross approximations based on the Chamber’s modeling and local tax rates, before any abatements or exemptions. Actual revenues may vary depending on local tax codes and property class treatment. Differences in these fiscal figures across counties reflect differences in state and local tax structures as much as differences in economic activity. See Appendix for full methodology and disclaimer.

CASE STUDY

Dallas County, Texas



\$122M

5-Year Sales
Tax Revenue



\$52M

5-Year Total Property
Tax Revenue



\$174M

Total 5-Year
Revenue

At approximately \$174 million in projected five-year revenue, Dallas County sits at the top of this analysis, and the numbers reflect a market that has earned its position. The Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex is the second-largest data center market in North America, with more than 190 facilities operating in the region and capacity projected to more than double by the end of 2026. That scale translates directly into a tax base that funds roads, schools, public safety, and the kind of infrastructure investments that keep a growing county competitive.

The fiscal benefits are matched by tangible community investment. In this region, data center development has also brought workforce development initiatives focused on placing job seekers into skilled technical careers, as well as investments benefiting the surrounding communities.

For a county government managing the demands of one of the fastest-growing regions in the country, data centers represent something rare: a revenue source that scales with the economy, requires minimal public services in return, and invests in the workforce at the same time.



CASE STUDY

Prince William County, Virginia



\$33M

5-Year Sales
Tax Revenue



\$81M

5-Year Total Property
Tax Revenue



\$114M

Total 5-Year
Revenue

Fueled by one of the fastest-growing data center tax bases in the country, Prince William County's data center revenue nearly doubled in a single year, reaching about \$550 million in fiscal year 2027. The county was able to cut taxes while simultaneously expanding public services, reducing the real estate tax rate from \$0.906 to \$0.865. Despite that cut, the adopted budget directs \$312 million in data center revenue to schools under the county's funding formula, expands trails, playgrounds, and community spaces, and funds replacement emergency vehicles and 85 new positions across public safety and justice agencies. The county also committed an additional \$5 million to its Affordable Housing reserve fund.

Beyond the tax base, data center operators have invested directly in local communities, funding public spaces, partnering with municipal departments, and supporting nonprofits and neighborhood programs.

For elected officials experiencing strained budgets due to rising costs and constituent demands, Prince William County offers a clear proof of concept: revenue grows, taxes go down, and services expand.

⁹ <https://wjla.com/news/local/virginia-prince-william-county-taxes-budget-supervisors-property-rate-reduction-decrease-relief-homeowners-revenue-data-centers-schools-funding-education-dispute-vega-lateef-meals-tax-increase-proposal-government-local-economy-cost-living>



CASE STUDY

Fulton County, Georgia



\$101M

5-Year Sales
Tax Revenue



\$9M

5-Year Total Property
Tax Revenue



\$111M

Total 5-Year
Revenue

Fulton County sits at the center of one of the Southeast's most dynamic data center markets, and the fiscal returns reflect it. More than \$111 million in projected five-year revenue gives county leaders the kind of budget flexibility that is increasingly rare. A 2025 University of Georgia analysis of four large, multi-building data center complexes in metro Atlanta found that while the average land value per project was \$26 million, servers and electrical equipment added \$1.8 billion to average property values, with new buildings adding at least \$450 million more. The result: an average property value approaching \$2.3 billion per project, generating an average of nearly \$28 million in annual property tax proceeds per project.

Fulton County Commission Chairman Robb Pitts has been direct about where that money goes. When the county's Board of Assessors moved to reassess data center properties at \$5 billion in June 2026, Pitts noted the action could generate roughly \$87 million in new revenue, with 50% directed to schools and the remainder split between Atlanta and Fulton County, which plans to spend its share on seniors, mental health programs, and jail services.

For elected officials watching their constituents shoulder an outsized share of the tax burden, Fulton County's fiscal data shows that data centers generate consistent, scalable revenue that funds core services without requiring additional investment in public infrastructure to support them.

CASE STUDY

Franklin County, Ohio



\$91M

5-Year Sales
Tax Revenue



\$3M

5-Year Total Property
Tax Revenue



\$96M

Total 5-Year
Revenue

Nearly \$96 million in projected five-year revenue puts Franklin County in a position most county governments would welcome: the ability to fund priorities without forcing painful tradeoffs. The greater Columbus region has become one of the Midwest's fastest-growing data center destinations. Ohio's data center construction phase supports 6,290 jobs a year during construction and generates \$408 million in household income, one of the strongest economic impacts in the Midwest. From 2017 to 2024, data centers generated \$5.2 billion in State and local tax revenues in Ohio.

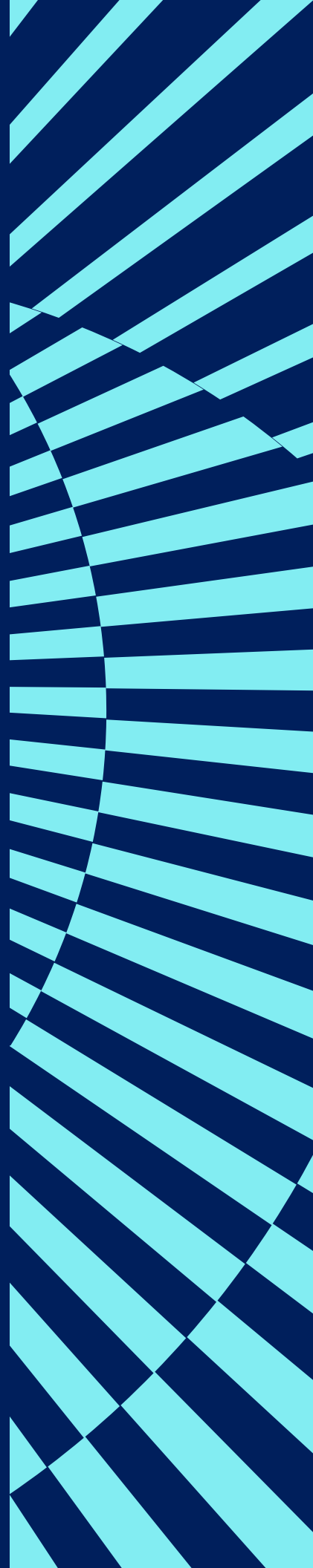
Communities that welcome data centers stand to gain a sustained, scalable revenue stream that funds schools, public safety, and infrastructure year after year.

Data center operators in the region have also supported community development through grant programs that fund locally driven projects, putting resources directly in the hands of residents and neighborhood organizations.

Franklin County's experience reinforces a straightforward point: data centers generate significant, sustained revenue while placing minimal demand on local services and infrastructure.

State by State Impacts of a 50 MW Data Center

**Job totals may not sum due to rounding.*



Alabama

★ Alabama's data center construction phase supports 5,052 jobs and generates \$333M in household income.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,052	739
Forestry/fishing/hunting	3	0
Mining	18	0
Utilities	10	12
Construction	1,122	6
Manufacturing	229	10
Wholesale trade	187	27
Retail trade	1,174	180
Transport/warehouse	310	51
Information	15	53
Finance/insurance	38	0
Real estate/rental	161	29
Professional/scientific/technical	428	90
Mgmt of companies	2	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	239	48
Private education	19	4
Healthcare/social assistance	215	36
Arts/entertainment/recreation	45	8
Accommodation/food	181	55
Other services	211	29
State/local government	444	101

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,052	739
Population	2,018	1,391
Labor force	1,808	752
GDP	\$580,510,000	\$148,752,000
Personal income	\$333,240,000	\$108,270,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,006	232
GDP	\$1,037,010,000	\$143,210,000
Personal income	\$499,745,000	\$33,687,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	51
Population	2	63
Labor force	2	38
GDP	\$765,000	\$13,145,000
Personal income	\$425,000	\$7,254,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	38
Population	2	49
Labor force	2	29
GDP	\$590,000	\$7,251,000
Personal income	\$365,000	\$5,121,500

Alaska

★ Alaska's data center construction generates \$1.296 billion in national GDP impact — a significant economic return for one of America's most remote states.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,306	625
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	56	0
Utilities	14	12
Construction	803	1
Manufacturing	93	9
Wholesale trade	126	19
Retail trade	1,084	164
Transport/warehouse	233	39
Information	33	56
Finance/insurance	52	4
Real estate/rental	135	22
Professional/scientific/technical	258	51
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	119	23
Private education	35	8
Healthcare/social assistance	333	58
Arts/entertainment/recreation	74	12
Accommodation/food	175	46
Other services	159	21
State/local government	517	84

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,306	625
Population	1,994	1,039
Labor force	1,230	576
GDP	\$659,015,000	\$152,371,500
Personal income	\$356,715,000	\$105,139,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,315	297
GDP	\$1,296,025,000	\$197,032,500
Personal income	\$620,410,000	\$72,463,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	43
Population	1	51
Labor force	0	29
GDP	\$325,000	\$12,453,000
Personal income	\$165,000	\$7,227,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	33
Population	1	40
Labor force	0	23
GDP	\$310,000	\$7,739,000
Personal income	\$160,000	\$5,299,500

