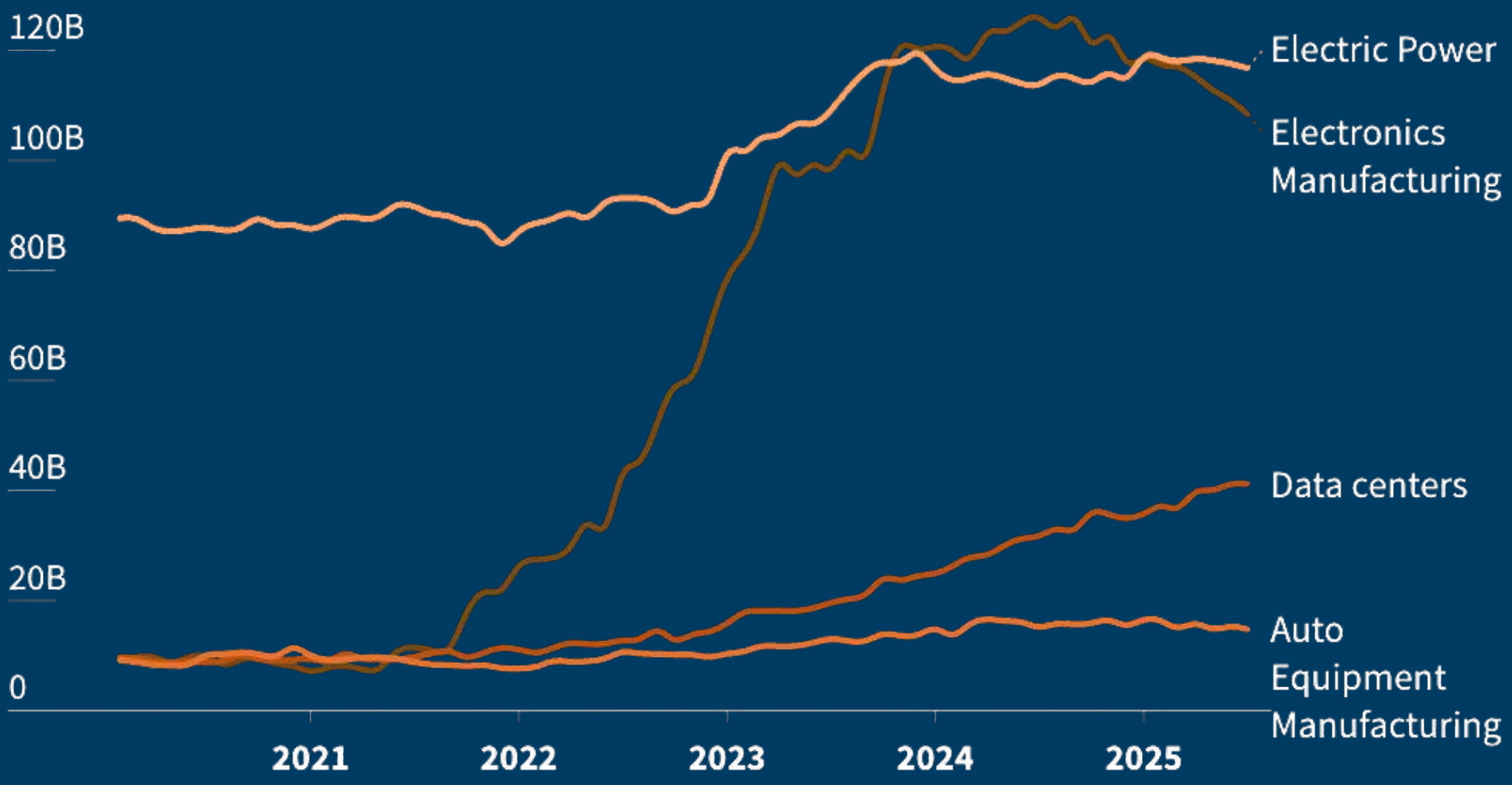
Electro-industrial stack construction has grown enormously since 2020

Some of the fastest growing new construction in the country has been in data centers, semiconductors and battery manufacturing, solar and battery power and EV manufacturing.



RMI Graphic. Sources: Census Bureau.

Features of the electro-industrial stack:

Efficiency

Machines avoid combustion losses and deliver precise, real-time control.

