The Economic Impact of a Two-Unit Westinghouse AP1000® Project in the United States

pwc

Notice to Reader

This report has been prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) for the use of Westinghouse and its owners, Brookfield and Cameco.

This report provides an assessment of the economic and broader benefits of Westinghouse's potential investments in the United States in association with the deployment of AP1000® technology.

The analysis and observations presented in this document are based on information provided by Westinghouse, as well as primary and secondary research conducted by PwC.

All economic footprint values are in 2025 United States Dollars, unless otherwise specified. Employment figures are provided in terms of total headcount (the sum of full-time and part-time roles).

Limitations of this report are found in Appendix B.

Several images used in the report have been provided by Westinghouse Electric Company LLC and its partners. These are used with permission from Westinghouse Electric Company LLC.

Contents

1

Results of Assessment

This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying two new AP1000 reactors in the United States

Background

In July 2025, Westinghouse announced its plan to deploy a fleet of new large nuclear reactors in the United States, with construction to begin by 2030. The planned fleet would use Westinghouse's AP1000 Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology.

- This investment can support the U.S. government's aim to quadruple American nuclear energy capacity from around **100 GW today, to 400GW by 2050.**
- The construction of additional AP1000 units can lead to significant economic impacts through **capital investments and the ongoing operation of nuclear power plants**.
- Each AP1000 unit built can provide reliable, carbon-free power for more than **750,000 homes**.
- This investment can also support U.S. energy abundance and provide for the electricity needs of the **growing U.S. economy**.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with deploying two new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of deploying new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

Scenario assessed

The scenario assessed in the body of this report is a **"two-unit AP1000 project":** the impact of deploying and operating two AP1000 units within the United States. The geographical location of the two AP1000 units in this analysis are not specific to any individual state, and the assessment is designed to provide representative results only. As these results are generalized, they may not apply uniformly across jurisdictions, as outcomes depend strongly on each region's energy mix, supply-chain configuration, and related local market conditions.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

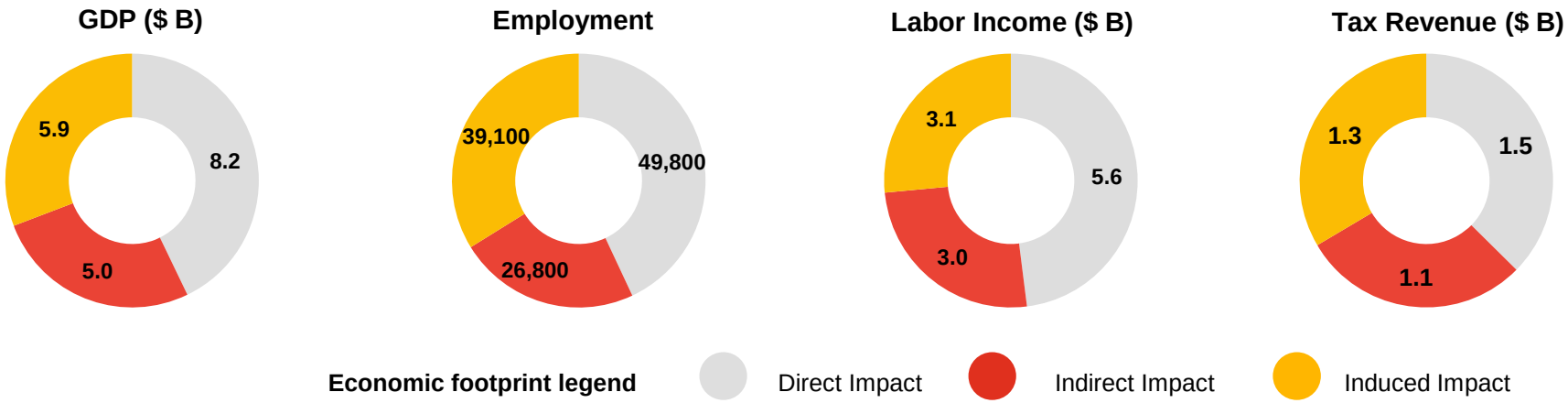
The development of two AP1000 units can support $19.1 billion in GDP and 10,500 jobs in the United States during the deployment of 2,300 MWe (Megawatt electric) of new nuclear capacity

Total economic footprint of a two-unit AP1000 project construction phase in the United States, cumulative impact 2026-2036 (undiscounted)

Westinghouse's two-unit AP1000 project is estimated to support an economic footprint of $19.1 billion over the eleven-year construction phase, along with $11.7 billion in labor income and $4.0 billion in tax revenues.