Arizona

★ Arizona's data centers will add 1,122 permanent jobs and delivers \$189 million in household income per year — fueling one of the nation's fastest-growing tech economies.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,932	1,122
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	21	0
Utilities	13	13
Construction	1,306	18
Manufacturing	302	18
Wholesale trade	309	49
Retail trade	1,298	207
Transport/warehouse	562	102
Information	57	61
Finance/insurance	173	17
Real estate/rental	274	60
Professional/scientific/technical	642	138
Mgmt of companies	14	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	354	70
Private education	78	20
Healthcare/social assistance	400	83
Arts/entertainment/recreation	99	19
Accommodation/food	276	88
Other services	276	43
State/local government	476	114

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,932	1,122
Population	3,080	2,155
Labor force	2,725	1,210
GDP	\$936,560,000	\$254,596,000
Personal income	\$538,015,000	\$188,646,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,178	0
GDP	\$647,125,000	\$47,146,500
Personal income	\$274,055,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	11	70
Population	4	87
Labor force	4	54
GDP	\$1,815,000	\$19,356,500
Personal income	\$935,000	\$11,194,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	52
Population	5	66
Labor force	4	41
GDP	\$1,590,000	\$11,522,500
Personal income	\$915,000	\$8,166,000

Arkansas

★ The operation of data centers in Arkansas creates an annual added GDP value of \$138 million and creates 635 permanent jobs, delivering major economic returns and job security to the state.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,392	635
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	16	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	1,134	2
Manufacturing	147	4
Wholesale trade	158	23
Retail trade	1,054	162
Transport/warehouse	274	45
Information	15	53
Finance/insurance	31	1
Real estate/rental	130	24
Professional/scientific/technical	341	74
Mgmt of companies	4	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	168	39
Private education	13	3
Healthcare/social assistance	184	34
Arts/entertainment/recreation	27	5
Accommodation/food	147	49
Other services	142	23
State/local government	397	85

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,392	635
Population	1,684	1,169
Labor force	1,510	629
GDP	\$493,485,000	\$138,344,500
Personal income	\$269,505,000	\$94,114,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,316	316
GDP	\$1,096,810,000	\$162,677,500
Personal income	\$545,150,000	\$53,992,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	43
Population	1	48
Labor force	1	29
GDP	\$515,000	\$11,246,000
Personal income	\$250,000	\$5,637,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	32
Population	1	37
Labor force	1	22
GDP	\$615,000	\$5,888,000
Personal income	\$295,000	\$3,956,000

California

★ Construction emerges as one of the project's largest beneficiaries, supporting 1,174 jobs and generating \$692 million in personal income across California.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,445	1,066
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	22	0
Utilities	12	12
Construction	1,174	16
Manufacturing	328	12
Wholesale trade	291	45
Retail trade	1,074	165
Transport/warehouse	518	96
Information	60	61
Finance/insurance	180	23
Real estate/rental	247	55
Professional/scientific/technical	544	122
Mgmt of companies	37	5
Admin/support/waste/remediation	351	86
Private education	99	26
Healthcare/social assistance	426	83
Arts/entertainment/recreation	102	20
Accommodation/food	232	78
Other services	283	46
State/local government	461	114

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,445	1,066
Population	2,214	1,609
Labor force	1,895	931
GDP	\$1,204,640,000	\$378,324,000
Personal income	\$691,860,000	\$246,497,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	1,321	0
GDP	\$313,775,000	\$519,500
Personal income	\$98,255,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	14	62
Population	4	59
Labor force	4	36
GDP	\$3,175,000	\$23,917,500
Personal income	\$1,705,000	\$13,405,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	15	47
Population	5	46
Labor force	5	28
GDP	\$3,225,000	\$14,732,500
Personal income	\$1,885,000	\$9,854,000

Colorado

★ While centered on digital infrastructure, the investment supports 315 temporary and 93 full time jobs in the accommodation and food industry, creating an added value of \$195 million in personal income for the residents of Colorado.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	7,032	1,075
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	52	0
Utilities	11	12
Construction	1,344	10
Manufacturing	268	20
Wholesale trade	314	48
Retail trade	1,200	181
Transport/warehouse	439	81
Information	71	63
Finance/insurance	187	17
Real estate/rental	326	65
Professional/scientific/technical	657	138
Mgmt of companies	13	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	320	66
Private education	79	18
Healthcare/social assistance	400	72
Arts/entertainment/recreation	111	17
Accommodation/food	315	93
Other services	289	41
State/local government	634	134

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,032	1,075
Population	3,330	1,946
Labor force	2,058	1,141
GDP	\$1,012,280,000	\$262,948,000
Personal income	\$643,525,000	\$195,912,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,581	0
GDP	\$731,795,000	\$79,902,000
Personal income	\$280,830,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	71
Population	4	86
Labor force	3	51
GDP	\$1,575,000	\$20,605,000
Personal income	\$950,000	\$12,734,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	54
Population	5	65
Labor force	3	38
GDP	\$1,595,000	\$12,563,500
Personal income	\$1,025,000	\$9,302,500

Connecticut

★ Connecticut's data center operation generates an annual household income of \$129 million for its residents – an extra \$625 dollars for everyone in the state.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,774	603
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	7	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	1,076	0
Manufacturing	204	9
Wholesale trade	199	29
Retail trade	1,008	148
Transport/warehouse	256	43
Information	25	54
Finance/insurance	47	0
Real estate/rental	173	29
Professional/scientific/technical	451	93
Mgmt of companies	6	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	176	35
Private education	38	7
Healthcare/social assistance	252	39
Arts/entertainment/recreation	43	6
Accommodation/food	131	36
Other services	148	18
State/local government	525	63

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,774	603
Population	1,923	1,028
Labor force	1,253	587
GDP	\$675,150,000	\$169,427,000
Personal income	\$443,285,000	\$129,206,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,132	130
GDP	\$925,280,000	\$110,170,000
Personal income	\$490,380,000	\$27,482,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	44
Population	2	46
Labor force	2	27
GDP	\$1,135,000	\$16,438,500
Personal income	\$675,000	\$8,492,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	33
Population	3	35
Labor force	2	21
GDP	\$1,365,000	\$8,364,500
Personal income	\$910,000	\$6,032,000

Delaware

★ The construction of data centers in Delaware will generate \$1.169 billion in national GDP impact — a remarkable economic return for one of the nation's smallest states.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,078	543
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	2	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	939	0
Manufacturing	113	8
Wholesale trade	129	19
Retail trade	1,087	162
Transport/warehouse	210	34
Information	9	51
Finance/insurance	25	0
Real estate/rental	119	21
Professional/scientific/technical	348	74
Mgmt of companies	1	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	130	27
Private education	10	2
Healthcare/social assistance	176	32
Arts/entertainment/recreation	39	6
Accommodation/food	134	41
Other services	109	16
State/local government	492	57

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,078	543
Population	1,819	1,018
Labor force	1,250	566
GDP	\$523,995,000	\$123,184,500
Personal income	\$274,665,000	\$89,573,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,807	359
GDP	\$1,169,225,000	\$173,053,000
Personal income	\$664,035,000	\$76,454,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	36
Population	1	45
Labor force	1	26
GDP	\$615,000	\$11,293,000
Personal income	\$295,000	\$5,460,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	28
Population	1	37
Labor force	1	21
GDP	\$460,000	\$6,175,000
Personal income	\$230,000	\$4,092,000

Florida

★ Florida's data center operation phase supports 1,319 full time jobs and generates \$189 million in household income.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	7,116	1,139
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	9	12
Construction	1,358	15
Manufacturing	258	15
Wholesale trade	314	49
Retail trade	1,357	213
Transport/warehouse	604	109
Information	57	61
Finance/insurance	189	18
Real estate/rental	277	59
Professional/scientific/technical	751	164
Mgmt of companies	22	2
Admin/support/waste/remediation	405	83
Private education	66	17
Healthcare/social assistance	368	74
Arts/entertainment/recreation	99	18
Accommodation/food	266	87
Other services	295	45
State/local government	403	97

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,116	1,139
Population	2,607	1,822
Labor force	2,347	1,054
GDP	\$904,005,000	\$257,861,500
Personal income	\$526,885,000	\$188,817,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,359	0
GDP	\$652,490,000	\$57,816,500
Personal income	\$280,610,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	75
Population	3	74
Labor force	3	48
GDP	\$1,475,000	\$21,452,000
Personal income	\$825,000	\$11,889,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	12	53
Population	4	54
Labor force	4	35
GDP	\$1,840,000	\$11,949,000
Personal income	\$1,025,000	\$8,251,500

Georgia

★ Georgia's data center construction plans support 6,000 jobs and generates \$440M in household income — reinforcing Atlanta's status as a top-tier data center hub.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,070	962
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	10	12
Construction	1,139	9
Manufacturing	228	11
Wholesale trade	271	40
Retail trade	1,280	198
Transport/warehouse	512	91
Information	52	60
Finance/insurance	93	7
Real estate/rental	202	39
Professional/scientific/technical	579	127
Mgmt of companies	15	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	338	74
Private education	46	12
Healthcare/social assistance	296	56
Arts/entertainment/recreation	78	14
Accommodation/food	233	74
Other services	260	42
State/local government	422	96

