

# Nevada County Population Projections 2010 to 2030

## October 2010



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The NV State Demographers's Office is  
part of the NV Small Business  
Development Center and is funded by  
the NV Department of Taxation

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The following report contains projections for Nevada and its counties beginning in 2010 through 2030 (starting from the last estimate done in 2009). Nevada continues to experience economic challenges that began with the housing bubble. Construction employment peaked in June 2006. After that, Nevada was impacted by the spike in gasoline prices in 2007 and the crisis in the financial markets in 2008. Nevada's total employment peaked in May 2007. It was also reported that Nevada was again the fastest growing state in the country in 2007. The previous year Arizona was the fastest growing state and before that Nevada was the fastest growing state for 19 years. Things have changed since then. Between the peak and the bottom, Nevada has lost over 196,000 jobs. Job loss in Nevada appears to be flattening out with the low point having been in January 2010.

As is discussed below, two sets of projections for the next 20 years are being presented for Clark County, Washoe County, and the state as a whole and they are based on two distinctly different sources. One is called a low employment growth scenario and has an increase in population of 14,028 over 20 years. The other is called a high employment growth scenario and has an increase in population of 1,212,125 over 20 years. Given the economic situation that has developed over the past decade, there are questions that make any long term projections subject to careful review.

- How soon will employment recover for the country as a whole and Nevada in particular?
- What kind of jobs will make up any employment recovery and what skills will they require?
- How mobile is labor, that is, how willing are people to relocate and do they have the resources to do so? This includes both people moving to Nevada and people emigrating to other areas. While retirees and early retirees may play a role in Nevada's growth, their ability and desire to relocate to Nevada in sufficient numbers to significantly change our demographic and economic characteristics is uncertain. We are likely to be impacted by people who migrated here during their working years, who are aging here and impacting the need for services.
- What economic, social and physical infrastructure is needed to support growth in Nevada?
- What capacity is there to fund our infrastructure and how willing are we as a state to invest in our future?

This report contains the following sections: Introduction; Recent Economic Conditions; Will They Stay or Will They Go?; and the projections by individual year. The Appendix contains a table summarizing national employment, Nevada's historic employment, and the projected jobs by county from the Regional Economics Model, Inc. data.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The projections that follow were produced by using the Regional Economics Model, Inc. (REMI) model. For Clark and Washoe County an alternative projection is presented that is based on data from Moody's.com. These are separate independent data sets and offer very different scenarios for future growth. In working with them, they produce similar results for the Nevada and national economies for the period between 2010 through 2017. They diverge after that time frame. Both have in common that they tie a local economy at the county level to the national economy. Both show the nation not returning to the pre-recession employment peak until the middle or end of this decade. In the case of Moody's.com, the soonest is 2013 and the latest is 2015. In the case of REMI, the pre-recession peak of employment is not reached until 2019.

The Regional Economics Model, Inc. (REMI) model used for the projections is for Nevada's 17 counties. The model has a 30-year history of development and economic theory and is used by a variety of public and private sector users across the country as a tool for conducting projections as well as looking at the economic impacts of specific projects. The REMI model allows the user to look at how regional economies interact with each other and with the nation as a whole. The current model was created with federal data beginning in 2001 using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) which was implemented at that time. The data is through 2007 and the years from 2008 forward are modeled. This short date history coincides with some of Nevada's counties having had record population growth and mining recovery from the down turn of the late 1990's. This history of strong growth is the foundation for the projections and limits the ability to model the recent shocks to the economy.

For the Moody's.com data, the State Demographer's office is part of a group of Nevada agencies that purchase projections and historic data from them. In REMI's case, the user is able to model their local economy by updating it to reflect current data and also to create future scenarios by using policy variables such as entering the number of jobs associated with a given project or the number of migrants moving into an area. There are very different projections resulting from these two sources. The REMI forecast has low growth in employment for Nevada over the coming years and Moody's.com has the Clark County economy rebounding with the national economy and Washoe County doing so soon after. Table 1

summarizes the results. The complete table is at the end of this report.

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Carson City</b>	56,506	53,693	52,199	53,177
<b>Churchill</b>	26,859	26,750	26,450	27,085
<b>Clark Low Job Growth</b>	1,952,040	1,919,790	1,919,529	1,979,045
<b>Clark High Job Growth</b>	1,952,040	2,014,984	2,530,306	3,066,872
<b>Douglas</b>	51,390	50,149	49,500	50,455
<b>Elko</b>	51,325	53,830	51,651	51,699
<b>Esmeralda</b>	1,187	1,133	1,070	1,028
<b>Eureka</b>	1,562	1,641	1,577	1,461
<b>Humboldt</b>	17,690	16,857	15,656	14,672
<b>Lander</b>	6,003	5,694	5,139	4,655
<b>Lincoln</b>	4,317	4,199	4,231	4,384
<b>Lyon</b>	53,825	52,104	52,014	55,076
<b>Mineral</b>	4,474	4,792	5,075	5,329
<b>Nye</b>	46,360	45,003	44,904	46,859
<b>Pershing</b>	7,149	6,809	6,021	5,620
<b>Storey</b>	4,317	4,047	4,048	4,240
<b>Washoe Low Job Growth</b>	416,632	398,537	396,358	412,190
<b>Washoe High Job Growth</b>	416,632	397,946	462,322	522,460
<b>White Pine</b>	9,570	9,081	8,599	8,259
<b>State Total Low Job Growth</b>	2,711,205	2,654,109	2,644,022	2,725,233
<b>State Total High Job Growth</b>	2,711,205	2,748,710	3,320,761	3,923,330

The following two tables show the projected percentage change in jobs from decade to decade for the two models for Clark and Washoe Counties. As can be seen, while both models have job growth the Moody's.com data shows robust growth that from today's perspective might be questionable.