The 115,600 person-years of employment over this period on average, equates to an annual workforce of 10,500 during the construction phase.

GDP Impact ($ B)	Employment, Person-years	Labor Income ($ B)	Tax Revenue ($ B)
$19.1	115,600	$11.7	$4.0



Source: PwC analysis. Note that financial analysis does not include certain costs associated with site development and owner/operator costs incurred during plant construction. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

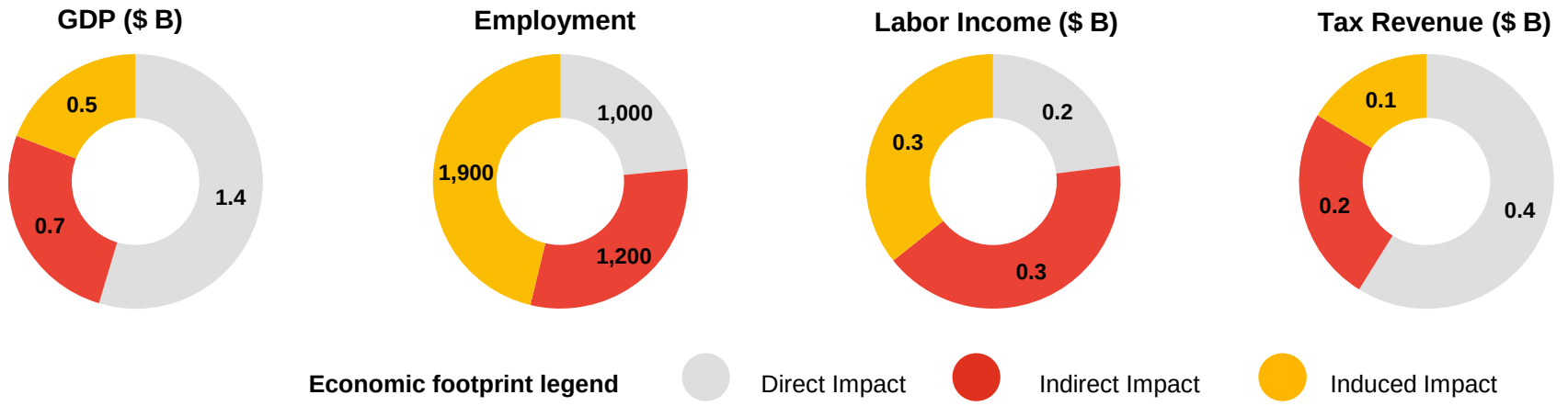
Ongoing operations are estimated to provide $2.6 billion in GDP per annum and 4,100 jobs in the United States

Total economic footprint of a two-unit AP1000 project operational phase in the United States, annual average impact (undiscounted)

On an annual average basis, operating a two-unit AP1000 project is estimated to contribute over $2.6 billion to GDP in United States and directly support 1,000 jobs, with an additional 3,100 jobs supported through indirect and induced activities.

During the minimum 80-year operating period of the AP1000 units, the cumulative undiscounted economic footprint is estimated to be $207 billion in GDP, 326,000 person-years of employment, $59 billion in labor income and $55 billion in tax revenue across the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect, and induced effects. Extended operation would increase these impacts.

GDP Impact ($ B)	Employment, Annual Average	Labor Income ($ B)	Tax Revenue ($ B)
$2.6	4,100	$0.7	$0.7



Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Broader benefits of a two-unit AP1000 project includes skill and cluster development, as well as energy abundance

Skills development

- Westinghouse's skills development activity supports **efficient and safe** operations at its plants and provide opportunities for employees in the United States.
- Deployment of a two-unit AP1000 project will include significant planned investment in local workforce training **to fill the 1,000 direct positions created**. Many of these roles will be highly skilled, including engineers, chemists, nuclear technicians and craft labor roles.
- Westinghouse already works with **educational institutions to cultivate early interest in nuclear science and engineering**. For example, the Westinghouse Science Honors Institute (WSHI) offers high school students in Western Pennsylvania a lecture-based learning program to inspire the next generation of scientists and engineers.

Nuclear cluster development

- The U.S. nuclear energy cluster is estimated to already **employ 70,000** workers while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. **Sixty percent** of the operating fleet of nuclear plants in the United States are based on Westinghouse technology, including two active AP1000 reactors located at Plant Vogtle in Georgia.
- With Westinghouse planning to make **local procurement** a key component of its investment plans, the deployment of new AP1000 reactors would utilize an almost wholly U.S. supply chain, further developing the strategically significant nuclear energy cluster.