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,070	962
Population	2,319	1,656
Labor force	2,076	943
GDP	\$758,235,000	\$213,296,000
Personal income	\$439,840,000	\$149,845,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,478	76
GDP	\$796,280,000	\$96,007,000
Personal income	\$375,535,000	\$8,162,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	58
Population	3	63
Labor force	3	39
GDP	\$1,220,000	\$16,179,000
Personal income	\$670,000	\$8,611,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	43
Population	3	47
Labor force	3	29
GDP	\$1,325,000	\$9,168,000
Personal income	\$725,000	\$6,158,000

Hawaii

★ Data centers in Hawaii will create 704 permanent jobs while also bringing in an extra \$191 million for the state per year.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,651	704
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	7	0
Utilities	12	12
Construction	983	1
Manufacturing	76	5
Wholesale trade	236	38
Retail trade	1,059	156
Transport/warehouse	244	47
Information	36	58
Finance/insurance	92	10
Real estate/rental	172	32
Professional/scientific/technical	351	77
Mgmt of companies	8	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	237	55
Private education	73	18
Healthcare/social assistance	302	52
Arts/entertainment/recreation	72	12
Accommodation/food	138	18
Other services	198	26
State/local government	353	87

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,651	704
Population	2,265	1,222
Labor force	1,342	660
GDP	\$725,695,000	\$191,281,500
Personal income	\$394,470,000	\$118,318,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,091	112
GDP	\$915,115,000	\$148,620,000
Personal income	\$376,785,000	\$28,875,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	48
Population	1	58
Labor force	1	32
GDP	\$470,000	\$15,478,500
Personal income	\$255,000	\$7,986,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	37
Population	1	45
Labor force	1	25
GDP	\$370,000	\$9,364,000
Personal income	\$210,000	\$5,817,000

Idaho

★ Idaho's data center operation phase generates \$276 million in national GDP impact.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,683	885
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	16	0
Utilities	9	12
Construction	1,396	16
Manufacturing	260	18
Wholesale trade	239	37
Retail trade	1,115	173
Transport/warehouse	315	55
Information	20	54
Finance/insurance	61	5
Real estate/rental	222	47
Professional/scientific/technical	529	117
Mgmt of companies	2	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	224	49
Private education	36	9
Healthcare/social assistance	274	58
Arts/entertainment/recreation	64	11
Accommodation/food	217	74
Other services	187	33
State/local government	494	117

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,683	885
Population	2,332	1,793
Labor force	2,184	948
GDP	\$701,680,000	\$194,793,000
Personal income	\$395,515,000	\$141,373,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,033	693
GDP	\$1,076,585,000	\$275,920,500
Personal income	\$531,905,000	\$103,637,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	56
Population	3	70
Labor force	3	42
GDP	\$995,000	\$14,380,500
Personal income	\$555,000	\$7,784,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	44
Population	2	56
Labor force	2	34
GDP	\$900,000	\$8,595,000
Personal income	\$490,000	\$5,885,500

Illinois

★ Data center construction and operation will add a combined 2,706 permanent jobs to the labor force in Illinois.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,304	924
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	9	11
Construction	1,103	3
Manufacturing	316	17
Wholesale trade	278	39
Retail trade	1,218	183
Transport/warehouse	490	84
Information	49	59
Finance/insurance	135	7
Real estate/rental	193	34
Professional/scientific/technical	579	122
Mgmt of companies	16	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	321	65
Private education	79	17
Healthcare/social assistance	386	66
Arts/entertainment/recreation	73	12
Accommodation/food	220	65
Other services	284	39
State/local government	541	99

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,304	924
Population	2,739	1,643
Labor force	1,784	922
GDP	\$901,905,000	\$234,672,500
Personal income	\$576,835,000	\$176,675,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,382	0
GDP	\$766,380,000	\$57,939,500
Personal income	\$367,800,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	11	59
Population	4	68
Labor force	3	39
GDP	\$1,885,000	\$18,620,000
Personal income	\$1,130,000	\$11,207,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	13	43
Population	6	51
Labor force	4	29
GDP	\$2,270,000	\$10,443,000
Personal income	\$1,395,000	\$8,027,000

Indiana

★ In Indiana, the construction of data centers will support 5,069 jobs and generate \$370 million in household income.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,069	631
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	8	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	1,148	0
Manufacturing	269	7
Wholesale trade	198	26
Retail trade	1,167	167
Transport/warehouse	329	51
Information	18	53
Finance/insurance	36	0
Real estate/rental	140	20
Professional/scientific/technical	414	83
Mgmt of companies	4	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	202	36
Private education	27	5
Healthcare/social assistance	261	37
Arts/entertainment/recreation	39	5
Accommodation/food	185	49
Other services	181	22
State/local government	435	66

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,069	631
Population	1,922	1,119
Labor force	1,838	651
GDP	\$614,255,000	\$132,459,000
Personal income	\$369,355,000	\$100,737,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,183	149
GDP	\$934,115,000	\$115,701,500
Personal income	\$458,720,000	\$28,633,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	45
Population	2	50
Labor force	2	32
GDP	\$850,000	\$12,763,000
Personal income	\$490,000	\$6,813,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	34
Population	3	40
Labor force	3	25
GDP	\$1,110,000	\$7,057,500
Personal income	\$640,000	\$4,947,000

Iowa

★ In Iowa, data center construction is expected to create 4,947 temporary jobs, while ongoing operations will support 647 permanent jobs and generate \$139 million in annual economic value for the state.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,947	647
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	8	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	1,172	0
Manufacturing	197	6
Wholesale trade	181	25
Retail trade	1,276	188
Transport/warehouse	276	45
Information	18	53
Finance/insurance	36	0
Real estate/rental	134	22
Professional/scientific/technical	330	70
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	147	31
Private education	22	4
Healthcare/social assistance	209	34
Arts/entertainment/recreation	39	6
Accommodation/food	166	47
Other services	158	22
State/local government	566	89

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,947	647
Population	2,316	1,257
Labor force	1,534	699
GDP	\$592,470,000	\$138,947,000
Personal income	\$343,235,000	\$96,904,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,761	256
GDP	\$1,056,025,000	\$155,056,000
Personal income	\$504,235,000	\$45,318,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	46
Population	2	57
Labor force	1	33
GDP	\$730,000	\$13,713,500
Personal income	\$385,000	\$6,685,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	35
Population	3	44
Labor force	2	25
GDP	\$1,360,000	\$7,184,500
Personal income	\$600,000	\$4,801,500

Kansas

★ Kansas will add 640 permanent jobs to the state by building data centers.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,611	640
Forestry/fishing/hunting	0	0
Mining	29	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	964	0
Manufacturing	190	9
Wholesale trade	171	24
Retail trade	1,085	165
Transport/warehouse	277	46
Information	17	53
Finance/insurance	46	1
Real estate/rental	133	22
Professional/scientific/technical	354	72
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	167	33
Private education	21	5
Healthcare/social assistance	209	38
Arts/entertainment/recreation	42	7
Accommodation/food	159	47
Other services	148	21
State/local government	590	93

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,611	640
Population	2,057	1,162
Labor force	1,279	651
GDP	\$564,415,000	\$134,924,500
Personal income	\$313,675,000	\$96,046,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,351	229
GDP	\$1,109,670,000	\$143,953,500
Personal income	\$557,515,000	\$40,853,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	42
Population	2	50
Labor force	1	29
GDP	\$665,000	\$11,901,000
Personal income	\$370,000	\$5,988,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	32
Population	3	39
Labor force	2	23
GDP	\$1,005,000	\$6,429,500
Personal income	\$510,000	\$4,301,000

Kentucky

★ Kentucky's data centers will create 567 full time jobs in the state and an extra 336 full time jobs around the country from spillover effects.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,250	567
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	17	0
Utilities	5	11
Construction	1,025	0
Manufacturing	180	6
Wholesale trade	149	21
Retail trade	1,076	161
Transport/warehouse	252	38
Information	16	53
Finance/insurance	28	0
Real estate/rental	117	19
Professional/scientific/technical	362	75
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	156	30
Private education	14	3
Healthcare/social assistance	172	27
Arts/entertainment/recreation	35	5
Accommodation/food	136	40
Other services	131	18
State/local government	375	66

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,250	567
Population	1,533	955
Labor force	1,464	547
GDP	\$469,465,000	\$155,259,000
Personal income	\$256,940,000	\$80,259,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,653	336
GDP	\$1,117,440,000	\$157,366,000
Personal income	\$586,695,000	\$61,248,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	42
Population	2	43
Labor force	2	28
GDP	\$720,000	\$11,839,000
Personal income	\$350,000	\$5,419,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	31
Population	2	34
Labor force	2	22
GDP	\$700,000	\$5,993,500
Personal income	\$380,000	\$3,838,500

Louisiana

★ Data center construction in Louisiana will support 5,090 local jobs and generate \$1.053 billion in national GDP, creating economic benefits that extend far beyond the project site.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,090	661
Forestry/fishing/hunting	5	0
Mining	51	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	1,182	0
Manufacturing	129	4
Wholesale trade	186	26
Retail trade	1,138	166
Transport/warehouse	283	46
Information	21	54
Finance/insurance	49	1
Real estate/rental	171	26
Professional/scientific/technical	417	82
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	229	43
Private education	32	7
Healthcare/social assistance	292	45
Arts/entertainment/recreation	39	5
Accommodation/food	202	53
Other services	207	28
State/local government	446	72