	<b>2010 to 2020</b>		<b>2020 to 2030</b>	
	<b>REMI</b>	<b>Moody's.com</b>	<b>REMI</b>	<b>Moody's.com</b>
Total Non-Agricultural	7.4%	40.0%	3.8%	31.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	-18.5%	-2.9%	-29.9%	-2.8%

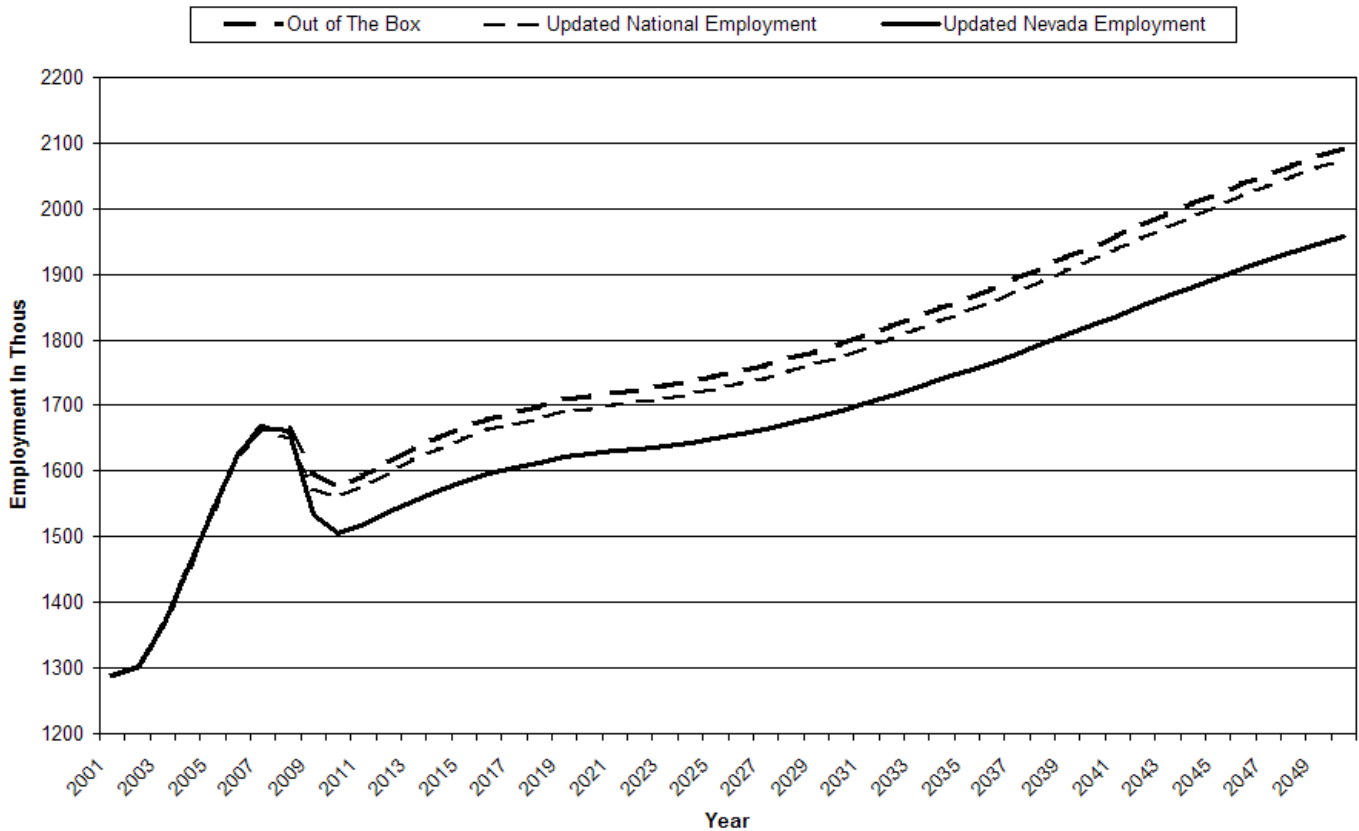
	2010 to 2020		2020 to 2030	
	REMI	Moody's.com	REMI	Moody's.com
Construction	6.6%	94.3%	-1.6%	54.9%
Manufacturing - Total	-11.7%	5.5%	-2.5%	-1.1%
Wholesale Trade	-7.2%	8.9%	-17.0%	4.0%
Retail Trade	4.3%	19.2%	1.6%	15.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	11.6%	23.9%	8.3%	20.8%
Utilities	-6.1%	9.1%	-5.0%	23.3%
Information	-1.5%	33.0%	-8.1%	31.4%
Financial Activities	8.2%	48.5%	5.1%	41.6%
Professional & Business Services	12.0%	30.2%	4.0%	30.4%
Education & Health Services	25.3%	36.9%	18.3%	39.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	6.0%	50.6%	3.4%	34.4%
Other Services	11.8%	26.3%	8.5%	31.9%
Total Private Non Farm	8.3%	40.4%	4.4%	32.6%
Government	-0.2%	37.5%	-1.1%	26.7%

	2010 to 2020		2020 to 2030	
	REMI	Moody's.com	REMI	Moody's.com
Total Non-Agricultural	9.1%	23.2%	5.0%	20.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	-20.6%	-1.3%	-31.9%	1.5%
Construction	9.5%	103.4%	-1.6%	31.5%
Manufacturing - Total	-13.9%	13.4%	-4.7%	8.9%
Wholesale Trade	-4.5%	18.3%	-13.8%	9.1%
Retail Trade	3.1%	8.9%	0.5%	3.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	12.1%	15.9%	8.7%	9.8%
Utilities	-7.9%	3.6%	-6.1%	4.9%
Information	2.6%	28.7%	-5.4%	80.1%
Financial Activities	7.9%	39.7%	4.5%	46.5%
Professional & Business Services	16.8%	15.2%	7.5%	35.8%
Education & Health Services	23.7%	0.6%	16.4%	8.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	12.8%	36.7%	7.9%	24.6%
Other Services	13.5%	15.8%	9.3%	21.9%
Total Private Non Farm	10.1%	23.7%	5.6%	21.7%

Table 3. Comparison of Decade to Decade Percentage Job Growth For Washoe County				
	2010 to 2020		2020 to 2030	
	REMI	Moody's.com	REMI	Moody's.com
Government	2.2%	20.5%	0.8%	13.7%

In preparing the REMI-based projections there were two main steps in adjusting the model. REMI comes with a built in projection, what has come to be called the Out of the Box Projection because it has not yet been altered by the user. The model's last year of data history was 2007, so we updated the national part of the model to reflect employment through 2010. That updated national model was run with Nevada's counties. The next step is to update local employment by sector for the counties, for Clark and Washoe Counties this was done through 2010 and because of limited information it was done through 2009 for the other counties. With updating employment for Nevada's counties, it appears that there a substantial disconnect between Nevada's economy and the national economy. This is shown in Graph 1: Comparison Of REMI Models With Impact of Local Employment Updates. Nevada's recent and potential economic performance is below where it is predicted to be based on its earlier performance in relation to the nation as a whole. It is beyond the scope of this report to fully diagnose this apparent disconnect between Nevada's economy and the national economy. There could be any number of reasons either alone or in combination.