Energy abundance

- President Trump issued Executive Orders in May 2025 to **reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear industrial base,** citing needs for investment to support energy abundance and global competitiveness in advanced technologies.
- The Orders aim to expedite the production and operation of nuclear energy by **facilitating 5GW of uprates, and the start of construction of 10 new large reactors** by 2030. Westinghouse's two-unit AP1000 investment aims **to directly support these goals** and would form part of its broader plan to begin construction of 10 large reactors commence by 2030.
- Westinghouse's AP1000 technology benefits from extensive experience, with **half of the world's nuclear power stations** already using Westinghouse technology.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Nuclear Energy Institute, U.S. Department of Energy.

2

Introduction and Background

This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying two new AP1000 reactors in the United States

Background

In July 2025, Westinghouse announced its plan to deploy ten new large nuclear reactors in the United States, with construction to begin by 2030. The planned fleet would use Westinghouse's AP1000 Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology.

- Westinghouse is headquartered in **Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania** and has a longstanding U.S. legacy, having constructed the **first ever** commercial PWR in **Shippingport, Pennsylvania**, in 1957.
- The AP1000 unit is the only **Generation III+ reactor technology designed, built, and successfully deployed.** Currently, six units are in commercial operation, an additional fourteen units are in construction, and five units are in contract.
- Westinghouse technology helps power **430 nuclear reactors globally**. In the United States, 60% of operating nuclear plants are based on Westinghouse technology.
- Westinghouse has paired its cutting edge nuclear-AI tools backed by **75 years of proprietary nuclear construction and engineering data**, with Google Cloud's technologies and expertise, to optimize the construction and operations of nuclear power plants.
- Westinghouse employs over 11,000 people across 21 countries, with over **6,800 employees located in the Americas**.
- Deploying a new fleet of AP1000 units would support the U.S. government's aim to quadruple American nuclear energy capacity from around **100 GW today to 400GW by 2050, furthering the goal of U.S. energy abundance.**
- The construction of additional AP1000 units can lead to major economic impacts through **capital investments and the ongoing operation of these nuclear power plants**.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with the development and operation of two new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of constructing new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

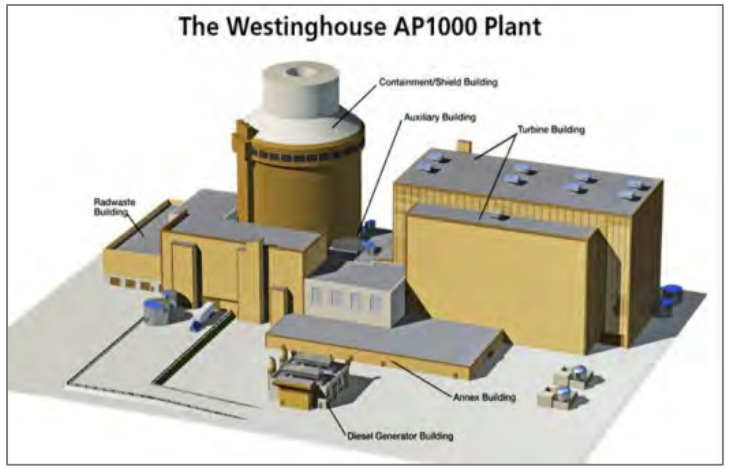
Scenario assessed

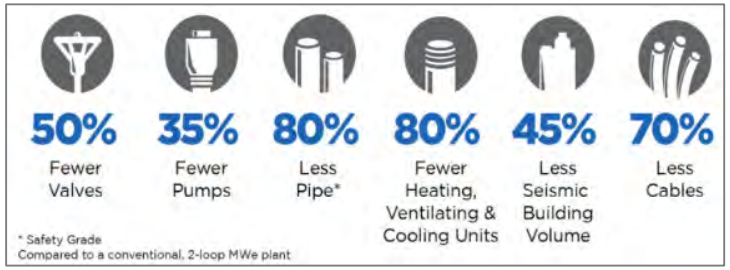
The scenario assessed in the body of this report is a "two-unit AP1000 project": the impact of deploying and operating two AP1000 units within the United States. The geographical location of the two AP1000 units in this analysis are not specific to any individual state, and the assessment is designed to provide representative results only. As these results are generalized, they may not apply uniformly across jurisdictions, as outcomes depend strongly on each region's energy mix, supply-chain configuration, and related local market conditions.