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,090	661
Population	1,964	1,096
Labor force	1,754	617
GDP	\$603,690,000	\$137,167,500
Personal income	\$349,940,000	\$97,119,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,884	268
GDP	\$1,053,260,000	\$148,281,000
Personal income	\$503,895,000	\$46,639,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	54
Population	1	58
Labor force	1	36
GDP	\$580,000	\$15,198,000
Personal income	\$330,000	\$7,541,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	38
Population	2	42
Labor force	2	26
GDP	\$810,000	\$7,649,000
Personal income	\$495,000	\$5,086,000

Maine

★ Who would've thought a data center could help support 300 jobs in the transportation sector in Maine? The economic benefits of building data centers reach far beyond the technology sector.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,456	691
Forestry/fishing/hunting	8	0
Mining	9	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	1,505	0
Manufacturing	197	9
Wholesale trade	207	31
Retail trade	1,182	176
Transport/warehouse	256	44
Information	19	53
Finance/insurance	25	0
Real estate/rental	155	27
Professional/scientific/technical	442	92
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	193	37
Private education	25	5
Healthcare/social assistance	312	47
Arts/entertainment/recreation	67	9
Accommodation/food	183	49
Other services	178	24
State/local government	483	83

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,456	691
Population	2,017	1,164
Labor force	2,015	708
GDP	\$639,855,000	\$160,090,500
Personal income	\$368,110,000	\$104,449,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,060	623
GDP	\$1,181,235,000	\$240,498,000
Personal income	\$633,625,000	\$104,543,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	53
Population	2	53
Labor force	2	37
GDP	\$730,000	\$14,879,500
Personal income	\$370,000	\$7,211,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	41
Population	2	41
Labor force	2	28
GDP	\$655,000	\$8,115,500
Personal income	\$360,000	\$5,233,500

Maryland

★ In Maryland, the data center construction phase will create 4,505 jobs and generate \$634 million in GDP— a major economic contributor to the DMV.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,505	665
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	6	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	954	0
Manufacturing	144	11
Wholesale trade	182	27
Retail trade	1,040	154
Transport/warehouse	306	55
Information	21	54
Finance/insurance	38	0
Real estate/rental	151	28
Professional/scientific/technical	452	92
Mgmt of companies	5	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	194	41
Private education	35	8
Healthcare/social assistance	212	38
Arts/entertainment/recreation	47	8
Accommodation/food	138	44
Other services	144	21
State/local government	428	75

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,505	665
Population	1,971	1,189
Labor force	1,249	666
GDP	\$633,850,000	\$164,607,000
Personal income	\$367,680,000	\$127,633,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,067	179
GDP	\$907,450,000	\$120,054,500
Personal income	\$470,670,000	\$30,104,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	45
Population	2	53
Labor force	1	30
GDP	\$1,000,000	\$15,285,000
Personal income	\$540,000	\$8,517,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	34
Population	2	41
Labor force	1	24
GDP	\$790,000	\$8,281,000
Personal income	\$490,000	\$6,284,000

Massachusetts

★ In a state known for healthcare, data center construction supports a total of 527 jobs in that very sector during both the construction and operation phases.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,119	824
Forestry/fishing/hunting	5	0
Mining	4	0
Utilities	10	12
Construction	1,346	3
Manufacturing	284	18
Wholesale trade	272	41
Retail trade	1,201	173
Transport/warehouse	302	55
Information	59	61
Finance/insurance	103	2
Real estate/rental	216	38
Professional/scientific/technical	466	95
Mgmt of companies	16	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	237	48
Private education	91	18
Healthcare/social assistance	451	76
Arts/entertainment/recreation	90	14
Accommodation/food	209	57
Other services	228	29
State/local government	527	83

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,119	824
Population	2,602	1,410
Labor force	1,685	828
GDP	\$978,810,000	\$245,593,000
Personal income	\$636,395,000	\$176,069,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,222	72
GDP	\$769,050,000	\$97,034,500
Personal income	\$377,285,000	\$18,964,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	62
Population	4	66
Labor force	3	39
GDP	\$2,020,000	\$21,378,500
Personal income	\$1,195,000	\$13,391,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	11	48
Population	5	52
Labor force	3	31
GDP	\$2,140,000	\$12,943,000
Personal income	\$1,355,000	\$10,411,000

Michigan

★ Building digital infrastructure also helps build traditional industries, supporting 300 jobs in manufacturing across Michigan.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,878	898
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	11	12
Construction	1,177	10
Manufacturing	300	11
Wholesale trade	247	37
Retail trade	1,231	192
Transport/warehouse	382	68
Information	35	57
Finance/insurance	90	6
Real estate/rental	200	39
Professional/scientific/technical	595	129
Mgmt of companies	11	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	284	61
Private education	39	9
Healthcare/social assistance	343	61
Arts/entertainment/recreation	68	12
Accommodation/food	202	64
Other services	242	36
State/local government	407	94

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,878	898
Population	2,312	1,605
Labor force	2,243	929
GDP	\$721,835,000	\$198,540,000
Personal income	\$445,225,000	\$146,030,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,062	5
GDP	\$907,485,000	\$90,777,000
Personal income	\$427,120,000	\$2,619,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	56
Population	3	66
Labor force	3	42
GDP	\$1,180,000	\$15,120,000
Personal income	\$715,000	\$8,850,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	14	42
Population	5	51
Labor force	5	32
GDP	\$1,905,000	\$8,646,000
Personal income	\$1,210,000	\$6,321,000

Minnesota

★ The operation phase of a data center will have big impacts and translates into 914 jobs and \$217 million in GDP for the broader Minnesota economy.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,392	914
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	13	12
Construction	1,192	6
Manufacturing	375	20
Wholesale trade	287	41
Retail trade	1,314	196
Transport/warehouse	386	66
Information	41	57
Finance/insurance	116	7
Real estate/rental	203	37
Professional/scientific/technical	547	114
Mgmt of companies	19	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	245	47
Private education	68	15
Healthcare/social assistance	434	77
Arts/entertainment/recreation	97	16
Accommodation/food	221	63
Other services	252	34
State/local government	568	106

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,392	914
Population	3,043	1,701
Labor force	1,937	963
GDP	\$915,340,000	\$216,612,500
Personal income	\$557,895,000	\$162,905,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,759	0
GDP	\$721,690,000	\$76,031,500
Personal income	\$311,825,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	54
Population	5	67
Labor force	3	39
GDP	\$1,740,000	\$15,811,000
Personal income	\$1,025,000	\$9,246,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	13	42
Population	6	53
Labor force	4	31
GDP	\$2,085,000	\$9,722,000
Personal income	\$1,250,000	\$6,880,500

Mississippi

★ The operation phase of a data center will have big impacts and is expected to create 568 local jobs while contributing \$55 million to the state's economy.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	3,925	568
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	23	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	913	0
Manufacturing	137	4
Wholesale trade	123	18
Retail trade	1,043	162
Transport/warehouse	250	39
Information	8	51
Finance/insurance	15	0
Real estate/rental	103	17
Professional/scientific/technical	292	61
Mgmt of companies	1	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	162	33
Private education	10	2
Healthcare/social assistance	145	25
Arts/entertainment/recreation	26	4
Accommodation/food	139	40
Other services	131	21
State/local government	392	83

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,925	568
Population	1,442	945
Labor force	1,258	514
GDP	\$264,510,000	\$54,894,000
Personal income	\$216,750,000	\$72,419,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,353	369
GDP	\$775,260,000	\$48,661,500
Personal income	\$625,315,000	\$62,594,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	39
Population	1	43
Labor force	1	26
GDP	\$395,000	\$9,460,000
Personal income	\$210,000	\$4,721,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	29
Population	1	33
Labor force	1	20
GDP	\$550,000	\$4,798,500
Personal income	\$275,000	\$3,285,000

Missouri

★ The operation phase of a data center will have big impacts and translates into 840 jobs and \$180 million in economic output.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,828	840
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	9	0
Utilities	9	12
Construction	1,280	5
Manufacturing	274	14
Wholesale trade	249	36
Retail trade	1,262	191
Transport/warehouse	349	59
Information	37	57
Finance/insurance	70	2
Real estate/rental	200	37
Professional/scientific/technical	491	105
Mgmt of companies	9	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	231	48
Private education	45	10
Healthcare/social assistance	317	58
Arts/entertainment/recreation	66	10
Accommodation/food	224	68
Other services	208	31
State/local government	496	99

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,828	840
Population	2,557	1,574
Labor force	1,793	874
GDP	\$702,040,000	\$180,020,000
Personal income	\$414,075,000	\$129,752,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,749	154
GDP	\$1,008,310,000	\$128,370,000
Personal income	\$508,585,000	\$28,067,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	51
Population	3	62
Labor force	2	36
GDP	\$1,055,000	\$13,161,500
Personal income	\$595,000	\$7,478,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	40
Population	4	50
Labor force	2	29
GDP	\$1,170,000	\$7,884,500
Personal income	\$690,000	\$5,601,000

Montana

★ Data centers may be high-tech, but their impacts show up in unexpected places, including the state government where 85 permanent jobs are supported.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,650	670
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	22	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,207	3
Manufacturing	97	6
Wholesale trade	176	27
Retail trade	1,113	169
Transport/warehouse	186	31
Information	11	52
Finance/insurance	27	0
Real estate/rental	195	37
Professional/scientific/technical	398	85
Mgmt of companies	0	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	138	31
Private education	14	3
Healthcare/social assistance	222	41
Arts/entertainment/recreation	53	7
Accommodation/food	199	60
Other services	168	27
State/local government	416	85