**Graph 1: Comparison Of REMI Models With Impact of Local Employment Updates**



**RECENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

The following table is taken from Appendices A and B. It shows the percentage changes for the periods of January 2000 to peak employment, peak employment to bottom, and bottom to August 2010. It shows these changes for the total employment, accommodation and food services, construction, and retail sectors. What is clear is how much of a role construction played in Nevada's growth from 2000 to its peak of employment, that sector grew at almost three times the US rate, the fall off was worse than the US, and the recovery is clearly below the US rate of recovery. Another indicator of how big the bubble was in the construction sector for Nevada is to compare the growth in construction employment, 75.7%, to the growth in population by 2006, 23.5% (using Census Bureau estimates). The accommodation and food



sector in Nevada actually grew more slowly than the country as a whole and its decline has been quicker than the US total and it has been slower to recover as well. This is further reported on in Table 5. Nevada's Location Quotient for Selected Years.

	Change from January 2000 to Peak		Peak To Bottom		Bottom to August 2010	
	Nevada	US Total	Nevada	US Total	Nevada	US Total
<b>Total Employment</b>	31.5%	7.7%	-15.1%	-9.7%	0.0%	3.5%
<b>Construction Employment</b>	75.7%	27.3%	-58.9%	-36.0%	1.1%	14.8%
<b>Retail</b>	38.0%	6.9%	-17.0%	-12.5%	2.5%	2.3%
<b>Accommodation and Food Service</b>	16.0%	24.2%	-13.6%	-9.7%	2.6%	8.4%

A location quotient analysis is a way to assess an areas basic and non-basic industries. Basic activities are industrial sectors that not only satisfy local demand for goods or services but also export those goods or services, or activities that grow the economy by bringing in outside dollars. In Nevada, for our hotel and gaming sectors, we import consumers to purchase the experience of gaming and other recreational activities. Conducting a location quotient analysis looks at the distribution of economic activity (in this case measured by jobs) in a local economy relative to the percentage distribution nationally. For example, in 2009, 5.56% of the US jobs are in construction and in Nevada it is 8.2%, that ends up being a location quotient of 1.47 (8.2%/5.56% = 1.47). Location quotients below 1 indicate an area is serving mostly its own demand, a number higher than one means that an area is exporting that good or service or it could be experiencing an unsustainable level of activity if that is traditionally a sector that responds to local demand.

	2001	2006	2007	2009
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.22
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</b>	2.14	1.87	1.84	1.97
<b>Utilities</b>	0.72	0.92	0.83	0.88
<b>Construction</b>	1.60	1.88	1.78	1.47
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.37
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	0.72	0.66	0.67	0.68
<b>Retail trade</b>	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.96
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	1.03	1.06	1.13	1.24
<b>Information</b>	0.62	0.50	0.53	0.51
<b>Educational services</b>	0.23	0.29	0.31	0.36
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	0.59	0.55	0.57	0.61
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	1.80	1.58	1.58	1.48
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.72	0.65	0.63	0.63
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.25
<b>Professional and technical services</b>	0.65	0.73	0.72	0.71
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	0.68	0.78	0.91	1.05
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>	1.05	1.09	1.05	1.05

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3.25	2.77	2.73	2.76
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.68
<b>Unclassified</b>	0.22	0.33	0.49	0.47

The years selected for Table 5 are 2001, when the NAICS classification system was established, 2006 which was the peak of construction employment, 2007 which was the peak of total employment, and 2009, the most recent data that is available for this analysis. Construction's location quotient changed over those years from 1.68, to 1.88, to 1.78 to 1.47 in 2009. Construction drove and still drives much of our economy. The accommodation and foods services sector and the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector have seen declines in their location quotient which could be an indication that Nevada is losing its competitive edge in these sectors. We have had growth in the export capacity of the management of companies and enterprises sector and the transportation and warehousing sector. What is striking is how concentrated we have been in three sectors over the past decade; accommodation and food services, mining, and especially at peak employment, construction.

Three other tables show how the role gaming plays in Nevada's economy may be changing over time. Table 6 and Table 7 show the number of establishments as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Nevada and the United States for casino hotels and for casinos that are not part of hotels. The US total included private establishments as well as those reported as being owned by local governments. In Nevada's case, we have been losing hotel casinos but gaining in non-hotel casinos. Hotel casinos provide the larger share of jobs and in the past have drawn the largest amount of tourists to the state. For the balance of the country, there was a loss of hotel casinos through 2006 which may reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Since 2006 there has been an increase in hotel casinos. The other factor that will impact the recovery of Nevada's tourist sector in the recovery of the California economy. Table 8 shows their reported change in employment at projected by the California Department of Finance.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Number</b>			<b>Percentage Change</b>	
	<b>US Total</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Balance of US</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Balance of US</b>
<b>2001</b>	429	172	257		
<b>2002</b>	439	181	258	5.2%	0.4%
<b>2003</b>	445	181	264	0.0%	2.3%
<b>2004</b>	418	177	241	-2.2%	-8.7%
<b>2005</b>	402	179	223	1.1%	-7.5%
<b>2006</b>	393	173	220	-3.4%	-1.3%
<b>2007</b>	397	164	233	-5.2%	5.9%
<b>2008</b>	404	165	239	0.6%	2.6%
<b>2009</b>	401	161	240	-2.4%	0.4%

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Number</b>			<b>Percentage Change</b>	
	<b>US Total</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Balance of US</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Balance of US</b>
<b>2001</b>	615	94	521		
<b>2002</b>	615	104	511	10.6%	-1.9%

<b>Table 7. Number of Casinos, except casino hotels in Nevada and The United States</b>					
	<b>Total Number</b>			<b>Percentage Change</b>	
<b>2003</b>	611	115	496	10.6%	-2.9%
<b>2004</b>	600	124	476	7.8%	-4.0%
<b>2005</b>	600	128	472	3.2%	-0.8%
<b>2006</b>	592	132	460	3.1%	-2.5%
<b>2007</b>	618	137	481	3.8%	4.6%
<b>2008</b>	629	143	486	4.4%	1.0%
<b>2009</b>	634	154	480	7.7%	-1.2%

California's employment peaked in 2007 and for now is projected to still be 4.2% below that peak as of 2012. While jobs may be coming back, the labor force is expected to grow and this will keep their unemployment rate above 9.0% for the foreseeable future. Because of this there still may be limited demand for our tourist oriented products from our main market.