The AP1000 is Westinghouse's proven, advanced modular reactor

Based on more than 70 years of research and development, the advanced AP1000 modular reactor builds on proven Westinghouse technology and aims to become the industry standard for new nuclear power plants. The AP1000 technology offers three distinct advantages when compared to other nuclear reactors in tripling U.S. nuclear capacity by 2050:

1. **Proven, ready now technology:**
   - The AP1000 modular reactor is construction-ready now and work to deploy an AP1000 reactor can begin immediately.
   - The AP1000 is fully licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission until 2046.
   - There is a fleet of six AP1000 reactors currently in operation that are setting performance and availability records.
   - Based on multiple successful deployments, the AP1000 plant has reached Nth-of-a-kind status that can bring additional units online more quickly and less expensively.
   - The AP1000 has an established supply chain that has already deployed two AP1000 units in the U.S.
2. **More efficient construction, operations and maintenance:**
   - The modular AP1000 design accelerates construction, improves quality, and lowers costs through factory-based work and modular construction techniques.
   - The AP1000 technology uses a simplified design with fewer components, and a smaller footprint that saves capital and operational costs.
   - AP1000 deployment has been optimized for efficiency and repeatability with a fully digital design and Westinghouse's proprietary AI tools.
   - The AP1000 offers strong operating performance with availability and capacity factors of greater than 92%.
   - The AP1000 holds industry performance records for first cycle refueling outages (28 days) and second cycle (19 days).
   - The AP1000 offers lower operating and maintenance needs, enabling a smaller maintenance staff and reduced costs.
3. **Enhanced Safety**:
   - The AP1000 employs passive safety systems, which can operate even in the absence of operator actions or external power.
   - The AP1000 technology exceeds the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's safety and risk criteria.
   - The AP1000 offers simplified safety systems, reducing surveillance needs and the likelihood of forced shutdowns.





Source: Westinghouse.

Our approach to assessing the impact of deploying two of Westinghouse's AP1000 reactors involved a five-step process

Understanding and assessment of the current situation in the United States	Conducted background research on the nuclear power landscape in the United States.
Collecting data from Westinghouse	Collected quantitative and qualitative data on expenditures related to the proposed investment and broader impacts of Westinghouse's two-unit AP1000 project.
Collecting data from secondary sources	Collected industry benchmarks and other relevant secondary data for use in economic analysis.
Economic footprint analysis	Used an Input-Output model to calculate the impact of spending associated with deploying and operating two AP1000 reactors and on jobs GDP, labor income, and tax revenue. These impacts were calculated and averaged across multiple states that have high nuclear power generation to generalize impacts for a representative state.
Assessment of broader impacts	Assessed and contextualized the broader impacts of Westinghouse's AP1000 deployment in the United States.

3

Economic Footprint of a Two-Unit AP1000 Project

Our approach assesses the direct, indirect, and induced economic footprint of construction as well as ongoing operations of the two AP1000 units

The economic footprint of the two AP1000 units is assessed in two stages:

1. AP1000 construction phase

1

- Expected to provide billions of dollars in investment in the United States
- Construction period expected to span approximately eleven years for two units

2. Ongoing power plant operations

2

- 1,000 direct jobs sustained during peak operations
- Carbon-free energy provided for over 1.5 million homes
- Operational lifespan of each unit a minimum of 80 years

The planned spending on the AP1000 deployment would generate economic impact through the following channels:

- **Direct impacts** result from companies' spending on suppliers and employees.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to a company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.
- The **total economic impact** is equal to the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.

These calculations were developed through PwC's economic modelling and represent gross calculations of the economic footprint of a two-unit AP1000 project.

Source: Westinghouse.

Nationally, the construction of two AP1000 units can create a GDP impact of $19.1 billion across the United States

Cumulative economic footprint of the **construction phase** in the United States, 2026-2036, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	8.2	5.0	5.9	**19.1**
Employment (person-years)	49,800	26,800	39,100	**115,600**
Labor income (in $ billions)	5.6	3.0	3.1	**11.7**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	1.5	1.1	1.3	**4.0**

The table depicts cumulative economic footprint calculations over the eleven-year construction period.

Cumulatively, over this period, we estimate that a two-unit AP1000 Project would contribute $19.1 billion to GDP, 115,600 person-years of employment, $11.7 billion in labor income and $4.0 billion in tax revenue in the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Annually, on average over the deployment period, this equates to $1.7 billion in GDP, 10,500 jobs, $1.0 billion in labor income and $360 million in tax revenue.