Example

Thermal batteries
Thermal batteries convert low-cost electricity into long-duration, high-temperature heat — delivering industrial heat and power on demand with 90-99% efficiency. Gas boiler efficiency sits at 85%

Scalable manufacturability

Components ride predictable experience curves, so costs fall as production volumes rise.

Example

Solar photovoltaic
Globally, from 2010 to 2020, solar module prices dropped by roughly 90%. During that same period, installed solar capacity rose by 1,600%, from 40GW to 710 GW.

Hardware-as-software

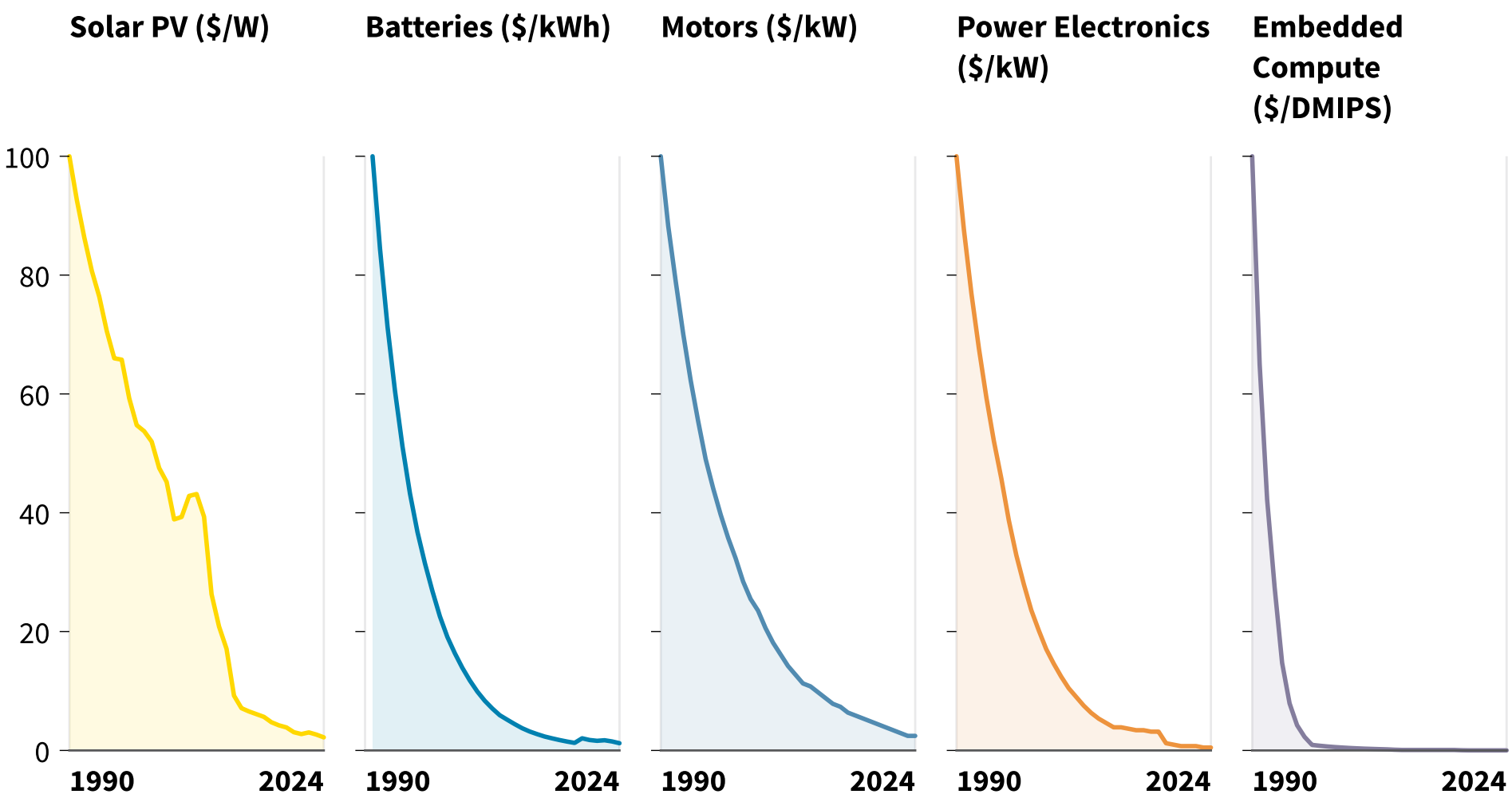
Once electrified, performance is increasingly software-defined and upgradable.