<b>Table 8. California Employment and Labor Force 2001 through 2012</b>					
	<b>Total Non-Farm Employment</b>	<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Civilian Employment</b>	<b>Civilian Unemployment</b>	<b>Civilian Unemployment Rate</b>
2001	14,603.0	17,119.9	16,191.0	928.9	5.4%
2002	14,458.2	17,254.7	16,097.7	1,157.0	6.7%
2003	14,392.7	17,288.4	16,103.7	1,184.7	6.9%
2004	14,531.4	17,372.3	16,287.9	1,084.4	6.2%
2005	14,799.8	17,545.5	16,594.0	951.5	5.4%
2006	15,059.3	17,719.3	16,849.7	869.6	4.9%
2007	15,172.9	17,970.7	17,013.5	957.2	5.3%
2008	14,982.4	18,253.9	16,935.2	1,318.8	7.2%
2009	14,089.0	18,252.5	16,170.2	2,082.3	11.4%
2010	13,984.5	18,189.2	16,030.7	2,158.6	11.9%
2011	14,228.8	18,426.2	16,446.0	1,980.1	10.7%
2012	14,532.9	18,638.9	16,872.4	1,766.5	9.5%

Source: Economic Research Unit of the California Department of Finance in April 2010

## **WILL THEY STAY OR WILL THEY GO**

As was stated in the Introduction, both REMI and Moody's.com have been built on data that covers a period of high growth for Nevada. Because of that, as the economy has declined population growth in the models has been slow to respond to changing employment. Focusing on the REMI model, the ratio of population to jobs was decreasing up until 2008, Through then the average ratio was 1.59. In 2009 that increased to 1.72 which likely reflects our unemployment situation. However, what caused concern in examining the model's results was that the ratio continue to grow over time. As shown in Table 9. REMI Population to Jobs Ratio - Historic and Projected it increases to 2.36 by 2030. Even if one allows for an increase in the over 65 population over the next two decades that only accounts for 0.07 persons of the increase in persons per job. After talking with REMI staff and considering these results, it seemed best to not rely on their population projections. The assumption that was made was the 2009 ratio represented a peak of the ratio of jobs to people. As the

US economy improves over the next 10 years it is assumed that we will see people leave Nevada until this ratio reaches the previous historic average of 1.59 persons per job. What follows after Table 9 is the year-by-year projections for Nevada and its counties through 2030. Again, as one considers these projections, or any other long term projections they need to consider the questions first cited in the Introduction and one of the key ones is, "How mobile is labor going to be in the coming decade?"

<b>Table 9. REMI Population to Jobs Ratio - Historic and Projected</b>						
			<b>Population to Employment Ratio</b>	<b>Labor Force Participation Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Population Age:</b>	
	<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>Population</b>			<b>0 to 19</b>	<b>65 and over</b>
<b>2001</b>	1,288,797	2,093,973	1.62	69%	28%	11%
<b>2002</b>	1,303,590	2,164,518	1.66	69%	28%	11%
<b>2003</b>	1,363,365	2,233,830	1.64	68%	28%	11%
<b>2004</b>	1,449,690	2,323,875	1.60	67%	28%	11%
<b>2005</b>	1,543,115	2,401,671	1.56	67%	28%	11%
<b>2006</b>	1,626,302	2,484,196	1.53	68%	28%	11%
<b>2007</b>	1,666,535	2,554,344	1.53	68%	28%	11%
<b>2008</b>	1,660,523	2,606,311	1.57	68%	28%	11%
<b>2009</b>	1,534,029	2,643,081	1.72	67%	28%	12%
<b>2010</b>	1,505,837	2,721,481	1.81	66%	28%	12%
<b>2020</b>	1,631,526	3,454,995	2.12	60%	28%	15%
<b>2030</b>	1,703,014	4,013,274	2.36	55%	28%	18%

The projections tables begin on the following page.

**Population Projections for Nevada's Counties 2010 to 2030**  
**Nevada State Demographer's Office October 1, 2010**

<b>Carson City</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	56,506		
2010	55,188	-1,318	-2.3%
2011	54,780	-407	-0.7%
2012	54,546	-235	-0.4%
2013	54,422	-123	-0.2%
2014	54,184	-239	-0.4%
2015	53,925	-259	-0.5%
2016	53,693	-232	-0.4%
2017	53,329	-364	-0.7%
2018	53,033	-296	-0.6%
2019	52,722	-311	-0.6%
2020	52,589	-132	-0.3%
2021	52,484	-105	-0.2%
2022	52,296	-189	-0.4%
2023	52,199	-97	-0.2%
2024	52,184	-15	0.0%
2025	52,216	32	0.1%
2026	52,318	102	0.2%
2027	52,488	170	0.3%
2028	52,659	171	0.3%
2029	52,920	262	0.5%
2030	53,177	257	0.5%

<b>Churchill</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	26,859		
2010	26,357	-502	-1.9%
2011	26,384	27	0.1%
2012	26,448	64	0.2%
2013	26,615	167	0.6%
2014	26,662	47	0.2%
2015	26,715	53	0.2%
2016	26,750	34	0.1%
2017	26,724	-26	-0.1%
2018	26,696	-27	-0.1%
2019	26,713	17	0.1%
2020	26,648	-65	-0.2%
2021	26,579	-69	-0.3%
2022	26,449	-130	-0.5%
2023	26,450	1	0.0%
2024	26,479	28	0.1%
2025	26,522	44	0.2%
2026	26,612	90	0.3%
2027	26,739	127	0.5%
2028	26,836	97	0.4%
2029	26,948	112	0.4%
2030	27,085	136	0.5%

<b>Clark Low Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	1,952,040		
2010	1,902,502	-49,539	-2.5%
2011	1,903,571	1,069	0.1%
2012	1,909,904	6,333	0.3%
2013	1,916,991	7,088	0.4%
2014	1,919,660	2,668	0.1%
2015	1,920,674	1,014	0.1%
2016	1,919,790	-883	0.0%
2017	1,912,943	-6,847	-0.4%
2018	1,907,558	-5,385	-0.3%
2019	1,902,698	-4,860	-0.3%
2020	1,905,694	2,996	0.2%
2021	1,910,403	4,708	0.2%
2022	1,914,536	4,133	0.2%
2023	1,919,529	4,994	0.3%
2024	1,925,687	6,157	0.3%
2025	1,931,160	5,473	0.3%
2026	1,938,666	7,507	0.4%
2027	1,947,210	8,543	0.4%
2028	1,956,894	9,684	0.5%
2029	1,967,888	10,994	0.6%
2030	1,979,045	11,157	0.6%