Source: PwC analysis. Note that financial analysis does not include certain costs associated with site development and owner/operator costs incurred during plant construction. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

A two-unit AP1000 project would support a $2.6 billion annual GDP impact across the United States once operational

Annual average economic footprint of a two-unit AP1000 project **operational phase** in the United States, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	1.4	0.7	0.5	**2.6**
Employment (number of jobs)	1,000	1,200	1,900	**4,100**
Labor income (in $ billions)	0.2	0.3	0.3	**0.7**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	0.4	0.2	0.1	**0.7**

The table depicts the annual average impact of a two-unit AP1000 project during its operational phase.

Annually, the economic footprint is estimated to be $2.6 billion of GDP, 4,100 jobs, $700 million in labor income and $700 million in tax revenue in the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Cumulatively, during the minimum 80 years of ongoing operations for the AP1000 units, the economic footprint is estimated to be $207 billion of GDP, 326,000 person-years of employment, $59 billion in labor income and $55 billion in tax revenue in the United States.

Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

4

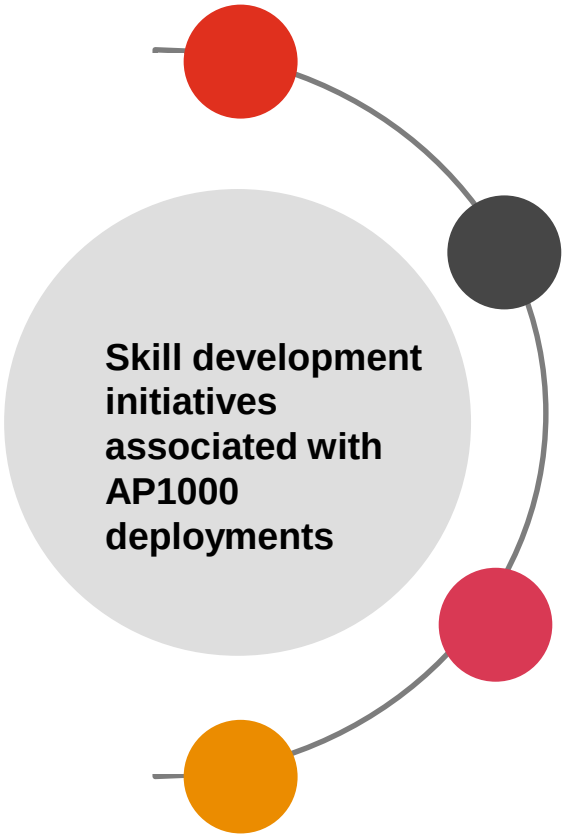
Broader Impacts of a Two-Unit AP1000 Project

Westinghouse's skills development activity supports efficient and safe operations and provides opportunities for workers in the United States

A core part of the strategy when deploying each AP1000 unit is investment in human capital to ensure the plant has the skilled personnel needed to operate it.

As shown in the preceding analysis, a two-unit AP1000 project will include significant planned investment in local workforce training, to fill the 1,000 direct positions created.

Westinghouse plans to take a proactive stance in helping to develop the local workforce needed to operate these plants through training, support, and partnerships with local higher education facilities.



Cutting-edge nuclear training

- Westinghouse relies on a specialized and highly trained workforce for safe operations and continued innovation.
- Significant investment in workforce training is planned for AP1000 deployments.

Partnerships with educational institutions

- Westinghouse supports initiatives aimed at assisting post-secondary students in their desired career paths.
- Their U.S. summer internship program engaged more than 250 students in 2024, providing hands-on experience and exposure to nuclear energy projects. Each intern is paired with a dedicated mentor, enabling them to explore their specific field of interest while gaining valuable industry insights and professional guidance.

Technical training

- Westinghouse supports the plant owner in the training of their staff to be able to properly operate and maintain the plant across all levels of the organization, resulting in upskilled talent, enhanced development capabilities, and improved safety.
- Around 1,000 employees across the U.S. will be working across a two-unit AP1000 project once operational.