Example

Residential heat pumps
In 2025, the heat-pump startup Quilt announced that a single software-firmware update increased the heating and cooling performance of already installed units by over 20%

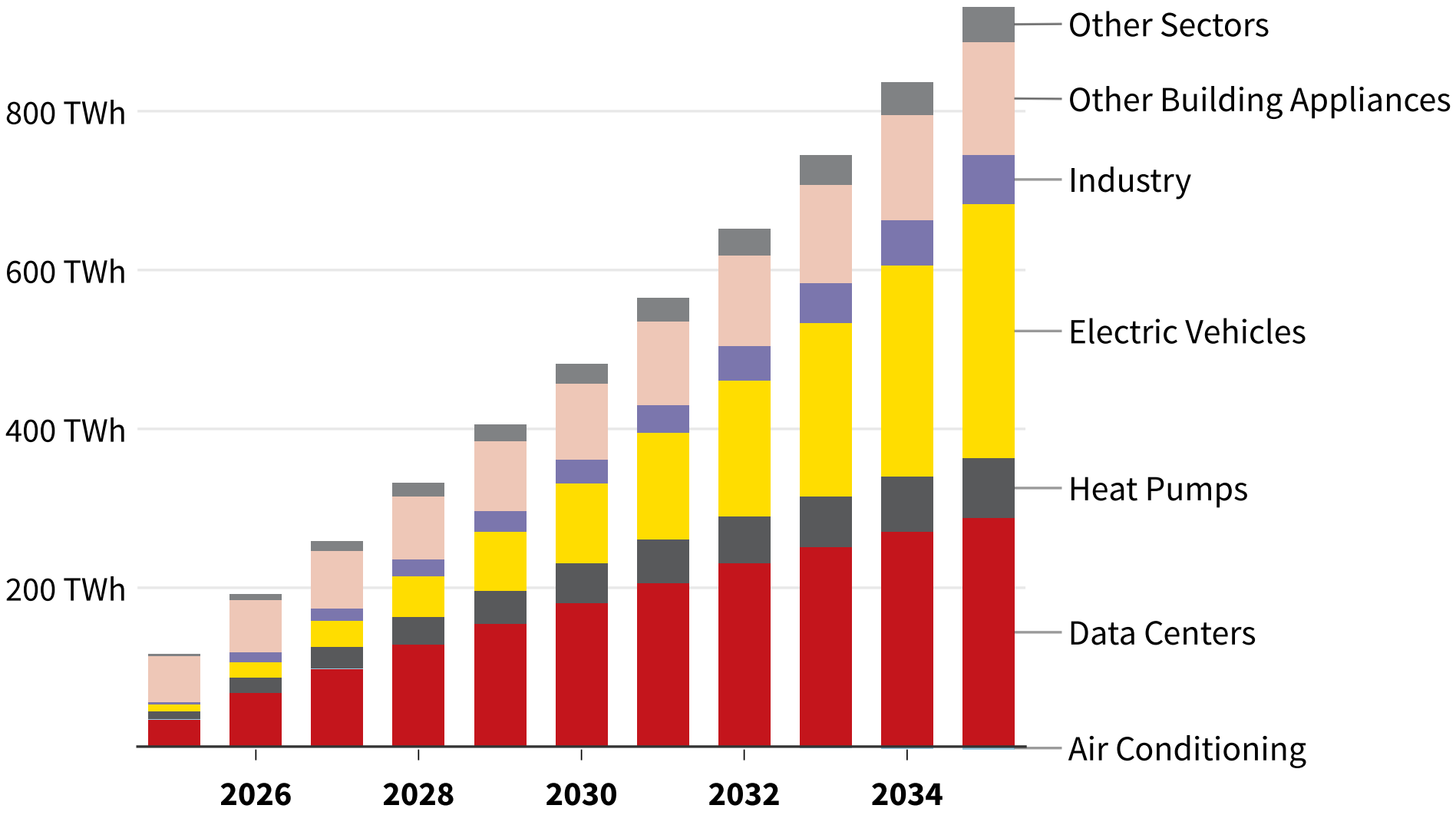
Exponentially declining costs of the electro-industrial stack