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,650	670
Population	1,825	1,129
Labor force	1,765	653
GDP	\$562,860,000	\$148,510,500
Personal income	\$309,105,000	\$98,110,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,113	799
GDP	\$1,314,575,000	\$308,066,000
Personal income	\$618,695,000	\$127,303,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	49
Population	1	53
Labor force	1	35
GDP	\$420,000	\$12,680,000
Personal income	\$215,000	\$6,631,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	39
Population	1	43
Labor force	1	28
GDP	\$455,000	\$7,476,500
Personal income	\$255,000	\$4,936,000

Nebraska

★ The operation phase of a data center will have big impacts and is expected to support 807 jobs and \$204 million in GDP.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,116	807
Forestry/fishing/hunting	0	0
Mining	7	0
Utilities	2	10
Construction	1,141	7
Manufacturing	189	9
Wholesale trade	186	28
Retail trade	1,233	194
Transport/warehouse	288	50
Information	26	56
Finance/insurance	65	4
Real estate/rental	152	30
Professional/scientific/technical	412	95
Mgmt of companies	4	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	181	48
Private education	31	8
Healthcare/social assistance	264	56
Arts/entertainment/recreation	53	11
Accommodation/food	185	64
Other services	174	29
State/local government	523	109

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,116	807
Population	2,460	1,448
Labor force	1,508	821
GDP	\$639,205,000	\$203,931,000
Personal income	\$365,350,000	\$125,988,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,777	325
GDP	\$1,060,640,000	\$179,470,000
Personal income	\$498,225,000	\$53,908,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	43
Population	2	51
Labor force	1	29
GDP	\$675,000	\$12,080,000
Personal income	\$370,000	\$5,989,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	30
Population	3	37
Labor force	2	22
GDP	\$950,000	\$6,078,000
Personal income	\$510,000	\$4,301,000

Nevada

★ The operation phase of a data center will have big impacts and is expected to support 100 scientific jobs and contribute \$132 million in personal income per year.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,472	741
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	23	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	791	2
Manufacturing	115	7
Wholesale trade	207	33
Retail trade	1,008	159
Transport/warehouse	365	68
Information	25	56
Finance/insurance	87	9
Real estate/rental	203	46
Professional/scientific/technical	441	100
Mgmt of companies	7	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	252	64
Private education	31	8
Healthcare/social assistance	219	45
Arts/entertainment/recreation	35	4
Accommodation/food	143	29
Other services	178	31
State/local government	334	69

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,472	741
Population	1,856	1,391
Labor force	1,550	743
GDP	\$652,995,000	\$194,921,500
Personal income	\$353,970,000	\$131,638,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,339	112
GDP	\$907,915,000	\$141,164,000
Personal income	\$421,605,000	\$32,466,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	45
Population	2	55
Labor force	2	32
GDP	\$880,000	\$15,115,500
Personal income	\$525,000	\$7,385,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	33
Population	1	42
Labor force	1	24
GDP	\$575,000	\$8,358,000
Personal income	\$305,000	\$5,247,500

New Hampshire

★ The economic benefits of building data centers in New Hampshire extend far beyond technology, generating \$1.327 billion in national GDP.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,256	630
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	11	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	1,417	0
Manufacturing	242	13
Wholesale trade	222	32
Retail trade	1,283	190
Transport/warehouse	171	29
Information	20	53
Finance/insurance	30	0
Real estate/rental	166	29
Professional/scientific/technical	383	78
Mgmt of companies	2	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	157	30
Private education	26	4
Healthcare/social assistance	243	36
Arts/entertainment/recreation	43	5
Accommodation/food	152	41
Other services	168	21
State/local government	509	70

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,256	630
Population	2,215	1,243
Labor force	1,582	714
GDP	\$665,715,000	\$165,791,500
Personal income	\$445,930,000	\$127,610,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,935	696
GDP	\$1,327,440,000	\$263,404,500
Personal income	\$749,580,000	\$112,555,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	46
Population	3	50
Labor force	2	31
GDP	\$1,100,000	\$14,488,000
Personal income	\$680,000	\$8,095,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	36
Population	3	40
Labor force	2	25
GDP	\$1,140,000	\$7,987,500
Personal income	\$665,000	\$6,209,500

New Jersey

★ Surprisingly, one of the beneficiaries of data center investment is the retail industry, where, during the construction phase, an extra 1,000 jobs are supported alongside \$676 million in GDP growth.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,612	659
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	4	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	935	0
Manufacturing	169	10
Wholesale trade	217	31
Retail trade	1,001	151
Transport/warehouse	336	58
Information	23	54
Finance/insurance	40	0
Real estate/rental	192	35
Professional/scientific/technical	432	91
Mgmt of companies	12	1
Admin/support/waste/remediation	192	42
Private education	30	6
Healthcare/social assistance	228	37
Arts/entertainment/recreation	44	6
Accommodation/food	130	39
Other services	153	21
State/local government	464	74

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,612	659
Population	1,867	1,146
Labor force	1,237	635
GDP	\$676,115,000	\$189,073,000
Personal income	\$427,790,000	\$144,411,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,087	128
GDP	\$908,600,000	\$108,666,000
Personal income	\$480,890,000	\$23,782,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	42
Population	2	45
Labor force	1	26
GDP	\$1,100,000	\$14,992,000
Personal income	\$655,000	\$8,629,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	32
Population	2	35
Labor force	1	20
GDP	\$995,000	\$8,079,000
Personal income	\$635,000	\$6,386,000

New Mexico

★ Behind the technology are real workers, including 946 employees in construction, supported by \$556 million in national income gains.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,218	719
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	41	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	946	12
Manufacturing	115	11
Wholesale trade	154	25
Retail trade	1,037	170
Transport/warehouse	235	42
Information	15	53
Finance/insurance	29	2
Real estate/rental	115	25
Professional/scientific/technical	378	82
Mgmt of companies	1	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	150	36
Private education	20	5
Healthcare/social assistance	232	53
Arts/entertainment/recreation	38	7
Accommodation/food	147	52
Other services	120	22
State/local government	439	114

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,218	719
Population	1,988	1,417
Labor force	1,542	752
GDP	\$526,020,000	\$155,201,500
Personal income	\$285,880,000	\$110,120,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,388	262
GDP	\$1,212,160,000	\$186,902,500
Personal income	\$556,015,000	\$47,286,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	44
Population	2	58
Labor force	1	33
GDP	\$625,000	\$11,607,500
Personal income	\$315,000	\$6,291,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	34
Population	1	45
Labor force	1	26
GDP	\$435,000	\$6,668,000
Personal income	\$245,000	\$4,545,500

New York

★ New York's data center operation phase supports 718 jobs and generates \$148 million in household income — among the highest employment and income impacts in the nation.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,409	718
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	7	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	786	4
Manufacturing	182	13
Wholesale trade	220	35
Retail trade	945	147
Transport/warehouse	256	48
Information	49	60
Finance/insurance	70	0
Real estate/rental	178	35
Professional/scientific/technical	446	99
Mgmt of companies	20	2
Admin/support/waste/remediation	180	44
Private education	58	13
Healthcare/social assistance	298	59
Arts/entertainment/recreation	54	11
Accommodation/food	122	40
Other services	145	22
State/local government	384	80

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,409	718
Population	1,361	942
Labor force	1,283	565
GDP	\$773,070,000	\$238,995,000
Personal income	\$408,850,000	\$147,523,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,393	139
GDP	\$743,675,000	\$90,540,500
Personal income	\$430,350,000	\$42,625,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	48
Population	2	42
Labor force	2	26
GDP	\$1,470,000	\$19,712,000
Personal income	\$765,000	\$10,072,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	35
Population	2	32
Labor force	2	20
GDP	\$1,450,000	\$10,949,000
Personal income	\$750,000	\$7,414,000

North Carolina

★ North Carolina's data center construction phase supports 5,968 jobs and generates \$733 million in GDP — fueling the Research Triangle's booming tech economy.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,968	842
Forestry/fishing/hunting	3	0
Mining	10	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,368	7
Manufacturing	263	10
Wholesale trade	260	38
Retail trade	1,252	186
Transport/warehouse	382	66
Information	38	57
Finance/insurance	71	2
Real estate/rental	208	38
Professional/scientific/technical	519	110
Mgmt of companies	10	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	283	57
Private education	38	9
Healthcare/social assistance	274	49
Arts/entertainment/recreation	72	12
Accommodation/food	208	61
Other services	214	31
State/local government	489	101

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,968	842
Population	2,254	1,503
Labor force	2,062	848
GDP	\$733,225,000	\$187,764,000
Personal income	\$433,535,000	\$134,957,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,913	158
GDP	\$880,335,000	\$124,885,500
Personal income	\$418,340,000	\$26,063,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	62
Population	3	65
Labor force	3	42
GDP	\$1,490,000	\$17,322,000
Personal income	\$770,000	\$9,558,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	46
Population	4	49
Labor force	3	32
GDP	\$1,550,000	\$9,682,000
Personal income	\$825,000	\$7,133,500