<b>Clark High Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	1,952,040		
2010	1,902,502	-49,539	-2.5%
2011	1,903,571	1,069	0.1%
2012	1,909,904	6,333	0.3%
2013	1,916,991	7,088	0.4%
2014	1,919,660	2,668	0.1%
2015	1,947,432	27,772	1.4%
2016	2,014,984	67,552	3.5%
2017	2,085,823	70,840	3.5%
2018	2,166,548	80,725	3.9%
2019	2,248,925	82,377	3.8%
2020	2,325,456	76,531	3.4%
2021	2,395,533	70,077	3.0%
2022	2,461,991	66,458	2.8%
2023	2,530,306	68,315	2.8%
2024	2,604,748	74,442	2.9%
2025	2,674,914	70,167	2.7%
2026	2,746,379	71,464	2.7%
2027	2,822,030	75,652	2.8%
2028	2,900,225	78,195	2.8%
2029	2,980,522	80,297	2.8%
2030	3,066,872	86,350	2.9%

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<b>Douglas</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	51,390		
2010	50,355	-1,035	-2.0%
2011	50,216	-139	-0.3%
2012	50,220	5	0.0%
2013	50,325	104	0.2%
2014	50,293	-32	-0.1%
2015	50,255	-39	-0.1%
2016	50,149	-105	-0.2%
2017	49,944	-205	-0.4%
2018	49,759	-185	-0.4%
2019	49,584	-174	-0.4%
2020	49,550	-35	-0.1%
2021	49,579	29	0.1%
2022	49,514	-65	-0.1%
2023	49,500	-15	0.0%
2024	49,562	62	0.1%
2025	49,634	72	0.1%
2026	49,741	108	0.2%
2027	49,888	147	0.3%
2028	50,049	161	0.3%
2029	50,259	210	0.4%
2030	50,455	196	0.4%

<b>Elko</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	51,325		
2010	52,042	717	1.4%
2011	52,154	112	0.2%
2012	53,513	1,359	2.6%
2013	54,193	681	1.3%
2014	54,560	366	0.7%
2015	53,707	-852	-1.6%
2016	53,830	123	0.2%
2017	53,892	62	0.1%
2018	53,940	47	0.1%
2019	54,227	288	0.5%
2020	51,980	-2,247	-4.1%
2021	52,101	120	0.2%
2022	52,512	412	0.8%
2023	51,651	-862	-1.6%
2024	51,697	46	0.1%
2025	51,368	-329	-0.6%
2026	51,406	38	0.1%
2027	51,448	42	0.1%
2028	51,516	68	0.1%
2029	51,619	102	0.2%
2030	51,699	80	0.2%

<b>Esmeralda</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	1,187		
2010	1,158	-29	-2.5%
2011	1,153	-4	-0.4%
2012	1,151	-2	-0.2%
2013	1,151	0	0.0%
2014	1,147	-4	-0.4%
2015	1,140	-7	-0.6%
2016	1,133	-7	-0.6%
2017	1,126	-7	-0.6%
2018	1,118	-9	-0.8%
2019	1,111	-7	-0.6%
2020	1,100	-11	-1.0%
2021	1,091	-9	-0.8%
2022	1,079	-11	-1.0%
2023	1,070	-9	-0.8%
2024	1,064	-7	-0.6%
2025	1,055	-9	-0.8%
2026	1,048	-7	-0.6%
2027	1,041	-7	-0.6%
2028	1,037	-4	-0.4%
2029	1,032	-4	-0.4%
2030	1,028	-4	-0.4%

<b>Eureka</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	1,562		
2010	1,559	-3	-0.2%
2011	1,555	-3	-0.2%
2012	1,555	0	0.0%
2013	1,661	106	6.8%
2014	1,656	-5	-0.3%
2015	1,648	-8	-0.5%
2016	1,641	-7	-0.4%
2017	1,632	-8	-0.5%
2018	1,593	-39	-2.4%
2019	1,586	-7	-0.4%
2020	1,581	-5	-0.3%
2021	1,580	-2	-0.1%
2022	1,580	0	0.0%
2023	1,577	-3	-0.2%
2024	1,577	0	0.0%
2025	1,456	-120	-7.6%
2026	1,456	0	0.0%
2027	1,458	2	0.1%
2028	1,458	0	0.0%
2029	1,459	2	0.1%
2030	1,461	2	0.1%

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<b>Humboldt</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	17,690		
2010	17,511	-180	-1.0%
2011	17,504	-7	0.0%
2012	17,441	-62	-0.4%
2013	17,315	-126	-0.7%
2014	17,161	-154	-0.9%
2015	17,011	-151	-0.9%
2016	16,857	-154	-0.9%
2017	16,656	-201	-1.2%
2018	16,578	-78	-0.5%
2019	16,357	-221	-1.3%
2020	16,154	-202	-1.2%
2021	15,995	-159	-1.0%
2022	15,810	-185	-1.2%
2023	15,656	-154	-1.0%
2024	15,499	-157	-1.0%
2025	15,346	-152	-1.0%
2026	15,199	-147	-1.0%
2027	15,061	-138	-0.9%
2028	14,919	-142	-0.9%
2029	14,788	-131	-0.9%
2030	14,672	-116	-0.8%

<b>Lander</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	6,003		
2010	5,952	-50	-0.8%
2011	5,923	-30	-0.5%
2012	5,902	-20	-0.3%
2013	5,885	-17	-0.3%
2014	5,826	-60	-1.0%
2015	5,751	-74	-1.3%
2016	5,694	-58	-1.0%
2017	5,614	-80	-1.4%
2018	5,536	-78	-1.4%
2019	5,469	-67	-1.2%
2020	5,362	-106	-1.9%
2021	5,288	-74	-1.4%
2022	5,212	-76	-1.4%
2023	5,139	-73	-1.4%
2024	5,068	-71	-1.4%
2025	4,960	-108	-2.1%
2026	4,892	-69	-1.4%
2027	4,826	-65	-1.3%
2028	4,767	-60	-1.2%
2029	4,709	-58	-1.2%
2030	4,655	-54	-1.1%

<b>Lincoln</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	4,317		
2010	4,238	-79	-1.8%
2011	4,222	-16	-0.4%
2012	4,215	-7	-0.2%
2013	4,218	3	0.1%
2014	4,209	-9	-0.2%
2015	4,204	-5	-0.1%
2016	4,199	-5	-0.1%
2017	4,195	-4	-0.1%
2018	4,192	-4	-0.1%
2019	4,190	-2	0.0%
2020	4,195	6	0.1%
2021	4,208	13	0.3%
2022	4,218	9	0.2%
2023	4,231	13	0.3%
2024	4,247	17	0.4%
2025	4,264	17	0.4%
2026	4,285	21	0.5%
2027	4,305	21	0.5%
2028	4,330	24	0.6%
2029	4,358	28	0.6%
2030	4,384	26	0.6%