Index, 1990=100



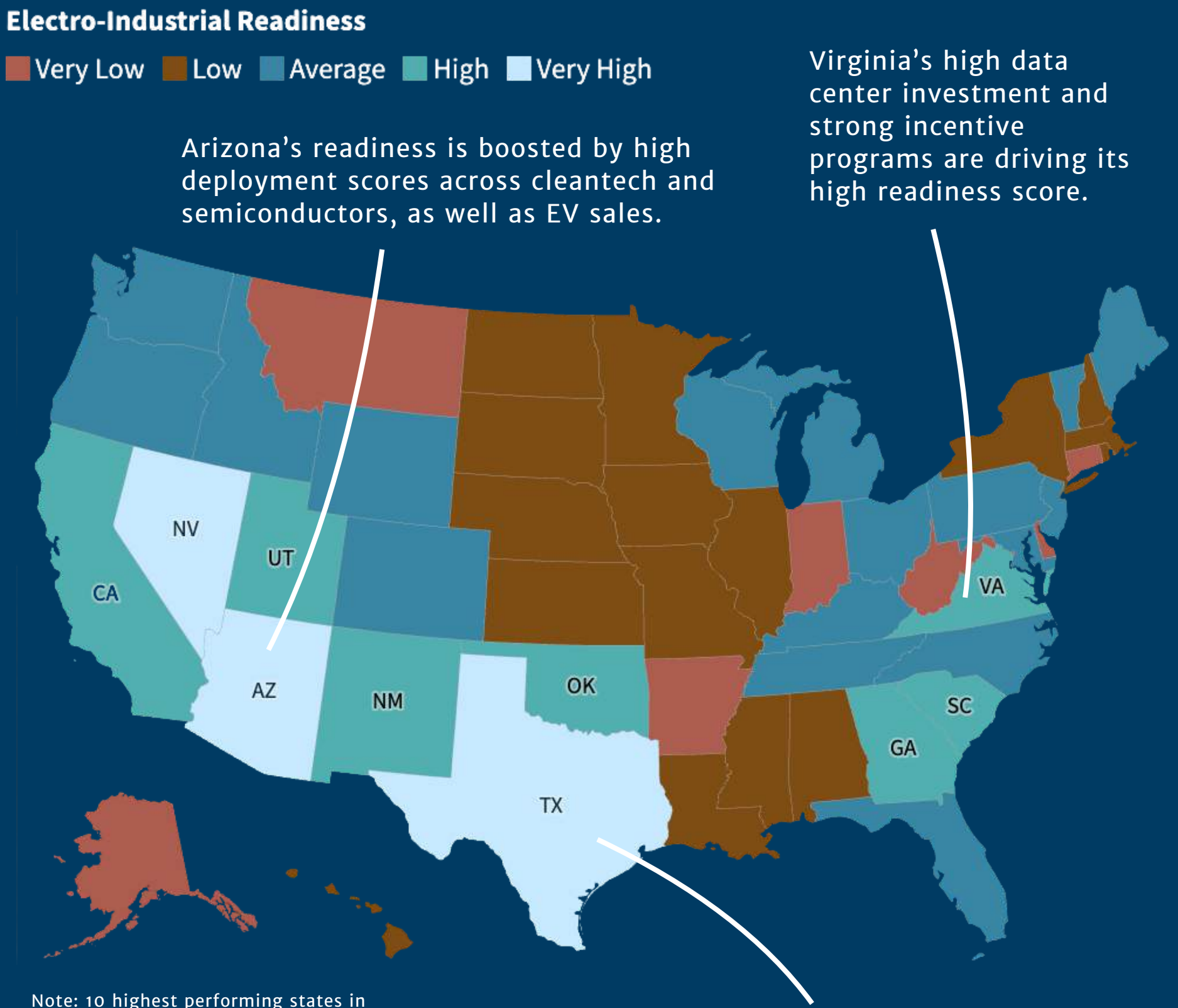
RMI Graphic. Sources: Our World in Data; and Not Boring

Projected electricity demand growth in the United States



Note: Source data is current to April 2025. RMI Graphic. Source: Economic Transition Scenario, BloombergNEF.