North Dakota

★ Thousands of workers across multiple sectors benefit from the construction of data centers in North Dakota, including 36 jobs in the mining industry.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	3,917	514
Forestry/fishing/hunting	0	0
Mining	36	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	859	0
Manufacturing	100	6
Wholesale trade	178	25
Retail trade	1,002	144
Transport/warehouse	221	36
Information	9	51
Finance/insurance	22	0
Real estate/rental	135	20
Professional/scientific/technical	213	42
Mgmt of companies	0	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	93	18
Private education	9	2
Healthcare/social assistance	198	33
Arts/entertainment/recreation	42	7
Accommodation/food	146	40
Other services	144	19
State/local government	503	70

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,917	514
Population	1,729	859
Labor force	1,083	480
GDP	\$548,755,000	\$121,273,500
Personal income	\$281,335,000	\$76,083,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,480	835
GDP	\$1,322,890,000	\$299,354,000
Personal income	\$673,620,000	\$140,634,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	38
Population	1	44
Labor force	1	25
GDP	\$390,000	\$11,685,000
Personal income	\$185,000	\$5,566,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	29
Population	1	35
Labor force	1	21
GDP	\$665,000	\$6,503,500
Personal income	\$240,000	\$4,000,500

Ohio

★ The investment in data centers helps support livelihoods across the state, creating 232 jobs in the food industry and generating \$469 million in personal income during the construction phase.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,290	817
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	20	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,300	0
Manufacturing	356	16
Wholesale trade	284	40
Retail trade	1,258	184
Transport/warehouse	434	69
Information	34	56
Finance/insurance	77	2
Real estate/rental	199	32
Professional/scientific/technical	518	104
Mgmt of companies	17	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	275	49
Private education	47	9
Healthcare/social assistance	395	59
Arts/entertainment/recreation	77	11
Accommodation/food	232	61
Other services	234	29
State/local government	522	87

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,290	817
Population	2,366	1,434
Labor force	2,248	837
GDP	\$769,840,000	\$175,338,500
Personal income	\$469,390,000	\$128,896,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,832	67
GDP	\$852,085,000	\$92,638,500
Personal income	\$422,740,000	\$16,041,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	57
Population	3	65
Labor force	3	40
GDP	\$1,390,000	\$15,835,500
Personal income	\$780,000	\$8,885,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	12	43
Population	5	50
Labor force	4	30
GDP	\$1,715,000	\$8,822,000
Personal income	\$1,060,000	\$6,359,000

Oklahoma

★ Data centers support 661 permanent jobs, helping generate \$513 million in statewide GDP.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,748	661
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	63	0
Utilities	9	11
Construction	1,000	0
Manufacturing	168	7
Wholesale trade	191	28
Retail trade	1,155	175
Transport/warehouse	346	59
Information	18	53
Finance/insurance	54	2
Real estate/rental	147	25
Professional/scientific/technical	332	67
Mgmt of companies	4	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	192	38
Private education	23	6
Healthcare/social assistance	204	35
Arts/entertainment/recreation	40	7
Accommodation/food	154	44
Other services	152	21
State/local government	496	91

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,748	661
Population	1,893	1,207
Labor force	1,741	671
GDP	\$513,355,000	\$128,806,000
Personal income	\$311,475,000	\$94,240,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,714	247
GDP	\$1,141,445,000	\$149,355,500
Personal income	\$573,250,000	\$46,383,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	44
Population	1	52
Labor force	1	32
GDP	\$555,000	\$10,834,500
Personal income	\$325,000	\$6,225,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	33
Population	3	39
Labor force	3	24
GDP	\$990,000	\$5,751,500
Personal income	\$595,000	\$4,313,500

Oregon

★ The broader economic effects of data centers include 902 permanent jobs.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	6,047	902
Forestry/fishing/hunting	5	0
Mining	15	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	1,203	11
Manufacturing	317	14
Wholesale trade	283	43
Retail trade	1,238	184
Transport/warehouse	388	69
Information	36	56
Finance/insurance	84	7
Real estate/rental	208	41
Professional/scientific/technical	572	124
Mgmt of companies	14	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	242	51
Private education	59	14
Healthcare/social assistance	377	69
Arts/entertainment/recreation	78	13
Accommodation/food	199	60
Other services	216	32
State/local government	509	102

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,047	902
Population	2,624	1,596
Labor force	2,117	931
GDP	\$852,035,000	\$227,483,000
Personal income	\$495,435,000	\$154,571,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,704	0
GDP	\$811,515,000	\$99,244,500
Personal income	\$360,890,000	\$1,373,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	63
Population	4	75
Labor force	3	45
GDP	\$1,525,000	\$20,273,500
Personal income	\$785,000	\$10,502,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	13	47
Population	6	58
Labor force	5	35
GDP	\$2,085,000	\$11,330,500
Personal income	\$1,200,000	\$7,682,500

Pennsylvania

★ From trucking to digital infrastructure, this project supports 1,112 jobs in construction while contributing \$690 million to the state's economy during the construction phase.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,289	705
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	29	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,112	0
Manufacturing	266	13
Wholesale trade	223	32
Retail trade	1,139	166
Transport/warehouse	347	57
Information	28	55
Finance/insurance	67	0
Real estate/rental	162	28
Professional/scientific/technical	476	97
Mgmt of companies	15	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	200	38
Private education	55	11
Healthcare/social assistance	335	54
Arts/entertainment/recreation	61	9
Accommodation/food	161	46
Other services	201	26
State/local government	402	66

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,289	705
Population	2,045	1,240
Labor force	1,780	715
GDP	\$689,860,000	\$169,924,000
Personal income	\$427,815,000	\$126,940,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,049	129
GDP	\$905,215,000	\$111,288,500
Personal income	\$460,065,000	\$28,599,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	46
Population	3	53
Labor force	3	32
GDP	\$1,370,000	\$13,585,500
Personal income	\$775,000	\$7,848,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	8	36
Population	3	42
Labor force	3	25
GDP	\$1,300,000	\$7,794,000
Personal income	\$785,000	\$5,728,500

Rhode Island

★ Though the nation's smallest state, data center construction in Rhode Island will add 651 permanent jobs to the local economy and create a national GDP impact of \$1.177 billion.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,505	651
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	5	0
Utilities	7	11
Construction	1,039	0
Manufacturing	198	11
Wholesale trade	195	30
Retail trade	1,028	158
Transport/warehouse	219	40
Information	17	53
Finance/insurance	26	0
Real estate/rental	158	29
Professional/scientific/technical	439	92
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	168	34
Private education	34	7
Healthcare/social assistance	224	40
Arts/entertainment/recreation	49	8
Accommodation/food	171	53
Other services	151	23
State/local government	371	65

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,505	651
Population	2,019	1,160
Labor force	1,326	681
GDP	\$563,420,000	\$146,517,000
Personal income	\$343,550,000	\$114,750,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,122	603
GDP	\$1,176,585,000	\$226,016,000
Personal income	\$698,910,000	\$104,109,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	43
Population	2	47
Labor force	1	28
GDP	\$765,000	\$12,758,500
Personal income	\$445,000	\$6,699,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	33
Population	2	37
Labor force	1	22
GDP	\$720,000	\$6,970,500
Personal income	\$420,000	\$5,028,000

South Carolina

★ While data center facilities power the digital economy, their benefits are expected to contribute \$605 million to South Carolina's construction economy.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,018	755
Forestry/fishing/hunting	3	0
Mining	9	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,086	7
Manufacturing	208	9
Wholesale trade	186	27
Retail trade	1,174	181
Transport/warehouse	320	54
Information	20	54
Finance/insurance	37	0
Real estate/rental	167	32
Professional/scientific/technical	464	98
Mgmt of companies	3	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	243	47
Private education	19	4
Healthcare/social assistance	185	34
Arts/entertainment/recreation	55	9
Accommodation/food	193	60
Other services	175	28
State/local government	463	97

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,018	755
Population	2,000	1,405
Labor force	1,799	771
GDP	\$605,675,000	\$155,306,500
Personal income	\$331,625,000	\$114,694,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,533	225
GDP	\$974,160,000	\$139,493,000
Personal income	\$472,115,000	\$32,368,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6	48
Population	2	57
Labor force	2	35
GDP	\$915,000	\$12,946,500
Personal income	\$475,000	\$6,716,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	37
Population	3	44
Labor force	3	27
GDP	\$1,105,000	\$7,329,500
Personal income	\$570,000	\$4,853,500

South Dakota

★ Data center construction led to 4,438 jobs and \$524 million in economic output.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,438	595
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	9	0
Utilities	5	11
Construction	1,158	0
Manufacturing	178	12
Wholesale trade	175	25
Retail trade	1,103	163
Transport/warehouse	189	32
Information	10	52
Finance/insurance	29	0
Real estate/rental	145	23
Professional/scientific/technical	294	63
Mgmt of companies	1	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	100	22
Private education	14	3
Healthcare/social assistance	211	38
Arts/entertainment/recreation	51	8
Accommodation/food	164	45
Other services	152	21
State/local government	448	82