<b>Lyon</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	53,825		
2010	52,470	-1,355	-2.5%
2011	52,225	-245	-0.5%
2012	52,175	-50	-0.1%
2013	52,523	349	0.7%
2014	52,390	-134	-0.3%
2015	52,269	-120	-0.2%
2016	52,104	-165	-0.3%
2017	51,857	-247	-0.5%
2018	51,630	-227	-0.4%
2019	51,422	-208	-0.4%
2020	51,610	188	0.4%
2021	51,862	251	0.5%
2022	51,740	-121	-0.2%
2023	52,014	274	0.5%
2024	52,353	339	0.7%
2025	52,720	367	0.7%
2026	53,135	415	0.8%
2027	53,584	449	0.8%
2028	54,050	466	0.9%
2029	54,575	525	1.0%
2030	55,076	501	0.9%

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<b>Mineral</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	4,474		
2010	4,524	49	1.1%
2011	4,571	48	1.1%
2012	4,619	48	1.0%
2013	4,665	47	1.0%
2014	4,708	43	0.9%
2015	4,752	44	0.9%
2016	4,792	40	0.8%
2017	4,834	42	0.9%
2018	4,875	42	0.9%
2019	4,914	39	0.8%
2020	4,955	41	0.8%
2021	4,994	39	0.8%
2022	5,034	40	0.8%
2023	5,075	41	0.8%
2024	5,115	40	0.8%
2025	5,157	42	0.8%
2026	5,199	42	0.8%
2027	5,238	39	0.7%
2028	5,270	32	0.6%
2029	5,300	30	0.6%
2030	5,329	29	0.5%

<b>Nye</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	46,360		
2010	44,844	-1,516	-3.3%
2011	44,195	-649	-1.4%
2012	44,398	202	0.5%
2013	44,686	289	0.6%
2014	44,815	129	0.3%
2015	44,920	105	0.2%
2016	45,003	84	0.2%
2017	44,391	-612	-1.4%
2018	44,353	-38	-0.1%
2019	44,338	-15	0.0%
2020	44,417	79	0.2%
2021	44,576	159	0.4%
2022	44,724	148	0.3%
2023	44,904	180	0.4%
2024	45,127	223	0.5%
2025	45,341	214	0.5%
2026	45,601	259	0.6%
2027	45,882	281	0.6%
2028	46,186	304	0.7%
2029	46,523	337	0.7%
2030	46,859	337	0.7%

<b>Pershing</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	7,149		
2010	7,069	-80	-1.1%
2011	7,033	-36	-0.5%
2012	6,996	-36	-0.5%
2013	6,957	-39	-0.6%
2014	6,908	-49	-0.7%
2015	6,857	-51	-0.7%
2016	6,809	-48	-0.7%
2017	6,751	-57	-0.8%
2018	6,403	-349	-5.2%
2019	6,328	-75	-1.2%
2020	6,239	-89	-1.4%
2021	6,165	-74	-1.2%
2022	6,089	-77	-1.2%
2023	6,021	-67	-1.1%
2024	5,957	-64	-1.1%
2025	5,884	-74	-1.2%
2026	5,825	-58	-1.0%
2027	5,767	-58	-1.0%
2028	5,718	-49	-0.8%
2029	5,666	-52	-0.9%
2030	5,620	-46	-0.8%

<b>Storey</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	4,317		
2010	4,148	-169	-3.9%
2011	4,112	-35	-0.8%
2012	4,096	-16	-0.4%
2013	4,092	-4	-0.1%
2014	4,075	-17	-0.4%
2015	4,063	-12	-0.3%
2016	4,047	-16	-0.4%
2017	4,030	-18	-0.4%
2018	4,013	-17	-0.4%
2019	3,994	-19	-0.5%
2020	4,008	15	0.4%
2021	4,026	18	0.4%
2022	4,034	7	0.2%
2023	4,048	15	0.4%
2024	4,068	19	0.5%
2025	4,090	22	0.5%
2026	4,115	25	0.6%
2027	4,143	28	0.7%
2028	4,174	31	0.8%
2029	4,207	33	0.8%
2030	4,240	33	0.8%



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<b>Washoe Low Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	416,632		
2010	402,001	-14,631	-3.5%
2011	401,135	-866	-0.2%
2012	401,363	228	0.1%
2013	401,516	153	0.0%
2014	400,713	-803	-0.2%
2015	399,936	-777	-0.2%
2016	398,537	-1,399	-0.3%
2017	396,023	-2,514	-0.6%
2018	393,707	-2,316	-0.6%
2019	391,251	-2,456	-0.6%
2020	392,543	1,292	0.3%
2021	394,110	1,566	0.4%
2022	395,165	1,055	0.3%
2023	396,358	1,193	0.3%
2024	397,811	1,453	0.4%
2025	399,513	1,702	0.4%
2026	401,599	2,087	0.5%
2027	403,951	2,352	0.6%
2028	406,573	2,621	0.6%
2029	409,494	2,922	0.7%
2030	412,190	2,696	0.7%

<b>Washoe High Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	416,632		
2010	402,001	-14,631	-3.5%
2011	401,135	-866	-0.2%
2012	401,363	228	0.1%
2013	401,516	153	0.0%
2014	400,713	-803	-0.2%
2015	399,936	-777	-0.2%
2016	397,946	-1,991	-0.5%
2017	406,883	8,937	2.2%
2018	416,273	9,390	2.3%
2019	425,394	9,121	2.2%
2020	433,663	8,269	1.9%
2021	444,504	10,841	2.5%
2022	454,974	10,470	2.4%
2023	462,322	7,347	1.6%
2024	470,531	8,209	1.8%
2025	478,270	7,739	1.6%
2026	486,131	7,860	1.6%
2027	494,754	8,624	1.8%
2028	503,645	8,891	1.8%
2029	512,883	9,238	1.8%
2030	522,460	9,576	1.9%