The Southwest and Southeast are emerging as the centers of the electro-industrial era

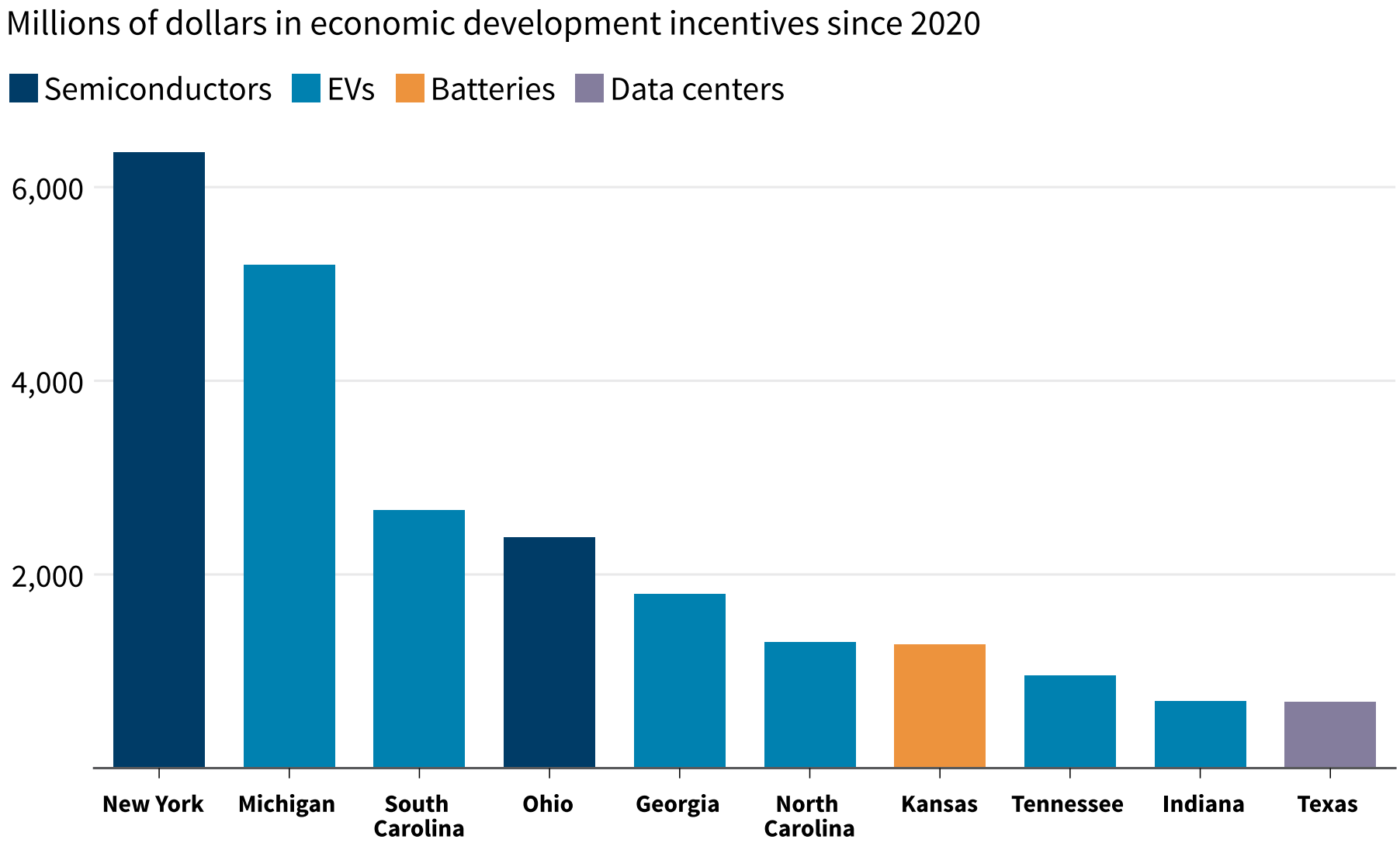


Note: 10 highest performing states in the index are labeled.
RMI Graphic. Source: Good Jobs First.