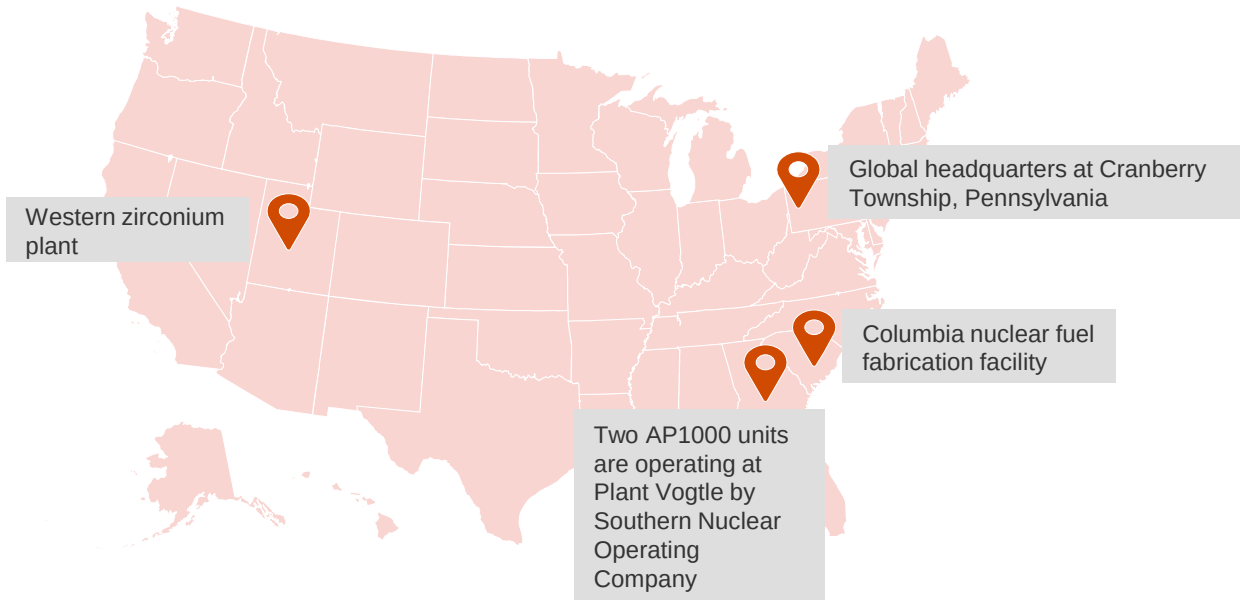
Leadership training

- Westinghouse offers leadership training that includes a self-assessment tool, team-building exercises, skill enhancement for managers, and coaching for personal and team development.
- All employees must complete required Nuclear Safety Culture training, with additional training modules for leaders.

Source: Westinghouse.

Further investment in AP1000 technology will strengthen the U.S. nuclear cluster

Key Westinghouse locations and existing AP1000 Nuclear units



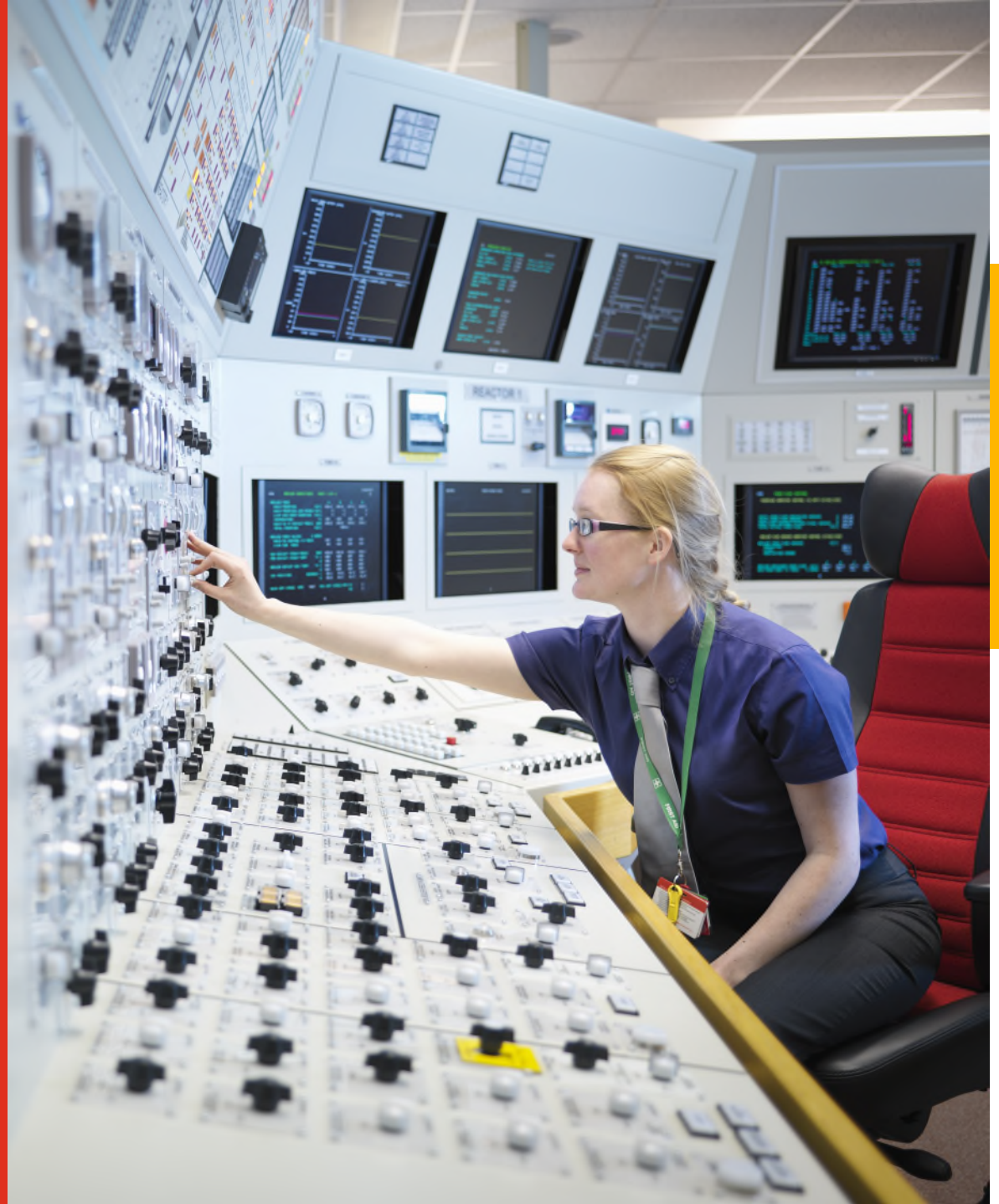
- The U.S. nuclear energy cluster is estimated to **already employ 70,000 workers**, while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. **Sixty percent of the operating fleet** of nuclear plants in the United States incorporate Westinghouse technology.
- Westinghouse currently **operates in over 35 locations in the United States,** including several facilities highlighted on the map including:
  - Their global headquarters in **Pennsylvania**.
  - Nuclear fuel fabrication facilities in **South Carolina.**
  - The Western zirconium plant in **Utah**, which manufactures nuclear equipment for the military and commercial fuel industry.
- Westinghouse plans to make **local procurement a key component of its investment strategy**, with the majority of total capital spending on a two-unit AP1000 project expected to be spent in the state in which it is being developed.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Nuclear Energy Institute.