<b>White Pine</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	9,570		
2010	9,495	-75	-0.8%
2011	9,429	-67	-0.7%
2012	9,379	-50	-0.5%
2013	9,329	-49	-0.5%
2014	9,248	-81	-0.9%
2015	9,162	-87	-0.9%
2016	9,081	-81	-0.9%
2017	8,991	-90	-1.0%
2018	8,918	-73	-0.8%
2019	8,853	-65	-0.7%
2020	8,779	-74	-0.8%
2021	8,718	-61	-0.7%
2022	8,658	-59	-0.7%
2023	8,599	-59	-0.7%
2024	8,545	-54	-0.6%
2025	8,475	-71	-0.8%
2026	8,419	-56	-0.7%
2027	8,372	-46	-0.6%
2028	8,337	-35	-0.4%
2029	8,304	-33	-0.4%
2030	8,259	-45	-0.5%

<b>State Total Based On Low Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
2009	2,711,205		
2010	2,641,411	-69,794	-2.6%
2011	2,640,161	-1,249	0.0%
2012	2,647,921	7,760	0.3%
2013	2,656,548	8,626	0.3%
2014	2,658,214	1,667	0.1%
2015	2,656,987	-1,227	0.0%
2016	2,654,109	-2,879	-0.1%
2017	2,642,933	-11,176	-0.4%
2018	2,633,900	-9,033	-0.3%
2019	2,625,756	-8,144	-0.3%
2020	2,627,407	1,651	0.1%
2021	2,633,759	6,352	0.2%
2022	2,638,649	4,891	0.2%
2023	2,644,022	5,372	0.2%
2024	2,652,039	8,017	0.3%
2025	2,659,161	7,122	0.3%
2026	2,669,517	10,356	0.4%
2027	2,681,402	11,885	0.4%
2028	2,694,772	13,370	0.5%
2029	2,710,049	15,277	0.6%
2030	2,725,233	15,184	0.6%

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<b>State Total Based On High Job Growth</b>			
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Change Previous Year</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
<b>2009</b>	2,711,205		
<b>2010</b>	2,641,411	-69,794	-2.6%
<b>2011</b>	2,640,161	-1,249	0.0%
<b>2012</b>	2,647,921	7,760	0.3%
<b>2013</b>	2,656,548	8,626	0.3%
<b>2014</b>	2,658,214	1,667	0.1%
<b>2015</b>	2,683,746	25,531	1.0%
<b>2016</b>	2,748,710	64,964	2.4%
<b>2017</b>	2,826,672	77,962	2.8%
<b>2018</b>	2,915,456	88,783	3.1%
<b>2019</b>	3,006,126	90,671	3.1%
<b>2020</b>	3,088,288	82,162	2.7%
<b>2021</b>	3,169,283	80,995	2.6%
<b>2022</b>	3,245,914	76,631	2.4%
<b>2023</b>	3,320,761	74,848	2.3%
<b>2024</b>	3,403,820	83,059	2.5%
<b>2025</b>	3,481,673	77,853	2.3%
<b>2026</b>	3,561,761	80,088	2.3%
<b>2027</b>	3,647,026	85,265	2.4%
<b>2028</b>	3,735,176	88,150	2.4%
<b>2029</b>	3,826,073	90,897	2.4%
<b>2030</b>	3,923,330	97,257	2.5%

**Appendix A: National Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates for January 2000 through August 2010**

Table1: Employment For Selected National Industries Showing Peak And Bottom Employment	January 2000 Employment	Peak Employment		Bottom Employment		August 2010 Employment
		Date of:	Level	Date of:	Level	
<b>Total Employment (in 000's)</b>	108,272.0	June-07	116,603.0	January-10	105,252.0	108,903.0
<b>Construction Employment (in 000's)</b>	6,322.0	August-06	8,045.0	February-10	5,150.0	5,914.0
<b>Retail (in 000's)</b>	15,119.0	December-07	16,156.4	February 2010	14,133.6	14,463.0
<b>Accommodation and Food Service (in 000's)</b>	9,551.1	July-08	11,859.7	January-10	10,708.6	11,605.9

Table 2: Changes in Employment For Selected National Industries Showing Peak And Bottom Employment	Change from			
	January 2000 to Peak	Peak to Bottom	Bottom to June 2010	January 2000 to August 2010
<b>Total Employment (in 000's)</b>	8,331.0	-11,351.0	3,651.0	631.0
<b>Construction Employment (in 000's)</b>	1,723.0	-2,895.0	764.0	-408.0
<b>Retail (in 000's)</b>	1,037.4	-2,022.8	329.4	-656.0
<b>Accommodation and Food Service (in 000's)</b>	2,308.6	-1,151.1	897.3	2,054.8

Table 3: Percentage Changes in Employment For Selected National Industries Showing Peak And Bottom Employment	Change from			
	January 2000 to Peak	Peak to Bottom	Bottom to August 2010	January 2000 to August 2010
<b>Total Employment</b>	7.7%	-9.7%	3.5%	0.6%
<b>Construction Employment</b>	27.3%	-36.0%	14.8%	-6.5%
<b>Retail</b>	6.9%	-12.5%	2.3%	-4.3%
<b>Accommodation and Food Service</b>	24.2%	-9.7%	8.4%	21.5%

**Appendix B: Nevada Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates for January 2000 through August 2010**

Table1: Employment For Selected Nevada Industries and Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory Showing Peak Employment	January 2000 Employment	Peak Employment		Bottom Employment		July 2010 Employment (Note Hotel Rooms as of July)
		Date of:	Level	Date of:	Level	
Total Employment (in 000's)	991.6	May-07	1,303.8	January-10	1,107.3	1108.3
Construction Employment (in 000's)	84.7	June-06	148.8	Jul-10	61.2	61.2
Retail (in 000's)	106.8	December-07	147.4	February-10	122.3	125.0
Accommodation and Food Service (in 000's)	296.2	June-07	343.6	January-10	296.7	304.6
Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory	124,270	June-07	133,205.0	January-10	148,891.0	148,524.0

Table 2: Changes in Employment For Selected Nevada Industries and Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory From January 2000 to Peak to May 2010	Change from			
	January 2000 to Peak	Peak To Bottom	Bottom to June 2010	January 2000 to July 2010
Total Employment (in 000's)	312.2	-196.5	1.0	116.7
Construction Employment (in 000's)	64.1	-87.6	0.0	-23.5
Retail (in 000's)	40.6	-25.1	2.7	18.2
Accommodation and Food Service (in 000's)	47.4	-46.9	7.9	8.4
Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory	8,935.0	15,686.0	-367.0	24,254.0

Table 3: Percentage Changes in Employment For Selected Nevada Industries and Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory From January 2000 to Peak to May 2010	Change from			
	January 2000 to Peak	Peak To Bottom	Bottom to June 2010	January 2000 to July 2010
Total Employment	31.5%	-15.1%	0.1%	11.8%
Construction Employment	75.7%	-58.9%	0.0%	-27.7%
Retail	38.0%	-17.0%	2.2%	17.0%
Accommodation and Food Service	16.0%	-13.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Las Vegas Hotel Room Inventory	7.2%	11.8%	-0.2%	19.5%