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,438	595
Population	1,990	1,129
Labor force	1,376	606
GDP	\$524,020,000	\$130,440,000
Personal income	\$314,580,000	\$91,290,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,567	396
GDP	\$1,207,155,000	\$199,089,000
Personal income	\$569,250,000	\$69,030,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3	43
Population	1	51
Labor force	1	30
GDP	\$460,000	\$11,858,500
Personal income	\$255,000	\$6,166,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4	34
Population	2	41
Labor force	1	24
GDP	\$580,000	\$6,455,500
Personal income	\$305,000	\$4,580,500

Tennessee

★ The construction of data centers in Tennessee will create 5,703 jobs and generate \$441 million in household income.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,703	716
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	11	0
Utilities	4	11
Construction	1,436	0
Manufacturing	222	7
Wholesale trade	215	29
Retail trade	1,162	165
Transport/warehouse	370	58
Information	29	55
Finance/insurance	64	1
Real estate/rental	191	31
Professional/scientific/technical	496	102
Mgmt of companies	7	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	262	49
Private education	39	8
Healthcare/social assistance	288	38
Arts/entertainment/recreation	53	6
Accommodation/food	209	53
Other services	224	27
State/local government	419	81

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,703	716
Population	2,117	1,327
Labor force	1,968	735
GDP	\$697,105,000	\$170,814,500
Personal income	\$441,090,000	\$116,720,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,371	127
GDP	\$957,205,000	\$112,862,000
Personal income	\$462,100,000	\$22,736,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	51
Population	2	51
Labor force	2	33
GDP	\$1,010,000	\$14,363,500
Personal income	\$555,000	\$7,628,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	40
Population	2	39
Labor force	2	26
GDP	\$1,030,000	\$8,083,500
Personal income	\$590,000	\$5,748,500

Texas

★ Texas leads all states with 7,910 jobs supported during data center construction — the largest employment impact in the nation.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	7,910	974
Forestry/fishing/hunting	5	0
Mining	61	0
Utilities	15	12
Construction	1,633	0
Manufacturing	352	16
Wholesale trade	327	43
Retail trade	1,372	189
Transport/warehouse	613	95
Information	65	60
Finance/insurance	203	12
Real estate/rental	276	43
Professional/scientific/technical	627	117
Mgmt of companies	28	2
Admin/support/waste/remediation	413	68
Private education	77	16
Healthcare/social assistance	458	64
Arts/entertainment/recreation	103	15
Accommodation/food	329	82
Other services	351	42
State/local government	602	105

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,910	974
Population	2,895	1,805
Labor force	2,468	995
GDP	\$1,033,800,000	\$225,532,500
Personal income	\$632,335,000	\$165,251,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,196	0
GDP	\$614,420,000	\$46,631,000
Personal income	\$267,560,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	13	66
Population	4	71
Labor force	4	43
GDP	\$2,005,000	\$17,665,500
Personal income	\$1,140,000	\$10,319,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	15	48
Population	5	53
Labor force	5	32
GDP	\$2,290,000	\$10,367,500
Personal income	\$1,345,000	\$7,241,500

Utah

★ The construction phase of data centers led to 340 real estate jobs and generated \$943 million in GDP.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	7,117	1,118
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	44	0
Utilities	9	12
Construction	1,110	3
Manufacturing	380	24
Wholesale trade	305	46
Retail trade	1,442	223
Transport/warehouse	457	80
Information	69	63
Finance/insurance	196	17
Real estate/rental	340	67
Professional/scientific/technical	722	154
Mgmt of companies	13	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	338	68
Private education	92	22
Healthcare/social assistance	367	73
Arts/entertainment/recreation	113	19
Accommodation/food	267	79
Other services	262	40
State/local government	589	129

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,117	1,118
Population	2,859	1,999
Labor force	2,587	1,078
GDP	\$943,680,000	\$243,950,500
Personal income	\$533,010,000	\$174,709,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,308	0
GDP	\$684,475,000	\$74,903,500
Personal income	\$283,710,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	82
Population	4	87
Labor force	3	55
GDP	\$1,550,000	\$23,399,500
Personal income	\$820,000	\$13,052,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	11	61
Population	4	66
Labor force	4	42
GDP	\$1,500,000	\$13,651,500
Personal income	\$855,000	\$9,970,500

Vermont

★ While centered on digital infrastructure, this investment is expected to support 161 full-time jobs in the transportation industry.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,688	571
Forestry/fishing/hunting	3	0
Mining	11	0
Utilities	9	11
Construction	1,374	0
Manufacturing	182	10
Wholesale trade	148	22
Retail trade	1,095	161
Transport/warehouse	161	27
Information	13	52
Finance/insurance	11	0
Real estate/rental	125	22
Professional/scientific/technical	416	87
Mgmt of companies	0	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	130	26
Private education	17	2
Healthcare/social assistance	223	33
Arts/entertainment/recreation	45	5
Accommodation/food	119	28
Other services	141	18
State/local government	466	77

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,688	571
Population	1,698	944
Labor force	1,605	564
GDP	\$541,580,000	\$136,974,500
Personal income	\$316,200,000	\$91,402,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,894	886
GDP	\$1,290,805,000	\$296,736,000
Personal income	\$710,730,000	\$145,844,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	43
Population	2	41
Labor force	2	28
GDP	\$720,000	\$11,501,000
Personal income	\$380,000	\$6,195,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	35
Population	2	34
Labor force	2	23
GDP	\$735,000	\$6,503,000
Personal income	\$390,000	\$4,760,500

Virginia

★ While Virginia is already a leader in digital infrastructure, this project's benefits reach further, supporting 457 temporary jobs and 87 full time jobs in the local government.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	4,608	706
Forestry/fishing/hunting	3	0
Mining	8	0
Utilities	5	11
Construction	1,031	4
Manufacturing	142	7
Wholesale trade	167	26
Retail trade	1,058	162
Transport/warehouse	289	55
Information	28	56
Finance/insurance	42	1
Real estate/rental	149	30
Professional/scientific/technical	456	96
Mgmt of companies	9	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	185	44
Private education	28	7
Healthcare/social assistance	189	36
Arts/entertainment/recreation	55	10
Accommodation/food	149	51
Other services	158	25
State/local government	457	87

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,608	706
Population	1,769	1,203
Labor force	1,348	678
GDP	\$627,480,000	\$182,820,000
Personal income	\$353,030,000	\$127,038,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,172	233
GDP	\$939,510,000	\$139,797,500
Personal income	\$472,260,000	\$40,125,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	49
Population	2	54
Labor force	1	32
GDP	\$855,000	\$16,960,000
Personal income	\$480,000	\$8,130,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5	35
Population	2	40
Labor force	2	23
GDP	\$590,000	\$4,398,000
Personal income	\$335,000	\$2,782,000

Washington

★ Economic impacts of data centers reach throughout Washington, supporting 820 full time jobs and 5,029 temporary jobs during the construction phase.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,029	820
Forestry/fishing/hunting	4	0
Mining	12	0
Utilities	4	11
Construction	1,131	15
Manufacturing	240	16
Wholesale trade	258	42
Retail trade	676	87
Transport/warehouse	361	70
Information	51	59
Finance/insurance	102	13
Real estate/rental	186	42
Professional/scientific/technical	519	121
Mgmt of companies	14	2
Admin/support/waste/remediation	190	46
Private education	55	14
Healthcare/social assistance	323	69
Arts/entertainment/recreation	77	17
Accommodation/food	166	58
Other services	199	33
State/local government	460	107

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,029	820
Population	2,210	1,519
Labor force	1,743	871
GDP	\$961,890,000	\$295,114,000
Personal income	\$527,665,000	\$186,364,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,169	9
GDP	\$628,095,000	\$84,677,500
Personal income	\$269,670,000	0

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7	56
Population	3	63
Labor force	2	39
GDP	\$1,525,000	\$23,762,500
Personal income	\$785,000	\$10,966,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	9	41
Population	4	46
Labor force	3	29
GDP	\$1,725,000	\$12,995,000
Personal income	\$1,020,000	\$7,697,000

West Virginia

★ West Virginia's data center construction plans will generate \$1.238 billion in national GDP impact.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	2,940	407
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	31	0
Utilities	5	10
Construction	666	0
Manufacturing	52	1
Wholesale trade	89	13
Retail trade	944	142
Transport/warehouse	121	19
Information	6	51
Finance/insurance	4	0
Real estate/rental	63	10
Professional/scientific/technical	237	48
Mgmt of companies	1	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	81	16
Private education	3	0
Healthcare/social assistance	114	18
Arts/entertainment/recreation	19	3
Accommodation/food	85	25
Other services	78	11
State/local government	340	53

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2,940	407
Population	1,144	632
Labor force	1,113	394
GDP	\$343,385,000	\$84,714,000
Personal income	\$161,510,000	\$54,273,000

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	7,334	454
GDP	\$1,237,995,000	\$186,108,000
Personal income	\$649,195,000	\$83,087,000

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	29
Population	1	33
Labor force	1	22
GDP	\$250,000	\$8,470,500
Personal income	\$125,000	\$3,869,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	1	22
Population	0	27
Labor force	0	18
GDP	\$180,000	\$4,327,000
Personal income	\$100,000	\$2,762,000

Wisconsin

★ Wisconsin's data center construction phase supports 5,929 jobs and generates \$473 million in household income.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	5,929	776
Forestry/fishing/hunting	2	0
Mining	9	0
Utilities	8	11
Construction	1,279	0
Manufacturing	330	10
Wholesale trade	262	36
Retail trade	1,325	192
Transport/warehouse	329	53
Information	30	55
Finance/insurance	61	1
Real estate/rental	175	29
Professional/scientific/technical	458	94
Mgmt of companies	8	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	212	40
Private education	37	7
Healthcare/social assistance	351	53
Arts/entertainment/recreation	75	10
Accommodation/food	219	59
Other services	221	28
State/local government	536	97

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	5,929	776
Population	2,891	1,491
Labor force	1,790	857
GDP	\$748,905,000	\$172,864,500
Personal income	\$472,990,000	\$127,538,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	4,992	72
GDP	\$928,420,000	\$109,526,500
Personal income	\$431,035,000	\$15,064,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	10	53
Population	4	67
Labor force	3	39
GDP	\$1,470,000	\$15,443,000
Personal income	\$875,000	\$8,393,500

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	12	40
Population	6	52
Labor force	4	30
GDP	\$1,820,000	\$8,620,500
Personal income	\$1,105,000	\$6,062,000

Wyoming

★ Wyoming's economy has long been built on its natural resources, and this project is expected to support 42 jobs in the mining industry while generating \$430 million in GDP.