Westinghouse’s technology is safely deployed in half of the world’s nuclear power stations

- President Trump issued Executive Orders in May 2025 to **reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear industrial base**, citing needs for investment to support energy abundance and global competitiveness in advanced technologies.
- The Orders aim to expedite the production and operation of nuclear energy by facilitating 5GW of uprates, and the construction of **10 new large reactors by 2030**.
- Westinghouse brings extensive experience to delivering nuclear energy safely. It is a leading global supplier and pioneer of the commercial nuclear power industry, and as such is the original equipment manufacturer or service provider for approximately **half of the world’s nuclear plants**. These include two AP1000 nuclear reactors in operation in the United States.
- **In terms of safety and security**, Westinghouse **implements industry best practices and standards** established by the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).
- Westinghouse's global site activities are licensed and supervised by nuclear safety regulators, ensuring **adherence to strict regulations, advanced training, and comprehensive programs.**

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.



Appendix A: State-Level Results

At the state level, the two-unit AP1000 project can create a GDP impact of over $10 billion during the construction phase of 2,300 MWe of nuclear capacity

Cumulative economic footprint of the **construction phase** in a representative state, 2026-2036, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	6.3	1.5	2.7	**10.6**
Employment (person-years)	40,000	8,400	18,600	**67,000**
Labor income (in $ billions)	4.4	0.9	1.5	**6.7**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	1.1	0.4	0.6	**2.1**

The table depicts cumulative economic footprint calculations over the eleven-year construction period within a representative state. These impacts are based on the average economic structure of states with a large existing nuclear generation sector and therefore provide a representative estimate of the impacts that could be expected from an AP1000 deployment.

Cumulatively, over the eleven years, we estimate that the two AP1000 units in a representative state would contribute $10.6 billion to state GDP, 67,000 person-years of employment, $6.7 billion in labor income and $2.1 billion in tax revenue in a representative state, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects. **Annually**, on average, this equates to $1 billion in GDP, 6,100 jobs, $610 million in labor income and $190 million in tax revenue.