**Appendix C: Projected Total Employment By County For 2010 Through 2030  
From The Regional Economic Models, Inc. Low Employment Projection Series**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Churchill County	16,547	18,465	18,501	19,228	20,259	21,382	22,412	23,384	21,599	21,232	21,250
Clark County	884,582	897,315	944,087	1,013,288	1,087,602	1,152,209	1,181,323	1,180,539	1,096,420	1,076,598	1,085,331
Douglas County	28,502	28,565	30,019	31,219	32,049	32,708	32,953	32,720	29,272	28,889	29,028
Elko County	23,017	22,175	22,505	23,371	24,513	25,254	26,145	26,646	25,138	25,531	25,628
Esmeralda County	465	458	482	464	470	478	473	506	530	517	515
Eureka County	4,337	4,079	4,024	4,033	4,274	4,803	5,523	4,902	5,025	5,029	5,038
Humboldt County	9,043	8,771	9,170	9,474	9,554	10,051	10,309	10,523	10,226	10,122	10,118
Lander County	2,605	2,397	2,441	2,470	3,164	3,189	3,344	3,574	3,688	3,656	3,636
Lincoln County	1,661	1,883	1,955	1,981	2,030	2,097	2,183	2,291	2,204	2,174	2,177
Lyon County	14,868	14,403	14,965	15,714	17,257	18,150	18,800	18,691	16,887	16,682	16,754
Mineral County	2,334	2,334	2,368	2,353	2,311	2,282	2,364	2,570	2,514	2,523	2,538
Nye County	13,237	13,671	14,838	16,058	17,289	18,383	18,748	18,150	16,804	16,195	15,766
Pershing County	2,524	2,479	2,521	2,553	2,500	2,501	2,490	2,501	2,297	2,277	2,266
Storey County	1,301	1,430	1,628	1,904	2,298	2,824	3,596	3,718	3,895	3,813	3,834
Washoe County	240,276	241,307	249,327	259,903	270,594	282,418	287,343	281,584	252,907	246,876	249,256
White Pine County	3,980	4,084	4,113	4,412	4,892	5,048	5,233	5,277	5,037	5,009	4,985
Carson City	39,518	39,774	40,421	41,265	42,059	42,525	43,296	42,974	39,678	39,040	38,887

**Appendix C: Projected Total Employment By County For 2010 Through 2030  
From The Regional Economic Models, Inc. Low Employment Projection Series**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Churchill County	21,279	21,356	21,366	21,378	21,372	21,318	21,291	21,278	21,203	21,119	21,018
Clark County	1,097,221	1,109,730	1,119,854	1,129,163	1,137,494	1,142,395	1,148,258	1,154,526	1,156,345	1,159,201	1,161,710
Douglas County	29,251	29,530	29,735	29,936	30,068	30,152	30,235	30,329	30,318	30,361	30,346
Elko County	26,339	26,718	26,943	26,566	26,671	26,746	26,815	27,002	25,883	25,943	26,148
Esmeralda County	514	514	512	509	506	503	499	496	491	487	482
Eureka County	5,052	5,473	5,481	5,489	5,496	5,503	5,385	5,391	5,394	5,399	5,406
Humboldt County	10,082	10,009	9,920	9,833	9,744	9,628	9,584	9,455	9,338	9,246	9,139
Lander County	3,614	3,574	3,526	3,473	3,427	3,365	3,310	3,254	3,186	3,126	3,063
Lincoln County	2,183	2,195	2,202	2,209	2,218	2,226	2,235	2,245	2,248	2,255	2,261
Lyon County	16,888	17,426	17,538	17,658	17,766	17,857	17,969	18,086	18,157	18,258	17,962
Mineral County	2,560	2,582	2,597	2,614	2,631	2,643	2,659	2,674	2,684	2,697	2,708
Nye County	15,934	16,180	16,335	16,483	16,625	16,269	16,336	16,414	16,437	16,491	16,542
Pershing County	2,257	2,247	2,239	2,230	2,221	2,211	2,032	2,003	1,970	1,939	1,910
Storey County	3,866	3,894	3,913	3,935	3,956	3,982	4,010	4,039	4,055	4,076	4,092
Washoe County	252,381	255,534	258,148	260,844	263,197	264,864	266,710	268,505	269,391	270,466	271,191
White Pine County	4,970	4,955	4,923	4,888	4,856	4,819	4,791	4,767	4,727	4,694	4,662
Carson City	38,858	38,894	38,892	38,868	38,886	38,798	38,767	38,718	38,580	38,454	38,297

**Appendix C: Projected Total Employment By County For 2010 Through 2030  
From The Regional Economic Models, Inc. Low Employment Projection Series**

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Churchill County	20,997	20,997	21,008	21,055	21,132	21,181	21,240	21,320
Clark County	1,164,739	1,168,475	1,171,796	1,176,351	1,181,535	1,187,411	1,194,082	1,200,852
Douglas County	30,339	30,387	30,429	30,480	30,548	30,617	30,709	30,785
Elko County	25,719	25,742	25,578	25,597	25,618	25,652	25,703	25,743
Esmeralda County	478	475	471	468	465	463	461	459
Eureka County	5,411	5,416	4,967	4,973	4,980	4,990	5,001	5,010
Humboldt County	9,050	8,959	8,871	8,786	8,706	8,624	8,548	8,481
Lander County	3,008	2,949	2,891	2,834	2,778	2,726	2,674	2,623
Lincoln County	2,267	2,276	2,285	2,296	2,307	2,320	2,335	2,349
Lyon County	18,069	18,208	18,357	18,527	18,704	18,891	19,105	19,310
Mineral County	2,721	2,737	2,754	2,774	2,795	2,817	2,839	2,861
Nye County	16,605	16,688	16,766	16,861	16,963	17,072	17,193	17,313
Pershing County	1,883	1,858	1,832	1,808	1,784	1,764	1,743	1,722
Storey County	4,113	4,137	4,163	4,192	4,224	4,259	4,296	4,332
Washoe County	272,009	273,006	274,174	275,606	277,221	279,019	281,024	282,874
White Pine County	4,630	4,601	4,563	4,534	4,508	4,489	4,471	4,447
Carson City	38,184	38,136	38,122	38,164	38,263	38,359	38,529	38,700