Jobs Created		
Job category	Build	Oper
All industries	3,277	413
Forestry/fishing/hunting	1	0
Mining	42	0
Utilities	6	11
Construction	828	0
Manufacturing	33	1
Wholesale trade	88	13
Retail trade	845	124
Transport/warehouse	136	21
Information	4	51
Finance/insurance	31	0
Real estate/rental	161	24
Professional/scientific/technical	208	42
Mgmt of companies	0	0
Admin/support/waste/remediation	66	13
Private education	4	1
Healthcare/social assistance	86	12
Arts/entertainment/recreation	20	2
Accommodation/food	126	31
Other services	94	13
State/local government	498	65

Economic Impacts by State		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	3,277	413
Population	1,395	706
Labor force	1,006	381
GDP	\$429,965,000	\$92,333,500
Personal income	\$229,080,000	\$65,056,500

Economic Impacts on Country		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	6,853	522
GDP	\$1,330,585,000	\$239,613,000
Personal income	\$603,470,000	\$93,413,500

Grid Modernization		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	2	35
Population	1	41
Labor force	0	24
GDP	\$210,000	\$10,519,500
Personal income	\$110,000	\$5,279,000

Water Infrastructure Investment		
Metric	Build	Oper
Employment	1	27
Population	0	33
Labor force	0	19
GDP	\$190,000	\$5,606,000
Personal income	\$105,000	\$3,787,000

Methodology

General Jobs and GDP Methodology

To study the economic impact of building a new 50 megawatt (MW) data center in every state, the Chamber used an input/output economic model. We added a new data center in each state to measure the impact of that new data center in that state, as well as its impact on the rest of the country. We added the data centers separately in each state so that we could isolate the impacts of a new 50 MW data center in each state. Therefore, we conducted 50 separate analyses.

We conducted the analyses in two phases. First, a 2-year building phase during which the data center is constructed, then a 20-year lifespan for the data center. We also assumed a refitting of the computers and servers in the data center every five years. We included in the model investments in public infrastructure and upgrades to the local power grid and water system.

Below are the assumptions we made for the investment and staffing necessary to build each facility.

2-Year Building Phase

- \$300 million in the building structure
- \$300 million in equipment and building infrastructure
- \$1 billion in computers, servers, and electronics
- \$60 million local infrastructure improvements, such as improving and expanding the roads surrounding the data center
- \$20 million of electric grid upgrades (paid for by the data center builders)
- \$10 million of water system upgrades (paid for by the data center builders). This water-system investment only applies to facilities that use water for cooling.

Total investment over 2-year building phase:
\$1.69 billion

20-Year Operational Phase

- 50 workers employed at the data center each year
- 5 additional workers to the electrical utility in the area
- 5 additional workers to the water utility in the area
- \$1 billion of computer, server, and electronic equipment upgrades every 5th year

Methodology

General Jobs and GDP Methodology

We used the REMI PI+ model to conduct the analysis. According to REMI, the PI+ is a structural economic, demographic, and fiscal forecasting and policy analysis model. The model integrates input-output, computable general equilibrium, econometric and economic geography methodologies. The model is dynamic, with forecasts and simulations generated on an annual basis and behavioral responses to compensation, price, and other economic factors.

The model consists of thousands of simultaneous equations with a structure that is relatively straightforward. The exact number of equations used varies depending on the extent of industry, demographic, demand, and other detail in the specific model being used. The overall structure of the model can be summarized in five major blocks: (1) Output and Demand, (2) Labor and Capital Demand, (3) Population and Labor Supply, (4) Compensation, Prices, and Costs, and (5) Market Shares.

The REMI model is a powerful tool for this analysis because it captures the full economic impact of new data centers. New data centers benefit the construction companies that build them, the vendors that outfit them and service the computing equipment, machinery and mechanics, and the other businesses that service the centers directly, especially because of the advanced technology they require.

In addition, there is a spillover effect from having more investment and more workers in the area. Businesses that do not work directly with the data center also experience growth. Those businesses see increased activity because of new spending in the community. They increase how much they spend in other area businesses for materials, supplies, and business services. And the new workers employed directly at the data centers spend at other establishments in the region.

Analysts often miss these important knock-on effects. The REMI model captures these other positive benefits and therefore gives a more complete picture of how data centers impact the localities where they operate. For each state, we therefore report the resulting change in employment, labor force, GDP, and personal income, shown separately for the host state and for the rest of the country. These state-level figures illustrate the broad benefits of data center investment and are not intended as a ranking or a substitute for a project-specific analysis.

County Fiscal Analysis Methodology

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce calculated how much additional tax revenue four representative counties across the U.S. would raise from an additional 50MW of data center capacity. The Chamber included sales tax, residential property tax, and business property taxes in its analysis.

Each of these rise when a new data center opens in a county. Sales tax collections rise because there is more economic activity in an area, including additional sales at retail establishments. Residential property taxes rise because property values increase and more people move into a region. Business property taxes rise because there are more equipment and structures from the data center.

The Chamber selected Dallas County, TX; Prince William County, VA; Franklin County, OH; and Fulton County, GA to evaluate. It looked at the revenue increase over five years because that is a typical budgeting time horizon for county governments.

The Chamber used the REMI model to determine the increase in consumer spending, residential property values, and business structures and equipment over the first five years of a data center's life. It then multiplied those values by the respective rates of those taxes in each county and then added them together to arrive at a total revenue increase.

Detailed example: For example, to calculate the \$114 million of additional tax revenue generated in Prince William County, VA, the Chamber started by calculating the rise in consumer spending from 2026-2030. This data comes directly from REMI model. The sum of increased consumer spending in those five years is about \$550 million. To calculate the rise in sales taxes, the Chamber multiplied that value by the county's sales tax rate of 6% (includes state and local rates) to arrive at an increase of sales tax revenue of \$33 million.

The Chamber followed a similar methodology for real estate property taxes in the county. According to the REMI model, property values increase \$110 million in total from 2026 to 2030. The Chamber multiplied this increase in property values by the county's 0.96% real property tax rate to arrive at an increase real property tax revenue of \$1.1 million.

The Chamber also calculated the new tax revenue from business property taxes on the data center structure and the equipment housed inside of it. It uses the output from the REMI model for this as well, which includes the \$300 million invested in the data center building and the \$1.3 billion of equipment inside the 50MW data center assumed in the analysis. The REMI figure then also accounts for other business structures and equipment other businesses invest in because of the added activity in the area from the creation of the new data center.

For example, the REMI model shows \$330 million of increased business structures in Prince William County in the first two years of the analysis, when the data center is under construction. The extra \$30 million is induced impact. It also shows more than \$1.6 billion of new business property. The added \$300 million is induced impact. The Chamber added the total increase in business structures and equipment, in the case of Prince William County it sums to just under \$2 billion and multiplied it by the county's nonresidential property tax rate of 4.15%. That results in \$80.2 million of additional business property taxes collected over 5 years.

Lastly, the Chamber added the amounts from all three taxes to arrive at \$114.2 million in added tax revenue in Prince William County, VA for the first five years of a new 50MW data center's existence.

County Fiscal Analysis Methodology

The county fiscal analysis is an approximation of the tax revenue a new 50MW data center could raise for the local government. It is based on the economic modeling the Chamber conducted and the relevant tax rates in each community. Different local governments will have varying tax laws, such as assessed value, treatment of depreciation, abatements, and other exemptions for real and business property taxes. In some cases, the rates on particular types of business structures and equipment differ. The Chamber applied one rate to both types of property. Similarly, there will be some goods and services that will be exempt from the sales tax. Some counties will have additional taxes that this analysis does not consider. The figures represent gross revenue, before any locally negotiated abatements or exemptions are applied. Actual tax revenues could be higher or lower depending on these specifics. Accounting for those varying specifics is beyond the scope of this report, but the figures provided give a general sense of the tax benefits communities could expect. The Chamber did account for situations when counties do not levy a tax, such as sales or on business equipment.

[1] <https://www.ethree.com/electricity-rate-drivers-data-center-role-2026/>

[2] https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/2025-10/presentation_retail_price_trends_drivers.pdf



U.S. Chamber of Commerce