This map shows states' readiness for electro-industrial investment based on six key ingredients:

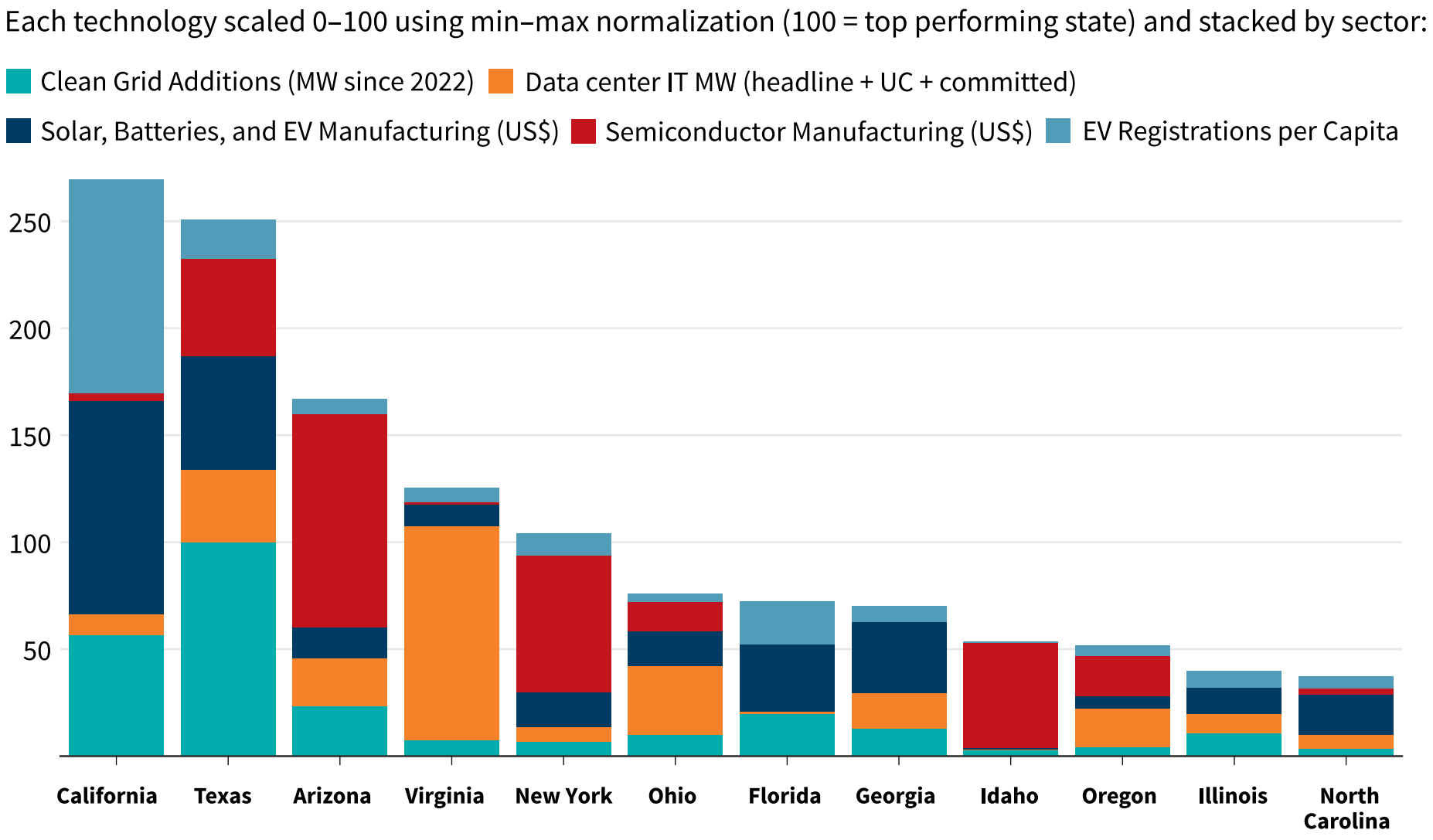
- **Policy ambition** provides a signal for investors and market participants to act
- **Regulatory ease** facilitates new investment by minimizing the red tape that businesses have to overcome to get projects off the ground
- **Economic capacity** — the strength of a region's preexisting supplier network, industrial base, and workforce — affects the amount of new investment a region can realistically attract in the near term
- **Physical infrastructure** — the grid, interconnection conditions, EV-charging networks, and the like — decides what can be built where and how fast
- **Technology deployment** signals early momentum, which helps spur more investment
- **Cluster formation** creates productivity and job creation spillovers that enhance community benefits and global competitiveness

States prioritize different electro-industrial sectors, as seen by incentive spending



RMI graphic. Source: Good Jobs First

Top states by electro-industrial stack deployment



Note: MW = megawatts. RMI graphic. Sources: US Energy Information Administration; BloombergNEF; Clean Investment Monitor; Semiconductor Industry Association; US Department of Energy