Source: PwC analysis. Note that financial analysis does not include certain costs associated with site development and owner/operator costs incurred during plant construction. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Operations can also sustain $2.2 in annual GDP impact within a state

Annual average economic footprint of the two-unit AP1000 **operational phase** in a representative state, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	1.4	0.4	0.4	**2.2**
Employment (number of jobs)	1,000	800	1,300	**3,100**
Labor income (in $ billions)	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.5**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	0.4	0.1	0.1	**0.6**

The table depicts the annual average impact of the two-unit AP1000 fleet in a representative state during its operational phase. **Annually**, on average, the state-level economic footprint is estimated to be $2.2 billion of GDP, 3,100 jobs, $540 million in labor income and $600 million in tax revenue in a representative state, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Cumulatively, during the minimum 80 years of ongoing operations for the AP1000 units, the economic footprint is estimated to be $172 billion of GDP, 250,500 person-years of employment, $43 billion in labor income and $47 billion in tax revenue in the state in which they operate.

Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Appendix B: Assumptions and Limitations

Key limitations

Receipt of new data or facts: PwC reserves the right at its discretion to withdraw or revise this report should we receive additional data or be made aware of facts existing at the date of the report that were not known to us when we prepared this report. The findings are as of December 2025 and PwC is under no obligation to advise any person of any change or matter brought to its attention after such a date that would affect the findings.

Reliance on data from Westinghouse Electric Company: PwC's analysis relies on information provided by Westinghouse Electric Company such as that relating to the deployment and operation of AP1000 units. PwC has not audited or otherwise verified the information supplied to us.

Input-output analysis: Input-output analysis (a model used to estimate GDP and employment impact) does not address whether the inputs have been used in the most productive manner or whether the use of these inputs in this industry promotes economic growth by more than their use in another industry or economic activity. Nor does input-output analysis evaluate whether these inputs might be employed elsewhere in the economy if they were not employed in this industry at the time of the analysis. Input-output analysis calculates the direct, indirect and induced economic impacts that can reasonably be expected to affect the economy based on historical relationships within the economy. This analysis does not take into account fundamental shifts in the relationships within the economy that may have taken place since the last publication of statistical data by the Bureau for Economic Analysis, nor shifts that may take place in the future.

Representative state assessment: This analysis has been completed on the basis of assessing the economic impact of construction and operations for a representative state, so the geographical location of the two AP1000 units are not specific to any individual state. In the case that such AP1000 units are deployed in a state that does not follow typical spending profiles as those states with nuclear energy generation, the results would be less applicable.

Use limitations: This report has been prepared solely for the use and benefit of, and pursuant to a client relationship exclusively with Westinghouse Electric Company. We understand that Westinghouse Electric Company may share this report with third parties. Westinghouse Electric Company can release this report to third parties only in its entirety and any commentary or interpretation in relation to this report that Westinghouse Electric Company intends to release to the public either requires PwC's written consent or has to be clearly identified as Westinghouse Electric Company's own interpretation of the report or Westinghouse Electric Company is required to provide a link to the full report. PwC accepts no duty of care, obligation or liability, if any, suffered by Westinghouse Electric Company or any third party as a result of an interpretation made by Westinghouse Electric Company of this report. Further, no other person or entity shall place any reliance upon the accuracy or completeness of the statements made herein. In no event shall PwC have any liability for damages, costs or losses suffered by reason of any reliance upon the contents of this report by any person other than Westinghouse Electric Company.

This report and related analysis must be considered as a whole: Selecting only portions of the analysis or the factors considered by us, without considering all factors and analysis together, could create a misleading view of the findings. The preparation of this analysis is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Any attempt to do so could lead to undue emphasis on any particular factor or analysis. We note that significant deviations from the above listed major assumptions may result in a significant change to this analysis.

Input-output methodology

Input-output modelling: overview
The fundamental philosophy behind economic impact analysis is that spending on goods and services has attendant impacts throughout the economy. For instance, construction expenditures will generate demand for the inputs to this process (such as tools and labor) that in turn generates additional demand that extends beyond the initial spending. This analysis permits the estimation of this cascading effect by using an input-output model of the United States economy.

Inputs used for the economic footprint assessment are provided by the Westinghouse Electric Company's estimates of capital expenditures, operating expenditures and revenues associated with the deployment and operations of AP1000 units.

The input-output model used for the purpose of this report estimates the relationship between economic activity for a given good or service and the resulting impacts throughout the economy (including demand for other goods and services and tax revenues). For the purpose of this report, economic impacts were estimated for the following measures of economic activity:

- **GDP** – the value added to the economy, or the output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
- **Employment** – the number of jobs created or supported.
- **Labor income** – the amount earned by the employment expected to be generated.
- **Tax revenue** – the amount of revenue collected by the state, local and federal government. It includes personal and corporate income taxes collected on a state level, as well as other direct and indirect taxes.

The economic footprint was estimated at the direct, indirect and induced levels:

- **Direct impacts** are those that result directly from the company's expenditures on labor and capital as well as gross operating profits.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to the company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.